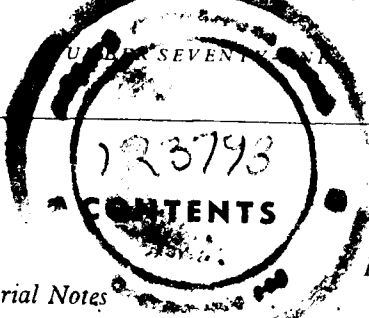


# Commonwealth TODAY



# Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth



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## TRADEWINDS★ Commonwealth Industrial Notes

Houses and flats built in Britain since 1945 total 3,245,676, of which 928,583 have been erected by private builders. More than 250,000 sub-standard houses have been demolished or closed and 861,620 people resettled in new homes. At the end of one recent month 255,000 workers were employed in building or preparing sites, and 151,000 were engaged in repairs and maintenance to existing properties.

A grant of over £1.8 million for research and extension work in the sheep and wool industry has been announced by the Wool Research Committee in Australia. Of the grant, £760,000 will go to the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation for textile research; large sums will also be available for biological research, and sheep and wool research, at Australian universities.

A contract worth over £2 million has been awarded to the British firm of Gilbert-Ash Ltd., to build a 20-storey block in Enugu to accommodate the Eastern Nigerian House of Assembly and the House of Chiefs. A contract worth about £250,000 has also been signed with W. Bryan Savage Ltd., a London firm of electronic engineers, to establish a broadcasting system in the Eastern Region of Nigeria.

Ceylon may soon embark on a programme—unequalled in South-East Asia—of aerial fertilising to increase paddy yield. By the fifth year of the programme sixteen aircraft will probably be employed, and by the tenth year seventy-five aircraft will be used to spray about four million acres.

The Chief Electrical Engineer for the vast Koyana project in India's Bombay State observed that there was a tremendous demand for planned electrical capacity in advance of the supply. By 1962 Koyana will be able to supply about 240MW at 60 per cent output to help meet a probable demand of 560MW.

A claim that a British type of nuclear power installation to propel a ship requiring 50,000 shaft horse-power "can already compete economically with conventional propulsion systems" was made

by Mr. Hartnell-Beavis, leader of the General Electric Company-Simon Carves atomic energy team. Such a unit could drive a large, fast liner or a 100,000-ton tanker.

Pakistan's Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation has agreed to finance 20 projects to a total of Rs.17.9 million. The projects include wool pressing, cotton textiles, ceramics, steel goods, leather tanning, printing, sugar refining, a flour mill, an ice-making plant, a fruit canning station and a paper-board mill.

A consortium of Commonwealth firms have secured a contract, worth some £1.9 million, to build a bridge at Parramatta, Sydney, Australia. The Main Roads Department of the New South Wales Government awarded the contract. The bridge will have a maximum length of 2,000 ft., of which about half will be in the approaches. The single central arch will be 910 ft. long and some 120 ft. above the waterline—the largest of its type in the world. Completion of the work is scheduled for 1962.

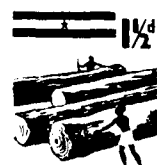
Estimated cost of New Zealand's Benmore hydro-electric power project in the South Island £36.4 million. There is a potential capacity 1.5 million kW in the Waitaki River, of which 480,000 will come from Benmore. Sir Leon Owen, of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, said that New Zealand would not need to worry about nuclear power stations for at least 10 or 15 years, so great were her untapped hydro-power resources.

A £2 million order for about 270 miles of steel piping, one foot six inches in diameter, has been placed with the British firm of Stewarts and Lloyds Ltd. by the Burmah Oil Company with the agreement of the Indian Government. The piping will be used to construct an oil pipe line between the oilfields at Nahorkatiya, in Assam, and a refinery to be erected near Gauhati.

Plans have been approved for the development of three ports in Ceylon at a cost of Rs.200,000,000. The money is to be allocated as follows: Colombo—Rs.40 million; Galle—Rs.130 million; Trincomalee—Rs.30 million.

## COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

### GUIDE TO GHANA



GHANA



GHANA

Ghana's industries are represented on other stamps. The 2d. value shows a branch of the cocoa tree, with a pod opened to reveal the kernels from which, after drying and fermentation, cocoa and chocolate are made. One of Ghana's most valuable exports is hardwood, principally mahogany, and the timber industry is featured on the 1d. stamp, which depicts workers in a sawmill. On the 4d. value is shown a diamond mine and

one of the sparkling gems found there.

The beautifully coloured Kente cloth, from which the national costume of Ghana is made, forms the design of two stamps, which also include the traditional Ghanaian ideograph or symbol, of God's Omnipotence. The 1d. stamp features the statue of the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, which stands outside Parliament House, Accra, and the 2d. stamp shows a view of the Volta River, which will eventually be harnessed to provide electric power for a large part of West Africa.

One of the most striking designs in the series is the 10s. stamp, the work of another London artist, William H. Brown. It depicts a tropical African cichlid, and the designer has cleverly captured the grace and colour of this beautiful fish. Each stamp has been printed in four-colour photogravure by the London firm of Harrison & Sons, and the series forms a miniature guide-book to Ghana, so that its popularity with collectors is assured.

C. W. HILL.

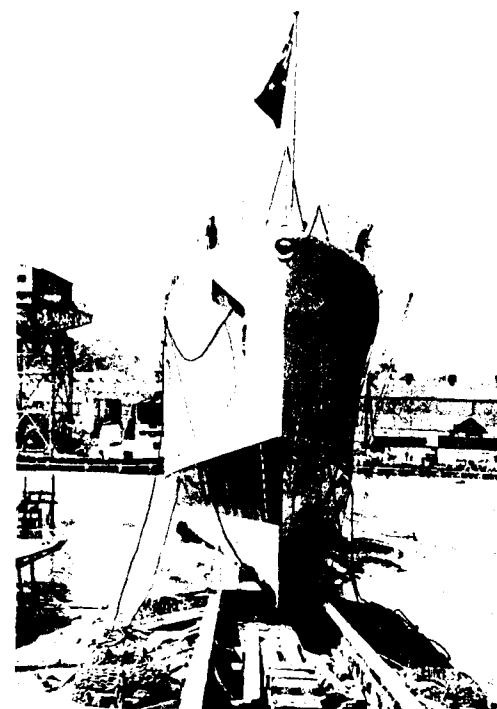
## Near and Far

DR. KWAME NKUMAH, photographed with Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Royal children during a two-day visit he paid to Balmoral Castle. Before he returned to London Dr. Nkrumah was created a Privy Councillor by Her Majesty.

FIELD-MARSHAL Mohammad Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan, went to Bhitshah, in West Pakistan, to pay homage to the memory of Shah Abdul Latif, the great Pakistan poet who is buried there. This small girl presented him with a garland of flowers on behalf of the residents of Bhitshah.



A FRIGATE for the Royal New Zealand Navy—H.M.N.Z.S. Taranaki—enters the water at Cowes, Isle of Wight. The second of twelve ships being built for New Zealand in the United Kingdom, she was launched by Lady Freyberg, wife of Lord Freyberg, Governor-General of New Zealand from 1946-52.

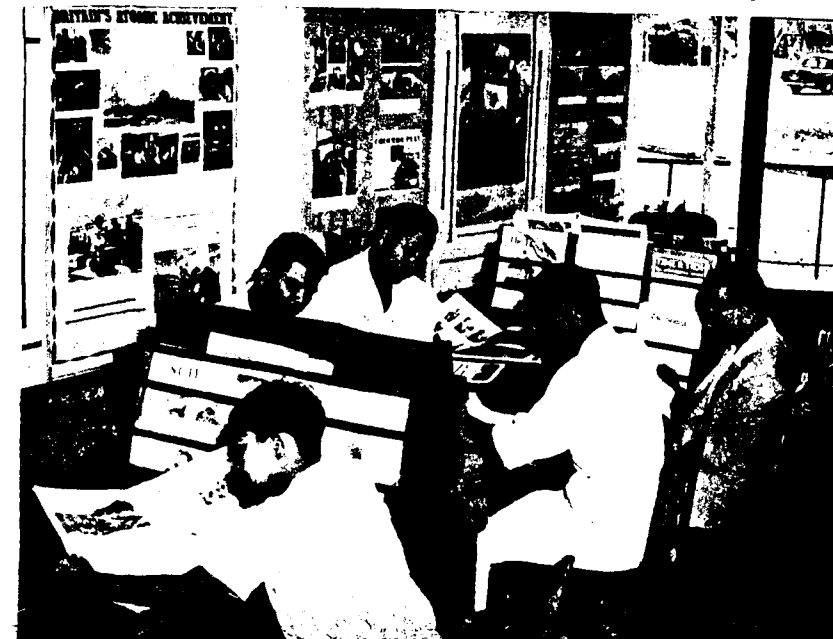


INDIAN senior scientific officers were swung roof- over the sea in this basket—part of a National Coal Board sea-boring tower in the U.K. The passengers are (l. to r.) Mr. B. Desmukh, Mr. T. N. Basu, Mr. A. K. Mukherjee and Mr. A. K. Chakravarti.



THE MINISTER of Social Services from Barbados, Mr. F. E. Miller, becomes acquainted with the thoroughbred "Never Say Die" on a visit to the National Stud. He was in the U.K. for Constitutional talks.

A NEW U.K. Information Office and Reading Room has been opened in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya. A wide choice of newspapers, magazines and books is provided.



# THE TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY

## Nine Provinces Join in a Great Federal Project

CONTINUOUS and effective transportation has always been of vital importance to the progressive Canadian. The idea of uniting a sparsely populated country, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, with a system of high-quality roads was in fact pondered and planned in the days of Confederation—when the Fathers of Confederation met and in friendly exchanges of opinion and good will laid the groundwork for the union of all British North America into a vast Dominion.

Canada's Seaway has opened the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes area to 80 per cent of the world's salt water fleet; and, having added this great commercial waterway to the nation's economy, Canada's engineers have been concentrating afresh on completing the Trans-Canada Highway, which will be another fitting tribute to the construction engineers' skills.

The target date for the completion of this great national road is approaching; Canada's provinces are pushing ahead to meet the 1960 deadline. The 4,470-mile-long stretch of the highway is being built to exacting specifications through some of the finest scenery in North America.

It is being financed jointly by the Federal Government and nine provinces. Because of geographical position, terrain, population distribution and variations in the economy of the provinces, the building of such a national highway is no easy task. However, a great deal is now being done in a comparatively short space of time through co-operative effort.

Already many long-

distance goods transport firms are using completed stretches of the Highway. There has been a significant increase in Saskatchewan's tourist traffic since the opening of the 406 miles of the Highway in this province.

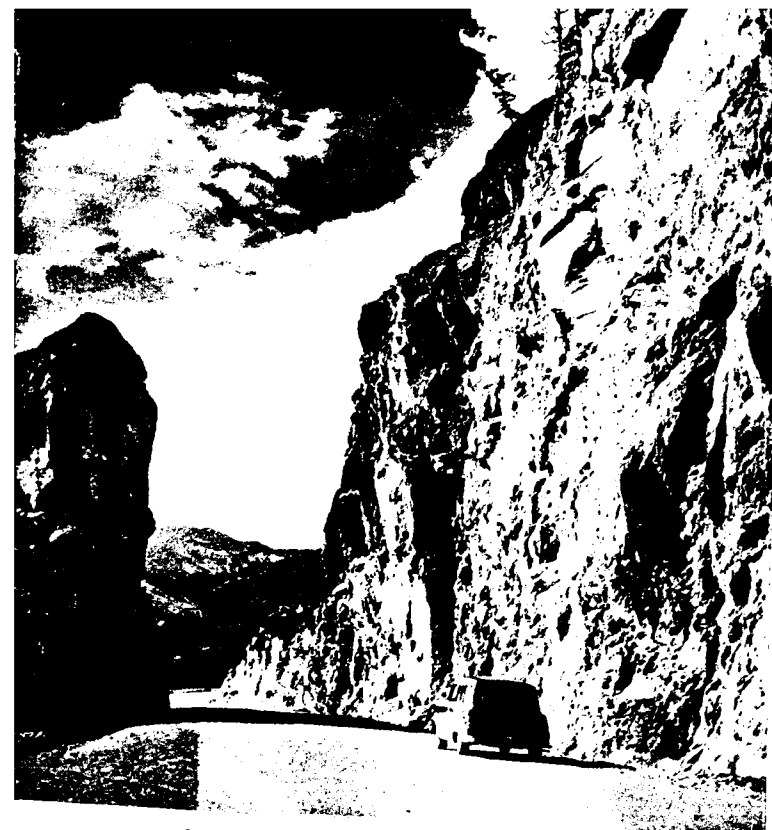
Ontario has 1,446 miles of the new road either completed or projected, Newfoundland has 587 miles, Nova Scotia 301 miles, Prince Edward Island 75 miles, New Brunswick 390 miles, Manitoba 309 miles, Alberta 333 miles, and British Columbia 580 miles. Quebec Province, which has not taken part in the scheme, has many good paved highways that connect with the Trans-Canada route—on the New Brunswick and Ontario borders.

Gaps in the Highway still exist, notably in the mountains of Newfoundland, in the lonely country to the north of Lake Superior, Ontario, and in British Columbia, where railways already occupy the best positions in river valleys.

The road builders, working to high standards, are forging steadily ahead, blasting

ing millions of tons of rock, shoring up mountain sides, building "rock shoots" under the road, throwing bridges over rivers and gorges. Before the end of 1960 an increasing volume of motor traffic will travel over long stretches of this great single road between St. John's, Newfoundland, and Victoria, British Columbia.

THE HIGHWAY cuts a straight, beautifully engineered swathe for hundreds of miles across the rich flatlands of Canada.



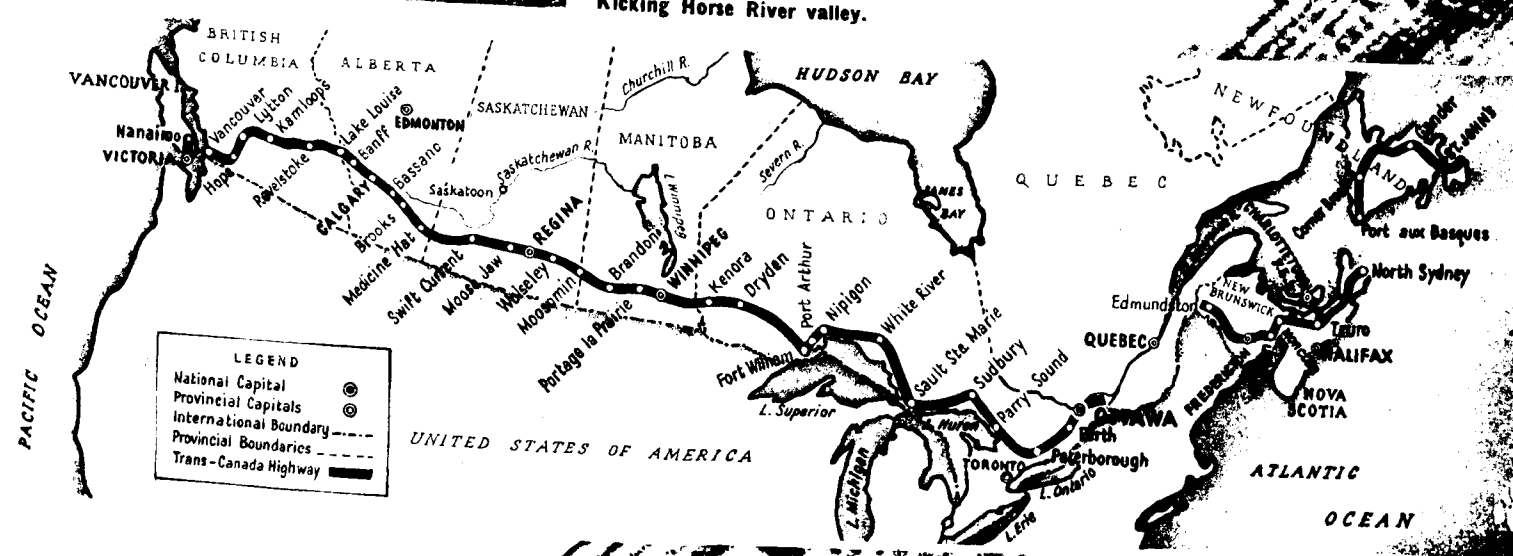
THE HIGHWAY runs for 4,993 miles through prairie and mountainous country. Here, near Cashe Creek in British Columbia, it slices through a rocky spur on a mountainside.



THIS VIEW is from a section of the Highway in the rugged terrain of Fraser Canyon, British Columbia. Railways, like the one below, often occupy the best positions in the river valleys.



A CAR reaches the top of a 5,000-foot pass on the Alberta-British Columbia border. The descent is to the Kicking Horse River valley.



TOURISTS using the Highway will discover one of the finest scenic routes in North America. The project has already stimulated an increased tourist trade.

# SHIPPING A SHIP TO AFRICA

NEW CARGO AND PASSENGER STEAMER FOR SERVICE ON LAKE VICTORIA

**T**HE biggest passenger and cargo vessel ever built in Britain for dismantling and re-erection in the Commonwealth overseas is the R.M.S. *Victoria*. She will be a welcome addition—in the winter of 1960—to the efficient cargo and passenger steamer services provided by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration on Lake Victoria.

Lake Victoria, the largest of Africa's lakes, 26,828 square miles in area, lies on the equator at a height of 3,726 feet above sea level. It forms the chief reservoir of the River Nile. The northern part of the lake lies in Uganda, the south in Tanganyika and a small area is in Kenya—2,000 miles of coastline. The lake is full of reefs, and severe and sudden storms can make navigation dangerous.

The 1,500-ton, twin-screw diesel vessel, *Victoria*, is well equipped to maintain its two-weekly round-the-lake voyages. She is, in fact, very much like a miniature ocean-

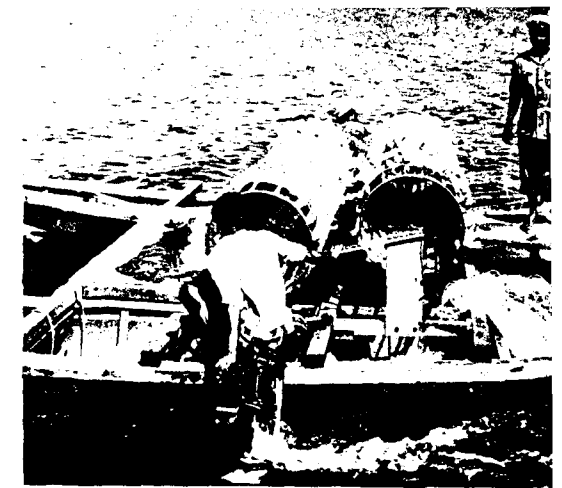
going liner—260 feet long, with three decks; mechanical ventilation; the latest catering devices in the galleys; the latest radar equipment, and ship-to-shore communication by wireless and radio-telephone equipment. She will have an operating range of 1,500 miles at over 13 knots, and will carry up to 500 passengers, 10 motor cars, about 200 tons of general cargo, some of it in refrigerated space, 40 bicycles, and a crew of about sixty-five.

Not long after this vessel, with its rakish bow, stocky masts, streamlined funnel and high covered deck, was seen nearing completion in the Glasgow yards of Yarrow and Co. Ltd., the job of dismantling began. It was broken down to fit into about 1,500 crates, the heaviest being for the two main engines, seventeen tons each.

The builders took pains to ensure that all the rivet holes were accurately aligned and that the equipment would fit easily into place

when it came to re-assembling the vessel at Kisumu, a port on the east coast of the lake. Before dismantling, the ship was painted all over, green on the starboard side and red on the port side, and each item was carefully numbered and marked for identification. All the construction was carried out in the knowledge that facilities at Kisumu—where two of the shipbuilders' staff are to supervise the job of rebuilding—will be less extensive than in Glasgow.

The ability to handle heavy components for re-assembly overseas has been acquired by the builders over many years of experience. In 1875 they built the *Ilala*, a vessel used on Lake Nyasa to help defeat the slave trade. At that time special efforts were made to limit the weight of the components which had to be carried by porters travelling for the most part through the forest. Since then the same builders have supplied over 450 vessels in "small piece" condition.



**THIS CATAMARAN**, equipped with bicycle wheels and other clever makeshift devices, greatly speeds up fishing on Lake Victoria.

## Lake Victoria's New Fishing Catamarans

**L**AKE VICTORIA has a very important fishing industry, and net laying can be greatly speeded up by the fishermen if they adopt a simple, inexpensive fishing catamaran.

This craft has been made by Mr. Maurice Atkinson, the Fisheries Officer at Mwansa at the head of Smith Sound. It consists of two narrow canoes fixed together with a wooden deck and carrying two fifteen-foot-long drums made from bicycle wheels and light angle-iron. It is powered by two five-horse-power outboard motors.

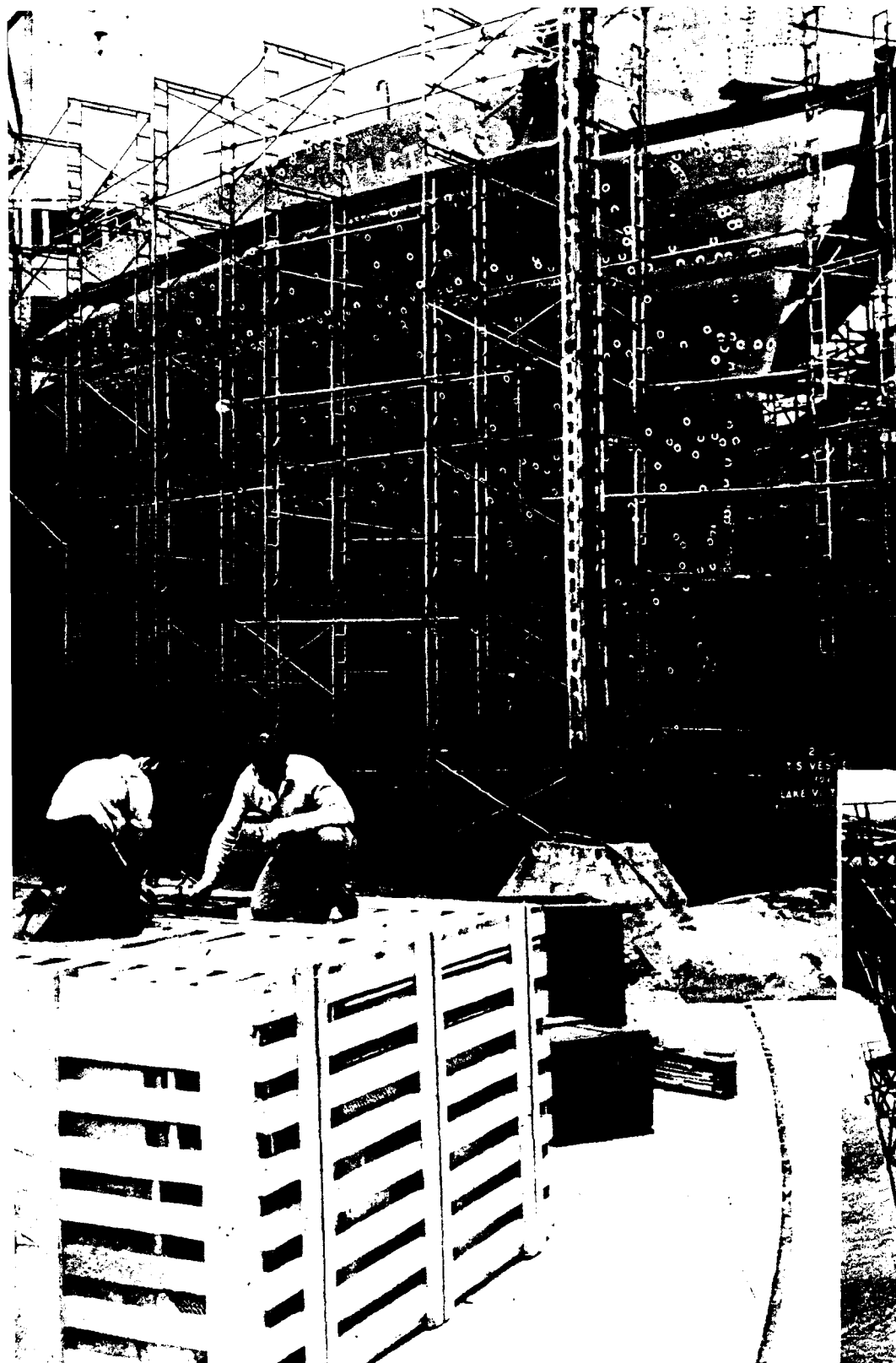
Mr. Atkinson, a 43-year-old ex-submarine commander, working for the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service, laid twenty sixty-yard-long fishing nets from his catamaran in five minutes—an operation that would take two hours to complete by hand from an ordinary fishing canoe.

### Less Effort and Time

While the catamaran travels at six or seven knots, the nets are paid out automatically by the movement of the boat, which can be manoeuvred in any direction and which two men can operate. Mr. Atkinson hauled up the nets on the catamaran in half an hour; by the usual method this would take two hours or more, depending on the distance from the shore.

Cost of the catamaran, for which there have already been many offers, is 2,000 shillings for the canoes, the drums and modifications. The outboard motors cost £65 each.

Mr. Atkinson said: "We believe this catamaran could do a lot to help Lake Victoria fishermen make more money quickly and with less effort, and they could fish with great advantage much farther out in the lake away from the over-fished areas."

