
number eighty five
Commonwealth
TODAY

Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

NUMBER EIGHTY-FIVE

CONTENTS

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Speaking of the Commonwealth . . .

"MAY 24th is the day we dedicate to our Commonwealth", wrote the Earl De La Warr in a message for the Commonwealth Day Movement in 1961. "Ours is the first Empire in the history of the world", he said, "to blossom into a Commonwealth of Nations. Because we have changed and progressed as a family of nations, we remain one of the greatest forces in the world, perhaps still the greatest of all in terms of ideas and moral leadership.

"The Commonwealth is the form of relationship that we, as separate and sovereign countries, enjoy. It can be defined as a family relationship and the link was once as between parents and children. Now, irrespective of race, colour or creed, it is as between brothers and sisters with hands stretched across the oceans, not just towards one centre, but criss-crossing throughout the world. It is a wonderful and tremendous conception, but challenged now by one danger, that we take our Commonwealth for granted.

"In these dynamic days nothing, however precious, can be taken for granted, and on this Commonwealth Day let us be determined that during the coming year we will not forget what the Commonwealth means to each of us. Let us remember what, by our example, we can contribute to the welfare of the whole human race."

At a luncheon at London's Guildhall, after the Commonwealth Day Service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Lord De La Warr said:

"If our Commonwealth is to survive, as survive it must and will, it must be dynamic in its attack on world problems and racial problems, dynamic in its co-operative assault on under-development and hunger, and dynamic in its belief in itself."

Opened over eighteen months ago in Liverpool by H.R.H. Princess Margaret, the touring Commonwealth Exhibition was held in eleven major centres of Britain and seen by about three-quarters of a million people before it went to Brighton and Hove, Britain's south coast holiday centres. The Commonwealth Exhibition and Weeks in Brighton were opened by Mr. G. de Soyza, High Commissioner for Ceylon in the United Kingdom, and the attractions of the Weeks included concerts, film shows, stamp and book exhibitions, all with a Commonwealth theme. Brighton's Mayor, Mr. G. B. Baldwin, said that Brighton was proud to have a large number of Commonwealth people among its student population, and he remarked on the founding of "Friendship House", a new hostel for overseas students, on the sea front.

NEW ZEALAND Stamp Corner

GLIMPSES of New Zealand's beautiful scenery and studies in colour of some of the country's wild flowers are provided by the series of eighteen pictorial stamps which has replaced the portrait series issued after the accession of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952.

The seven low values of the new series depict flowers, which have the names given to them by the original inhabitants of New Zealand, the Maoris. On the sixpenny stamp is the pikiarero, a climbing vine of the clematis family—one of the heralds of spring in the lowland forests of New Zealand. The flowers, ranging in colour from white to a creamy yellow, are more than two inches across and are often sweetly scented. Rata, manuka and kowhai are among the other flowers depicted.

Some of the products for which New Zealand is famous are represented on the middle values of the series. The 1s. stamp shows a log about to be hauled into a saw-mill, and the half-crown stamp features one of the huge mechanical churns used for butter-making. Light aircraft play an important part in New Zealand's agriculture, being used for spraying weeds, sowing seed, fire-fighting and, as the 1s. 9d. stamp shows, for aerial top-dressing.

Relics of Maori days make unusual designs for two of the stamps. The 2s. value has a picture of the Taniwha, a mythical man-eating reptile copied from an ancient drawing on the wall of a limestone cave in South Island. Egyptian-like carving is one of the oldest greenstone ornaments worn as neck pendants by Maori chiefs.

The four high values of this series show views of some New Zealand beauty spots, the Tasman Glacier, the Sutherland Falls, the giant Pohutu Geyser, near Rotorua, and, on the 3s. stamp, the Tongariro National Park. This, the first of New Zealand's national parks, includes an active volcano, Ngauruhoe, seen in the centre of the stamp, with the Chateau hotel for tourists at the right.

Printed by two London firms, this pictorial series makes an excellent advertisement for the attractions of New Zealand and will be popular with collectors everywhere.

C. W. HILL.

HOMAGE TO TAGORE

Tributes to the Poet of India, Humanist and World Citizen

TRIBUTES to the memory of Rabindranath Tagore are being paid the world over, for the year 1961 marks the centenary of the birth of this poet of India who was also a great world citizen. His birth centenary (May 6th, 1861—August 7th, 1941) was commemorated in many different ways under the auspices of different national organisations.

Throughout India, in East Pakistan, in the cities of Britain, in East Africa, and other parts of the Commonwealth, the Tagore celebrations took the form of lectures and discussions on his life, his philosophy and teachings, readings from his plays, poems and other literary works, recitals of his songs, exhibitions of his drawings and paintings, his letters and manuscripts. These events served to attract the attention of large numbers of people to Tagore's versatile genius. They showed that Tagore, a great son of India, who was political prophet, religious philosopher, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, and much else, was indeed a world figure, one who belonged to all humanity.

In India itself the celebrations were planned by a committee with Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister, as Chairman. Britain's celebrations were headed by Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, as Patron; and Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, as President. Mr. Macmillan knew Tagore and it was the firm that bears his name which published the poet's works.

"I wonder how young men and women of today think of him?" said Mr. Nehru in a message from New Delhi. "What picture do they have of this great son of India who has moulded the thinking and action of the generations that preceded them?

Where the mind is without fear and
the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken
up into fragments by narrow
domestic walls;
Where words come out from the
depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its
arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has
not lost its way into the dreary
desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by
thee into ever-widening thought
and action—
Into that heaven of freedom, my
Father, let my country awake.

—Gitanjali, XXXV

A LILY POND at Shantiniketan, where Tagore created the international cultural centre.

HOMAGE TO TAGORE

Continued from page 3

I belong to a passing generation who had the high privilege of living through that period when the many-sided light of Tagore illuminated our minds and our lives. What was he—dreamer and poet, singer and artist and musician, playwright and actor, novelist and essayist, educationist and humanist, nationalist and internationalist, philosopher and man of action? Even this brief record of the many-sidedness of his life gives a poor picture of what he was. We have the magic of his words and songs with us and one of these songs has become our beautiful national anthem—*Jana Gana Mana*.

"Succeeding generations will derive inspiration from what he wrote and from the story of his life. They will think of him as one in line with the ancient sages of this land who have come to us from time to time to rejuvenate us and pull us out of our narrow ruts of thought and action. But will they remember his message and act up to his teachings?

"For he was above all a teacher and liberator, ever trying to free our minds and our social structure from the shackles that bound them. Intensely Indian, drawing sustenance from the soil and thought and the long past of India, he was truly a world-citizen and his nationalism fitted in with the widest internationalism."

In London a Homage to Tagore Meeting and Concert was held at the Royal Albert Hall. Lord Hailsham, the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science, gave a Tagore address. Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson gave readings from Tagore's works. The concert, by the London Symphony Orchestra, included a Chamber Symphony based on an Indian theme (the world premiere) by John Mayer, the 31-year-old Indian composer.

"Rabindranath Tagore", said Lord Hailsham, "was among that rare handful of artists versed in many arts. He has been called the Leonardo da Vinci of the Indian Renaissance. . . .

"Tagore's reputation rests firmly on his poetic genius but he also achieved fame as a philosopher. . . . His philosophy of life was never a cold exercise of the intellect, but something warm and essentially human. Perhaps this humanity, this love of the world, as it appears to our eyes and ears, is one of the secrets of his perennial fascination."

Lord Hailsham referred to Tagore's visits to Britain.

"He lived here as a schoolboy and as a law student before he turned to writing. He came again in 1912 and returned the following year to undertake a lecture tour. His last visit was in 1930, during which he delivered the Hibbert Lectures at Oxford, subsequently to be published in book form under the title 'The Religion of Man'. He had many eminent friends in this country, including Sir William Rothenstein and W. B. Yeats. It was Yeats who wrote the introduction to 'Gitanjali' (a Basket of Songs), the first collection of Tagore's writings to be translated by the author into English, and the earliest revelation of his genius to the Western world.

"No tribute to Tagore", said Lord Hailsham, "could be complete without some mention of what he was striving to achieve at Shantiniketan—the Abode of Peace. Here he came to rest in his middle years. Here, among the groves of great trees he loved so well, scholars from all over the world came to meet him. And here gradually grew up, as it were naturally, the international cultural centre now called Vishwa-Bharati. He was greatly helped here by two Englishmen, the Rev. Charles Andrews and William Pearson. We should remember them, too, and the regard that Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, with whom they also worked, had for them.

"Others will tell more eloquently than I can of the ideals of Shantiniketan. But I know that at Shantiniketan, where Tagore himself composed much of his best work, there was established in Bengal something which will never die."

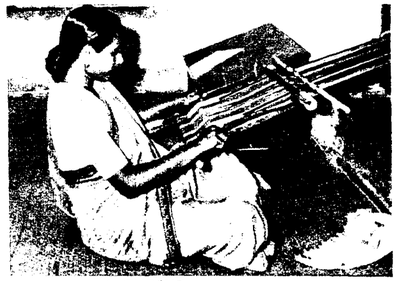
"CRANE IN FLIGHT", one of Tagore's paintings. Rhythm was an excellence of his paintings, but not the only one—the lines are refracted by poetic fantasy. Tagore's paintings were on view at the Commonwealth Institute, London.

"SELF-PORTRAIT". His early drawings began as elaborations of the erasures and corrections in his manuscripts, guided by a sense of rhythm.

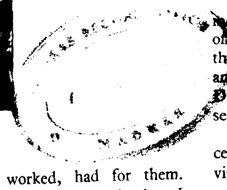
SHANTINIKETAN—THE ABODE OF PEACE

THE peace of early morning. *Below*: A cottage for music and dance. The walls have bas-reliefs done by the artists of Shantiniketan.

OPEN-AIR classes, typical of the school founded in 1901. Twenty years later an international university, Vishwa-Bharati, was started there by Tagore.



A STUDENT weaving in the peace of her own room. Both school and university flourish as symbols of Tagore's vision.



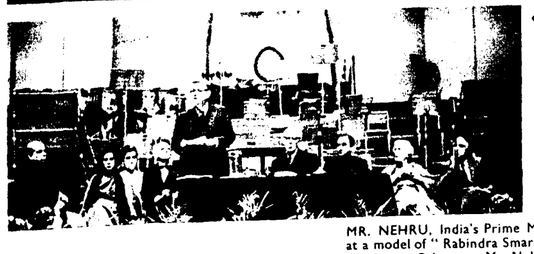
meetings were arranged by the Royal Society of Arts, the Royal Commonwealth Society, the Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society, and the East India Association. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh gave his patronage to a season of films on Tagore.

One of the schemes organised during the celebrations in Britain was an offer of prizes—visits to India—to British boys and girls for essays on Tagore. It is hoped to run a yearly competition open to school children between the ages of 16 and 18. Other plans include a lectureship for six lectures to be given by eminent scholars of Tagore at a different British university each year, and a periodic seminar of Indo-British men of letters.

Professor George E. Gordon Catlin, giving the Sir George Birdwood Memorial Lecture at a meeting of the Commonwealth section of the Royal Society of Arts, gave his large audience an insight into the many-sided genius of Tagore.

"Despite whatever may be said by critics", he observed, "both of style and of literary fashions, 'the Great Sentinel', the poet of India, the humanist and world-citizen, peer in his own fashion of Dante, Erasmus and Goethe, is likely not only to be recalled as one of the founding trinity (the others, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru) from which Nehru's India has sprung, but to remain in his own right immortal."

TAGORE CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON AND IN INDIA



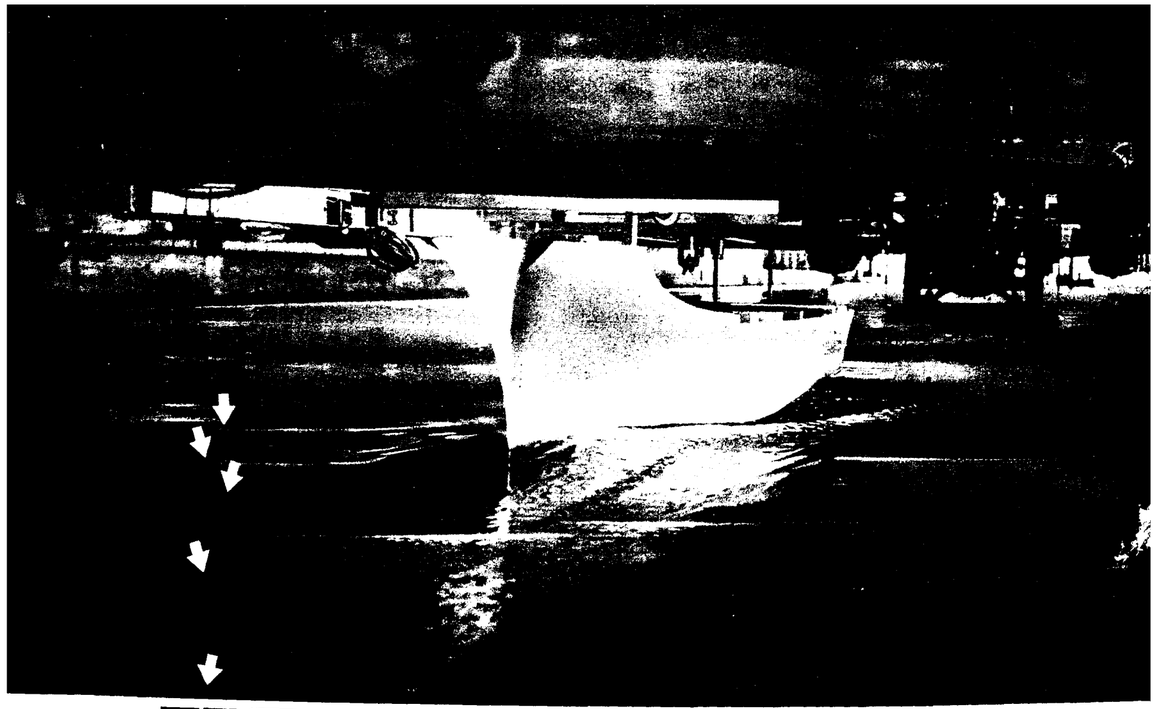
LORD HAILSHAM speaking on Tagore at the Royal Albert Hall, London. Readings from the poet's works were given by Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson, and music and songs were provided by Bengali musicians headed by Mrs. Rajeswari (Vasudev) Dutta.

