

Commonwealth

TODAY

number eighty-one

Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth
NUMBER EIGHTY-ONE

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Speaking of the



Commonwealth...

At a dinner given in London by the Canada Club, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys, said that, as Her Majesty the Queen had expressed it, "the way in which the Commonwealth is developing represents one of the most hopeful and imaginative experiments in international affairs that the world has ever seen."

Earlier Mr. Sandys paid tribute to Canada and the many astonishing development achievements that had taken place there since the war.

Opening a new School of Agriculture at Edinburgh University, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh said that the Commonwealth would benefit greatly from a wider exchange of agricultural teachers, advisers and research workers.

"I think we in Britain", he said, "have every reason to be proud of the progress of agricultural practice in recent years. But I also think we ought to bear in mind that other great agricultural countries have been making similar progress. The standard of agricultural teaching, research and practice in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, for example, is just as good as it is here, and each country has specialists of world standing."

The Commonwealth, the Duke said, had the unique advantage of enabling people to move freely from one country to another, and to find similar institutions in

each of them. "There is nothing more stimulating to the mind than a different approach and atmosphere and contact with new minds engaged on similar problems."

Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck at a reception given by the Pakistan Society for Commonwealth students in London, said:

"In the Commonwealth we have the nucleus which has given an example to the world, and it is for you", he told the students, "the younger generation, to work for peace and co-operation in the world along the lines of this Commonwealth of ours."

Sir Claude said that to him the Commonwealth was something which meant a tremendous lot. "It is a question of giving and understanding among members, and in this our association is unique."

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, said at the reception that the Commonwealth Relations Office greatly appreciated the work of the Pakistan Society and other societies in the "important and vital" work of forging bonds of friendship within the Commonwealth.

The High Commissioner for Pakistan in the United Kingdom, Lieutenant-General Mohammed Yousuf, welcoming guests to the reception, said that the aim of the Pakistan Society was to have Pakistan better known and to make more friends while exchanging ideas. "We in the Commonwealth", he added, "must get to know as much as we can about each other."

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

Stamp Corner



Twenty years ago an official of the Pacific Company one day happened to notice a stone which was being used as a doorstop in the Company's offices in Sydney, Australia. Thinking that the stone resembled a piece of phosphate rock, the official, Albert Ellis, had it analysed and found that his surmise was correct.

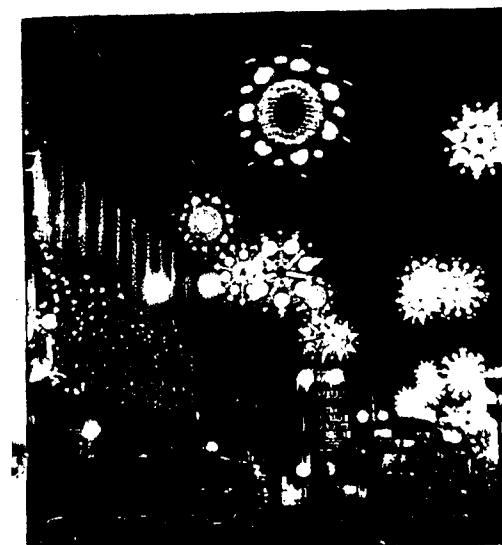
On further inquiries, Ellis learned that the rock had been picked up several years previously by a sailor from one of the Company's ships when he was ashore in the island of Nauru, then a German possession. Shortly afterwards he led an expedition to the neighbouring island to see whether any phosphate was to be found there. The soil of Ocean Island proved to be almost pure phosphate rock, and Sir Albert Ellis, the observant official, later became New Zealand Phosphate Commissioner, until his death in 1951.

A special issue of Gilbert and Ellice Islands stamps, marked the sixtieth anniversary of the discovery of the phosphate deposits in Ocean Island. One stamp features the lump of rock which led to the discovery, and another shows a ship being loaded there with phosphate.

Since the King George VI issue of 1939 the definitive stamps of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands have shown views of their palm-fringed lagoons and the wooden houses of the Islanders. The halfpenny stamp of both the 1939 series and the present Queen Elizabeth II series depicts the Frigate bird, sometimes known as the Man-o'-War bird, which is a winged pirate, preying upon smaller sea-birds.

Collectors find interest not only in the colourful pictorial stamps of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, but also in the postmarks used at post offices in the islands. These include Fanning, Ocean, Canton and Christmas Islands, which are hundreds of miles apart, for although the Gilbert and Ellice Islands have a total area of only 400 square miles, they are scattered over more than two million square miles of the Pacific Ocean.

G. W. HILL.



ANGELS OVER LONDON...

The Changing Themes for Street Decorations

EVERY year, during the holiday season, London's Regent Street and Oxford Street go gay with a spectacular display of coloured decorations, which attracts crowds of sightseers. Last year huge, brightly lit chandeliers were suspended down the middle of Regent Street (see back cover of our issue No. 74). This year the chief feature of the decorations were 12-foot-high angels blowing golden trumpets, and there were 46 of them in the display organised by the Regent Street Association. The Oxford Street Association also organised their first big, across-the-street display (bottom left), the chief features of which were multi-coloured stars from 13 to 15 feet in diameter. Both displays were again designed by Mr. Beverley Pick.



LEW HOAD, one of the world's best tennis players, patrols the baseline during a match at Wimbledon, where he twice won the men's singles title. Hoad was "discovered" while playing as a schoolboy in Sydney.

KEN ROSEWALL was an outstanding junior player in Australia when the photograph (first right) was taken. Like Hoad, he was intensively coached, succeeded as an amateur and then turned professional. Second right: Frank Sedgman, another great Australian player.



Training Tennis Champions

Australia's coaching system gets results

IN 1934 a boy who was to be famous on the tennis courts of the world was born into a working home in the city of Sydney, Australia. His name—Lew Hoad, and at the age of nine he acquired his first tennis racket, with which he played on the public courts next to his home.

Like thousands of other Australians, Hoad became devoted to tennis. His great potential was recognised in the Under-12 Schoolboy Championships, and at fifteen, after further coaching, he won the New South Wales junior singles title. He was taken in hand by Harry Hopman, a famous coach, chosen to play in Australia's Davis Cup tennis team, and in 1956, at the age of 21, won the men's singles event in the All-England lawn tennis Championships at Wimbledon, London. As an amateur he could climb no higher. The following year he repeated his success at Wimbledon and then turned professional, with prospects of earning at least £100,000 from tennis tours of the world.

Hoad is an exceptional player, but in other countries his talents might not have been recognised so early, and his progress might not have been so swift. Australia has a comprehensive coaching system which has produced a flood of world-class players, including Frank Sedgman and Ken Rosewall, to name only two. Both were "discovered" as under-12 schoolboys, reached the top of the amateur tree, and then, like Hoad, turned professional.

More Australians play tennis than any other organised sport. In Queensland the game is played by day during the dry sunny winter, and by night under lights in the hot humid summer; the New South Wales Lawn Tennis Association has 60,000 registered players, and Sydney, on fine nights, is dotted with lighted rectangles that are filled with

enthusiastic young Australians playing tennis.

Each of the six State Lawn Tennis Associations is responsible for coaching in its own area. At certain times of the year notices are broadcast, asking tennis-playing youngsters to meet at specified places. As many as 500 boys and girls may arrive at one place with their rackets to be given instruction in batches of 50 by qualified coaches. There are over 50 professional coaches in New South Wales alone, busy teaching the basis of stroke play, polishing style, checking faults, and emphasising always the value of physical fitness and fleetness of foot.

Almost every school has its own tennis courts, and competitive tennis starts early for the children with inter-house and inter-school competitions and schoolboy championships. Youngsters who show promise are hand-picked from the many schoolboy competitions and sent to special tennis schools where the training is free. Later in life there is the challenge of the Linton Cup, Australia's premier championship for men under 19; and there are incessant inter-town and inter-State competitions.

The typical Australian tennis club has four or five hard courts (one court to every 16 members is considered a fair ratio) and provides all equipment, except rackets, to members who pay a yearly subscription of 7s. 6d. or 10s. Inter-club competitions are many—in New South Wales more than 3,000 teams enter competitions each year, under the L.T.A.; and all the time coaching is available, for adults as for children.

There is no deep mystery, therefore, about Australia's mastery of the game of tennis. It is the result of starting young, with a system, organisation, enthusiasm, and hours and hours of practice in a climate which favours all outdoor activities.



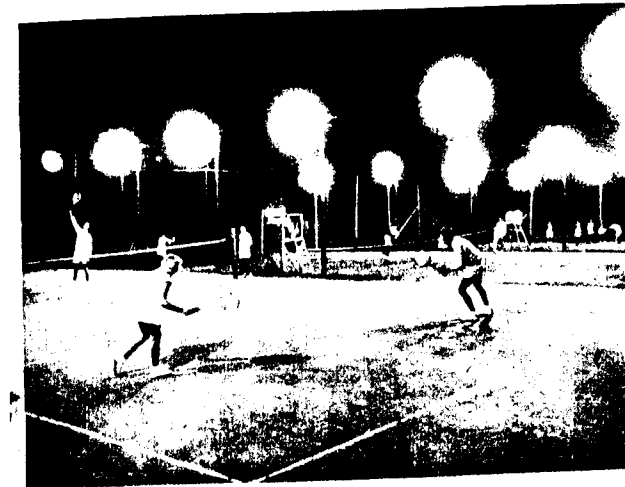
THIS boy, aged eight, may dream of becoming a Wimbledon champion. He will not fail for lack of coaching...



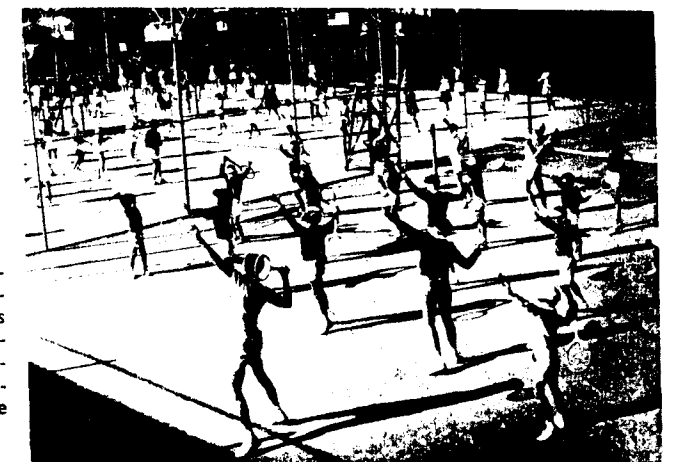
IN Australia they catch their tennis players young. Above: The proprietor of one of the big Sydney tennis schools watches the action of a pupil serving.



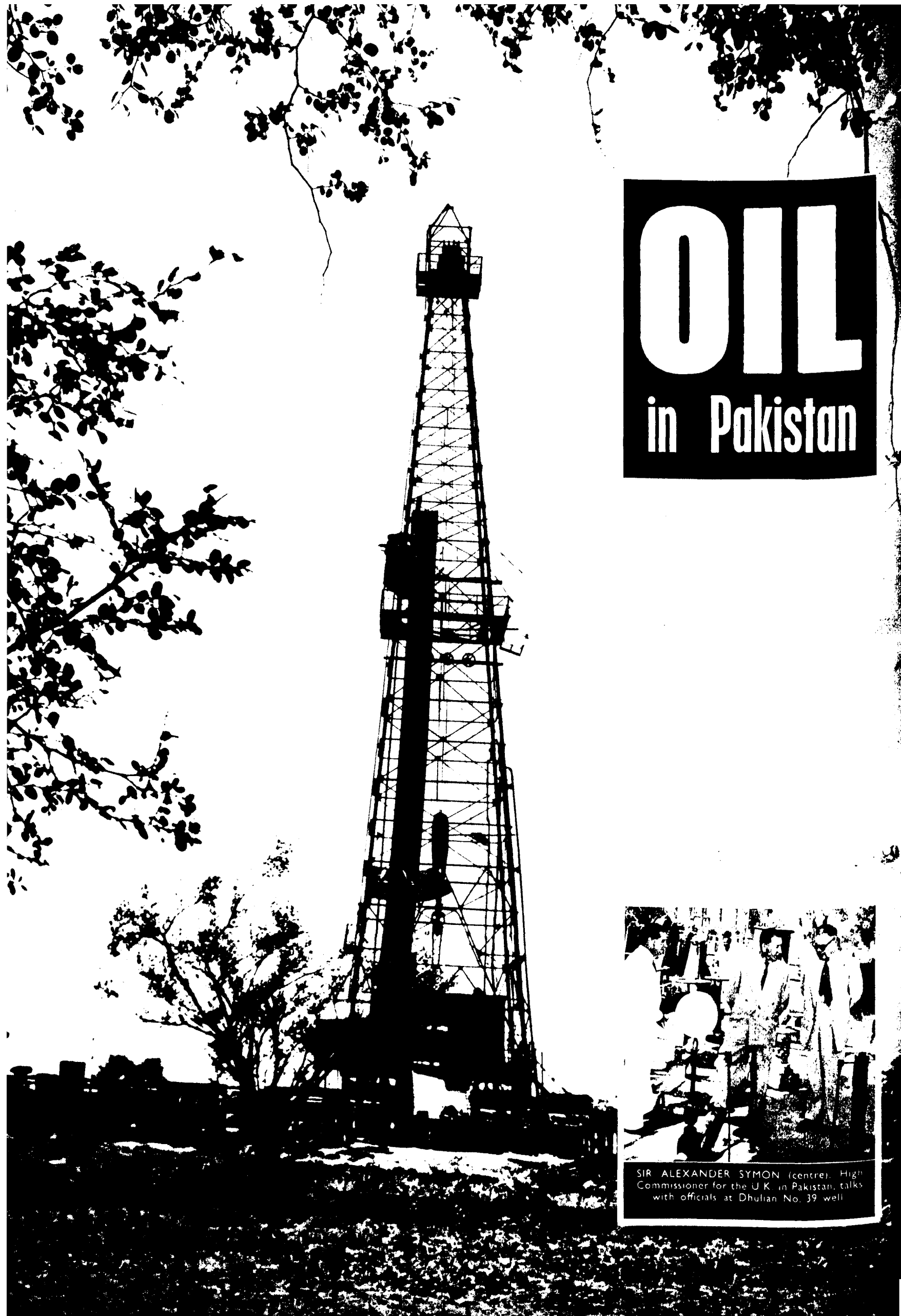
WET weather does not interfere with tennis instruction. These boys and girls will benefit by watching films of leading players in action.



AUSTRALIANS enjoy playing tennis by night, under arc lights. The night scene on the left—at Bexley, a suburb of Sydney—is typical.



THE Australian coaching system mass-produces tennis players without neglecting outstanding talent. Hour-long lessons at this tennis school in Brisbane cost four shillings.



OIL in Pakistan



SIR ALEXANDER SYMON (centre), High Commissioner for the U.K. in Pakistan, talks with officials at Dhulian No. 39 well.

Further Reservoirs Reward British Company's Patient Search

THE search for additional sources of oil in Pakistan is of great importance to this rapidly developing country, and so it was a great moment when, in the first half of 1960, further reservoirs of oil were discovered by a British company in their fields in the Attock district of the northern area of West Pakistan. The strike was made at Well No. 39 at a depth never before attempted in the Dhulian field.

This find came after years of effort by the Attock Oil Company Ltd., of Morgah, Rawalpindi. The Company first discovered oil in the area in 1914, when a strike was made in the well-known Murree sands at Khaur. Since then the Company's search has continued steadily.

The finding of oil at Dhulian aroused much renewed interest in the activities of a company which has continued to use every modern method and technique of oil exploration and development in Pakistan, and Sir Alexander Symon, the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Pakistan, was one of many distinguished visitors to the field.

Accompanied by Mr. Philip McCarthy, General Manager of the Attock Oil Company, Sir Alexander met Mr. T. A. T. Lodhi, Supervisory Field Agent, and members of the technical staff, and he saw for himself something of the work that had been involved in bringing about a development which means so much to Pakistan.

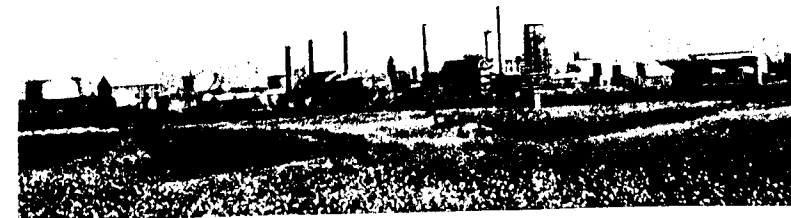
The Dhulian field, one of four operated by the Company, is another notable example of success crowning painstaking and patient search.

The first discovery of oil in the field was made in 1935; several years elapsed before further progress was made. Those were years in which the supply of technicians and equipment was held up by the war. Then came the discovery of oil at Joya Mair near Chakwal in 1944, followed two years later by the finding of another field at Balkasser, both in the Jhelum district.

That was the beginning of further discoveries. The deepening of a Dhulian well led to the discovery of fresh oil resources in the "green oil" horizon in the Ranikot belt. Another Dhulian field well, No. 41, which Sir Alexander Symon visited, had then been drilled to a depth of 8,482 feet and was scheduled to be taken even deeper to the Jurassic horizon. It is from this Jurassic-age sandstone that the newest producing well—No. 39—has been delivering 1,000 barrels a day.

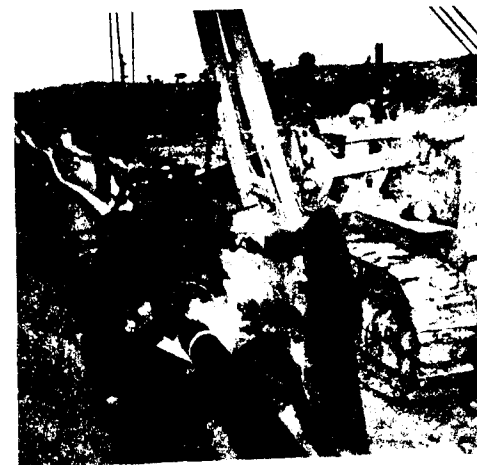
This figure, Sir Alexander was told, was a major contribution to the total output of the Dhulian field which was producing 3,500 barrels a day at the time. The Attock Oil Company's refinery at Morgah had achieved a daily "throughput" of over 6,000 barrels.

Production by the Company has increased fivefold since 1947. In 1960 the total production figure was in the region of 1,750,000 barrels. These are impressive figures. They show the contribution that is being made by a British oil company in aiding the national economy and supporting the increasing tempo of industrialisation in Pakistan.



THE MORGAH refinery, in Pakistan, is run by the Attock Oil Co. Ltd. Annual production has increased fivefold to 1,750,000 barrels, since 1947.

AN OIL pipeline is "wrapped" by machinery, near the refinery. Every modern technique is being used in oil exploration and development in Pakistan.



A GREEN canvas bag full of school work is delivered to a girl on a large sheep station, in the South Island. About 4,300 New Zealand children are taught by correspondence course, from Wellington.

Dear Teacher

New Zealand's Flourishing Correspondence School

EACH day in a big school building in Wellington, capital of New Zealand, 120 teachers sit at their desks, but instead of facing the well-scrubbed faces of children, they have before them piles of green canvas despatch bags. This is the New Zealand Education Department's biggest school, a well organised correspondence school with 4,300 pupils.

It was started as an experiment in 1922 with one teacher and 80 pupils. In 1929 a post-primary department was opened, and by 1947 it served 5,000 pupils. Today there are 4,300 on the rolls—1,100 primary pupils, 600 full-time post-primary, and 2,600 part-time post-primary pupils.

Lesson assignments are sent post free in canvas "envelopes" to children living in lighthouses, remote farming areas, hospitals, to pupils going overseas, or living in Pacific territories, and to those who cannot attend school because of physical handicaps. It also posts textbooks and boxes packed with tools and other equipment for use in practical chemistry, physical science, woodwork, metalwork, needlework, art and similar subjects.

The scope of the school's work is enormous—from primary infant lessons to university entrance level and, in some instances, tuition for the Teachers' "C" Certificate. The school does not cater for purely "hobby" courses.

The Personal Touch

The personal relationship between teacher and pupil is the key to the character and success of the school. There is a regular exchange of personal letters and the value of this link is reflected in the school magazine, "The Postman", edited at headquarters. The curriculum embraces all normal school activities even to a library service, various clubs and associations, vocational guidance and ex-pupils' and parents' associations. Pupils can obtain an attractive school uniform, and a badge which bears the Maori motto, "Kimihiā te matauranga"—Seek Knowledge.

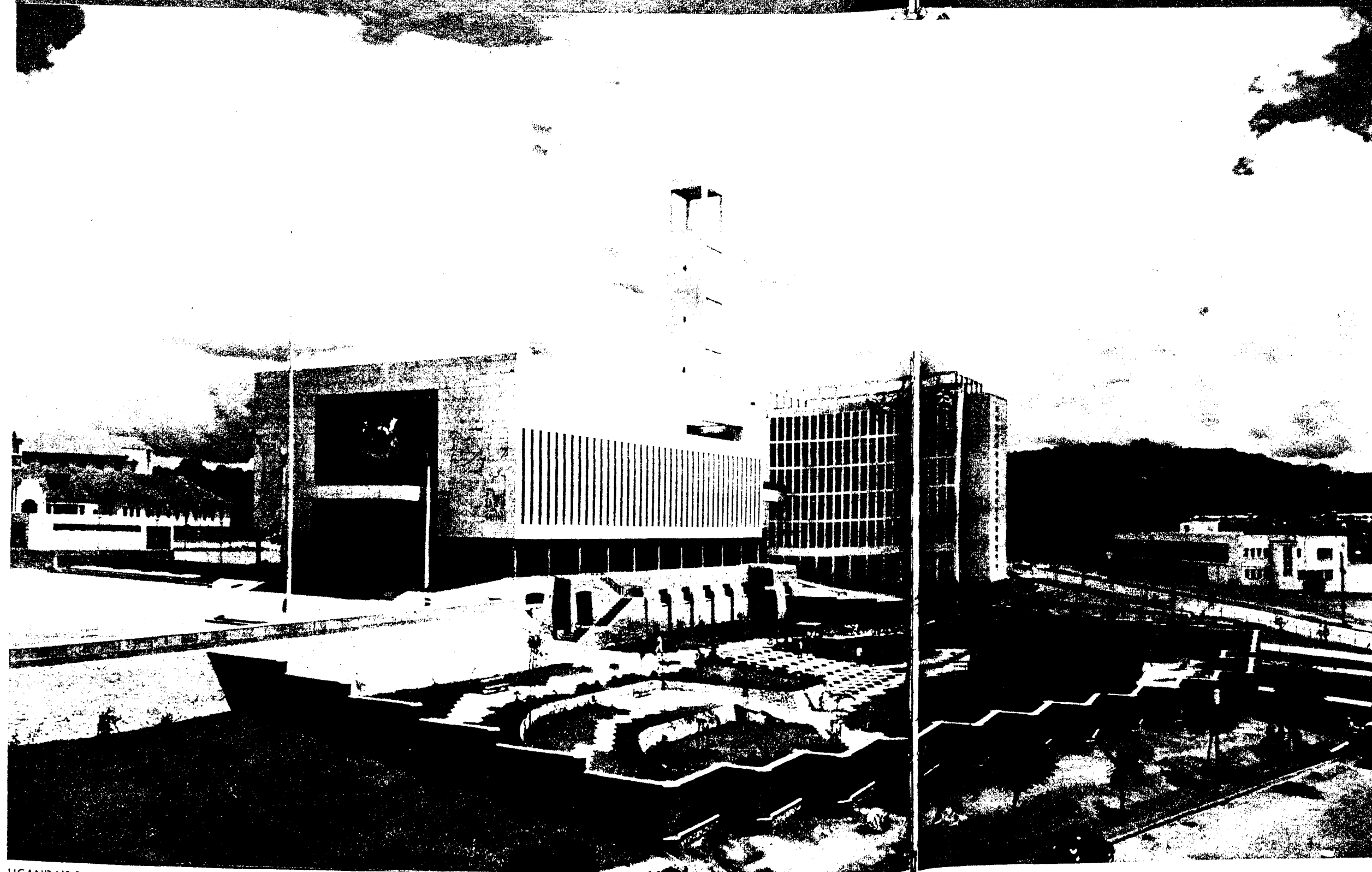
Under a visiting system a team of six to eight teachers goes into the field, visiting children in their homes; and there are two regional teachers who spend much of their time making personal contacts in their areas. They organise "school days" at convenient centres.

Every year a residential school is organised—at Massey Agricultural College in the North Island, and at Lincoln Agricultural College in the South Island. Up to 100 pupils go into residence for a month.

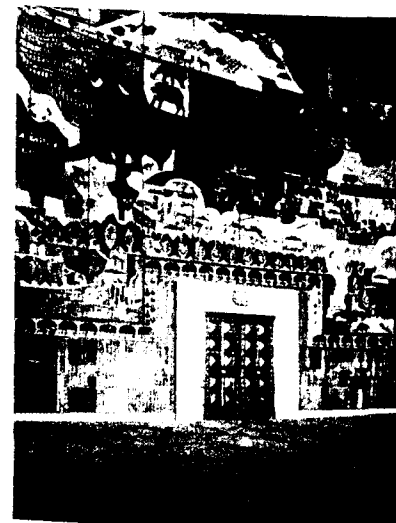
In recent years the pattern of enrolments has changed. In the primary division the roll has fallen sharply as school transport services have improved and the pace of school building has increased, but there are more post-primary pupils than ever before.

Pupils at this school progress according to their capabilities and application. Promotion to a higher class is not a rigid beginning-of-the-year ritual. It is no accident that outstanding correspondence pupils do particularly well if they go on to secondary school, college or university. They have learned to work on their own; they are self-reliant; they have the secret of application. The correspondence school today is a thriving, lively, highly organised unit in New Zealand's free education system, and a special pride of the Department of Education.

PARLIAMENTARIANS IN UGANDA



UGANDA'S PARLIAMENTARY BUILDING, Uganda. Its opening was attended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, the Governors of the three East African territories, and delegates to the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.



THE CARVED screen, 40 feet by 30 feet. Over the doorway is stonework from the Palace of Westminster.



COMMONWEALTH Parliamentarians in the old Uganda Legislative Council Chamber (Kampala Town Hall) are being addressed by the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. R. L. Dreschfield.

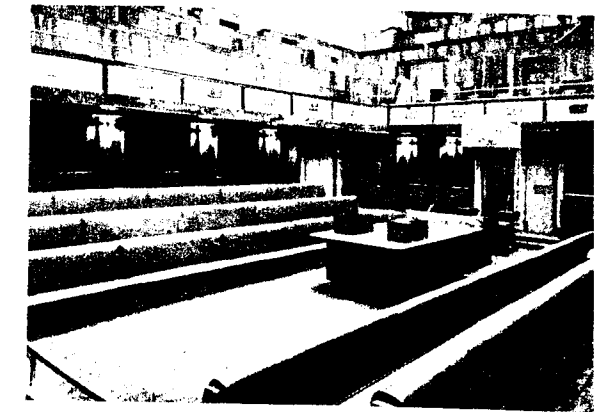


MR. JATEO KALEO from Ghana (left) and (right) Mr. W. W. Rwetsiba, Uganda's Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, chat with other delegate.



RELAXING here during a session of their meeting are Mrs. Sara Ntiro, Uganda, and Mr. Casely Hayford, Ghana. Delegates visited many of Uganda's farms, parks, and industrial centres.

*New Council Chamber is
Modelled on Westminster*



THE COUNCIL CHAMBER which is in the heart of the new Parliamentary building. It is air-conditioned, noise-proof and is modelled on the Chamber of the House of Commons, Westminster.

DELEGATES from all parts of the Commonwealth attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's annual meeting of the General Council in Kampala, Uganda. The meeting was timed to coincide with the opening of Uganda's new Parliamentary building.

The opening speech by the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, who was prevented from attending by the death of his wife, was read for him by the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield.

The Governor said that it was H.M. Government's "declared and reiterated intention to lead Uganda by appropriate stages to self-government within the Commonwealth". There had been rapid changes in Uganda since 1955 and one of the most pressing problems was to discover how what was best in the past and what was thought best for the future could be combined so that a form of government could be established that was basically African, acceptable to all, and that gave assurance of future stability.

The Chairman of the Uganda branch of the Association, Mr. J. W. Lwamafa, said: "Now that the new Parliamentary building is finished, I hope and pray that it will be a constant reminder of the principles of a democratic concept as exemplified in many Commonwealth Parliamentary Chambers where the spirit of tolerance and freedom of speech and action is constantly revealed to one and all."

On a visit to Uganda's new Parliamentary building delegates to the Parliamentary Association meeting saw for themselves how the new Chamber for the Legislature is linked by bridges—in a way intended to be both symbolical and practical—to executive departments of the Civil Service in an adjoining office block.