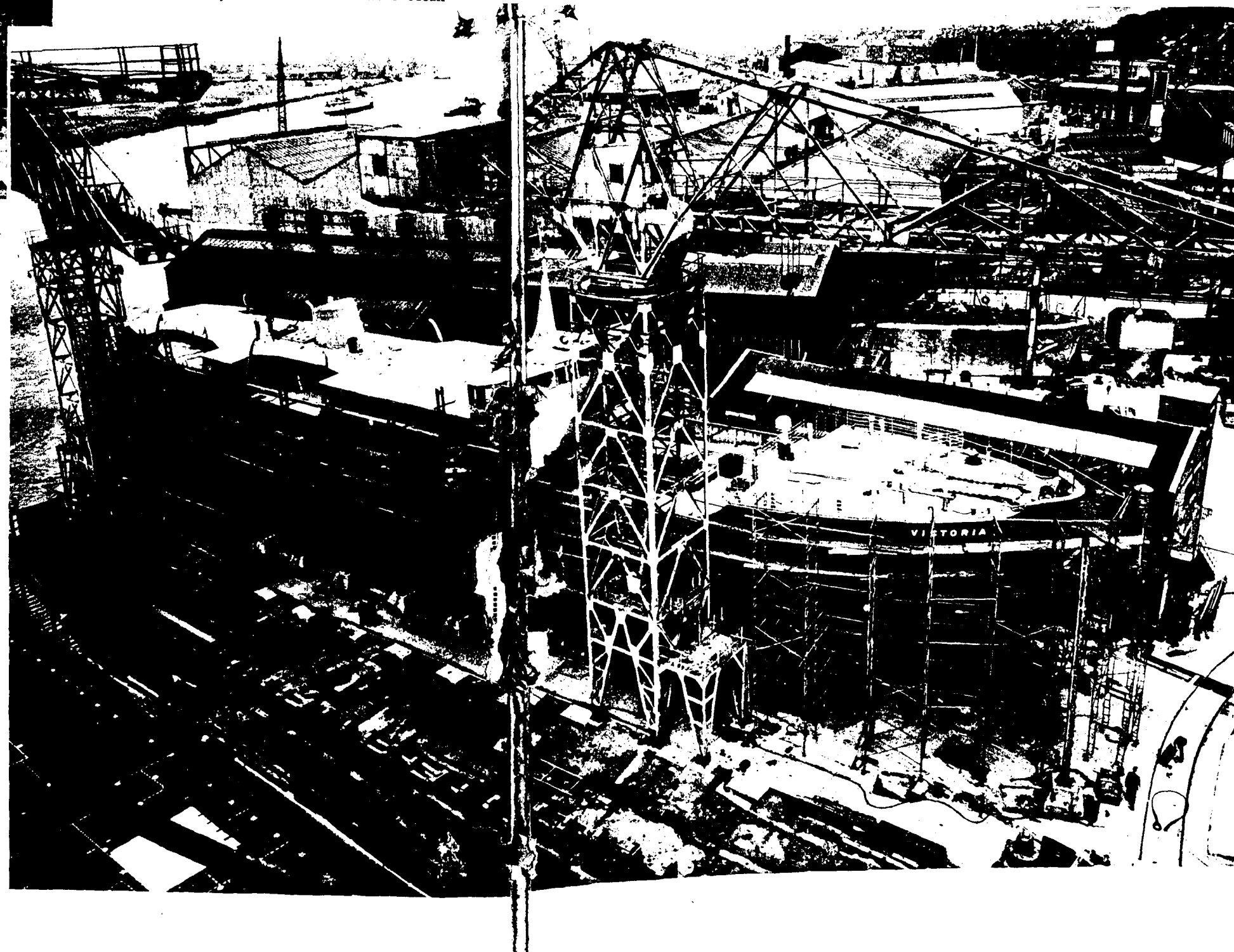


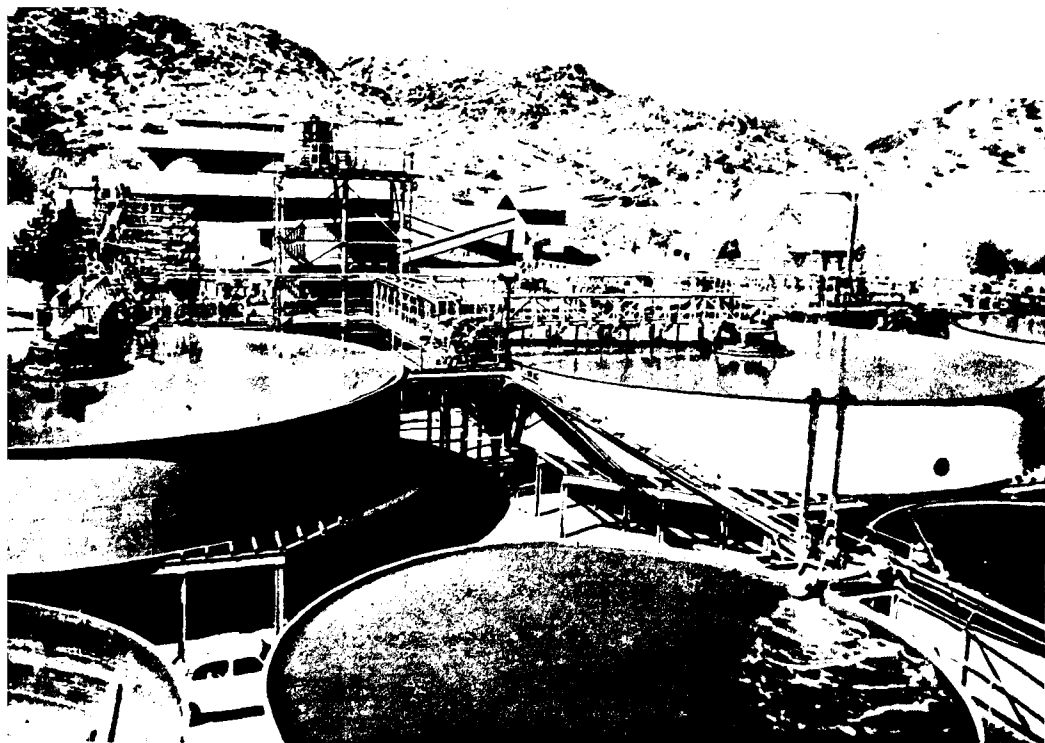
**SECTION BY SECTION** the 1,500-ton diesel ship R.M.S. *Victoria*, recently completed in Glasgow, is dismantled and fitted into 1,500 crates like this for shipment to Lake Victoria, Uganda. The 26,828-square-mile lake is 3,726 feet above sea level.



**CAREFUL** marking of components will assist the re-assembly of the vessel at Kisumu on Lake Victoria. As a further aid the makers painted the starboard sections green and the port sections red.

**R.M.S. VICTORIA** is a twin-screw diesel ship 260 feet long. She will carry up to 500 passengers, 10 cars and 200 tons of cargo at over 13 knots on Africa's largest lake.

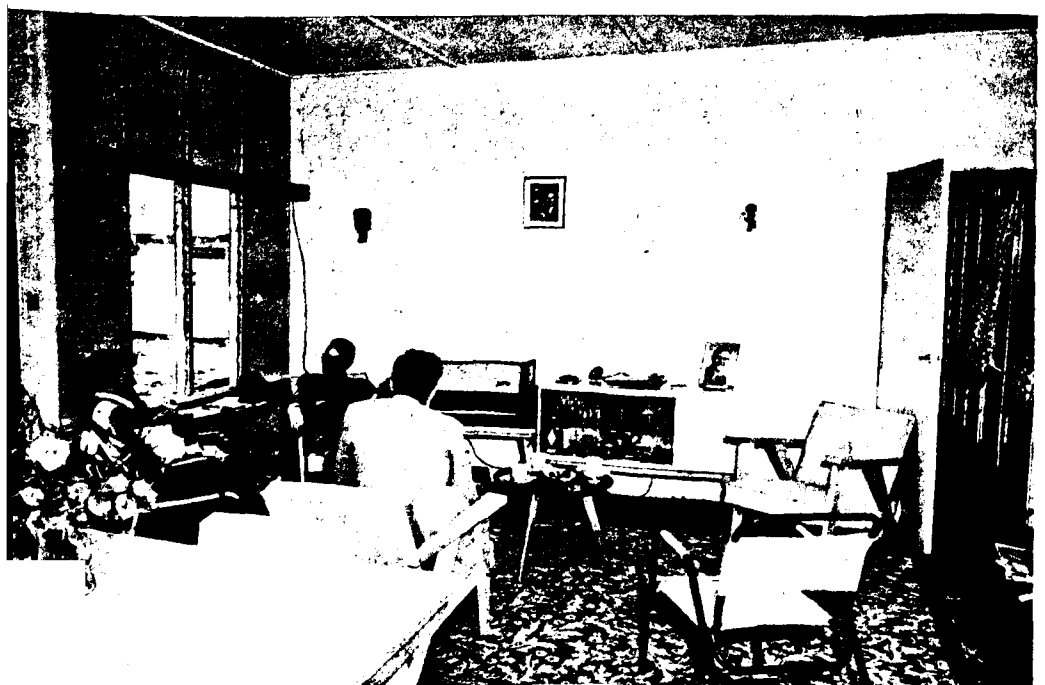




**RUBBER-LINED** "agitators" at Mary Kathleen, the Australian uranium-mining centre built in north-west Queensland at a cost of £A13,000,000. Here sulphuric acid is added to pulped ore in the production of uranium oxide. Uranium was first discovered in this area in 1954.



**MARY KATHLEEN** is an artificial oasis in a desolate land, more than 500 miles from the sea. Above: the cooling fountain and pool in the town square. Below: the modern interior of a typical home. The houses in the settlement are let furnished for a very moderate rental.



**THE RUGGED** Queensland landscape where uranium is mined.



Little vegetation relieves the dry red earth, and the temperature in the summer can be 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

**IN THE TOWNSHIP OF**

# MARY KATHLEEN

**AUSTRALIANS MAKE AN OASIS OF  
URANIUM PRODUCING CENTRE**

**ON** high ground in an arid expanse of Australia's far north-west Queensland lies a thriving uranium ore mining township named Mary Kathleen. It is an oasis created under great difficulties at a cost of £A13 million, and there quantities of uranium oxide are produced for atomic energy plants.

The vast expanse of dry red earth around this mining settlement is relieved by the presence of sinifex bushes, gum trees and a bush with yellow flowers, known locally as the "turpentine". Despite the vegetation it is a country where a man could easily die of thirst. Shade temperatures between December and February rise as high as 120 degrees Fahrenheit; it is anything but a friendly land.

The Mary Kathleen uranium deposit discovered by chance in 1954 by a syndicate of eight prospectors headed by Mr. Clem Walton and Mr. Norman McConachy. The syndicate named the deposit "Mary Kathleen" after Mr. McConachy's wife who had died a short time before the discovery.

After further detailed exploration estab-

lished the existence of large ore reserves, the urgent problem was to find a market. On the 24th February, 1956, a contract to supply 4,500 short tons of uranium oxide was signed with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and revenue from this contract is expected to be £A40,000,000.

## 500 Miles from Seaport

Mary Kathleen is more than 500 miles from Townsville, the nearest seaport. The only rail link with Townsville is by a single-track railway between Townsville and Cloncurry, which is 45 miles from Mary Kathleen. The building of the township, involving housing and facilities for 1,000 people, was given top priority. Four miles from the mine are the houses and community buildings which have been designed to minimise the effects of the heat. Amenities, such as a hospital, shops, sports oval, swimming pool, cinema and open air beer garden are provided. The only buildings not owned by the company are the banks, the post office, the two churches, the school and the police station. A market

garden and orchard supply fresh vegetables and fruit.

Water and fertilisers were needed to make the earth productive. A dam to give three years' supply of water for all purposes was built on the nearby Corella River, which is normally dry and runs for short periods—whenever there is heavy rain during the wet season. A power station on the site of the treatment plant supplies both industrial and domestic power. The town, the mine, the treatment plant and the dam took less than two and a half years to complete. The plant began working on 3rd June, 1958, and the first oxide was produced on 19th June of the same year.

## Few Single Women

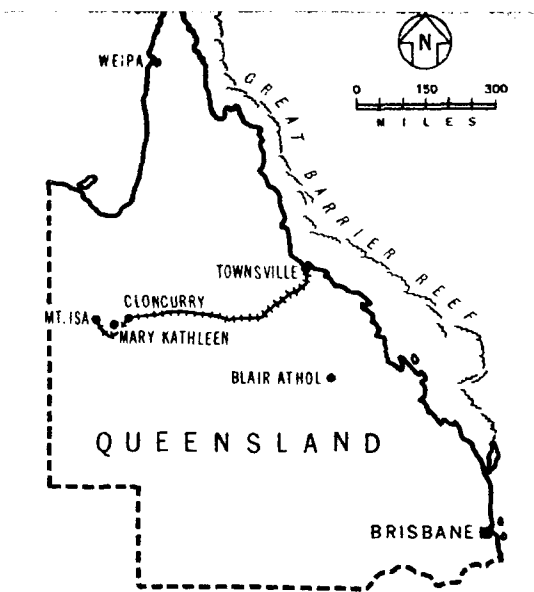
The population of 1,000 comprises 330 children under 14, of whom 152 go to school, about 300 single men and about 150 married couples. There are few single women. Sports and social clubs, are popular, and among the 30 organisations is a little theatre group.

Mary Kathleen has a happy, law-abiding

community. The only time the police lock-up was used was when the Mount Isa football team slept there; they could not get home because of a rare flood. Each of the five areas of the township has its own children's playground. The four-bed hospital, run by the Australian Inland Mission, is staffed by three nurses. A two-bed maternity section was added after the birth rate settled at three babies a month.

Houses are well planned. The rents for a three-bedroom house is £A3 10s. a week and for a two-bedroom house it is £A2 10s. a week. All are furnished and include an electric cooker, a refrigerator and septic sewerage. All houses face north to avoid the sun as much as possible. Competitions are held every year to encourage householders to look after their gardens, and the administration has also undertaken an impressive tree-planting programme.

Today Mary Kathleen is more than bricks and mortar, more than a mine producing uranium. It is a modern township striving for a satisfying social life in what was once considered harsh and unproductive country.



**A MASKED PACKER** "cans" the yellow powder of uranium oxide into 44-gallon drums. The mine has a contract for the supply of uranium oxide to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.



**A TECHNICIAN** in the Department of Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons puts the finishing touches to a corrosion cast of a human lung and heart. A large part of the work at the College is taken up with the training and the examination, by a Court of Examiners, of would-be surgeons.



**TWO RESEARCH** workers in the Department of Physiology analyse the results of experiments on wound healing. **Right:** Skeletons of giants and midgets exhibited for surgeons in the College. The famous "Irish Giant" skeleton, eight feet four inches tall, is on the left.

# SCHOOL FOR SURGEONS

**Contributions of a Famous London College to the Success of British Surgical Science**

**M**ANY an eminent surgeon in the Commonwealth, and elsewhere, is proud of having gained one of the most prized professional qualifications, that of the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England—F.R.C.S.(Eng.).

In England the practice of surgery was at one time in the hands of barbers; in 1460 a company was incorporated to protect the interests of London's barbers who practised as surgeons. In 1511 came an Act of Parliament restricting the practice of surgery to qualified persons. A Company of Surgeons, which had then been formed, amalgamated with the Company of Barbers but later seceded.

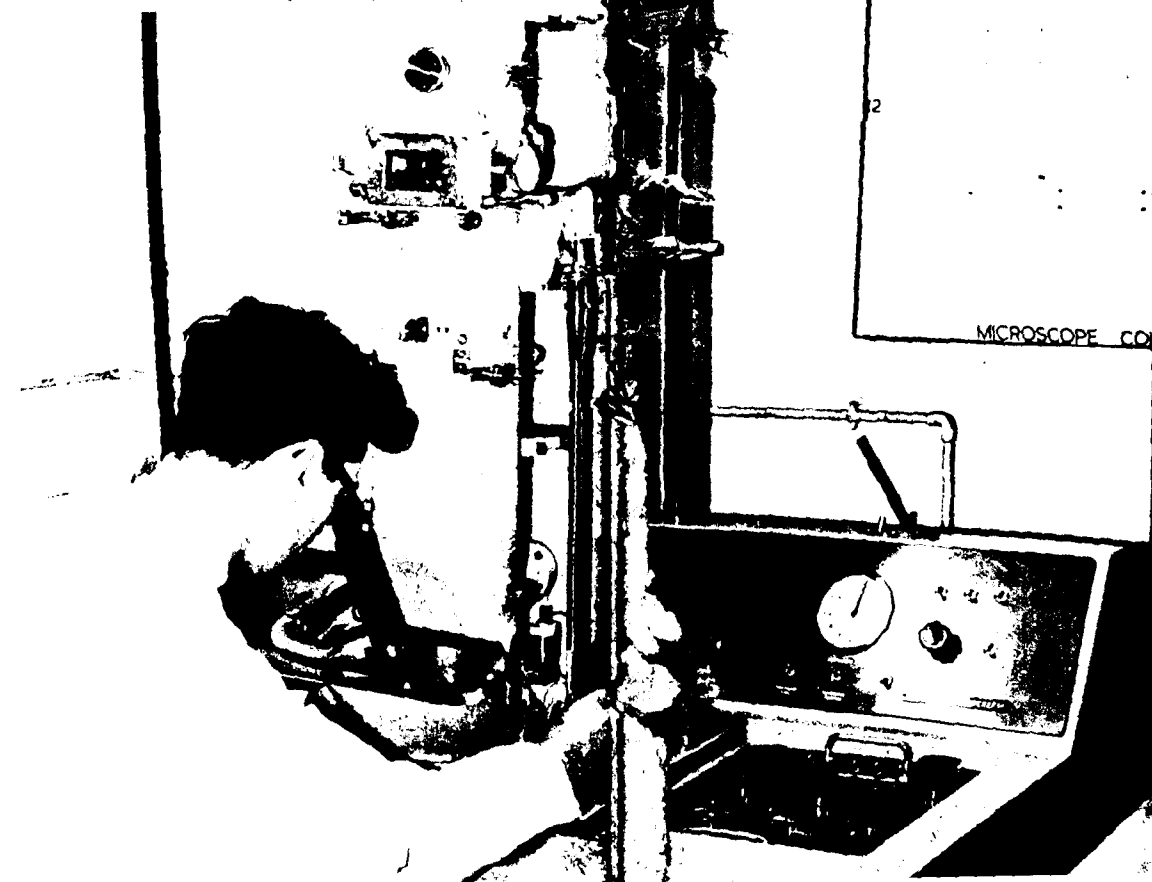
The Royal College of Surgeons of London was established by Royal Charter in 1800 and in 1843 was reconstituted as the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The formation of the General Medical Council in 1858 helped to regularise the two professions of physician and surgeon, and the work of the two colleges has from that time been co-ordinated. The College has a dignified, rather forbidding building in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

## They Shun the Limelight

There, distinguished surgeons, teachers and research workers continue to labour with no thought of reward beyond that of extending the scope of surgery, preventing and curing disease, and relieving pain and disability. These men are invariably reticent about their work and they adhere strictly to the ethics of their profession.

After more than a century of efficient and selfless work, the College authorities believe that the inquiring public is entitled to know

**MODERN EQUIPMENT.** Below: One of the four electron microscopes used in Britain for research has been installed in the Royal College of Surgeons.



something about the work that is being done by a College which has won a world-wide reputation for its contribution towards the development of the science and art of surgery. Permission was recently given for the first time in the history of the College for photographs to be taken inside this institution, and some of the photographs are reproduced on these pages.

The Royal College carries out research work in anaesthetics, physiology, surgery, biochemistry, anatomy, ophthalmology, pathology and pharmacology. The College has recently launched an appeal for £3 million to endow its work of training and research. Sir James Patterson Ross and Lord Kindersley have spoken of "great and merciful advances" in surgery in the near future as a result of the College's work.

## Artificial Organs

The most remarkable of these advances are in the almost Frankensteinian field of providing artificial organs for the human body. The College's research workers are no longer responsible for the artificial kidney, which can take over the kidney's functions when the real one is out of action, but they are perfecting an artificial heart as well. A project which promises even more startling results is that which concerns the replacement of a diseased organ by a healthy one from another person.

Other departments of the College are working on new ways of healing wounds, preventing thrombosis and surgical shock, and on the effects of various vapours on the linings of the lung. The College gets no government grant and is largely dependent on industry for financing this important work.

The College's museum, based on the famous Hunterian Collection contains one of the world's finest historical collections of drawings, paintings, books and various anatomical specimens, all of the utmost

**OLD AND NEW.** On the right, with its portico, is the building of the Royal College of Surgeons, in the heart of London's "lawyers' territory", Lincoln's Inn Fields. On the left is the College's new residential Nuffield College of Surgical Sciences for postgraduate students.



value to students. The library of 120,000 books is a treasure house of medical literature.

A large part of the work at the College is taken up with the training and examination of would-be surgeons. Examinations are conducted by a Court of Examiners—descended from the Ancient Courts of Surgeons and Barber Surgeons' Guilds.

Postgraduate students from the Commonwealth and other countries live in the new Nuffield College which is adjacent to the Royal College building, and there they work for their Fellowships. The College also awards a number of scholarships, lectureships and prizes. The contact which the College maintains with overseas Commonwealth countries through the holding of Primary Fellowship examinations, has been strengthened by the foundation of a Commonwealth Travelling Professorship by Sir Arthur Sims of New Zealand.

There are few if any national boundaries to the dissemination of medical and surgical skills. Among tributes paid to British surgical methods were those from Russian medical men. The team of British surgeons and doctors who were invited to visit Russia, performed several successful operations and introduced the Melrose "heart-lung" machine to Soviet heart specialists. The British team demonstrated new heart surgery techniques which have given a life-span of 30 to 40 years to children otherwise doomed to an early death from what used to be described as "congenital heart condition" and now more familiarly known as "hole in the heart".



**AN ARTICULATOR** prepares a specimen. Skeletons and parts of them as well as many other teaching aids are made in the College workshop.



**AN INDIAN** student studies in the quietness of the temporary Anatomy and Physiology Museum of the College. The Museum has a valuable collection of specimens in labelled cabinets which students find useful.

# Films for Pakistan's Millions

## A Progressive Industry That Makes the Most of Its Resources

THE STORY of Pakistan's film industry is one of struggle and achievement. Pakistan started with only one film production centre—in Lahore. Pakistan businessmen and technicians, with some help from the Government, lost no time in establishing distribution offices, opening cinemas and going into production. Today the output of films from Pakistan's studios is twenty times what it was in 1947. Since 1954 the industry has produced several box-office "hits" including "Naukur", which broke all records in Pakistan and proved that home-made films were capable of challenging the best from foreign sources.

Pakistan's film stars have become household names in their country; the keenest interest, for example, was taken in reports of the romance and marriage of Sabiha and Santosh Kumar. Other front-rank stars include Noor Jahan, whose beautiful singing voice and screen personality earn her 250,000 rupees a year; Mussarat Nazer;



LAHORE, where the modern studios are situated, is an important film production centre. Since 1954 the Pakistan film industry has supplied the country's 350 cinemas with several box-office "hits".

Jamila Razaq; and Yasmin. The film industry is rich in histrionic talent, drawn largely from the ranks of the old stage stars, under whose wing younger players are groomed and trained.

Pakistan is a country abounding in musical talent, and full use is made of both folk and classical music on the soundtracks of films. As many as twenty-five musical instruments are sometimes used for orchestration. Well-known composers who write for the films include Khurshid Anver, Feroz Nizami, Inayat Husain and Rashid Atre. Many Pakistan film producers spend as much as a fourth of the total cost of a film (say Rs. 100,000) on music alone.

Studios in Lahore and Karachi are equipped with the latest movie cameras, sound recording units and lighting equipment. In East Pakistan the Government has set up a Film Development Corporation, with a capital of Rs. 10 million, which plans to assist in the production of at least twelve feature films a year.

Pakistan also has an increasing output of first-rate documentary films sponsored

by such organisations as WAPDA (the Water and Power Development Authority, West Pakistan) and made by independent producers.

Censorship is strict but fair. There are three Censor Boards, composed of official and non-official members, at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca, respectively. Each Board has its Censor Code, copies of which are available to producers and distributors for guidance.

Films which may offend moral and religious susceptibilities, or which tend to glorify crime or encourage anti-social activities, are either censored or certified as unacceptable.

Films in Pakistan are the most-favoured medium of entertainment for millions of people, who watch them in about 350 cinemas, some of which are very modern, and include up-to-date air-conditioning.

A good film has a life of three to five years, including its second and third runs, and may gross as much as Rs. 3,000,000. With this market, and with this incentive, Pakistan's film industry looks to the future with confidence.



SABIHA, a top star of Pakistan films.



SANTOSH KUMAR, film star husband of Sabiha.



JAMILA RAZAQ, a popular dancer and film star.

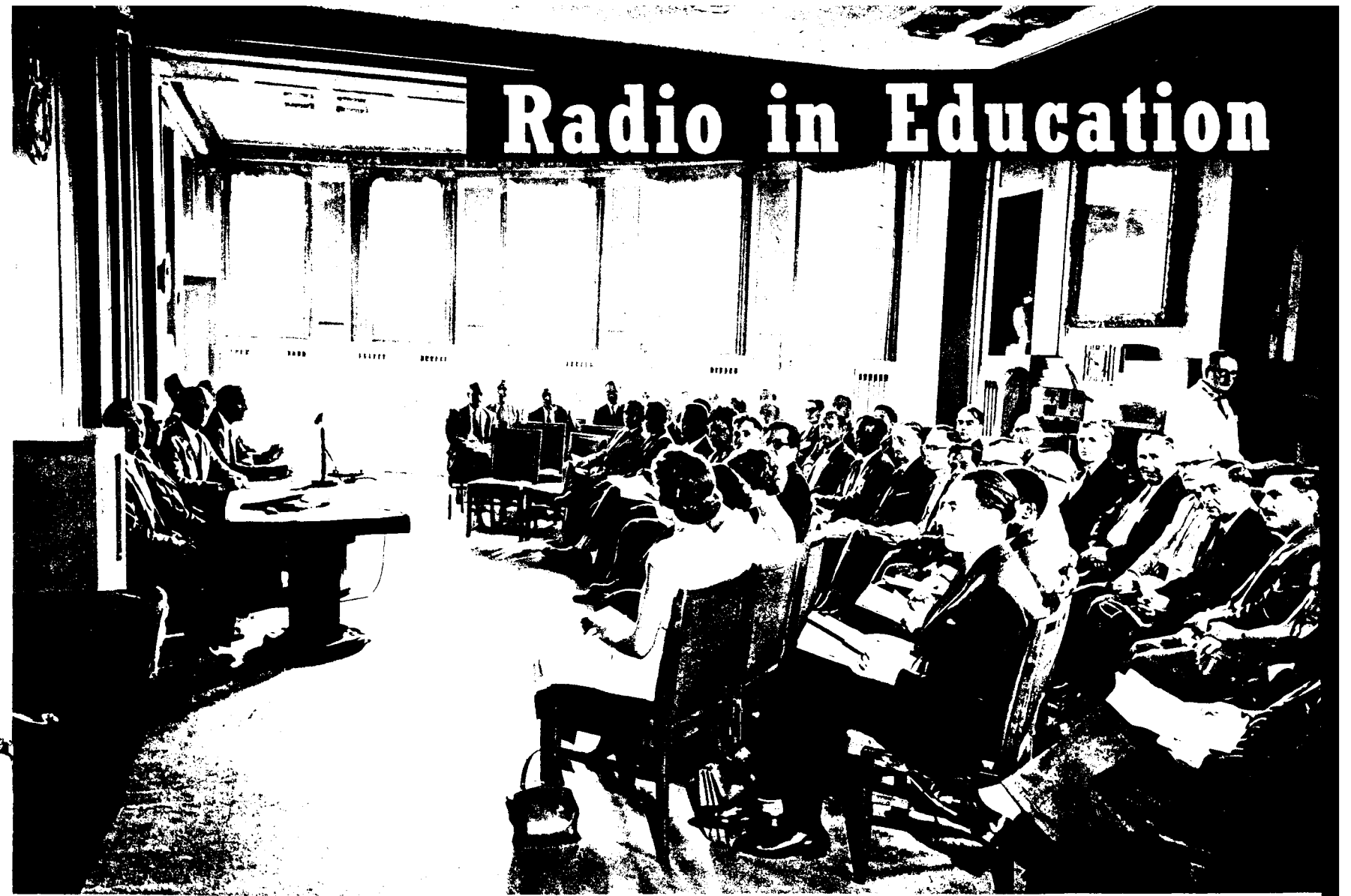


NOOR JAHAN, film star, noted for her singing.



ASLAM PARVEZ, versatile character actor.

# Radio in Education



THE CONFERENCE opening session was held in the Council Chamber of Broadcasting House, London. The Chairman was Mr. H. Houghton, Colonial Office.

## DELEGATES FROM THE DEPENDENT TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH STUDY MODERN BROADCAST TECHNIQUES

DELEGATES from the dependent territories of the Commonwealth met in London for a popular and well-attended conference on Radio in Education, arranged by the Colonial Office. The hosts were the B.B.C.

Delegates were chosen from three categories—people concerned with broadcasting in their own countries, or the administration of education, or teaching. Africa sent sixteen delegates—seven from Nigeria; the Caribbean was represented by delegates from Jamaica, British Guiana, British Honduras, Barbados and Trinidad; other delegates included representatives from Singapore, Fiji

and the Western Pacific, Aden, Zanzibar and Malta.