GUESTS at the Old Vic Theatre, London, where a reading with music was given from Tagore's play, "Sacrifice".

MR. NEHRU, India's Prime Minister, looking at a model of "Rabindra Smarami", a national theatre, in Calcutta. Mr. Nehru also laid the foundation stone there of the Rabindra Bharati University of Dance, Drama, Music and Fine Arts.

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN, Vice-President of India, lighting the "lamp of inauguration" for the Rabindra Bharati theatre in Hyderabad. Looking on is Mr. D. Sanjiva, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

LOOKING at books and letter exhibits at the Royal Commonwealth Society are (left) Mr. F. Richter, and Sri Arabinda Basu.



THE INDOOR OCEAN

How the B.B.C. Televised Research into British Ship Design from "The Indoor Ocean"

It was 9.10 p.m., and the image of a ship, battering its way through stormy seas, flashed into the living rooms of millions of British homes. Television was staking its nightly claim on the nation's leisure hours.

This was the introduction to "The Indoor Ocean", the 35th programme of "Eye On Research", a popular B.B.C. television series which spotlights important medical and scientific research in Britain and the Commonwealth overseas. "We join our 'live' cameras", said the programme's interviewer, Mr. Raymond Baxter, "at the Ship Division of the National Physical Laboratory."

Viewers were taken inside the new Ship Hydrodynamics Laboratory at Feltham, near London Airport. It was built by the Ministry of Works for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, cost £2,250,000, and is used for research into several aspects of ship design—"research", as Baxter said later in the programme, "with which our future as a maritime power is closely connected".

A Model Hull is Tested

Millions of TV watchers saw a 31-foot model of a ship's hull, slung beneath a steel towing carriage running smoothly on rails. It was pulled down a tank a quarter of a mile in length, pitching through machine-made waves. They saw a propeller undergoing tests in the largest water tunnel in the Commonwealth. They watched as scientists from the laboratory demonstrated and explained details of their work.

The Producer of "Eye On Research", Mr. Philip Daly, was with the B.B.C. in Singapore for three years. He started Radio Sarawak before he returned to Britain to work in television. When, in 1959, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh opened the Feltham laboratory, Daly decided that some day he would do a programme there. A year later, he obtained the approval of the Deputy Director of the National Physical Laboratory and went to Feltham to examine the setting for the proposed television programme.

In an airy building looking like a greatly elongated hangar Daly saw the test tank for the first time. It is 1,300 feet long, 48 feet wide, 25 feet deep, and took three months to fill with its 10,000,000 gallons of water.

He saw straddling the tank the 50-foot-square 40-ton towing carriage, which can reach a top speed of 35 miles an hour. He was shown, at the far end of the building, a wavemaking machine designed to make waves varying from 5 feet in length and 6 inches in height to 40 feet in length and 2 feet in height from crest to trough. The waves travel down the length of the tank and break upon an artificial beach.

"Here at my disposal", as Daly summed it up, "was a fabulous tool of science. The problem was how to project it effectively on a small screen to the viewing public."

The problem was speedily solved, for the Cunard line, who are planning to replace those great Atlantic liners the *Queen Elizabeth* and the *Queen Mary* by more modern ships, offered him the use of one of a number of model hulls being tested at Feltham.

Now there was work to be done—thirty minutes of TV time to fill, but weeks of preparation before the show could go on. On the door of Daly's office is a notice—"We are always prompt, no matter how long it takes." On the day of the transmission he had to be not only prompt, but also so well organised and rehearsed that everything would go like clockwork.

A script for the programme was written, and re-written. B.B.C. technicians went to Feltham and pondered over their considerable problems; Daly himself took along an animation artist, Mr. Alfred Wurmser, to discuss with the Superintendent of the Ship Division, Dr. F. H. Todd, how to illustrate, with simple moving diagrams, some of the complicated problems facing the scientists.

The framework of the programme had, by now, been decided. First Raymond Baxter would interview Dr. Todd about the work of the laboratory, showing some of the other models that have been tested there, including the liner *Canberra* and the *Hovercraft*. Then the scene would shift to the towing carriage. Baxter, wearing a radio microphone, with the transmitter in his pocket and the aerial down a trouser leg, would interview another of the Feltham experts, Mr. J. Goodrich, while the carriage moved down the tank.

Another shift of scene—to the water tunnel in another building, where scientist Mr. A. Silverleaf would explain how bubbles of water vapour and air, produced by propeller blades in certain circumstances, can cause severe damage to the blades. Finally, back to the carriage for another run in more complex wave conditions.

To do all this adequately, Daly needed a B.B.C. Outside Broadcast Unit, with its four cameras; a Roving Eye Unit, with two cameras; and a one-man Radio Camera.

A Roving Eye Unit consists of cameras, with their equipment, and a complete control room self-contained in a B.B.C. van. Daly had the unit stripped from its van and re-erected on the rear of the towing platform.

Technical Snags

Normally the Roving Eye depends upon a radio signal to transmit the pictures from its cameras to a central pick-up point. But at Feltham the B.B.C. engineers found, for the first time in their experience, that they could not get the vision signal away from the towing carriage. The signal bounced off the steel girders of the carriage and became distorted.

"The only solution", Daly said, "was to pre-select one picture from the cameras on board the carriage, and send it back through a cable. This meant unwinding a cable from the carriage as it travelled at eight feet a second and trailing it down the side of the tank for almost a quarter of a mile."

At the other location, the building with the giant water tunnel, another technical snag cropped up. The idea was for a TV camera to peer through a glass window into the working section of the tunnel and watch the performance of a three-bladed propeller.

A propeller of this size under test normally rotates at about 900 revolutions a minute and triggers off a "stroboscope"—a flash of light on the blades as each reaches the top of its arc. This has the effect of making the propeller seem stationary, so that the scientists can study it at leisure.

The B.B.C. experts discovered, however, that 900 flashes a minute caused a disturbing

Continued overleaf

"If the final rehearsal is perfect", said Philip Daly, "I am worried. Perfection should await the live transmission."

DALY watches scanner screens during a programme and chooses the best and most appropriate picture for transmission to viewers.

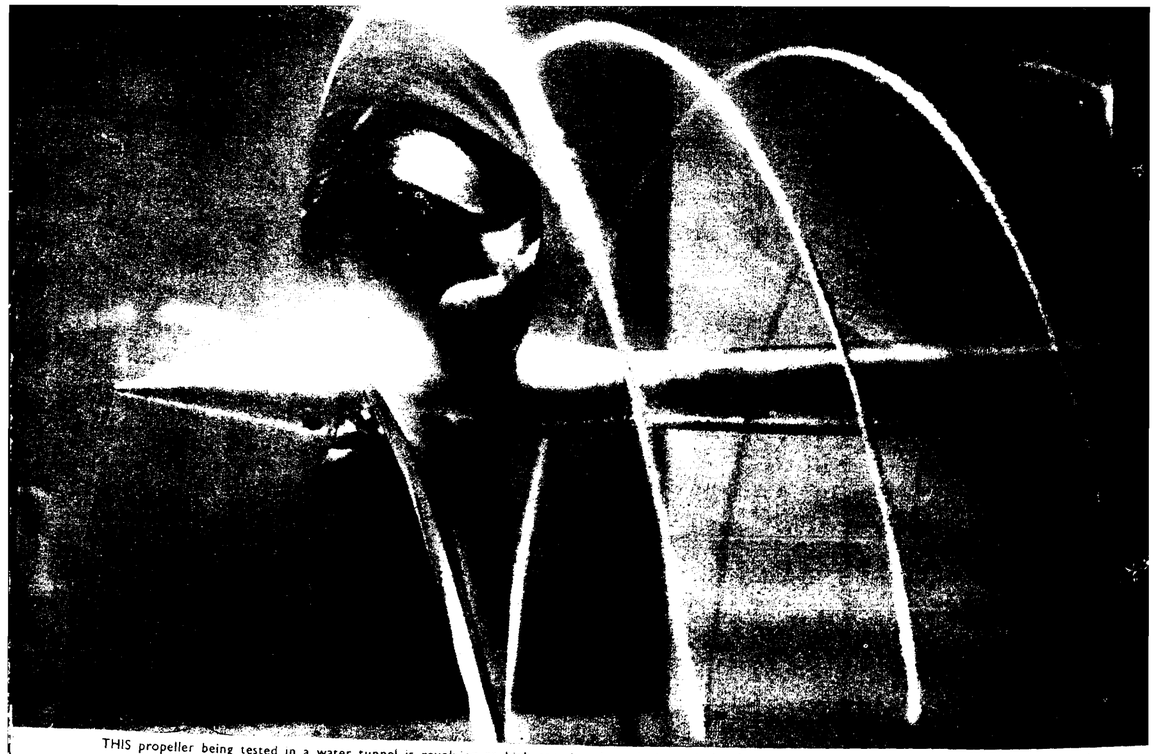
"Inevitably there are moments of tension..."

DIRECTOR John Vernon gives instructions to a cameraman. He directed the Roving Eye Unit which was stripped from its normal B.B.C. van and built aboard the 40-ton towing carriage at Feltham.

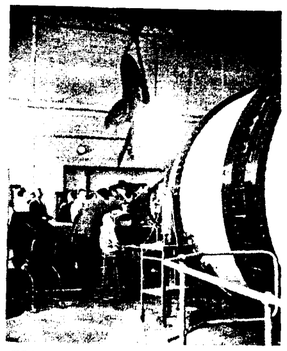
IN CONFERENCE (l. to r.): Dr. F. H. Todd; Philip Daly; animator Alfred Wurmser; Mr. J. Goodrich.

ANXIOUS moments for B.B.C. lighting supervisor, Mr. James Richard Thomas.

"It's quite job filling thirty minu of TV time.

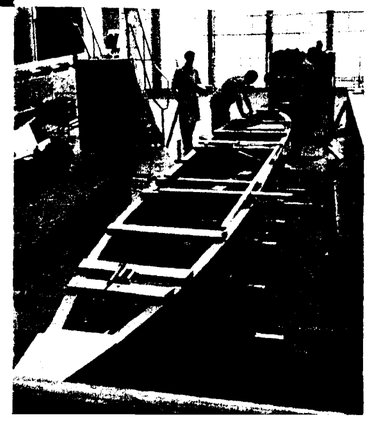


THIS propeller being tested in a water tunnel is revolving at high speed and producing spirals of water vapour and air, an effect known as cavitation.



TECHNICIANS confer beside the water tunnel at Feltham. In places the tunnel is 14 feet in diameter.

B.B.C. television interviewer, Raymond Baxter (left, above), rehearses his interview with Dr. F. Todd, Superintendent, Ship Division, on the towing carriage.



THIS 31-foot wooden hull model was one of the "stars" of "The Indoor Ocean". Carpenters are completing the model, which was towed down the tank slung beneath the carriage.

Continued from page 7

flicker on television screens. It was calculated that 3,000 revolutions a minute were needed to avoid the flicker; but the trouble was that the propeller could not be driven so fast.

Finally, the stroboscope was disconnected from the propeller and driven by a separate motor, at 3,000 revolutions a minute. The propeller was run at 1,000 revolutions, and, because it was three bladed, still coincided with the stroboscope. The flicker was avoided.

Deciding a Liner's Length

As transmission day approached, the problems—and there were countless lesser ones—were ironed out. Twenty times the giant towing platform, loaded with its normal scientific recording gear, with the television cameras and cables, and anything from twenty to forty experts, made "dummy runs" down the tank. A warning hooter blared, the platform set off, 1,200 feet of vision cable unwound down the side of the tank, the model hull beneath the platform bucketed through the waves. Then the carriage came to the end of its run and, in the dim recesses of the building, the wavemaking machine stopped, with a loud metallic clang.

