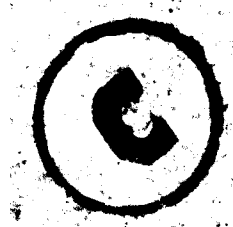
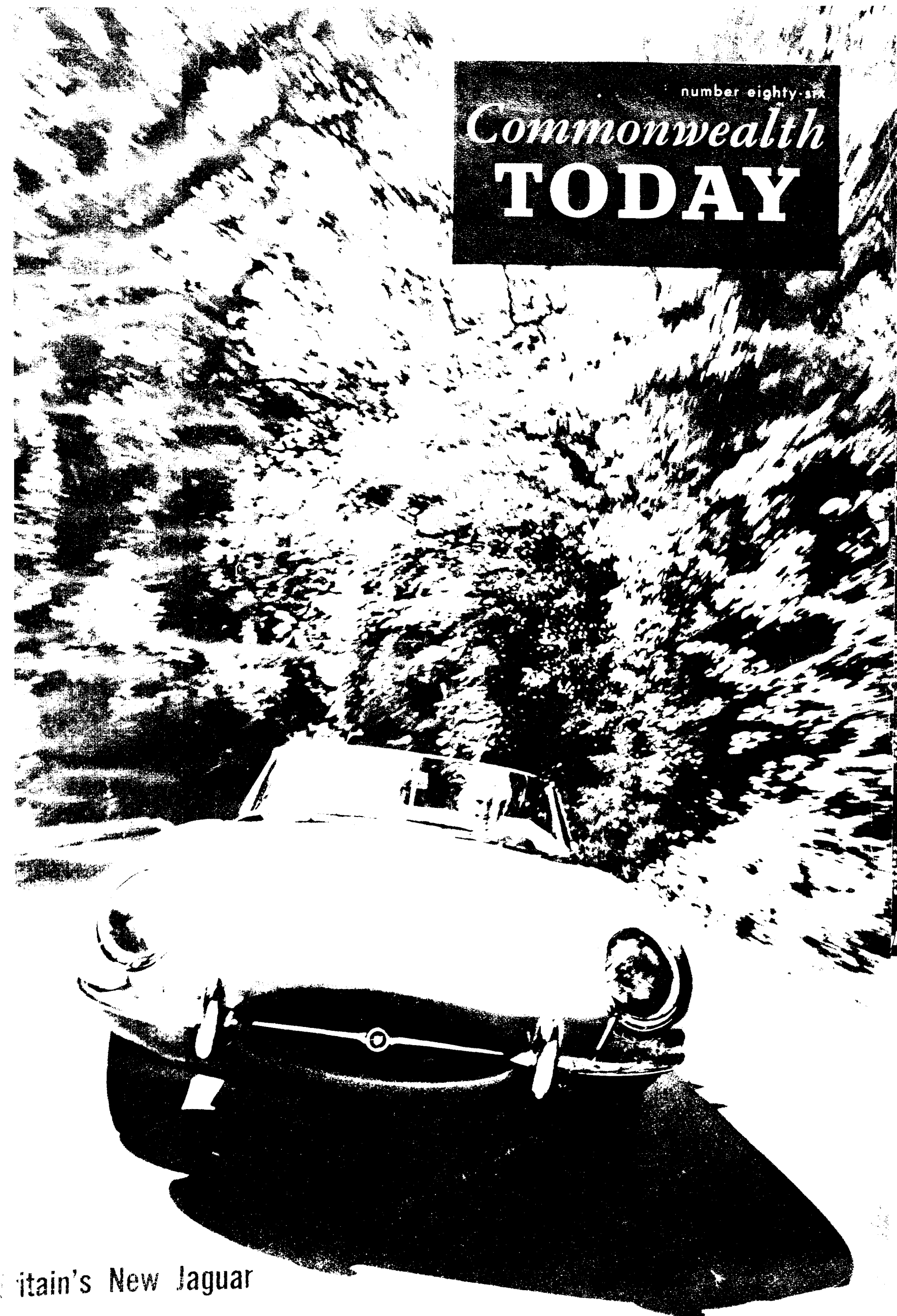


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Britain's New Jaguar



PRINCE PHILIP talks with Mr. E. W. Mukasa, a student from Uganda, who demonstrated boat building at a Training Week exhibition in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he is attending the Technical College.

COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL TRAINING WEEK

Continued from page three

displaying for them the wide field of employment possibilities and the qualifications needed so that they can choose a career which gives full scope to their aptitudes. They must also be made aware of the opportunities that exist for further education and training and the very considerable improvement in their future prospects which will result if they make proper use of the facilities available."

In Britain 188 local authorities, nearly 1,000 technical colleges and about 56,000 firms were asked to participate in the Week, which, in the words of Major-General C. Lloyd, chief officer of the Central Advisory committee for the Week, was "one of the biggest co-operative efforts to be staged in Britain in time of peace". Careers exhibitions large and small were staged at more than 3,000 centres in cities, towns and villages. Religious services were held, and there were sporting activities, film shows, and many light-hearted events devised by students. There were civic receptions for young people who had gained distinction in their various fields of work, and a number of prizes, which included tours of overseas Commonwealth countries, were offered to apprentices, trainees and school-children.

Australian Origin

The Week was celebrated at the suggestion of the Duke of Edinburgh. In Australia in 1956 he saw for himself the encouragement given to technical education by the various States, and in 1959 he called a meeting at Buckingham Palace to consider ways to extend the idea throughout the Commonwealth. With the backing of the British Employers' Confederation, the Federation of British Industries, and the National Union of Manufacturers, an organisation was set up at the City and Guilds of London Institute to plan the Week. At the same time, Commonwealth countries made their own plans.

In Australia the Week was organised at Government level. Individual States agreed to link their established Apprenticeship Week celebrations with the new Commonwealth Technical Training Week. The slogan was "Training Today for Tomorrow". New Zealand's Week also had Government backing, with administrative services provided by the Department of Labour.

Asian Training

Special functions were held in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and technical training institutions were opened to the public. In the Federation of Malaya committees were set up in the States and the Malayan Film Unit produced a film on technical training for showing throughout the Federation.

As the Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., said in a speech in connection with the Week: "Everywhere the demand is the same. It is for the man who understands the language of machines, the man with skill and aptitude, the reliable craftsman, the technician with a real pride in his work. . . . Indeed, the difficulty for the vast majority of our young people and their



PRINCE PHILIP speaks (above) in the Guildhall at the inauguration of the Commonwealth Technical Training Week in Britain. His audience included apprentices from 36 countries of the Commonwealth.