The B.B.C. provided a week-long programme of talks, lectures and discussions interspersed with "playbacks" of schools broadcasts. Among the topics discussed were the educational purpose of school broadcasting, direct teaching by radio, liaison between studio and classroom, control of policy, the teaching of English by radio, the preparation and production of school broadcasts, and broadcasting in Colonial territories on a limited budget.

The B.B.C.'s Colonial Schools Transcription Unit, which provides recorded

programmes free of charge to Colonial territories with broadcasting facilities, was also discussed. The then Director-General of the B.B.C., Sir Ian Jacob, said that under this system the B.B.C. had provided more than 500 different programmes in addition to the schools programmes distributed through the normal Transcription Service.

The general feeling that emerged from the conference was that although broadcast lessons cannot wholly replace the teacher, the teaching of English, history, geography, and music in particular, can be greatly assisted by well-chosen and directed broadcasts, which stimulate teacher and child.



SIR IAN JACOB, until recently the Director-General of the B.B.C., talks with Mr. L. G. Chin Toong and Mr. E. S. J. Chandran, from Singapore.



GROUPED (l. to r.) are Messrs. D. Miles, B.B.C., C. Kolade, F. Ajumogobia and J. Menakaya, Nigeria, and Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.



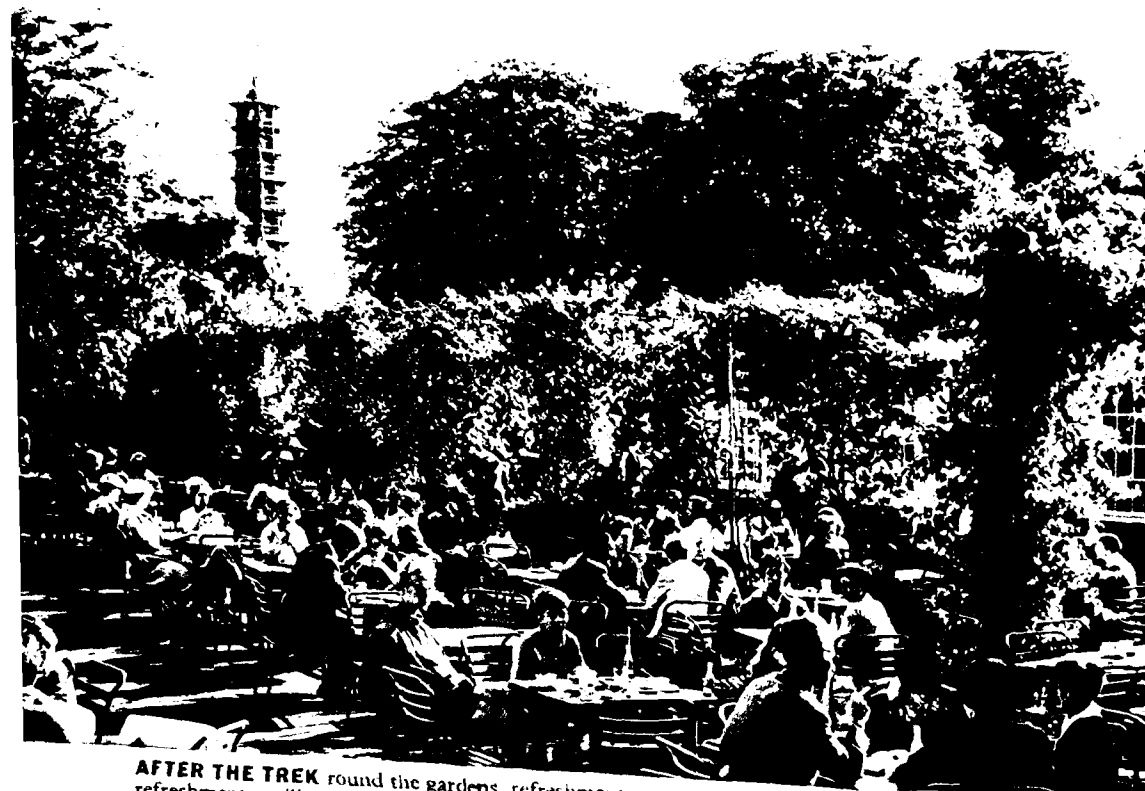
STUDY GROUP at the B.B.C., where delegates discussed many different aspects of education through radio.



OVER A MILLION people each year from Britain and overseas see the gardens at Kew. The lake, with its many species of wildfowl, is a major attraction.

# KEW GARDENS

Haven for Holidaymakers: Botanical Centre of the Commonwealth



AFTER THE TREK round the gardens, refreshments are called for. Here, on a summer's day, is part of the refreshment pavilion gardens. In the background is the 163-foot high Pagoda, Kew's best-known landmark.

GO down to Kew in lilac-time—or almost any other time—is advice which has long been heeded by those aware of how “lovesome” a thing a garden can be. For Kew, which of course isn't far from London, is indeed a summer's wonderland. By car and coach, by double-decker bus, train and Thames river boat, people go there—at the rate of a million a year.

Kew's Royal Botanic Gardens, which might have been created solely to help the visitor spend idyllic days, also serve a scientific function. For two hundred years the gardens have contributed vastly to the discovery, identification and study of the flora of the world.

Kew plants started the great rubber plantations of the East; quinine for India first came from Kew, and from Kew went pineapples, coffee, bananas and breadfruit to those parts of the Commonwealth where they had not grown before.

Under the Director, Dr. George Taylor, the work of research and development goes on. Kew is preparing “regional floras”, to cover Cyprus, Iraq and tropical East Africa, and is revising the flora of West Africa. The work of the Department of Economic

Botany in recent years has included the propagation of improved varieties of cocoa and bananas, and the dispatch of planting material to countries such as Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria and Fiji. A range of banana varieties have been sent to West Africa, Trinidad and Western Australia.

About twelve thousand packages of seeds and plants are sent annually from Kew to every part of the world. Commonwealth botanists and students study at the gardens.

They make good use of the Herbarium, which contains no less than 6½ million sheets of pressed botanical specimens, and they visit the adjacent library, which has 55,000 botanical volumes together with 80,000 reprints and papers and 150,000 paintings and drawings of plants.

## Founded in 1759

The gardens were founded by Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, mother of King George III, in 1759. Nine years later Sir Joseph Banks, before he became unofficial Director of the gardens, sailed with Captain Cook, landed on an uncharted Australian coast and found to his delight thousands of hitherto unknown plants. He called the place Botany Bay, and started at Kew a tradition of botanical exploration that has continued ever since.

One “explorer” from Kew, a gardener called Nelson, was cast adrift by mutineers with the famous Captain Bligh; he drifted across the Pacific and eventually died on the Dutch island of Timor. But Kew persisted with his mission—to introduce breadfruit trees from South Sea islands into the West Indies. Another gardener, Christopher Smith, successfully introduced 300 of the trees into Jamaica.

Perhaps Kew's greatest achievement was

[Continued overleaf]



IDENTIFICATION of timbers by detailed study of internal structure is part of the work of the Jodrell Laboratory at Kew. Here an assistant cuts a fine cross-section of wood for examination.



TRAINED horticulturists and many students are attracted to Kew. Working in this hothouse, while on leave in Britain, is the Assistant Superintendent of Port St. Louis Municipal Gardens, in Mauritius.



DR. GEORGE TAYLOR (centre), the Director of Kew, examines a plant from Uganda in the Palm House; Kew has been fortunate in having a succession of brilliant Directors. On the right is the Assistant Curator in charge of the Tropical Department.



THE HERBARIUM contains—filed away on ten floors—approximately 6½ million sheets of pressed botanical specimens collected from every corner of the world. This student from Uganda focuses a magnifying glass upon a specimen.

THE LIBRARY of the Herbarium. Here a member of the staff, working on “The Flora of Tropical East Africa”, traces the name of a tree species. The library contains thousands of volumes and illustrations on botanical science.





**WORKING** in the Palm House at Kew, Joel Obi, a student from Eastern Nigeria, tends a Hibiscus. The Palm House is 362 feet long and up to 66 feet high.

#### KEW GARDENS (continued)

the transportation of the para-rubber plant from the Amazon forest to Malaya, resulting in the founding of one of the world's greatest industries. Nearly 70,000 of the seeds reached Kew from Brazil in 1876, and from the seeds 1,000 plants were raised and sent to Ceylon, where they failed, and to Malaya, where they flourished.

In 1841 Kew was transferred from the Crown to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It became a Government institution serving an international function—the advance of botanical science. The famous

Sir William Hooker, Professor of Botany, at Glasgow University, was appointed as its first salaried director.

The next major change came in 1903, when Kew was transferred from the Office of Works to what is now the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Despite the administrative changes, the general appearance of Kew has remained much the same over the years. Its buildings include glass houses—including the massive Palm House—devoted to different types of plants, several museums, the Jodrell Laboratory, the Orangery, and the Pagoda.

Over 40,000 species and varieties of herbs, trees and shrubs grow within the walls of Kew, and the grounds, with their specialised gardens, have something to delight the visitor all the year round.

Ironically the site of Kew is not naturally fertile; the soil is of poor quality and improved by large quantities of manure. The visit of Her Majesty the Queen to celebrate the bicentenary of the gardens was more than a recognition of the fine work Kew has done; it was also Royal encouragement for the future expansion of botanical research in the Commonwealth.



**AUSTRALIAN** free-lance artist, Miss Margaret Stones, is employed at Kew to make a record of flower and seed specimens, in true colour and form, for illustration and reference purposes.



**SPONGING** down giant water lilies in a temperature of 91 degrees F. is a commonplace job for Tuan Nisar Jayman, a student from Ceylon, who is now living at Kew.



**VISITORS** to Kew find it restful beside the cool water. . . . Beyond the lake can be seen beds of red pelargoniums and the gleaming glass of the Palm House.

# THE FRIENDLY ISLES

## Britain and Tonga Sign Renewed Treaty of Friendship

**S**IR KENNETH MADDOCKS, the Governor of Fiji, visited the islands of Tonga—otherwise known as the Friendly Isles—in the south Pacific, 300 miles from Fiji, to sign on behalf of the British Government a renewed Treaty of Friendship between Great Britain and the Islands.

When Sir Kenneth and his wife arrived at Nuku'alofa, the capital of Tonga, situated on one of the most southerly of the 150 islands in the group, it was Queen Salote Tupou, the monarch of Tonga, who, dignified and smiling, led the traditional welcome. The Governor and his party were feasted, and entertained with song and dance.

After the signing of the Treaty, the Tongan Government gave a party, at which Sir Kenneth and Lady Maddocks were greeted by Prince Tungi, the Prime Minister, who is the eldest of the Queen's two sons.

It was Queen Salote who, at the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, endeared herself to the people of Britain by driving through London in an open carriage despite the heavy rain.

She is descended from an ancient dynasty whose earliest records date from the tenth century—about the time when Ethelred the Unready was King of England. It was her great-great-grandfather, King Taufa'ahau Tupou (born in 1797), who abolished serfdom in Tonga, set up its first Parliament in 1862, and, thirteen years later, granted a constitution based on the British model. Salote was also the name of King Tupou's

wife, and is the Polynesian version of Charlotte.

The present Queen Salote was born in March 1900, and she succeeded to the throne in 1918 on the death of her father. During her long reign, education in Tonga has advanced, medical and health services have been greatly extended, and communications have been improved.

During the second world war Tonga raised money to buy three Spitfire fighter planes and subscribed thousands of pounds to the Red Cross. All members of the Government gave ten per cent of their salaries to war funds; a Defence Force of 2,700 volunteers was raised and members of it who served in the Solomon Islands campaign gained three British Military Medals and two United States Silver Stars.

Queen Salote's dominion has a total population of just over 56,000. The climate is semi-tropical, the islands are low lying and cover an area of 270 square miles. Sweet potatoes, yams, taro, cassava, groundnuts, candlenuts, rice, maize, coconuts, bananas and sugar cane are grown for local consumption; copra is the chief export.

The islands abound in interest, both archaeological and natural. They include a territory which is sometimes there and sometimes is not—Fonuafo'ou or Falcon Island, a volcanic island has over the years submerged and then reappeared.

Their oldest inhabitant is Tu'i Malila, a tortoise presented by Captain Cook on his visit two centuries ago.

QUEEN SALOTE TUPOU, the monarch of Tonga, signs her name to a Treaty of Friendship with Britain. Queen Salote has reigned since 1918.



SIR KENNETH MADDOCKS the Governor of Fiji, and Lady Maddocks, at a reception are greeted by Prince Tungi, Prime Minister.

THE TREATY has been signed. . . . Children from the Queen Salote College perform a traditional "action song" for the Queen and her guests.



A HULA DANCE is performed by a Tongan girl as part of the celebrations. The islands have about 56,000 inhabitants—gay and hospitable and, like their Queen, they are firm friends of Great Britain.



QUEEN SALOTE talks with Sir Kenneth Maddocks while Prince Tungi, her son, entertains Lady Maddocks. A popular and enlightened monarch, Queen Salote has greatly improved health services.



NUKU'ALOFA, capital of the Friendly Isles, is in the southern part of the group of islands, which cover 270 square miles and abound in archaeological interest. Their chief export is copra.

# Mainly for Women

## An Assortment of Topics & Events

### RED CROSS JOURNEY

By Maude Elizabeth Jones



Miss Maude Elizabeth Jones, Assistant Director of the British Junior Red Cross, was awarded a bursary by the King George VI Memorial Foundation to study the Leadership Training of young people within the Commonwealth. She visited Canada and the Caribbean to see for herself the work of the Junior Red Cross units there.

MY JOURNEY, which lasted four and a half months, took me across Canada from Montreal to Vancouver by train, and back by air, visiting each Province. I then flew down to Trinidad and from there to British Guiana, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, the Bahamas, and Bermuda.

First I spent three days at the Canadian National Red Cross headquarters in Toronto to gain an overall picture of the work done by the Red Cross in Canada before going into the Provinces to study it in detail. Each Province forms a division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the adult Red Cross groups within the division form the branches of the Society.

The Junior Red Cross is organised wholly within the schools and has a membership of 14 million. The elementary schools have "class" enrolment, whereas the high schools usually have "school" enrolment, with each class represented on a Junior Red Cross Council.

Meetings are run by the children themselves with the teacher-director giving necessary advice and guidance; even small children aged 8-9 run their own meetings, deciding on projects and the means of carrying them out.

There are two service funds: the Handicapped and Crippled Children's Fund, which is administered provincially and gives assistance to Canadian children who are physically handicapped; and the Fund for International Help and Understanding, which provides food, clothing medical supplies and self-help projects to areas of need all over the world.

The children raise money for the funds in a variety of ways, the principle being that money must be obtained through their own efforts. They make equipment for physically handicapped young Canadians and provide mobile dental and eye-testing clinics. In Vancouver, I visited the modern Health Centre for Children which accommodates 150 of all ages. A book trolley made by boys of the King Edward High School was presented to the centre the day I was there.

Juniors help in the children's wards and with the home-bound, assist in the water-safety service and help recruit blood donors. They also make large quantities of toys and clothing and provide health kits and school supplies to send overseas.

Leaders explain why such help is needed, using photographs and literature, so that the students learn about the world and its problems in a practical way.

The International Junior Red Cross Study Centre was recently held in Toronto. Canada welcomed members from all over the world. The centenary of the birth of the Red Cross, and the 50th anniversary of the granting of a charter by the Government of Canada to the Canadian Red Cross Society, was celebrated, and the British Red Cross was represented by four young persons from the United Kingdom, four from overseas branches in the Caribbean and two from Nigeria, together with an adult leader.

During my tour of the Caribbean, I studied the way Junior Red Cross activities linked with the needs and conditions of the various islands. The Junior Red Cross there is organised, as in the United Kingdom, with Link Members in the schools and Cadet Units outside the schools, attached to adult Red Cross groups.

Health teaching forms a prominent part of the programme, particularly the protection of food and water from contamination, and the creation of school gardens to supply the many vegetables which make up a balanced diet.

First aid training is put to good use in the schools, where minor playground accidents are treated by the children themselves in first aid corners. Emphasis is placed on accident prevention. Artificial respiration

is taught—necessary where everyone lives so near the sea. Mothercraft and home nursing help the girls not only to assist their mothers and friends but also to train them for their future role as homemakers. The messenger course trains boys to help the adult Red Cross in times of emergency or disaster—hurricanes are not infrequent in the summer months.

To help them in this personal service, a steady stream of gifts flows from Junior Red Cross groups in the United Kingdom, varying from first aid boxes for the schools to cotton dresses, nightdresses and toys for children in hospitals. Canada also helps by sending health kits for training. Junior Red Cross members in the Caribbean help by collecting used postage stamps for handicapped displaced persons, who sort, clean and sell them to collectors all over the world.



Tamil boy receives treatment from an Australian nurse at a village clinic. A Red Cross team looks after the villagers of the Taiping area in Malaya.



Bulletin board is explained to Miss Jones during a visit to a school in Winnipeg. Two children (seated) are promoters of Red Cross projects.

### RED CROSS CENTENARY

IT is a hundred years since Geneva businessman Henri Dunant, accidental witness to the battle of Solferino, enlisted the help of local Italian women to look after the wounded on both sides. Convinced that in time of suffering humanity knows no barriers, Dunant went on to found the Red Cross movement.

Today there are 84 national societies bound together by a common desire to alleviate suffering wherever it exists.

In Britain alone there are 434,000 Red Cross volunteers who work in 3,724 groups.

In British territories overseas there are 45 branches and committees. Each Commonwealth country has its own national society.

These volunteers work not only at times of national catastrophe, but also give steady and unspectacular help to all who are in need.

### IN THE TOP RANK



Dame Mary Smieton.



The Hon. Mabel Howard.

ONE of the highest Civil Service posts in the United Kingdom is now occupied by Dame Mary Smieton, appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education. Formerly Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Dame Mary has been thirty-four years in the public service. One of her most important posts was that of General Secretary to the Women's Voluntary Service during the difficult years between 1938 and 1940. From 1946-48 she served with the United Nations as Director of Personnel.

Welcome visitor to Britain was the Hon. Mabel Howard, the first New Zealand woman to reach Cabinet rank. She was appointed Minister of Health and became responsible for the Child Welfare Department, in 1947. Today she is Minister of Social Security, Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, and Minister in charge of the Child Welfare Department.

She came to Britain on a three-week visit as guest of the British branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. During her stay, in addition to attending the meetings of the Association, she visited Scotland and Northern Ireland and also saw something of the work of social welfare organisations in the country. She paid a visit to the Design Centre in London and considered the possibility of ordering goods on a large scale, for part of her work is to help in the furnishing of entire hospitals and hostels.

### Bright Nylon Carpets Capture New Markets

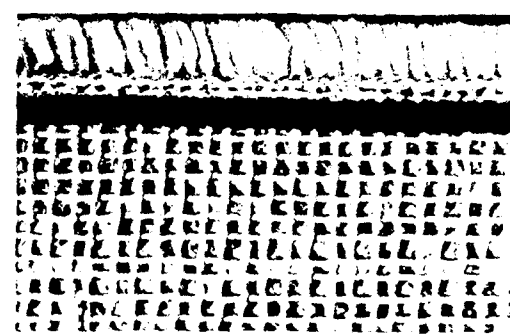
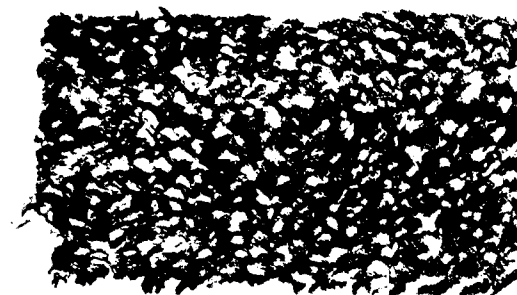
CORAL MARL, Glade Green, Sombre Gold and Black Eagle are among the names in the colour range of tufted carpets now being used in homes, shops and offices in many parts of the Commonwealth.

Tough and hard-wearing, and of the best quality, the carpets are made of Acrilan and nylon; they are all produced from man-made fibres. The yarn is tufted on high-grade jute backing and the tufts are bonded in latex. This means that the carpets can be vacuum cleaned without much pile shedding; indeed, frequent vacuum cleaning is recommended. The carpets are washable and most stains can be easily removed by using a soapless detergent.

One of the advantages of this type of carpet is that it will not absorb moisture; it will not be affected by mildew and is proof against termites, moths and other pests. The specially prepared backing, which is applied after the original tufting has been carried out, will not warp or stretch.

An important feature of these carpets is the

Tri-tone design gives a mingled colour effect and is most popular in Ghana and Nigeria. It appears in eleven colour combinations.



Unique backing of this Acrilan and nylon carpet prevents it slipping or becoming misshapen. The carpet is very closely tufted and extremely hard wearing.

number and variations of colour—made possible by the use of synthetic fibres. The materials are filament-dyed before the carpets are made up. The colour range reflects current trends and the demand for rich colours in furnishings. Because of the need for more space, heavily patterned carpets are not popular; fitted carpets in single or two tones have taken their place.

One of the most popular designs in Ghana and Nigeria consists of a tri-tone design, where two or three colours are blended to give a "salt and pepper" pattern, at the same time maintaining an overall one-colour effect.

Among the designs popular in Kenya is one which uses a thin, broadly spaced stripe in contrast to the main colour. Laid across a narrow room, a carpet with such a design is ideal for creating an illusion of greater depth.

The steady demand for clear and bright shades in Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana and The West Indies has encouraged the supply of such designs for the home market.

### DO-IT-YOURSELF ARTS AND CRAFTS

Mrs. Alice Lalvani, of the Pakistan High Commissioner's Office, London, with some of the exhibits.



VISITORS to an international Handicraft and Do-It-Yourself Exhibition in London were intrigued by the many specially arranged demonstrations of wood carving and other do-it-yourself activities. They also saw well displayed materials, tools and equipment used in the pursuit of a variety of hobbies and handicrafts.

Large crowds collected in the overseas section,

especially those devoted to Pakistan, Ghana and Vietnam. Among exhibits on the Pakistan stall were several choice examples of silverware, copperware and brassware, and the beautifully decorated saris, bedcovers, silk scarves, evening stoles and bracelets charmed even the most critical of the casual judges. The culinary experts lingered in the food section and there, amidst exchanges of recipes, they nodded approval on examining the display of jams, chutneys and pickles.

In Ghana, it seems, the art of carving and sculpting as a spare-time occupation is followed with keenness. For, in an attractive array of Ghanaian exhibits, there were many admirable animal and human figures, carved in ebony, in ivory, in horn and mahogany. Visitors were delighted with the Ashanti stools, the table mats,

### WORLD FORUM AT EDINBURGH

COMMONWEALTH countries were well to the fore when more than 900 women from 140 rural women's organisations, representing six million members, met in Edinburgh recently for the ninth triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World.

This organisation—the A.C.W.W.—is an international central office for self-governing rural women's societies. Its main purposes are to help raise the standards of living in country areas; to provide a platform for countrywomen who wish to make their views known; and to be a "window on the world" for those living in isolated country districts.

Canada sent 80 representatives, twenty women came from South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and there were delegates from Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, The West Indies and the United Kingdom. Mrs. De Mel (Ceylon) and Mrs. Cullen (Australia) were elected World Vice-Presidents at the conference, and Mrs. Aroti Dutt (India) was elected Asian Vice-President.

The aims and interests of countrywomen everywhere are very much alike—health, nutrition and



Group of some of the new A.C.W.W. Officers elected at the Edinburgh Conference include delegates from Canada, Australia (including Tasmania), India and Africa.

education are always on the agenda. Baroness Elliott of Harwood, who opened the conference, spoke of the war against illiteracy and ignorance: "Under-developed countries must play their part and to help them to do it women must be educated to take a responsible part in each and every community."

"Looking Forward" was the theme chosen for the conference, and study groups discussed ways and means of planning the future by encouraging better understanding of each other's problems and cultures, and providing technical assistance for rural areas.

The A.C.W.W., a non-governmental organisation is entitled to seek advice from the Food and Agriculture Office, UNESCO and UNICEF, within the United Nations. Schemes for health and progress in under-developed areas by world welfare organisations make little progress unless the ground is prepared in advance, and the Association has often helped in such preparation through its local countrywomen's societies.

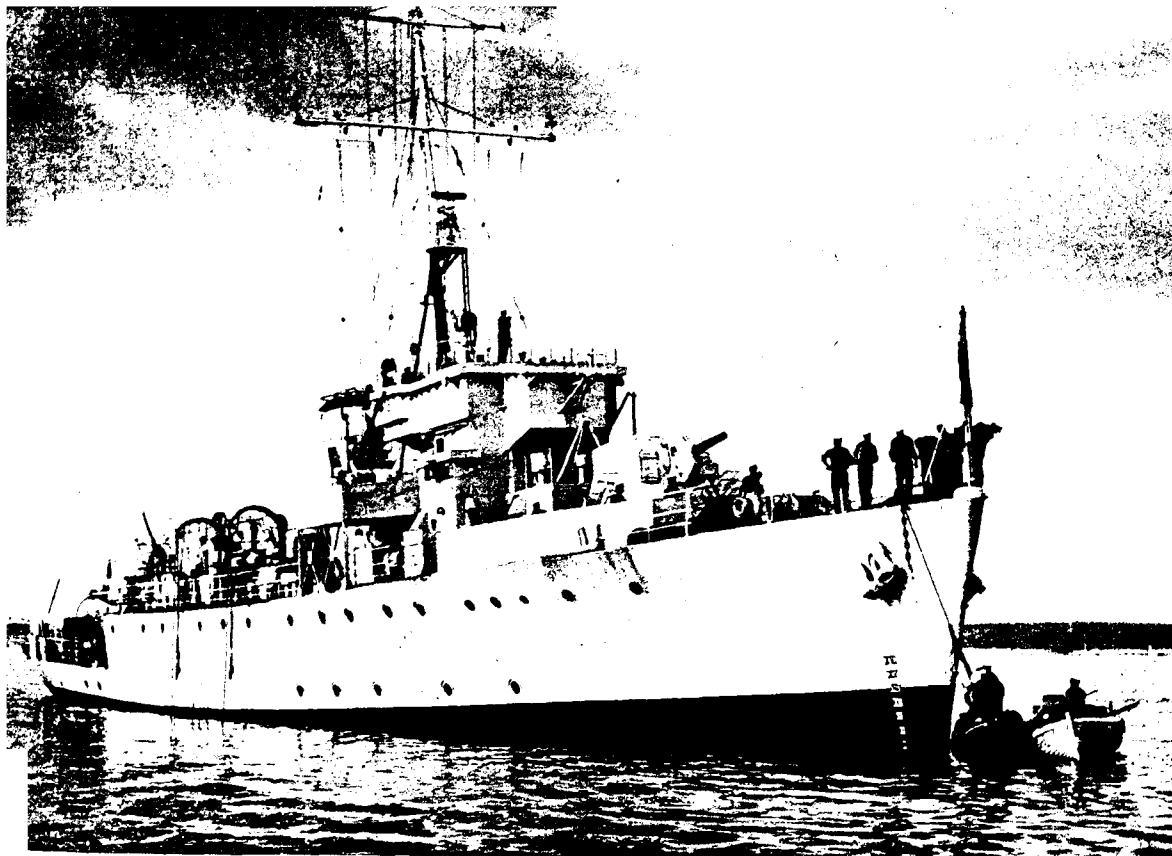
and fine examples of hand-woven cloth.