The experiment shown in this part of the programme was helping to determine the hull shape of the new Atlantic liner. Yet another aspect of ship design—the ideal length for an Atlantic liner—was also explained to viewers.

It was highly topical for this reason: some shipping experts have argued that the new Cunarder should be not 1,000 feet in length—a generally accepted figure for large Atlantic liners—but 800 feet, which would enable it to enter ports smaller than Southampton and New York, and become a cruise liner in the "off" season for Atlantic traffic. It has been known for some time, however, that the pitching of a vessel increases as the size of the waves it meets approximates to its own length, and reaches maximum violence in waves one and a quarter times the length of the ship.

Watching the screens in his Mobile Control Van during the "live" transmission, Philip Daly heard this exchange between Dr. Todd and Raymond Baxter:

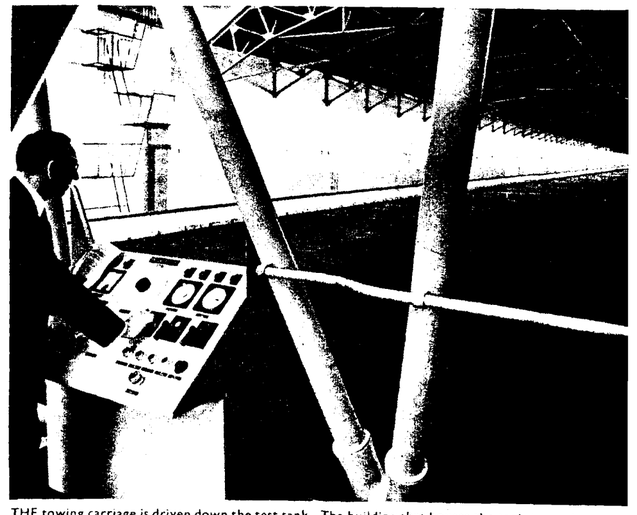
Todd: "Here is an analysis of the various lengths of waves in the North Atlantic. A ship 1,000 feet long, doing 28½ knots, would only meet sea-states with 1,000-foot components on some five days in the year. But a ship 800 feet long would meet 800-foot components on 75 days of the year."

Baxter: "So the moral seems to be that you do better, if you want smooth sailing, to make your liner 1,000 feet long, rather than 800 feet."

There it was! The programme that had started as a thought months ago had now reached a conclusion of interest to everyone who has to go to sea. That is what all "Eye On Research" programmes try to do—to simplify complex scientific research, and bring home to the general public its practical application and possible benefits.

The next day Daly gave a passing thought to the previous night's show; to the technicians who would still be clearing up the TV equipment—worth more than £70,000—down at Feltham. Then he turned away from ship research to begin production, in a studio at the Television Centre, of another programme in the series—on chromosome abnormalities.

The Commonwealth's longest hull-testing tank



THE towing carriage is driven down the test tank. The building that houses the tank is nearly a quarter of a mile in length and has windows only in its north wall. South-facing windows would have exposed the water to direct sunlight, and troublesome algæ would have formed

EYE ON RESEARCH

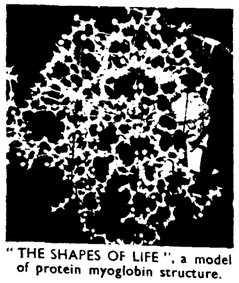
Other Programmes

in the "Eye On Research" series have featured a great variety of research, including the work of biologist and Nobel Prize winner Sir Macfarlane Burnet, F.R.S., the Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research in Melbourne, Australia; and Dr. Wilder Penfield, F.R.S., Director of the Montreal Neurological Institute, Canada. These programmes were recorded with the co-operation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Whenever possible, Producer Philip Daly uses "live" transmissions, and there are few major research institutions in the United Kingdom which have not been visited by "Eye On Research" *cameras.*

FEATURING research into fish which generate their own electricity.

APPARATUS at a London hospital for diagnosing lung disease.

EXPLAINING the work of the huge radio telescope at Cambridge.



"THE SHAPES OF LIFE", a model of protein myoglobin structure.

MALTA'S NEW INDUSTRIES

By Harold Rose

THE report of Sir Hilary Blood's Commission has been published, and the island of Malta is waiting for its new constitution to be worked out. However, the political situation has not prevented the interim government from encouraging industrial development. After being geared for so many years to the requirements of Britain's Mediterranean fleet, the whole basis of the island economy has to be switched to industry, and the Aids to Industries Board indicated, at the beginning of the year, that progress had been faster than was anticipated. During the first eighteen months of the £32½ million Five-Year Development Plan, three-fifths of the target for redeployment of labour had been achieved. Over a hundred firm applications were received from concerns proposing to set up factories in the island. A number of these were approved, and some of the factories were already in production.

Enterprising Firms

Home Furnishings Ltd., manufacturers of spring interior mattresses, are a new company in the Joinwell Group, an enterprising concern owning a flock factory and a joinery. The joinery has been sub-contracted to do work for British firms in the Middle East. Another factory in the group makes venetian blinds. These are sold in North Africa. The mattresses, embodying features not found previously in such products, are sold in Libya and Sicily. The company has also been given a licence to manufacture the "G-Plan" furniture that is well known in Britain. Examples of this furniture were exhibited in a bungalow on the Group's stand at the Malta Trade Fair last July. Furniture will also be supplied for some of the new resort projects on the island.

Among the advantages that will be taken into account by potential investors are Malta's famous Grand Harbour, the island's strategic position in the Mediterranean, adequate labour forces, and the climate. It was the all-year-round good weather which attracted Sussex nurserymen, A. G. Sparkes Ltd., to Malta. This company is cultivating chrysanthemums and carnations under ideal conditions, and has developed a large export business. It anticipates doubling its staff by the end of this year, when production is expected to be more than 10,000,000 cuttings annually.

One of the factories on the new industrial estate is that of Rigg Welts Ltd. They make household and industrial textiles, and have been sending girls to Manchester for training but now plan to open their own school.

Also on the estate is the huge factory of Rambler Automobile Assembly, Ltd. They are assembling the American Rambler car which is basically the same car as the one sold in the United States home market. The car will contain modifications to suit the climatic conditions in the new sales areas, particularly the African market, and will be sold in Africa north of the Equator, and in nearly all the Middle East countries.

Malta's industrial estate is so successful that a site has been set aside for a second one.

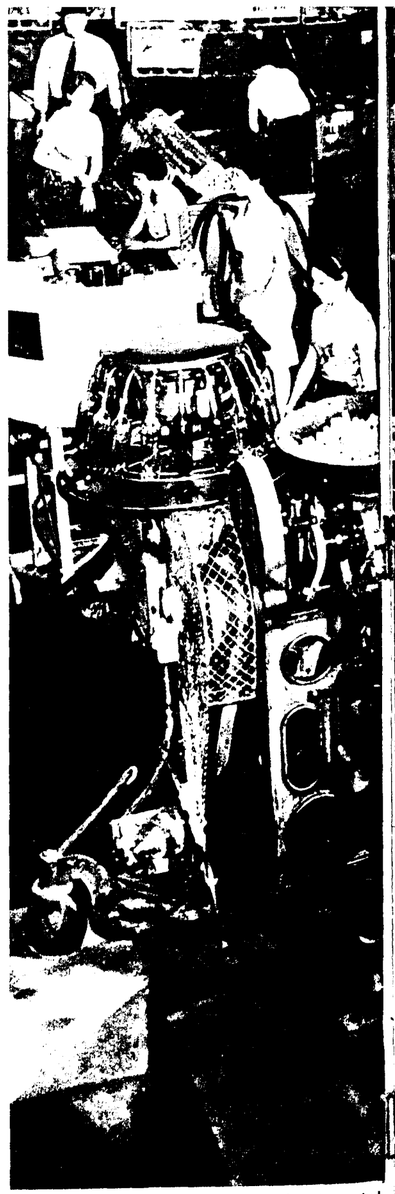
Other new factories are producing paints, plastics, chemicals and hydraulic sealing rings. Two concerns will shortly begin making synthetic thread, and a steel re-rolling mill is to be set up. Industries which were established before the Development Plan came into existence continue to do good business. These include an edible oil refinery, glove, stocking and shoe factories and a cannery.

Dock Development

Most important of the factors responsible for changing the island's economy are the creation of proper cargo discharge facilities and the dockyard conversion. Malta has always been a lighterage port and the first priority has been given to the construction of a new £2,000,000 deep-water quay, which will reduce the handling charges. Large tankers can now berth at the wharf and discharge oil for bunkering ships. Other facilities include berthing for small coastal vessels and lighters and a grain silo, with a capacity of 12,500 tons. Some £50,000 worth of mechanical handling equipment is being installed.

The dockyard conversion is being carried out by an associated company of Bailey's, the firm [illegible] Wales. There are five dry docks and a floating dock, and much reorganisation has begun. It is hoped to make an early start on the conversion of the docks themselves.

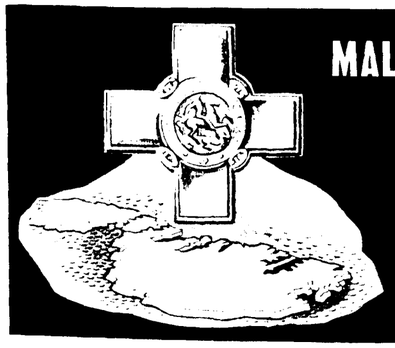
MALTESE workers at a car assembly factory on an industrial estate outside Valetta, the capital. Industrial development is proceeding along the general lines laid down in a five-year plan.



INSIDE a wine-bottling plant. The Plan for the period [illegible] economy by the encouragement of new indust[illegible]

1959–64 aims to expand and diversify the Maltese [illegible] ries directed towards the export trade.

MALTA, THE GEORGE CROSS ISLAND



Seventeen miles long and about eight miles wide, Malta lies in the centre of the Mediterranean tourist area, and has a population of about 327,000. Malta has been in continuous use as a British naval base and fortress since the Napoleonic wars; the islands were formally annexed in 1814.

In the last war the garrison and people of Malta were exposed to frequent and heavy air attacks and to intense blockade; in recognition of their courageous resistance and of the exceptional hardships and privation they endured, Malta was awarded the George Cross in 1942.

An island of great antiquity and religious tradition, Malta is a fragment of the land-bridge joining Africa to Italy. For the tourist it has a ch[illegible] and fascination which does not end with the mystery of ancient cities and temples or the fine cathedrals. The island has ten months of sunshine a year, and the surrounding blue waters are perfect for swimming, boating and fishing. Its mild winter cold has a temperature of 50 degrees and the heat of mid-summer is no higher than 80 degrees. It is a delightful place for the pleasure-traveller; the cost of holidays there is remarkably cheap.

MALTA'S NEW INDUSTRIES

Continued from page 11

The company employs over 5,000 persons and also intends to go in for shipbuilding, limited to tugs and smaller craft. A number of Maltese were recently sent to England for an up-to-date course of instruction in tug-building.

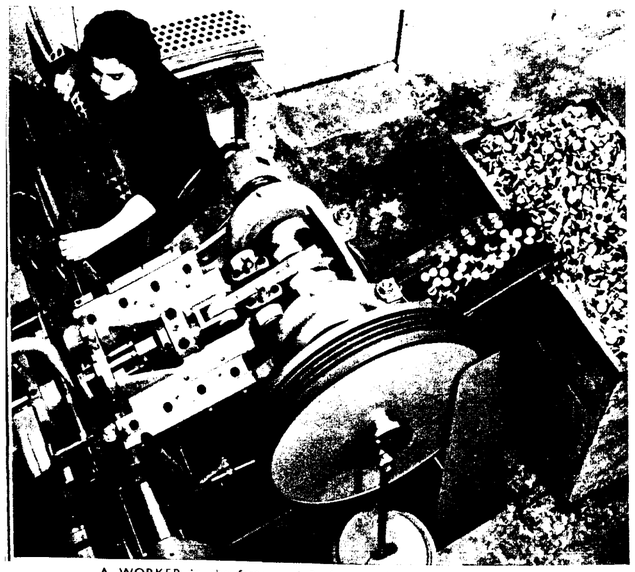
Apart from its advantage to industrialists, the island's climate combines with many natural and historical attractions to draw increasing numbers of tourists. Tourism could become the most important industry in the island. But the amenities need to be further developed before this is possible. Various resort and hotel projects are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1962. A 300-bedroom hotel will be built in the cliffside overlooking Paradise Bay, with full lido facilities and an open-air cinema. This project will increase employment and involve the use of Malta's raw materials. Another company is planning to build a chain of seven hotels of different sizes; there will also be a yacht marina, on which work has begun.

There is indeed much to interest visitors in Malta. No one who goes there should overlook the opportunity of seeing the sister-island of Gozo, which is twenty-five minutes away by ferryboat. Life on Gozo is much more leisurely. It is the ideal place for those who want a restful holiday, away from noise. Perhaps the most beautiful sight on Gozo is the Ta Pinu Sanctuary.