THE DUKE leaves St. Paul's Cathedral with the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, after attending a special Service. One of the Lessons was read by Mr. J. C. Asinobi, of Nigeria.



task with any certainty of success we must start here at home, with our own young people, for they are the best investment we can ever make in the future. We must equip them to give of their best; and to do that we need to awaken the creative interests which lie dormant in so many of them, we need to fire their ambition, to point the way ahead and so enable them to take a surer grip on life from the very outset."

This theme was developed by the Duke of Edinburgh in his speech at the Guildhall, London, when he declared the Training Week open. His audience of over 600 included Commonwealth High Commissioners in the United Kingdom, representatives of dependent territories, Ministers of the Crown, Masters of the City's ancient Livery Companies, representatives of local authorities and Technical Training Week committees from every part of the United Kingdom. There were 350 selected young apprentices and

trainees from all parts of the Commonwealth, some of whom were presented to the Duke.

The Duke of Edinburgh told the audience that even an advanced country such as Britain had too few trained technicians, and that too many children leaving school went into relatively unskilled jobs in which the immediate pay was good but the prospects were uncertain. Concerning the less well-developed countries, he said: "It is not much use for wealthier countries to offer money for factories or power stations if there is no one who can run them. It is no use building technical schools if there is no one to teach in them."

After his Guildhall speech the Duke flew to Belfast in Northern Ireland, where he attended a civic banquet. The following day he visited an exhibition, an Apprentice Training Centre, and opened a new Technical College. He went to Glasgow, Scotland, to the Langside College of Further Education

Continued overleaf

FOUR YOUNG MEN WITH A FUTURE



BARRIE BATES, New Zealand.

MR. FERGUSON, an English student apprentice in mechanical engineering, flew to Australia under a student-exchange scheme operated by his employers, the General Electric Company Ltd. He will study there for a year.

MR. BATES, who is 25 and comes from Auckland, is studying graphic design at the Royal College of Art, in London, and won first prize—£250—in an advertising design competition entered by students from many British Art Schools.



CHRISTOPHER FERGUSON, Britain.

MR. ARGUS, who is Australia's "Apprentice of the Year", came to the United Kingdom from Adelaide to tour engineering workshops and further his studies. He is a third-year apprentice with the Electricity Trust of South Australia.



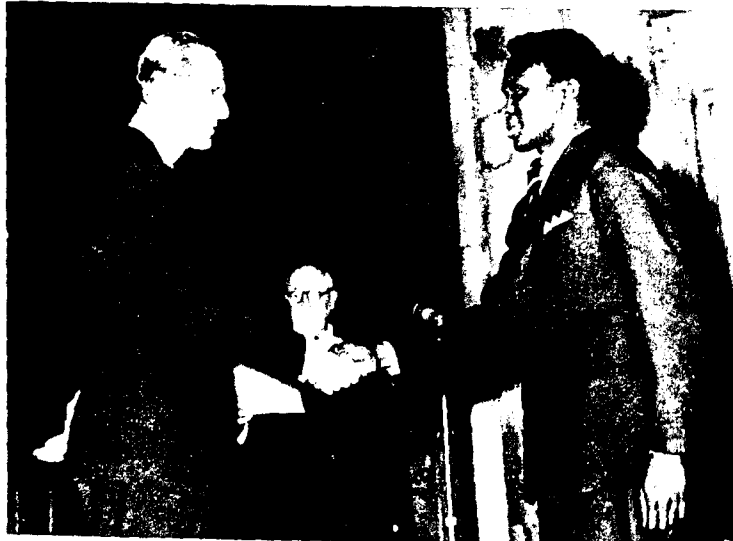
GIAN CHAND BHOGAL, East Africa.



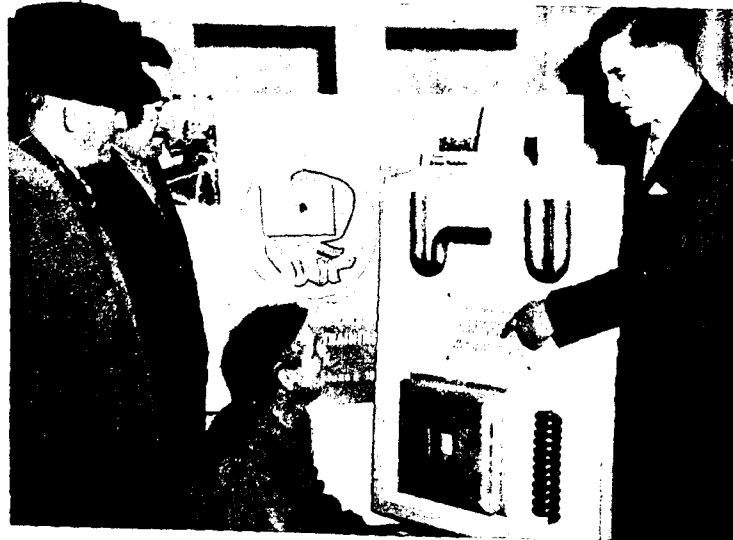
FRANK ARGUS, Australia.

MR. BHOGAL, of East African Posts and Telecommunications, was chosen as Kenya's "Apprentice of the Year" as part of the Technical Training Week in East Africa. He was congratulated by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison.

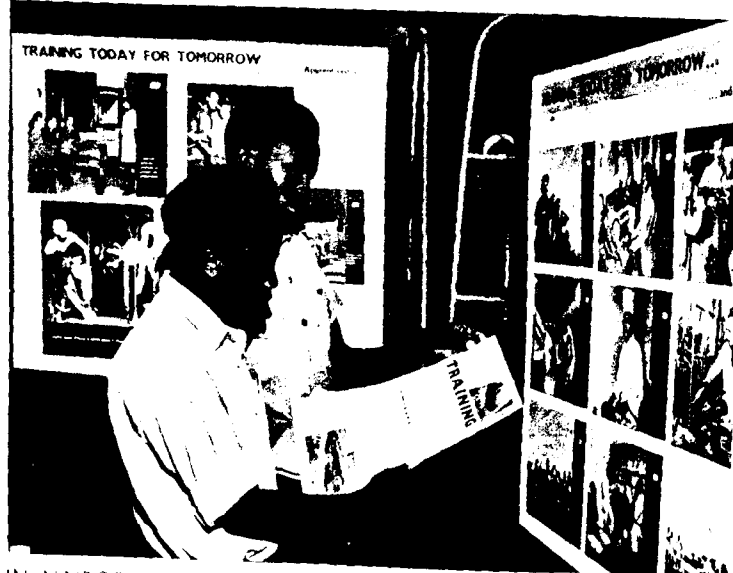
COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL TRAINING WEEK