In the Vietnamese pavilion there were elegant carvings in ivory and wood; and, because of their very high standard of excellence, the showpieces of jewellery, lacquer work and metalwork aroused great admiration. Of more mundane but of perennial interest to the British housewife was the collection of basketwork—said to be a popular do-it-yourself pursuit in Vietnam.

E. S.

From Vietnam. Mrs. Beaumont, Saigon (centre), with Miss E. Sawyer, Sierra Leone, and Mr. C. Jacobs, The West Indies.





## ROYAL NIGERIAN NAVY

*Frigate's Training Cruises After Handing-Over Ceremony*

AT a simple ceremony held at Portsmouth naval base, Hampshire, The Royal Nigerian Navy was born. A 1,000-ton Royal Navy frigate, H.M.S. *Hare*, was transferred to Nigeria when Admiral Sir Manley Power, C-in-C Portsmouth, handed over the ship's log-book to Alhaji Abdulmaliki, Nigeria's High Commissioner in the U.K.; Lady Abayomi renamed the ship H.M.N.S. *Nigeria*, and the announcement was made that Her Majesty the Queen had consented to the Nigerian Naval Force being called The Royal Nigerian Navy.

The Navy is a development of the old Marine Department, based on Lagos, which was equipped with launches and operated a coastguard service. H.M.N.S. *Nigeria*, an anti-submarine vessel 225 feet long and armed with a 4-inch gun and four Bofors anti-aircraft guns, as well as depth-charges, is the new navy's first major unit; in four years' time The Royal Nigerian Navy will have two more frigates, four seaward defence boats and four small minesweepers.

Before the transfer ceremony Admiral Power inspected the two Nigerian officers and some of the 92 ratings who, with six officers seconded from the Royal Navy for training purposes, form the present crew of H.M.N.S. *Nigeria*. Most of the Nigerian sailors have been training in the U.K. for periods of up to a year.

For several months the frigate, based on Portland and commanded by Lieutenant Commander H. Stern, of the Royal Navy, was engaged in a series of training cruises in United Kingdom waters. Gradually the crew acquired skill and learned to work as a team.

On board the frigate is a large ship's bell, in silver. In 1941 it was presented by the people of Nigeria to the Royal Navy's cruiser H.M.S. *Nigeria*. Now it has been re-presented by the Royal Navy to the first ship of the youngest navy in the Commonwealth, and will serve as a symbol of past and present co-operation and friendship between the navies of the United Kingdom and Nigeria.

H.M.N.S. "NIGERIA" is 225 feet long, displaces over 1,000 tons. The Royal Nigerian Navy expects to acquire two more frigates in the next four years.

THE COMMODORE commanding The Royal Nigerian Navy, Commander A. R. Kennedy, walks with the Federal High Commissioner, Alhaji Abdulmaliki, along the quay at Portsmouth.



YEOMAN of signals Petty Officer G. E. Mbakara, Eastern Region, has worked for 14 years in the Communications branch of the Marine Department at Lagos, from which the Navy has grown.



HIGH SPIRITS in the seamen's mess aboard ship, as Leading Seaman Raine plays his accordion. Two Nigerian officers and 92 ratings are serving in H.M.N.S. *Nigeria*.

BUSY in the wireless training office are (l. to r.) A. Agidi, E. O. Imadomiyi, the chief radio supervisor, and A. Adegor. All are from the Western Region of Nigeria.



## South Africa's Own Sports Car

SOUTH African motoring enthusiasts who wish to own a sleek, well-styled sports car, capable of speeds of up to 100 miles an hour, no longer have to rely upon models imported from overseas. They can now buy a home-made car—the G.S.M. Dart—with lines as attractive and a performance as good as any competitor in its class.

The car is the brain-child of three young South Africans—Willie Meissner, a racing driver who financed the project, Bob van Niekerk, a mechanical engineer, and Verster de Wit, who was responsible for the Dart's body design. They dreamed of an all-South African car eight years ago, and instead of dismissing the dream as impracticable they worked and schemed to turn it into reality.

They visited motor factories in Britain and made a survey of their requirements. While de Wit drew design after design, Meissner and van Niekerk joined a group of European racing motorists and toured the Continent, gaining valuable knowledge of the ways and needs of sports cars and their owners. Finally they decided upon one of de Wit's designs; they rented a shed in Streatham, London, and there the prototype took shape.

### Fibre-Glass Body

Meissner now returned to South Africa and formed the Glassport Motor Company (Pty.) Ltd., near Cape Town. Van Niekerk joined him with fibre-glass castings and the firm produced a chassis to his design. The first Dart was quickly assembled, and has proved a remarkable success.

This car has a scientifically designed aero-dynamic body made of fibre glass; it is therefore extremely light, meets little wind resistance and enables its 36 b.h.p. Ford engine to out-perform virtually any car in its class. Road-holding and handling qualities of the car, according to unbiased drivers who have tested it, are outstanding.

The fibre-glass body is proof against rust and is insulated against heat, cold and sound to a greater degree than steel; it is made as one unit, with the exception of the doors, bonnet and boot lid, and this helps greatly to eliminate squeaks and rattles.

Mass production of motor cars in South Africa is not an economic proposition, but the Dart is being produced—hand assembled—at the rate of one car a week. Its selling price in Johannesburg is £888.

Whichever way you look at it the Dart, with its smart detachable hardtop and glossy finish, is a modern, most desirable car—a tribute on wheels to the enterprise of the South Africans who made it.

INTRODUCING the streamlined G.S.M. Dart, product of the enterprise of three South Africans.

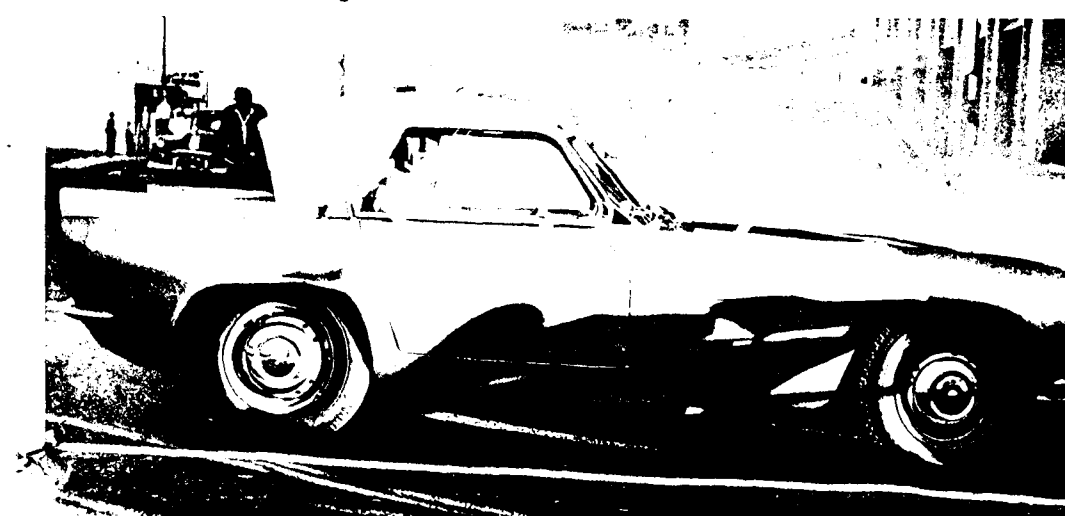


THE DART is assembled by hand in a factory near Cape Town. At least one car is being produced each week.



A SMART light fibre-glass body helps the Dart to reach 100 m.p.h. with its 36 b.h.p. Ford engine.

HANDLING qualities, according to expert drivers, are remarkably good. The car sells in Johannesburg for £888.



# Olives — On the Rock of Gibraltar

AN ENTERPRISING MERCHANT'S EXPERIMENT IN AGRICULTURE

A NEW industry has just been started on Gibraltar. Generations of British soldiers and sailors have guarded the great fortress, and shiploads of tourists have passed the Rock, sentinel of the Mediterranean: they would all be astounded to hear that Gibraltar's new industry is basically agricultural.

The ambitious project is to produce olives and olive oil from the craggy terraces of the upper Rock which look so barren and menacing from the sea.

Ever since anybody can remember, wild olives have grown on Gibraltar. Their grey-green leaves blend with the granite rock, and no one has thought very much about them—except an enterprising merchant, Abraham Marrache. His family has lived and traded in Gibraltar for generations.

For forty years Marrache has cherished a project to cultivate the wild olives. But the authorities have had to turn down his imaginative scheme because ever since the British captured Gibraltar from Spain in 1704 the upper Rock has been a prohibited area.

Now Marrache and his son Samuel have been leased about 620 acres. Recently the first tree was grafted, and Samuel Marrache plans to graft about half the trees with first-class olive slips. He hopes that when the trees have been cleared and are open to the sun and rain the quality of the local olives will improve sufficiently to make them worth the picking.

## Sought Expert Advice

The Marraches and their band of foresters have been clearing the land of thorny undergrowth and twisted masses of creepers. The Marraches also sought advice from The Men of the Trees, who considered that the eucalyptus would take too much moisture and goodness out of the stony soil. So the eucalyptus trees have been cut down as well as the pines and old olive trees. The healthy young olives have been extensively pruned.

An interesting and economic by-product that resulted from this work of clearing the ground was the production of charcoal. In Gibraltar as well as Spain charcoal is often used for cooking, and a small charcoal brazier under the table is still a popular foot-warmer on chilly evenings. Apart from the business of selling the olives, work has begun on the building of a mill for making olive oil.

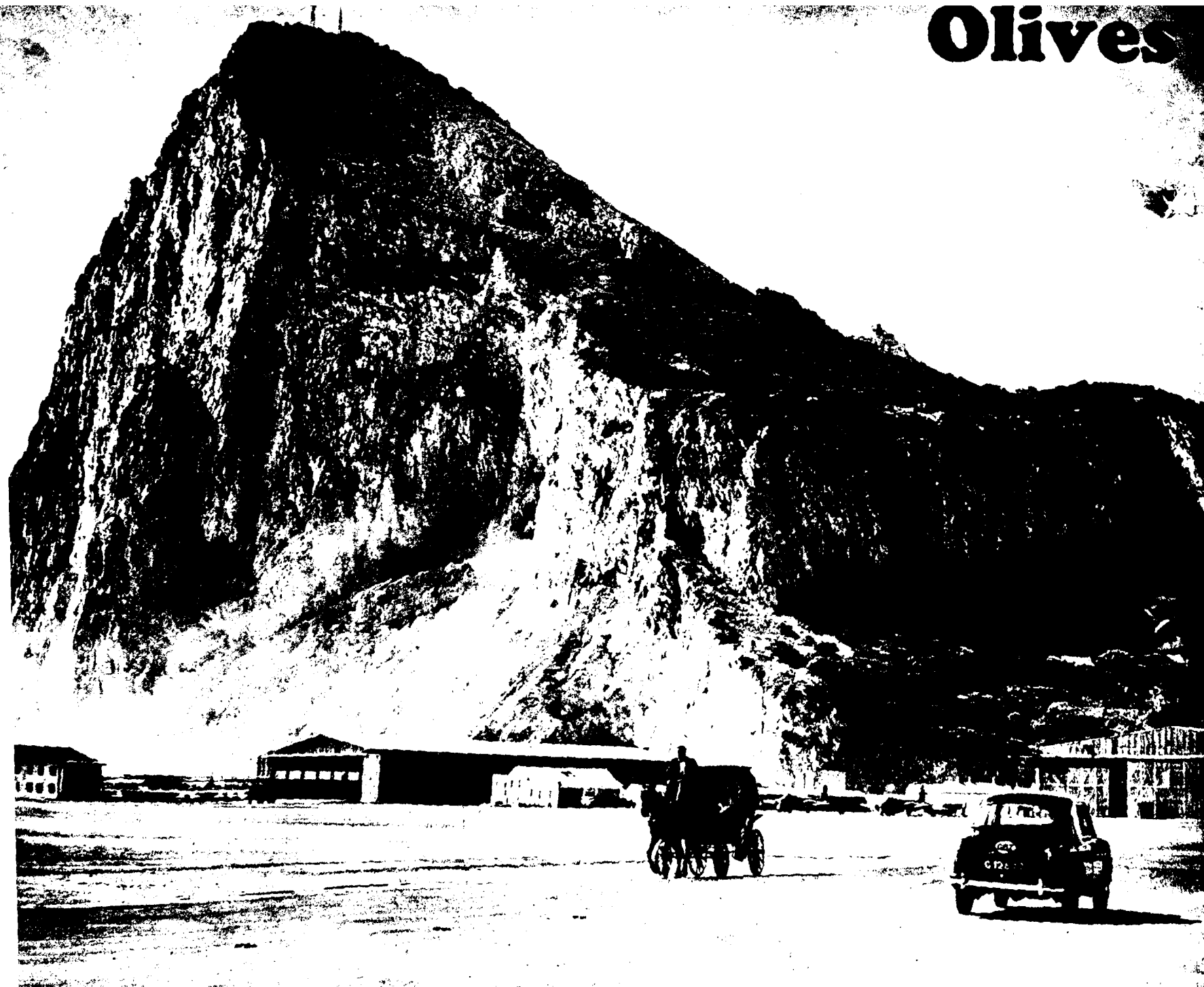
Frost, which kills olive trees, is unknown in Gibraltar. The only other possible menace consists of the Rock's apes—some sixty of them. But their "keeper", Gunner Portlock, who has fed and looked after them for eighteen years, says: "Of course the apes eat olives, but not often; they get too many peanuts and bananas from visitors."

Working on the project are some Spanish workmen. They were delighted to be photographed—especially one whose mother, living far away in Jimena de la Frontera, flatly refused to believe he could be doing forestry work on the granite rock.

ANNE BOLT



OLIVE SLIPS used for grafting are shown above. Three slips are inserted into a freshly cut stump and packed round with wet clay. Sacking is tied round the stump and the clay pack to secure the graft. Below: Samuel Marrache (extreme right) supervises the grafting of the first of the trees.



GIBRALTAR has a long and varied history. It is named after the Berber leader, Tariq bin Ziyad, who first conquered the Rock in A.D. 711, when it became known as "Jebel Tariq" (Tariq's Mountain). It was then held by the Moors and the Spaniards in turn until the British captured it from the Spaniards in 1704.



UNDERGROWTH is cleared for olive trees. The Rock runs from north to south for nearly three miles. Over 500 species of plants grow on the western upper slopes.



CHARCOAL is an important by-product of ground clearance. Temperature is controlled by shovelling earth over the air-vents.

# PEOPLE

Pictures and stories of the people  
of the Commonwealth and their activities



## U.K. INDUSTRIAL ADVISER IN PAKISTAN

Mr. Guthrie Watson-Williams, who is a leading British authority on industrial development, is in Pakistan under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme to advise the Government on the import of capital equipment and material required for industrial expansion. In 1954 Mr. Watson-Williams was appointed United Nations adviser on industrial development to the Government of Indonesia under the technical assistance programme of the United Nations Organisation. His present advisory job was undertaken at the request of the Pakistan Government.

## INDIAN GOLF CHALLENGER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Sewsunker Sewgolum (left), otherwise known as Papwa, scans the fairway indicated by his caddie at Muirfield golf course, Edinburgh, where he played in the British Open Golf Championship. A 30-year-old Indian from Durban, he was sent to compete in the "Open" by his employer after he revealed an astonishing natural aptitude for golf. Although he did not qualify for the final rounds of the Championship he played well and attracted a large gallery of spectators.



## GHANA TOASTMASTER HONOURED

"My Lords, ladies and gentlemen", begins Mr. E. Kofi Davis, Ghana's official Toastmaster, at many an important function. Mr. Davis, who has officiated at dinners and ceremonies in Ghana since 1955, so impressed London Toastmasters during a recent holiday visit he paid to Britain that he was made an honorary member of their exclusive organisation, the Association of Toastmasters and Masters of Ceremonies. In the photograph he is wearing the Association's badge; a similar, larger badge is attached to his car. Mr. Davis spent part of his time in the U.K. studying ceremonial procedure under Sir George Bellwe, the Garter King of Arms.

## VISITOR FROM THE WEST INDIES

Mr. A. Andrew-Rose, The West Indies Federal Minister of Communications and Works, is presented with an album of British postage stamps by the then Postmaster-General, Mr. Ernest Marples, during a summer visit he paid to the United Kingdom. On a two-day tour of the Post Office Mr. Andrew-Rose visited the International and Continental telephone exchanges and saw something of the work of the Postal Training School at Bletchley.



## M.C.C. TEAM MANAGER

Mr. Robert Walter Vivian Robins, a former England and Middlesex cricket captain, was manager of the M.C.C. team on its four-month tour of The West Indies. Born in 1906, Mr. Robins played for Highgate School, London, and Cambridge University before joining the Middlesex county side. He captained England in 1937.



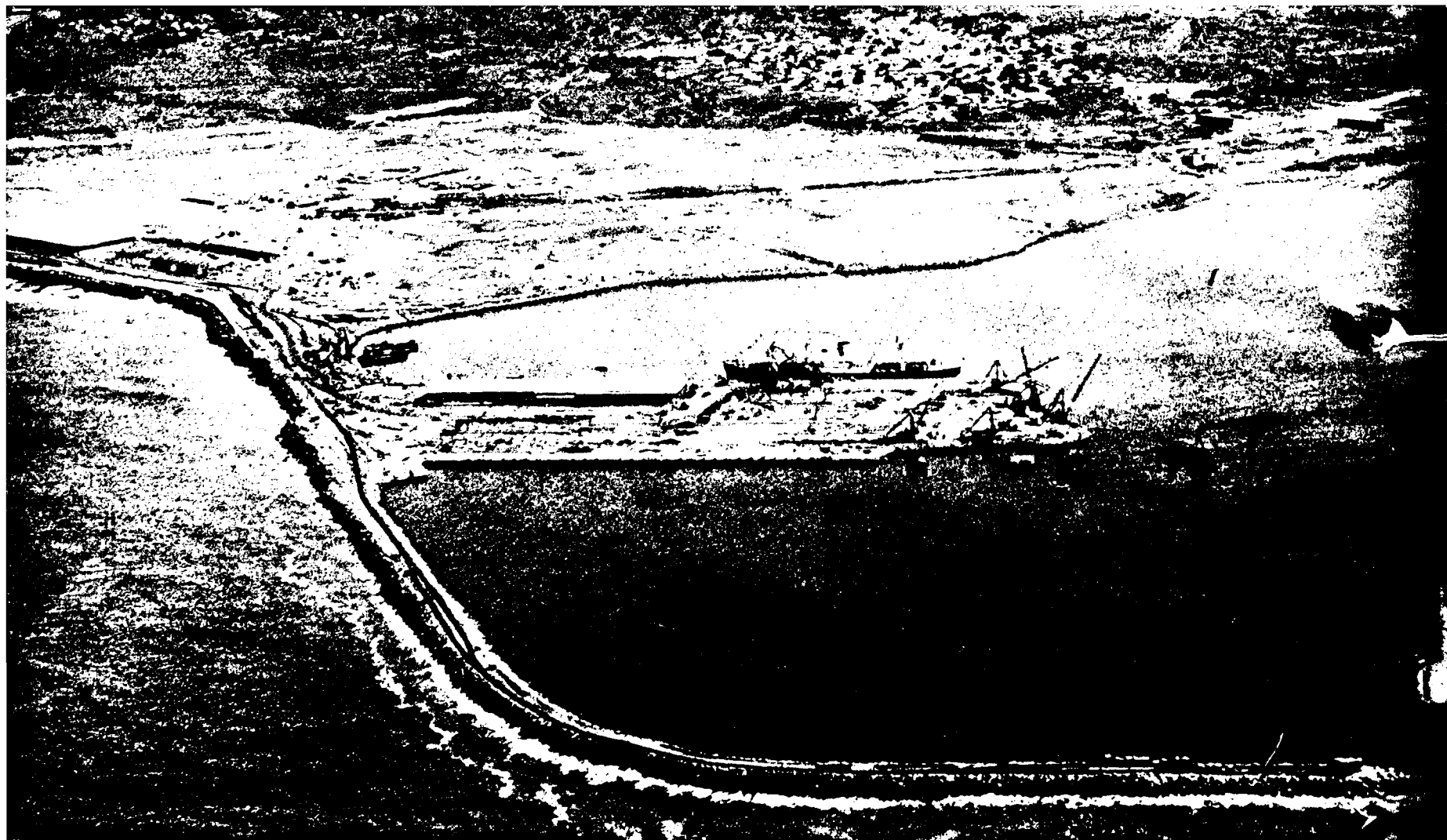
## NIGERIAN DOCTOR IN EDINBURGH

Dr. T. Belo-Osagie, of Lagos, Nigeria, who is attached to the Hammersmith Hospital in London, shakes hands with Sir Arthur Thomson, President of the British Medical Association, at the joint meeting of the British and Canadian Medical Associations held in Edinburgh. He brought to the meeting the greetings of the Nigerian branch of the B.M.A. On the right is Dr. E. Kirk Lyon, of the Canadian Medical Association.



## DEGREES AWARDED TO CANADIANS

Photographed at the Edinburgh medical meeting, which was attended by 1,000 Canadian doctors and their ladies, are (l. to r.) Lord Adrian, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University and a distinguished British physiologist; Professor Charles H. Best, of Toronto, whose research contributed to the discovery of insulin; and Professor Renaud Lemieux, of the Laval Medical School in Quebec. The two Canadians, along with another eminent Canadian medical man, Professor Wilder Penfield of Montreal, had honorary degrees conferred on them at a special ceremony by the University of Edinburgh.



FIVE MILLION tons of rock are going into three miles of breakwaters at Tema, where the 500-acre new harbour, with its port facilities, is being constructed.



RESETTLEMENT is a human problem. This woman tells officials about herself and her hopes, before she moves into the modern resettlement area.



EFFICIENT pipe-borne water supply and modern waste disposal are among Tema's facilities. Here Mr. A. T. Bergin, Chief Engineer of the Tema Development Corporation, inspects a pump house.

# RESETTLEMENT IN TEMA

Progress on Ghana's New Townships, Industrial Area, and the Largest Artificial Harbour in Africa

AMONG the major projects now being developed in Ghana are the construction at Tema of a man-made harbour which will cost about £14 million, industrial estates and new townships.

Although Tema—a village situated eighteen miles east of Accra, the capital of Ghana—has existed for more than a century, it was only seven years ago that the idea of building a harbour there was suggested. At that time about 4,000 people lived in the village. Today Tema's population is 10,000. The harbour, which will be the largest artificial one in Africa, will be in use by 1961, and already various industries are being established in the 800 acres allocated for the purpose.

Among the companies responsible for new industries are the Imperial Chemical Industries (Export) Ltd., Canadian Aluminum Ltd., and the United African Company of Ghana Ltd. Unilever Ltd. are interested in the setting up of a soap factory, and other U.K. concerns may also open factories.

On the high ground, behind the harbour and industrial areas, are four residential areas, each designed ultimately to house 20,000 people. There, striking blocks of flats rise against the African sky and rows of houses for various income groups occupy land that was recently virgin bush.

The villagers have begun their move into Tema's new village, which in some ways preserves the people's traditional way of life. For example, the old village was divided into four quarters—Ashamang, Awudung, Able-

wonkor and Aboitsewe; the groupings in the new village follow the same pattern.

This village, about three miles east of the old, has 398 houses in 62 compounds. The houses, of cement with asbestos roofing, have a total of 2,286 rooms.

There are two types of houses: one has from one to four rooms and the other from five to 16 rooms.

## Modern Services

Free accommodation is offered to the villagers on the same scale as in the old village. Use will also be made of another structure, an extension of 100 ten-roomed houses recently added to the new village. Pipe-borne water is available and electricity will be supplied later. There is also a modern underground water-borne system of waste disposal and facilities for refuse disposal and anti-malarial control. The village contains a maternity clinic and a nursery school.

A resettlement officer has been appointed to co-ordinate and supervise the move into the village. Officers of the Ghana Department of Social Welfare and Community Development have moved into the area to help explain to the villagers the advantages of resettlement in a modern community.

Tema's villagers are either fishermen or farmers; a canoe beach and a fishing harbour are under construction and, for the farmers, provision has been made for 2,400 acres of land which is no less fertile than the farmland they will leave behind.



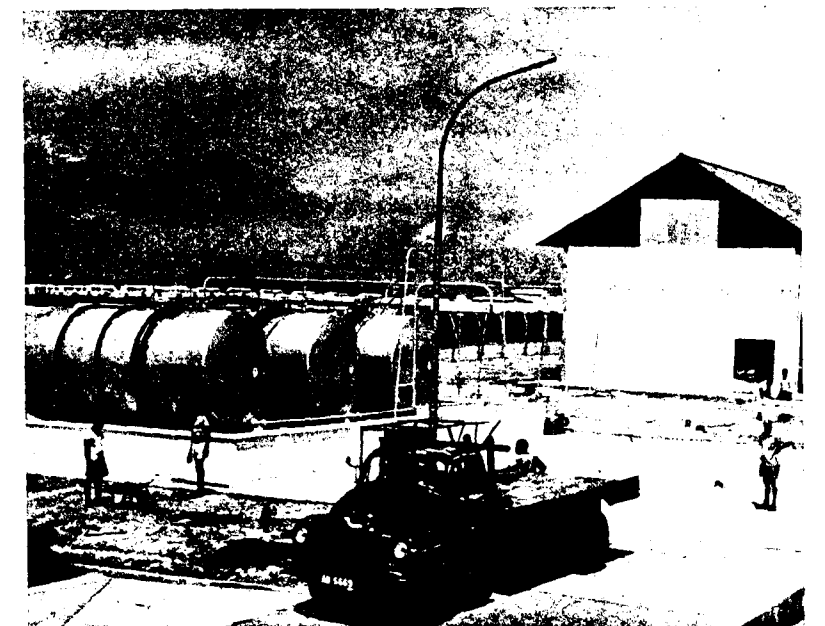
THE NEW village, built in four residential groups, is made up of 398 houses in 62 compounds. Biggest houses have 16 rooms each.



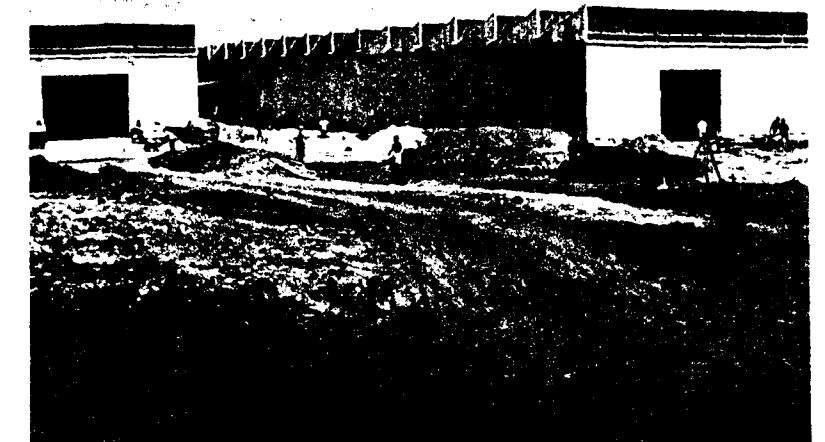
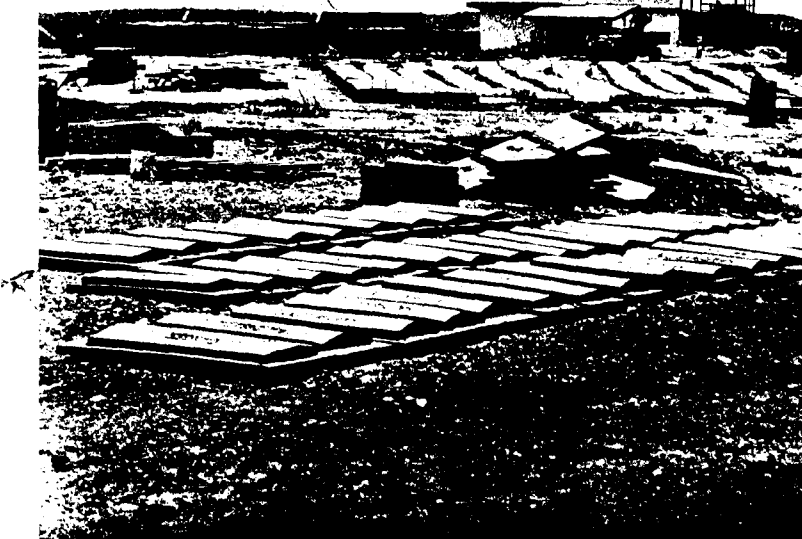
TEMA has existed, undeveloped, for more than a century. The centre of Tema town will stand on the site occupied by this village.