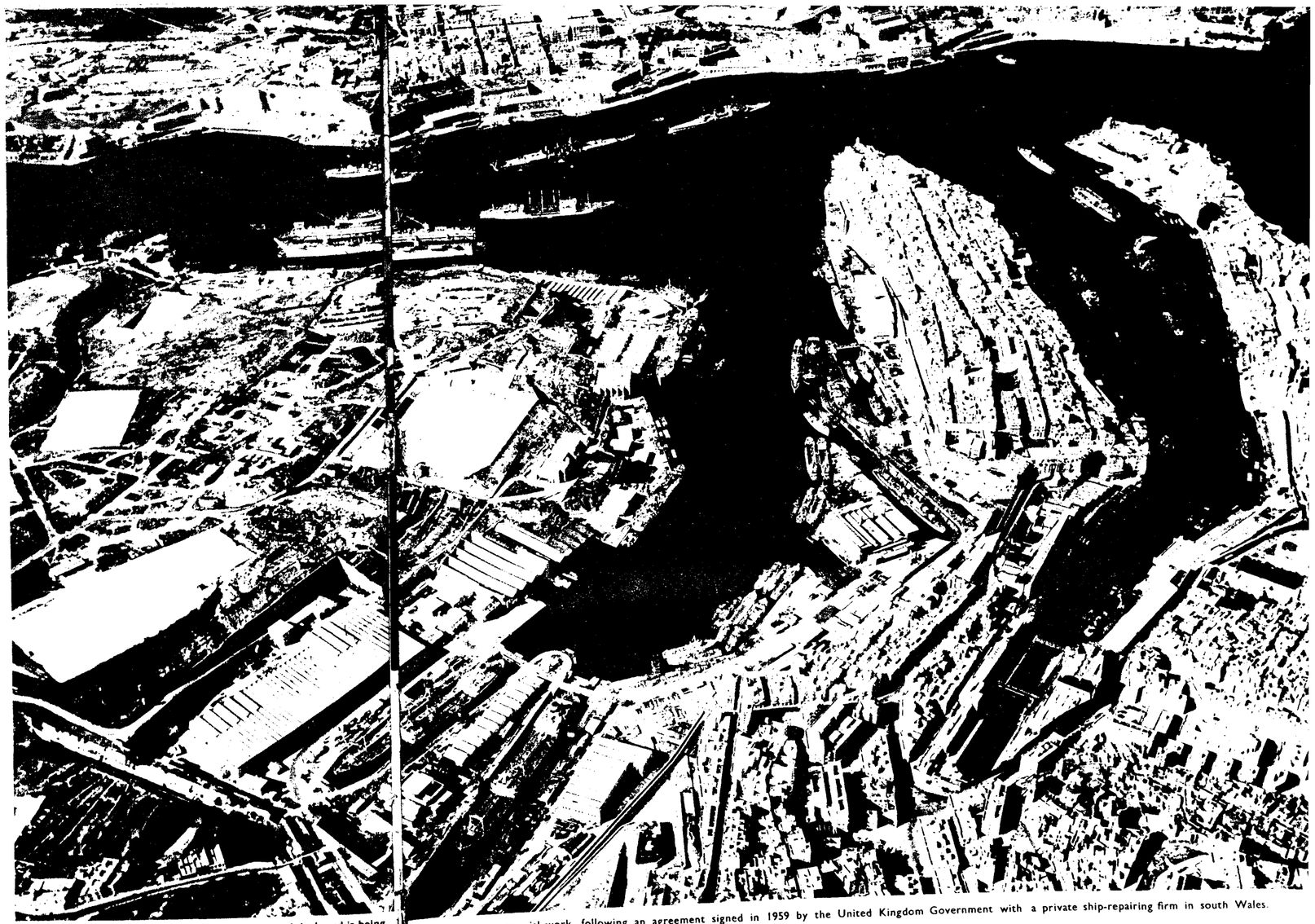
Other projects have been scheduled for the isle of Comino, where a London financier is to build a self-contained resort with a 100-bedroom hotel, villas, several restaurants and another yacht marina. The first phase of this scheme will represent an investment of some £750,000.

A restaurant is also to be opened on the tiny, at present uninhabited, isle of Cominotto. It will cater for bathers in the rock lagoon formed by the narrow channel separating it from Comino. In 1959, Comino was part of the ground that was fished during the world underwater fishing championships held in Malta, and it is expected that it will be used for this purpose again.

Malta's size, and her lack of natural resources, are factors which have caused the island to suffer an adverse balance of trade. Because of this, and the drastic transformation of her economy—necessary now that her importance as a naval base has lessened—Malta has many difficult problems to face. But there is no doubt that they will be overcome in reasonable time. For whatever else may be missing at present, enthusiasm and industry are not lacking, and these qualities of the kindly Maltese people are bound to carry them forward to the success they deserve.



A WORKER in the factory of Perfectseal Crown Cork Co. Ltd. According to Malta's five-year plan £32,500,000 will be spent on promoting industries, and of this sum £29,250,000 is being made available by U.K. Government loans.



AN AERIAL view of the dockyard. This former naval dockyard is being converted for commercial work, following an agreement signed in 1959 by the United Kingdom Government with a private ship-repairing firm in south Wales.

TEXTILE production. Inside the Rigg Welts Ltd. factory. An Aids to Industry Ordinance in 1959, gave Malta's manufacturers relief from income tax.

AN AERIAL view of the Sparkes Nursery in Malta, where the climate is most favourable to the cultivation of flowers and seeds for export.

A PART of the Eagle Knitwear factory. Malta has an Aids to Industries Board and an Industrial Development Board to advise the Government on industrial development.

XLENDI, on Malta's sister island of Gozo, is to be turned into a tourist resort. Gozo is about four miles away by sea and is linked by a regular and efficient ferry service.

PEOPLE
AND EVENTS

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET and her husband, Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, arriving at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for the Commonwealth Day Service. Afterwards the Princess and Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones attended a luncheon given in the Guildhall.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT, who represented H.M. the Queen at the independence celebrations in Sierra Leone, shakes hands with tribal chiefs at a garden party held at Government House, Freetown. The Duke opened Parliament and presented the instruments of independence to the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, Sir Milton Margai. The former Governor, Sir Maurice Dorman, was sworn in as the country's first Governor-General.

DR. DAVID PITT, who has a flourishing medical practice in Euston, London, is the first West Indian to be elected to London County Council. He was born in Grenada in 1913, won a scholarship to the Grenada Boys' Secondary School, and then upheld a family tradition by winning the "Island Scholarship" in 1932, which took him to Edinburgh University, Scotland. He practised for a short while in St. Vincent, moved to Trinidad in 1939 and lived in San Fernando where he founded the West Indian National Party, was elected to the Borough Council and later became Deputy Mayor. He now lives in North London with his wife Dorothy and their three children. He broadcasts regularly to the West Indies in the Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

MIDSHIPMAN Khalid Muhamad Mir from Karachi, Pakistan, shakes hands with the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, at a passing-out parade at the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, England, before receiving the Queen's Sword, which is awarded to the midshipman with the best results, both in leadership and work. Among those watching the ceremony, at which four other Pakistan midshipmen, as well as young officers of the Australian, New Zealand and Ceylon navies were passed out, were the Pakistan High Commissioner in the U.K., Lieut.-General Mohammed Yousuf, and the New Zealand High Commissioner in the U.K., Mr. T. L. Macdonald. Midshipman Mir trained for seven terms at Dartmouth and has spent six months at sea in ships of the Training Squadron. He is the first trainee officer from outside Britain to win the Queen's Sword in the sixty years' history of the College. Remaining at the College are midshipmen and cadets from Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federations of Malaya and Nigeria. On the left of the picture is Captain H. R. Law, Captain of the College.

THREE Canadian editors with their host, Mr. B. Godman Irvine, M.P. for Rye, Sussex, on the terrace of the House of Commons before being entertained to lunch. They are (l. to r.) Mr. Andrew Snaddon, Associate Editor of the *Calgary Herald*, Alberta; Mr. Frank Doyle, Managing Editor of the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald* and the *Mail Star*, Nova Scotia; and Mr. Bruce Hutchison, Editor of the *Victoria Daily Times*, British Columbia. Mr. Hutchison is the winner of the first award to be presented by the Royal Society of Arts for distinguished journalism in the Commonwealth. The new award, which consists of a silver medal and a diploma, is given to the working journalist who maintains the highest professional standards and has "promoted among his own people a closer understanding and appreciation of the problems and achievements of his country and the Commonwealth as a whole".

A PARTY of Trade Unionists from Nigeria visited Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. The picture shows Mr. A. A. Danladi, General Secretary of the Northern Mineworkers Union, and Mr. E. C. Okei-Achamba, Secretary of the Nigerian Railway Permanent Way Workers' Union, with Mr. A. O. Okanlawon, Deputy General Secretary of the Nigerian Union of Railwaymen, who is a student at Ruskin College, Oxford.

SIR JOSEPH JOHN SAVILLE GARNER, who has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State, the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, was born in 1908, educated at Highgate School and Jesus College, Cambridge, and joined the Dominions Office as an Assistant Principal in 1930. He has been Deputy U.K. High Commissioner in Delhi, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, and United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada.

JOURNALISTS from India visited Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office, and saw, during an extensive tour, a model of a pasteurisation plant at the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health, in London. *Left to right*: Mr. V. Ramanunni Menon, *Mathrubhumi*, Calicut; Mr. H. Moon, Royal Society; and (right) Mr. Chiman Lal Suri, of *The Indian Express*, Delhi.

IN the laboratory at an experimental farm at Yundum, where the aerodrome is situated. About 90 per cent of the people of Gambia are peasant farmers. They have a number of new agricultural development schemes, including the opening of new rice lands, fishing, poultry, tsetse and animal pest control.

In the GAMBIA

TO THE GAMBIA, THE LAST REMAINING BRITISH DEPENDENCY ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, WILL GO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, DURING THEIR TOUR OF WEST AFRICA. THIS WILL BE THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SECOND VISIT, FOR HE CALLED THERE IN 1956 DURING HIS ROUND-THE-WORLD COMMONWEALTH TOUR.

THE market at Bathurst, where the local government is in the hands of the Bathurst Town Council and the Kombo Rural Authority, each with a majority of elected members.

THE Gambia is a country built around a single geographical feature, the river of the same name, which drains vast areas of western Africa and empties into the sea near the capital, Bathurst. Because it follows the river so faithfully, Gambia—4,003 square miles in area—has perhaps the strangest shape of any country in the world. It is 300 miles long and, for the most part, not more than twenty miles wide, on either side of the river.

It is an agricultural country, which relies greatly on its exports of groundnuts to maintain the balance of trade. There are few resources and no major industries. The ultimate political future of the country has still to be decided, but the Gambia has made big constitutional advances in the last fifteen years. These changes culminated in May 1960 with the first general election, based on universal suffrage, to elect a new and enlarged House of Representatives. A Gambian, Mr. P. S. N'jie, is now Chief Minister.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the new session of the House, the Governor of Gambia, Sir Edward Windley, said:

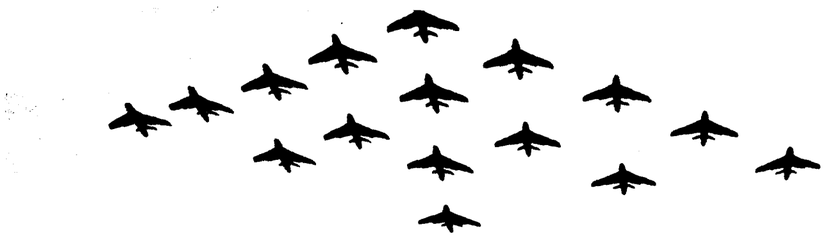
"I wish to emphasise again that the policy of Her Majesty's Government is to train and enable Gambians in the political field to assume progressively the responsibilities and obligations of government and, in the field of public service, to play an ever-increasing—and an increasingly important—part in the machinery of administration without which no government can hope to achieve its aims and policies."

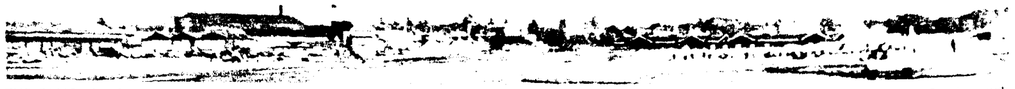
The Gambia consists of the Colony, of twenty-nine square miles, with a population of about 30,000, and the Protectorate, of 3,974 square miles, with 237,000 people. The Colony consists mainly of the island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst is situated, and the adjoining division of Kombo St. Mary, with MacCarthy Island in the middle of the river. The Protectorate consists of the narrow strip of land on each side of the river. Bathurst has about 21,000 inhabitants.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are assured of an enthusiastic reception in this country which has had associations with Britain since the sixteenth century, when English merchants were granted Royal Charters to trade there.