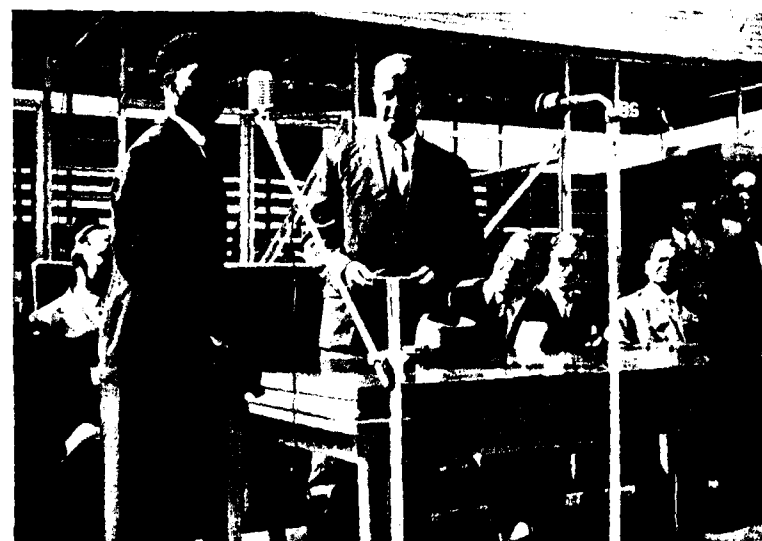
GHANAIAN student Mr. E. M. Baring, aged 26, was one of the Commonwealth trainees in Britain presented to the Duke of Edinburgh at the Guildhall.



AT A Melbourne exhibition, an Australian plumbing apprentice points to examples of his work on copper tubing, spouting and lead piping.



IN NAIROBI, Kenya, where an exhibition was held by the East African Railway and Harbours under the theme, Training Today for Tomorrow.



IN KAMPALA, Uganda, the Acting Governor, Mr. G. Cartland, accepts a gift, at an exhibition, from the "Best Apprentice", Mr. C. Matovu.



IN WESTERN NIGERIA, the Week was opened (above) by Dr. S. D. Onabamiro, Minister of Education, at the new Technical College, Ibadan.



TWO Commonwealth students, C. V. Chung of Malaya and A. M. Ibrahim of India, work in a Physics Laboratory at a Technical Training exhibition.

Continued from page 5

and the laboratories of the Royal College of Science and Technology. In Edinburgh, next day, the Duke attended the British Productivity Conference at Merchants Hall, a service at St. Giles's Cathedral, and a "Target for Youth" exhibition in Waverley Market. He flew back to London for the St. Paul's dedi-

cation service, and then up to Birmingham, the great Midlands manufacturing city, where he saw a Careers exhibition and visited the Chamber of Commerce. Finally, he flew to Cardiff, Wales, to open the Welsh College of Advanced Technology and to watch, at City Hall, a march past of apprentices.

One of the attractions of the Week in London was an exhibition in the historic courtyard of the Royal Exchange. It was organised by the City and Guilds of London Institute in co-operation with the City of London, the City Livery Companies, and London County Council, and consisted of

thirty-one stands which explained, with the aid of models, maps and literature, the many opportunities that exist for technical training.

It was appropriate that City and Guilds should be the organisers-in-chief of the Week, for the aim of this Institute—founded in 1878 and deriving its present authority from a Royal Charter of 1900—is the advancement of technical and scientific education. It has its own teaching departments and sets examinations which are recognised throughout the world.

Every year over 130,000 candidates from the Commonwealth sit at over 1,200 local centres for the City and Guilds examinations. There are over 200 subjects which provide for the needs of a great variety of industries, including agriculture, building, catering, chemicals, clothing and footwear, electrical engineering, furniture, food trades, mechanical engineering, metal manufacture, mining, printing, retail distribution and textiles.

Information on Industry

Many of the industries had their own stands at the Royal Exchange exhibition, where a great deal of incidental information could be gleaned. Visitors there learned, for example, that the British insurance market pays claims for losses, by fires and accidents, at a rate of £900 a minute over the world; one-fifth of the officers in the Royal Air Force started their careers as apprentices; about half of the world's total annual consumption of 4,000,000 tons of copper is used in the electrical and electronics engineering industry; 11,000 of the 27,000 members of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries are in Commonwealth countries overseas.

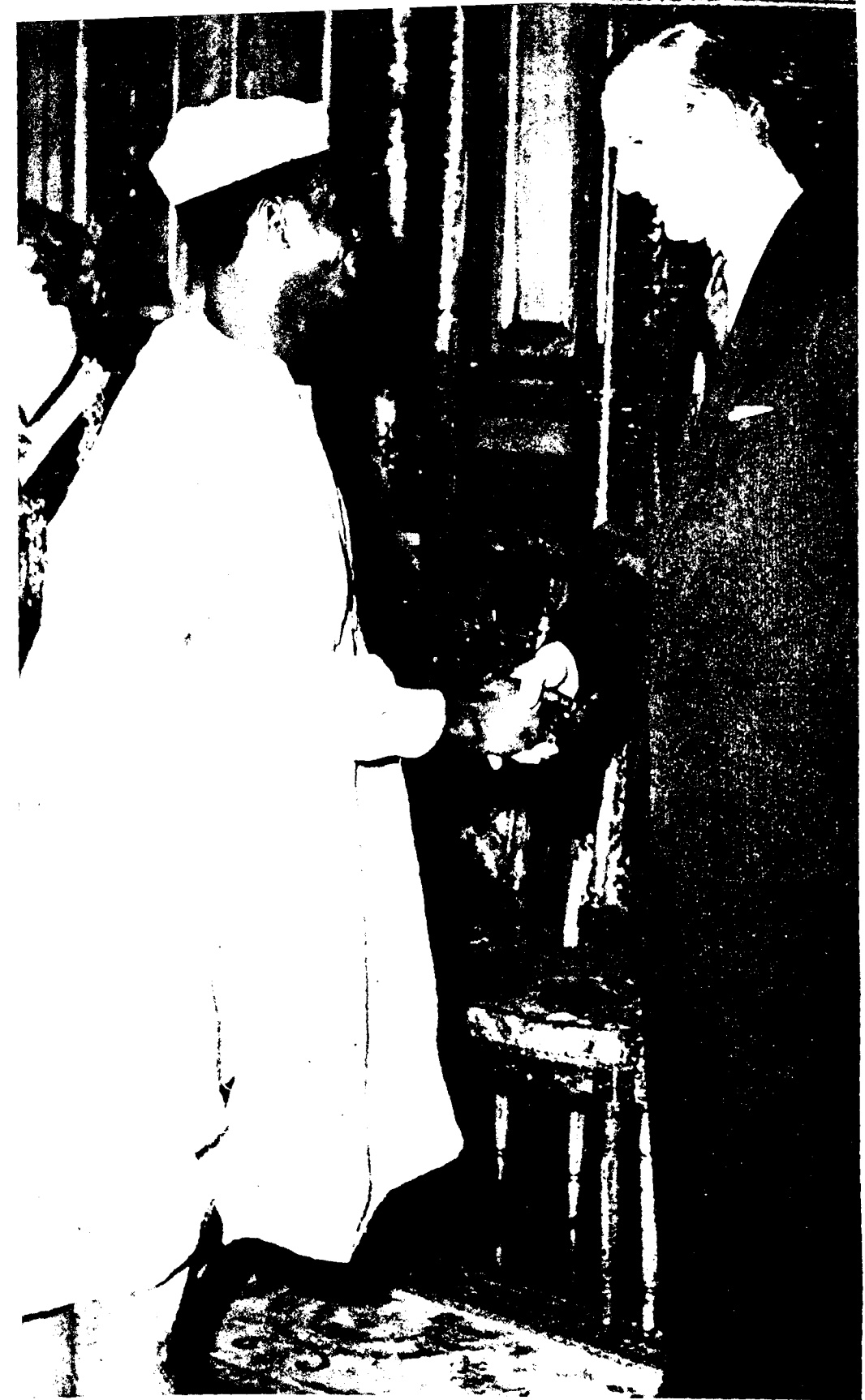
The emphasis of the exhibition was on training opportunities, and every stand at the Royal Exchange emphasised the truth of what the Duke of Edinburgh said: "Every new idea, every new development, is the result of somebody using his imagination and his technical knowledge. . . . After about 200 years of progress in mechanical devices the actual rate of development is still increasing."