BUILDINGS going up on the 800 acres allocated for industrial development include an Imperial Chemical Industries factory (above). Below: Some of the sandcrete blocks which are manufactured at Tema by African Concrete Products.



STORAGE tanks at a new factory (with workers' houses in the background) show the shape of things to come. Below: Part of the motor assembly building erected at Tema by the United African Company of Ghana Ltd.





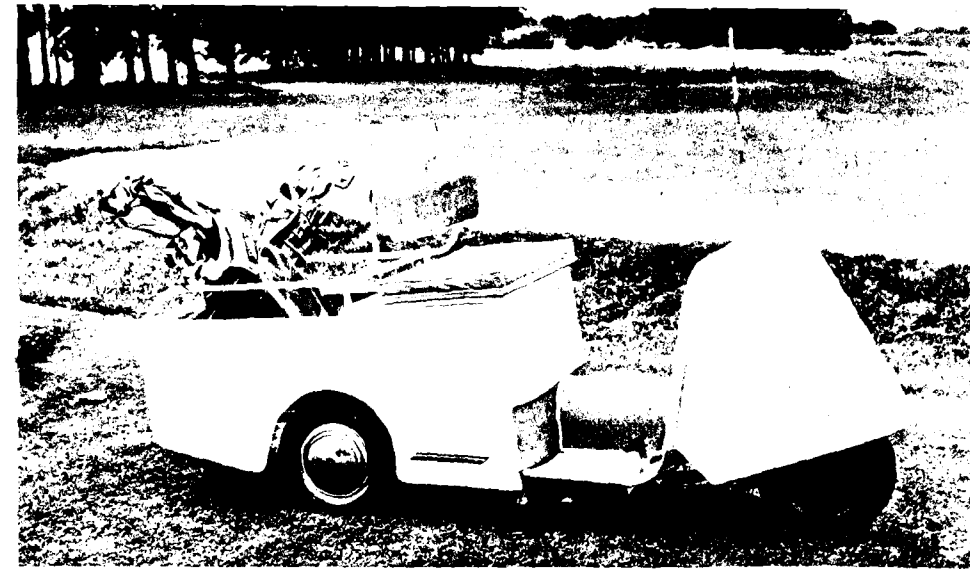
**SHOE PLAYGROUND.** Children play in this cement "shoe"—like the shoe in a popular nursery rhyme—in the Kamla Nehru Park, Bombay.

From Ram Panjabi, 49 Nashville Road, Dehra Dun, India.



**DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.** Mrs. Fathia Nkrumah, wife of the Prime Minister of Ghana, admires a letter typed by a blind student during her visit to the Blind School at Akropong.

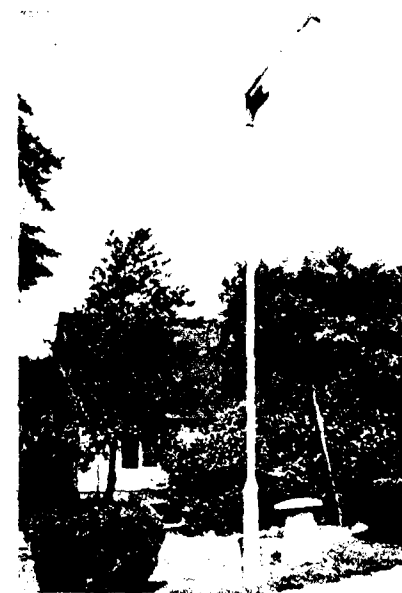
From Fred Mensah Ayeng, P.W.D. Head Office, P.O. Box 136, Accra, Ghana.



#### Golf in Comfort

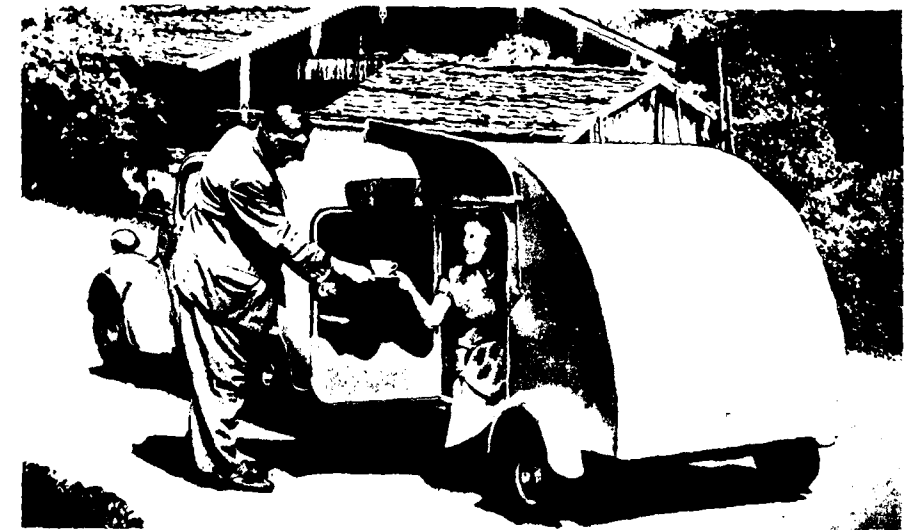
This electric golf caddy designed by a Suffolk firm to take most of the walking out of golf is powered by a 24-volt battery and is capable, under good conditions, of transporting two players and their clubs round a 36-hole course without a battery recharge.

## NEW IDEAS



#### Glass Fibre Street Lighting

Street lamp standards which can be put up by one man are being produced in the U.K. They are made of light, non-conducting, rust-proof, insect-proof fibre glass which requires no over-painting and is therefore easy to maintain.



#### Midget Caravan

Even a motor scooter can tow this British-made aluminium and hardboard midget caravan fitted with a built-in shelf table unit and providing a bed for two. It is 3 ft. 10 in. wide by 4 ft. high by 6 ft. 3 in. long, and weighs two hundredweight unladen.



#### Disposable Gloves

These polythene gloves for use in British industry, the food trade, or by the housewife, are intended to be discarded after use in the interests of hygiene. Manufactured to a thickness of as little as 5,000th of an inch, they retail at about 6d. a pair.



#### Life-saving Clothing

Into the Thames near the Festival Hall, London, leap three volunteers to prove that it's impossible to sink in these new life-saving garments. The secret is that panels of long staple fibre cotton are let into otherwise airtight compartments in the lining. When the fibre cotton is dry, air circulates freely, but the moment it is wet the cloth seals up and a garment becomes both air and watertight. Even the heavily clothed and thigh-booted man in the photograph can float for weeks, if necessary, without sinking.

## READERS' PICTURES

This is a further selection of pictures from our readers. They are invited to send in representative pictures from all over the Commonwealth. A fee of a guinea will be paid for each published picture. Please send captions and addresses in ENGLISH.



**THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL BANK.** This fine tall building was recently completed at Enugu, Nigeria.

From M. U. Nwuke, St. Gabriel's (C.M.S.) School, Ymuleri, Onitsha, Nigeria.



**AIR QUEEN.** Miss Mavis Moscrop, a B.O.A.C. air hostess, won the title "Miss Airways 1959" in a competition at Karachi, Pakistan.

From Kaleem-Uddin Siddiqi, P.O. Box 7178, Karachi.



**FOOTBALL WINNERS.** Against the backdrop of Mount Kilimanjaro members of the Old Moshi Mountain football team display their championship shield.

From Mkindi Ramadhani, Old Moshi Secondary School, P.O. Box 21, Moshi, Tanganyika.



**OLD AND NEW.** A bullock team and a tractor both help to dredge the Umhlaas River, in Natal.

From W. A. Nixon, 21 Aloe Court, Prince Edward Street, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

# Commonwealth TODAY



INLAYING on wood. An Indian craftsman at work. He has a good understanding of the contrast and harmony of colours. Below: Intricate design for a tree



## Indian Craftsmanship

THE inlaying of beautiful designs on wood is a handicraft that has been practised in India for hundreds of years and which is still carried on in places like Delhi, Agra, Fatchpur-Sikri, and in the south, in Mysore State. Whereas the northern craftsmen tend to use only ivory for their inlays, in Mysore brass, silver, teakwood, mother-of-pearl and coloured stones are used.

A favourite wood for intricate carving is rosewood, it can be engraved without chipping, and its dark colour provides suitable contrast for the inlay.

To make an inlay, parts of the intended design are traced on to different sheets of thin paper which are then fixed to thick pieces of cardboard to form stencils. Each part of the design is then stencilled on to sheets—half an inch thick—of ivory, ebonite or other selected materials which are cut along the lines of the design with a bow saw.

The pieces which result are filed at the edges, joined together like a jigsaw and fitted into grooves cut out, to the same stencilled design, on the rosewood. After the inlay has been carefully glued into place it is sand-papered and finely polished.



# Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

NUMBER SEVENTY-TWO

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PHOTOGRAPHS—Front Cover: Colour photograph, Crown copyright. Pages 6, 7, Australia official (4), Thai official (1); 10, 11, The Boy Scouts Association (1); 18, 19, Pakistan official (3); 20, 21, Ghana official (3), Wakefield Express, Yorkshire (1); 22, 23, Bermuda official (4); 24, 25, Australia official (1), Ceylon official (1), Pakistan official (2); 28, 29, Sierra Leone official (6). Back Cover: Colour photographs, Bermuda official.

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## TRADEWINDS Commonwealth Industrial Notes

A process which, it is claimed, could provide all the protein needed by an expanding world population in the foreseeable future, has been developed by British Glues and Chemicals Ltd. Grass, peanuts, or some other vegetables, are fed into one end of a machine, and pure protein in powder form emerges at the other end. Capsules of powdered protein, blended with vitamins and other concentrates might well be the first rations to be rushed into local famine areas.

**Industrialisation** in India has outstripped transport capacity. Of the 182 million tons of long-distance traffic generated during India's Second Five-Year Plan, the railways can carry 162 million tons. At the present rate of industrial expansion there will be, before long, a call to move four times that figure. In an area of 1.27 million square miles containing 382 million people, there are at present 121,617 miles of metalled, and 195,051 unmetalled, roads in India, used by about 130,000 trucks, about 300,000 private cars and other vehicles, and some 45,000 buses of various types and sizes; added to this are about 10,000,000 animal-drawn vehicles.

These were some of the facts presented to India's Ministry of Transport and Communications in a report from the chief engineer. The Ministry's planning staff recommend a road development programme that will extend over 20 years from 1961.

**Under Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan** the highest priority has been given to food production and Rs. 480 million (£36 m.) has been allocated to East Pakistan alone. Rice supplies in the 1959-60 season will be largely freed from Government control.

**Aero-engines** sold overseas have earned Britain £260 million since the war, and are now being installed in 55 types of foreign aircraft. The export of spare engines and parts is also lucrative, earning the equivalent of £177,000 a day.

**The State Electricity Commission** of Victoria, Australia, has placed an order for eleven transformers with the Edinburgh firm of Bruce Peebles & Co. The order is worth nearly £400,000.

A factory to produce all the fibre-glass in

sulation New Zealand needs is to be established in Auckland, and will save about £400,000 a year in overseas exchange. New Zealand is also to go ahead, at a cost of £3 million, with an investigation of possible hydro-electric sites in both the North and South Islands.

**Both Bombay and Ahmedabad** will draw a supply of power from India's first atomic energy plant. The Atomic Energy Commission announced that it will be located on the coast somewhere between the two and both Gujarat and Saurashtra will, if necessary, be supplied. Selection of Western India as the site for the first station is the result of lengthy deliberations. It will come into operation some time in 1964-65.

**Research work** by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority on the commercial-scale use of intense radiation for industrial purposes has now reached the stage at which a pilot plant—the first of its kind and size in the world—has been built.

**Malayan Railway** has given a trial run from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore of an aluminium alloy passenger coach built at its Sentul workshops. More of these 62-seater cars are expected to be constructed and put on regular runs. This type of coach is of an original design produced by the Railway with the assistance of British Aluminium Co. whose agents are Harber, Gilfillan and Co.

**Transistorised** radio sets are making big advances in Britain, where all the leading manufacturers offer at least one model. About 17 per cent of total British production of radios now consists of transistor sets, which are proving both trouble-free and versatile. The main trend in television sets is the general introduction of the 110 degree picture tube compared with the previous one which was angled at 90 degrees. Earlier ones were 70 degrees. Although at present sales of radio and television receivers to Asian and African countries are not very large, leading British manufacturers consider that there is an important potential market in these countries, and are able to offer a special range of export models with suitable wavebands and "tropicalised" cabinets. In some countries some British manufacturers are supplying sets for use in locally made cabinets.

## COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

### BRITISH GUIANA

**EARLY** in 1864 the postmaster of Georgetown, capital of British Guiana, the British colony in South America, found that his stock of 4-cent postage stamps was almost exhausted. Knowing that the next supply from the printers in London would not arrive for some time, he asked a local firm to print a small quantity of stamps for use in the meantime.

The provisional stamps were crudely printed on magenta-coloured paper, their design showing a sailing vessel and the colony's motto, "Damus Petimus Que Vicissim" (We give and we seek in return). By accident one of the stamps was inscribed "One Cent" instead of "Four Cents", and sixteen years later a schoolboy found this unique stamp on a letter among some family correspondence. It was so dirty and unattractive, with its smudged postmark and clipped corners, that he sold it for six shillings, but after passing through the hands of several collectors, each time at a higher price, the 1-cent British Guiana stamp was purchased in 1922 by an American millionaire for £7,350.

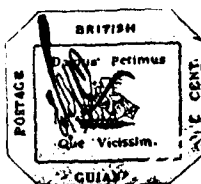
In 1940 it realised an even higher figure, said to be over £10,000, when sold privately to an anonymous buyer. It is thus the world's most valuable stamp.



Other early stamps of British Guiana are also very rare and expensive, but the modern issues have been pictorial, showing interesting views of the colony and its people. Several stamps feature the magnificent Kaieteur Falls, on the Potaro River. With a drop of 822 feet, these are the highest of the world's major waterfalls, being nearly five times the height of Niagara. They were discovered in 1870 by a Government surveyor, Harrington Brown.

The Queen Elizabeth II series includes designs representative of British Guiana's main industries, mining for bauxite, the source of aluminium; dredging for gold, and the cultivation of rice and sugar-cane. The 4-cents value revives a design well known to stamp collectors, since it has been used for three previous issues. It shows an American Indian shooting fish with bow and arrow from the banks of the Rupununi River.

C. W. HILL.



## Nigeria's New Hospital



AN AUSTRALIAN nursing sister, Mrs. I. A. Girling, member of the staff of the new Kano hospital, comforts a somewhat camera-shy patient.

### THE KANO ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL EVEN HAS A MOSQUE

A new, well-designed and well-equipped orthopaedic hospital in the 1,000-year-old city of Kano, Northern Nigeria, is bringing up-to-date treatment and hope to people who suffer from deformities and also to those who have been seriously injured in accidents.

The hospital has two wards, each with twenty-five beds, and four more wards are planned. It has two air-conditioned operating theatres, a physiotherapy block, X-ray department, lecture rooms, library, and the only blood bank in the Federation.

This hospital, which has many modern facilities for the comfort and well being of patients and staff, is probably the only one in the world to have its own mosque, which is visited for prayers at all times of the day.

[Continued overleaf]



**BREATHE** deeply. . . . A nurse administers ether to a patient in one of the hospital's two new air-conditioned operating theatres. *Right*: The surgeon, with an attentive group around, goes to work with his usual skill and confidence. Most of the senior staff are from Britain's Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.



**THE SENIOR** medical officer at the hospital, Dr. Andrew Currie of Aberdeen, Scotland, talks to the Emir of Kano's nephew and medical adviser, Alhaji Ado Sanusi.



**FATHER** and son leave the hospital with a prescription. Fifty beds are available for accident victims and patients with deformities.



**THE POLICEMAN** on the bed is giving his blood to help another officer, who was injured while performing his duties. Among modern facilities at the new hospital are an X-ray department and a blood bank.

**SISTER D. Tobett**, from England, helps at the hospital in the training of Nigerian nurses and orderlies to play their part in Nigeria's modernised medical service.

Continued from Page 3.

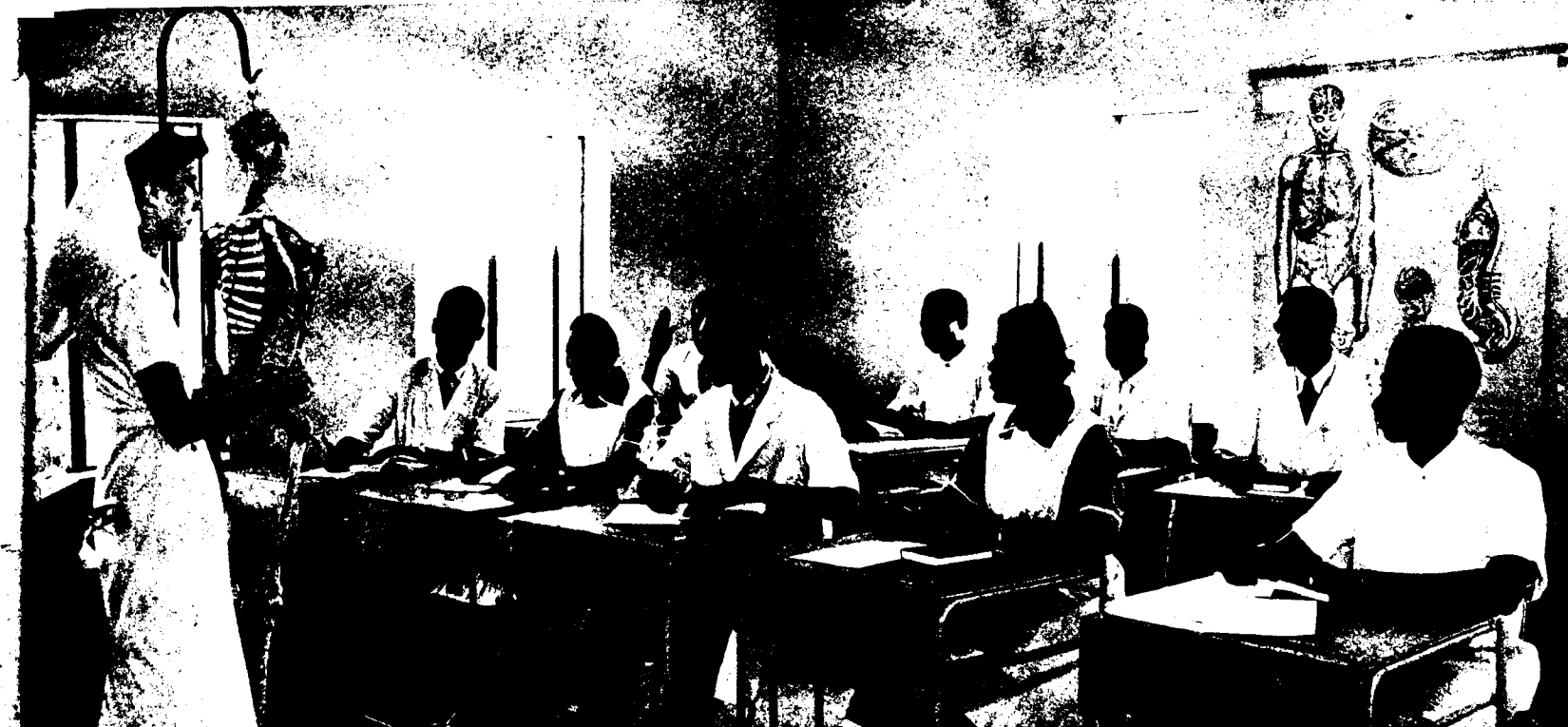
The hospital was built because the City Hospital in Kano could not cope with patients who needed special care and treatment, for such cases as tubercular spines, as well as for the large number of accident cases, ninety-eight per cent of which occur on the roads. The new hospital has now become the chief centre for all those who need up-to-date orthopaedic treatment.

Most of the senior staff at the Kano Hospital have been seconded from the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital at Stanmore, in Britain, and the remainder of the staff includes doctors and nurses from other Commonwealth countries, including Australia and India. Some of the nursing sisters are Queen Elizabeth's Overseas Nursing Service. A centre for training Nigerian nurses and orderlies has also been established at the hospital.

Until recently Northern Nigeria had only forty doctors to deal with 18 million people. Kano's new hospital is, therefore, a very important milestone on the road to the modernisation of the country's medical services.



**OUTPATIENTS** queue at the women's dispensary for their prescriptions.



# Princess Alexandra's Tour

HER INFORMALITY DELIGHTED AUSTRALIANS WHO CALLED HER PRINCESS CHARMING

**H**R.H. PRINCESS Alexandra's 5,000-mile tour of Australia was acclaimed a dazzling success. Many glowing tributes in the press of Australia, and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, were paid to the 22-year-old Princess Alexandra of Kent for her feat in carrying out her first royal tour so brilliantly.

She flew to Australia via Canada, Hawaii and Fiji. The main purpose of her visit was to attend the celebrations of the Centenary of the State of Queensland, and it was in that northern state that she spent the greater part of her time. She also toured New South Wales and Victoria, as well as the Federal Capital, Canberra.

As she was leaving Canberra for home after her six-week tour of eastern Australia, Princess Alexandra said that her visit had been "an unforgettable experience for me, of which I shall treasure always the happy memories."

That statement was more than a formal pleasantry. The Princess unquestionably enjoyed herself. She said on more than one occasion that she was having "the time of my life" in Australia. What won the hearts of the Australian people was that this fact was radiantly reflected in her smile and her tendency to linger at functions, especially when she met young people.

The personal touch which the Princess

brought to her visits was noted with delight from the beginning of her tour. Soon after she landed in Canberra she broke away from the welcoming official party to talk to a small girl dressed in the red-caped uniform of the Australian Junior Red Cross. And later, when she met about 200 young people at a buffet lunch, she shattered their respectful reserve by saying very audibly to Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, "Oh, this dreadful silence!" The laughter that followed soon led to a general conversation in which the Princess joined.

## With the Miners

In Queensland she flew far inland to the sheep and cattle country to be the guest on a 16,000 acre "station". Then, farther west, she donned a miner's helmet to tour the workings of the rich Mount Isa copper mine and talk gaily with the miners. She toured the tropical coastal towns, and spent a memorable weekend bathing and water skiing on the Great Barrier Reef off the Queensland coast.

In Brisbane, the State capital, there were many functions both formal and informal; the Princess watched Australian champion axemen in a woodchopping competition, and made an eight and a half mile launch trip down the winding Brisbane river to Ascot, where she watched horse-racing.

It was in Brisbane that she accidentally sat on the Governor's top-hat and delighted the crowds by waving the crushed "topper" to them. This was typical of her spontaneous actions, which won the hearts of Australians. So was her gesture in personally inviting four young aircraftmen of the R.A.A.F. to the Brisbane Royal Ball; and there was her obvious pleasure in stopping everywhere to talk to children, even if the schedule was a little upset.

## Informal Visits

One result of her personal success is that these royal tours, at least in Australia, will tend to be shorter and more informal. Mr. Menzies himself expressed this wish. Sometimes, he said, there was no escape from the more formal tour when it had some historic significance. But, he added, he hoped to encourage the idea of the occasional shorter, informal visit.

Princess Alexandra left Australia by air for Singapore and a five-day visit to Thailand as the guest of His Royal Highness King Bhumipol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit. Her journey home was broken at Delhi, where she was received by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the British High Commissioner in India, and Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Back by air from a tour that had taken her round the world, she was officially welcomed at London Airport by the Lord Chamberlain, and was met by her mother, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and her brother, H.R.H. Prince Michael. "Princess Charming", as some Australian papers called her, was home again.

**IN CANBERRA** Princess Alexandra was received at a State Ball by Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, who presented her with a 400-diamond brooch on behalf of all the people of Australia.



**COPPER MINES** at Mount Isa, in the far north-west of Queensland, interested the Princess, who later donned a miner's helmet to tour the workings. Here she is seen chatting with a group of miners.



**EVERYWHERE** she went, Princess Alexandra was greeted with enthusiasm. In Townsville, in the State of Queensland, she travelled in this open car, and was cheered by a long lane of excited children.



**HER JOURNEY** back to Britain included stops at Singapore and New Delhi. The Princess also paid a five-day visit to Thailand as the guest of King Bhumipol Adulyadej, and the rich Royal Barge (below) was sailed in her honour.



**H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA** of Kent meets Drum Major Floyd McCollough and two "mascots", at Maryborough during her visit to Queensland to attend the celebrations of the State's centenary.



**THE PRINCESS** cuddles a koala bear at the Koala Sanctuary in Brisbane, the State capital, where she attended many functions and delighted the crowds with her informality.

# CANADA'S ESKIMO ART



**CHUNK** of soapstone (stecatite) is hacked out of the rock for subsequent carving. The Eskimo sculptor's tools are simple ones: saws, files, hand-drills, sandpaper and a trusty hatchet.

ONE of the most original examples of primitive art is that of the Eskimo of the north of Canada. Their life is an unending struggle for food and shelter. They have no wood except driftwood, no textiles, no vegetable dyes, and few materials with which to create works of art.

From the stones of their land they fashion their tools. Out of the lifeless rocks they wrest imaginative, lively forms; depicting human beings and the animals they are most familiar with.

Their keen sense of observation has been sharpened by their semi-nomadic hunting life, and this ability serves them well in the production of a unique and meaningful art.

About 7,400 Canadian Eskimos live in the northern territory, covering 1,500,000 square miles. They live and travel in groups, without a tribal organisation. Their houses are made of snow, and in summer they live in tents. Although they have carved their native soapstone for centuries, it is only in recent years that the carvings, and their decorated handicrafts, have been shown to the outside world.

Since 1949 the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, a non-profit organisation that has done much to further Canadian arts and crafts, has sent representatives to the Arctic to encourage and preserve Eskimo art. The Hudson's Bay Company has given full co-operation. The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources takes an active interest in the work of Eskimo artists. The steadily growing recognition of the work of a people still practising a strong primitive art has proved a great help to the Eskimo economy. As the export trade flourished so did cut-price "Eskimo art" from other countries. Now, however, all genuine carvings are signed by the artist and stamped with his government serial number.

## From Hand to Hand

An Eskimo carving is usually small, easily carried around in its wrapping of soft skin. It is passed from hand to hand to be criticised and admired by friends and visitors.

Eskimo etiquette demands a display of modesty which the artist may not necessarily feel. He invariably belittles his own work, which has been created for his own satisfaction. He does not repeat a subject—nor copy anybody else's work. He thus produces a wide variety of subjects.