THE Secretariat at Bathurst, the capital. Gambia's new constitution came into force in April 1960. The last change, in 1954, provided for the first time for an elected majority in the Legislative Council and an unofficial majority in the Executive Council.

RIVER SCENE. The River Gambia is one of the best waterways on the coast. It is navigable for vessels drawing not more than six feet of water for 300 miles—from Bathurst at its mouth to Koina at the eastern end of the territory.





THE FAMOUS "Black Arrow", No. 111 Squadron of the Royal Air Force, in one of their aerobatic displays at the last annual air show at Farnborough.

FLYING AS A TEAM...

Commonwealth Pilots in Senior Aerobatics Squadron

THREE pilots from the Commonwealth overseas are among the hand-picked team of experienced Royal Air Force aerobatic flyers whose displays are thrilling thousands of people in Britain and Europe.

They are Flight Lieutenant Hamid Anwar, from Lyallpur, Pakistan; Flying Officer Tony Aldridge, from Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia, and Hong Kong-born Bill Stoker. All three are twenty-five years of age. They are serving with No. 92 (East India) Squadron, the "Blue Diamonds", in Leconfield, Yorkshire, England.

Their Squadron, consisting of sixteen royal blue Hunter jet fighters, is known as one of Britain's most efficient operational squadrons in Fighter Command, and it has been given the extra duty of developing a repertoire of top-class aerobatics, taking over from the highly experienced Treble One Squadron, the "Black Arrows", which had an international reputation as the Senior R.A.F. aerobatic team since 1956.

"When I was posted to 92 Squadron in July 1960", said Flight Lieutenant Anwar, "the Squadron was flying as a reserve team to the well-known 'Black Arrows', which I saw in action at last year's Farnborough show. They were extremely good. But I should say that if we do not keep up the same standard we will go on to do better."

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT BILL STOKER (right), born in Hong Kong, will serve two and a half years with the R.A.F.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT HAMID ANWAR, from Lyallpur, Pakistan, another experienced pilot flying aerobatics.

FLYING OFFICER TONY ALDRIDGE, from Northern Rhodesia, in the new aerobatics team. He was with the well-known "Black Arrows."

That is a confident statement to make, bu this Pakistan pilot is well able to judge a gooc squadron when he sees one. Flight Lieu tenant Anwar first learnt to fly with No. Punjab University Air Squadron in Lahore "I have flown aerobatics in Pakistan", h said, "but the training there is not as intensiv as it is at this base. I am very happy to b here. My stay with the R.A.F. in Britain fc the next year or so will benefit me enormously and I am sure that the British airmen who a now with the Pakistan Air Force will fin their tour of duty just as advantageous."

One of the "old hands" from the "Bla Arrow" Squadron is Flying Officer Tor Aldridge, who first took to the air in 19 when he joined the Northern Rhodesia A... Force. After his discharge, two years later, he came to Britain and joined the R.A.F.

"It's a great life", he commented. "Doing aerobatics is completely different from any other sort of flying. It teaches a pilot to handle a plane to its limits."

Flight Lieutenant Bill Stoker, son of Mr. William Stoker, General Manager of the Hong Kong Electric Company, Hong Kong, became keen on flying at the age of seventeen when he was at school in Scotland. After becoming a private pilot he joined the R.A.F. and was awarded the Flying Prize, the top award of his entry into the training centre at Cranwell.

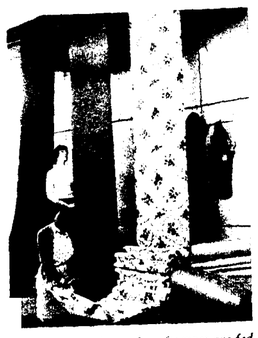
AN ARTIST creates a new design in the studio at the Royal Wilton Carpet Factory, Salisbury, Wiltshire—the oldest carpet factory in Britain.

WEAVING CARPETS OF THE FINEST QUALITY

A TRADITION for fine quality is combined with the most modern methods of manufacture in one of Britain's oldest carpet factories, which employs a large proportion of women workers. The Wilton oyal Carpet Factory in Salisbury, Wiltshire, was arted in 1655. At that time no regular factory tisted, for the work was done in the cottages of ie workers themselves. The carpet-makers :eived their Royal Charter in 1699. The present ompany took over the factory in 1945 from the arl of Pembroke, whose family had owned it since s small beginnings.

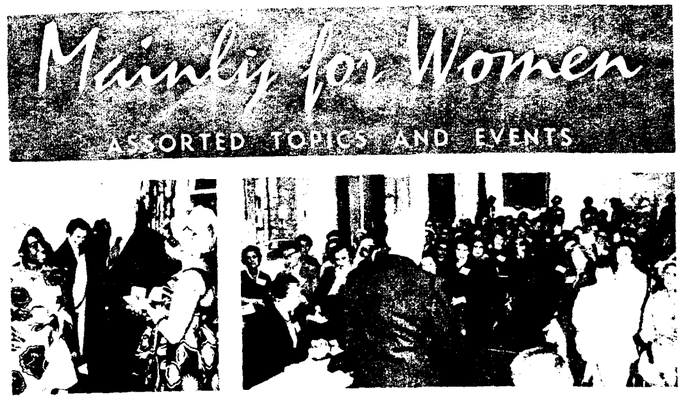
Today the factory is still housed in seventeenth nd eighteenth century buildings, which contain he most up-to-date equipment for carpet weaving. The fact that the carpets are woven entirely by nechanical methods has made no difference to heir high quality and attractive designs, which iave made the name of Wilton well known through- out the Commonwealth and elsewhere.

Wilton carpets are to be found not only in such places as the Houses of Parliament, in palaces and embassies, but also in many millions of British homes. It was to meet the increasing demands for Wilton carpets that the factory set about installing new and more efficient machinery. Each week the factory uses five tons of woollen yarn, five tons of jute, and about one and a half tons of cotton.



)INED together strips of carpet are fed rough a machine to be cleaned. The ctory uses five tons of woollen yarn and five tons of jute every week.

TWO girls hand-repair minor faults in a finished carpet. Wilton carpets are in use not only in private homes, but in palaces, embassies and public buildings in many parts of the world.



SIR ALAN BURNS, former Permanent United Kingdom Representative on Trusteeship at the United Nations, talks (above) with Mrs. L. J. Pratt and Mrs. S. V. Becku-Betts, wives respectively of the Principal and Senior Assistant Secretaries of the Sierra Leone High Commission in London. Right: Sir Alan speaks at the opening session of a three-day course organised by the Women's Corona Society

MAKING FRIENDS THROUGH THE WOMEN'S CORONA SOCIETY

WOMEN going abroad for the first time from the United Kingdom to a Commonwealth country, and women who come to Britain as visitors and students, are being helped with much needed information and advice about their new environment by the Women's Corona Society in London.

This Society is a voluntary organisation, independent and non-political. It was started more than twenty years ago to help women, connected with Government services, who were bound for Colonial territories. It helped to prepare them for their new life and made arrangements for their children.

A three-day course—the first in a series to be held every two years—was recently arranged by the Society at the Colonial Office. For the women going abroad—wives of Government officials, employees and representatives of United Kingdom firms—these courses provide information about life in the country to which they are going. Suggestions are made on the type of service they might be able to give and on the use of leisure. In a similar way the courses set out to help women coming to Britain for the first time, and they also provide a good opportunity for women from all over the world to meet and make friends.

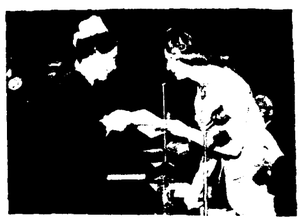
The Society has expanded its activities by forming branches in overseas territories, where local women are encouraged to join the Society and to take a part in the work of promoting better interracial understanding and give voluntary service to the community.

As the number of members and students coming to Britain has increased, the Society's membership has been widened to include all women who are in active sympathy with the Society's aims. There are branches and affiliated societies in forty countries, with a total membership of over 5,000. One of the active overseas centres is in Lagos, Nigeria, where three schools and two creches, all interracial, have been founded and they are managed by a trust set up by the Society. The activities in Britain include the holding of informal meetings and discussion groups, the showing of films, and the running of an advisory bureau.

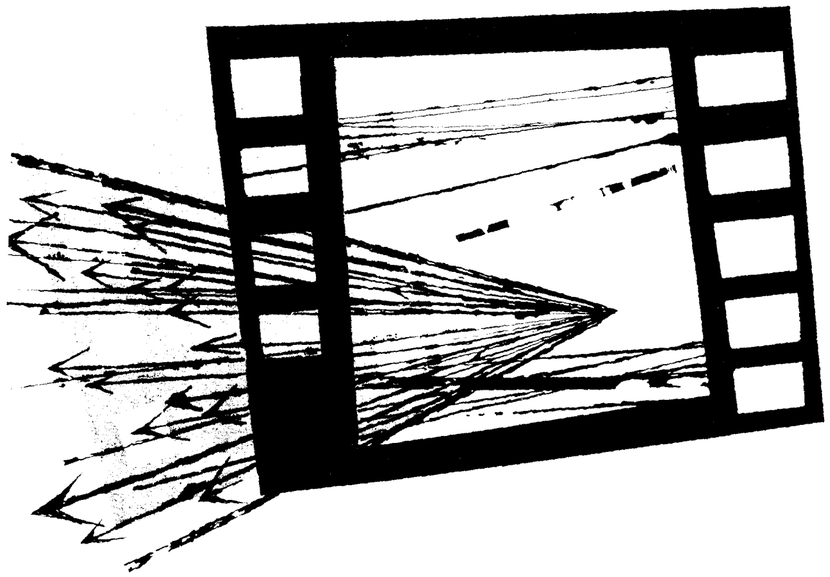
PICTURE PARADE

MISS BEATRICE BUCKLE (centre) from Accra, Ghana, is learning to be a dress designer at the St. Martin's School of Art in London. She is also in demand as a fashion model.

THE first Masai girls to attend the Machakos Women's Teacher-Training College, Kenya, are in the College library. They used to be pupils at the Government Masai School, Kajiado.



H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA of Kent presents a certificate to Miss A. M. Calderwood, from Nairobi, Kenya, who in 1960 was awarded a Hospital Saving Association scholarship.



Visual Aids to Education

Commonwealth Teachers on Courses in London

SPONSORED partly by the British Government and partly by the Nuffield Foundation, the Oversea Visual Aids Centre in Tavistock Square, London, is two years old. Since it was opened in 1959 by Lord Hailsham, now Minister for Science, hundreds of visitors from overseas—teachers, agriculturists, health educationists, community development workers and others training in industry—have attended the three-day and nine-day courses at the Centre.

There, advice and help are given on the use of audio-visual aids, particularly to those concerned with any kind of teaching or training in the rapidly developing countries of the Commonwealth. Instruction is given on modern teaching aids, which range from sound film projectors that cost £250 or more each to flannelgraphs and wall newspapers.

The Director of the Centre, Mr. G. H. Rusbridger, worked for twenty-three years in Northern Rhodesia, where he became the Deputy Director of Education, and then for nearly three years was Director of Education in Tanganyika. He retired in 1958 and when the Centre was opened he was asked to take charge.

"In some countries", he said, "visual aids are still looked upon as an extra to teaching, when in fact they are simply common sense applied to lessons. Ideally, every teacher ought to know how to use audio-visual aids intelligently. That is why the main battle to encourage the use of these aids is being fought in the teacher-training colleges. Many of the students who attend our courses will return to their countries to instruct other teachers."

The basic visual aid used in most schools—blackboard and chalk—can be supplemented with advantage in the teaching of such subjects as geography, biology, and in the first stages of language teaching; children learn more quickly and surely by fitting words and pictures together.

Students at the Centre are taught how to make and use drawing and printing aids, flannelgraphs and plastigraphs, magnetic boards, wallcharts, posters and models. This is followed by instruction in the use of the camera, film slide, filmstrip and film as teaching aids, and on the care and servicing of filmstrip projectors and film projectors. There are lectures on the use of television in schools. Students are shown the practical value of tape recorders and recorded material, particularly for English language teaching at advanced levels.

"Even on the three-day course", Mr. Rusbridger said, "students learn to make quite striking, well-finished material." Some of them have made constructive suggestions which have been adopted by the Centre.

A teacher from Malta made a detailed sketch of a daylight projection screen which he felt was ideal for use overseas. This screen, if made commercially, would have cost £12 at least; it was made at the Centre for £3.

Another teacher showed how coloured chalk, instead of paint, could be used to make drawings of flannelgraphs. Any improvement that is simple and inexpensive is welcomed.

Most students attend the courses as part of their Further Education studies in Britain. Mr. Teja S. Bhabra, from Kenya, for instance, trained for two years as a teacher in Nairobi, taught for five years at an Asian school there, and then came to England to study for his Professorial Certificate of Education at London University. He gave his impressions of Britain in a broadcast in the Hindi service of the B.B.C. On the same course was a nun, Sister Elizabeth Veronica who, born in New York, had spent the past fourteen years teaching in Nyasaland. She is studying at Bristol University on a Commonwealth Bursary.