Britain's New Colleges

New technical colleges opened in Britain during the Week—quite apart from those opened by Prince Philip—included Basingstoke Technical College, in Hampshire, which cost £211,450 to build and another £64,000 to furnish. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Mr. Harold Shearman, the Chairman of London County Council, said: "I am told that two other colleges will be opened in the county before the end of the Week. That is the sort of pace at which I have always said education should move."

At Doncaster, in the South Yorkshire coalfield, phase three of the town's new technical college was declared open. When the five phases are completed the college will have cost £1,250,000.

A fine gesture was made in Yorkshire by twenty-two apprentices in the steel-producing city of Sheffield. Four technical apprentices here got around a drawing board and produced plans and specifications for lifting apparatus which could be used to move helpless patients in hospitals. These plans were passed to craft apprentices in steel and engineering workshops, who were given time by their employers to turn out the three



IN THE great Scottish city of Glasgow, Prince Philip met Mr. J. C. M. Okweje, from Idum-Mbube, Ogoja, Nigeria, who is studying engineering. During the Week the Duke also paid flying visits to Belfast, in Northern Ireland, Edinburgh, Birmingham and Cardiff.

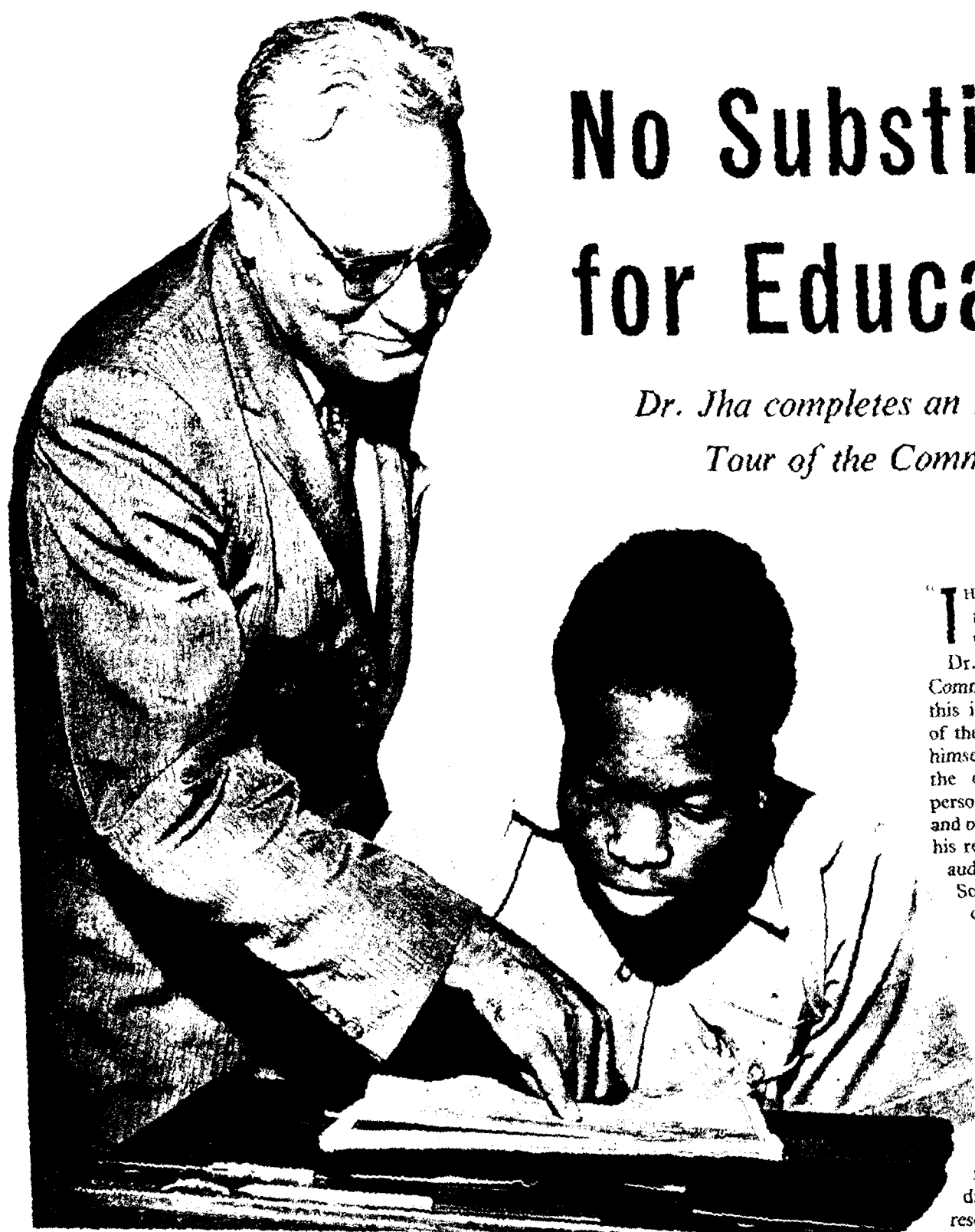
hundred metal, plastic and nylon components required to make three sets of lifting gear.