Why does the Eskimo carve? What induces people so hard pressed by their environment to expend energy in unessential occupation? It is difficult to answer; for there is no written record of their work, and they do not express abstract thoughts.

When blizzards rage during the long winter months and the Eskimo sits quietly on a snowbench in his igloo, his thoughts probably turn to familiar figures, to the excitement of the hunt; he is barely conscious of the sleek lines of the weasel, the bulk of the walrus, or the treachery of a bear. He takes up the chunk of rock that was hacked from a soapstone quarry and, with his primitive tools, begins to depict the basic concept. He chooses that which can be simply and effectively portrayed. He discards all but the essence of some remembered form.

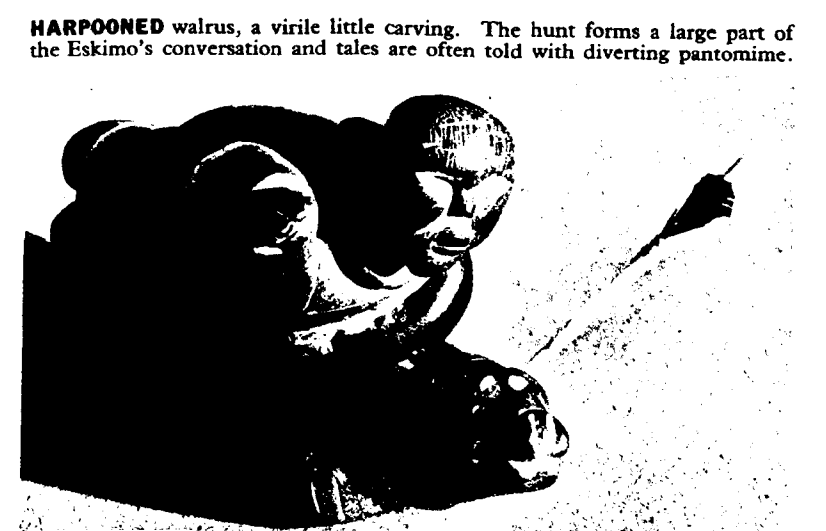
**MOTHER AND CHILD**, a subject that has strong appeal to Eskimo artists. The eyes and teeth are of walrus ivory set in soapstone.



**ESKIMO ARTIST**, Sheeguapik, with his stone carving, which weighs 18 lb. The subject here is a captured caribou which is being attacked by a hungry dog.



**SELF-DEFENCE**, a story of adventure—in stone. A polar bear smells out a dog in the outer part of an igloo and is repulsed by Eskimo hunters.



**HARPOONED** walrus, a virile little carving. The hunt forms a large part of the Eskimo's conversation and tales are often told with diverting pantomime.

# BUILDING TOMORROW TODAY

Scout Leaders at International Conference in India

**B**UILDING Tomorrow Today" was the theme of the 17th International Scout Conference held for the first time in an Asian country. It was inaugurated by Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, at Vigyan Bhavan (Hall of Knowledge), in New Delhi. Organised by the Boy Scouts International Bureau, whose headquarters are in Ottawa, Canada, the Conference was attended by over 200 delegates from most of the sixty-seven member countries.

The main function of the Conference was to promote unity of purpose and understanding of the fundamental principles of Scouting through co-operation. As the "senate" of the world movement, the Conference reviewed policy matters of importance submitted by member countries and decided on future world scout events.

In his annual report to the conference Major-General D. C. Spry, Director of the International Bureau, spoke of the worldwide gains in Scouting, with a membership of over 8,300,000, and its further development throughout the world. Keynote addresses were given by Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, National Commissioner of the Bharat Boy Scouts; Lord Rowallan, former Chief Scout of the Commonwealth; Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America; and Mr. H. deRham, Chief Scout of Switzerland. Other excellent addresses were given by outstanding speakers from many countries, including Australia, India, Malaya, Sweden and Switzerland.

## Good Fellowship

Mr. Nehru told the conference that in "this tremendous drama of the world today" they could play a definite part by creating an atmosphere of fellowship, comradeship and understanding. He said that the scout idea, propounded by Lord Baden-Powell, had caught on because it was a good idea, which fitted in with the temper of the age. He

assured the delegates that the Government of India attached great importance to this idea and wanted it to spread as much as possible.

Mr. Nehru said he was against the "officialisation" of the movement, as the movement itself sought to teach self-reliance, self-respect and a spirit of adventure. The world, he said, needed more of the spirit of friendship embodied in the Scout movement and added, "It is important for this spirit to grow and spread, mounting over barriers of nation, race, colour and religion".

## In Rural Areas

At the conference Dr. K. L. Shrimali, India's Union Minister for Education, stressed the need for extending scouting to the rural areas. The most noteworthy quality about the movement, he said, was that while attempting to develop national loyalties, "it also tries to establish international brotherhood".

Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth until he was appointed Governor of Tasmania, said that Scouting fostered qualities of leadership. He listed them as follows: honour, helpfulness, brotherhood, courtesy, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift, cleanliness and humility.

"I am certain", he said, "that any man who displays these qualities, or even a majority of them, will be a leader... and he who can claim to practise them all in his daily life will be more—a wise man and a great leader."

Following the international conference the opportunity was taken to hold a conference of scouters representing the Commonwealth countries. This meeting included representatives from Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and Malta. Sir Charles MacLean was elected Chief Scout of the Commonwealth in place of Lord Rowallan,



ADDRESSING a Conference Session is Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Chairman, All-India Fellowship of former Scouts and Guides. L. to r.: Mrs. L. Mazumdar; Mr. Justice Vivian Bose; Lord Rowallan; and Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

and Sir Charles paid a glowing tribute to Lord Rowallan for his outstanding contribution during his fifteen years of service as Chief Scout.

Dr. Eli Boyaner of Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, who has been a member of the world "cabinet of ministers" of the Scout movement since 1955, spoke for the majority of delegates when he summed up the New Delhi conference as "a remarkable demonstration of brotherhood in action". One of the achievements of the conference, he said, "was the opportunity to meet, discuss and even argue with brother Scouts from other countries at meal times and at informal gatherings. One's own horizons are widened and one's circle of friends is enlarged; mutual understanding is easier, and the bond of Scouting brotherhood greatly strengthened".

The international conference closed with the following key-note Resolution:

"On the occasion of the holding of the World Jamboree (in the Philippines) and the International Conference for the first time in the East, the Conference notes with pleasure the way in which Scout principles and ideals are practised so successfully in this part of the globe.

"It is particularly appropriate that this 17th International Conference meets in India, the country which gave the Founder the background for Cubbing, and the ideas which were later developed into the Scout Method. By faithfully following B.-P.'s precepts for the benefit of the boy, we shall all take our full share in Building Tomorrow Today."



MR. NEHRU at the Conference, with Mr. M. Pakvasa, President of the Bharat Scouts and Guides of India, and Maj.-Gen. D. C. Spry, Director of the Scouts International Bureau. Right: Sir Charles MacLean, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth. Below: Delegates from India, Pakistan, and the Philippines.



## THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

THE Boy Scouts International Bureau at 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada, is the executive office and secretariat of the International Conference and Committee. The three together—Conference, Committee and Bureau—form the constitutional framework of World Scouting. The day-to-day business is carried on at the Bureau and in the Regional Offices, and contact is maintained with all member and potential member Associations. Each country has its own International Commissioner.

The Director is responsible for ensuring that the decisions of the Conference and Committee are executed, and he advises the International Committee on development plans. There is a Deputy Director and also Executive Commissioners for liaison, administration, relationships, publications and public relations.

The main source of income is from the agreed annual registration fees of member Associations. This, however, leaves no margin for new projects intended to encourage the further development of the Scout Movement, and it is therefore necessary for additional funds to be obtained as voluntary contributions from those member Associations who can afford to do so, from Foundations and Corporations whose interests are worldwide, and from friends of Scouting who believe in encouraging the expansion and development of this brotherhood.



THESE DELEGATES relaxed by touring Delhi in a hired open carriage. Over 200 delegates from most of the 67 member countries attended the Conference.



# Zoo Chase

THE JOYS AND TRIALS OF  
AN ANIMAL COLLECTOR

By JOHN SEAGO



LIFE in the bush is not all romance. Transport and "housekeeping" are major problems—and, of course, haircutting and cooking are among the very useful accomplishments to have.



CHEETAHs may be the fastest animals on four feet, but this specimen (top left) is happy to take it easy in company with the author, whose pet the animal is. Above: John Seago (right) and friend, Reginald Bloom, carefully measure a baby rhinoceros for subsequent crating and shipment, in good condition, to a zoo.

THERE is an air of romance about the work of collecting animals for zoos—a compound of the excitement of the chase, tense moments in the thick bush, the call of birds, the trumpeting of beasts, and the warm glow of camp fires in the night. But the job also involves such unromantic matters as "housekeeping" miles from civilisation, and arranging long-distance transport, which keep the collector very fully occupied.

How did I get into the business? At school I was not one of those fortunate boys

who know exactly what they want to do. I drifted, settled down in a film studio, and then—after the war—the need to find a good climate for a bad chest took me to Kenya; and there, through a chance meeting, I was asked to collect some animals for a zoo. I found the life fascinating.

Africa is a happy hunting ground for the animal collector, and many Africans—keen natural hunters—readily join expeditions either for the fun of it, or because life in the bush is preferable to existence in towns and

villages. The hunting team soon becomes a tightly knit little world of its own, where true companionship grows from shared disappointments and joys, failures and achievements. There is no bar to the forming of friendships between the African and European, except perhaps a cultural one.

The great variety in the requirements of zoos brings constant change to the collector's work. His quest may lead him to a high mountainside above the clouds, seeking a particular bird found only in its mountain

fastness, or to hot desert-like country for a certain species of zebra, to a lakeshore for waterfowl, or to vast windy plains for rhinos.

Methods of capture vary according to the terrain and the animals concerned. Many members of the cat family, some birds, and even such large animals as hippos, will enter a well-baited trap—which, of course, means that they do most of the work themselves. However, the King of Beasts will seldom deign to enter a trap; nor will the rhinoceros or most plains game. For these, several methods are employed, some of the cruder being the digging of pits and the setting of snares. As it is most important that the captured animals should not be harmed, less clumsy methods are used. For example, it is possible to drive zebras into a *boma* or corral, in which they remain until ready for the journey back to base. They are thus not manhandled at all and the first physical contact is when they feed from the hand.

## Capture by Chase

For certain animals, such as rhinos and giraffes, capture by chase is still the only satisfactory method. A light, fast car is used and, in the case of the rhinoceros, the beast is lassoed on a light cotton rope looped to the end of a bamboo pole. This is not as easy as it sounds, for the going is usually rough and bumpy, and owing to the speed there is considerable wind resistance to the effective use of the pole.

One occasion we misjudged the size of a rhino because of the long grass, and when it was lassoed we found it to be very much larger than we wanted. It is one thing to put a rope on a rhino but quite another to take it off. Our burly captive dragged us pell-mell along the ground, through thorny bushes and over rocks. Fortunately, after about an hour of this battering, we felt the rope slacken, and to our great relief the rhino quietly shook the noose over its head and ambled away.

One jolly lad in our party had his own method of catching vultures. After preparing a suitable hole he crouched inside it while Tony Parkinson, one of several friends who joined forces with me, placed branches and earth over him and then secured a tempting piece of meat to one of the branches. A vulture would swoop at the meat, and finding it

**BOTTLE - FEEDING** of baby wildlife is one of the many tasks accomplished by Margaret Bloom, seen here with her husband. "In return," says John Seago, the animals "attach themselves to you in a most rewarding manner."

**A MEMBER** of the "Zoo Chase" party, Tony Parkinson, handles a hand-reared baby leopard. Members of the cat family are often caught easily in well-baited traps.



could not take the meat in flight would land—only to be grabbed by the legs. Our lad would hang on, against the beat of great wings, until Tony rushed up and covered the bird with a sack.

All newly caught animals have to learn to eat things which they would not recognise as good food, and also to learn to drink from a bowl, and—most important of all—to regard man as a friend. This requires time and care, but the thrill when an animal, recently wild, first feeds from one's hand, is ample reward. As for the youngsters and babies, they need a foster-parent to feed them for weeks, but in return attach themselves to you in a most rewarding manner.

## Worth-While Work

Any worth-while work has its problems, physical and personal, and my job has a generous share of both. There are all the worries of mechanical breakdowns, of freeing trucks axle-deep in mud, and of long sea voyages with the attendant problems of feeding a large "family" with a wide variety of tastes, fads and fancies. The animals have their own little whims, and will make the oddest friendships. It may happen that a large bushbuck will remain happy crated with a crested crane, a vulture with a crow, or a dog with a lion.

I am often asked, "What are the qualifications for your job?" Perhaps the possession of a sense of humour should be placed first, assuming you like animals. You must



ANIMALS have their own little whims, and make the oddest friendships: a bushbuck may be crated with a crested crane, and a dog transported in safety with a lion far bigger than this playful cub.

certainly be a mechanic, a carpenter and something of a veterinary surgeon, and have some knowledge of the behaviour of animals and their requirements. It is also useful to be a good cook.

The rewards are a sense of simple achievement and a good out-of-doors life, with the unexpected just around the corner—work which brings the minimum of red tape and office imprisonment. I love it!

## SHAKESPEARE" IN THE HEART OF AFRICA



Chipembi Girls' Secondary School, founded in 1927, is one of two African schools in Northern Rhodesia which cater only for girls. Here Shakespeare is brought alive—his play "As You Like It" is performed enthusiastically.

WHEN William Shakespeare wrote "As You Like It" he could not begin to know that more than three centuries after the play would be performed by girls in the heart of the African continent. For the first Elizabethans Africa, as we know it, did not exist. Shakespeare's times, however, are vividly alive to people in Africa today.

These scholars of the Chipembi Girls' Secondary School in Northern Rhodesia are performing "As You Like It" in an outdoor setting; and yet it is only in comparatively recent times that girls in Chipembi went to school at all.

The school started its life in 1927—in the home of a Methodist missionary. Some years later, seven of its pupils passed the West African School Certificate examination. Now, a new domestic science block is being built. Chipembi is one of two African schools in Northern Rhodesia which cater exclusively for girls. Discernment in the Arts grows, and Shakespeare reaches down across three centuries, to give enlightenment and pleasure.



"Gentleman, wear this for me." Rosalind hands her necklace to Orlando. — Act I, Scene 2.



"Tomorrow will we be married", says Touchstone—and two Pages wait to sing "A lover and his lass". — Act V, Scene 3.



"Hath not old custom made this life more sweet than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods more free from peril than the envious court?" — Act II, Scene 1.

## Britain's Brilliant New Baby Cars

*Outstanding in Liveliness,*

*Road-holding, Comfort and Economy*

**B**OLD and original in design the British Motor Corporation's Austin Seven and Morris Mini-Minor cars have aroused world interest in their appeal to a vast motoring public desirous of economical, comfortable transport in a small car. Men of vision in the British motor industry have watched the spread of car ownership both at home and abroad and have been using their skill and resources in attempts to capture the big and expanding markets for private cars.

In Britain, as elsewhere in the Commonwealth, this spread of motoring has accelerated greatly since the war. At the end of 1958 there were 4,500,000 private cars licensed in Britain, where average earnings in industry at the end of that year were about £11 a week, with a big slice of the labour force earning from £15 to £25 a week.

Today any increase in the better paid worker's real income falls into the category of "disposable income", which means that he can already afford all his necessities and extra pay can be spent on what used to seem luxuries; and it is not always a matter of saving up; for hire purchase offers the chance of acquiring a desired possession at once and paying for it while enjoying it.

*Economy with Quality*

It cannot be said that in Britain the amount of effort needed to afford a new car has been reduced by very much since the late 30s, but the car manufacturers—who appreciate how car prices in the home market are affected by purchase tax—are ever mindful of the demand for providing more economy with a high level of quality, and to that end their research is being constantly directed.

The new twin baby cars are impressive in their design and performance at a retail price of less than £500; they are even more impressive without the U.K. tax for £350 each.

Among the unusual features of these cars are the mounting of the engine transversely across the frame; the front wheel drive, and the all-independent suspension by conical rubber units in place of the usual steel springs. The rubber springs automatically adjust themselves to load-weight and have the advantage of being light in weight and needing no lubrication or servicing.

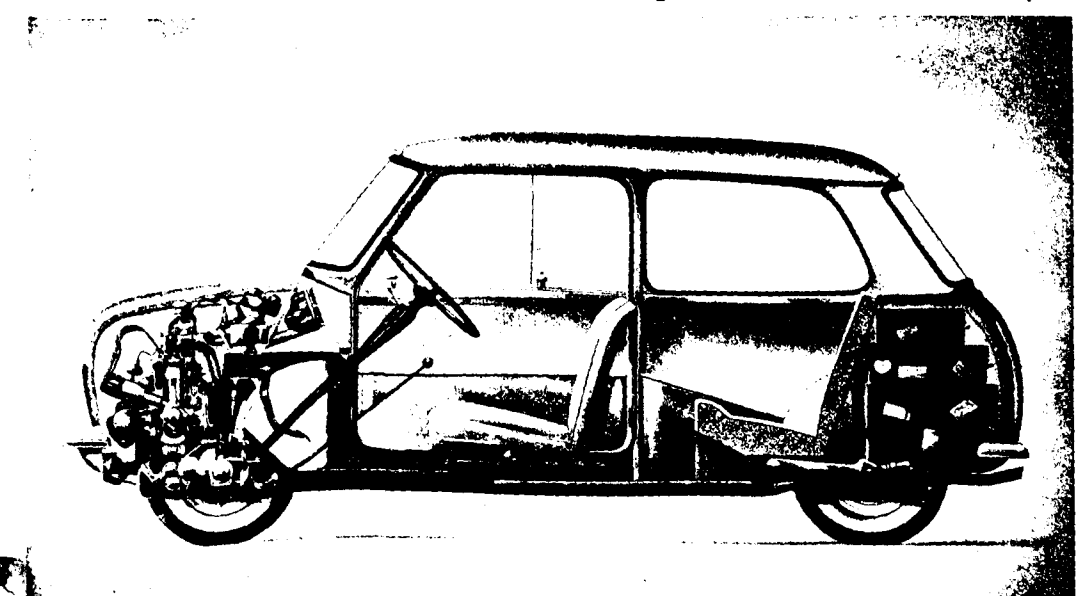
Then there is the inclusion of the four-speed gearbox and final drive in unit with the engine, which saves space and enables lubrication of engine, gearbox and final drive to be carried out by a single filling instead of the usual three fillings.

The immensely strong—10-foot long—light steel body is roomy and seats four large adults or two adults and three children. The front bucket seats are adjustable. There are two wide doors, a wide, curved single-piece screen, and large rear and side windows.

*[Continued overleaf]*



THE NEW Austin Seven, powered by an 850 c.c. engine and capable of speeds up to 70 m.p.h., is one of Britain's most remarkable baby cars. Although only 10 ft. long it seats four adults with room to spare.



FEATURES of the B.M.C. "babies" are the engine, which is mounted sideways and drives the front wheels, and the fact that nearly four-fifths of these cars is devoted entirely to passengers and their luggage.

## Technically Minded?

**Weight:** 11.25 cwt. **Length:** 10 ft. **Width:** 4 ft. 7 in. **Height:** 4 ft. 5 in. **Turning circle:** 29 ft. 6 in. **Engine:** 848 c.c., o.h.v., water cooled, 4 cylinders in line. **Gear box:** four-speed, synchromesh on upper three ratios; central gear lever. **Brakes:** Lockheed hydraulic. **Suspension:** (front) independent, wishbones with rubber cone springs; (rear) independent, trailing arms with rubber cone springs. **Tyre size:** 5.20 x 10 in.

**Steering:** rack and pinion, 2½ turns from lock to lock. **Performance:** 30 m.p.h.—6.4 seconds; 40 m.p.h.—10.3 seconds; 50 m.p.h.—17.0 seconds; 60 m.p.h.—27.1 seconds. Standard ½-mile—23.6 seconds. **Fuel consumption:** 30 m.p.h.—58.5 m.p.g.; 40 m.p.h.—53.5 m.p.g.; 50 m.p.h.—46.5 m.p.g.; 60 m.p.h.—40.0 m.p.g. **Basic price:** £350 (plus £146 19s. 2d. purchase tax in the U.K.). **De-luxe model:** £378 10s. 0d. (plus £158 16s. 8d. tax).

Continued from Page 15

In the absence of the propeller shaft transmission system, the floor of the car is flat, providing extra interior space. The rear boot of 5½ cubic feet capacity has a drop-down lid to provide a platform for carrying additional luggage. Within the boot is a 12-volt battery, electric fuel pump, 5½ gallon tank and spare wheel.

These new cars represent eight years of sustained effort on the part of the Corporation; by the end of 1957 prototypes of the car, which was known as ADO15, were complete, and plans for production went ahead.

Ten million pounds were spent by the British Motor Corporation on new plant to build the baby cars, and £3 million were spent on two new paint plants alone.

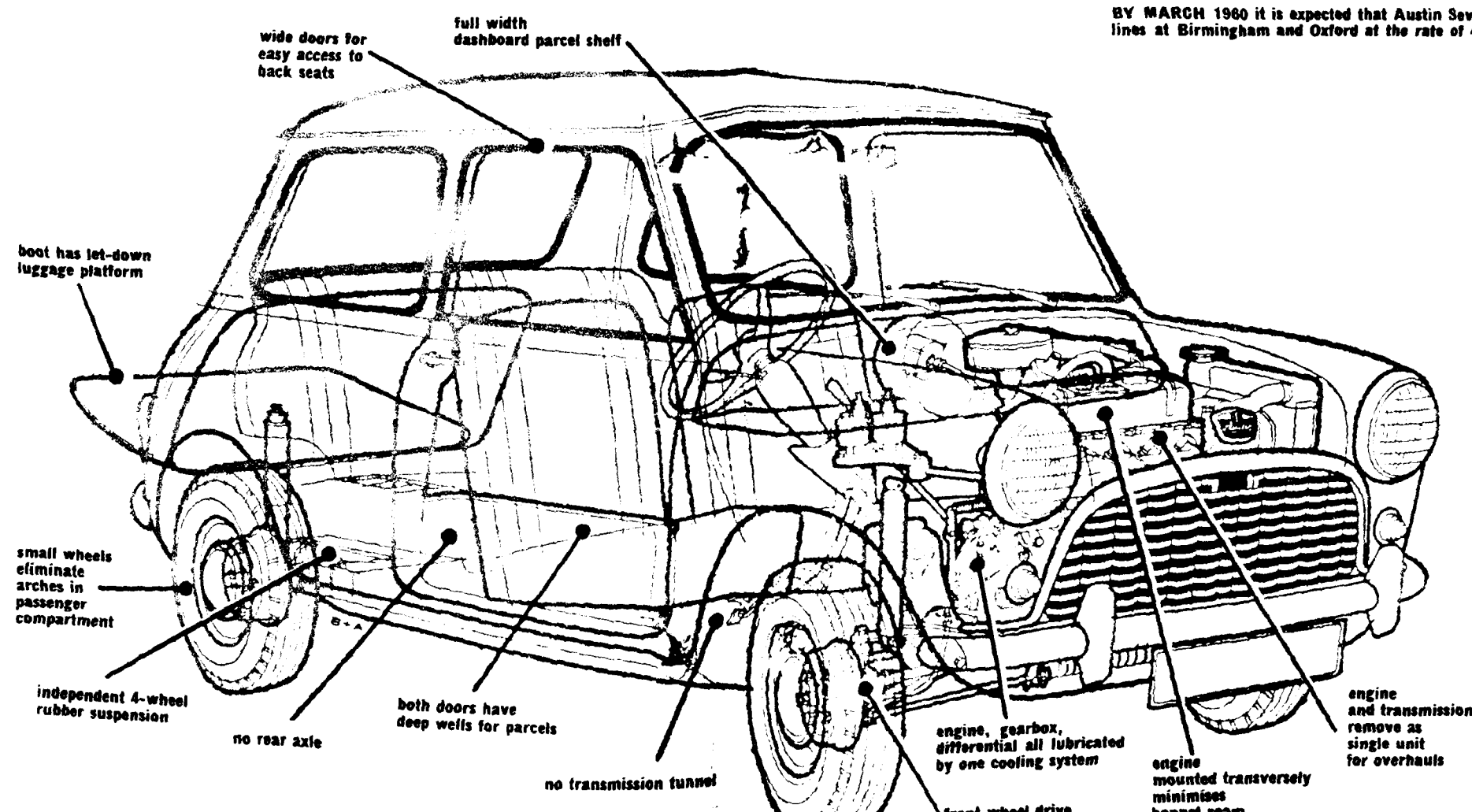
The reaction of expert drivers who tested the cars was enthusiastic. A specialist who drove one of the cars round the British Army's high-speed test circuit in Surrey reported: "On this specially laid-out track, the ADO15 went into the straight at over 70 miles an hour and held the road perfectly. Going into a snake-hill section the car was superb in a racing change at 50 m.p.h.-plus, and hugged right-hand and hairpin bends with a road-holding quality rarely seen in much larger vehicles. The low centre of gravity and front-wheel drive are the biggest safety factors built into one car; they will get many people out of trouble spots on all kinds of roads."

Another independent tester wrote: "I rushed the one-in-four test hill in third, and then later in top gear. With two up, a stop-start on the hill was achieved in low gear. The skid pan was dizzily traversed at full throttle, wheel hard over and tyres screaming. Finally, brutally, I drove fast over the gullied granite setts of the tank track. The wheels bounced madly up and down but the suspension never bottomed. I was satisfied."

Prototype models were sent on an exhausting tour from the Arctic Circle to the Mediterranean. Another completed a 1,066-mile trip round Britain, with an overall petrol consumption of 61.7 miles a gallon, under strictly observed conditions. The new babies emerged triumphantly from their tests. By March 1960 the British Motor Corporation expects to produce the cars at a rate of 4,000 a week and this will later be increased to 8,000 a week. However, it will probably be some time yet before annual production will cover the great demand for these brilliant cars.



BY MARCH 1960 it is expected that Austin Sevens and Morris Mini-Minors will be rolling off the assembly lines at Birmingham and Oxford at the rate of 4,000 a week. Many of the cars are earmarked for export.



OVER roads rough, as well as smooth, testers drive the new models. Their independent rubber suspension took the strain well. The tests were severe.



# GRASS GROWS ON PAKISTAN'S DESERTS

## Stabilising Sand Dunes and Checking Erosion

**A**CROSS the sprawling desert of Baluchistan, thirty-two miles from Quetta and 6,000 feet above sea level, lies the Mastung valley. There, over many acres of sandy waste, a variety of trees, shrubs and grasses is being made to grow—and flourish—with little or no water.

Pakistan's scientists, Dr. A. G. Riaz, Dr. Chaudri Sharif and Dr. Mirza Masood, are mainly responsible for bringing about this transformation. They began their work in the area in 1954. Experimenting over six acres of sand dunes in the valley, they successfully planted hardy grasses and brush windrows. They followed up the work with the planting of more grasses and trees.

Today, as a result of their efforts, some kind of vegetation thrives over 10 square miles of sandy soil, providing an effective check on erosion and anchoring the wind-blown sand.

The new plantations grow under normal drought conditions—without artificial irrigation. Special "mother plants", which have been established on the dunes, are in turn helping in the growth of a variety of tested plants and grasses. All of them make use of the moisture lying under the sand, usually from water that has seeped down during the wet winter months.

### Profitable Project

The project will soon begin to earn money from the sale of grazing rights, wood, forage, fodder, and from tanning and thatching materials. Dr. Riaz stated that the produce from reclaimed sand dunes will yield, within three years, a hundred per cent dividend on the initial outlay.