The more expensive type of equipment to be found at the Centre accounts for less than one per cent of the visual aids in use

Continued overleaf

ONE of the rooms at the Oversea Visual Aids Centre in London, with teacher-students from several Commonwealth countries doing practical work on a wide variety of visual aids.

MR. DENYS JOHN HARVEY, Visual Aids Officer at the Centre, points out a feature of a head for a glove puppet, made by Mrs. Olive Andrews from Bathurst, in the Gambia.

MR. FRANK MKOMAWANTU, who is studying handicrafts at Winchester, and Sister Elizabeth Veronica, who has a Commonwealth Bursary to Bristol University, examine a sound film projector at the Centre. Both are teachers from Nyasaland.

TEACHER-STUDENTS and visual aid officers learn from the up-to-date displays at the Centre, which in its second year had visitors from all over the world.

Visual Aids to Education

Continued from page 21

overseas. Most of the material used overseas consists of wallcharts and other items which teachers can make for themselves.

On an overseas tour, in 1960, the Director was impressed by the progress made in visual education in India and Pakistan. "India", he said, "is one of the largest producers of educational films in the world, the main centre being in Bombay. Both India and Pakistan are using flannelgraphs, posters and wall newspapers extensively, not only in the schools but also as an integral part of the Village Aid programmes."

Malaya, Nigeria and Hong Kong are three other countries where much encouragement is given to the use of visual aids.

The value of the London Centre to the visual aids movement in the Commonwealth is best summed up in this extract from the annual report for 1960:

"The second full year of the Centre's existence was notable for the all-round growth in the demands made upon its services. There were many visitors from all parts of the world, and the number of Training Courses and members attending them were doubled. A new publication—the O.V.A.C. Bulletin—was started and inquiries from correspondents overseas increased considerably.

"From all these developments one thing seems clear—that the Centre is providing practical assistance of real value particularly to those in the rapidly developing countries of Africa and Asia whose task it is to communicate to others the skills and knowledge they themselves have acquired."

THE DIRECTOR of the Centre, Mr. G. H. Rusbridger (left), talks with Mr. E. Clarke, Principal of a Technical School in Uganda, who attended a course on Visual Aids.

AN OFFICER at the Centre, Miss M. Clarke, who was formerly a Schools Inspector in Nigeria, helps Mr. Martin Chabateni of Northern Rhodesia.

TEACHERS from Malaya make a phonetics chart. *Left:* Mr. Martin Young, from Perak; right: Mr. Gorbax Singh, of Johore. Both were attending the Malayan Teacher Training College in London.

Books

Picture of Great Britain

NO ISLANDS in the world have been more mapped, investigated and written about than the British Isles; there is always room, however, for another book giving the old, and some new, facts in a lucid and interesting way.

The latest addition to the vast literature on the subject is *The British Isles*, written by G. H. Dury, of Birkbeck College, University of London, and published by Heinemann of London, Melbourne and Toronto, price 30s. It gives in its 503 pages "a systematic and regional geography" of Britain accompanied by 161 diagrams and maps and 72 well-chosen photographs. The first ten chapters deal with Britain in general—the nature of the land, the pattern of peopling, coal and industrial power, and so on; then there are nineteen chapters dealing with Britain region by region. The book also has a comprehensive bibliography which will be of great value to students.

An appendix to one of the chapters gives a list of some of the products manufactured at Wolverhampton, a Midlands town of 160,000 people. The book states: "The list is meant to indicate something of the industrial range of a single town, and to show the complexity of detail which is omitted from summary descriptions of industry." Included are about 175 items, beginning with advertising signs, artificial eyes, agricultural implements and aircraft, and ending with wagons, water softeners, water tanks, window gear, wire, and wrought ironwork. In between are such unexpected itéms as cupolas, fire brasses, horseshoes, and tapestries, the list indicating that while Britain is no longer the exclusive "workshop of the world" it still produces an amazing diversity of useful goods.

Pictorial Review of Canada

ANOTHER new book with a geographical background is *Mirror of Canada*, compiled by Silvia Seeley for the Royal Canadian Geographical Society and published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto, price 68s. It consists almost entirely of full-page or half-page photographs, some of them in colour, and has a foreword by the Governor-General of Canada, Major-General George P. Vanier.

"I feel confident", the Governor-General writes, "that this pictorial review of our country will do much to make known its human and natural resources. The graphic vividness of its photographs will, I am sure, encourage Canadians in the study of their own history and geography, and at the same time provide a useful introduction to our sub-continent for those who dwell outside its bounds."

Lord Attlee on the Commonwealth

IN 1960 a former Prime Minister of Britain, Lord Attlee, was invited to deliver four Chichele Historical Lectures at Oxford University. His subject was "Changes in the conception and structure of the British Empire during the last half century", and his lectures have now been published by the Oxford University Press, price 7s. 6d., in a neat little book entitled *Empire Into Commonwealth*.

As Lord Attlee says: "The process of the transformation of an Empire into a Commonwealth, an association of free and equal States, has taken place during the last sixty years, a period which covers my adult life. I have seen it happen, and have taken some share in bringing it about."

He begins his story with Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1897, a period which he describes as "the highest point of imperialism". "It is well to remember that, despite much vulgar ostentation . . . there were hundreds of men giving devoted service and hard and honest work to the task of bringing civilisation to primitive or backward peoples. They lived, and not infrequently died prematurely, in unpleasant conditions. They set a high standard of devotion to duty and to honest administration in the interest of the governed. Countries that have now become self-governing have profited much from their work and example."

Lord Attlee goes on to deal, in his second lecture, with "those parts which are either inhabited by people of European stock or are predominantly so". Then he moves on to the emergence of India and Pakistan to full independence—a historic event which happened during his term of office. "It is remarkable", he comments, "that in India today there are more British civilians than ever before, and there are more than 100,000 Indians in Britain." In his final lecture he has concentrated mainly on the problems of Africa.

This is a very small book (only 54 pages), but it gives the observations of a great man on a free association of nations without parallel in history.

Ship's stabilising and steering gear worth more than £500,000 has been exported in the past two years by the Scottish engineering firm of Brown Brothers and Co. Ltd. Eleven of the world's navies, as well as merchant ships, are using the stabilisers.

* * *

The United Kingdom's Colonial Development Corporation is to lend up to £3,000,000 towards the £4,750,000 estimated cost of an electricity expansion project at Pangani, in Tanganyika. Construction of a new power station and transmission lines is expected to take two and a half years.

* * *

Exports of forest products such as wood pulp, paper, timber and logs, earned £8,500,000 for New Zealand in 1960 compared with £400,000 in 1950.

* * *

Economically, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had an excellent year in 1960. Copper production and tobacco sales, at £123,443,000 and £31,012,000 respectively, were both records, and domestic manufacturing was nearly 10 per cent above 1959 levels.

* * *

Two loans totalling £40,000,000 have been made to the Government of India by the British Government. This brings the total of U.K. loans towards the cost of India's development plans to over £120,000,000.

* * *

Ghana's new textile printing works at Tema will have all-British machinery supplied by Alexander Drew and Sons Ltd. of Burnley and Manchester, who have also designed the works lay-out for a £1,000,000 factory to be built by Taylor Woodrow (Ghana) Ltd.

* * *

Sisal production in Kenya rose to a record of 62,620 tons in 1960, topping the previous year's total, itself a record, by 7,154 tons.

* * *

The Leicester (England) firm of Goodwin Barsby and Co. Ltd. have won a £35,000 contract through the Crown Agents to supply an Asphalt Plant to the Malayan Public Works Department.

* * *

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. have received two orders from Commonwealth countries for oil-filled cable with a corrugated seamless aluminium sheath. The substantial contracts were placed by the Southern Electrical Authority of Queensland, Australia, and the British Columbia Electric Co. Ltd., Canada.

* * *

A £2,000,000 contract for a 900-foot-long earth dam in the Guma Valley of Sierra Leone has been awarded to Taylor Woodrow (Sierra Leone) Ltd. by the Crown Agents. The dam will hold 4,400 million gallons to augment the water supply of Freetown.

In 1960 a record total of more than £12,500,000 worth of glass was exported by Britain's Pilkington Group of glass manufacturers.

* * *

Britain's oil refinery capacity has been raised to more than 49,000,000 tons a year and can meet most of the needs of the country.

* * *

A repeat order of 44 vehicles has been placed by the Wellington City Corporation Transport Department, New Zealand, with the United Kingdom firm, A.E.C. Ltd. The department already has a fleet of more than 100 single-deck buses, and first put 67 A.E.C. vehicles into service about five years ago. The new buses will be put into service as the final phase in a tram conversion programme aimed at improving passenger facilities and reducing operating costs in Auckland. The buses will have 40-seat aluminium-alloy bodies and A.E.C. six-cylinder diesel engines which develop 112 brake horse power at 2,000 r.p.m.

* * *

A new 4,000-ton cable repair ship, *Retriever*, to be built for Cable and Wireless Ltd., London, has been launched from the Birkenhead shipyards of Cammel Laird and Co. Ltd. Powered by diesel-electric motors, this twin-screw vessel will sail for Gibraltar, after commissioning, and after a year's service there is to go on to Suva, Fiji, one of the landing points of the trans-Pacific section of the Commonwealth cable. Cable and Wireless Ltd. is responsible for financing, laying and maintaining Britain's share in the 32,000-mile round-the-world Commonwealth telephone cable costing £88 million.

LORD DE L'ISLE walks through the Italian Garden at Penshurst Place, his ancestral home in Kent, with his two youngest daughters—Lucy, aged 8, and Anne, 13. The house, which was begun in 1340, is in the English Gothic architectural tradition.

FROM PENSHURST PLACE TO YARRALUMLA

At Home with Lord De L'Isle, Australia's New Governor General

LORD DE L'ISLE with some of his breeding ewes, and their lambs, on the 140-acre farm adjoining Penshurst Place. As Governor-General he will live at Yarralumla, a converted sheep station in Canberra.

ADJUSTING the position of a table in one of the many rooms and galleries at Penshurst which are open to the public. Both Lord De L'Isle and his wife, who speaks several languages, have shown parties of Commonwealth and foreign tourists round the house and gardens.

ON a moonlit night on the 7th of February, 1944, Major William Philip Sidney of the Grenadier Guards, with a few other officers and men of the Headquarters Company of his Battalion, was guarding a gully near the seaside resort of Anzio, in Italy south of Rome. When the enemy attacked, Major Sidney stood his ground with bullets flying around him. He fired his machine gun—until it jammed. He took grenades from his batman and hurled them at the enemy. Major Sidney was wounded in the head and legs. He went on fighting. He was injured again but held on to the position until reinforcements arrived. For his gallantry he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Later in 1944 Major Sidney—family motto, "Quo Fata Vocant", "Whither the Fates Call Me"—entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Chelsea, the London Borough on whose Council he had served before the war. He was appointed by Mr. Winston Churchill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions in 1945. The same year, on the death of his father, he became the sixth Lord De L'Isle and Dudley and took his place in the House of Lords.

After leaving Cambridge University, Lord De L'Isle qualified as a Chartered Accountant. Since the war he has been, among other things, a Privy Councillor; Secretary of State for Air; Freeman of Chelsea; Honorary Fellow of his old College, Magdalene College Cambridge; Trustee of the British Museum and the National Portrait Gallery; businessman; an executive director of a London company. In 1956 he was created a Viscount, dropped the "Dudley" from his title and became Viscount De L'Isle.

He might have continued in business indefinitely. In April 1961, however, H.M. the Queen, on the representation of Mr. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, appointed him to be Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia in succession to the late Lord Dunrossil. The Fates had called him, in his 52nd year, to what he regards as his greatest and most challenging role.

As the representative in Australia of Her Majesty the Queen, Lord De L'Isle must uphold the dignity of the Crown while retaining, as an individual, his friendliness and approachability. He is a man who is happiest with his family and his friends around him.

The image of Lord De L'Isle most familiar to those who know him is of him at his home at Penshurst Place, strolling in his garden, "knocking up" at tennis with his daughters, inspecting his flock of 160 cross-bred breeding

Continued overleaf

LORD DE L'ISLE, when he was Secretary of State for Air, went in this light aircraft to visit jungle sites used in the war against terrorists in Malaya.

Continued from page 25

ewes, or perhaps watching a game of cricket on the ground in his park, where the game has been played for more than two hundred and thirty years.

On such occasions the military man who won the V.C.; the public figure who, as Secretary of State for Air, travelled widely in the Commonwealth and took flying lessons " just to see what it felt like " ; the courtier who in 1956 accompanied the Queen's Ambassador, the Earl of Scarbrough, to the Coronation of the King and Queen of Nepal; gives place to Lord De L'Isle in sports jacket and slacks, perhaps with his paint brushes and easel, for he is a keen amateur painter.