The culmination of their efforts came during Sheffield's Training Week, when a lifting apparatus was presented to the Federation of Nigeria by Mr. A. E. Thornton, Chairman of the West Riding of Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Training Committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation. In his speech of thanks the First Secretary of the Nigerian High Commissioner's Office in Britain, Mr. C. O. Phillips, said that he did not know to which hospital in Nigeria "this magnificent gift" would be allocated, but it would certainly be put to excellent use. Another lifting apparatus was to be given to India.

The B.B.C. made its own contribution to the Week. The Duke of Edinburgh gave an interview, as distinct from a speech, on British television in the current affairs pro-

gramme "Panorama"—the first time a member of the British Royal Family had been publicly interviewed. The General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. broadcast a programme, "Commonwealth of Skills", describing some of the experiences of those overseas students who are at present in Britain. Their life in the U.K. is not all hard work, and listeners heard an Indian student tell of the arrangements he made for a Commonwealth Students' Ball held in the Royal Festival Hall, London, in connection with this special Week.

The Training Week as a whole was designed as an attempt to help people in all parts of the Commonwealth to recognise that, as the Duke put it: "The material prosperity of any country depends, to a very large extent, upon the general level of technical knowledge and efficiency." In Britain, as elsewhere, the Week was a very great success.



No Substitute for Education...

*Dr. Jha completes an Eight-Month
Tour of the Commonwealth*

THE urge for education is so great that many people would rather have education than bread."

Dr. Veni Shankar Jha, the Director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit, said this in Canada during his eight-month tour of the Commonwealth, in which he saw for himself the educational needs and resources of the countries he visited, and established personal contact with Ministers of Education and other leaders in the educational field. On his return to London he told a distinguished audience at the Royal Commonwealth Society: "More and more developing countries are discovering the bottleneck of limited educational facilities. Give them money, give them equipment, and they will not achieve very much. They need men. They must break through this bottleneck if they are to do anything worth while."

The aim of the Liaison Unit is to improve the existing arrangements for inter-Commonwealth co-operation in education, and in particular to assist in matching the educational needs of individual countries with the educational resources of the Commonwealth as a whole. It was set up by Commonwealth Governments on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Education Conference held in Oxford in 1959—a Conference described by Dr. Jha as "one of the most important events in education that has ever taken place".

Another practical result of the Conference was that about 1,000 Fellowships and Scholarships were made available by Commonwealth countries to Commonwealth students—a scheme which Dr. Jha said, on the completion of his tour, was working very well. "The enthusiasm it has aroused all over the Commonwealth is tremendous."

Dr. Jha also reported on the urgent need for the training of teachers, and the secondment of teachers to less-developed countries of the Commonwealth. "In many countries", he said, "the educational pyramid has a very wide base but no height. How can such a system build up the necessary supply of teachers unaided?"

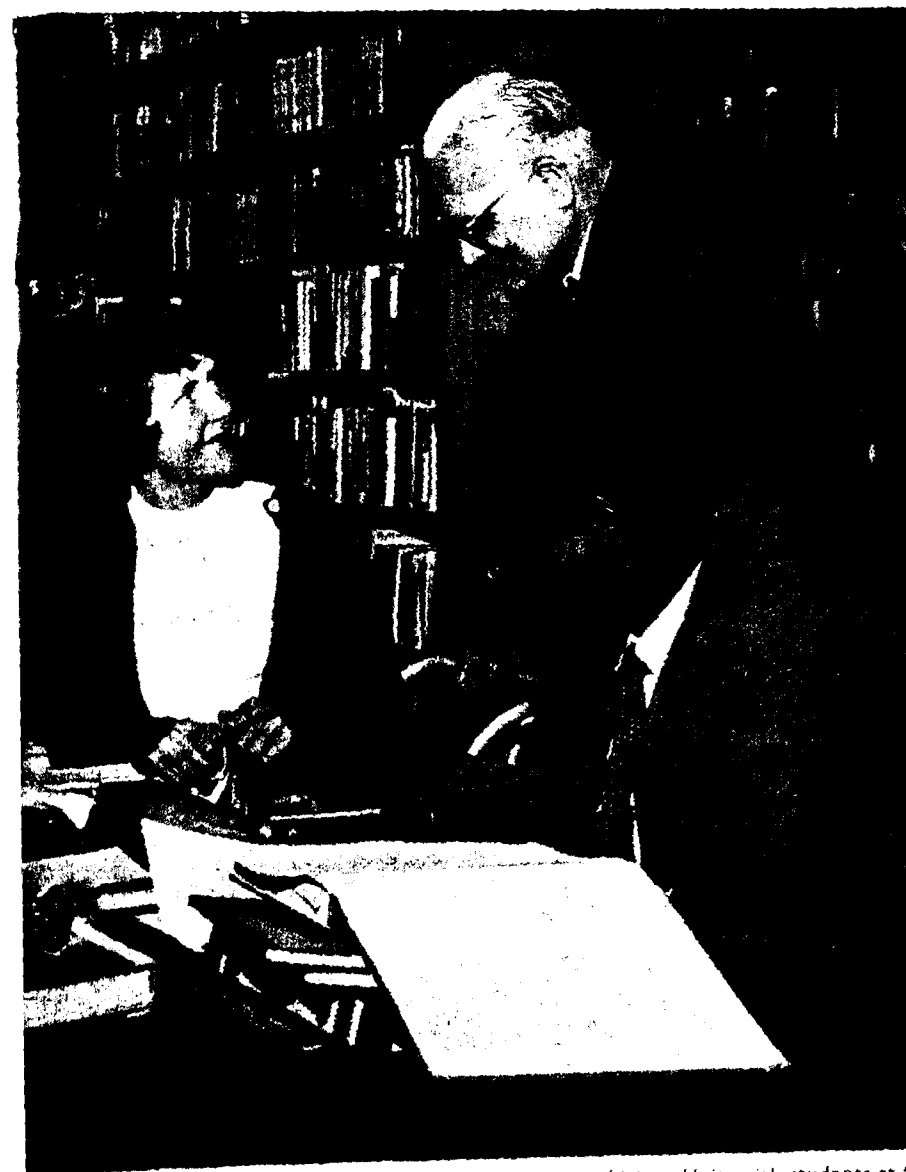
He gave examples of the practical steps taken by several countries to help other members of the Commonwealth with their educational problems. Britain had decided to spend £6,000,000 over five years on various schemes of educational co-operation within the Com-

educational reforms and planning.