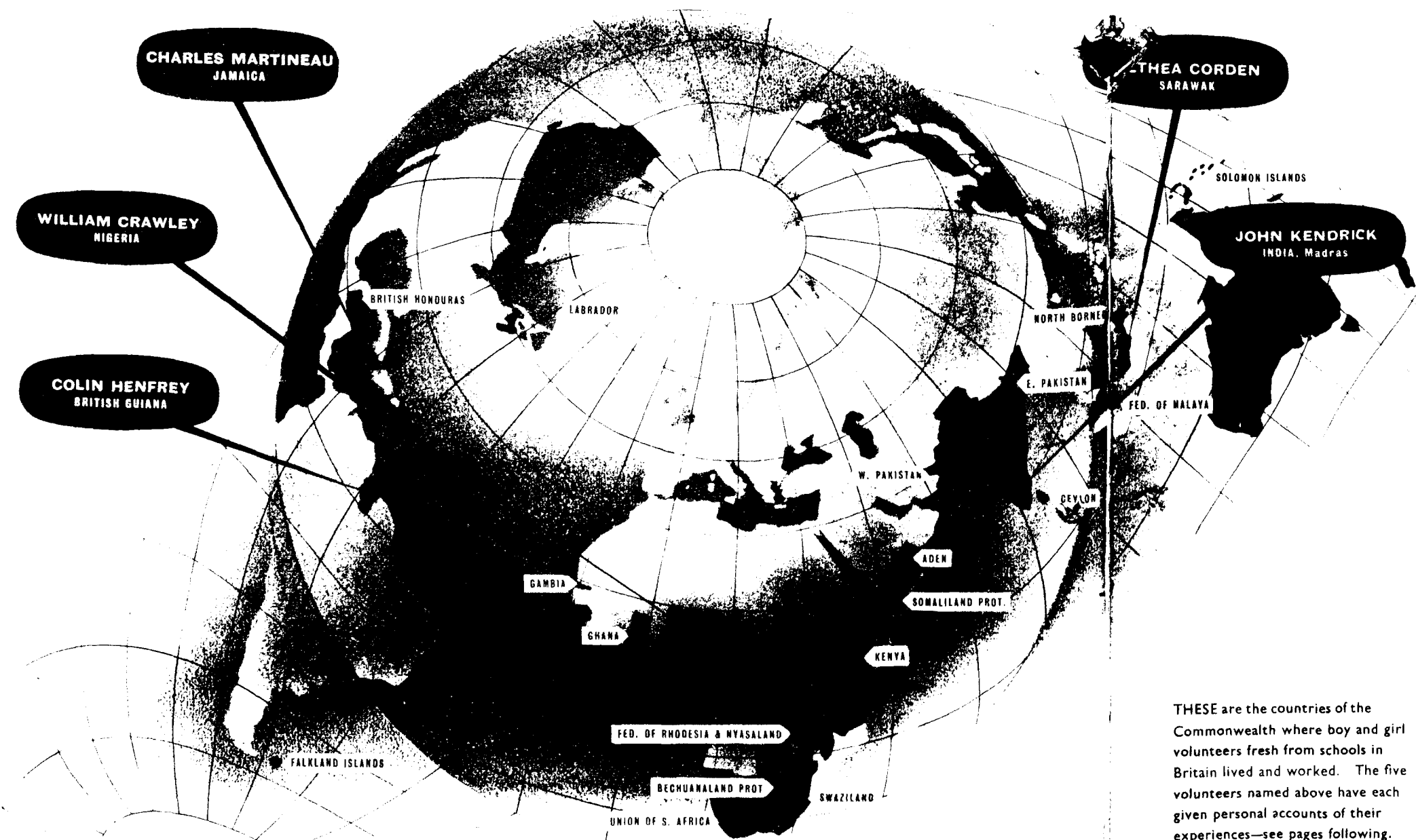
This Council Chamber, in the heart of the building, is well lighted, fully air-conditioned and insulated from external sources of noise. It is modelled on the Chamber of the House of Commons in Westminster. The building is dominated by a 180-foot high tower, in the top of which a light shines at night when the Council is in session.

Most Elaborate Screen

One of the main features of the building is a carved screen, 40 feet wide and 30 feet high, in which many different types of Uganda timbers are used for the designs in relief representing the principal geographical features of the Protectorate. To save time and expense the screen was designed to enable the carvings to be made with the help of wood-working machines. Although this required the work of highly skilled craftsmen it did not require the designer, Mr. Joseph Mayor, to carry out the whole work with his own hands.

This screen, which took 18 months to produce, is the largest and most elaborate of its kind in the Commonwealth. Apart from its artistic merit the work involved the overcoming of many technical problems and the screen is a good example of the way a large-scale work of art can be rapidly produced.

The doorway leading from the Central lobby to the Council Chamber is under this screen, and in the sandstone surround of the doorway is set a piece of carved stonework from the Palace of Westminster in London.



THESE are the countries of the Commonwealth where boy and girl volunteers fresh from schools in Britain lived and worked. The five volunteers named above have each given personal accounts of their experiences—see pages following.



The Founder, Mr Alec Dickson

Voluntary Service Overseas was founded by Mr. Alec Dickson, its Projects Adviser. He has been the Assistant Editor of the *Yorkshire Post* newspaper, and Principal of the Man O'War Bay Training Centre, Cameroons. He was educated at Rugby School and Oxford University.



CANDIDATES for overseas service are chosen with great care. The selection board above consists (l. to r.) of Mr. Philip Zealey; Mr. E. R. Chadwick, Acting Secretary to Voluntary Service Overseas; Mr. Alec Dickson, the Founder and Projects Adviser; and Mrs. Dickson, his wife.

APPRENTICED TO A NATION

British Youth Give a Year of Voluntary Service to the Overseas Commonwealth

"TODAY, not only in Britain, but elsewhere in the world, it is being realised that in all important attitudes of mind, the young learn from the young. It is this that makes the work of our volunteers outside the classroom of so much more than ordinary importance."

The man who said this, Mr. Alec Dickson, of the Royal Commonwealth Society in London, was speaking with justifiable pride of the wholehearted response given to the Voluntary Service Overseas (V.S.O.) scheme he had founded and organised.

Each year, with his committee, he welcomes back at a reunion meeting in London a fresh group of young people who have lived and worked for the most part among remote communities in different parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. These British teenagers exported as boys and, as one newspaper said,

"apprenticed to a nation", are re-imported a year later as men.

When the V.S.O. scheme began fifteen British youths went out straight from school to different Commonwealth countries. They were the pioneers of the movement, who had read about the application of aid given to less-developed countries under the Colombo Plan and other international organisations, knew that big schemes were needed for world-sized problems, but wanted, nevertheless, to make their own individual contributions.

They welcomed the chance to meet and to do something practical for small groups of persons whom they could call by name and who, in return would teach them a great deal that was worth while.

Just before the return to Britain of that first batch of boys a second group went out; the number of volunteers had risen to sixty

and included two girls. As they came back yet another group travelled outward by sea and by air, eighty of them, including twelve young women and fourteen industrial apprentices. They, too, are now working in many different parts of the Commonwealth, teaching, learning and winning new friends.

The work done by these volunteers in such territories as East, Central and West Africa, South and South-East Asia, the West Indies, the Falkland Islands and Somaliland, continues to be told in reports received from the areas.

They lost no time, it was said, in identifying themselves with the people they worked for; lived in remote areas where they were the only white people, served as teachers, technical instructors, welfare workers, youth and sports club organisers, and led local people on rural and community development projects.

Apart from helping in the development of

the areas, with an enthusiasm which only the young can usually provide, the volunteers themselves are provided with an outlet for their desire to serve abroad, an opportunity to acquire valuable experience of life in the year after leaving school or between school and going on to a university.

The following extract from one of the letters which was sent by a volunteer in the Southern Cameroons gives an idea of how experience can be deepened in the work done to meet the needs of others.

"This seems to me to have been one of the important things I have gained—to see my life and ideas in England in a new perspective; to find certain ideas which I had always taken for granted actually questioned and denied. . . . Deeper even than this, on these expeditions, I began to realise the value to human relationships of mutual trust and faith, as I

had never done before. So many of my relationships with older people had been on a basis of irony and cynicism that to find this was not even understood, let alone common, was at first very jarring. And to think that I might have been working in an office!"

Volunteers for service overseas have to be over 18, under 24, medically fit, and prepared to go to any part of the world and adapt themselves to whatever conditions they may find. Normal academic ability is expected, but evidence is also sought by the interviewing board of a steadfast character, and a readiness to learn as well as to teach.

A "briefing" is given individually to each volunteer regarding his territory and assignment, and the volunteers are encouraged to "brush up" their hobbies and skills. An ability to swim and life-save can be useful in most countries; so can a knowledge of first

aid, simple accounting, and how to organise a club committee or a P.T. class. On their arrival the volunteers are often completely on their own; it is a challenge which appeals to the idealism and the energy of youth.

Support for the V.S.O. scheme comes from a variety of sources. The organisation in London pays fares out for volunteers, and the government inviting them gives them accommodation (from a modern house to a jungle dwelling), pocket money (about £1 a week), and medical care.

Interest in the success of this British venture has brought inquiries about details of its organisation from the United States of America and Western Europe.

Brief personal accounts—with photographs—of their year's experience abroad are given by some of the young men and women on the following pages.

Continued overleaf



John Kendrick
who comes from Essex, is 19 and is reading for a degree in veterinary medicine with a view to working in under-developed countries in Asia.

IN INDIAN PADDY FIELDS

WITH one companion I was sent to South India—to a rural development centre about 80 miles due west of Madras. The villagers were astonished at seeing us working in the fields with them, and at first they wouldn't let us soil our hands. However, in a short while we overcame this, and worked side by side.

Our first attempts at unusual work were always accompanied by loud laughter, and a dozen people showing us the correct method. The "language problem" was no problem really, as we found that any two people who really want to communicate with one another will soon find a way of doing so. We learned to dig with tools which defied the law of levers, to plough—or "puddle", in the case of paddy fields—with two stubborn bullocks and a single wooden plough, and to irrigate correctly the various crops.

Eating from a banana leaf with one's fingers in the correct and well-mannered way is not easy, but I think we managed. Our food, cooked over a wood fire, was the same as was eaten in the village but cooked with less chillies, and was most enjoyable.

During the very hot months we went to Ceylon, where we taught in a school very much like the ones we had left, nine months before, in England. We were extremely well treated by both the masters and boys, and during the weekends we would visit various places on the island, which I think is one of the most varied and beautiful there is.

After this we returned to our village for one more month, before we flew home. The hospitality we received wherever we went was overwhelming, and was given by Brahmin and villager alike. I only hope we can return this hospitality to any person from these parts who visits England.

John Kendrick



JOHN KENDRICK at work. The villagers would not let him soil his hands at first. He worked alongside them and made a host of friends.



BUSY young men in Jamaica pause in their work of clearing a hillside to be photographed (above). Charles Martineau (second from the left) was made Youth Organiser of a parish on the north coast.



Charles Martineau

of Taplow, Berkshire, left Eton public school to serve with the Jamaica Youth Corps for over 1½ years, and then returned to study at New College, Oxford. He has hopes of a career in Industrial Welfare.

WITH YOUTH IN JAMAICA

IN April 1959 I left a cold and wet England in a banana boat bound for Jamaica, where

I was to give 15 months of voluntary service in Youth Work. By mixing and "mucking in" with boys of my own age in a two-way exchange of knowledge and ideas, it was hoped that I would do work of practical value and at the same time assist Commonwealth understanding and good relations.

Arriving on Jamaica's sunny shore, I was whisked up to the steep Blue Mountains, where I worked for about five months in a Youth Camp at an altitude of 3,500 feet. Here 300 boys aged between 15 and 20, who came from all over the island, were introduced to various trades and developed their characters—building, farming, cooking, playing, and learning to live together.

I helped wherever I could, showed the boys simple farming, played in games with them and made many friends. I learnt to understand Jamaica and the Jamaicans, and in October 1959 asked to be moved to the Jamaica Youth Clubs' Council to see the

Jamaican boy in his home in other parts of the island.

To my surprise I was made Youth Organiser of a parish on the north coast, where any Youth Club work which had been done had almost entirely disappeared. Concentrating all the time on the capital of the Parish, Falmouth, I restarted or started about 15 clubs, finding leaders and teaching them and the boys how to run their clubs and have fun. Cricket, of course, was always the main activity. In Falmouth itself the boys and girls turned a disused warehouse into the first Youth Centre in the island, where meetings were held almost every day of the week.

The climax of my stay in Falmouth before handing over to a proper Organiser was the holding of the island's main Commonwealth Youth Service in the town square, and afterwards a visit by the Governor to the Youth Centre. It was slow and often frustrating work, building up the clubs, but very well worth the effort.

Charles Martineau



Colin Henfrey

from Hampshire, a former pupil of Marlborough public school, is now a student at New College, Oxford.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH GUIANA

WHEN I met the organisers of the Voluntary Service Overseas scheme, I asked to be sent on a project that was really practical, and among people as far removed from my own background as possible. My request was well met.

When I arrived in British Guiana I knew little about community development, and nothing about Amerindians, as the people I was to work with are known locally. The Government gave me a speedboat, a radio-telephone, and told me what little was known about my destination—the Indian settlement called Orealla, some fifty miles up the Courantyne River, and the same distance from any other white man. For the rest, it was left to me to find out who the Amerindians were, what they needed, in order to improve their standard of living, and to do something about it.

Any apprehensions I felt were short-lived, for I soon discovered that I was living among a people who became some of my greatest friends. Orealla is the biggest Amerindian settlement in British Guiana, with nearly a thousand people from two tribes living there. I found that it was sited on a bend of the river, with a view for miles in both directions and the heavy stillness of the fairly thick forest all around.

The focal point of my work was the local council, which had been started by an East Indian teacher from the coast, but which had lapsed after one meeting. When we revived it, and established it as a regular authority, a few of the members lost interest but we were left with a nucleus of people of every age and sex who were really interested. It was these people who became the leaders of the community, and it was through them that our communal schemes took shape and we began to get the results we wanted.

There was the building of the wharf; improving the cattle pasture; the scheme to build new improved houses for nine families; and we planned a complete new system of roads and drainage to counter the erosion on the river bank and counteract the extensive swamps and marshes which form during the rainy season.

The wharf alone took five weeks of blood and sweat to build. We had no equipment except ropes, a few basic carpentry tools, and a single block and tackle, with which to make up ten frames, weighing over a ton each and varying from 11 to 20 feet in height, and to get them into position. Half the work had to be done almost waist-deep in the mud and

Continued overleaf



COLIN HENFREY at a committee meeting in the settlement of Orealla, British Guiana. They became the leaders of the community.



TWO Amerindian women are in charge of this class of twelve senior girls in Orealla. They are learning how to make clothes.



THIS kereti log is being squared, ready to be sawn into planks. They were for nine homes, built for a Housing Society.



COLIN HENFREY joins in steering planks which were brought on barges from a sawmill up the river.



A substantial wharf, or stelling, the completion of which was largely due to the inspiration and drive of young Colin Henfrey. It was opened by the Governor of British Guiana, Sir Ralph Grey.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH GUIANA Continued

water, though luckily the voracious piria, the cannibal fish which are such a menace in many of the rivers there, were out of season.

Whenever I wanted to organise a meeting or to attend to a job outside Orealla, I seldom used the official motor boat but paddled with one of the local men in a coracle.

When I left Orealla, all the children and the people I had known best came to watch me packing up, crowding into the little house that they had built for me. There were kisses from all the old ladies, someone thrust some flowers in my pocket, someone brought me a last bowl of bamboli, and then I said goodbye. It was the hardest farewell of my life.

Voluntary Service Overseas is gradually building up a fine tradition of service. On the right Colin Henfrey "briefs" his successor in Orealla, Julian Blackwood.



Colin Henfrey



William Crawley

a former pupil of Rugby School, is studying at Trinity College, Cambridge, which is also his home town. He is twenty years of age.

TEACHING IN NIGERIA

Crawley, and friends. . . . He taught boys older than himself, and found them invariably friendly and eager to learn.

Although based at Emevor, in Western Nigeria, Crawley visited the Eastern Region and toured its capital, Enugu. Below: With a scout troop.



home town in the Eastern Region, followed by a few days' educational tour of the capital of the Region, Enugu. Boys from this teachers' school as well as students from a nearby teacher training college took part in this expedition, and a very enjoyable and most instructive time was had by all.

In April 1960, I went for a three-week

course at Man O' War Bay Training Centre in the Cameroons, and met there secondary school boys from all over Nigeria and the Cameroons. The most valuable and crucial aspect of the whole experience was the opportunity it gave me to live with, and share the friendship of, Nigerians of my own age.

William Crawley

Through their own eyes . . .

These quotes are from some of the volunteers of the Voluntary Service Overseas scheme:

"I am really on my own now. There is never a spare moment because there is so much to do, and what I am trying to do is very slow work. I am amazed at the patience which has been hammered into me by force of circumstances. I am lucky in my status as a non-official. It means that I do things among the people instead of from above." (From British Guiana).

"I am happier here in North Borneo than I have been for years, and I hope I am doing some good as well."

"My only regret is that Africa has given me so much more than I have given Africa" (from Northern Rhodesia).

"We are really entering into village life. Get up at 6 o'clock, then one and a half hours of work before breakfast. This morning we ploughed until 10-30, up to our knees in liquid mud." (From South India).

"This wonderful thing called the Commonwealth" (from Jamaica).

"Two-thirds of my class gained over 50 per cent. Top was 75 per cent, on an average of fourteen papers in the Easter exam. I thought these results quite good. I learnt two days ago that I have the largest single 'jungle' primary VI class" (from Sarawak).

"Thank you again for everything—I shall try to live up to the faith you have in me" (from Kenya).

"I see the year as a sort of bargain between me and Nigeria. I gave Nigeria a year of my life. In return Nigeria gave me many things: friendships I long for, now that I no longer have them; greater freedom of thought and action; and above all a new perspective on my life in England."



Althea Corden

of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, was one of the first two girls to go overseas under the scheme. She is nearly 20 years old, and is reading social science at Cardiff University College. The other girl, Bronwen Quint (left), served in Kenya.

Wearing long-sleeved shirts and slacks we walked down the narrow main road to the morning's field work. Shin deep in mud and water I learnt my first words of Malay and the simple art of planting, in thumb holes in the flooded paddy field, the seedlings of rice—subsistence crop of Sarawak.

This was just one of my activities when, in September 1959, I went to Sarawak—the north-western strip of the island of Borneo—to give a year's voluntary service. I worked first at an agricultural extension centre, assisting the Principal in office work and teaching elementary English, mathematics and first aid. All the twenty students (Malay, Chinese and Dayak) were charming and most friendly, and when work was over we would have sing-songs, short informal discussions and even Scottish dancing. With a few of the students I visited a local cinema, and we all made a memorable week-end trip to a community development scheme—four hours' walk through tropical jungle.

The men, when they completed the course,

would work on agricultural stations and community development schemes, teaching ordinary farmers better methods, and the women as rural instructors and home demonstrators teaching home science in rural areas.

I also spent a few months working at the Salvation Army Girls Home, where 70 affectionate children, mostly Chinese, are cared for by a devoted staff of seven. Much of the time I supervised 25 children aged from four to eleven, and "work" varied from bathing the younger children to pushing them on the swings, from sewing on buttons to telling English fairy stories to the older girls.

I was able to visit most of the social institutions in Kuching, the capital, and spent several days at the Red Cross handicrafts course for the blind, maternity clinics, the social welfare office, hospital almoner's office, and the sick bay of the home for aged Chinese men. I enjoyed the work tremendously, made dozens of friends, and hope, before I am very much older, to visit Sarawak again.

As others see them . . .

More quotes, this time from recipients of the young volunteers:

"They have lived with the people, and have won for themselves positions of leadership through their own efforts. They have done more than anything else to create an understanding of Britain in the two districts where they are stationed. . . . This is unquestionably the finest way in which links can be preserved" (from a Governor, in the Caribbean).

"Their warm and friendly sympathy with the people, young and old alike, has made all the difference in the world and added greatly to the strength of Anglo-African friendship" (from a headmaster, West Africa).

"Both are giving a service that money could not repay. . . . I wonder just how we managed to get on without them. . . . We could still use another half-dozen lads" (Officer in Community Development Scheme, South-East Asia).

"We are without an assistant warden-tutor in our inter-racial hostel, and so she has been quite invaluable in filling this vacancy. The post calls for great imagination, initiative, adaptability and patience, all of which qualities she has exhibited" (Secretary of a Y.W.C.A., East Africa).

"He has got two very large and very new youth centres that cater for the kind of child conditions that Barnardo used to meet in London—every kind of problem. He spends his time in drawing up programmes, supervising activities, and liaising with the club sponsors, Probation Officers, Child Welfare Society staff, etc. He has plenty of initiative, and is becoming adept at public relations work—obtaining donations towards the kids' Christmas Party and all that kind of thing" (report on an Apprentice who went to East Africa).

MY WORK IN SARAWAK



Two photographs taken in Sarawak by Althea Corden. Above: The bridge to Kampong. Below: Cheerful people on the river. Miss Corden did varied work in Sarawak, from rice planting to supervising children.



Althea Corden



ON the Rugby field at Loughborough Training College, in the Midlands of England, Miss S. Qureshi, from Pakistan, is shown how the ball is held for a drop kick.

Commonwealth Youth Leaders in Britain

FOUR Youth Leaders from Commonwealth countries toured Britain, as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office, seeing for themselves many aspects of British life but concentrating on youth activities and institutions.

The visitors were: Mr. P. K. Mondal, B.A., from India, who is Physical Instructor at the Scottish Church College in Calcutta;

Miss S. Qureshi, Pakistan, the Treasurer of the Pakistan National Youth Council, and also Chairman of the World Association of Youth, Rural Commission;

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, B.Sc., Ceylon, Nominee of the National Council of Social Services of the All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress;

Mr. M. H. Zaheed, Ceylon, who is Honorary Secretary of the Western Division Youth Council, Colombo.

One of the first places they visited was a club in South London. It is equipped with a large hall for games and theatrical work, a workroom where canoes and other interesting items are built, and a canteen. Later, in contrast, they saw another London Youth Club, this time in premises in a "tough" area, run by a jovial ex-wrestler. It had an art room, games room, photographic dark room, and a surgery where a doctor visits once a week to give advice and treatment; but the emphasis of the club, the visitors found, was upon boxing and wrestling for the boys, and judo for the girls.

Another visit they found particularly interesting was to a London County Council Rural Centre south-west of London. It has 250 children in residence. The Warden there was conducting an experimental "Adventure Course" for boys in their last year at the school.

At the London Central Y.M.C.A. the visitors attended the weekly "At Home", where new members, including two from Ceylon, were welcomed.

The tour, organised by the Central Office of Information, lasted three weeks, and was regarded by all four Youth Leaders as a big success. A host of new friends were made, and many useful ideas exchanged.



LOOKING on at a management committee meeting at a Youth Centre are (l. to r.) Mr. M. Zaheed, Ceylon; Mr. P. Mondal, India; and Mr. D. Senanayake, Ceylon.



THE YOUTH LEADERS were the guests at lunch (above) of the Royal Commonwealth Society. They made a host of new friends and many useful ideas were exchanged.



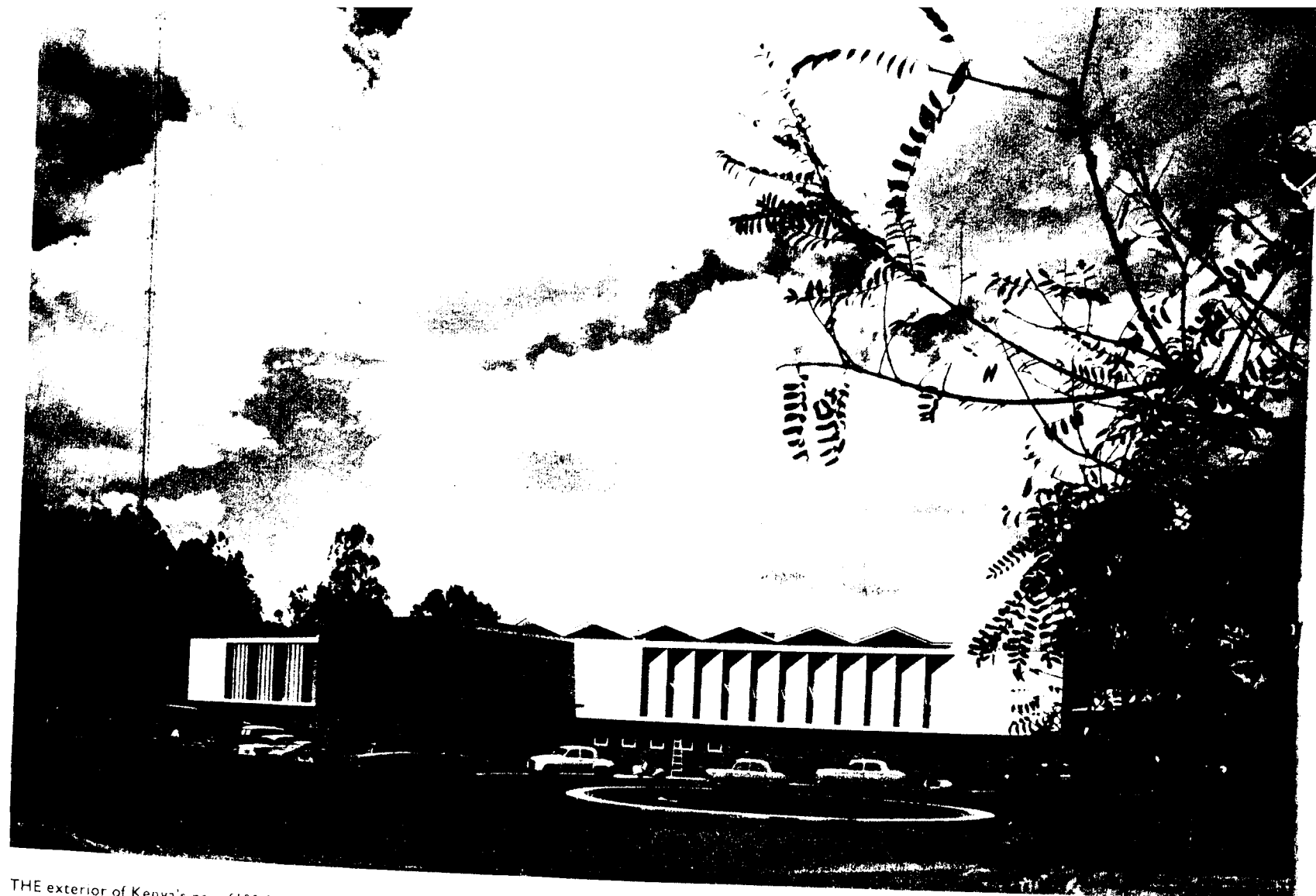
DOWN on a farm in Somerset the three men in the party stop to talk with a tractor driver. Young Farmers' Clubs are popular with rural youth in Britain.



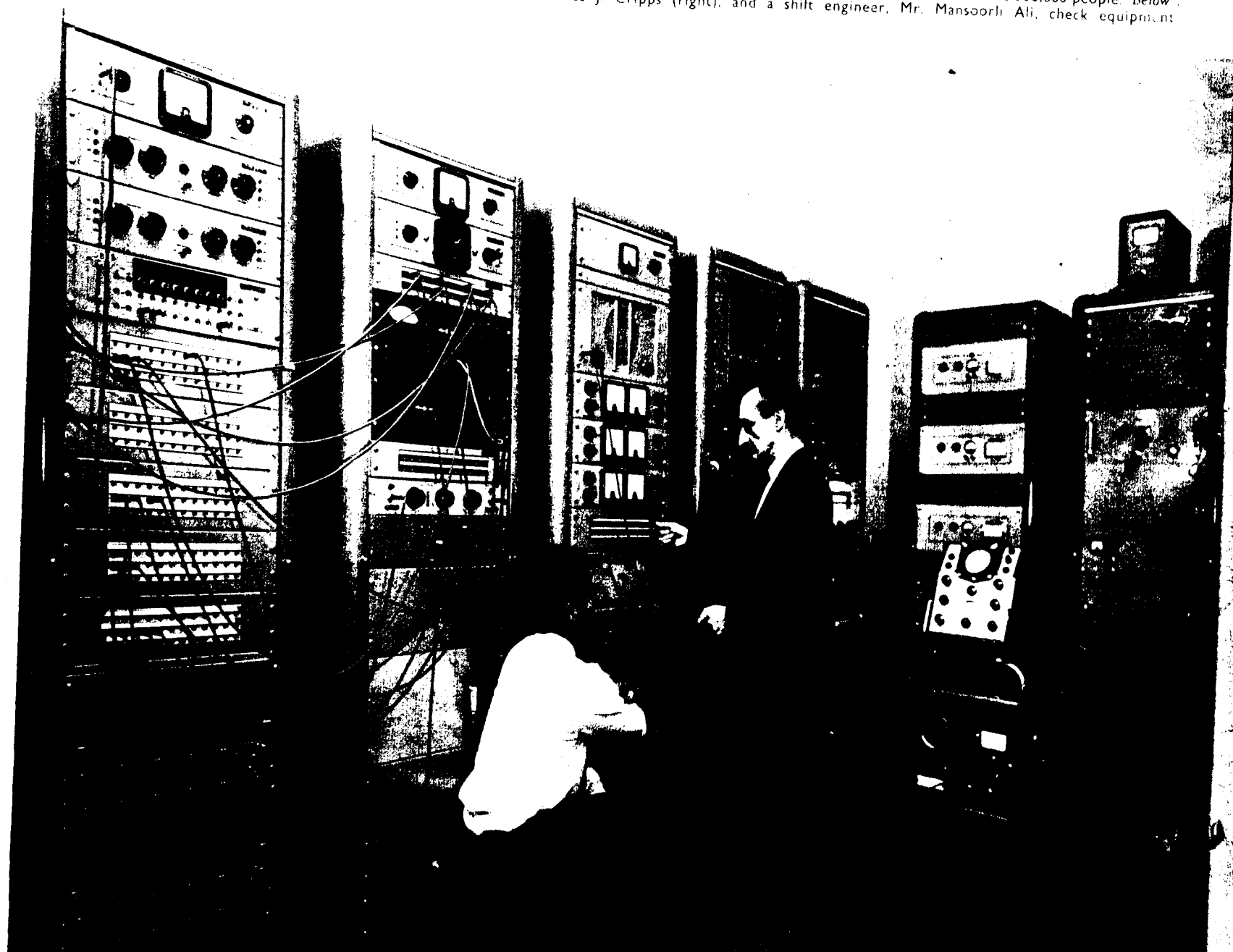
TALKING to the young swimmers at a Rural Centre in southern England. Boys on an Adventure Course, here, go swimming even in the winter months.