Both Lord and Lady De L'Isle have acted as guides to the thousands of tourists who visit Penshurst every spring and summer. The visitors come by car, bus and train, wander through the gardens and into the great Barons' Hall, and see the treasures in the many rooms and galleries open to the public.

The house was built for a City merchant in the reign of King Edward III, and granted to the Sidney family in the person of Sir William Sidney (1482-1554) by King Edward VI. Sir Philip Sidney, the famous Elizabethan soldier and poet, who died on the battlefield of Zutphen, was born there, and visitors can see the helmet with the porcupine crest which was carried at his funeral, in 1586.

Although many additions have been made to the house it has kept its character; it is in the English Gothic tradition, and has not overgrown into a castle or a palace.

Lady De L'Isle, as befits the eldest daughter of a famous soldier—her father was the late Field-Marshal Lord Gort, V.C.—moved from her home in Kent to Yarralumla, the converted sheep station in Canberra where the Governor-General resides, with a minimum of fuss and domestic upheaval. " I am exchanging one large house for another, one Commonwealth country for another, and I hope one circle of friends for another", she said as she walked amid the glowing azaleas of Penshurst Palace.

Her three youngest daughters—Catherine, who is 18, Anne (13) and Lucy (8)—began to look forward to living in Australia as soon as they heard of their father's appointment. Son and heir Philip, aged 16, who is attending school in Cheshire, will fly to spend his holidays in Australia. The eldest of the five children, Mrs. Olive Colthurst, will live at Penshurst Place with her husband and young baby.

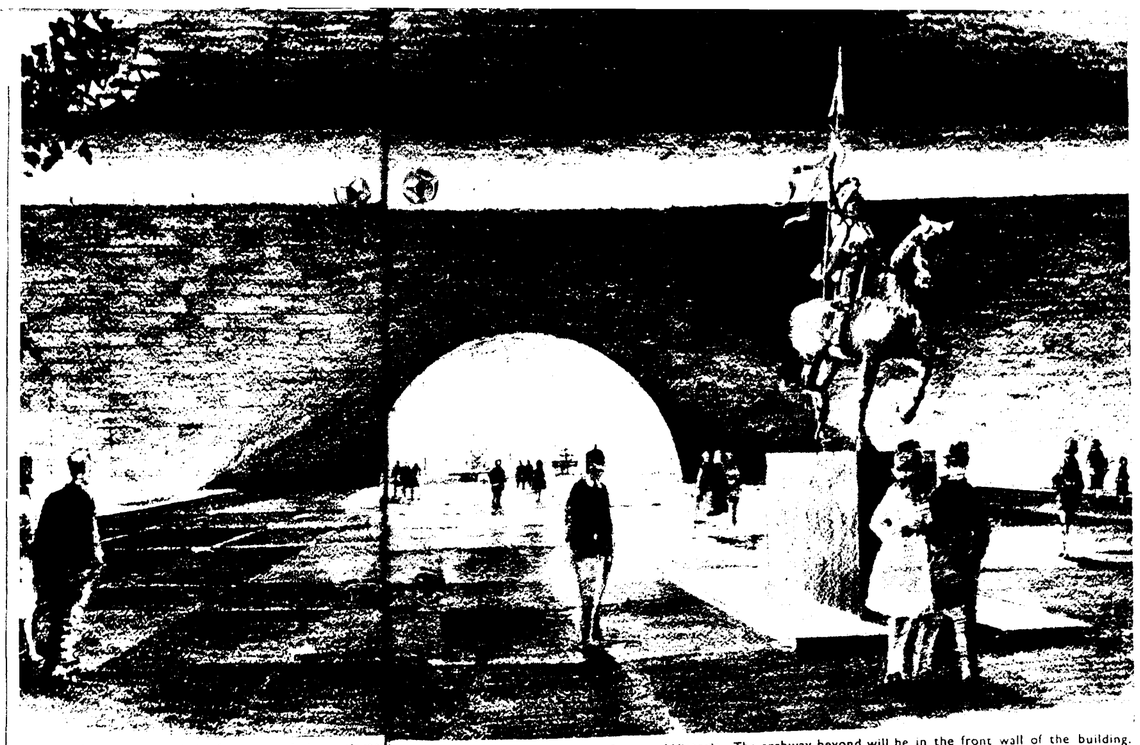
This is the second time Lord and Lady De L'Isle have been to Australia. The first, in 1955, was very much a flying visit when they saw, within a fortnight, the capital city of every State except that of Tasmania. " I was impressed", Lord De L'Isle said, "by the sheer size of the country and the friendliness of the people."

He recalls with pleasure his visit to the Sydney racecourse, where he backed three winners. The sport he most enjoys watching is cricket. In general he favours greater aggression from batsmen but, he said: " I think it would be a great pity to sacrifice style in a closely contested match."

The new Governor-General has a keen sense of humour. One of his treasured possessions is the framed original of a cartoon by the British humorist Osbert Lancaster. The drawing shows a man and a woman walking past a newspaper placard which announces " Three Cracked Viscounts "—meaning the discovery of minor faults in some airliners of that name. In the caption beneath the picture the woman—to whom the only Viscounts in the world are Peers of the Realm—is saying to the man: " To my certain knowledge that's a wild understatement!"

Australians, too, are given to understatement, and Viscount De L'Isle has been described by an Australian in London as "fair dinkum". In Aussie language there is no greater compliment. . . .

LORD AND LADY DE L'ISLE with three of their five children—son and heir Philip, who is 16, youngest daughter Lucy, aged 8, and Anne, aged 13



AN artist's impression of the forecourt of the projected National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre of Victoria. The archway beyond will be in the front wall of the building.

ONE of Australia's most brilliant architects, Mr. Roy Grounds (above), is responsible for the design of the Centre.

Melbourne's New University and Cultural Centre

By Chris Masterman

THE Australia which Lord De L'Isle, the new Governor-General will discover for himself is one in which increasing emphasis is being placed upon higher education and better cultural facilities. The initiative shown by the city of Melbourne is typical. There a new University is being built and there are ambitious plans for a Cultural Centre that will house one of the finest collections of art south of the Equator. This collection is at present in the Melbourne National Gallery, where there is inadequate space for display.

The University of Melbourne has for many years suffered from chronic overcrowding due to the high birth rate of the war years, which is now being felt; the continuing flow of immigrants; and the fact that more school children than ever before now want to go to the University. So serious did the situation become that quotas had to be imposed in all the faculties—a step which is contrary to the Australian tradition of granting a place in the University to every qualifying student.

Suburban houses were taken over near the University, and temporary classrooms were built. Among the new buildings is the £A830,000, 12-storey Commerce block. However, building land was limited. In 1957 a committee, headed by Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the United Kingdom Universities Grants Committee, reported that there was an urgent need for a second university in the State of Victoria.

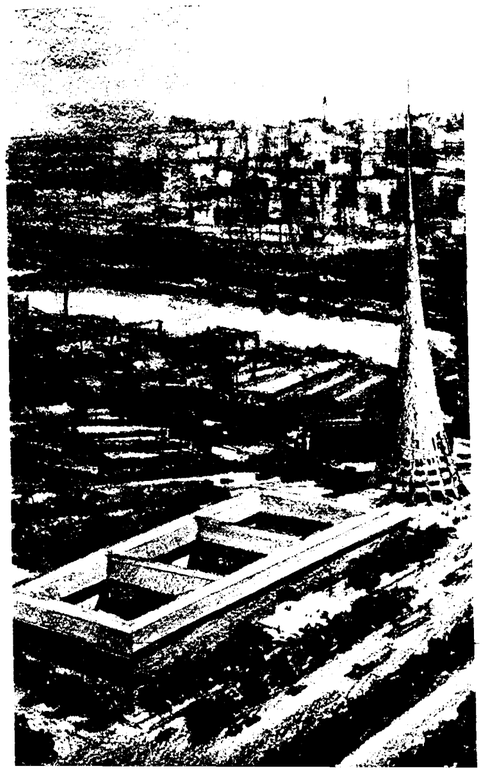
The result is Monash University, named after Sir John Monash, one of Australia's greatest soldiers, engineers and scholars, who himself graduated from Melbourne in law, engineering and the arts. He commanded the Australian Army Corps in France, in the first world war, and later became chairman of the Victoria State Electricity Commission.

Already a two-storey mathematics and physics building, a block of chemistry laboratories, and half of a two-storey adminstration block have been completed at Monash, and about 450 first-year students in ten subjects are busily at work. About £A750,000 will have been spent by the end of 1961. The complete University will probably cost £A20,000,000.

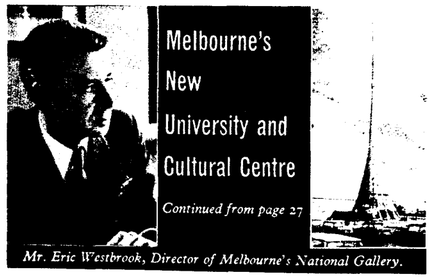
Unlike the old University, Monash has plenty of space—250 acres, 10 miles from the centre of Melbourne. One of the principles which has guided architects in the planning of Monash has been the value of a quiet, peaceful University atmosphere.

The University has been planned to " look inwards ". It is a self-contained unit separated by thick belts of trees and shrubs from the surrounding city. In this it follows the example set by some other universitites in Australia, notably the University of New England, and that of Western Australia.

The University of Melbourne will continue to do important work. Its matriculation examination will be the qualification of entry



AN impression of how the Centre will look from the air. The spire is 415 ft. high and the courtyards will be devoted, respectively, to Australian and Oriental art, and sculpture.



Melbourne's New University and Cultural Centre

Continued from page 27

Mr. Eric Westbrook, Director of Melbourne's National Gallery.

for Monash. Both Universities can be depended upon to play an important part in shaping the future of Australia.

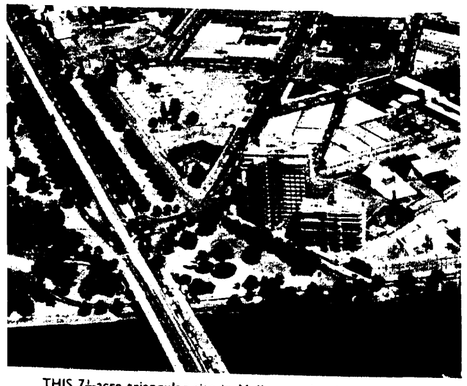
Hardly less important is Melbourne's projected cultural centre. A National Gallery was established in Melbourne in 1861, and was built up slowly until, in 1904, a generous bequest facilitated the purchase of valuable paintings, sculpture, glass, porcelain, textiles and Oriental ceramics. A special feature of the Gallery is its large collection of Old Masters, including the " Portrait of a Man ", by Rembrandt, the " Banquet of Cleopatra ", by Tiepolo, and works by Rubens, El Greco, Goya, Titian, Poussin, Constable, and many others. Scattered through the many galleries are masterpieces by Van Gogh, Cézanne and the French Impressionists, and there is also a large collection of Australian painting.

Because of the totally inadequate accommodation it was decided some time ago to provide Melbourne with a Cultural Centre worthy of the name. A Building Committee was set up, and plans for the Centre are being made.