During his Commonwealth tour he visited the following countries, in the order named: Sierra Leone, Ghana, the Federation of Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden, India, Hong Kong, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, the State of Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo, Brunei, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Canada, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana. He hopes at a later date to visit Pakistan.

The Man and his Career

Dr. Veni Shankar Jha, B.A. (Nagpur) and Ph.D. (London University), was appointed as the first Director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit in 1960. He started his career in 1928, when he was Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Psychology at Morris College, Nagpur. He held various educational posts with the Madhya Pradesh Government, and in 1956 was appointed Vice Chancellor of Benares Hindu University. He has represented India at several international conferences and has been associated with



DR. JHA, Director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit, with students at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, Kenya (above), and (left) at a Kikuyu High School.



IN CANADA, Dr. Jha met Mr. B. Bazeman, Deputy Minister of Education (left), and Mr. S. McLean, Minister of Education, Manitoba.

monwealth, including U.K. participation in the Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and schemes for training overseas Commonwealth teachers, and for the encouragement of the recruitment of U.K. teachers for service in Commonwealth countries overseas.

Dr. Jha spoke of the teams of experts sent to Africa by Australia—"very fine people indeed, who ascertained the needs of African Governments and agencies so that the Australian Government could formulate its own attitude to educational aid". Canada was sending out about thirty carefully selected teachers—"key personnel"—to different parts of the world. India and Pakistan had sent about 70 teachers to help in Eastern Nigeria; and the Federation of Malaya

had teachers in Brunei and Sarawak.

"Let us realise what we are doing", Dr. Jha said in a speech in Sydney, Australia. "If one country gives economic aid to another country—to establish a steel plant, for instance—money goes out and experts are sent. It is an affair between firms and governments. But when a teacher goes out to a post, the help given goes directly into the home—even the remotest home of a rural society. Ultimately sympathies and understandings develop. This is the surest way of building peace."

Dr. Jha added that there is no substitute for "a good sound education, liberal and technical. People thought that if you helped a country economically it would get rich

somehow. Unfortunately that is not so. The ultimate basis of future development—economic, social, political—the basis of peace in the world, is going to be educational development.

"The Commonwealth, as I believe all concerned will recognise, is one of the most magnificent experiments ever made in human relationships. Let us hope for the same success in this project of educational assistance as in economic aid; or even for more success. If we do succeed we shall have established something—it might be called a pilot scheme in human relations—which could serve as a model for other international organisations. Not to succeed would be, to me, a great tragedy."



DR. JHA talks with Britain's Minister of Education, Sir David Eccles, who has £6,000,000 for Commonwealth education activities.



WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dr. Jha signed the visitors' book at Parliament Buildings. Right: The Prime Minister, Mr. K. J. Holyoake.



IN SYDNEY, Australia, Dr. Jha is seen here with students from India, Pakistan, the Federation of Nigeria, and Southern Rhodesia.



THE CAR was admired at the International Automobile Show, New York. Orders placed there amounted to £11 million.

Jaguar "E" Type

The World's Most Advanced Sports Car—for Town Use, Touring and Racing

BRITAIN'S new Jaguar "E" Type car provides an entirely new concept of high-speed motoring. This exciting new two-seater sports car is so flexible and powerful that it can whisper along in top gear at 10 m.p.h., and then, at a brief depression of the accelerator, leap into its 165 m.p.h. stride. It will travel in top gear at 10-15 m.p.h. without the slightest trace of roughness, hesitation or snatch.

Motoring correspondents and owners, especially in Canada and Australia—the biggest purchasers of these Jaguars in the Commonwealth—have showered unstinted praise on this "Grand Touring" model. They appreciate the fact that it is a comparatively small, light and economical car, that it has both compactness and comfort, with a powerful, silky engine. Critics who have tested the car over all kinds of roads speak highly not only of its "sparkling performance", but of the sheer elegance of its lines, its superb handling and refinements, all of which make it a car that has never been equalled at the price.

The high power and the sleek lines of this Jaguar, which is closely connected in design and appearance with the already famous competition Jaguars, give the impression that it is essentially a racing car. It has, however, all the requirements for town use, for fast touring and for sports car racing.

Many of the features of this luxuriously appointed Jaguar have been derived from the vast experience gained in international sporting events. It is being offered in two forms: as an open sports car—with or without

detachable hardtop—and as a coupé. In both cases the cars are two-seaters.

The six-cylinder, 3.8 litre engine, which produces 265 horse-power, is well known, and is, indeed, one of the most amazing achievements in modern times, for the original post-war Jaguar XK "S" Type engine has remained basically unchanged. Rapid acceleration and high maximum speeds are well matched by superlative braking power and controllability. Experience gained with Jaguar racing cars was also used in the special construction of

makes for safe, easy driving is the car's steering, which is light at all speeds and responds immediately to the smallest movement of the wheel. Careful selection of shock-absorber settings ensures that they are capable of meeting many conditions.

Writing about this car in the British magazine *Autosport*, John Bolster said:

"Many people will buy the 'E' Type who have no intention of exercising its full potential. Indeed, this is no disgrace, for many a fine sports car driver has no interest in 150 m.p.h. motoring, which is rather a special sort of activity. The point about the 'E' Type is that it is not only Britain's best sports car, but one of her quietest and most comfortable touring cars, too. It would be a pity if this car became associated in the public mind only with expert drivers and racing speeds, for it makes a most convenient shopping companion, the opening rear panel earning full marks for convenience.

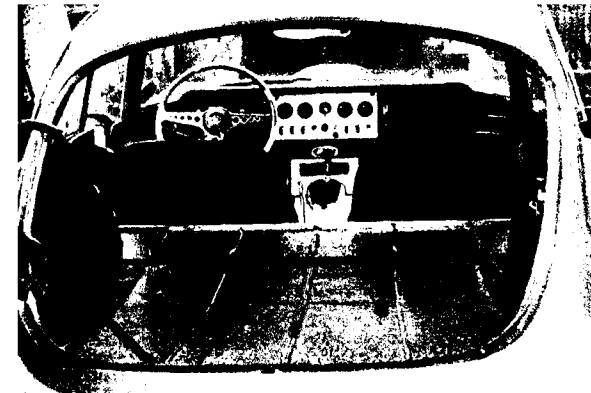
"Jaguars have always been first in the field with new equipment, and this machine carries three of the latest Lucas components in the form of an electric radiator fan, a petrol pump that lives in the bottom of the fuel tank, and a three-bladed windscreen wiper. The equipment is as complete as on the other Jaguar models, and the sound proofing is very thorough. The mechanism is accessible and there are no headaches for the service department."