ANOTHER Youth Club . . . watching a game of snooker. The visitors gained an excellent impression of the very wide range of youth activities in Britain.



THE exterior of Kenya's new £100,000 Broadcasting House. Four programmes are transmitted to a listening public of between 150,000 and 350,000 people. Below: In the central apparatus room the superintendent engineer, Mr. Charles J. Cripps (right), and a shift engineer, Mr. Mansoori Ali, check equipment.



Radio in Kenya comes fully up to date . . .

A popular broadcaster on the African National Service of the Kenya Broadcasting Service is Mrs. Grace Awori, who is playing records (right) in one of the new studios.



Kenya's New Broadcasting House

THIRTY-THREE years ago Kenya became the first British Colony to have a regular broadcasting service. Known as 2L.O., it did within its limited scope an excellent job, and won a place in the affections of the people of Kenya.

Today the Kenya Broadcasting Service transmits four programmes to a listening public estimated at between 150,000-350,000, and operates from an ultra-modern Broadcasting House in Nairobi, costing £100,000.

In his speech at the opening ceremony Sir Patrick Renison, the Governor of Kenya, said that few radio organisations anywhere in the world could boast of such an up-to-date studio and transmitter station, adding: "In Kenya today there exists a super-human problem of informing and educating millions of people, who until the turn of the century had been virtually cut off from the civilised world. Now, only two generations later, these same people are preparing themselves to undertake the colossal task of governing themselves—and more, to govern in a society consisting of people whose origins are as diverse, as rich, and at times as conflicting, as in any community in the world."

From 1931 to 1959 the broadcasting of English and Asian programmes in Kenya was undertaken by Imperial and International Communications (later Cable and Wireless). There were also African programmes, which were started during the war of 1939-45 and run by the Kenya Government.

In 1954 a committee from the British Broadcasting Corporation made its recommendations on the future of broadcasting in Kenya, foreshadowing the formation of the Kenya Broadcasting Service (K.B.S.). A

scheme was evolved for the building of a Broadcasting House and transmitting stations at a capital cost of £351,000, of which £234,000 was provided by the United Kingdom through Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The new Broadcasting House was designed by the Ministry of Works in consultation with K.B.S. engineers, and plans were laid to staff it with experts headed by Mr. Patrick Jubb, seconded from the B.B.C., and who is now Director of Broadcasting in Kenya.



THE GOVERNOR of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, at the opening of the new building.

The aim of K.B.S. is to become an independent Broadcasting Corporation on the lines of the B.B.C., financed by licence revenue, commercial advertising, and a grant from the Government. Meanwhile, from its superb new headquarters, it provides Kenyans with news, entertainment, and education.

Each of the four programmes put out daily has its own studio suite and each suite has its own distinctive colour scheme—green furnishing and wiring for the English service, red for the Asian, blue for the African, and purple for the African Regional. The walls are made to vibrate with excessive sound and turn its energy into heat. Noiseless air-conditioning, in fact, accounted for £20,000 of the £100,000 spent on the building; and £50,000 was spent on radio equipment and the thirty miles of wiring.

Other facilities include a large "communal" studio for the presentation of audience shows—it will hold from 80 to 100 people—a small canteen, equipment for outside broadcasts and an echo chamber for producing sound effects. There is also a record library, with a stock of 50,000 records and tapes and provision for a future 5-storey administrative block and possibly a TV centre on the same 3-acre site.



PREPARING a daily bulletin in the K.B.S. newsroom are (l. to r.) Mrs. E. Roebuck, an editorial assistant; Mr. M. W. Sumner, news editor; Miss P. Hacking, editorial assistant; and Mr. N. Bingham, sub-editor.



MISS SUDESH SHARMA, an announcer for the Asian National Service. The air-conditioned studios have sound-proof panelled walls.



The Royal Mint Makes Hard Cash for Many Countries

A Mint of Money

BRTAIN'S Royal Mint, which is housed in an imposing building on a hill above the River Thames, close to the Tower of London, has had to increase its staff and lengthen working hours, to cope with a huge order from the Federation of Nigeria.

Nigeria wants to replace all its old currency by 1962. The Royal Mint was given the job of producing replacements—1,000 million coins, ranging from half-pennies to florins; and it will do this at the rate of five to six million coins a week for about four years.

The first of the coins for Nigeria were shillings—a total of 450,000,000 minted by June 1960. At present the Mint is busy making the florins, sixpenny pieces, pennies and halfpennies.

In 1959 the Royal Mint produced 709,650,207 coins, of which a record total of 465,548,367 were minted for Commonwealth and foreign countries. The Mint secures massive orders in competition with foreign rivals partly because it makes literally the hardest cash in the world—coins which are not easily bent and have a working life of more than forty years.

British-made coins for about 30 countries start their lives at temperatures of up to 1,400 degrees centigrade, bubbling in small but fierce furnaces that periodically pour their contents into moulds to make long flat ingots, from which a sample is taken and assayed. When passed, the ingots are put through a series of rollers to reduce them to the thickness required for coining, and from the long thin strips of metal a stream of blanks is punched. These, acid-processed, washed and

dried in revolving drums, are struck once more—this time with a force of 100 tons a square inch, to emboss the designs on them.

Keen eyes check the coins as they pass along on moving belts, and faulty ones are flipped into a bowl to be melted down again. Samples are taken from the good coins, for another assay. Meanwhile the coins are counted into bags by machines, the bags are sealed, weighed, often to a hundredth of an ounce, and then taken to the vaults. When each batch is passed by the Assayer, it is available for distribution to the banks or for shipment overseas.

The Mint has a continuous history reaching back for more than 800 years. For 500 years it was only a few yards away from its present building, and actually inside the walls of the Tower of London. At first sight, no place would appear to be more secure against robbery and theft than within the walls of this famous fortress; but one day one of the guards inside the Tower pointed his gun inwards, at the Mint workers, and made off with a bag of 500 guineas, never to be seen again.

Nowadays the Mint is guarded by police, and there are rigid security precautions. Craftsmen minting gold or silver coins must return the metal given them in the morning, either as coins, waste, or even dust, before they may leave in the evening. Men unpacking coins that have been withdrawn from circulation have to leave all their personal



THIS is the Mint, an imposing building facing the Tower of London. In addition to its normal commitments it is now producing 1,000 million coins for the Federation of Nigeria.

small change outside, before they begin work.

But it is not only work-a-day coins that concern the Mint; it has also punched coins and medals that have marked the turning pages of history.

The minting of gold coins in London was suspended in 1917, but since then there have been several mintings of sovereigns, either to mark special occasions, or to be retained in the gold reserves of the United Kingdom. Each gold sovereign contains 91.6666 per cent of pure gold, and by law each coin must be within a margin of tolerance of .01296 grammes either way, from standard weight of 7.98805 grammes.

Whether it be shillings for Nigeria, 50 mills for Cyprus, 20-cent pieces for the Federation of Malaya or 25 aursars for Iceland, the Royal Mint produces coins for the world with unfailing accuracy and skill.

Over the years the Mint has built up a splendid reputation for producing coins, medals and public seals to the special needs of customers and at competitive prices.



A NIGERIAN, Mr. N. Pebble, holds a bag of newly minted coins. The other visitors are (l. to r.) Mr. G. O. Orofino (Philippines), Mr. G. Perumal (Malaya), and Mr. N. V. Thang (Viet-Nam).



Shot-size pieces of nickel, used in some coinage alloys.



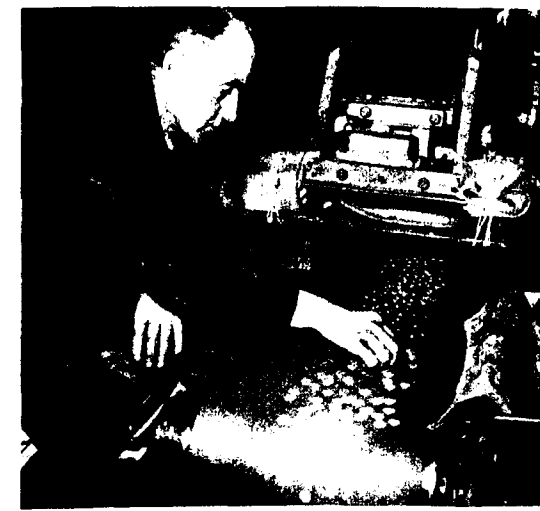
Pouring molten metal from a glowing furnace into moulds.



Stacking hot bars from the moulds.



Feeding "blanks" into a press, for stamping.



Above: checking blanks. Right: automatic counting.



SHARING A MIGHTY RIVER BASIN

India and Pakistan in a Magnificent Collective Enterprise

INITIAL work on the giant irrigation and water conservation projects of the Indus Basin is well under way. Millions of people, particularly the cultivators in India and Pakistan, are going to benefit from this ten-year scheme which is estimated to cost over £357,000,000.

More than 50,000,000 people live in the Indus Basin, and the plans which will help to raise their living standards involve the building of dams, river barrages, canals linking several of the great rivers, drains and tubewells, as well as the provision of storage and

and division of the Indus Basin waters.

World tributes were paid to both Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, and to Field-Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan, for their far-sighted statesmanship in bringing about accord in a dispute that lasted nearly 12 years.

Speaking just before the Treaty was signed in Karachi, Mr. Nehru said that it was indeed a memorable occasion because a very difficult and complex problem had been satisfactorily solved. The Treaty was, he said, an outstanding example of co-operative endeavour be-

President of Pakistan with great pleasure because there was a desire in my heart to come here with a message of good will and friendship from my Government and the people of India.

"There is not only a desire to forget the past but also to establish a new relationship on both sides of the frontier; and the Treaty", he added, "is important because it would bring prosperity to people living on both sides—mostly peasants and cultivators at present—and it is important because it brings trust and faith between us."

The President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, said on the same occasion that the signing of the Treaty "is an event of historic significance for the two countries concerned and, if I may say so in all humility, for the whole world."

Like Mr. Nehru, he paid tribute to the patience and perseverance of the International Bank, particularly that of Mr. Eugene Black, its President, and Mr. W. A. B. Iliff, the Vice-President, for bringing about a settlement which on occasions appeared to be unattainable. It was also the determination of the countries concerned, he said, to find a peaceful solution that led them to accept compromises and extend concessions to each other which resulted in the completion of the Treaty.

They owed their grateful thanks, the President said, to not only the International Bank but also to the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Federal Republic of Germany, "who have so generously come forward to make enormous financial contributions which alone would make the successful implementation of this Treaty possible. By doing so they have demonstrated their true friendship for the two countries and have provided a distracted world with a concrete and outstanding example of how difficult problems which might disturb peace can be solved by generosity and abundant good will among nations."

International Help

The international character of the Indus Basin project was exemplified by the signing in Karachi of a supplementary agreement setting up an Indus Basin Development Fund. It was signed by representatives of the six Western nations, who agreed to join in sharing the cost of the scheme, apart from the contributions of India and Pakistan and the International Bank.

Mr. Richard Thompson, then Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who signed on behalf of the United Kingdom, said in a statement at the time:

"My Government attaches great importance to the conclusion of an agreement between two of our Commonwealth partners and friends, on a difficult problem vital for them both. We believe strongly in the principles of international co-operation and interdependence between the developed and developing countries of the world, of which the agreement is so outstanding an example. In common with other friendly governments we are very glad to be able to contribute financially to the settlement—but the real credit for this settlement goes to Pakistan, India and the World Bank, for the spirit in which they have worked for an agreement. Their efforts have been an example to the world."

tween not only the two countries principally concerned but also by other countries and by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

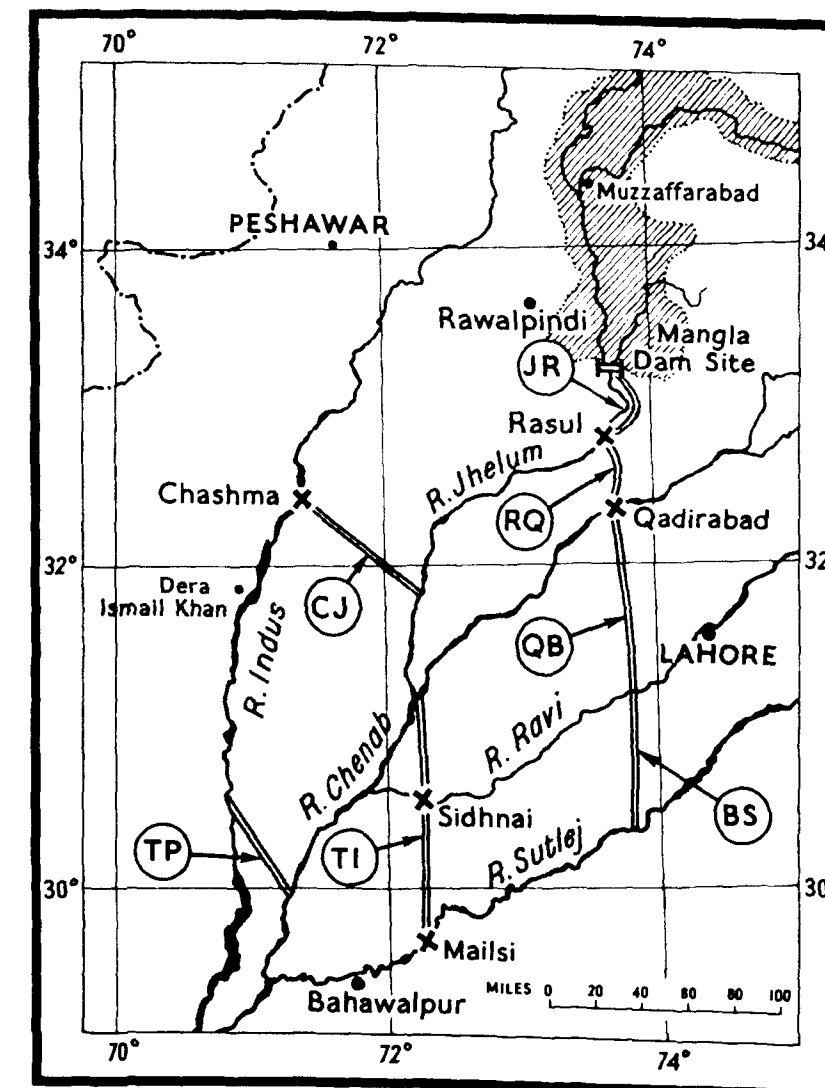
At a civic reception in Karachi before the signing of the Treaty, the Indian Prime Minister said: "No two countries, I believe, are closer to each other in many sectors of life than India and Pakistan." He expressed the hope that their old relationship would again become closer and more friendly. He pointed out that the Treaty might have been signed by representatives of the two countries but he had "accepted the invitation of the



THE Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, speaking at a reception given in his honour by leading citizens of Karachi. He said of the Indus Waters Treaty that it was important because it would bring prosperity, and "faith between us".



FIELD-MARSHAL Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, speaking shortly before the historic Indus Waters Treaty was signed. In front are representatives of Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Australia, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.



LEGEND

- X Barrage
- ▬ Dam
- ▨ Catchment Area
- CJ Chashma-Jhelum Link canal
- TP Traunsa-Panjan Link canal
- TI Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi Link canal
- JR Jhelum-Rasul Link canal
- RQ Rasul-Qadirabad Link canal
- QB Qadirabad-Ballaki Link canal
- BS Ballaki-Suleimanke Link canal

WELL ADVANCED SURVEY WORK

Air photography and large-scale mapping for the Indus Basin irrigation and development scheme are being done by the British Hunting Survey Group. The two main projects consist of link canals and barrages which will harness and regulate the waters of the main tributaries of the Indus and the great storage dams at Mangla and Tarbela with associated reservoirs. There will be seven canals, each about 300 feet wide, with a total length of nearly 400 miles. Hunting Surveys Ltd. have gone ahead with the preparation of maps for canals, headworks and areas to include other installations and barrages that are being designed by Coode & Partners of London.

The site of the proposed storage dam at Mangla has been photographed and mapped for Messrs. Binnie Deacon & Gourlay, Consulting Engineers of London, and maps for the Tarbela dam site were made by the Hunting Group's branch in Toronto, Canada. The Water and Power Development Authority of West Pakistan also called for an investigation into the management of the catchment area serving the reservoir to be created by the Mangla dam. Photographs have been taken of 2,780 square miles of land as a first step in the extensive conservation study of the Mangla Catchment area that is being carried out by Hunting Technical Services Ltd. The team will analyse the causes and extent of erosion over two years, and the results will indicate how the useful life of a big dam can be extended.



WATER now fed into this canal will be temporarily diverted to India.



A CANAL and bridge in Pakistan. New canals will stretch 400 miles.



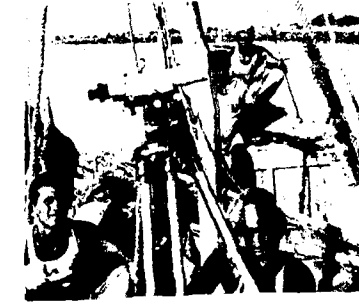
FLOODED roads made the going difficult in one of the biggest surveys.



A GROUND survey team. Ground and air surveys have been made.



FLOODED roads made the going difficult in one of the biggest surveys.



THE surveyors with their special equipment move on by ferry.

The Indus Waters Settlement

THE plains of the Indus Basin stretch from the foothills of the Himalayas in the north-east, and the Salt Range in the north-west, to the Arabian Sea, and are irrigated by one of the world's greatest river systems, which has an average annual discharge of water twice that of the Nile and three times that of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers combined. In the winter the flow of water drops to such an extent that, at times, the Indus barely reaches the sea.

The Treaty provides that India shall after ten years, have the exclusive use of the eastern rivers of the Indus Basin—the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej; and Pakistan the exclusive use of the western rivers—the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, with the exception of certain uses by India in Kashmir. As there is not enough water in the western rivers at all times of the year to provide irrigation for those areas in

Pakistan which hitherto have drawn water from the eastern rivers, storage capacity as well as canals will be constructed in Pakistan to make good the loss of the eastern rivers water. As these works progress, during the transitional period, India will be permitted to draw increasing amounts from the eastern rivers.

The works in Pakistan include a dam on the Jhelum River providing storage and facilities for the generation of electric power, a dam on the Indus River, link canals and river barrages. In addition, drains and some 2,500 tubewells will be constructed to help to overcome water-logging and to provide additional irrigation facilities.

In India a dam is to be constructed on the Beas River to create a reservoir with a capacity of more than 5,000,000 cubic feet and potential for generating hydro-electric power.

facilities for the generation of electric power.

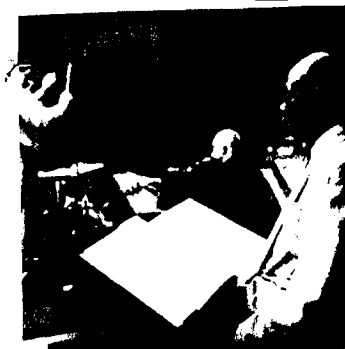
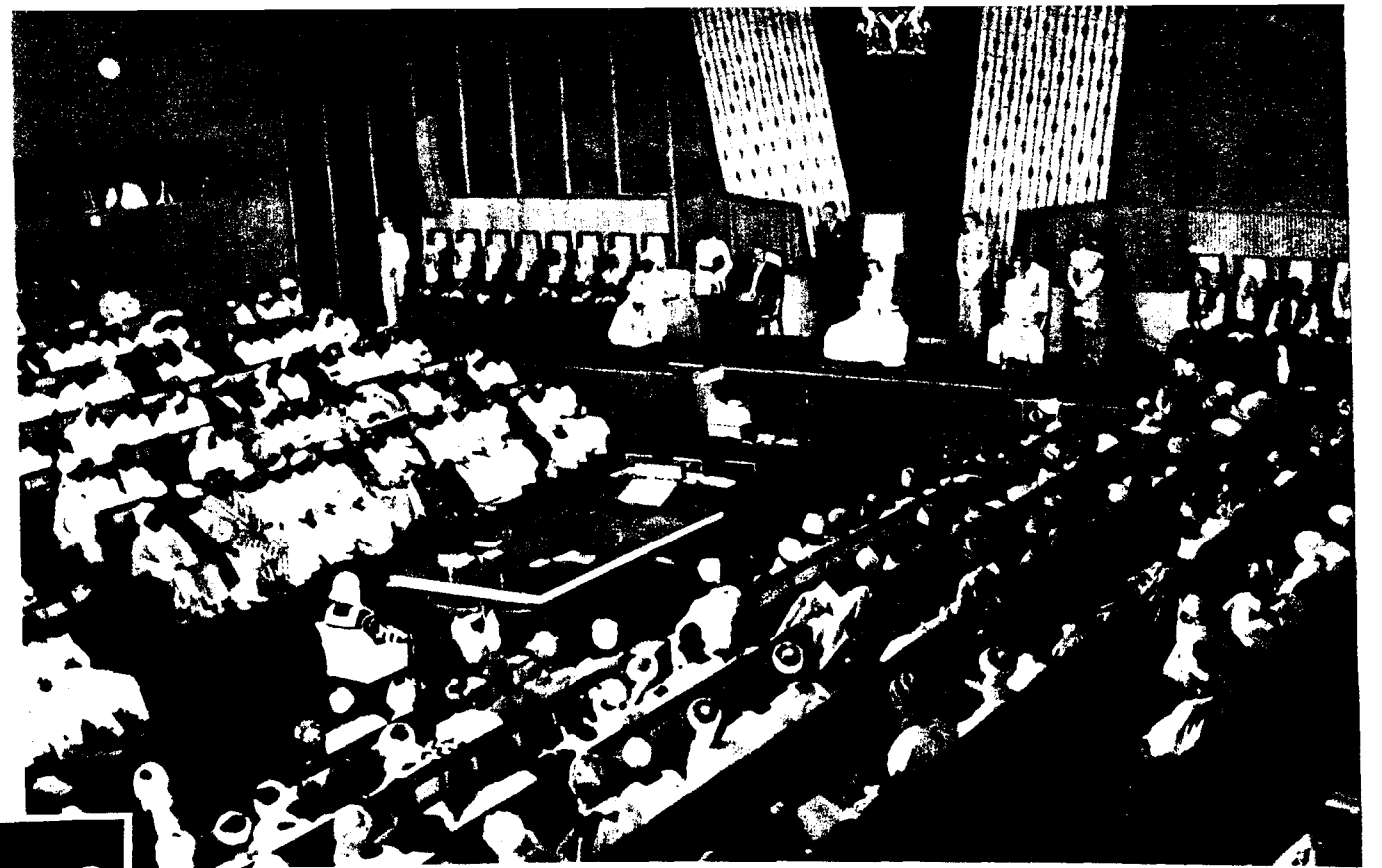
What has excited the most favourable comment in the world's press has been not so much the great engineering scheme—the largest of its kind to be undertaken anywhere—for the further development of an existing irrigation system that is the largest in the world, but the spirit in which this collective undertaking has been brought about. The possibility of finding, through patient negotiation, a solution to international problems, no matter how complex or difficult, has been demonstrated by the agreement which India and Pakistan have reached over the control



DR. B. D. LAROIA (left), of the Indian University Grants Commission, confers with an official in London about the production of University text books at special prices for Indian students.

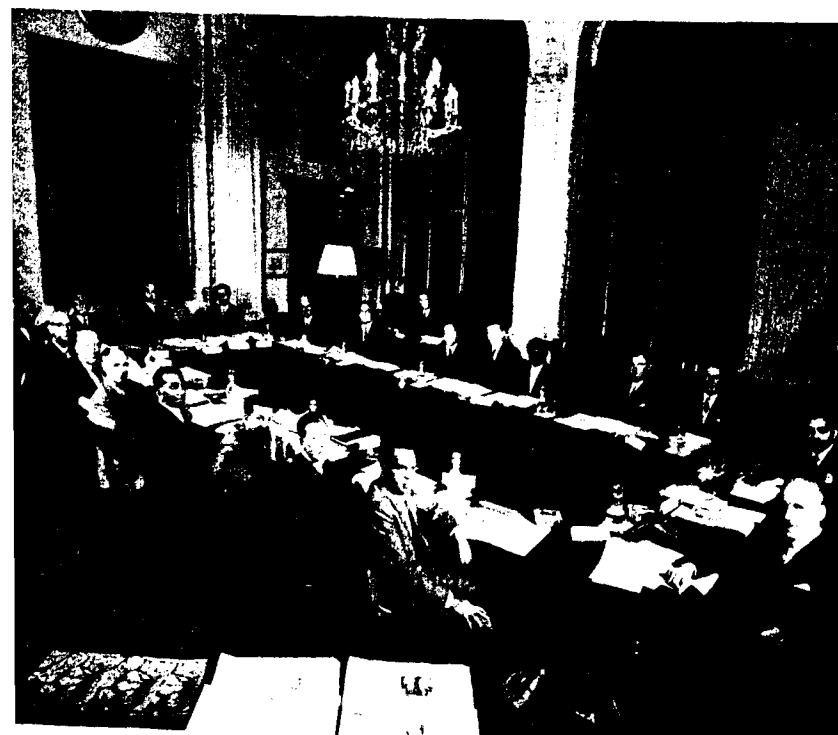


HIS MAJESTY the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Paramount Ruler, Federation of Malaya, invests Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer with the insignia of the Federation's highest award, the Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara (Honorary) or Grand Knight of the Most Distinguished Order of Defender of the Realm. The mourning arm-band worn by the Field-Marshal is in memory of the late Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Membership of the Order, which carries with it the title of Tun, is limited to 25, and Sir Gerald is the first European to be awarded it. The presentation ceremony was witnessed by Lady Templer; the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman; and the acting High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Mr. G. Crombie.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ALEXANDRA reads the Queen's Speech at the State opening of Nigeria's first Independent Parliament, in Lagos. Earlier in the proceedings, Dr. Azikiwe, the Governor-General designate, read to the assembly Letters Patent from Her Majesty the Queen, appointing the Princess to open the Parliament. Then the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, handed the Princess a brief speech on Nigeria's future policy and economy, which she read from the Throne.

It was heard by 350 Senators and Representatives, and about 1,500 distinguished visitors, including the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kilmuir, who led the official British delegation to the Independence celebrations. Left: Mr. Fela Sowande, head of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation's music department, listens as his Nigerian Folk Symphony is recorded by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra in Britain. It was relayed to Nigeria on Independence Day, and has since been broadcast by the B.B.C.



AUDITORS-GENERAL, or their representatives, of Commonwealth countries, met at the fourth Conference of Commonwealth Auditors, in London, for informal discussion on common problems, and for an exchange of ideas on the systems employed for accounting for public funds, in States of the Commonwealth. Seated clockwise round this table at the Commonwealth Relations Office (starting bottom centre) are the following delegates: Mr. Kandiah and Mr. Bompas, Federation of Malaya; Mr. Panditaratne and Mr. Weerasinghe, Ceylon; Mr. Fawdry and Mr. Van der Walt, South Africa; Mr. Long and Mr. Henderson, Canada; Mr. Curtis, Sir Edmund Compton, and Mr. Best, United Kingdom; Mr. Newman and Mr. Rees, Australia; Mr. Rizvi, Pakistan; Mr. Sabine and Mr. Osei, Ghana; Mr. Morris and Mr. Johnson, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Mr. Bose, India; Mr. Bushell, Nigeria; and Mr. Paterson, New Zealand.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS



FOUR Indian Congress Party officials on a tour of Britain met the Duke of Devonshire (above), Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, when they called at the Commonwealth Relations Office. They are (l. to r.) Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, Vice-President, Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee; Miss Mukul Mukherjee, Secretary, Foreign Relations Department, All India Congress Committee; Sardar Darbara Singh, President, Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee; and Mr. Rajaram A. Patil, General Secretary, Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee.



HERE are six of a party of Commonwealth journalists who spent five weeks in Britain under the Commonwealth Press Union Fellowship Scheme. They are talking with the Public Relations Officer for the Industrial Estates Management Corporation (right), during a visit they paid to the Team Valley Estate at Gateshead, County Durham. The entire party consisted of the following journalists: Mr. E. J. Ako-Durham, *The Daily Times*, Lagos, Nigeria; Mr. N. Alando, *The Daily Graphic*, Accra, Ghana; Mr. P. J. Chatterjee, *Jugantar*, Calcutta, India; Mr. M. U. Faruqi, *Daily Anjam*, Karachi, Pakistan; Mr. E. G. A. Frost, *The Post*, Wellington, New Zealand; Mr. F. B. Morony, *The West Australian*, Perth, Australia; and Mr. W. M. Smith, *Guiana Graphic*, Georgetown, British Guiana.



PROFESSOR MEDAWAR

THE NOBEL PRIZE for Medicine was awarded jointly to two Commonwealth Professors for the discovery of "acquired immunological tolerance"—a discovery described as "one of the greatest events in the history of immunology, and the starting point of a new era in experimental biology." The Professors are Sir Macfarlane Burnet, F.R.S., Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research, Melbourne, Australia, and Professor Peter Brian Medawar, F.R.S., who is Jodrell Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at University College, London.



SIR MACFARLANE BURNET



These Northern Nigerian women have completed their housewifery course. In the background are the teachers, Mrs. Pabs-Garnon and Mrs. Devitt.



Homecraft exhibits at a training centre in Uganda where, during the last year, 1,270 African and 60 Asian women completed courses in teacher training.



In Uganda, where girls have the same opportunities in education as boys, the African girls here, on a farm diet course, learn about farming methods.



Homecraft students at a training centre in Northern Rhodesia. There are eight centres where, each year, from 300 to 400 women attend courses.



Students at the Jeanes School in Kenya's Central Province, making puppets for their own puppet theatre. They are taking a community development course.