The process of winning productive growth from the desert is usually a costly one. In the Mastung valley it has cost about Rs. 40 (about £3) an acre, compared with Rs. 1,680 an acre in other parts of the world.

Eleven types of nutritious grasses, two types of trees and four types of forage shrubs are now growing in the valley. In between the trees and shrubs there are "shelter belts", from 100 to 200 feet apart, which give protection from the desert winds. In a nursery on the site 150 species of grasses are grown, and from these many types of seedling and sapling are provided for planting.

The shifting sand dunes have been a menace for centuries. They have created serious problems in the protection of railway tracks and roads. Now, as the sands are being anchored, the valley is becoming more fertile. Work has already begun on another 2,000 acres of desert at Shamsabad, in the same valley, bringing a total of 12,000 acres of waste land under vegetation.

The Government of Pakistan has undertaken similar tasks in the region of what was formerly the state of Sind. Work has also begun on the stabilisation of coastal sand dunes in West Pakistan, and ten species of grasses and plants have been successfully established at Pasni Port, on the Mekran coast. Dr. Riaz believes that the sandy areas in and around Karachi, the Federal capital, can be transformed within a period of seven years after the planting of special trees and shrubs.

S. AZAM ALI.



British conservation experts from Britain inspect the progress of newly planted grass, selected from 150 species of grass reared in a special nursery for experimental planting.



Eleven types of nutritious grasses, two types of trees and four types of forage shrubs are now growing in the valley. In between the trees and shrubs there are "shelter belts", from 100 to 200 feet apart, which give protection from the desert winds. In a nursery on the site 150 species of grasses are grown, and from these many types of seedling and sapling are provided for planting.



PIONEERS of the experiment, Dr. A. G. Riaz (third from left) and his colleagues, standing in a field of newly planted grass and shrubs.

DRIFTING SAND in Baluchistan has smothered productive land, disrupted communications and menaced man and beast. But 12,000 acres of desert like this have already been reclaimed.

## Assorted Topics and Events

### Serving the Community

## POLICEWOMEN IN GHANA

As the pace of modern life, with its attendant problems, overtakes emerging and newly independent nations, there arises a need for a public figure which has been a part of the scene in the United Kingdom for many years—the smart, uniformed figure of the fully trained policewoman.

Ghana started a women's branch of the police force in 1952, when twelve young women were enlisted to form the nucleus of a force which today numbers thirty-one. They are under the charge of Miss Ivy Parker, a policewoman from the United Kingdom, who holds the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Dressed in white open-necked blouses, navy blue jackets and skirts, white ankle socks and black shoes, and wearing navy blue peaked caps, Ghana's

They pick the winning numbers at the draw of the national lotteries, which are becoming very popular in Ghana. They guide schoolchildren and other pedestrians at zebra crossings—a recent feature of the country's traffic system. They also help to keep pavements and sidewalks clear of squatters, who fill them with their wares and cause considerable congestion.

An Assistant Commissioner of the Ghana police recently said that the work of the policewomen had proved an unqualified success. "The establishment has so checked the incidence of the juvenile problems in Accra, the capital, and some regional headquarters such as Kumasi, Cape Coast, Koforidua and Sekondi-Takoradi, that other local authorities have made requests for the policewomen to be posted to their respective areas."

It is not only in Ghana that policewomen are in the news. Two Nigerian policewomen attended a three-month course at the West Riding Constabulary Detective Training School at Wakefield, in the United Kingdom. Both come from Lagos, and will put their new knowledge to good use when they return to Nigeria.

And a British policewoman—Chief Inspector Barbara Wentworth of Hull City Police Force—is in the West Indies advising on the employment of women police units. She joined the police force as a constable in 1947, was promoted to Inspector in 1952, and was seconded to the Federation of Malaya from 1955 to 1958. She recruited and trained the first 100 women police there, and also studied the methods of training, employment and administration of women police in Singapore and Hong Kong. She was awarded the M.B.E. by H.M. the Queen in the 1959 New Year Honours List.

women police are no less smart than the men in the force; and they are just as good at their job.

It was increasing truancy among schoolchildren, and a tendency for young girls to visit drinking bars and public places of entertainment unaccompanied at night, which gave rise to the policewomen of Ghana. In addition to carrying out their normal duties to help combat social evils—duties which take policewomen to juvenile courts, remand homes and probation offices—Ghana's women police help the community in several other important respects.



Miss Ivy Parker, from the United Kingdom, is Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of thirty-one policewomen. She has counterparts in other Commonwealth countries.



Two Ghanaian policewomen attending a detective training school at Wakefield, in the United Kingdom, are Sub-Inspector Bessy Assuquo, aged 28 (left), and Cadet Sub-Inspector Celia Bisi Ajala, aged 23 (right), both from Lagos. With them is a member of the West Riding Constabulary.

## COOKERY CORNER

### KALALOU

VARIETIES and treatment of food eaten on the African continent vary enormously. So do appetites—a Zulu will often consume in a single sitting what others find hard to plough through in two or three.

In some parts of Africa animals are so plentiful that meat is eaten with every meal. Kalalou is the humble chicken in one of its guises.

Recipe: Cut a frying chicken into pieces; rub with salt and pepper; fry in oil. Serve with dry and flaky rice, orange wedges, sliced pimientos, peanuts and shredded coconut.



This little girl at a U.K. nursery says, "Have a cup of tea" to the party of Uganda Councillors who studied the role of women in the U.K.

## UGANDA WOMEN COUNCILLORS IN BRITAIN

EIGHT Uganda women councillors spent their time in Britain seeing for themselves the part British women play in the life of the community, especially in rural areas. They were particularly impressed by the amount of voluntary work which women in Britain undertake.

The councillors included community development assistants and an assistant supervisor of schools. They visited London, Edinburgh, and parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, including a detailed British Council Study Tour of Manchester.

In Manchester they were escorted around a print works, the City Police headquarters, Girl Guides' establishments, an old people's club, schools, colleges of housecraft and domestic science, and the Manchester Teachers' Training College. In London they visited the Houses of Parliament and other places and had lunch at the Royal Commonwealth Society with Lady Kirby, wife of Sir Arthur Kirby, the Commissioner for East Africa in the U.K.

Miss Helen Oyeru, a community development assistant at Arua, West Nile, was particularly interested in the work done by volunteers for the Red Cross and Girl Guides' Association. She hopes to translate many of the ideas gained during her tour into useful projects on her return home.

Specially interested in Britain's schools, Miss C. Bonabana, an assistant supervisor of Catholic schools at Mbarara, Ankole, admired the high standard of free education and the fine equipment available. Mrs. Constance Angulo, a community development assistant at Lira, Lango—herself a mother of two—shared these views. Another member of the party, Mrs. M. Kalema Alibawani of Busoga was more interested in the working of Britain's local government institutions, and she was delighted to find that some towns and councils had women mayors and women chairmen.

Other members of this lively party were Mrs. R. T. Mwangi of Busoga, Eastern Province, and Mrs. R. Owori, Mrs. M. N. Mowanga and Mrs. Rebecca E. Nabeta, all of Bukedi, Eastern Province.

## IN THE SPOTLIGHT

A HOLIDAY visitor to Britain was London-born Mrs. Muriel Rosin of Southern Rhodesia, who attended a series of lectures in Scotland for the Royal Institute for International Affairs. She has many "firsts" to her credit. She was the first woman member of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the first woman to sit in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament since the war (one woman sat in the first parliament in 1923 but did not stand again). She was the first woman to be appointed to a government board in Southern Rhodesia—consumers' representative on the dairy marketing and grain marketing boards.

She was also a member of the inaugural body of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mrs. Rosin thinks women can give a lead in Africa where immediate improvements can be made in the home—in better diet, health and housing. She herself was asked to inspect one of the first houses of an African "township" to be built, and was able to make several suggestions about the design of a cooking range and hanging space for clothes—details a woman would readily notice. Used to active campaigning, Mrs. Rosin is at present engaged in a "drink more milk" drive, which she hopes will spread, with great benefit, throughout the territory.

Introducing "the perfect secretary," Audrey Robinson.

Training at the Leicester Royal Infirmary, England, are twins from Nigeria—22-year-olds Felicia and Rebecca Omogral. They are already

## Teaching by radio in British Guiana

THOUSANDS of children in British Guiana—in schools along the coast, along the rivers and creeks, and in the isolated villages of the savannahs—have cause to be grateful to a teacher few of them have seen.

She is Miss Celeste Dolphin who, as organiser of broadcasts to schools, has been studying modern school broadcasting techniques in Britain. She used to be a primary school teacher in Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, and she knows how helpful educational broadcasts can be, particularly to those teachers working in the more remote parts of the country.

School broadcasting in British Guiana began in 1954. The aim of the programme is to give an account of life as it develops in British Guiana and to relate it to the world outside. Emphasis is placed on the teaching of English—helping to close the gap between Creole and standard English. Many of the programmes include the work of British Guianese writers. Much assistance continues to be given by the B.B.C.

As listener reaction among the teachers is

considered important, many schools on a listen-in register send in weekly report cards, which indicate the type of subject favoured or show whether a programme has aroused as much interest as it was expected to do.

Every term the pupils receive an illustrated "Learning by Radio" booklet. It contains notes, and the words and music for singing lessons. Wall charts and notes on programmes are supplied to help in preparation and revision classes.

Many teachers attend courses arranged by Miss Dolphin. They provide a short, intensive study of techniques used in school broadcasting.

At first radio sets were hard to obtain for the schools and in some areas reception was poor. As a result of the co-operation among parents, teachers, former pupils and well-wishers, funds have been raised for the provision of receivers.



Miss Dolphin organises educational broadcasts to schools.

## COMMONWEALTH COMPETITORS FOR 'MISS WORLD' CONTEST



Girls from many countries of the Commonwealth made their way to London to compete for the title "Miss World". The winner was from Holland. Miss United Kingdom was 22-year-old Anne Thelwell, from Cheshire. Miss Canada—Huguette Demers, aged 21—wore this attractive hat (second left) when she arrived at London Airport. South Africa was represented by Miss Moys Meaker; and India by 18-year-old Fleur Ezekiel. Miss Ghana, aged 20, was

Star Annan, who was brought up for the first eight years of her life by an English foster-mother, before she returned to her grandparents in Accra. Miss Sheila Cheong, aged 24, came from Kingston, Jamaica; an advertising representative, she said that her ambition was to be a housewife. From Rhodesia and Nyasaland came Miss Vivien Lentin; and from British Honduras, Miss Rosa Lefebvre. Last but not least there was Miss Michele Mok, from Hong Kong.

A sergeant and a constable in the Women's Police listen to a policeman who has brought an offender to a charge office. Women do all normal police duties.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH addressed a special joint session of the Bermuda Parliament—the oldest in the Commonwealth after the U.K.

# BERMUDA 1609-1959

A SALUTE TO THE FIRST STIRRINGS  
OF A COMMONWEALTH TRADITION

**B**ERMUDA has been looking back on its past with a justifiable glow of pride. In an atmosphere of peace and comfort it can look forward to a no less prosperous and stable future.

In those 300 sub-tropical, coral islands in the western Atlantic Ocean, inhabited by about 43,000 people, is the oldest Parliament in the Commonwealth after the United Kingdom. The 350th anniversary of Britain's oldest self-governing colony symbolises to the world a milestone in the history of that remarkable group of nations, the Commonwealth.

During the 350th anniversary year His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh addressed a special joint session of Bermuda's Parliament. He said:

"I have seen many member countries of the Commonwealth. In each of them the tree of democratic self-government is in a different stage of development. In some it is fully grown, while in others it is still just a sapling, but in each case the growth is due to the same profound belief that all men should have a say in the management of their own affairs, a belief which inspired the first settlers of Bermuda."

The Duke spoke of the resilience of Ber-

muda's Parliament. "During its existence", he said, "the world beyond has gone through every kind of convulsion. Dynasties and revolutions, ideologies and dictatorships have crashed their way through history, sometimes in the cause of freedom and enlightenment but just as often they have turned the clock back to primitive repression and barbarism. In contrast the Government here, largely in the hands of Bermudians who have loved their island home, has dealt with its day-to-day problems with soberness, deliberation and shrewdness to the glory of God and in the best interests of the people. This might

not have been so remarkable", the Duke added, "were it not that Bermuda has endured or enjoyed a variety of fortunes in a colourful and exciting history."

Bermuda was discovered in the sixteenth century and named after Juan de Bermudez, a Spanish explorer. The Spaniards took no steps to colonise the islands. It was left to an Elizabethan sailor, Admiral Sir George Somers, to land in Bermuda and found a British settlement.

On 2nd June, 1609, a fleet of nine ships under the command of Sir George set sail from Plymouth, England, to take a party of

settlers to the new plantations in Virginia, America. A hurricane struck the fleet; one vessel foundered and seven reached Virginia. The flagship, *Sea Venture*, isolated from the others, sprung a leak.

On the fourth day—after bailing day and night—a landfall was made at Bermuda. The vessel struck what is still known as Sea Venture Flat, and Sir George landed with 150 survivors on 28th July. The anniversary of that landing is still celebrated in the islands of Bermuda as Somers' Day.

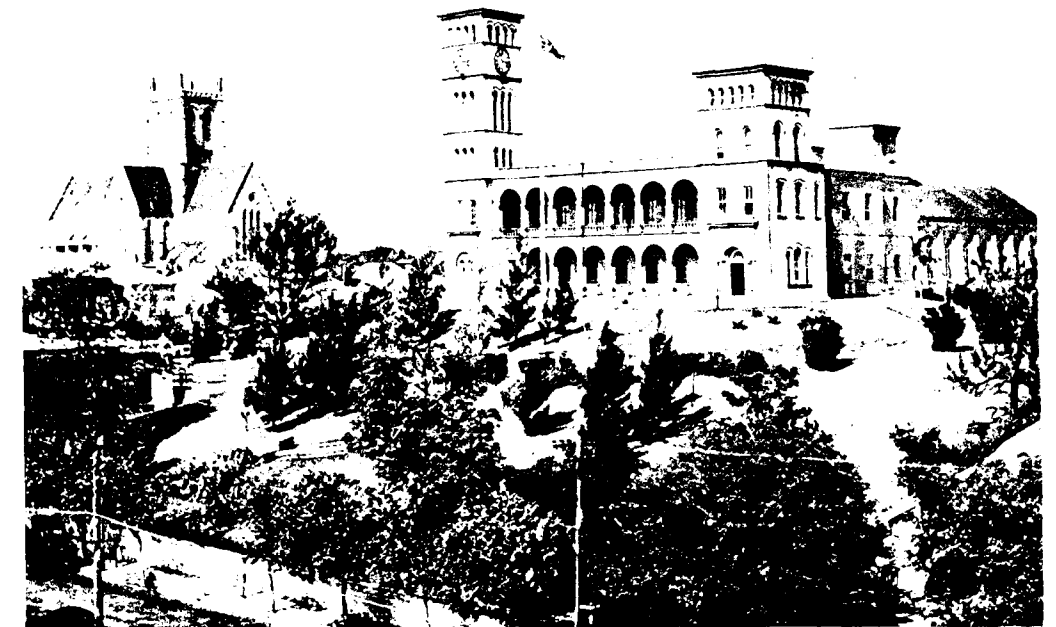
All but three of the survivors of *Sea Venture* returned to England, and the stories of their adventures are believed to have given Shakespeare inspiration for his play "The Tempest", which Bermudians like to refer to as their first guide book.

In 1612 a charter was granted to the Virginia Company by James I to colonise Bermuda, or "Virginiola", as it was named at the time. Three years later a new charter, granted to "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somer Islands", incorporated the right to call a General Assembly, with the power to make laws.

The first Assembly was inaugurated on



A PLAQUE was unveiled in England commemorating Plymouth's link. Speaking here is Mr. E. Gibbons of the Bermuda Trade Development Board.



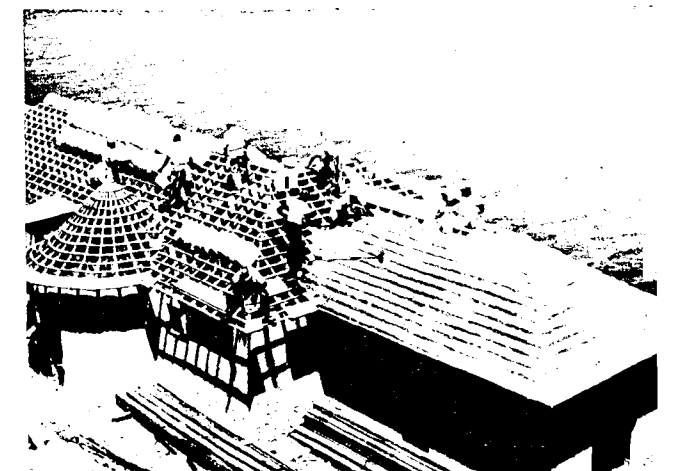
PARLIAMENT Building in the centre of Hamilton. The Islands were uninhabited in 1609 when Admiral Sir George Somers landed there to found a British settlement. Sir George died in Bermuda in 1610.

1st August, 1620, and the first stone house, built of local coral rock, provided the meeting place for Courts of Assizes, Council and Assembly. This building still stands—deprived by hurricanes of its two upper floors.

The City Merchants were in complete control of all aspects of Bermuda's development until 1684, when the British Government took over administration. Today the seat of government is in the capital city of Hamilton, where it moved from the old town of St. George in 1815. Heading the government is the Governor, appointed by the Crown, and he appoints members of his Executive Council. There is a nominated Legislative Council and a lower House called the House of Assembly which has a membership of thirty-six—four from each of Bermuda's nine parishes.

Bermudians enjoy a high standard of living. There is no income tax, no death duty, the revenue being derived mainly from import duties. The chief industry is tourism.

It was from the middle of the nineteenth century, when new steamship lines began to develop, that the tourist trade grew, and increasing numbers of tourists from Europe and America now visit Bermuda. It is possible to fly from London in fifteen hours, and from New York in a quarter of the time.

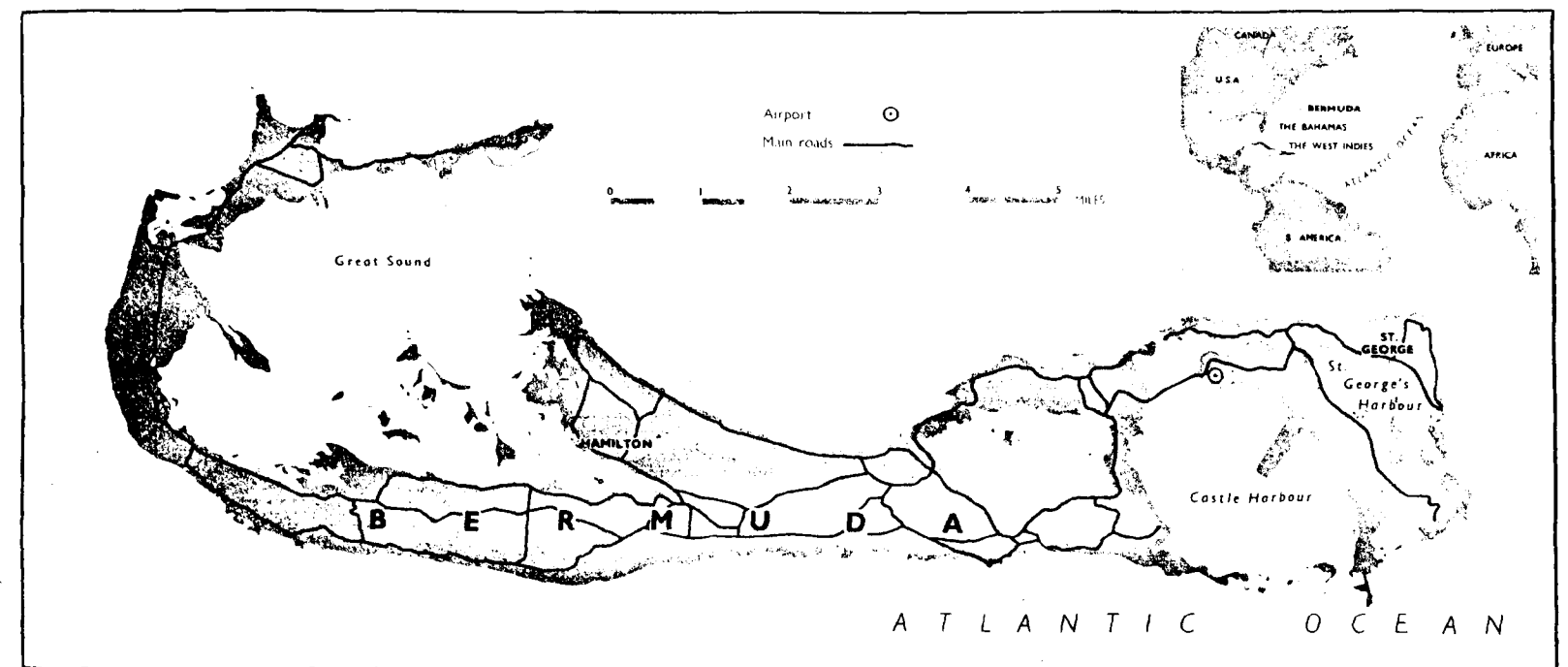


LIMESTONE roofs. They are designed not only to keep the house dry but to catch rain water, for Bermuda has no rivers nor fresh water lakes.

The Islands—not tropical—have a delightful climate in which temperature variations are slight. Frost and fog are unknown, and there is no rainy season; the total rainfall for a year averages fifty-six inches. Apart from well-organised entertainment provided by the larger hotels—rates from four guineas to ten guineas a day—and visits to places of historical interest, Bermuda offers the visitor miles of unspoiled, quiet beaches and sport of all kinds.



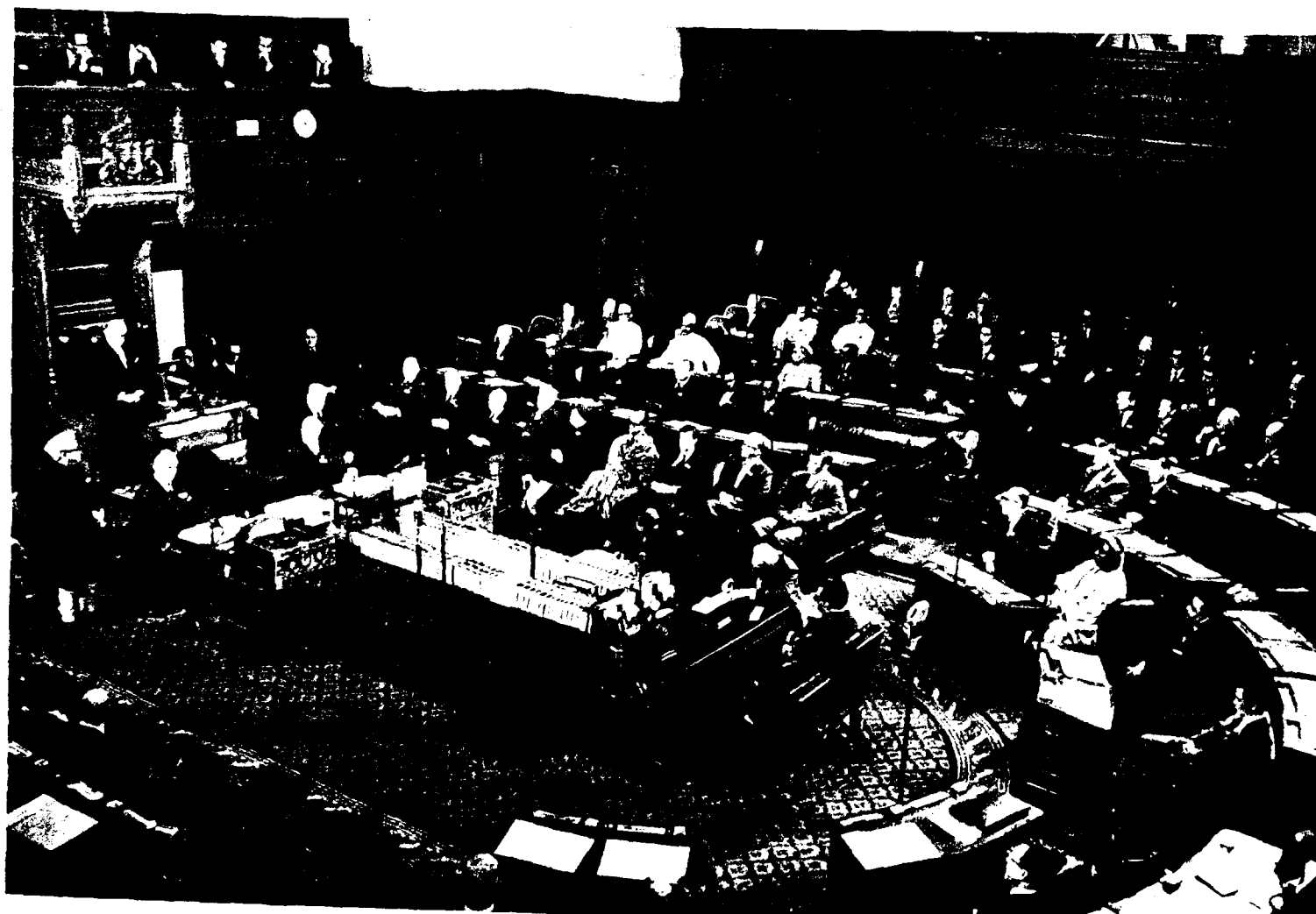
THE BIOLOGICAL STATION, on St. George's Island, overlooking Castle Harbour. This station has one of the world's outstanding marine research laboratories.



# PEOPLE AND EVENTS

## AWARD FOR "THE WORLD OF APU" ▶

The Indian film, "The World of Apu", which is the third of a trilogy on Indian life, won the Sunderland Award for "the most original and imaginative film first shown to a British audience at the National Film Theatre", in London. Mr. M. A. Hussain, the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, is shown receiving the award from Mr. R. L. D. Jasper, Assistant Secretary for Information and Cultural Relations at the Commonwealth Relations Office in London.



## COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE IN CANBERRA

One hundred and eight delegates representing all the Parliaments of the Commonwealth attended the opening session (above) of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in the House of Representatives, Canberra, Australia. Sir William Slim, who has been succeeded as Governor-General of Australia by Lord Dunrossil (formerly Mr. W. S. Morrison, the Speaker of the House of Commons), opened the conference. Among the distinguished guests was Tunku Abdul Rahman the Prime Minister of Malaya, who was on a 14-day visit to Australia.

## HONOUR FOR NYASALAND POLICEMAN

Thomas Gombera, who, as a Detective Inspector, was the highest ranking African police officer in Nyasaland, has been appointed Serjeant-at-Arms to the Nyasaland Legislative Assembly, and he is required to carry this silver and gilt mace as he walks in procession ahead of the Speaker of the House. The mace, which is worth £570, was given to the Assembly by the Nyasaland Government and presented by the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage.



## CEYLON RECEIVES A GIFT OF BOOKS

The United Kingdom's Acting High Commissioner in Ceylon, Mr. T. L. Crosthwait, presents a gift of books on financial subjects to Mr. D. S. de Silva, Ceylon's Acting Auditor-General, under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. The books will help to meet the requirements of the staff training scheme, and of the lending library, in the Auditor-General's Department, Colombo.