FACTS AND FIGURES

The basic price of the "E" Type Jaguar, with fixed head coupé body, is £1,550. **Engine capacity:** 3,781 c.c. (230.6 cu. in.). **Number of cylinders:** 6. **Bore and stroke:** 87 x 106 mm. (3.42 x 4.17 in.). **Valve gear:** twin overhead camshafts. **Compression ratio:** 9 to 1. **B.h.p.:** 265 (gross) at 5,500 r.p.m. (b.h.p. per ton laden, 195.4). **Torque:** 260 lb. ft. at 4,000 r.p.m. **Weight (with 5 gallons of fuel):** 2,411 cwt. (2,702 lb.). **Tank capacity:** 14 Imperial gallons (63.6 litres). **Oil sump:** 11 pints (6.2 litres). **Cooling system:** 22 pints (12.5 litres). **Dimensions:** wheelbase 8 ft.; track 4 ft. 2 in.; length (overall) 14 ft. 7.3 in.; width 5 ft. 5.2 in.; height 4 ft.; ground clearance 5 in.; frontal area 15 sq. ft. (approx.). **Fuel consumption (at steady speeds, in top gear):** 30 m.p.h., 32 m.p.g.; 70 m.p.h., 26.5 m.p.g.; 110 m.p.h., 16.5 m.p.g.

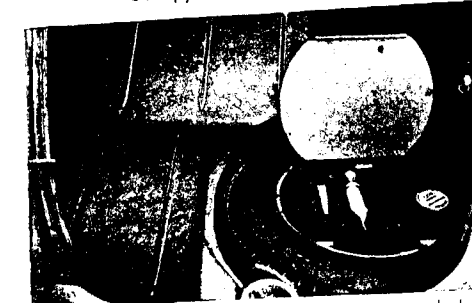
the body, which is made for the most part of 20-gauge steel sheet on "monocoque" principles, where a stressed skin structure forms the main body shell.

An important feature of the car is its new independent rear suspension; and its disc brakes ensure the rapid stopping of the car from high speed, the retardation being smooth and very powerful, especially at speeds over 100 m.p.h. Another factor that



LUGGAGE shelf with hinged front section folded (above). Both bonnet and boot lid are spring counterbalanced in the open position. The instrument panel can be hinged down.

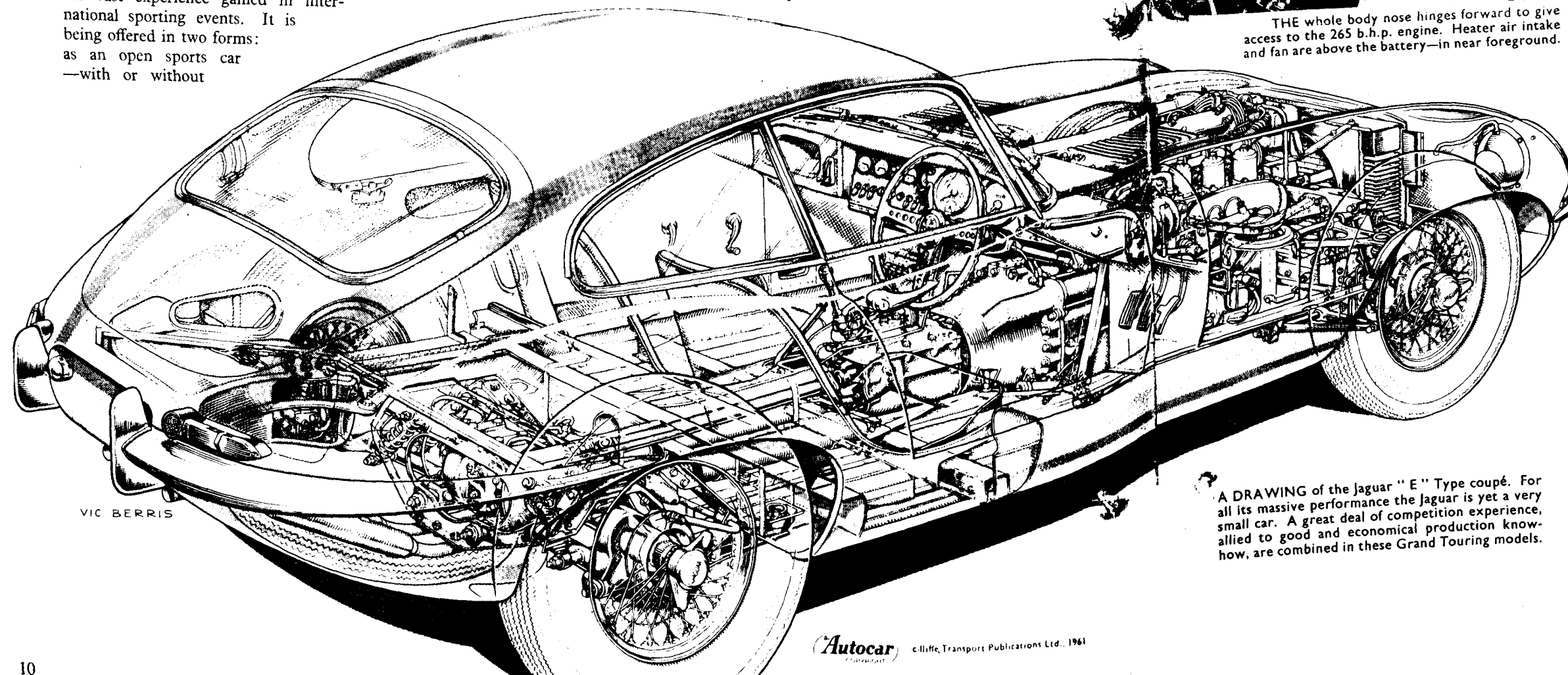
THE BUCKET SEATS (right) are the same for the roadster and the coupé. The car's springing is quite soft and provides a most comfortable ride even at high speeds on bumpy roads.



THE HATCH has been removed to reveal the spare wheel and the tool kit fitted into it. The boot lid opens upwards for bulky luggage.



THE whole body nose hinges forward to give access to the 265 b.h.p. engine. Heater air intake and fan are above the battery—in near foreground.



VIC BERRIS

A DRAWING of the Jaguar "E" Type coupé. For all its massive performance the Jaguar is yet a very small car. A great deal of competition experience, allied to good and economical production know-how, are combined in these Grand Touring models.

Autocar Cliffe Transport Publications Ltd. 1961

Making Driving Safer . . .