Mainly for Women

ASSORTED TOPICS AND EVENTS

TRAINING FOR BETTER LIVING

Keen Students at Homecraft and Community Work Courses

MORE and more housewives and girls in East, Central and West Africa are benefitting from organised courses in domestic science. In Northern Nigeria, for example, a scheme, which was begun by a woman educationist, Miss Plummer, former Director of Education (Women), Nigeria, has been expanded with the help of enthusiastic volunteers.

The plan was to have one woman education officer in each Province of Nigeria responsible for the education of adult women at an elementary level—not confined to literacy, but covering domestic training as well. Much credit is given in Northern Nigeria to a Scotswoman, Mrs. C. M. Devitt, widow of a former civil servant there, for the way she has developed the scheme. Mrs. Devitt first went to Nigeria in 1932 with her late husband, with whom she toured the country.

Variety of Subjects

Along with Mrs. F. Pabs-Garnon, a teacher trained in Sierra Leone, Mrs. Devitt taught an increasing number of African village women such subjects as child welfare, hygiene, sewing and knitting. Later, cookery, laundry and housecraft and a small amount of literacy were added to the curriculum. The "students" worked hard and enjoyed it.

Mrs. Pabs-Garnon started a scheme for simple cooking on a realistic budget, paying particular attention to the vagaries of the local market and, most important, went into the question of how much money the husbands could allow for the buying of extra food to vary the family diet.

Another scheme to advance the training consisted of a 10-week residential course to enable the chosen ones to teach others in their villages what they themselves had learnt. Opposition by the husbands to the idea of allowing their wives to stay away from home, farm and family for so long was overcome to a large extent by arranging for the transport of the women, with babies and helpers, to their homes every Friday afternoon, and their return to the course every Monday forenoon.

The pattern of subjects taught in the original classes is still closely followed. Each "mallama" makes notes of all lessons taught and marks can be earned for neatness. The notes are brief and practical and easily learned by heart, and deal with the everyday routine of families who are not exactly well off. The actual "living in" gives valuable experience. There is a strict rota of duties for cooking, sweeping and cleaning, and the class becomes a well organised community.

Out of three such courses held there were 100 per cent passes. The examiner came from the Ministry of Education in Kaduna. Certificates were awarded for Literacy, and for Housecraft for those not sufficiently literate.

Each qualified woman is now able to teach others in her village. The scheme grows in importance and in numbers of women taught. Most of the past students are happy and alert; they still draw water from the wells, stone-grind corn, hand harvest, and do most tasks the hard way, but they are "awake" and causing others to live better lives.

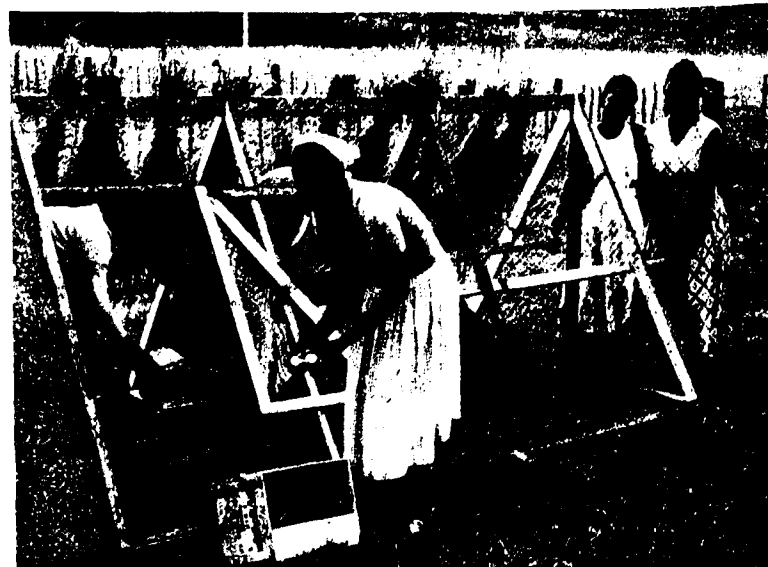
The same sort of change has taken place in East Africa. In Nyasaland the Education Department has started two-year school courses in housecraft for African girls who have passed the fifth standard.

One of the organisers said, "The courses are not intended to prepare the girls for a teaching career, for which other courses are provided; they are a means of providing training in house management for those girls who do not wish to start on a specific career". The course includes cookery, care of the home, washing and ironing, child care, needlework, knitting, and simple nutrition.

In Kenya, the Jeanes School, Kabete, on the fringe of Kiambu District in the Central Province, is promoting community development work through adult education. One of the courses at this school is organised at the Women's Community Development Training Centre. The idea is to train women to take a leading part in raising the standard of living in their own communities through the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake (Women's Progress) Movement and similar group work.

In the past the courses taught the natural leaders among the African women the elements of hygiene, child care, sewing and cookery, so that they could pass such knowledge on to their neighbours. But because of the rapid progress taking place, a new educated class of women has brought about the need for advanced courses. Those now being held include techniques for community development and family and home economics.

One of the courses held is for husbands and wives with a view to bringing them closer together when planning family matters, especially those relating to the economic use of their land, manuring, correct rotation of crops, mixed farming, and the planning of the family budget. Great emphasis is laid on the importance of children being reared in clean, happy, and well-run homes on the understanding that a child's sense of value is developed and formed first and foremost in the home.



Egg collection at the Jeanes School demonstration farm. One of the school's courses, for men and women, is to help improve methods of farming.

Meet Western Nigeria's First Lady

Versatile and Successful Businesswoman

WHEN she was thirteen Emily Faderera Awomolo decided that, among other things, she would become a trader. Throughout West Africa—and Emily was born in Western Nigeria—it is customary for women to buy and sell goods. Even in the remote villages the majority of women go round selling small items usually from round tin trays, which they balance on their heads. So, at thirteen, Emily Awomolo acquired a tray, a supply of assorted items bought with her pocket money, and began her business career.

Today, some thirty years later, she is still trading. She imports from overseas through Nigeria's busy port of Lagos, up to 10,000 bags of cement each month; she is negotiating with an overseas firm for supplies of a well-known brand of beer, and she keeps a speculative eye on prices at the London and New York stock exchanges.

Nurse and Dress Designer

She has also found time to become a trained nurse, a graduate of the Paris Dress Design Academy in London, to rear five children, and to learn English, French and what she describes as a "smattering of Hausa", the chief language of the Muslims of Northern Nigeria. Her own language is Yoruba.

The former Emily Faderera Awomolo is the wife of Chief Samuel Ladoko Akintola, Premier of the Western Region—the first lady of the land in Western Nigeria.

The Akintolas live in a government-built, two-storey, four-bedroom house in the New Reservation suburb of Ibadan, capital of the Western Region. They drive a large American limousine and belonged to the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Lagos. Married for twenty-five years, they have five children from twenty-three to nine years of age. The eldest, Mrs. Delle Odunjo, lives in Lagos and has a year-old child. Abayomi, 21, is in Dublin, Ireland, and hopes to become a doctor; their eighteen-year-old daughter, Abimbola, is in school in Yorkshire, England. Ladio, fifteen, another daughter, is in school in Lagos, as is the youngest nine-year-old Tokunbo.

Talking about her proposed visits overseas to visit her daughters and to attend to her business



Mrs. Emily Faderera Akintola, wife of Chief Samuel Ladoko Akintola, the Premier of the Western Region of Nigeria.

connections, she said: "Since we moved from Lagos to Ibadan I have had to turn the day-to-day control of my business over to others; and I am hoping it won't suffer."

Mrs. Akintola is convinced that women are much better at business than men. "In the first place," she said, "women are far too afraid to be dishonest. . . I think, too, that women in Nigeria are as interested as men are, if not more, in building our country."

She is in favour of more women going into business. "They find they can help their husbands with the money earned from trading. I don't think that the husband should be called upon to furnish the entire family income, especially if the wife can still run the household properly while engaged in business as a sideline. However, I am not in favour of wives working set hours for wages—it disrupts home life too much."

Interested in Politics

As a successful businesswoman and wife of the Premier, Mrs. Akintola predicts a rosy future for the Western Region. "Capital invested in the Region", she declared, "will pay off handsomely in the future. I strongly recommend it."

As for politics, the Premier's wife is "interested but not active, although we have been in public life since 1951". During the last elections, however, Mrs. Akintola made a point of travelling extensively throughout the Region, canvassing on behalf of her husband. "I do enjoy meeting and exchanging ideas with people. Perhaps", she added, "one of these days I may enter the political arena."

HE SELLS SEA SHELLS...



Shell experts, Mr. G. E. Knights and his son, of Southwark, London. They have been buying and selling shells—from all the world's oceans.

A spider shell (right) is used for a table lamp. Below: An assortment of shells—the kind which Mr. Knights and his son clean, polish, and export all over the world.



SHELLS—seashore and deep sea shells—are being used to a greater extent than ever before—for display and adornment.

Imitation jewellery often consists in part of tiny gold shells from Zanzibar which, at 248s. a gallon, are among the most expensive in the world. Conch shells are used for display in shop windows and at fashion shows, and the much polished shell of the green sea snail is in vogue in sets of mother-of-pearl hair brushes.

Hotels, cinemas and fashion houses use the big shells for ornamental purposes on special occasions, and find them particularly effective when displayed with flowers, or with a strong light inside to show up their delicate colouring. Among the most beautiful are the Triton shell, and the big conch shell, exports of which are banned from the West Indies, so that the fish inside can be used for food.

In a kind of "Ali Baba's cave" in Southwark, London, Mr. G. E. Knights and his son have for many years bought, treated, and sold shells from all the world's oceans—specimens varying in size from the very small to huge clam shells which may weigh up to 5 cwt. and cover a large table. Shells of this size are sometimes used for fonts.

"Catching a clam can be very risky", said Mr. Knights. "If the clam closes as a man passes over it, an arm or a leg can be snapped off."

One shell, the gold cowrie, has been used in the past as money in parts of Asia and Africa, and when exported had to be packed as carefully as gold bullion. A similar one, the ring-topped cowrie, was used by some English teachers to help to teach young children how to add and subtract.

Besides importing and exporting shells, Mr. Knights, his son, and two assistants, clean, process and polish them. The shell as it comes from the sea is often of no decorative value until it has been treated to reveal its delicate texture and brilliant colouring.

R. F. LAMBERT

PICTURE PARADE



Mrs. Corinne Waugh, of Hagley, Worcestershire, England, is working on a model of the Herpes (cold sore) virus for the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. Appropriately her models have been displayed in Canada, for it was a Canadian—Dr. Robert Horne, of the Electron Microscopy Section of the Cavendish Laboratory—who asked her to help in this research work. In the 1939-45 war he was a Canadian airman billeted at Hagley, and got to know Corinne—then a small girl—and her parents. When next he visited Hagley, years later, Corinne was Mrs. Waugh and working as an artist. Dr. Horne suggested that she should make the models of viruses from pictures taken with the aid of the electron microscope. "The models", he says, "have been of the utmost value in helping to understand structural variations in the viruses."



Miss Iqbal Begum, a nurse from the General Central Hospital in Karachi, Pakistan, is studying in New Zealand for a year on a Fellowship from the World Health Organisation. She is studying operating theatre technique at the Wellington General Hospital. Later she will go to Auckland and Christchurch to study heart surgery and neuro-surgery.



Princess Alexandra of Kent presents a Hospital Certificate for the Final Midwifery Examination to pupil midwife nurse Hilway Elwina Deane, from Barbados in The West Indies. In the centre of the picture is Miss B. J. Wylie, the Principal of the School of Nursing at Manchester Royal Infirmary, where Miss Deane has been studying.



FIFTY years ago Lusaka did not exist as a recognisable township. Now it is a city of more than 75,000 people—and still growing; it has wide, busy streets, broad pavements and large department stores, and has become an important business and communications centre.

LUSAKA'S GROWTH

Increasing Development in the Capital of Northern Rhodesia

LUSAKA, the capital of Northern Rhodesia, has achieved the status of a city—a city built on modern, generous lines, with wide boulevards, many new buildings, and all the facilities needed by a thriving community in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The city owed its early development to an Italian ex-lime burner, called Marrapodi, who discovered huge limestone outcrops in the area. The establishment of a lime works less than 50 years ago was followed by the building of a railway station, then a store, hotel and other buildings. In 1913 a Village Management Board was appointed and in 1929 Lusaka became a township.

About that time it was chosen as the best site for the new capital of Northern Rhodesia. In 1934 H.R.H. Prince George, who was later to become the Duke of Kent, laid the foundation stone of the Secretariat Building. The following year, at the time of the Jubilee of King George V, the capital was officially opened.

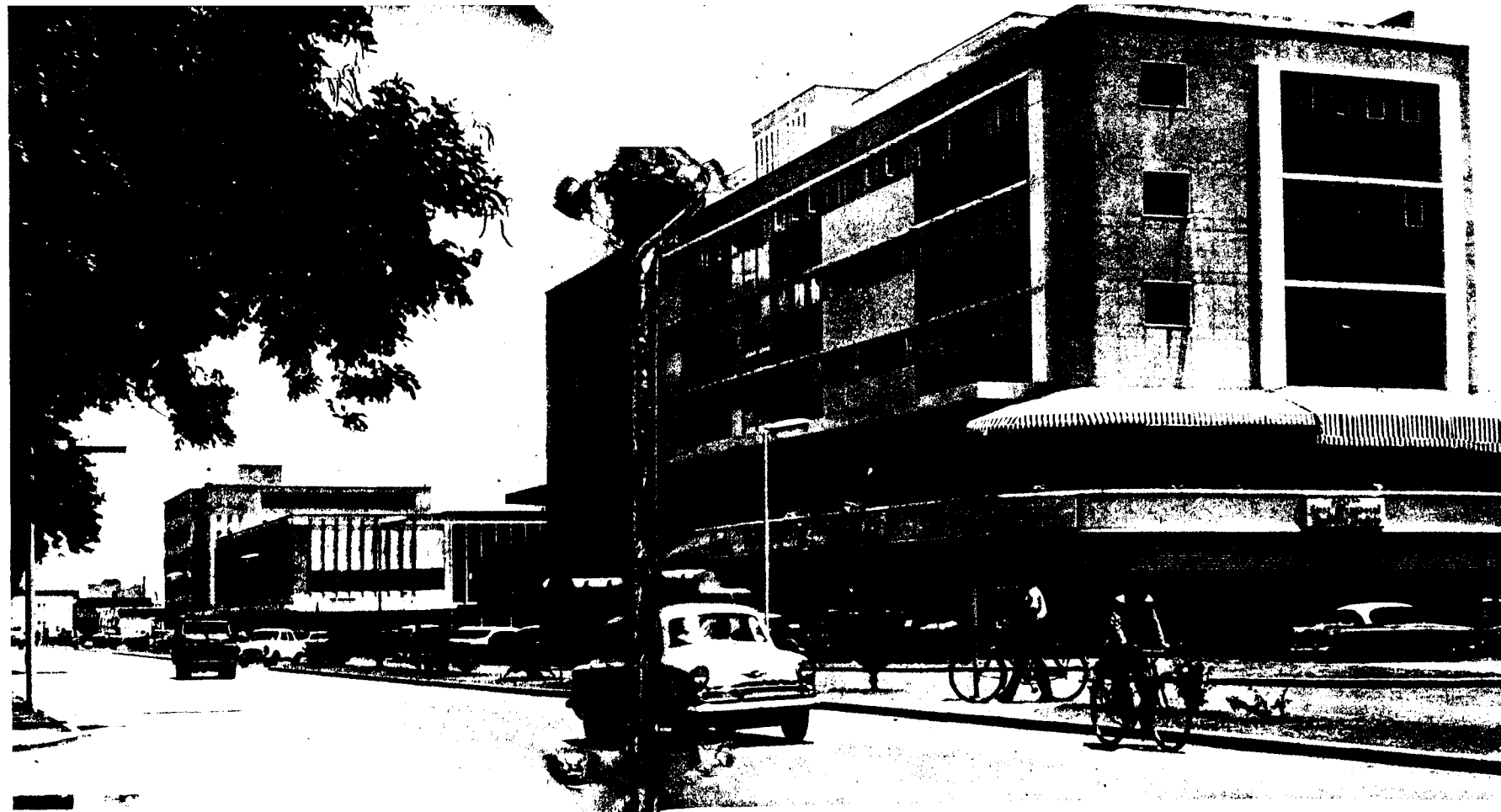
Within six years from 1951, the population of Lusaka more than doubled, and the value of land and buildings in the 32 square miles of the Municipal area jumped from £4 million to £22 million. Lusaka today has a population in excess of 75,000, made up approximately of 61,000 Africans, 12,500 Europeans, and 1,500 people of other races. It has many fine public buildings, including a new Post Office which cost about £240,000; it also has pleasant residential and industrial areas, and a modern commercial area which has been built on the east side of Cairo Road in the centre of the city.

Lying in the very middle of the Federation, Lusaka is important not only as an administrative centre, but also as a communications centre and as a city which serves a large agricultural region where the chief crops are maize and tobacco.

In a message to the members of the City Council and to the citizens of Lusaka, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, said:

"It is a source of pride to us all that Lusaka should, in a little over half a century of its existence, have become one of the foremost towns in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and, since 1935, the capital of Northern Rhodesia. I was very glad to have had the opportunity of seeing for myself the capital and to have had the opportunity of meeting the Mayor and Council. I am confident that your efforts will lead to further improvements in the social well-being of all the citizens of Lusaka."

H.M. The Queen in her message at the time said: "It is my earnest wish that the City of Lusaka and all its peoples of every community will continue to flourish and enjoy increasing happiness and prosperity in the future."



THIS is Cairo Road, Lusaka, focus of the new and attractive commercial centre of the city. The average size of the building plots here is 3,600 square feet, and prices range from £4,000 a plot upwards.

THE GOVERNOR of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Hone, lifts from a casket, made of Northern Rhodesian copper, the scroll which recorded his appointment as the first Honorary Freeman of the City of Lusaka. In the centre of the picture is the Mayor of Lusaka, Mr. A. J. Fischer.



ADEQUATE parking space is desired in every modern city; Lusaka is well provided for in this respect. The land awaiting development (above) has been earmarked by the authorities for light industry.



CONSTRUCTION work in progress is one of the commonest sights in the capital of Northern Rhodesia. Municipal valuations of land and buildings rose from £1,750,000 to £24,000,000 in 1958, and Municipal revenue rose from £234,000 in 1952 to £900,000 in 1958.

TRADE WINDS Commonwealth Industrial Notes

A company which was established in 1860 in the Yorkshire town of Huddersfield, to produce wooden gear patterns for local textile mills, has celebrated 100 years of astonishing progress. It is the David Brown Corporation Ltd., one of Britain's leading engineering combines, producers of gears and precision castings used in engineering, mining and transport operations all over the world. The David Brown gear factory in South Africa is now the biggest in the Union, and the tractor group of the company makes the largest range of agricultural machinery in Britain.

Five British-made generators which will supply India with a total of 450 megawatts of electric power for the Punjab, and the adjoining States of Rajasthan and Delhi, have been delivered to Bhakra Power Station, where they will be housed.

When representatives of more than 175,000 wool-growers in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, met in London at the headquarters of the International Wool Secretariat, they discussed plans to sell still more wool in world markets. The capital investment of Commonwealth wool growers exceeds £5,000 million, and raw wool sales now amount to more than £450 million a year. Australia has a sheep population of 155 million, New Zealand has 47 million and South Africa 40 million.

The Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation Ltd. has signed an agreement with East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd. for a loan of £600,000 towards the cost of building a compound ammonium phosphate fertiliser plant at Ennore, north of Madras. The plant will produce about 51,000 tons of fertiliser a year.

A £3-million scheme which, it is hoped, will make Tanganyika self-supporting in sugar, is to go ahead in the virgin Kilombero valley. The project, which aims at producing 30,000 tons of sugar a year by 1966, will extend over 25,000 acres. A 45-mile branch line costing £720,000 has already been laid by the Railways Administration to cope with the anticipated traffic.

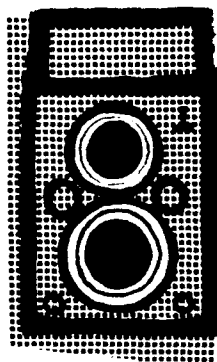
The Colonial Development Corporation has arranged with the Government of Singapore to develop jointly an industrial estate on a site made available by the Government. The first stage, for which the Corporation has agreed to pay up to £280,000, will provide for 34 small factories—18 in terraces and 16 semi-detached. The second stage will provide prepared sites for larger factories, for private development or for approved development with mortgage facilities.

A vessel 70-feet long, and with a ramp for easy unloading of vehicles and cargo, has been built at a river Thames launch works, in London, for the Government of Nigeria. Named *Rivers Monarch*, she will enter the service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Eastern Region, and carry tractors and equipment in connection with swamp clearance in the Niger Delta.

Geo-thermal bore holes in the Waiora Valley of New Zealand's North Island are now supplying steam to a power station on the banks of the Waikato River. The contract for the next stage of the project, which is the provision of a "flash steam" plant in the valley, has been awarded to a firm in Manchester, England.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Federation of Malaya has declared its intention of attracting £350 million in new capital investment in the Federation's industries by 1968.

A 12-inch rope, which will withstand a load of 126 tons, is equal to the biggest nylon rope ever made in Britain. Each coil weighs nearly a ton and a half. It is part of an order—containing enough nylon to make 350,000 pairs of nylon stockings—for shipment to Ghana, where four 120-fathom coils of the rope will be used at Tema harbour.



Readers' Pictures

This is a further selection of pictures from our readers. They are invited to send in photographs which they have taken themselves. A fee of a guinea will be paid to the owner for each published picture. Please write captions and addresses in ENGLISH on the backs of the prints. Photographs will not be returned unless specially asked for.

UP AND OVER. Boldly over a jump during a horse show in Pakistan.

From Hatim Jiwaji, Jiwaji Dawoodji Building, Old Haji Camp Road, Karachi.



HARD-WORKING BOATS. Fishing boats of Pekan. From Chuang Khen, N.V. School, Mengkarak, Pahang, Malaya.



CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE. Members of the Boys Brigade at Enugu, the capital of Eastern Nigeria, march in parade to celebrate the independence of the Federation of Nigeria. From Benjamin C. Uwasamba, National High School, Arondizuogu, Orlu, Nigeria.



MOUNTAIN TEMPLE. Badarinath temple, with its golden canopy, is 50 feet high. It attracts many pilgrims. From M. R. Sen, 64/65 Moti Mahal, Kanpur, India.



ROLLING ALONG. "Hey! Where would you like it to go?" From R. H. Cauldwell, P.O. Box 945, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, East Africa.



LORD OF THE HIGHWAY. In Kruger National Park, the famous wild game sanctuary, an African elephant crosses the road.

From John Lee, P.O. Box 2005, Johannesburg, South Africa.



Music Machine

There has long been a need for a typewriter capable of typing music effectively. Conventional typewriters, fitted with music characters instead of letters of the alphabet, have proved impractical, mainly because of the tedious question of "racking up and down" in order to produce the characters in their correct elevation.

Miss Lily Pavey, of Camberwell, London, has produced a typewriting machine which she claims not only types music accurately, including the correct elevation of the notes, but which can also translate musical notes into the shapes that represent them. The music typewriter thus becomes in effect a mechanical teacher, enabling a child or student to put into visual form music from his own imagination, or to copy a music score.

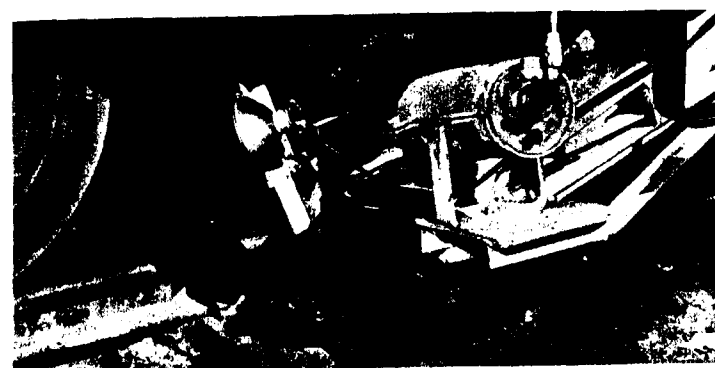
Miss Pavey hopes that the invention will be of help to blind people interested in notation, and that it will help to fill the gap caused by the diminishing number of music hand-engravers, and generally assist in the teaching of music.

NEW



Farewell to Dustbins

The days of the rattling metal dustbin in Britain may be numbered. . . . Swale Rural District Council, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, has carried out a three-month trial of refuse removal in paper sacks, and found the method less dusty, more hygienic, and much quieter than using metal bins. Each sack holds about 70 pounds of refuse, including soggy vegetable waste, tins, and bottles, without being saturated or otherwise damaged.



Railway Television

A closed circuit television installation undertaken by a British firm for Rhodesian Railways is probably the first of its kind in the world. Engineers mounted the camera on brackets inches from the wheels of a railway coach, then, through a monitor screen in the coach, studied the reactions of the wheels on the running track while the train was in motion. Their object was to discover the cause of severe track wear on sharp curves of the Umtali-Salisbury line.



Solar-Heated Swimming Pool

This public swimming pool in southern England is warmed by radiant energy from the sun, which is collected and put to use in the structure on the right. The glasshouse contains about 530 square feet of copper strip panelling with integral tubeways, which heats up in the sun's rays. A small electric pump sends water through the heated tubes, so that even on days of intermittent summer sunshine the 50,000 gallons of water in the pool is kept at a temperature of between 65 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit.



New-Type Spare Wheel

An ingenious new type of spare wheel for motor cars—only one inch thick, when not in use—has been developed in Britain by a rubber company. The tyre is inflated by a small cylinder of carbon dioxide, about nine inches long and containing just sufficient gas to inflate the tyre to the correct pressure. The wheel is easily fitted to the car, and when it has served its purpose can be deflated and stored away, for further use, in very little space.





Princess Alexandra in Nigeria

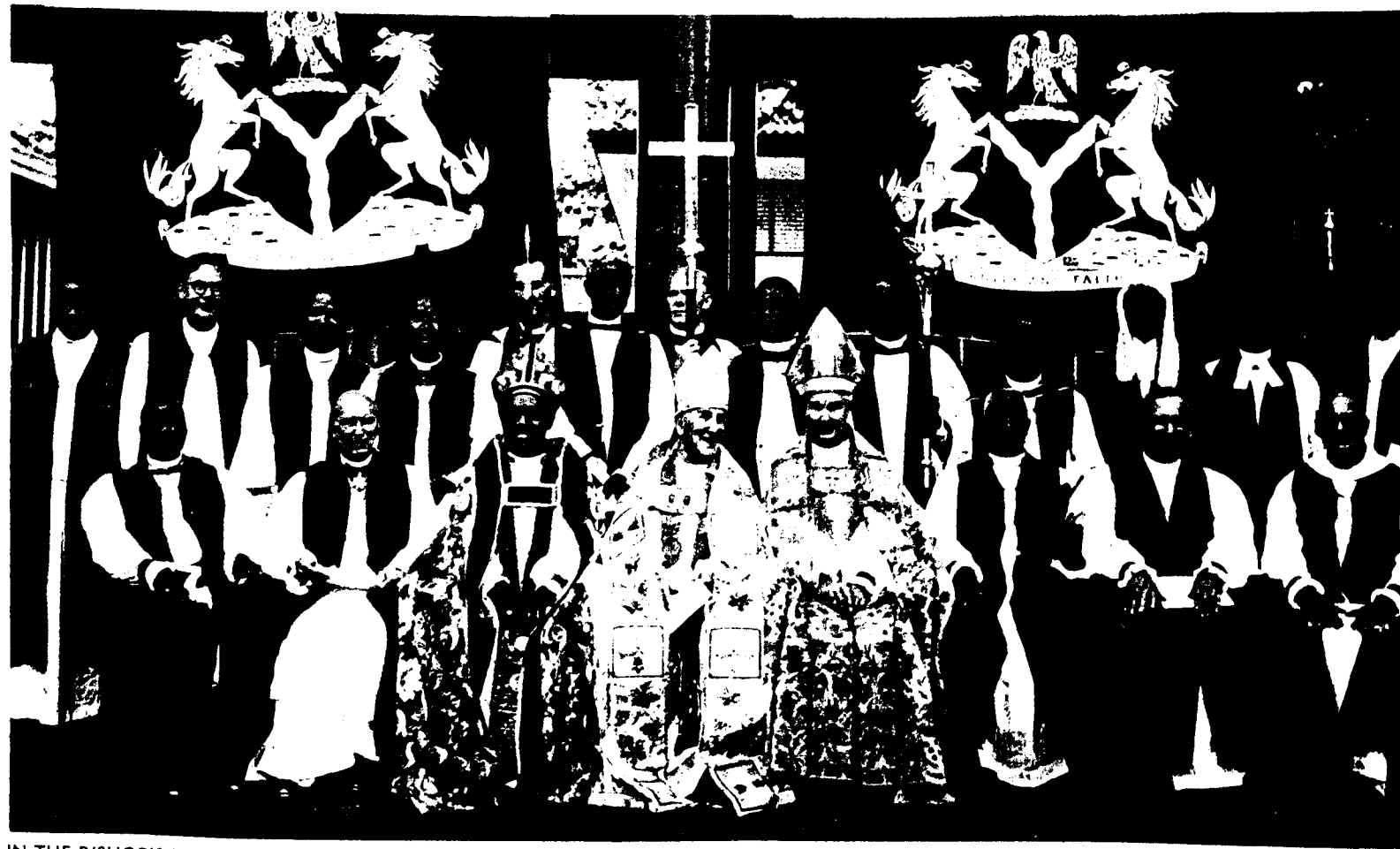
"I AM confident Nigeria will play a worthy part in the councils of the nations and, remaining true to the high ideals of friendship and co-operation which are so manifest today, will make a positive contribution to the peace and prosperity of mankind."