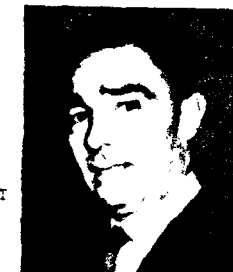


## THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND COMMUNICATIONS, KARACHI.

DEAR MINISTER,

I HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN WELCOMING THIS MESSAGE MARKING THE INAUGURATION OF THE PHOTOTELEGRAPH SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND KARACHI. I AM CONVINCED THAT THIS SERVICE WILL BE A VALUABLE ADDITION TO EXISTING MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMMONWEALTH AND SERVE TO STRENGTHEN OUR TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND TO FOSTER BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

LONDON 12TH NOVEMBER, 1959



## MINISTERS OPEN NEW PHOTOTELEGRAPH SERVICE

Topical photographs and news can now be exchanged speedily between London and Karachi. Mr. F. M. Khan, the Pakistan Minister for Railways and Communications, and Mr. R. Bevens, the British Postmaster-General, inaugurated a radio phototelegraph service between the two capitals with these messages of goodwill, which were transmitted over the service together with photographs of the two Ministers.

H.M. POSTMASTER-GENERAL



Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in welcoming this message marking the inauguration of the radio phototelegraph service between London and Karachi. This service will be a valuable addition to existing means of communication with the Commonwealth and serve to strengthen our ties of friendship and to foster business relations between our two countries, thus contributing to the well-being of the Commonwealth as a whole. I am sure that this service will be a valuable addition to the existing means of communication between the two countries, thus contributing to the well-being of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

Minister of Railways and Communications.

Karachi.

12th November 1959.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITOR FROM INDIA

Mr. S. K. Patil, the Indian Minister for Food and Agriculture, was entertained at an official reception when he visited Britain for discussions. Welcoming him, left, is Mr. R. H. M. Thompson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office. Mr. Patil is 59 years old. He was born in Bombay, where later he was elected Mayor three consecutive times. He received part of his education in the United Kingdom, at the London School of Economics and University College, London. Since joining the Indian Government in 1957 he has been Minister for Irrigation and Power, Minister for Transport and Communications, and now holds one of India's key posts.



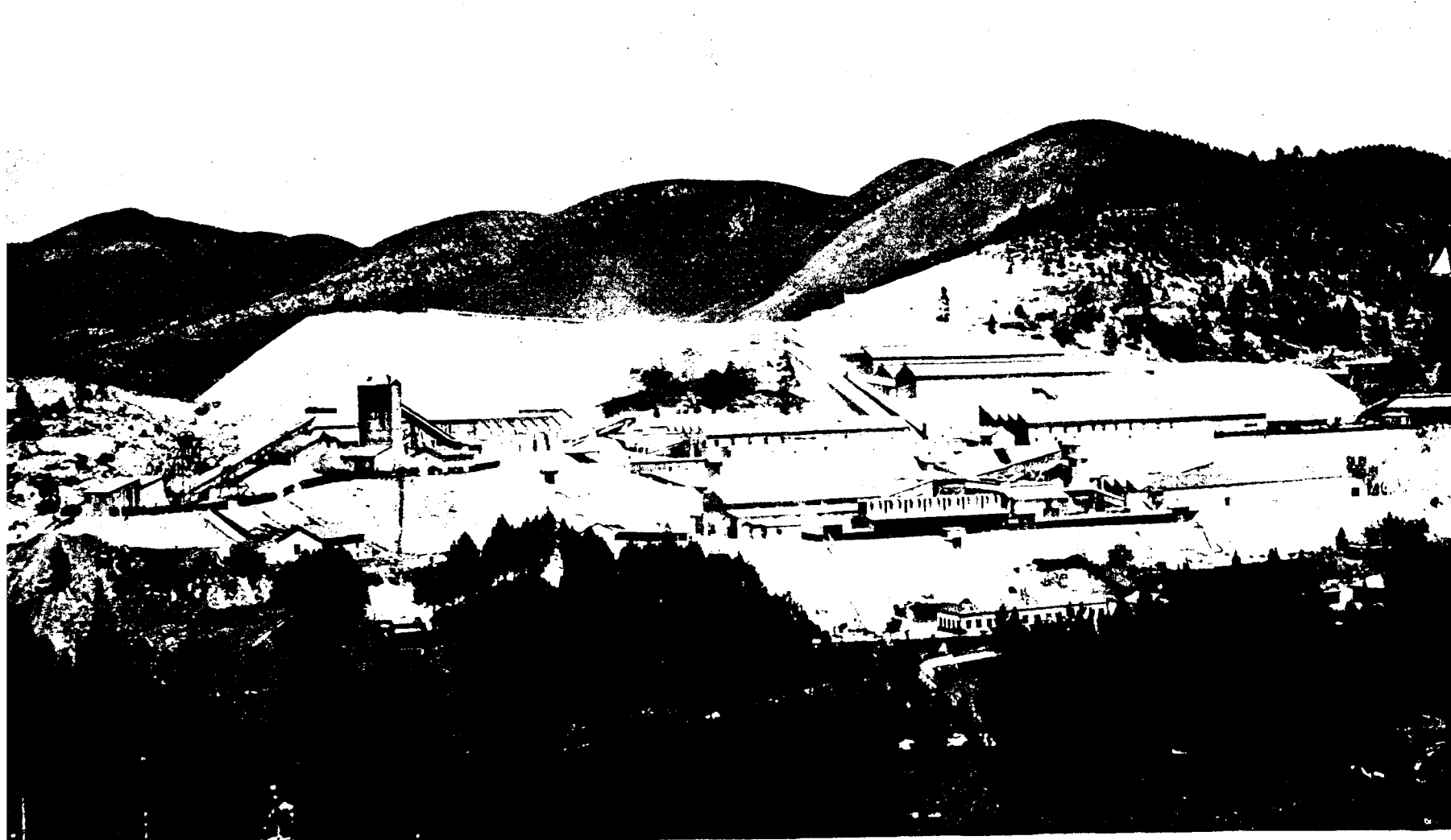
## DUKE MEETS COMMONWEALTH SCIENTISTS

When His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh attended a luncheon in London of the British Commonwealth of Nations Scientific Liaison Officers he was introduced to members, including (above) Dr. J. G. Malloch, the Canadian Scientific Liaison Officer in London. The luncheon included various Commonwealth dishes. The Duke emphasised the importance of scientific co-operation in the Commonwealth.



## NEW GOVERNOR FOR KENYA

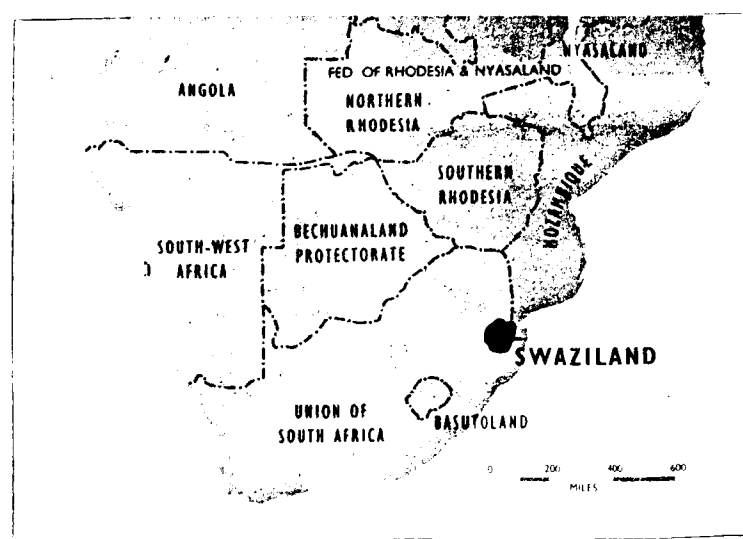
Sir Patrick Muir Renison, photographed with Lady Renison, is the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya in succession to Sir Evelyn Baring. Born in 1911, Sir Patrick was educated at Uppingham School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He joined the Colonial Administrative Service in 1932, and has seen service in Ceylon, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Honduras where he was the Governor and Commander-in-Chief from 1952 to 1955.



THE HAVELOCK ASBESTOS MINE near Mbabane, the capital of Swaziland, is one of the largest in the world. New industries include wood pulp and sugar.



SHOPPING in Mbabane market is pleasant, for the climate is temperate, the food is plentiful and cheap, and the Africans—who in Swaziland outnumber Europeans by 39 to one—are friendly.



TECHNICAL training is being given to many Swazis. Here is a motor engineering class in progress.



## PROGRESS IN SWAZILAND

*Developing Factories, Plantations,  
and an Irrigation Project*

THE United Kingdom Protectorate of Swaziland is about the size of Wales. It is the smallest of the three High Commission Territories—the others being Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—bordered by the Union of South Africa.

Swaziland has a temperate climate, attractive scenery and a happy people. Important deposits of iron ore, coal and anthracite have been found, and asbestos is being worked at one of the largest asbestos mines in the world. There are also two bone-meal factories, a pineapple canning industry and a clothing factory. Among the new industries is one producing sugar; and a wood pulp mill is expected to begin operation towards the end of 1961.

In the hilly, high veld of Swaziland, hitherto suited only to the grazing of sheep, about £8,000,000 is being spent, through the Colonial Development Corporation, in association with Courtaulds Ltd., on afforestation and the building of a pulp mill to turn pinewood into cardboard and wrapping paper for export.

In the low veld, where the rainfall is low, and great gorges slice through the land, there is a well-advanced irrigation scheme, which, together with the building of a sugar refinery, is costing the Corporation nearly £6,000,000. The firm of Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons Ltd., leading sugar refiners of Natal, is helping to finance this project.

The irrigation project was started in 1950, and the first trials with a crop of sugar cane showed encouraging results. At the time there was no outlet for Swaziland-grown sugar in South Africa, nor was the Protectorate a participant in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Other companies in Swaziland were also interested in growing sugar.



PINE FORESTS on the high veld are part of Swaziland's big development plans, while in the low veld sugar is being grown on newly irrigated land.

However, the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland—a post held in conjunction with that of the U.K. High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa—negotiated a sugar quota which could be marketed in South Africa. It was agreed that Swaziland should be able to sell 80,000 tons of sugar a year. The Colonial Development Corporation was awarded half this allocation, and sugar is being grown commercially on the low veld.

Cattle has also been introduced on to some of the land; rice production is being encouraged, and sale has been found in the United Kingdom for an experimental crop of citrus fruit.

On the high veld over 50 million pine seedlings, reared in nurseries, have been planted, and 100,000 acres of pine forest established. Four hundred miles of roads have been built in the forests—a big contribution to transport in a country that does not possess a railway.

About the year 1570, the Swazis, the predominant tribe in the area, broke away from the main body of the Bantu and were in constant conflict with their neighbours, the Zulus. Their first contact with the British was in 1840, a connection which has continued ever since.

Thanks to investment by companies from Britain, and from South Africa in particular, Swaziland has made great strides in the past ten years; and the Swazis, under the protection of the United Kingdom, are sharing in the new prosperity. The irrigation and afforestation schemes have given employment to thousands; new opportunities and modern techniques have benefited the African farmers; more Swaziland children are going to school, and hundreds of students are receiving technical training of various kinds.

Under the impetus of new industries, Swaziland cannot stand still; for her, the exciting present promises a still more stimulating future.



CLIMAX of Fourah Bay's Congregation Day celebrations is the reading (above) of the Presidential Address.

SITUATED on the picturesque slopes of Mount Aureol in Freetown, Sierra Leone, is Fourah Bay College which, for more than a century, was the only institution of higher education in British West Africa. It is not surprising that in the Church and public life of West Africa, high positions of trust and responsibility are held by a number of former students of the College.

For example, there are in Ghana Sir Arku Korsah, Chief Justice of Ghana; Mr. K. G. Konuah, Member of the Ghana Public Service Commission; and Mr. Koi Larbi, one of Ghana's leading barristers; in Nigeria, there are the Rt. Rev. A. W. Howells, Bishop of Lagos; Professor Kenneth Dike, of Ibadan University College; and Mr. J. A. Odebiyi, Minister of Finance, Western Nigeria; in Sierra Leone, there are the Rt. Rev. P. Jones, Assistant Bishop; Mr. Justice S. Benka-Coker, Puisne Judge; and Dr. H. Boardman, Chief Medical Adviser.

Founded in 1827 by the Church Missionary Society, Fourah Bay has lived up to its motto—*Non Sibi Sed Alii*: (Not For Ourselves But For Others), and has come to be regarded by many West Africans with the same affection as the British have for Oxford and Cambridge. It was chiefly because of the quality of the men and women which Fourah Bay College produced, and its influence on the intellectual life of West Africa, that Sierra Leone was known as "the Athens of West Africa".

Originally, Fourah Bay College was founded to train teachers and clergymen, and on its affiliation to Britain's Durham University, in 1876, its work in the academic field developed steadily, despite setbacks caused by the lack of finance and inadequate buildings. It was, however, during these early, difficult years that Fourah Bay produced the first West African woman graduate, Miss Lati Hyde (now Mrs. Lati Forster), Vice-Principal of the Annie Walshe Memorial School, Sierra Leone.

When, in 1954, the Fulton Commission was appointed to review the work of the College, the University Department of the College provided courses in Arts, Theology, Commerce and Education only. The Commission's main recommendation was that the College, while retaining its composite character for a further period, should take as its ultimate aim the achievement of full University College status. The College was advised that it should aim to establish an

# FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN  
BRITISH WEST AFRICA

appropriate balance between Science and Arts subjects; that it should take steps to institute courses in Applied Science. The College Council accepted these recommendations, which were endorsed by the Government.

Since then the progress achieved at Fourah Bay College has been reflected in the increased number of students and the courses offered. During the last academic year, there were 401 students, of whom 258 were taking degree courses, some diploma courses in education, public administration, and technology, and some were training for Holy Orders. Other students were in the Teacher Training Department, and 135 of the total number of students were from Nigeria.

## Degree Courses

The College now has more staff and offers degree courses in chemistry, physics, mathematics, zoology, botany and geography. In Applied Science there were ten students taking the Engineering course, and 57 have been taking the introductory course in General Science. The number of students reading economics has also increased.

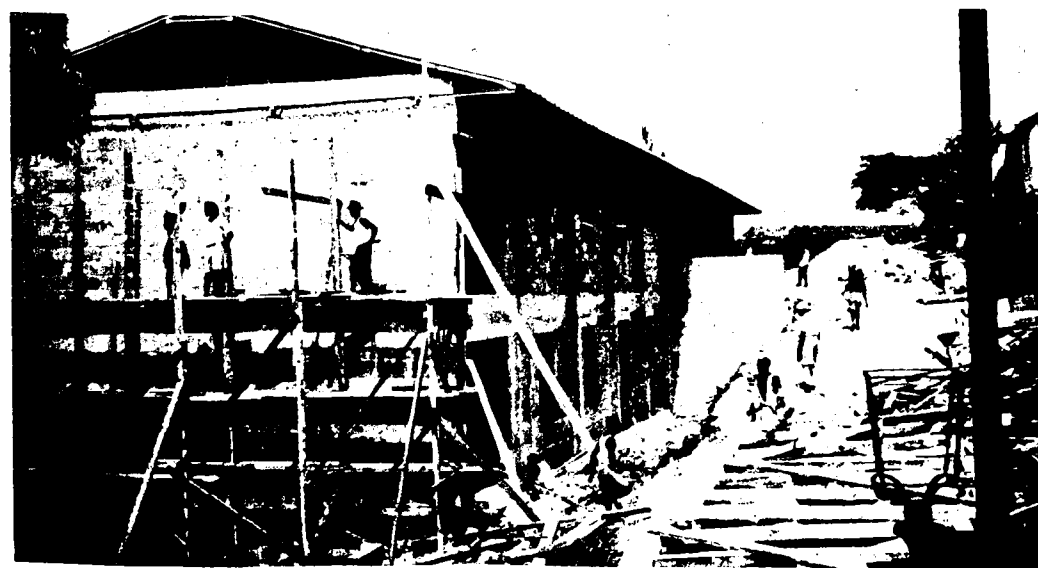
Recently a Commission, headed by Dr. C. H. Wilson, the Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University, and which included two Sierra Leoneans—Dr. V. E. King and Mr. S. B. Daramy—was appointed by the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Maurice Dorman, to review the work of the College and, in the light of the Report of the Fulton Commission, to consider plans for future development.

This Commission recommended that Fourah Bay should be raised to the status of University College and that it should work in co-operation with the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas. The College will, therefore, establish a number of Honours

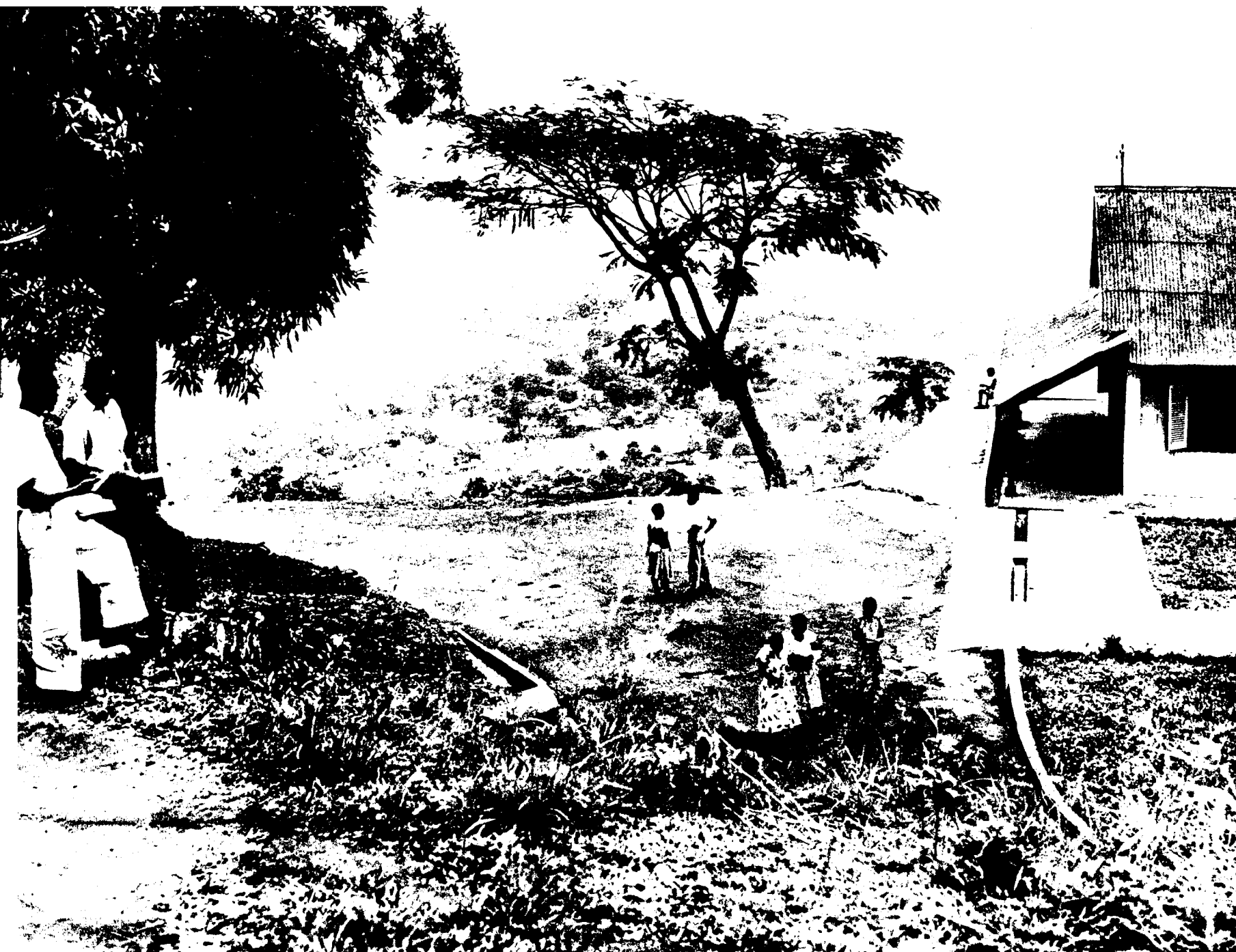


SIERRA LEONE Development Company Ltd. has donated £25,000 to the College. Here the Company's Resident Director hands a cheque to the Principal of the College.

courses and the proposal is to start with professorial chairs in English, mathematics and economics. The Teacher Training Department has been removed from the College. Fourah Bay College will enjoy the same status as the Ibadan University College and the Ghana University College. New buildings have also been planned for the College. Now that the long-cherished ambition of Sierra Leoneans for Fourah Bay has been achieved, there is no doubt that the College will continue to play an important role in the development of Higher Education in West Africa.



THE TECHNOLOGY block under construction. The College has produced many leading men and women now active and honoured in West African life. It offers an increasing range of degree courses in subjects such as chemistry, physics, botany and geography. It was founded by the Church Missionary Society in 1827.



FOURAH Bay College overlooks Freetown, a city first populated by slaves who were freed by ships of the Royal Navy, or who made good their own escape.



AN ADVANCED zoology class in the new science laboratory. Fourah Bay's future is to be a full University College, and a careful balance is being struck between the teaching of the Arts and the Sciences.

STUDENT TEACHERS in the College library. Fourah Bay, which was affiliated to England's Durham University in 1876, produced its first West African woman graduate many years ago.



"EQUILIBRIUM." A Malay expertly spins a giant top in Kelantan, Malaya.  
From P. L. Chan, 96 Market Street, Singapore, 1.



"SCOUT CAMP." Scouting is popular in Pakistan. Here, at Muree, the Director of Education, Peshawar, inspects the camp of Scouts from Goira.  
From Abdul Rashid, Mohall Idgha, Street No. 2, Goira, West Pakistan.



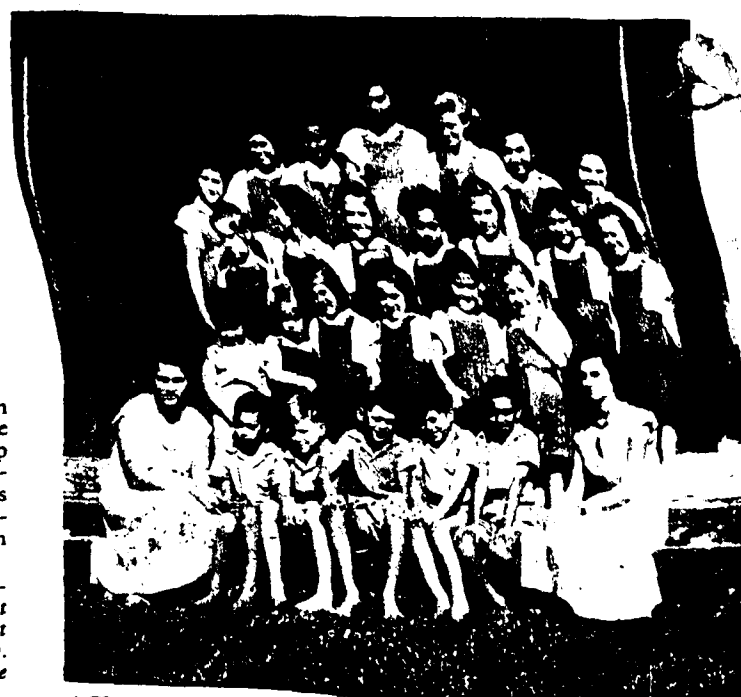
"PORTRAIT OF A BAT." This close-up of a bat commonly found in West Africa, shows the animal in some detail.  
From Lawrence Kwa-kye, P.O. Box 740, Accra, Ghana.

## READERS' PICTURES

This is a further selection of pictures from our readers. They are invited to send in representative pictures from all over the Commonwealth. A fee of a guinea will be paid to the owner for each published picture. Please send captions and addresses in ENGLISH. Photographs will not normally be returned.



"SEMINARY IN RHODESIA." Kachibere Catholic Seminary, shown in the photograph on the left, is situated about eighteen miles from Fort Jameson, in Northern Rhodesia.  
From G. A. Meal, P.O. Box 127, Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.



"CHILDREN ON PITCAIRN." These children, aged 5 to 15, live and go to school on remote Pitcairn Island, far off the coast of New Zealand.  
From E. Schubert, Education Officer, Pitcairn Island, South Pacific Ocean.



"SUNSET." Photographed from Cape Comorin, the extreme southern tip of the Indian Peninsula, the sun dips towards Africa, beyond the western ocean.  
From G. Ramachandra Reddy, Assistant Master, Government High School, P.O. Chitradurga, Mysore State, India.

## NEW IDEAS



### "Silent" Television

This television viewer, waiting for his set to warm up, is equipped with a hearing aid attached to the TV via a small plastic control box (dimensions: 4 x 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches). The system, produced by a U.K. firm, not only aids the hard-of-hearing, but facilitates personal TV viewing while other members of the family read, play records, or have the radio on in the same room.

### Slide Rule for Doctors

A London doctor has invented this slide-rule device, the Logoscope, to help medical men diagnose 337 diseases. The rule is marked on the right with a list of diseases, and has space on the left for the insertion of strips—each representing a particular symptom—engraved with appropriate lines. As a doctor notes a patient's symptoms he inserts the relevant strips until he has an unbroken, or nearly unbroken, line pointing to a particular disease. That is very likely to be the correct diagnosis.



### Special Proofing

The oil on his new British-made raincoat does not worry this garage customer, for the coat has been proofed with a newly developed substance which not only resists repeated dry-cleaning (no re-proofing is needed after the coat has been to the cleaners) but also permits oil and grease marks to be removed easily. The coat will be waterproof, without further attention, for the whole of its life.



### Bathroom Comfort

A new British-made combination of hot water radiator and towel alier saves space in the bathroom, eliminates a great deal of plumbing and practically halves the cost of installation.

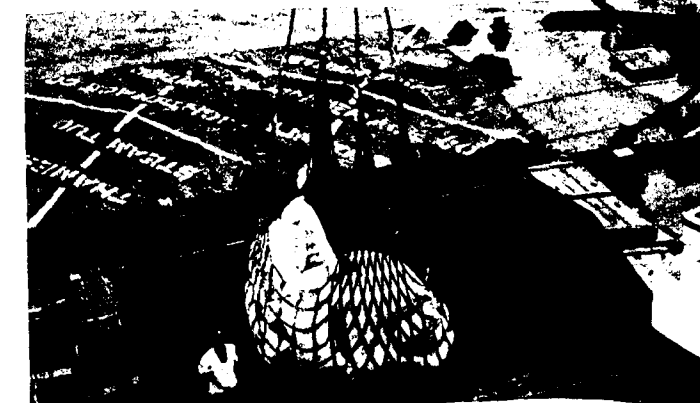


### Overtaking Made Safer

Driving a car with either right-hand or left-hand steering in countries where the opposite system applies, can be a hazard, specially when pulling out "blind" to overtake. This two-mirror arrangement developed by a Birmingham firm makes overtaking safer.

### Nylon Cargo Netting

Slotted webbing made of nylon is being used in swinging the cargo of flour bags into a barge at London docks. Nylon netting is light, flexible, easy to clean, strong and durable. The net in the photograph is 14 ft. square, weighs only 25 pounds, but can carry about two tons of cargo quite safely.



## Gateway to Bermuda



**OCEAN-GOING SHIPS** dock in the heart of Hamilton, the capital city of Britain's oldest colony, whose elegant quayside is shown in these photographs. Beyond the stately masts is the liner *Empress of Bermuda*, which every week brings a flock of tourists to Bermuda from New York. They step into a land without any direct taxation—with such a friendly climate that people bathe in mid-winter. Bermuda, a British colony for 350 years, is also featured on pages 22, 23.