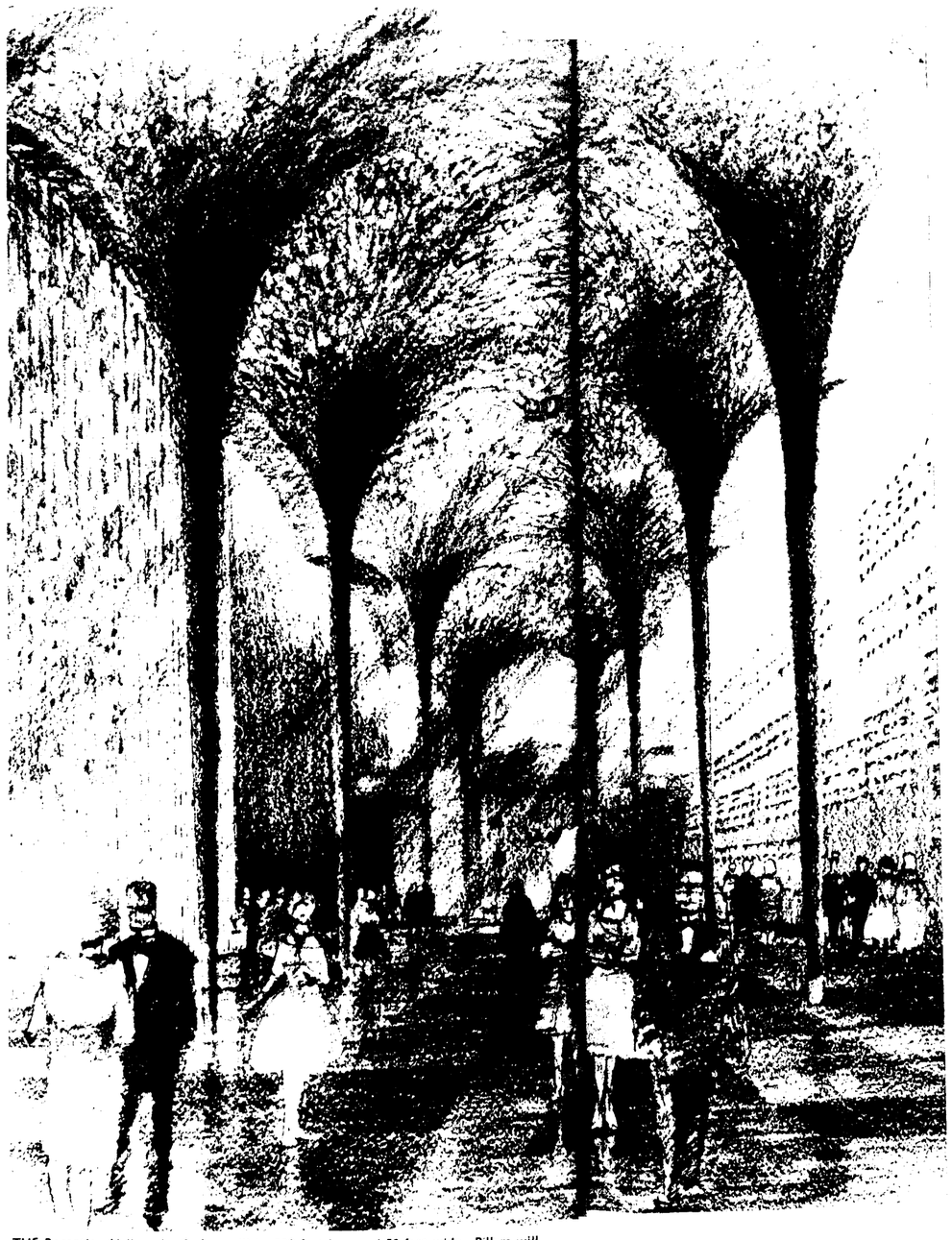
The architect in charge is Mr. Roy Grounds, who is one of the most imaginative and capable of Australia's younger architects. With the Director of Melbourne's National Gallery he went overseas to study cultural centres in Britain and other countries, and on his return presented a report to the Committee. Meanwhile five sub-committees went to work, representing Art Education, Lecture and Meeting Rooms, Music and Theatre, Catering, and Parking and Traffic. All made practical suggestions for the Centre.

It has been estimated that £A3,000,000 would be required for building the Centre on the 7½-acre site—at present a car park—made available by the Government. The State Government of Victoria has agreed to provide £A750,000, the Building Committee set itself the target of £A500,000, to be raised by public subscription, and the remaining £A1,750,000 is to be raised as a loan under Government guarantee.

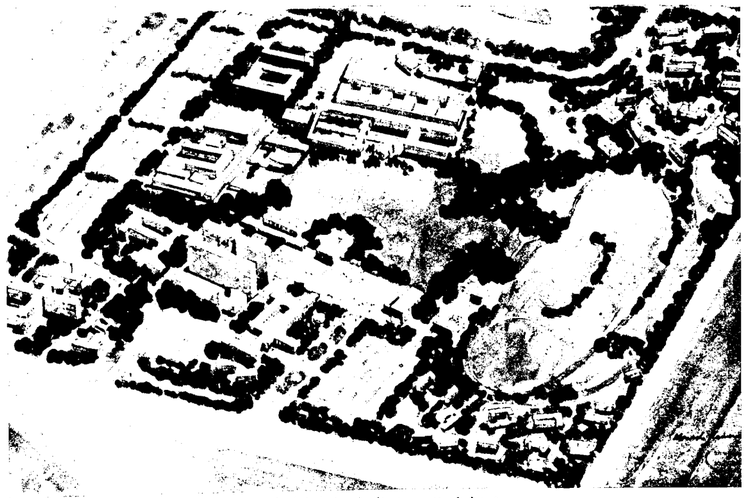
Building will probably start early in 1962 and may be completed in 1963. The Centre is expected to be opened early in 1964. It will be a most important addition to the cultural life of Melbourne and of Australia.



THIS 7½-acre triangular site in Melbourne has been made available by the Government for the Art Gallery and Cultural Centre.



THE Reception Hall at the Centre will be 200 feet long and 50 feet wide. Pillars will rise 45 feet to a fan-vaulted ceiling. The cost of the entire Centre will be at least £A3,000,000.

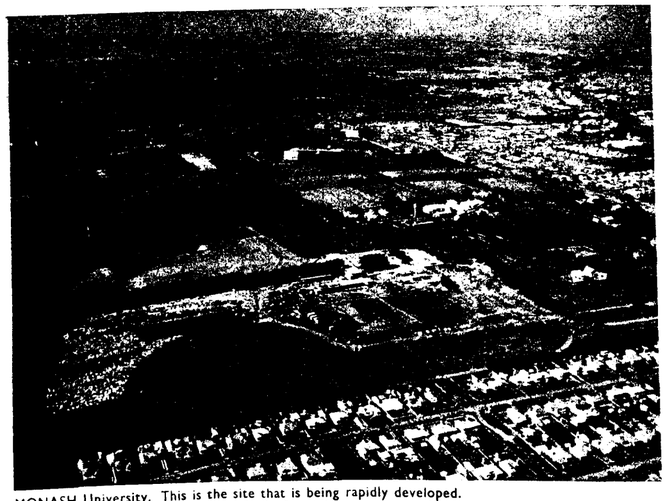


LOOKING down on Monash University, which is being built at a cost of about £A20,000,000 to relieve congestion at Melbourne University. Note the running-track and cricket grounds on the right.

FOUR acres of the site allocated for the Centre have been set aside for gardens and terrace.

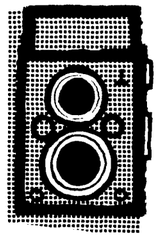
THE end of the terrace, near the base of the spire, at the Cultural Centre.

THE Oriental Courtyard (right) will cover 10,000 square feet. Adjacent galleries will house Asian art.



MONASH University. This is the site that is being rapidly developed. Already accommodation has been built for 450 first-year students.

READERS' PICTURES



GHANA WEDDING. Half the village, including the local brass band, joined this wedding procession in Ghana.
From W. W. Knock, 3 Eva Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

BABE IN THE WOOD. A young citizen of Pakistan in a leafy setting.
From Saleem Sabir Bhatty, 266-A Victoria Road, Railway Colony, Lahore-6 West Pakistan.

LIGHTING-UP TIME. A lamp lighter at work in Hyderabad.
From Nandgopal, 4-2-516 Sultan Bazaar, Hyderabad—A.P., India.

COMPETITORS at the Enugu Sports Stadium during the 1961 Eastern Nigeria Festival of Arts. A team of four girls were awarded the Azikiwe Cup, donated by the Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria.
From James C. Akwarandu, 42 Ogui Road, Enugu.

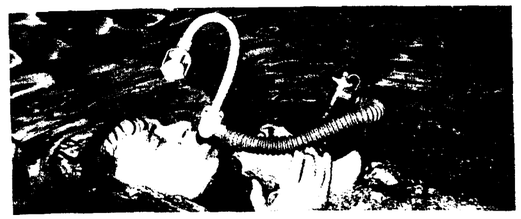
This is a further selection of pictures from our readers. They are invited to send in photographs which they have taken themselves. A fee of a guinea will be paid to the owner for each published picture. Please write captions and addresses in ENGLISH on the backs of the prints. Photographs will not be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

THE HAT MAKER. Jumo's hobby is embroidering hats—hats so smart that they fetch a good price in Mombasa.
From E. R. Earl, P.O. Box 1861, Mombasa, Kenya.

MALAYAN FARMER. A farmer racking and drying unhusked rice.
From George Yee, 76 Campbell Street, Pulau Pinang, Tanah Melayu, Federation of Malaya.

NEW

HOT AIR FIRELIGHTER. When this instrument, which looks like a spaceman's gun, is plugged into a 13 amp. power point and switched on, it provides a jet of air at a temperature of 800 degrees centigrade. Directed into a domestic fireplace, the air will set fire to coal in less than four minutes and to smokeless fuel in from six to ten minutes. After the fire has caught hold, the heating element can be switched off for cold air to fan the fire as long as necessary. The device, which is fitted with a starter-key—removable to prevent children using it—has been developed by a British electrical firm. It sells for about £5 and, it is said, can light 38 fires for a penny.



LIFE-SAVER. When a person is rescued from a river or lake unconscious, artificial respiration, if speedily applied, may save his life. The latest approved method is called "mouth to mouth"; the rescuer puts his mouth against the mouth of the rescued man and breathes air directly down the man's throat into his lungs. Now the Department of Anaesthetics in the Medical School of King's College, Newcastle, England, has invented a "snorkel" apparatus which enables a rescuer to begin the "mouth to mouth" method while still in the water, thus saving vital seconds. The photograph shows the apparatus being used in calm water; it has still to be tested at sea.

MECHANICAL LOADER. This self-contained mechanical loader can, as illustrated, be fitted easily to lorries and trailers, and is driven by its own four-stroke petrol engine. Certain types of mechanical loaders often have to be driven by the engine of the lorry itself, which in the case of a 20-ton truck means using 300 h.p. for a comparatively light job. The British makers of the device claim that it can be attached to a lorry in two minutes, will load a sack from ground level to the lorry in seven seconds, and will shift ten-ton loads at a cost of about two shillings.

PORTABLE DRILL. A British firm, one of the world's largest manufacturers of electrical power tools, has produced the first portable electric drill which can be used independently of mains supply or power cable. It can drill as many as seventy-five ¼-inch holes in ¾-inch wood before its power cells need to be recharged. This is done by plugging in, for about five hours, to any conventional power source. It can be recharged 400 times before a new power unit is needed, and will drill wood, or steel plate, with equal facility.

AN INFORMATION Department loudspeaker van at a village market. Registration rules were explained and the latest news of progress in the elections was relayed. In the background is cloud-fringed 10,000-foot Mlanje Mountain.

ELECTIONS IN NYASALAND

"Land of the Lake" goes to the polls

NYASALAND, called the "Land of the Lake", because it is dominated by the 350-mile-long Lake Nyasa, has been through a new experience, preparing for its first general election.

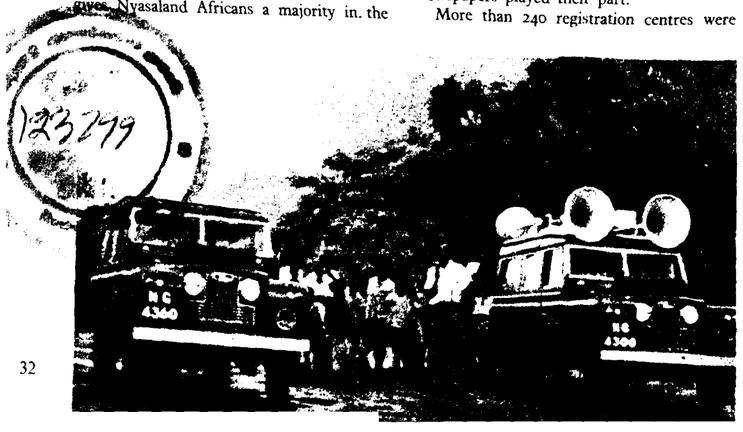
Under its new constitution there are 33 seats in the Legislative Council, made up of five appointed officials and 28 elected members. Therefore, although the control of the country will remain in the hands of the present administrators it is necessary for twelve elected members, who are mainly African, to vote with the five appointed officials in order to ensure a Government majority for any measure. This in effect gives Nyasaland Africans a majority in the Legislative Council, and it is hoped that it will also give the elected members experience in governing, and open the way for a Ministerial system.

Before the elections, which were contested by four main political parties, the Nyasaland Information Department conducted a publicity campaign to explain voting qualifications and registration rules to the Territory's 3,000,000 Africans. More than a million leaflets and posters were displayed in towns and villages, native authorities, courts, markets and other assembly places; six information vans toured the country; and radio and newspapers played their part.

More than 240 registration centres were set up, and to them came thousands of people of all races, braving the seasonal rains, to claim their votes. Hard-pressed registration officers soon became confident that the 100,000 voters sought under the new constitution would be found. Meanwhile plans for the election itself went ahead: self-locking ballot boxes were ordered from Britain, and polling booths were made from local materials with screens of grass, bamboo or rattan to ensure secrecy.

Sir Robert Armitage, the retiring Governor of Nyasaland, said in a farewell broadcast: "Nyasaland is on the point of emerging as a country in its own right, with a representative government of its own choosing. Let us, therefore, not look back in anger, but forward in hope, trust, and confidence."

A similar theme was taken up by the new Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, in a speech at Blantyre. He said that the Territory's new constitution was a challenge to people of all races, and he felt that the atmosphere in the country was conducive to peaceful advance. "Nyasaland", Sir Glyn Jones said, "has the chance to set the rest of the world an example."



SIX LOUDSPEAKER vans covered thousands of miles in support of the biggest information campaign in central Africa. More than a million posters and leaflets were distributed, supported by radio, newspaper and newsreel publicity.