"May God bless and guide your country throughout the years to come."

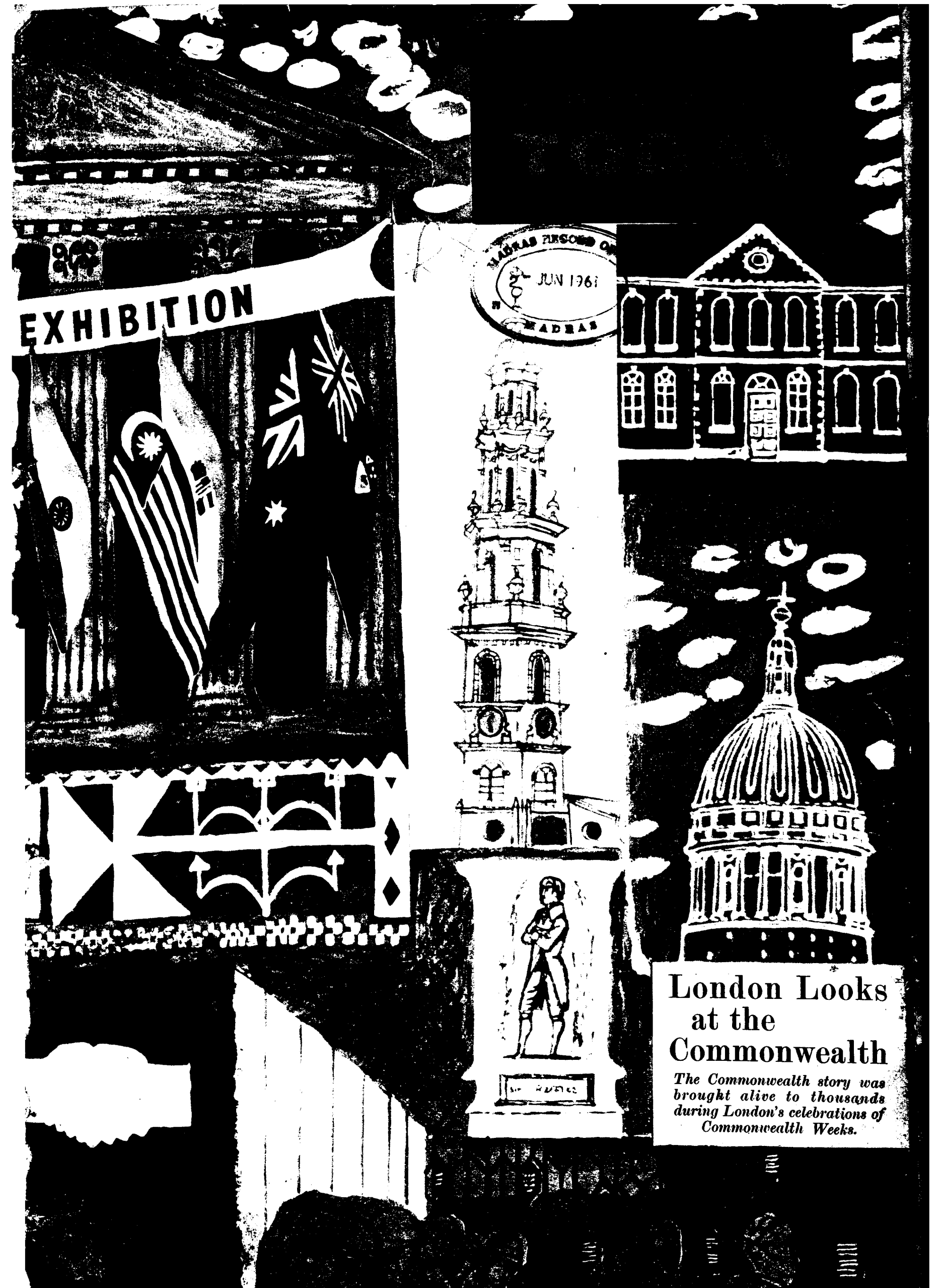
It was with these words that H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Kent concluded the message which she read on behalf of her cousin, Her Majesty the Queen, at the ceremony of Nigerian independence in Lagos.

As the Queen's appointed representative at the celebrations the Princess conducted herself with dignity and charm. Whether she was greeting schoolchildren at Enugu, capital of the Eastern Region, or touring the African market at Bida, Northern Nigeria, or inaugurating a trunk dialling system by telephoning the Governor of the Western Region, Sir Adesoji Aderemi, the Princess aroused the greatest interest, which reflected the respect for the Crown and the friendship for Britain felt throughout the independent Federation of Nigeria.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA dances with Nigeria's Chief Justice, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, at a State Ball during the Nigerian Independence celebrations.



IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE, Lagos. In the front row are the Rt. Rev. R. R. Roseveare, Bishop of Accra, Ghana; Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Mort, Bishop of Northern Nigeria; Rt. Rev. E. T. Dimieari, Bishop of Niger Delta; Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Most Rev. J. L. C. Horstead, Archbishop of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone; the Rt. Rev. A. W. Howells, Bishop of Lagos; Rt. Rev. C. J. Patterson, Bishop on the Niger; and Rt. Rev. S. O. Oduola, Bishop of Ibadan.



Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

NUMBER EIGHTY-TWO

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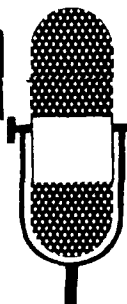
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Speaking of the



Commonwealth...

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, in her annual message televised and broadcast to the Commonwealth, spoke of the kind messages which reach her from all over the world. She said she was particularly delighted to get so many when Prince Andrew was born.

"The telegrams and letters which came flooding in at that time made me feel very close to all the family groups throughout the Commonwealth. It is this feeling of personal association," the Queen said, "which gives the peoples of the Commonwealth countries that special relationship, one to another, which others find so difficult to understand."

In a reference to the factors that go towards producing an atmosphere of tension and uncertainty all over the world, the Queen said that "although the causes are beyond the control of individuals, we can at least influence the future by our everyday behaviour. It is at times

of change, disorder and uncertainty that we should cling most strongly to all those principles which we know to be right and good."

Her Majesty referred to the co-operation that is growing each year between the Commonwealth countries, and "the understanding and mutual appreciation which is developing at the same time is one of the really bright spots in the world today."

"Although the contribution which any one person can make is small," the Queen added, "it is real and important. Whether you live in one of the rapidly developing countries of the Commonwealth or whether you find yourself in one of the older countries, the work of mutual help and the increase of mutual understanding cannot fail to be personally satisfying and of real service to the future."

"May the months ahead bring you joy and the peace and happiness which we so much desire."

Flowers from Australia

Stamp Corner

THE Australian Post Office is replacing the stamps of its definitive series, some of which have been in use for over twenty years, by new values showing some



of the country's flora and fauna. The flower stamps have all been designed by Miss Margaret Stones, an Australian artist who came to Britain in 1951 and has been working at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where she has earned a world-wide reputation as a botanical artist.

The first of Miss Stones's designs to be used was that for the 2s. stamp, showing the flannel flower. This is a member of the carrot family and has a white flower resembling a daisy, from which it has received its alternative name of "flannel daisy". The plant grows in sandy coastal areas and on high ground in many parts of New South Wales.

Next to appear was the 1s. 6d. stamp, depicting Christmas bells. This plant is a member of the lily family and grows almost everywhere in Australasia. Its long flowers are deep crimson, and this colour, on a yellow background, has been used for the stamp.

Both the name and the appearance of the flower on the 2s. 5d. stamp

are unusual. Banksia was named after the famous naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks who, as a young man, sailed with Captain Cook in 1768 on his first voyage of exploration to the South Seas. The remarkable horticultural specimens which Banks brought home from that voyage formed the basis of the collection at the Kew Botanic Gardens, of which he was the first Director, as well as being for forty years the President of the Royal Society.

The 2s. 5d. stamp features Banksia serrata, one of the two species discovered by Sir Joseph Banks at Botany Bay in 1770. This species sometimes attains a height of fifty feet, its yellowish flowers are massed in dense spikes, and its leaves are clearly serrated, or saw-toothed.

Waratah and wattle are other flowers pictured on the new Australian stamps and, among the low values, is a 3d. stamp with a smiling portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. The floral theme is repeated also on this stamp, for the border decoration includes sprays of wattle and briar-rose.

C. W. HILL



MODIFYING A FAMOUS LANDMARK



TO SPEED THE FLOW OF LONDON'S TRAFFIC

CEYLON'S Minister of Transport, Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalle, examines photographs of the reconstruction scheme for the improvement of Hyde Park Corner, London. The larger photograph shows the Corner as it was, and the smaller as it will be. With Mr. Kalugalle is Mr. Richard Edwards (right), Chairman of London County Council's Town Planning Committee.

Hyde Park Corner is one of the busiest traffic junctions in the world. Traffic converges on it from seven directions, including Piccadilly (top left, large photograph), Constitution Hill (top right), Knightsbridge and Hyde Park itself.

When reconstruction is completed the archway, Green Park Arch—to be seen in both photographs—will become the centre of a grassy "island", around which the traffic will flow. Traffic from Piccadilly to Knightsbridge, and vice versa, will run through an "underpass", indicated by the broken lines on the larger plan.

Improvements to Hyde Park Corner are part of a larger plan—it includes the development of Marble Arch at the northern end of the park—which is expected to cost about £5,500,000.

CANADA'S SEAWAY TO THE NORTH

The Hazards of an eighteen-hundred-mile Supply Lifeline

CANADA'S famous St. Lawrence Seaway linking the Great Lakes is not the only major route for water-borne trade in the country. The longest inland waterway—400 miles longer than the Seaway—is a natural canal stretching from McMurray, 200 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta, to the shores of the Arctic at Tuktoyaktuk.

Along this wild, often treacherous route, with its eight ports of call, the Government-owned Northern Transportation Company operates a fleet of 25 diesel-powered tugs and over 100 flat-bottomed steel barges. They carry goods and materials of all kinds into the heart of the great northlands of Canada, their crews braving sudden storms and tricky navigation conditions on a system of rivers and lakes 1,800 miles in length.

The journey is complicated by changes in water levels. In winter the waters freeze, bringing traffic to a standstill. Earlier in the year, when the rivers are swollen by melting snow from the mountains, floods and ice floes are not uncommon. In mid-summer—unless the rainfall is exceptionally heavy—low water in the rivers can reduce the carrying capacity of the barges by 65 per cent, or make navigation impossible.

THE powerful tug, *Radium Prospector*, pulling a flat-bottomed barge, follows the route taken by the early explorers of the Canadian North. These tugs and barges have played an important part in helping in the development of the gold mining and uranium industries.



Until the discovery of uranium at Great Bear Lake, and gold at Yellowknife, transportation on the Mackenzie River Watershed was limited first to the "York" boats, and later to wood-burning paddle wheelers, which served trading posts, missions and Government stations.

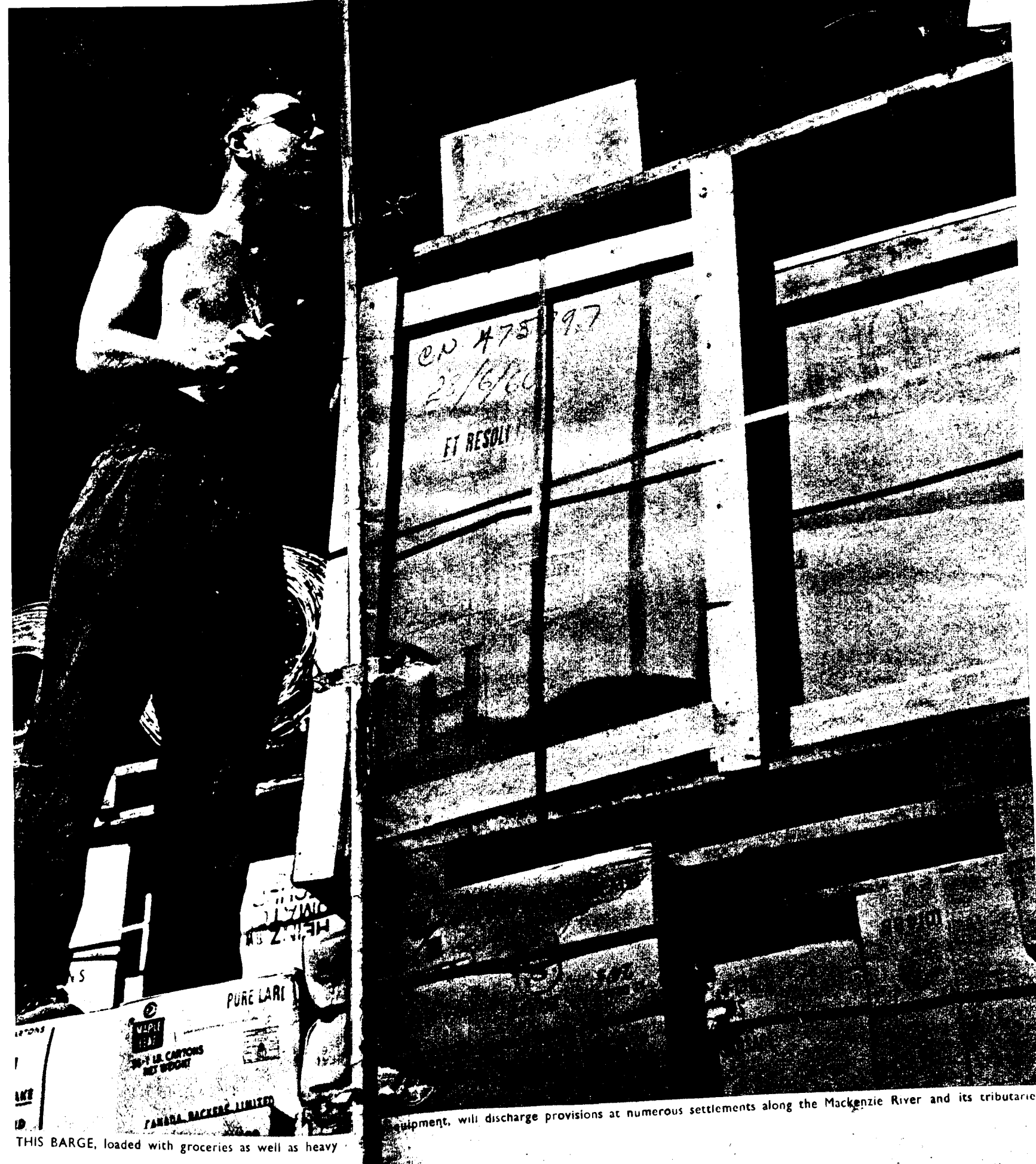
Modern diesel tugs equipped with two-way radio and radar have speeded up the service, and the Northern Transportation Company handles roughly 80 per cent of the freight in an area which covers more than a quarter of Canada. Its revenues amount to over four million dollars a year.

It is still not possible, however, to do the entire trip by water, for two major natural obstacles stand in the way. These are the 16-mile-long Pelican rapids between Fort Smith (capital of the Northwest Territories) and Fort Fitzgerald; and the 10-mile-long rapids at Bear River.

When the heavily laden barges reach these points, their cargoes are unloaded on to trucks and carried along modern highways to points beyond the rapids. There, fresh barges are used to continue the long journey to the far north—a north which continues to grow in importance as Canada exploits her resources.



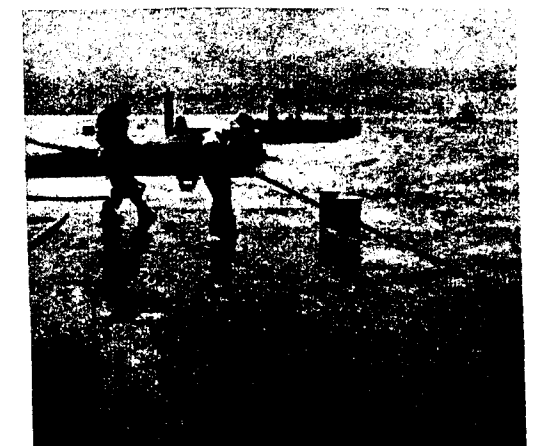
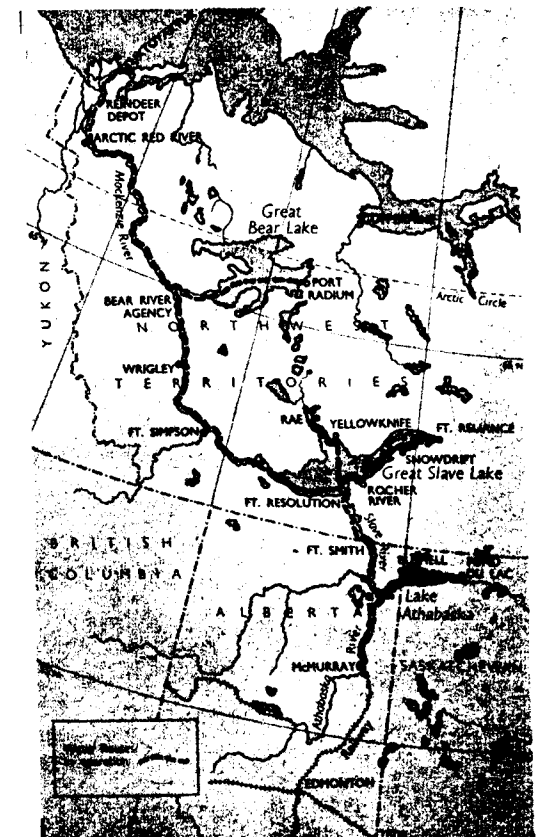
TUG skipper Gilbert Auger in the wheel-house of his diesel boat.



THIS BARGE, loaded with groceries as well as heavy



VIEW from the deck of a barge as the tug ahead makes use of the light from "the midnight sun". In the summer, navigation is possible for nearly 24 hours, but the season is short. The lakes and rivers of the north are completely blocked by ice from October to May.



MEN struggle (above) on the slippery deck to re-assemble a barge train broken by high winds. Below: A tug pushes barges up the Athabasca River.



Equipment, will discharge provisions at numerous settlements along the Mackenzie River and its tributaries.

Growing and Expanding Together

Co-operative Development Under the Colombo Plan

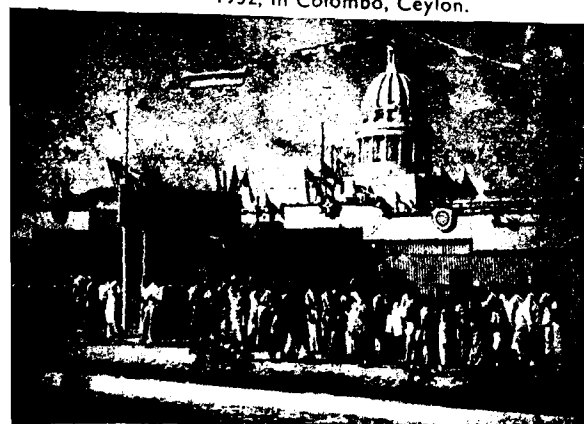
The international programme of the Colombo Plan is multi-lateral in approach and bi-lateral in operation. The multi-lateral approach is ensured through the deliberations of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee and the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia. The Consultative Committee of the Plan consists of Ministerial representatives of the member governments, and it now meets once a year in one of the member countries. So far, the Consultative Committee has had twelve meetings which were held in: Sydney, May 1950; London, September 1950; Colombo, February 1951; Karachi, March 1952; New Delhi, October 1953; Ottawa, October 1954; Singapore, October 1955; Wellington, December 1956; Saigon, October 1957; Seattle, November 1958; Jogjakarta, November 1959; and Tokyo, November 1960.

VERY heartening progress had been made, and in most countries production increased and conditions were favourable to the expansion of both public and private investment. That was one of the main points in the final communiqué issued after representatives of the member countries of the Colombo Plan reviewed another year of progress at their twelfth annual meeting held in Tokyo, Japan.

This meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, was held towards the end of a year which marked the tenth anniversary of the concept of the Plan. In July 1961, the member countries celebrate the tenth anniversary of the date when the association began to operate.



LORD LANSDOWNE (third left) sees exhibits by countries of the Colombo Plan in Tokyo. Below: the big Colombo Plan exhibition held in February 1952, in Colombo, Ceylon.



LORD LANSDOWNE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, addresses a luncheon of the Japan-British Society, given in his honour. This was one of many pleasant events held in Tokyo during the Colombo Plan Conference.



The Tokyo meeting, opened by Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan, was attended by representatives of all the member countries—Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, the Federation of Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippine Republic, Singapore, Thailand, the United Kingdom together with North Borneo and Sarawak, the United States, and Vietnam. Observers attended from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and the Colombo Plan Bureau. For the first time observers also attended from Afghanistan and from the United Nations Special Fund.

The Committee noted that the mobilisation of domestic resources in the Colombo Plan area had improved. Several countries took measures to contain inflationary pressures, and the inflow of capital goods into the area was in general increased. The Committee drew particular attention to the fact that substantially increased financial resources became available in many instances as a result of the efforts of the developing countries themselves, and a general increase in economic activity throughout the world.

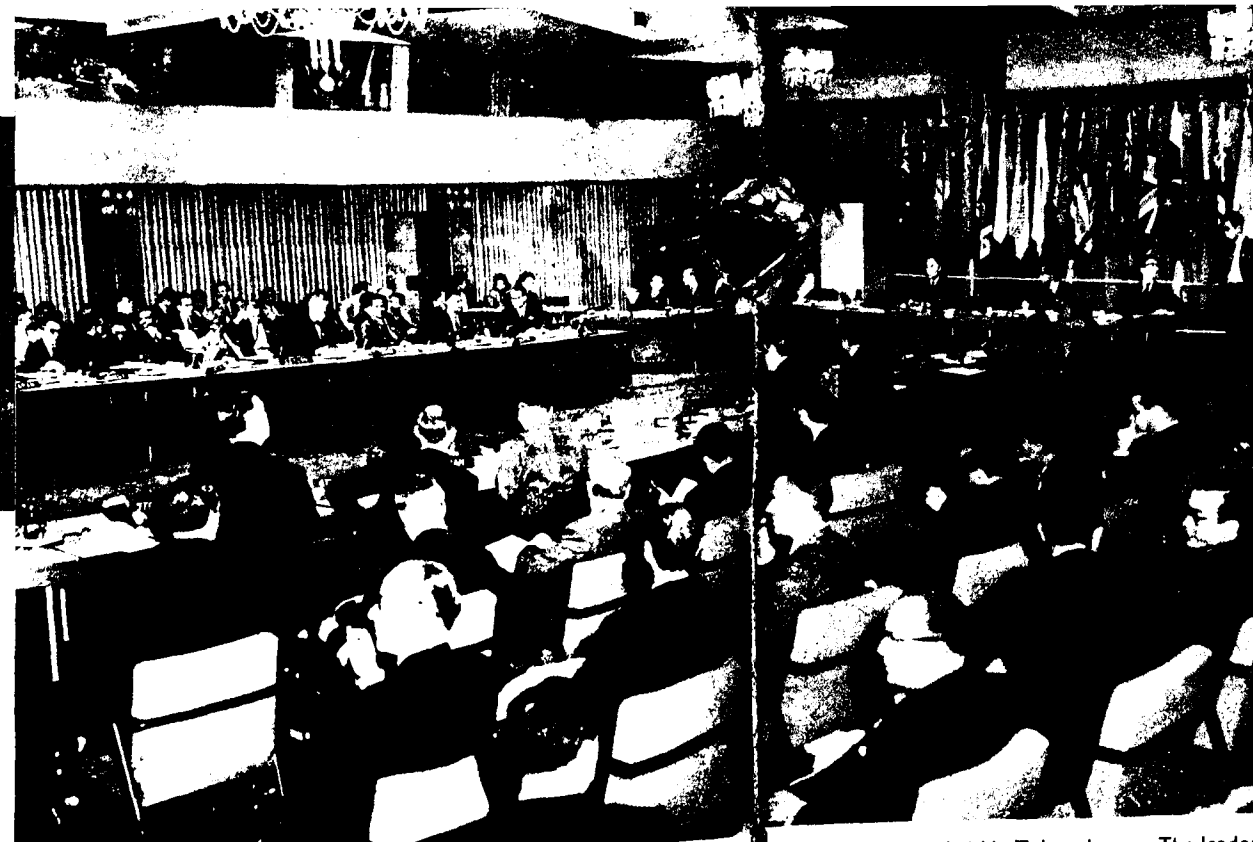
The report adopted by the Consultative

Committee reflected both the optimism arising from a satisfactory year of progress in the area and the determination of member countries to face their problems.

Among the problems which continue to exist are those concerning population increases, inadequate earnings to meet the demands for economic development, dependence on a few primary products, the need to stimulate investment and the deficiencies in the supply of manpower. These problems highlight the long term nature of the economic development effort in the Colombo Plan area and also the continued need for external resources to supplement those of the developing countries.

An example, which Japan had shown, of a remarkable ability in dealing with the problem of raising the standard of living of a dense population and in creating a dynamic industrial economy when both space and natural resources are limited, was referred to by Lord Lansdowne, Britain's Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his address at the opening of the Ministerial meeting. In response to the speech by the Prime Minister of Japan, Lord Lansdowne said:

"We used to think of social and economic evolution in terms of centuries. Modern science compels a new and break-neck speed.



THE opening plenary session of the 12th meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee; held in Tokyo, Japan. The leader of the British "official" delegation, Mr. A. Humphrey, is Technical Assistance Director, Commonwealth Relations Office.

Ten years of Colombo Plan co-operation this age of modern science have now passed. Looking back, I think we can say without complacency that our achievements have been considerable and our methods basic and sound. With this experience behind us we must seek in the future to apply to even greater effect the remarkable scientific and technological discoveries of this revolutionary age. Her Majesty's Government fully appreciates the extent of the task before us all the Colombo Plan area. It is our firm intention to make available all the resources which our economy can properly afford.

"These annual gatherings," Lord Lansdowne continued, "enable us to plan our assistance effectively and through mutual consultation to see the problems in perspective. You have emphasised, Mr. Prime Minister, that the member-nations must never forget that the fundamental spirit of the Colombo Plan lies in mutual aid and that their economic prosperity is inter-dependent."

Underlying Aim

"Mr. Macmillan (Britain's Prime Minister), the General Assembly of the United Nations referred to the need to develop the general recognition that the interest of all is the interest of each, that the whole world must grow and expand together, and that nations cannot live or succeed in isolation. The Colombo Plan must continue to be a practical expression of this concept. A feature of the Colombo Plan is that in it there is no group of countries or interests and it is free from stresses and strains which such groups create. Our respective abilities to contribute are different in kind and in scale, but it is strong and encouraging that the contributive section of the report is growing every year."

The Consultative Committee welcomed the invitation of the Government of the Federation of Malaya to hold its 1961 meeting in Kuala Lumpur. That meeting would afford an opportunity to review not only the progress of another year but also the sum of the experience gained throughout the fifteen years of Colombo Plan co-operation.



THE hoisting (left) of the flag of the Royal Malaysian Air Force. Right: The Deputy Prime Minister of Malaya, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, and the U.K. High Commissioner, Sir Geoffrey Tory, take the salute at the handing over ceremony.

Gift of a Royal Air Force Station

United Kingdom's Grant-in-aid Programme for the Federation of Malaya

At a colourful ceremony in Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federation of Malaya, the Royal Air Force Station there was handed over to the Federation Government as an outright gift from the United Kingdom Government. The Royal Malaysian Air Force has thus taken over a fully-equipped station, consisting of over 240 buildings, including hangars, workshops, stores, wireless station, a swimming pool, cinema, clubhouse and playing fields.

This station was the centre for the Far East Air Force's operations in the twelve years Emergency Campaign in Malaya, which was declared closed in July 1960. From the station flew squadrons of the R.A.F., the Royal Australian Air Force, the Royal New Zealand Air Force, and latterly the R.M.A.F., dropping supplies to ground forces, bombing terrorist camps, evacuating casualties, and carrying out reconnaissance.

The total number of miles flown over the jungle by Commonwealth service aircraft tops the 50,000,000 mark, which is roughly equivalent to an aircraft flying for over 40 years at about 130 miles an hour, or encircling the globe 2,000 times.

R.A.F. Kuala Lumpur was handed over as part of the grant-in-aid programme for assisting the expansion of the Federation Armed Forces. The programme was originally agreed at the London financial talks in January 1957, and amounted in cash and in kind to about 118,000,000 Malayan dollars. At subsequent talks in London, in June 1959, the United Kingdom agreed in addition to hand over as free gifts certain surplus military installations and camps.

A VIEW of the parade and a fly-past of aircraft, after the R.A.F. flag was lowered and the R.M.A.F. flag hoisted. The value of the air station is estimated at about £5,000,000.





A FORESTER from Toronto, Canada, Mr. Reg McCormack (left, above), checks locations on aerial photographs with Mr. R. A. de Rosayro, Ceylon Forest Department. Left: Three officials study a map of Ceylon's resources. It is reduced from a composite map made up of hundreds of photographs taken in the air survey.



Aerial Survey of Ceylon

Canadian Contribution Under the Colombo Plan

CEYLON is beginning its national development along planned and scientific lines, thanks to the aerial photographic survey carried out by Canada under the Colombo Plan.

The survey, which began in early 1956, was done by the Hunting Survey Corporation, Toronto, and cost the Government of Canada more than £750,000. Its aim was to map and plot as many as possible of the basic natural resources, particularly those which have remained undiscovered and unexploited in Ceylon. If old-style methods had been used the task would have taken about 75 years to complete and would have cost an estimated £20,000,000.

The first part of the survey involved flying 15,000 miles, taking 65,000 aerial photographs and preparing 270 photo-mosaics which, if pinned together, would make a single picture of Ceylon 45 feet high and 26 feet wide.

The Hunting Survey Corporation also carried out a natural resources survey of four selected river basins—the Kirindi Oya, Walave Ganga, Mahaweli Ganga and Malwattu Oya. This meant mapping and making photo-mosaics of the geology, drainage, land-forms, forest and wild life conservation, present land use and hydrological resources.

This particular part of the survey was done

after many months of field studies by Canadian geographers, agronomists, geophysicists, soil scientists, foresters, engineers, and technical personnel trained in photo-grammetry, assisted by Ceylonese scientists and technicians. It was very important to Ceylon because the country's economic well-being largely depends upon the development of the river basins into multi-purpose projects.

As Ceylon's Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. C. P. de Silva, has said: "If we can expeditiously develop these river basins to provide land to cultivate food, water to irrigate the lands and hydro-electric power to supply the industries, we can attain self-sufficiency in food and develop the industries."

Finally there was a geophysical survey,

with radio-active detection apparatus, of the south-west quadrant of Ceylon. Technicians flew over 22,000 miles of the country to determine the thickness and depth of "overburden", to locate water tables, and to detect radio-active minerals, magnetic iron-bearing minerals, and sub-surface electrical conductors such as graphite veins and sulphide ores.

The Hunting Survey Corporation has assisted the Government of Ceylon to set up an Air Survey Department of its own, and Ceylonese pilots, navigators and photographers will be able to undertake more aerial photographic surveys whenever the need arises. Field surveyors will also have the advantage of studying the aerial photographs and geophysical maps.

LAND surveys were carried on in conjunction with the aerial work. Right: A Canadian soil surveyor watches while a Ceylonese workman makes one of a series of drills to test the nature of the soil.



Apprenticeship Training in Ghana

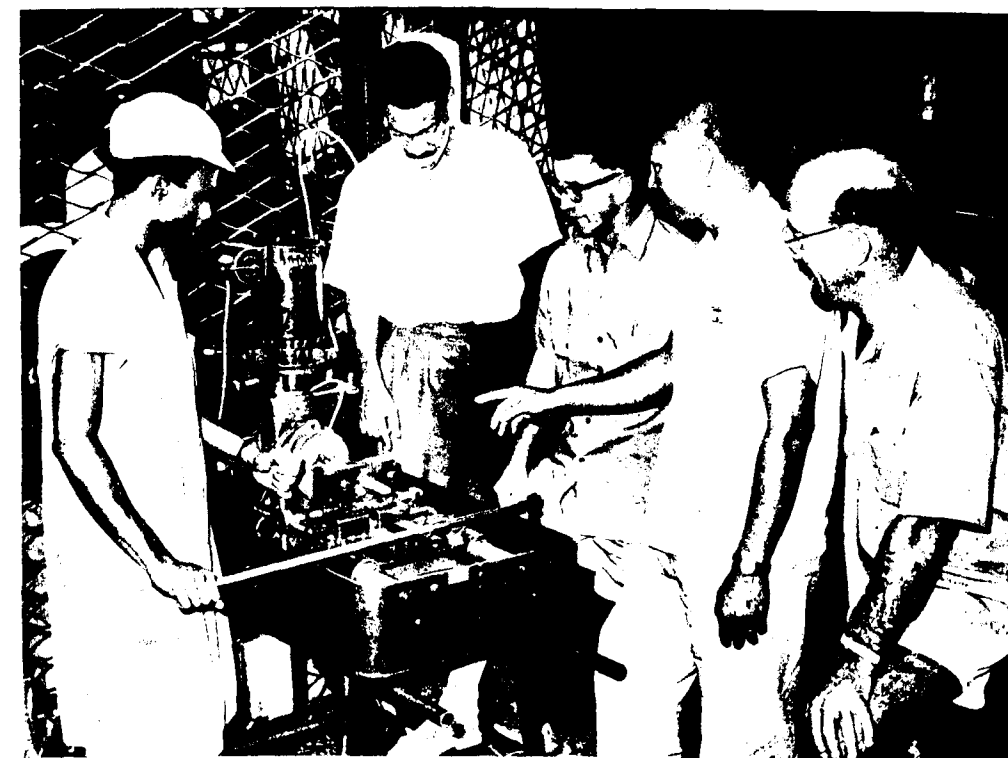
TALL buildings are changing the skyline of Ghana; giant diesel locomotives are plying on her railways; her agriculture is being rapidly mechanised, and oil companies are competitively expanding their organisations to supply fuel and oil to a motor industry that is developing very rapidly.

These are a few of the facets of Ghana's industrial development, with which must grow a competent skilled working class. Ghana's Ministry of Labour and Co-operatives is therefore establishing an apprenticeship training scheme on a national basis.

With the co-operation of the Ghana National Advisory Committee on Labour, Mr. M. N. Berry, a New Zealander from the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.), organised a conference on apprenticeship. The conference's recommendation for the setting-up of a national apprenticeship board was endorsed by the Minister of Labour and Co-operatives. The board is the controlling authority on apprenticeship matters and responsible for the supervision and control of the training of all apprentices in the country. In representation, the board follows the I.L.O. threefold pattern—in which employers, workers and the Government are equally represented.

Within Trade Groups

National apprenticeship committees are being set up in each trade or trade group, with the same sort of representation of employers, workers and Government departments. Each committee decides on its own needs and makes recommendations to the board. A committee has the power to investigate any matter concerning training; it can refuse any proposed apprenticeship, ensure that an employer is suitable, discipline an unsatisfactory apprentice, and maintain checks on training. It co-operates with the education authorities on matters concerning technical studies and training.



MR. M. N. BERRY (centre), a New Zealander from the International Labour Organisation acting as adviser on apprenticeship training administration, watches an apprentice behind a screw cutting machine.



MR. R. O. AMOAKO-ATTA, Ghana's Minister of Labour and Co-operatives.

Basic policy of the apprenticeship scheme is to make a small beginning, consolidate every gain and expand in those industries where there is the greatest urgency. One result was that an apprenticeship advisory board was appointed by the Minister to start planning, pending the enactment of legislation. The boat-building trade at Sekondi was selected to serve as a pilot scheme, because it is small and compact.

The Boat Building National Apprenticeship Committee consists of three employer members, three worker members, a technical education member and Mr. Ian F. Hutchful, who, as the secretary of the board, is chairman of the committee as well. He will become the chairman of other apprenticeship committees as they are set up, an arrangement that strengthens liaison between the national board and the committees.

Overseas Experience

Mr. Hutchful, a Ghanaian Officer of the Labour Department, who has been understudying Mr. Berry, was for three years an Inspector of Factories in the Western Region. He worked and studied engineering in the United Kingdom for eleven years, and became a Graduate of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. He also went to New Zealand on a short I.L.O. fellowship.

Mr. Berry himself has been with the Labour Department of New Zealand for 37 years, the last 13 of which were spent on the organisation and administration of apprenticeships in the Otago and Southland district. He is a graduate of Otago University.

New Zealand completely reorganised its apprenticeship system in 1946, and Mr. Berry was made a district commissioner of apprenticeship at that time.



MEMBERS of the Sekondi boat-building industry at work. Their trade group was chosen by the apprenticeship advisory board, because of its smallness and compactness, to serve as a pilot scheme.

BED-SITTING room in a Carrum Downs home. Each unit has its own kitchenette and toilet; some units are larger.



CARING FOR OLD PEOPLE



ENTRANCE to the Old People's Community Centre at Carrum Downs, some 26 miles from Melbourne, Victoria. A cafeteria and store are on the right.



THE LIBRARY at Carrum Downs is well stocked and catalogued and has a resident librarian. The residents do nearly all the work at the Centre.



THE residents appreciate the beauty of their settlement with its pleasant walks and flowering shrubs.



A SMALL dining room, typical of facilities at the settlement where the accent is on companionship.



THE general store is staffed by residents and carries a wide range of goods. All the fittings were made by residents in the Centre's carpentry shop.

Australia's Well-Planned Homes and Community Centres

THE idea that a man is "too old at 65" to lead a busy, constructive life, is under challenge in Australia today, with proofs to the contrary coming from many progressive centres for the aged.

More than a million Australians, or about 10 per cent of the population, are over 60 years of age, and half of these receive the Federal Government's old-age pension of £A4 15s. a week.

Experience in Australia has shown that pounds, shillings and pence cannot buy the independence, companionship and dignity that old people desire. The Federal Government's Aged Persons' Homes Act aims to stimulate the building of pleasant homes for elderly people, and the Government has granted £A6,600,000 in subsidies to hundreds of private organisations which care for the elderly. The money has helped to build guest homes, single cottages, private apartments, and combined settlements for more than 8,000 men and women. Some 450 building projects have been completed, varying in character from a mammoth unit to house more than 200 elderly people in private rooms, to an individual cottage; from a small town settlement, run by elderly people, to lavish homes where the residents live as paying guests.

The Government makes two main stipulations before assisting an organisation to build homes: reasonable privacy must be offered each

resident, and living conditions must be pleasant, and as nearly as possible akin to those in a private Australian home.

It has become increasingly apparent that something more than security is required by the elderly. Experts point to the progressive decline which "passive dependence" so often brings in the physical and mental resilience of the individual. One imaginative answer to the challenge of boredom and idleness is provided by the Anglican Brotherhood of St. Laurence, at Carrum Downs, near Frankstown, in the State of Victoria.

The Carrum Downs idea originated in the depression years of the 1930s, when 45 acres of land were acquired through the generosity of Melbourne businessmen. Simple economy cottages were then put up in an attractive Australian bushland setting.

Bequests, donations, voluntary work, and Government subsidies enabled the settlement to move ahead rapidly. Today it has 62 single and 33 double cottages, 30 apartments for the infirm, seven hospital beds, a chapel, workshops, community centre, library, dining hall, and an entertainments centre. Each of the 160 men and women residents has his or her own house or apartment, and each is offered responsibility and an opportunity to contribute, on a voluntary basis, to-

wards the overall running of the settlement.

In the centre's workshops are snowy-haired carpenters, joiners and machinists; in the cheery hospital are nurses nearing 80 years of age; and conducting the well-stocked library is a librarian of 77.

In the kitchens, gardens, canteen, inquiry bureau, and helping at money-raising stalls and fetes, are elderly men and women confident of their worth and benefiting physically, mentally—and financially, too, for they are paid 2s. an hour, and this is a welcome addition to the old age pension most of them receive.

The goods they produce and the services they offer go some way towards meeting the monthly deficit of £A500. Service charges are moderate—11s. 6d. a week for single cottage accommodation, and 23s. a week for double. Although there is a minimum age limit for residents of 60, there is no upper limit. Residents will not be asked to leave the settlement.

The Carrum Downs lead is being followed by similar settlements at Geelong, about 40 miles west of Melbourne; at Warragul, at Bairnsdale, to the east; and at Mooroolbark, an outer suburb. In Sydney, the Rev. Harold Hawkins, superintendent of the Leichhardt Methodist Mission, has bought a clothing factory and

started "Goodwill Industries" activities. The Mission's elderly residents make, mend, and polish furniture; make toys, pottery and baskets; weave, knit, and make dresses.

Eurobodalla Home for elderly women, at Newport, Sydney, is another proof of what a voluntary organisation can do. It is operated by a progressive women's organisation, many members of which are themselves pensioners. Fourteen women, aged from 70 to 84, live in an environment homely with bright curtains, carpets and furnishings, contemporary lamps and colourings. Meals are home-cooked, and there is a spirit of privacy and independence.

In Sydney there are five excellent welfare centres for elderly people, and 17 clubs or centres in the city suburbs. One municipality alone, Rockdale, has three such clubs and is planning three more. In 1957 the Sydney City Council started a meals-on-wheels service to take hot food to old people in their homes. Five similar services have since been started in the suburbs.

But in Adelaide, Perth, and other cities and towns, are making progress in the care of their aged. The path for the elderly in Australia is not altogether an easy one; but in a young and energetic country their lot is increasingly pleasant and productive.

Weeks IN LONDON

Commonwealth

The City of London Played Host During the Celebrations

WHEN the Commonwealth Exhibition arrived in London during its tour of the United Kingdom it was housed in the Royal Exchange, opened by the Lord Mayor of London Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, and seen by 66,000 people including many businessmen and office workers.

Since the Exhibition opened its doors for the first time in Liverpool, over a year ago, to the end of its stay in London, it was seen by over half a million men, women and children. They were fascinated by the story it told of the people, resources, and ways of life of the countries of the Commonwealth.

In London, as elsewhere, the exhibition was the centre of a number of complementary events which together made up the popular and successful "Commonwealth Weeks". Many of the important Institutions devoted to the Commonwealth, or with strong Commonwealth links, organised shows and exhibitions of their own, and the City of London was lavish with its hospitality. Ancient Livery Companies and Guilds entertained Commonwealth visitors; representatives of Commonwealth Houses in London gave away prizes to British children and housewives; members of Her Majesty's Government visited the exhibition, attended the Lord Mayor's luncheon at Guildhall,

and appeared at other functions connected with the Commonwealth Weeks; over all there was a sense of heightened interest concerning Commonwealth affairs.

A dramatic presentation, "Cavalcade of the Commonwealth", told the story of the Commonwealth and its links at the Mermaid Theatre, the City of London's only theatre. This performance was sponsored by the Commonwealth societies in London, with the co-operation of the Commonwealth High Commissioners, and the Commonwealth Relations Office. The cast of over a hundred was made up of talented performers, the majority of them being students from Commonwealth countries now studying in London, and was headed by such distinguished figures as Dame Sybil Thorndike, Sir Lewis Casson and Mr. Bernard Miles.

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew held their own exhibition, which showed how the Gardens have co-operated with Commonwealth countries for more than a century. A large map pin-pointed the many parts of the world that have been visited by teams of plant collectors from Kew. Elsewhere in the exhibition, more recent contributions to Commonwealth welfare were emphasised—the dispatch of

continued on page 14



SIR GILBERT RENNIE presented this London housewife with a prize—a fortnight's holiday for two in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



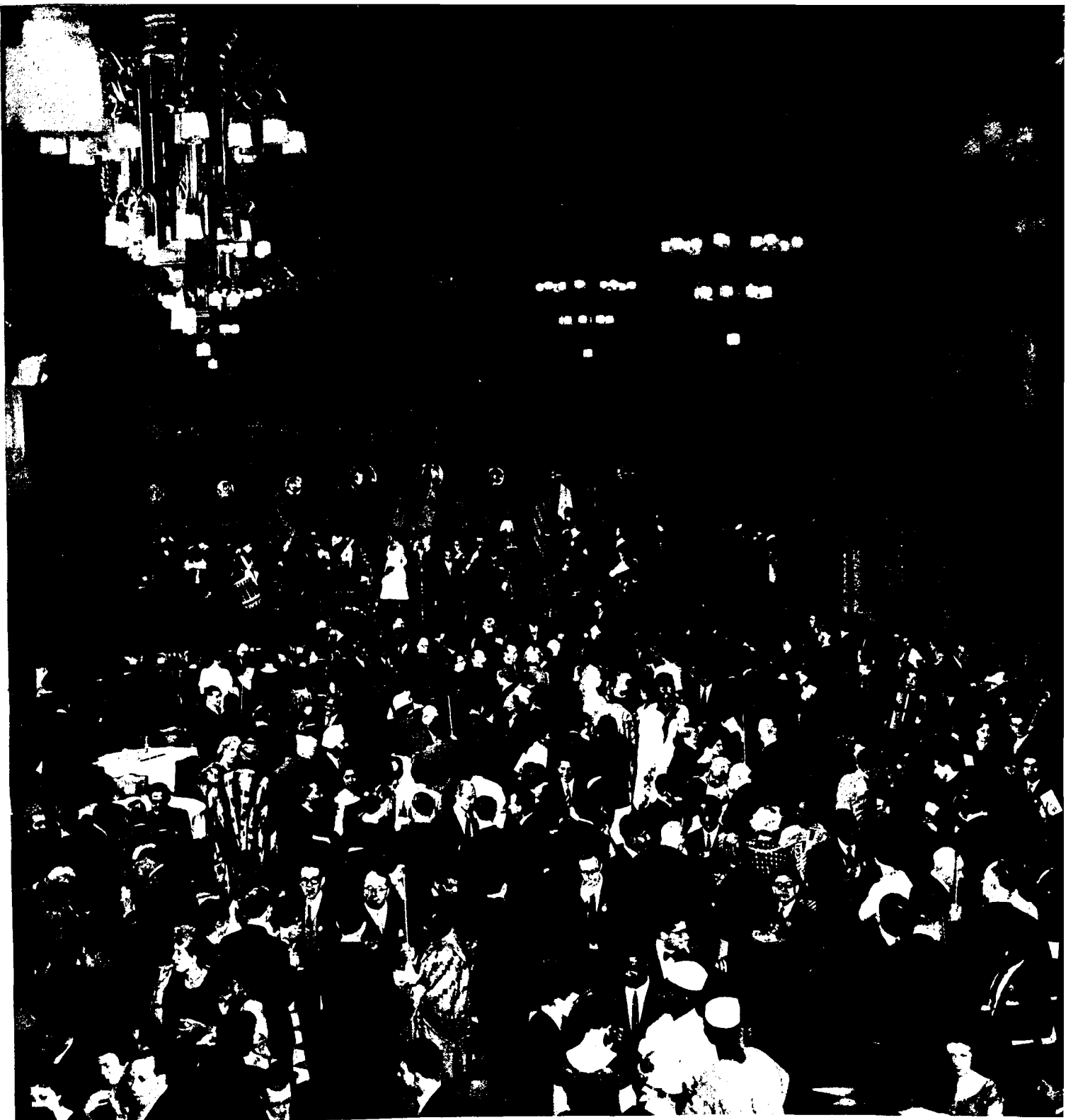
MISS DENISE MUIR—"Miss South Africa 1960"—presented a case of South African sherry to a Surrey man (second from left) at the exhibition.



A JOURNALIST from Tanzania, Mr. James Mnyaya, presented these boys with fine examples of wood carvings.



ganyika, Mr. James from two London of wood carvings.



COMMONWEALTH gathering. The scene in London's historic Guildhall during a reception by the Corporation of the City of London for overseas scholars and students in and around London.

The guests included students now in Britain under the new Commonwealth scholarship and teacher bursary scheme, the Colombo Plan, British Council scholarships and bursaries, and many others.



AT A reception by the Merchant Taylors' Company with a former Master of the Company (fourth from left). L. to r.: Mr. B. Mukerji; Mr. S. Majumdar; Dr. T. Basu; Mr. J. Mukerji, all from India.



THE leaves of this "tree" are part of London's "Commonwealth Weeks".



London Building Centre, which put on a timber exhibition "Commonwealth Weeks", are made of timbers from the Commonwealth.



DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE, one of the great actresses of the British stage, talks with Mr. A. Islam, from Pakistan during rehearsals of "Commonwealth Cavalcade," in which she played a part.

Commonwealth

improved varieties of cocoa propagated at Kew, to Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, and the Federation of Nigeria ; and the dispatch of improved banana plants to Western Australia, West Africa and Trinidad.

Commonwealth artists were well represented in an Art exhibition which was organised by the Royal Commonwealth Society in one of London's most famous Nash buildings, No. 5 Carlton Gardens. Forty-eight Commonwealth artists and sculptors showed their work at this exhibition which was opened by Mrs. G. Drew, the wife of the High Commissioner for Canada in the U.K. There was also a display of valuable historical documents from the library of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

The New Zealand frigate *Otago*, anchored in the Pool of London, was visited by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret, and was opened to the public. The Port of London Authority staged an exhibition, the centre-piece of which was a model of the Thames-side docks, which handle 55,000,000 tons of merchandise a year—much of it consisting of

goods going to, or coming from, countries
of the Commonwealth.

Other exhibitions in London during the Commonwealth Weeks included a pictorial display, "Railways of the Commonwealth", organised by British Railways; a display of timbers of the Commonwealth at the London Building Centre; and various art exhibitions including one of West Indian children's paintings, a show devoted to paintings by Douglas MacDiarmid of New Zealand, and selected paintings of East Africa.

The main exhibition at the Royal Exchange attracted thousands of visitors every day. Twenty-three thousand people saw programmes of Commonwealth films, contributed by Commonwealth governments, at a cinema specially built for the occasion; and groups of children, and some of the adults, too, tested their knowledge of the Commonwealth by answering questions in quiz paper available at the Exhibition.

Some of the visitors received gifts donated by Commonwealth countries. For example, the 49,000th person to pass through the turn-

QUIZ
FROM
THE
COMMONWEALTH
EXHIBITION



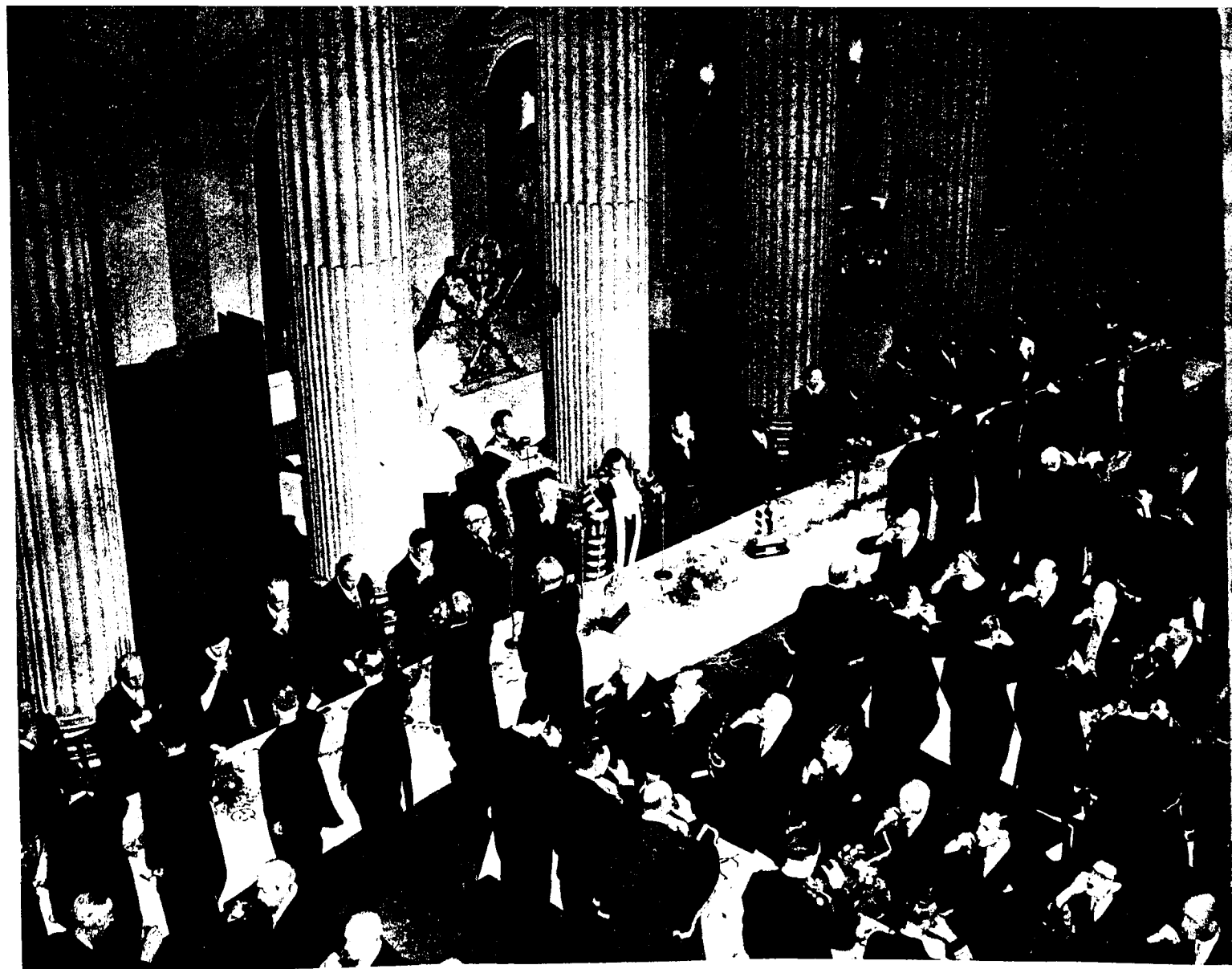
Here are some of the questions from a Commonwealth Quiz which interested young visitors to the Commonwealth Exhibition in London. The answers could be found by walking round the exhibition with a keen eye and an alert mind.

1. Name three institutions and voluntary organisations in the United Kingdom which take close interest in various aspects of Commonwealth affairs.
2. What proportion of world trade is transacted by countries of the Commonwealth?
3. What area, in square miles, do the Commonwealth countries cover?
4. What is their total population?
5. What, and where, is the biggest natural lake in Africa?
6. Which United Kingdom Dependency has a giraffe for its crest?
7. Name one United Kingdom Dependency which grows sugar.
8. How many people live in the East African territories?
9. What did the House of Commons present to Ghana and Ceylon when these countries became independent.
10. How many miles can ocean-going ships sail up the St. Lawrence Seaway in North America?
11. How many tons of shipping are operated by Commonwealth countries?
12. Eleven countries of the Commonwealth are independent. Name them.

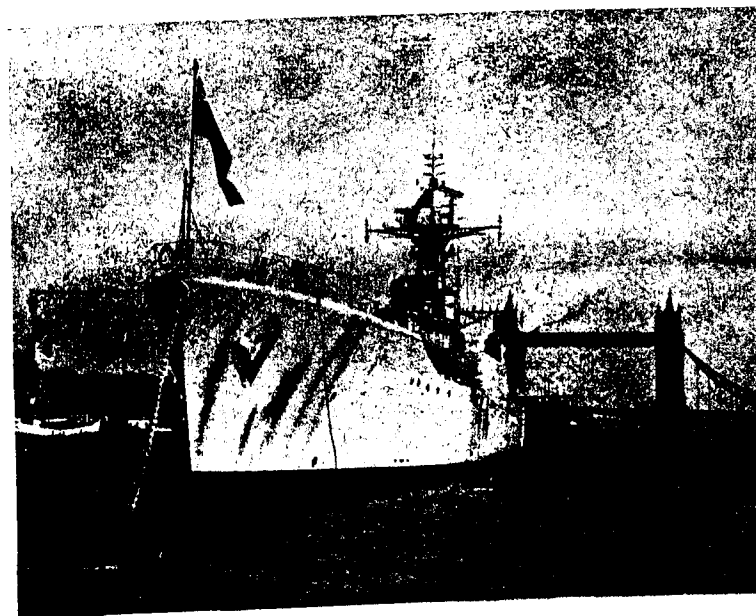
One quarter.
14,580,000 square miles.
679,000,000 people.
Lake Victoria, East Africa.
Tanganyika.
Any one of the following: Federa-
tion of The West Indies, British-
Guiana, Fiji, Mauritius.
21,322,000.
A mace.
25,000,000 tons.
United Kingdom, Canada, Australia,
New Zealand, South Africa, India,
Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, and the
Federations of Malaya and Nigeria.

These are the answers to the questions from the Commonwealth Quiz :

1. Three of the following : London House, British Council, United Kingdom Universities and Colleges, Joint Commonwealth Societies, Conference, The Commonwealth Institute, Boy Scouts, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, British Medical Association, Commonwealth Parliamentarian Association, Anti-Corruption Research Centre, Queen Elizabeth House, Commonwealth Press Union.



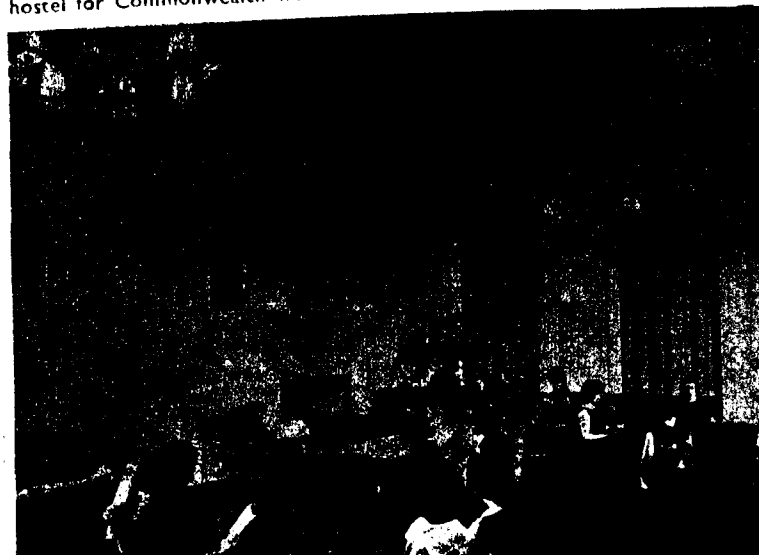
GUESTS of the Lord Mayor toast "the Commonwealth" at a Mansion House luncheon. On the left of the Lord Mayor is the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys; on either side of them are High Commissioners of the Commonwealth governments.



THE ROYAL New Zealand Navy frigate *Otago* anchored near Tower Bridge, and was visited by members of the public during the Commonwealth Weeks. Below: The lounge of William Goodenough House, a residential hostel for Commonwealth women students, was also open to the public.



THE MALAYAN High Commissioner in London, Y. T. M. Tunku Ya' Acob, at the Exhibition bookstall. Below: Mr. I. O. Roberts, Nigerian student of engineering in London, examines a display of Commonwealth stamps.

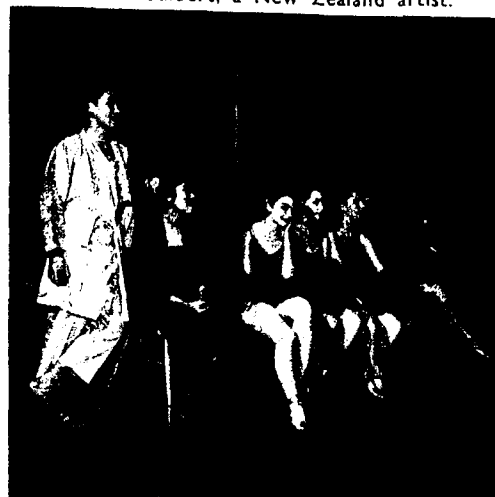




Mrs. G. DREW, wife of Canada's High Commissioner in the U.K.; Miss V. Lee-Own, British Guiana (with her painting); and Mr. R. Hyde, Chairman, Young Commonwealth Artists' Group.



LADY CARRINGTON, wife of a former U.K. High Commissioner in Australia, discussing a painting—by Mr. Sam Ntiro, Tanganyika—with Mr. W. Culbert, a New Zealand artist.



TWO Malayan dancers with members of the Royal School of Ballet at rehearsals for a special Commonwealth stage show in London.



AT a reception by the Worshipful Company of Cutlers. L. to r. Mr. S. Tripathi, India; Master Cutler D. C. Corfield Roberts; Mr. F. W. Thomashof, South Africa; and Mr. M. Cumming, Australia.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE in the heart of the City housed the touring Commonwealth Exhibition. On the left is the Bank of England.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKS IN LONDON

continued from page 14

stiles, a London housewife, Mrs. Ann Walsh, was greeted by the High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Gilbert Rennie. He told her that she and her husband were invited to spend a fortnight in the Federation as guests of the Government; and excellent examples of traditional wood carvings from Tanganyika were presented to five London schools.

Speaking at the opening of the Commonwealth Weeks, at the Mansion House, Dr. Charles Hill, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said that it was appropriate that the Exhibition should be staged in the heart of the City. Historically the institutions of the City and its great commercial and banking

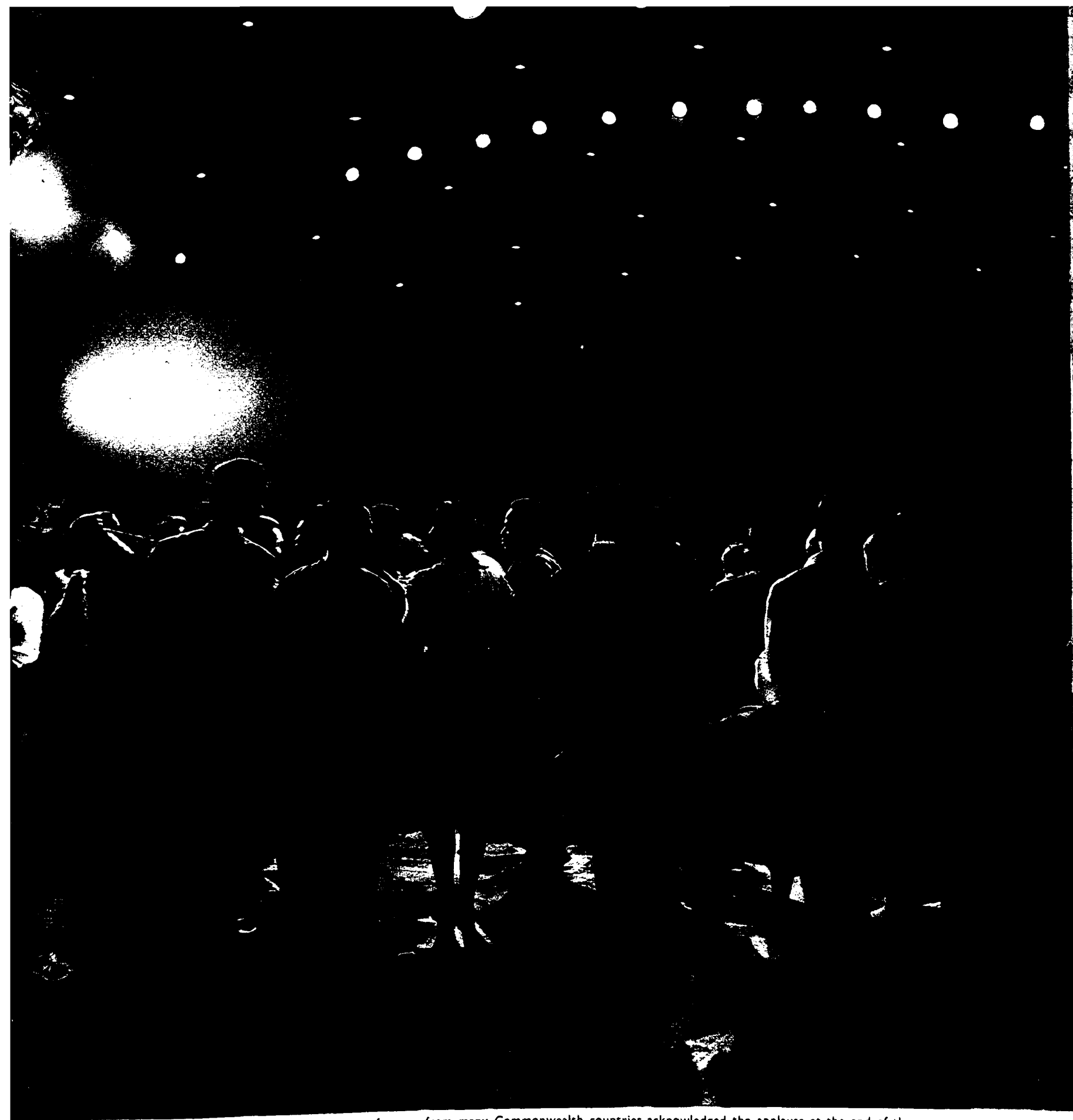
houses had played—and continue to play—an important part in Commonwealth development.

This great Commonwealth, he said, was a great force for peace. "The methods of consultation, co-operation, and interchange, on which it lives, are the most civilised system for the conduct of business between sovereign States which has yet been devised."

Both Dr. Hill and the Lord Mayor of London spoke of how vitally important it was to cultivate and maintain a wide public understanding of the modern Commonwealth, and the way in which it works, if its future effectiveness was to be ensured. The celebrations of Commonwealth Weeks will continue in other parts of the United Kingdom until the end of 1961.



MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, with (right) the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, at the opening of the Exhibition.



BACK-STAGE view at the Mermaid Theatre when performers from many Commonwealth countries acknowledged the applause at the end of the programme.



INDIAN dancers in the show attract the attention of two children who were also in the cast. The show told the Commonwealth story in dramatic form.



CALYPSO from The West Indies. As well as stage shows many Commonwealth films were shown—and seen by 23,000 people—during the Commonwealth Weeks.



SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED policemen, smart and alert as the officer above, keep law and order in the crowded streets, along the frontier, and on the waters, of Hong Kong.

HONG KONG POLICE



GUIDING children over a pedestrian crossing. There are five times as many vehicles in Hong Kong as there were ten years ago.

Checking crime or guarding the frontier, they do a difficult job well

A POLICEMAN in Hong Kong has to be something of a diplomat and a soldier, if he is to be a success: a diplomat, because police work in the Colony's overcrowded suburbs and shanty towns demands constant tact and understanding; a soldier, because the Force, responsible for the internal security of the Colony, is trained to operate as part of a para-military body should the need arise.

That the 6,500 officers and men of the Hong Kong Police succeed in their difficult role is shown by the increasing assistance they receive from the Colony's 3,000,000 people. The police in Hong Kong are re-

cognised as an essential feature of urban life.

In 1959 the number of serious crimes totalled 13,599, a decrease of more than 2,100 compared with the previous year. This reduction in crime is considered an impressive one in view of the fact that one third of the population are refugees, whose problems of adjustment are often complicated by unemployment and the fact that they speak many different Chinese dialects. Juvenile delinquency, never prevalent in Hong Kong, has also decreased in recent years.

The Colony is divided into three police districts: Hong Kong Island and Kowloon—

each of which has a population of 1½ million—and the New Territories and Marine, consisting of 365 square miles of rural territory and more than 200 islands.

It is the "man on the beat" who is mainly responsible for maintaining law and order, and his beat may include 20-storey office blocks, old over-crowded tenement buildings or squatter shacks.

Beat duties in the New Territories cover wide areas, and many of the police stations have only a single officer. The remoter villages are visited by the police "penetration patrols," who go out on foot for two

or three days at a time, sleeping and eating in the villages.

Hong Kong's Criminal Investigation Department, in addition to the routine police work common to Britain and most other Commonwealth countries, is responsible for dealing with the illegal activities of Triad societies. These societies have never been given legal recognition, for although they profess lofty ideals, including mutual protection and brotherhood, they are in fact secret societies dominated by vicious criminals.

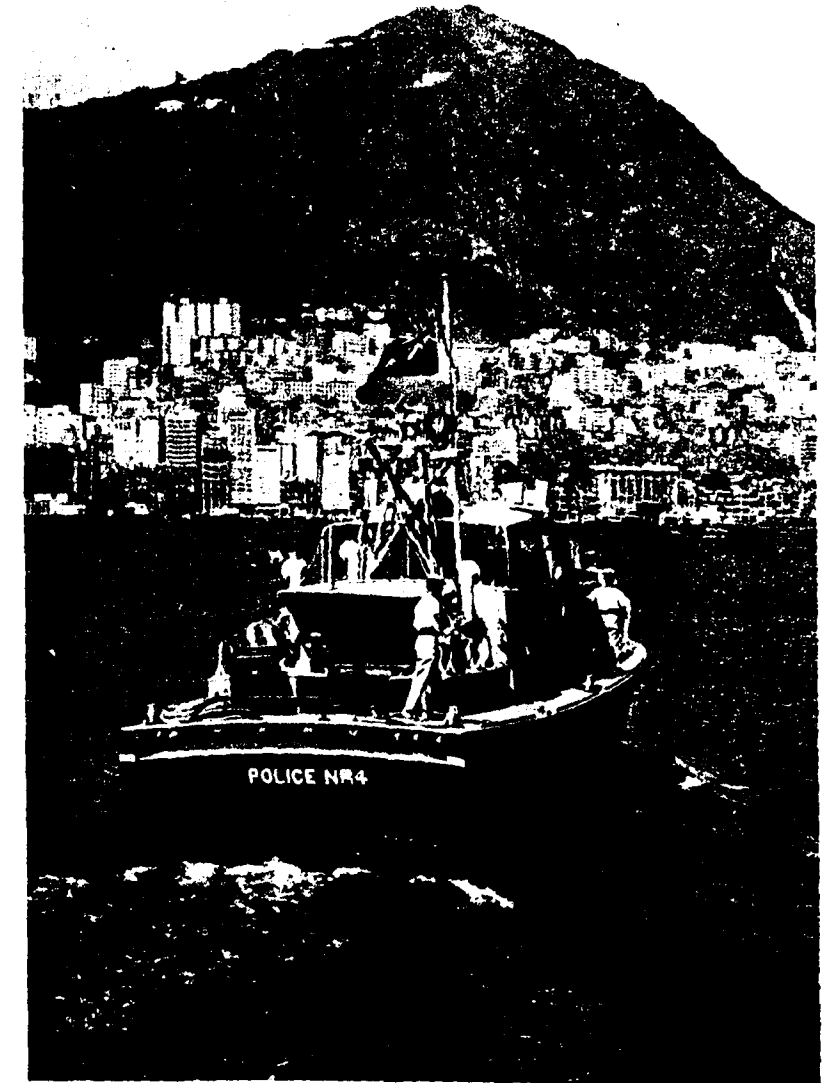
The majority of the C.I.D. other ranks are Chinese, and because of their special knowledge of Hong Kong and the underworld they are invaluable in combating criminal activities.

One of the tasks of the Marine Division, which patrols all the Colony's waters, is to detect Chinese attempting to enter Hong Kong illegally. The would-be immigrants pay up to £10 for passages in dangerously overcrowded Chinese fishing junks, and usually transfer to smaller craft near Hong Kong territorial waters. Police patrol craft daily stop and search junks and fishing craft at random, and despite the enormous odds faced by the police in this grim game of hide and seek, nearly 2,000 illegal immigrants are caught each year.

Hong Kong has a big traffic problem. The Traffic Branch recently reported that there were more than 46,000 vehicles on the roads—five times as many as ten years ago. One road junction on Hong Kong Island carries 50,000 vehicles every twelve hours; there are few busier junctions anywhere. Although "jaywalking" is common, the flow of traffic is maintained and there is a high standard of traffic control.

As well as their other tasks the police force patrol the 22-mile frontier between the Colony and Communist China. Hong Kong police and Communist guards stand within a few feet of each other on the railway bridge at Lowu, without ever speaking. At Lok Ma Chau, the border fence runs a few feet from the door of the Hong Kong police station there, and from his verandah the officer in charge can look down on ricefields in China.

Officers on duty in the border area soon become used to these unusual conditions, and a tour of duty at the frontier, normally lasting 12 months, makes a welcome change.



NIGHT and day speedy police boats patrol the harbour and waters of the Colony. The fleet includes two ocean-going steam tugs, which go out on four-day patrols.



THE main radio control room (above, left) at headquarters handles more than 9,000 emergency calls a year. The fingerprint files (above, right) hold nearly 250,000 prints, one of the biggest collections in the Far East.



A BALLISTICS expert (above) studies comparison photographs of bullets. Suspects' clothing (right) is also examined by experts. Hong Kong's Criminal Investigation Department uses every modern aid to fight crime.



MEN OF THE MARINE POLICE search a Chinese fishing junk for illegal immigrants. Despite the odds against the police in this grim game of hide and seek, an average of about 2,000 illegal immigrants are caught each year.

Mainly for Women

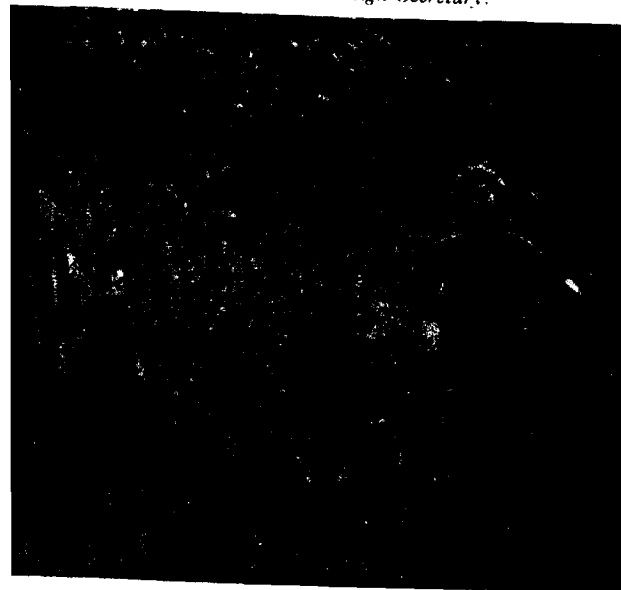
ASSORTED TOPICS AND EVENTS

FROM THE KABUL TO THE ZAMBEZI

The Recorded Experiences of a Scottish Housewife



Elizabeth Balneaves, when she was Assistant Editor of Capital, Calcutta, with Lord Home and another guest at a reception in Delhi. Lord Home, then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is now Foreign Secretary.



With hunters attached to the Tsetse Department in Northern Rhodesia, where one of her sons has worked as Tsetse Control Supervisor. She is writing a book, Elephant Valley, concerning the life of a Supervisor.



Miss Balneaves (centre, front row) with some of her pupils when she was the Interim Principal of the Department of Arts and Crafts, at the University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

ELIZABETH BALNEAVES, Scottish housewife, artist, photographer and film-maker, author of the successful travel books, "The Waterless Moon" and "Peacocks and Pipelines", recently returned to her native Scotland from another adventurous trip in Northern Rhodesia. She went there primarily to collect animals for the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, and also to visit one of her sons, Stewart Stobo Johnston (23), who was at the time Tsetse Control Supervisor in the service of the Northern Rhodesian Government and now in Edinburgh studying for a B.Sc. Degree in Natural Sciences.

She was determined to bring back a film record of her trip. With 5,000 feet of film loaned by the British Broadcasting Corporation, she shot—and edited—a remarkable film on tsetse control; and she is now working on two books, one to be called "Elephant Valley", which concerns the life of a Tsetse Supervisor, and the other, for children, on the Kariba project, told from the animals' point of view, and illustrated with her own drawings.

It was as an artist and painter that Elizabeth Balneaves first became widely known outside her own circle of friends and acquaintances. She gained a Diploma at the Aberdeen College of Art and then settled down as a housewife and mother, having married Dr. James McLauchlan Johnston, now Physician Superintendent of Carstairs State Mental Hospital. After her four children grew out of babyhood she took up painting again and had her pictures hung in all the big Scottish exhibitions.

STUDIED NURSING

Imaginative, intensely practical and versatile, she has always had an irresistible curiosity for people and places. During her travels abroad she takes her own photographs and makes innumerable sketches of the life around her. Before she decided to visit Pakistan for the first time, about nine years ago, she took a course in nursing tubercular patients in Fife. The experience stood her in good stead in West Pakistan's northern frontier where she nursed in the Kohat Zenana Hospital and Samli Sanatorium.

She found the work was an excellent way of getting to know people. She learned Urdu and some Pushtu, and ran a small dispensary on the banks of the Kabul River. There was a ready welcome for Elizabeth Balneaves wherever she went in Pakistan, even when she ventured forth into tribal territory.

In Lahore, when the Principal of the Department of Arts and Crafts, Punjab University, went on study leave, she was asked to take her place, and there she made many more loyal friends among the girls of the Punjab. She wrote articles for the Pakistani newspapers, including the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Soon after the Principal of the Art Department returned, she left Pakistan, returning the following spring to increase her knowledge of the country and the people, gathering material for her book, "The Waterless Moon", which had already been commissioned in London and which was later chosen by the English Speaking Union as one of the three best books on Pakistan to go to their exhibition in Canada.

Another period of six months was spent in Pakistan, and as Editor of *The Pakistan Review* she had a strenuous time working in almost every department of this journal.

Within a year of her return home to Scotland, Elizabeth Balneaves went out to Pakistan and to India, this time to take photographs for British

firms all over North India and Pakistan, and she began taking a keener interest in the countries' development projects.

She took the opportunity to travel widely, went from Baluchistan to Bihar, to the borders of Nepal and down to Orissa. As a result of that trip she produced "Peacocks and Pipelines", using all her own photographs.

The repeated trips to Pakistan, she said, helped her to gain an insight into the lives of the people and to assess the rapid progress that was being made in the country. Among her outstanding experiences were her flights with the Pakistan Air Force, and a long expedition into the middle of the desert in Bahawalpur to visit the Amir's camel corps at Derawar Fort. She recalls with great satisfaction how she lived in villages all over the Frontier, wearing on occasion a Pakistani costume.

It was about that time that she joined the editorial staff of the financial journal, *Capital*, in Calcutta, the first woman ever to do so. On her return to Britain she joined the editorial staff of Municipal Engineering Publications, and wrote a special series of articles on sewage on the sea, as she travelled all round the coast of England.

Within the last two years Elizabeth Balneaves has travelled extensively in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. She studied resettlement problems in the Gwembe Valley and wrote, among other things, a series of radio scripts on the Kariba scheme.

"OPERATION TSETSE"

Writing about her Rhodesian visits she said: "I had helped in a small private rescue party of animals on Lake Kariba, initiated by Joe Brooks, a Tsetse Supervisor in the Gwembe Valley, and so impressed and fascinated was I by the work done on tsetse control that I determined one day to return and endeavour to tell the whole story.

"So, nearly a year later, again based in the Gwembe Valley, organising the collection of game for Edinburgh's Zoological Park, I took time off to write up and film what must be one of the world's epic fights against disease, and helped by an incredulous but indulgent Tsetse Department, which accorded me every facility, I travelled over 5,000 miles in a round tour of observation on 'Operation Tsetse'.

"Only by actually accompanying the officers in their daily rounds could one appreciate the diversity of their duties, the vast areas that come within their parish, the complexity of control measures that change with varying ecological conditions from week to week, or the hazards that may be encountered in the path of duty...

"A bare statement of facts gives but little idea of the life of a tsetse control officer. He may have to walk 17 miles a day for days, as we did, on a fly survey, simply because a villager reported the finding of one tsetse fly in an area already cleared.



At home in Scotland with her husband, Dr. James McLauchlan Johnston, and two of her children, Elizabeth and Stewart. The dog is named Olaf.

In some districts, as honorary game warden, he may be called upon to deal with marauding elephant, hippo, lion, buffalo or crocodile, where lives depend on small, carefully tended, but rather vulnerable crops, grown in the silt-laden gardens on the banks of the Zambezi.

"On 'fogging' duties he and his team-mate work in shifts the night through, driving up and down interminable 'lanes' cut in the dense bush, perched high in the open cab of the vehicle exposed not only to the cold but, as I was later able to testify after some experience with lion, to other hazards of Africa's night life.

"I spent the whole day filming herds of cattle brought in from the surrounding Soli tribe; they milled around like a Wild West rodeo to pass through the narrow 'crush' where African veterinary assistants helped in the day-long inoculations and examinations that would keep the cattle free from 'tryps'.

"There was something strangely familiar about

many of those animals; and I only later discovered that some years ago Red Sindhis and Bagnari cattle had been imported from Pakistan to help improve the native strain.

"It was a far cry from the bare, rock-strewn crags of Pakistan's North West Frontier and the arid deserts of Sind and Baluchistan to the rolling tree-covered hills and lush riverine vegetation of the Zambezi, but the affinity existed. Back on Lake Kariba, chugging along with our collection of animals to the rough camp on one of the islands, I still felt that incredible link with another continent, and as the heat of the day gave way to the sudden, sharp coldness of night, as it so often did among the Frontier hills, I listened again for the cry of the jackal. I watched the knob-nosed geese, pygmy geese, white faced duck and spurwing flying in formation against a copper sky barred with long streamers of purple cloud and could imagine myself again on a Punjab jheel waiting for the evening fighting of mallard and tintail, teal and pinkfeet."



Her Majesty the Queen with Miss Rajani Pandit, niece of the Indian High Commissioner to the U.K., at St. Anne's College, Oxford.

NEW PERSONAL FLAG FOR THE QUEEN

THIS new personal flag, which has been adopted by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, consists of Her Majesty's initial "E" ensigned with the Royal Crown and surrounded by roses in gold (or yellow) on a blue background. The flag is edged or fringed also in gold.

Whereas the Royal Standard is specially associated with the United Kingdom, the new flag—which was designed by the College of Arms, London—will be entirely personal to Her Majesty. It will only be flown when the Queen is present in person, or from buildings where Her Majesty is in residence. It was seen in public for the first time during the Royal Visit to India and Pakistan.

AUSTRALIA'S ASIAN FESTIVAL

Fostering Goodwill and Understanding

ASIAN students in New South Wales, Australia, showed Sydney people something of their arts, crafts and cultural heritage in an exhibition at the Sydney Town Hall. The exhibition formed an important part of an annual three-week Festival of Asia, which aims at fostering goodwill and mutual understanding between the peoples of Asia and Australia. The helpers included the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary and Apex Clubs of Sydney and Australian students.

The Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Woodward, at the opening of the exhibition, said:

"Since the end of the last war we Australians have seen a great many social, political and economic changes in our own country; but none so far-reaching in their implications as our closer relationship with the countries of Asia, particularly southern and eastern Asia, and the mutual recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of these two great areas."

The University of Sydney has about 650 Colombo Plan and private Asian students, and there are many more in the University of New South Wales and other places of learning in Australia.

The Festival of Asia began with lectures to Sydney high schools; there were radio and television performances and demonstrations of Asian cooking.



Mr. F. H. Choudhury, of the Pakistan High Commission in Australia, shows a silver cigarette box to the Governor of New South Wales, Lt.-Gen. Sir Eric Woodward.



An Australian girl studying for her Bachelor of Arts at Sydney University admires Ceylonese craftsmanship with a Sydney Law student.

PICTURE PARADE



Nigerian girls, smart and well groomed, at Katsina school. The hair style is known in Hausa language as "Chuku mai Tuntu", which translates as follows: "Chuku" (large lidded basket); "mai" (of); and "Tuntu" (tuft of hair on top of the head).



Ghana Airways stewardesses Christine Marshall and Gloria Johnson (right) will wear their striking Kente cloth national costumes on the new London to Accra jet-prop Britannia service.

RECIPE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

This delightful tea delicacy, writes one of our readers, Miss Helen Tatham, of 46 Currie Road, Durban, South Africa, is aptly named "Sugar Dumpling". It is an old Cape Huguenot Koesisters recipe, and is a special favourite with the children.

Ingredients

2 cups flour, 2 level teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 egg, Syrup.
3 parts sugar to 1 of water. Add a teaspoon of salt, and bring to the boil. Mix the ingredients in a bowl and roll out in strips, plaiting the strips into required lengths.
Boil the syrup and leave it to get cold in a basin.

Have a pot with boiling lard in it ready and drop the Koesisters into this to cook until brown, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. When brown, remove them from the boiling lard and drop them individually into the cold syrup. Take them out and leave them to dry on a sheet of grease-proof paper.

BASUTOLAND'S PROGRESSIVE FARMERS



AN African agricultural liaison officer (right) talks with a farmer in a field of groundnuts a new, experimental crop in Basutoland's Tsebetse Valley.

UNDER Basutoland's new Progressive Farmer system, farmers are being taught the correct use of fertilisers and kraal manure, how to manage crop rotation, and produce better crops. At least four-fifths of the population depends upon agriculture, and the general level of crop yields is about a quarter of what might be obtained under prevailing field conditions.

The main problem is how to overcome conventional and wasteful methods of agriculture, overstocking, and the neglect of soil fertility in a land where the lack of firewood and other fuel has led to the burning of dung, instead of using it on the land as manure. Low production, particularly in the Lowlands, is due to over-long exploitation of the soil; and the increasing population of Basutoland encroaches on more and more virgin soil each year.

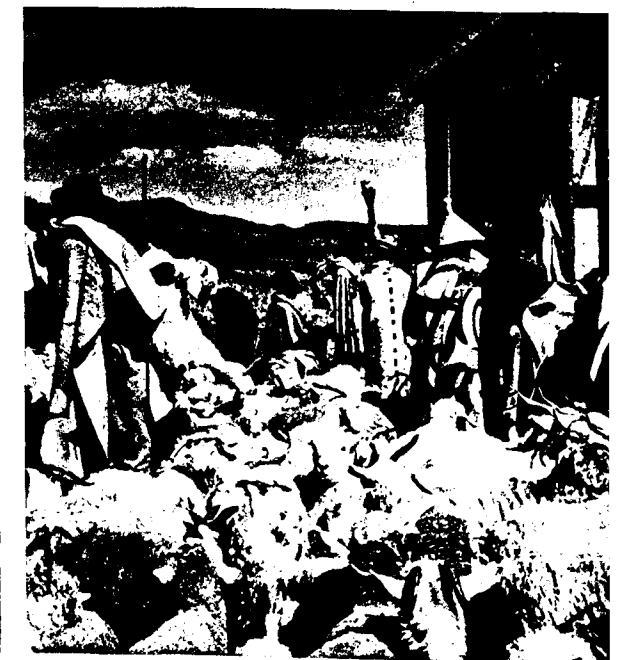
In the Molebetseng district the Department of Agriculture, headed by the Director, Mr. D. D. Campbell, has succeeded to some extent in winning the co-operation of the people. Restrictions on grazing are applied—grazing ground is rested by the removal, in the summer, of livestock from the mountain slopes to cattle posts, and deteriorated arable land is closed to cultivation. Surveys of population, livestock, and land potential are being carried out, and the results are being interpreted to plan the pattern of future grazing and cultivation.

Selecting the Right Men

The Progressive Farmer scheme, which was introduced in 1958, aims at raising the standard of farming and encouraging farmers to influence others by their good example. The organisation selects its Progressive Farmers for their intelligence, and their possession of facilities, such as sufficient lands for crop rotation, sufficient draught animals, and tools and implements, to work their holdings efficiently. The farmers must also show enthusiasm and be willing to follow the advice of the Department of Agriculture.



BASUTOLAND farmers gather in a village near Maseru (left, above) for the presentation of medals and certificates to Progressive Farmers. Right: Sheep brought for tattooing at one of the wool sheds in the highlands. There are over a million sheep in Basutoland, and wool and mohair are the chief exports.



About 500 farmers were originally enrolled, 400 of whom have received certificates and badges to show that they have made an effort to comply with the requirements of the Department in the first year. In many places a healthy rivalry has grown up between the Progressive Farmer and the others who, for various reasons, could not be enrolled.

An Agricultural Credit System has been started to encourage Progressive Farmers to form co-operative societies of between ten and twenty members each. Members can obtain advances for acquiring fertiliser and seed. In 1959 credit worth between £1,500 and £2,000 was advanced, and no difficulty was experienced in the recovery of the debt.

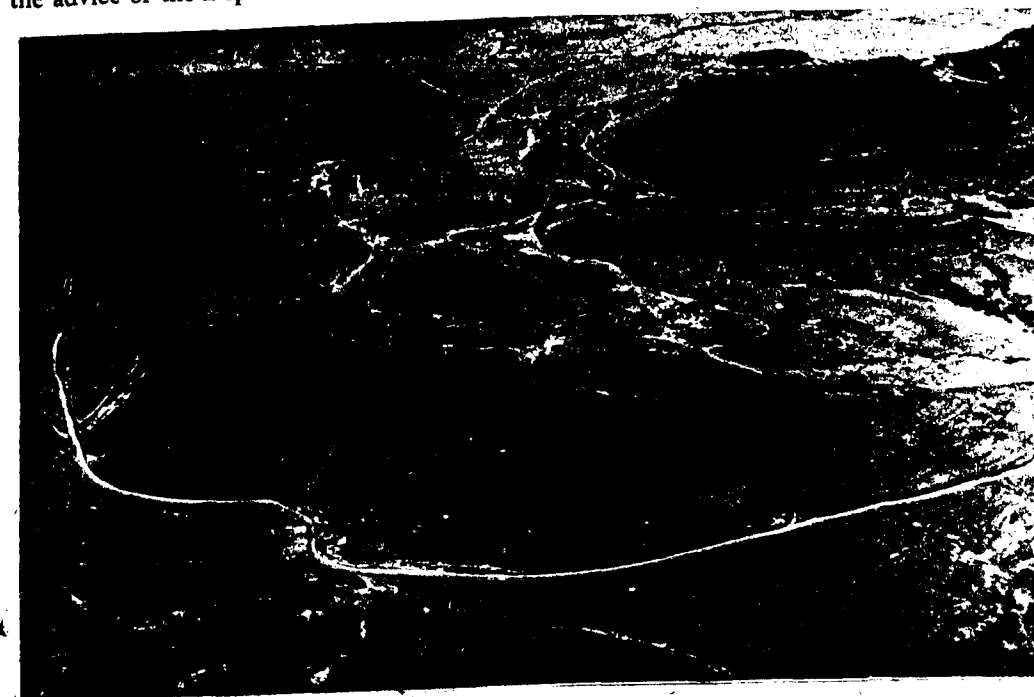
To improve the strain of sheep and goats, and the quality of wool and mohair—the chief exports of Basutoland—the Department of Agriculture imports selected stock and sells it at a subsidised price to the farmers. With the same aim in mind other farm animals, including fowls, are bred at the Maseru

Research Station and sold to the farmers.

Demonstrators, Basutos who have received diplomas of agriculture at Maseru, or in South Africa, regularly visit the Progressive Farmers to instruct and give advice on a great variety of agricultural problems.

Soil conservation was begun in 1936, and the Department has convinced many farmers of the advantages of using buffer strips of land and contouring. Experts also visit the farms to advise on such aspects of farming as the development of buildings, gardens, orchards, water supplies, improvements to livestock, maintenance of tools, methods of processing and disposing of crops, and the availability of markets.

It is intended, through the Progressive Farmer scheme, to develop from the groups of peasant farmers a class of experienced farmers who will be called Master Farmers. It is hoped that about a quarter of the Progressive Farmers will become Master Farmers in about two years' time.



AN AERIAL view (left) showing some of the "contouring" of the land in an effort to curb soil erosion. Below: Mr. Andrew Macintosh, Head of Maseru Experimental Station and School of Agriculture, carries out soil tests.



WHERE FARMERS WORK WITH FORESTERS

Developing the fast-growing softwood forests of Tanganyika



THIS young pine tree is dwarfed by the surrounding maize crop. When the tree is too big for crops to grow beneath it, the farmers cultivate fresh ground.

An ideal partnership between forester and farmer has come into being in the heart of the Usambara Mountains, in the Tanga Province of Tanganyika. It is a development scheme for fast-growing softwoods at Shume—a scheme which is providing employment for a large section of the local population. They plant, tend and cut down trees, providing timber for building, furniture and packing materials.

Farmers licensed to cultivate the Shume estate obtain big crops from the virgin soil and are assured of good land for future crops. The foresters' planting beds are prepared at comparatively low cost by the farmers, for such cultivation helps to bring the soil to the best condition for the planting of trees. Therefore—at a time when the increasing population is making it more and more difficult to find land for cultivation, in the mountains—this dual-purpose scheme is of benefit to everyone. The planting of 5,000 acres of trees is being planned in a period of fifteen years.

Cedar and Cypress

Development is going ahead in a natural-dry cedar forest. Cedar was the chief species in the region for many years, only gradually being superseded by another softwood, the fast-growing cypress. Not until the mid-1950's was it found that pine was the most profitable tree for conditions at Shume and, furthermore, it could easily be made insect-proof in a country where fungi, white ants and other insects live on the timber. So pine is being extensively planted.

It was a grant of money from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds which enabled large-scale afforestation to start. The time-table is based on the year of planting known as "P year", which corresponds with the natural weather year and the Government's financial year. For example, all trees planted between July 1959 and June 1960 are known as P 60.

Operations in any area start at least two years before the P year when local farmers are licensed to cultivate in that area. The cultivators cut down the scrub forest, burn it and plant their maize, beans and other crops in the ash; the following year the Forest Department builds its roads between cropping periods and the cultivator continues to grow his food crops.

In the P year the Forest Department takes



PRUNING four-year-old trees in the softwoods plantation at Shume. The trees are also thinned so that less than 100 of the 680 pines planted in an acre remain for the final harvest.

measurements, digs holes and plants its trees, each eight feet from the next. The cultivator plants further food crops and continues to work in the area for at least another two years until the trees are too big to allow a useful crop to be grown underneath. He is then given a licence for a new site.

After the cultivators have moved out the Forest Department tends the trees. The lower branches are cut off to prevent the formation of unsightly, weakening knots. At regular intervals the poorest trees are removed. Of the 680 trees planted on each acre, rather less than 100 remain for the final harvest.

The object of this thinning is to leave the better trees with plenty of room so that their

branches are just touching. In this way the area of leaf is kept at its maximum, for the leaves are, in effect, the wood factory, and the more leaf there is, the more wood is manufactured.

A great number of people are employed in cutting down the trees and turning them into timber, which is rendered insect-proof by forcing a preservative fluid into it. Every year the Shume plantation produces 250,000 cubic feet of timber. This gigantic wood factory is making a valuable contribution to Tanganyika's timber exports—playing an important part in providing increased opportunities for employment, and in raising standards of living.



TIMBER is put into a special plant near the sawmill (left), which makes it both insect-proof and rot-proof. Pine, which is now being planted at Shume, can be impregnated more easily than other softwoods—Cypress and Cedar—which grow in the region.

WEEDING a bed of tree seedlings grown in a nursery (below) against a background of five-year-old pines. It is planned to plant 5,000 acres of trees at Shume in a period of fifteen years—trees that will help to boost Tanganyika's timber exports.



PEOPLE

AND EVENTS



◀ **TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN**, the Prime Minister of Malaya (centre), inspects aluminium ingots during his visit to the principal smelter of the Aluminum Company of Canada (ALCAN) at Arvida, Quebec. He is accompanied by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Paul Martineau (left), and Mr. D. H. Ferguson, Works Manager at Arvida. ALCAN's parent company, Aluminum Ltd., operates bauxite mining in Malaya.



GHANA'S Minister of Finance and Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, thanking Lord Hailsham, U.K. Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science, for the gift of a Cabinet Table. It is an exact replica of the table used by the U.K. Cabinet. It was presented to the Government of Ghana by Lord Hailsham on behalf of the U.K. Government at a celebration to mark the foundation of the Republic of Ghana. On Mr. Gbedemah's left is Mr. E. K. Dadson, M.P., the Ghana Government's Chief Whip. British designers and craftsmen designed and produced furnishings and fittings for a completely new National Assembly in Accra. Thanks to the co-operation of Government authorities, African artists, craftsmen and workers, including experts of the furnishing and decorating firm of Catesbys Ltd., London, the entire job was completed in less than the time limit of 10 weeks.



◀ **MR. HUMPHREY SLADE** is the first Elected Member of the Kenya Legislative Council to be appointed Speaker. He has succeeded Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentick, who resigned in March 1960. Born in London in 1905, Mr. Slade was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He joined a Nairobi law firm as a solicitor in 1930; enlisted in the Kenya Regiment on the outbreak of war; was elected to represent Aberdare in the Kenya Legislative Council in 1952 and 1956, and became a Specially Elected Member in 1957. He is married and has four children.



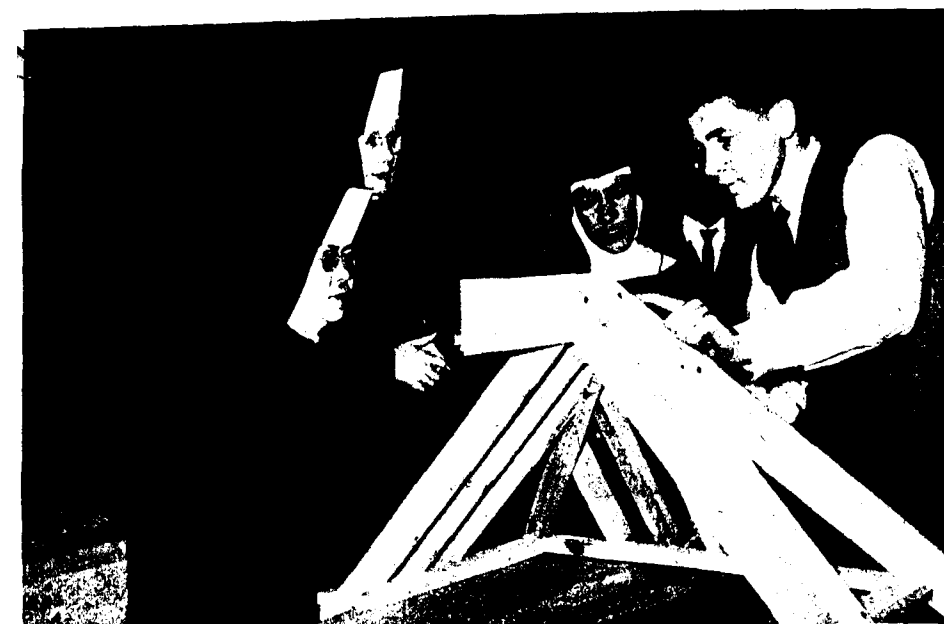
A MEMBER of the Malayan Senate who visited Australia as a guest of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association suggested putting into practice a system of regular exchange visits between Australian and Malayan Parliamentarians. He was Dato Clough Thuraisingham who, with his wife (above), placed a wreath at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. Walking with them are (left) the Director of the War Memorial, Major J. J. McGrath; and (right) Mr. D. Blake, an officer of the House of Representatives, Canberra.



THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA, Mr. Nehru, inspects a centre lathe in the machine shop of the new heavy electrical plant which he opened in Bhopal, India. The plant was built in collaboration with the British firm of Associated Electrical Industries (A.E.I.). With its ten square miles it is one of the largest in Asia, and includes its own power station.



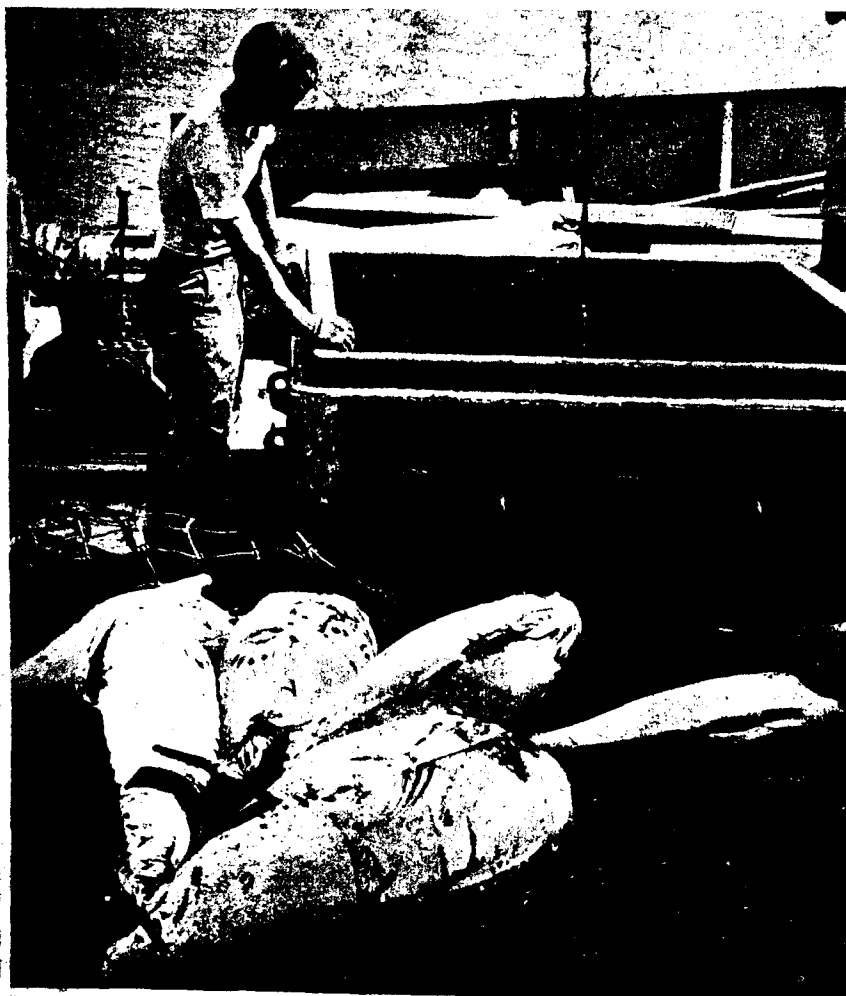
THE PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER in the U.K. (centre), Lieut-General Mohammed Yousuf Kahn, presented Pakistani decorations to those who have served Pakistan in various capacities. They are (l. to r.) Dr. Abdus Salam, Professor of Applied Mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University; Commodore George Bailey, retired Deputy Chief of Naval Staff Personnel in Pakistan; Dr. Edward Rowland Gee, Director, Geological Survey of Pakistan, 1956 to 1959; and Mr. Zia Mohyeddin, Pakistan actor and producer. Mr. T. H. Scott Oldfield, former Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lahore, was unable to attend to receive his award, due to illness.



THREE SISTERS from The West Indies, now studying at the Institute of Education, Durham University, are among the 350 Commonwealth Bursars who arrived in Britain to train in nearly fifty teacher training establishments. Watching a joinery apprentice in action at a Technical College in County Durham (above) are (l. to r.) Sister M. Goretti, Headmistress of St. Ann's College in County Durham; Sister M. Bartholomew, Principal of St. Joseph's Teachers' College, Primary School, Jamaica; and Sister E. Riviere, head teacher at Vieux Fort Infant School, St. Lucia. The bursary scheme arose out of last year's Commonwealth Education Conference, when the U.K. Government promised to make available for the next five years an annual average of 400 teacher training places to students from developing countries of the Commonwealth.



THE PRIME MINISTER OF CEYLON, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, with the then U.K. Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, at her official residence in Colombo. He was on a six-day visit to Ceylon. Mr. Alport has been appointed High Commissioner for the U.K. in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and H.M. the Queen approved the conferment on him of a Life Peerage.



TUNA fish at Kissy dockyard, near Freetown. Large shoals of the fish are found in the Atlantic, and tinned tuna may one day be a major export.



SORTING fish into 30 lb. lots which sell at about 15s. each. Trawlers using "inshore fishing" ports in Sierra Leone have landed 2,375 tons of fish in one year.

Fishing in Sierre Leone

Research and Modern Equipment Bring Bigger Catches

It is not only in the political field—her achievement of independence—that Sierra Leone has made progress. Advances are also being made in the development of industries. The diamond industry continues to increase its exports; an oxygen factory has been established; cigarettes are locally produced, and now the fishing industry is being rapidly developed.

Charter boats and large trawlers from "inshore fishing" ports in Sierra Leone landed 273,301 cases of fish weighing 2,375 tons, worth £146,796 in the last year. The harvest included skate, shark, ladyfish, whiting, gwangwa, sheephead, crocus, snapper, catfish and sole. The offshore fishing is mainly for tuna. The total annual landing of fish in Sierra Leone today is about 23,750 tons compared with an estimated 5,000 tons fourteen years ago.

Great shoals of tuna—five or six feet long and very good to eat—have been found in the Atlantic Ocean, outside territorial waters but within easy reach of Freetown; consequently, within a period of four months, thirty tuna ships arrived in Freetown from foreign ports.

In the opinion of Dr. J. C. D. Watts, the officer in charge of the Government Fisheries Development and Research Unit at Kissy,

tuna fishing will become the chief concern of the country's fishing industry. If a cannery can be set up in Freetown, which has one of the best natural harbours in West Africa, tins of Sierra Leone tuna may one day bring a valuable income from the markets of the world.

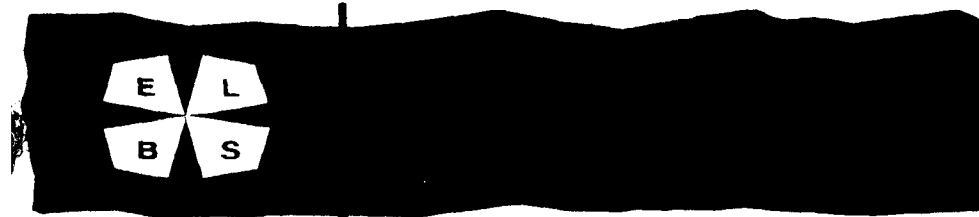
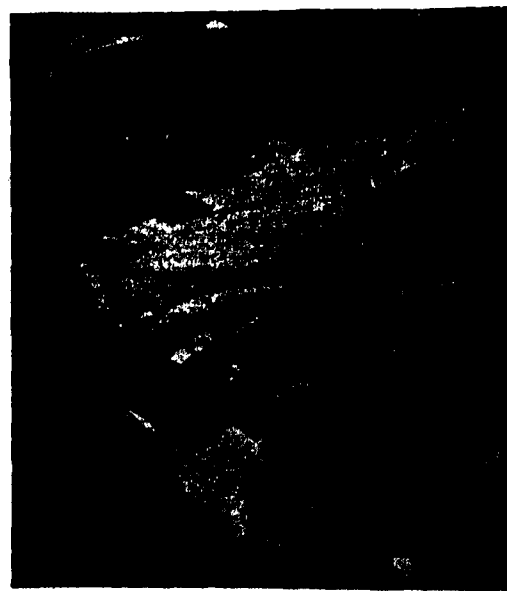
Sierra Leone is the first country on the west coast of Africa to pass legislation to conserve its fisheries. One of the steps taken is to prevent big trawlers from fishing within a mile of the coast, or in any of the estuaries.

The number of active fishermen in the country has greatly increased. Every evening at Freetown's Lumley Beach, one of the finest on the west coast of Africa, the trawlers—there are ten of them—may be seen coming in with their catches; and a similar scene can be found four miles away at Murray Town.

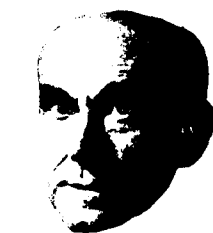
Twenty-eight-foot fishing boats built in Ghana are being made available to fishermen by the Fisheries Development and Research Unit in the effort to develop inshore fisheries. Successful applicants for these charter boats—which can be bought for £1,700 each—are able to get loans under an attractive repayment scheme. The Research Unit is also encouraging the use of "set nets", a particular advantage to the canoe fishermen, helping them to increase the rate and size of their catches.



RESEARCH work (above) in the chemistry laboratory of the Government Fisheries Development and Research Unit at Kissy. Below: the Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. Albert Margai (second left), inspects a 28 ft. fishing boat in Freetown.



University Text-books for Overseas Students

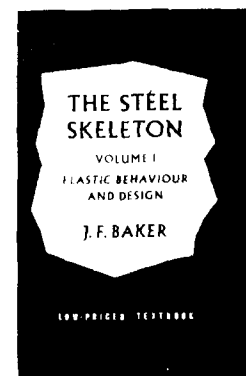


Mr. A. L. P. Norrington

THE covers, reproduced on the right, are of a first series of University text-books, intended initially for India and Pakistan, in the fields of science, engineering, technology and economics. They have been produced at specially low prices for students. The titles were finally selected, after consultation with appropriate authorities, in the countries concerned, by the United Kingdom Government's Advisory Committee on the selection of Low-Priced Books for Overseas.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. A. L. P. Norrington, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, recently visited India and Pakistan to investigate at first hand the text-book needs of students.

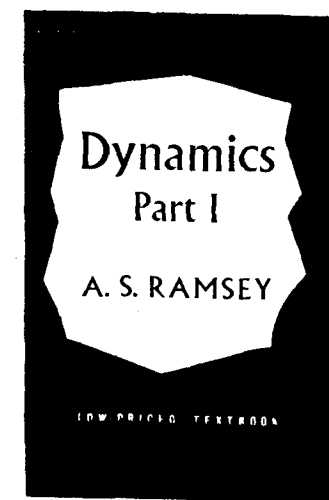
The commercial prices of these titles in the United Kingdom range mostly from



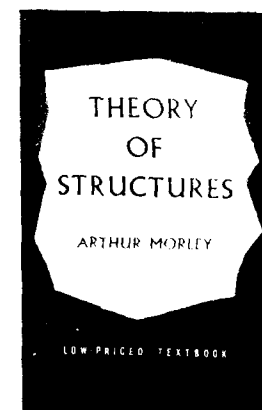
Each low-priced text-book in the English Language Book Society (E.L.B.S.) series is labelled as above. This book (green label) is for sale at a U.K. price of 15s.

25 shillings to 70 shillings, but with British Government help the publishers have been able to reduce them by an average of roughly two-thirds to a range of three prices, depending on the length and original cost of the book.

These three United Kingdom prices have been indicated by different colours: blue—9 shillings, orange—12 shillings, green—15 shillings.



This book—blue label—is for sale at a U.K. price of 9s.



This book—orange label—is for sale at a U.K. price of 12s.

TRADE WINDS

Commonwealth Industrial Notes

London Transport has spent £241,000 on a central research laboratory which covers 26,000 square feet and houses new equipment worth £59,000. Apparatus is available for studying lubrication, fuels, electrical insulation, noise, corrosion, exhaust fumes, and such refinements as the scratch-resisting and drying power of paint. There are facilities for radiographic examination of metals and a refrigeration room for testing the cold weather behaviour of brakes and other equipment.

One of the objects of the newly formed Federation of Hong Kong Industries, made up initially of 180 leading firms, is to enable industry in the colony to speak with a united and authoritative voice both at home and abroad. Other objects include the improvement of standards in Hong Kong products, and the expansion of trade. The Federation is to publish a monthly journal, *Forum*, containing digests of the best industrial articles.

More than 700 British jet and turbo-prop airliners are now in service—or on order—in the world, of which 421, worth about £225 million, have been ordered by overseas operators. More than a thousand of the world total of 1,673 jet and turbo-prop airliners now in service, or on order, have or will have British engines.

The existing power capacity of 253,000 kW in India's Gujarat State will be increased to over 500,000 kW within two years when the Dhruvaran, Cambay, thermal power station reaches peak production. It is also expected that 75,000 kW of power will become available to Gujarat from the atomic power plant at Tarapur, before the Third Plan ends.

A river survey organisation is to be set up for Chalna Anchorage, in East Pakistan. It will undertake hydraulic investigation of the River Pussur to determine the permanent site for the port, and carry out normal surveys in the channel. The Anchorage, which was designed to handle 500,000 tons of cargo, was established in 1950 and has been dealing with jute exports.

Wool production in Australia for 1959-60 totalled 1,688.7 million pounds, a new Australian and world record, representing 30.2 per cent of the world total production of 5,598 million pounds.

A trade mission from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland visited New Zealand to investigate ways of improving trade between the two countries. The present trade involves the export of New Zealand butter and tallow, and the import of Rhodesian tobacco and groundnuts.

Equipment worth about 3,500,000 Malayan dollars will be provided by Canada under the Colombo Plan for road construction, civil aviation, technical training schools, the University of Malaya, and fisheries and forestry research centres.

Ceylon's Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries has a scheme to provide credit facilities to cottage industries. A separate Division has also been set up to benefit these industries. The Department will arrange to supply equipment on a hire-purchase basis.

"Bulletin for Industry", issued by the Treasury in London, contains an article on "Selling to West Africa". It says that Commonwealth countries in West Africa are likely to offer a market with a faster rate of growth in investment goods than in the consumer field. The area's total imports averaged £294,000,000 a year between 1957 and 1959, of which 57 per cent went to Nigeria, 33 per cent to Ghana, 8½ per cent to Sierra Leone, and 1½ per cent to Gambia.

A British aerial survey company, Fairey Air Surveys Ltd., has been awarded a contract by the Government of Nigeria for an aerial photographic

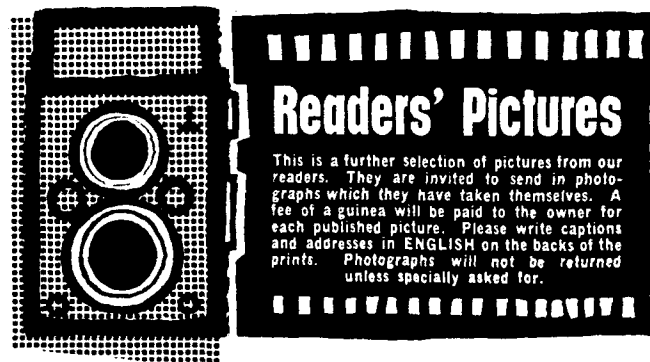
survey from which maps will be made for use in the general development of Nigeria. Aircraft with a team of photographers and navigators will spend about six months in Nigeria surveying about 25,000 square miles in the three regions.

Grants and loans approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act during 1960 amounted to £40,612,353, including £2,817,989 for research. This compares with £27,850,204 approved in 1959, and with £16,201,062 in 1958. Money made available during the year for schemes to benefit Britain's overseas territories included £10,353,057 for education, £7,721,088 for road developments, £4,151,917 for agriculture and veterinary services, £2,770,221 for medical and health services, £2,414,973 for industrial development and £1,626,229 for water supplies and sanitation.

Annual production of Australia's tobacco growing industry is 17,500,000 lb., valued at £10,000,000. Five years ago it was 6,000,000 lb., worth £A3,000,000.

The U.K. firm of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., have had orders worth £3,000,000 from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, Australia. One order is for the largest thermal generating unit ever ordered for service in the southern hemisphere. Worth about £2,000,000, it is for the power station at Vales Point, 70 miles north of Sydney. The unit, which will be made in Manchester, is due for commissioning in 1965. The other contract is for 13 transformers which will be made in Rugby, in the Midlands.

India plans to increase steel production, according to details given for the Third Five-Year Plan, which began in 1961. A scheme calls for the production of 6.9 million tons of finished steel by 1966, as compared with an output of a million tons in 1950 and 2.6 million tons in 1960. To the 1960 figure must be added 200,000 tons of alloy, tool and special steels.



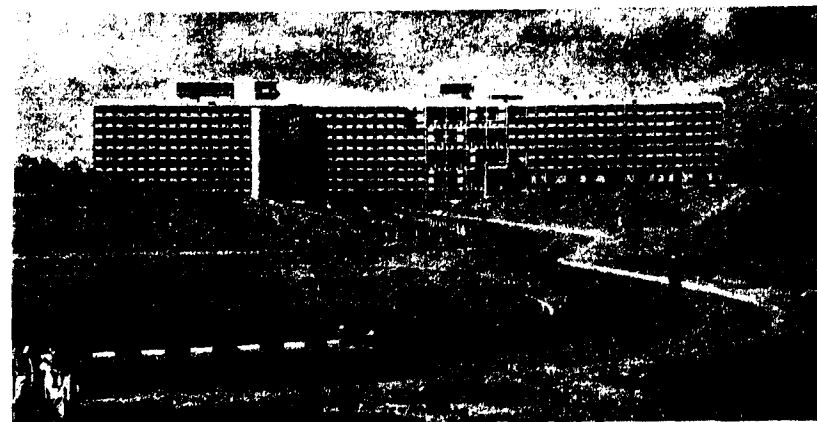
MAN AT WORK. A palm-wine tapper prunes a tree in Western Nigeria.
From J. K. Home, P & T Dept., Oshogbo, Western Region, Federation of Nigeria.



NAMIREMBE CATHEDRAL. The Anglican cathedral in Kampala, Uganda.
From Marjorie MacMullen, P.O. Box 2063, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.



CONCENTRATION. The printed page is—for the time being—the whole world to this Pakistan girl.
From Ismail Siddiqi, B/665 Gur Bazar, Sukkur, West Pakistan.



MODERN INDIA. The new Secretariat Building at Chandigarh, Capital of the Punjab, India.
From Desh Raj Nakra, Superintendent, Office of the Chief Account Officer, Capital Project, Chandigarh, India.



ALL TOGETHER! These fisherfolk at Kuantan, on the east coast of the Federation of Malaya, are pulling in the last few yards of their net.
From Keith H. Sharp, PR, HQLF, Hong Kong. BFPD 1.



CAR FITTINGS. The driving mirror in the car (right) serves a dual purpose, for it is also a radio, made by one of Britain's big radio companies. It measures six inches by three inches, and has its own aerial. Left: A combined wing mirror and parking lamp. The light is switched on from inside the car.



WALL CAN OPENER. Many a housewife has said strong words about can openers that jam, slip or will not work. Now a British firm has marketed an opener which is fixed permanently to the wall, adjusts itself to any shape of can rim, and it can be worked with one hand. When not in use it is folded back vertically against the wall.



LANGUAGE SWITCHBOARD. A new system of communication between a teacher and his pupils is being used in Britain for the first time on language courses for people going to work overseas. The pupils sit in individual sound-proofed booths which are each equipped with a tape recorder plus a two-way handset, a pair of earphones and an "intercom" speaker/receiver. The teacher, sitting at his desk, has a tape recorder, earphones, and a master speaker/receiver. By pressing the appropriate switch he can talk with one pupil while the rest continue their work undisturbed. If the teacher wants to address the class as a whole he can connect his master set to all the booth sets. Pupils who have used this aid to teaching say it has increased their concentration and confidence. It overcomes shyness at pronouncing new words in front of other people; and pupils can hear how they are getting on by playing back their own voices on tape.



STRONGER SEALS. These tough mail containers, with a life of at least two years, have been used by many firms in Britain in preference to conventional envelopes and packaging. Now the containers are made of changed metal caps which make stronger and more effective seals. The padlocks, tape or sealing wax. The seal is snapped into position by the dispatcher and broken by the receiver with the aid of a metal opener.



NEW