The Profitable Work of Britain's Road Research Laboratory

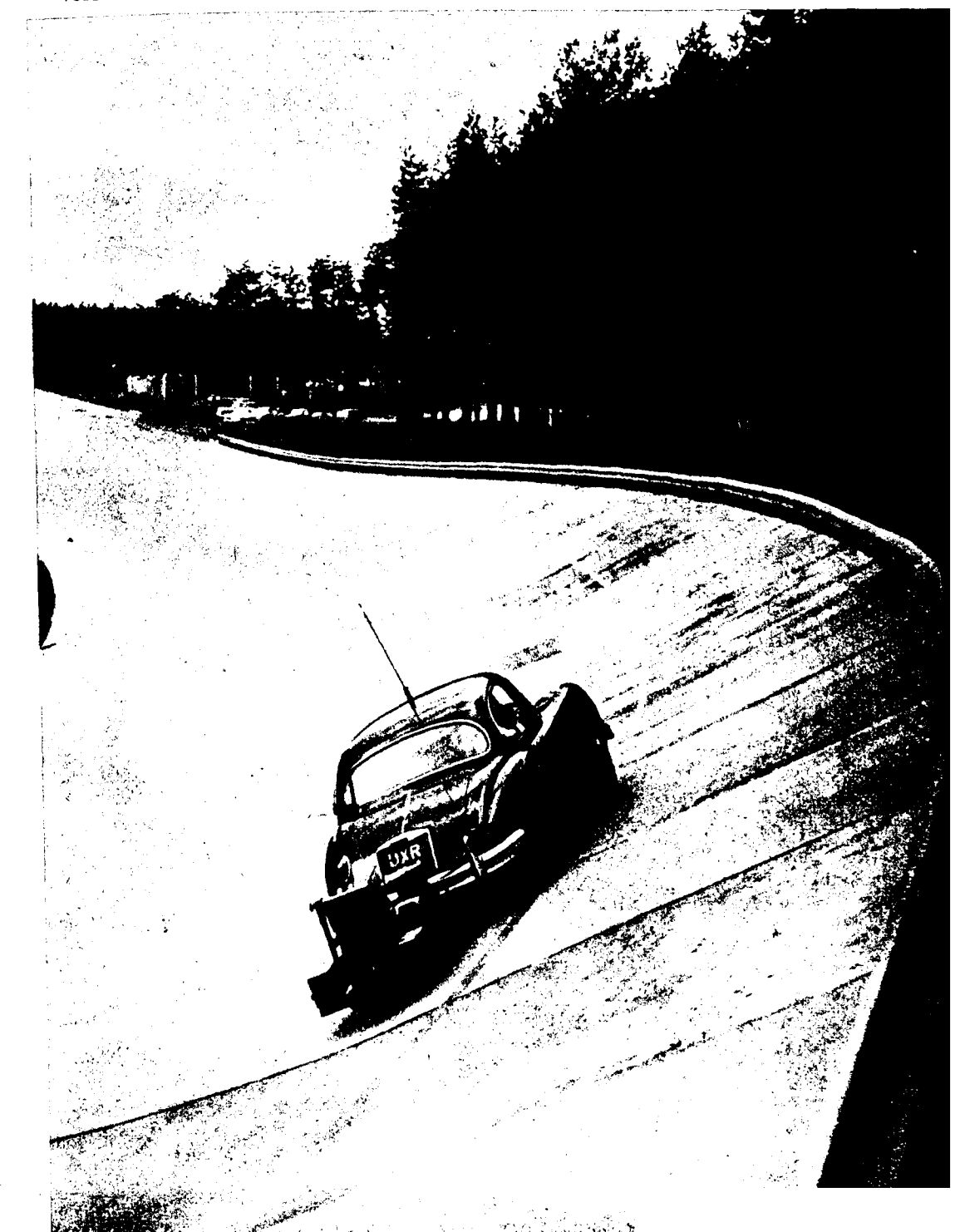
THE practical importance of research has seldom been better demonstrated than in its application to the public roads of Britain. For years there was no centralised research into the building of better and safer roads, but there were many theories, and one of them was that rough-looking road surfaces were more likely to prevent dangerous skidding by motor vehicles than smooth surfaces. As a result hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent on resurfacing roads to make them "knobbly."

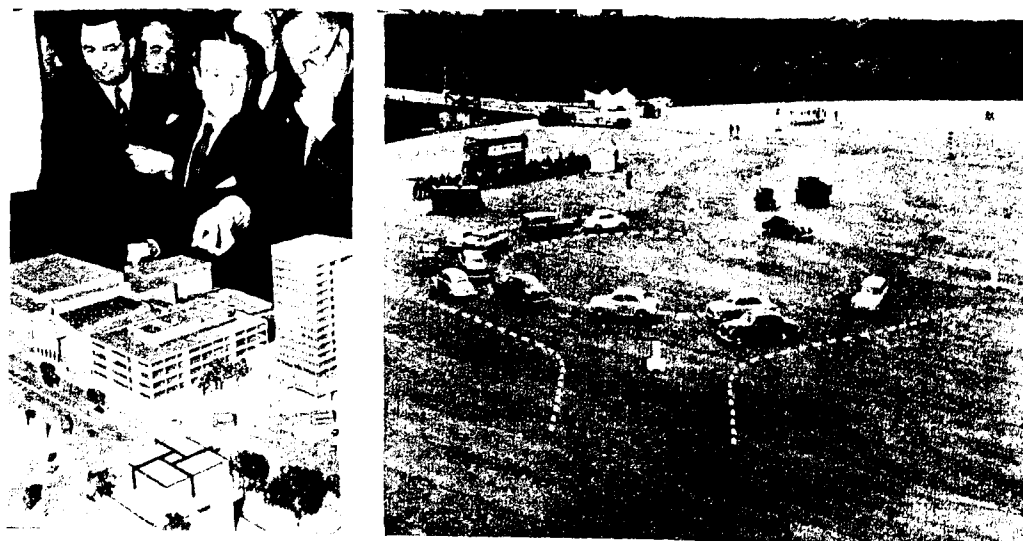
Research has now shown that the stones of some rough surfaces become polished very quickly and are, in fact, more dangerous than smooth surfaces.

The aims of the Road Research Laboratory in Britain are, in the words of its Director, Sir William Glanville, "to find practicable ways of cutting down the numbers of road accidents; to save the country money by discovering the most economical ways of building roads; and to save time and money by showing where

Continued on page 12

ANOTHER JAGUAR—a saloon capable of 100 m.p.h.—travels round a banked bend at Crowthorne road research track towing a trailer designed for research into high-speed skidding.





BRITAIN'S Minister of Transport, Mr. Ernest Marples, points to a detail in a model of a giant roundabout planned for the Elephant and Castle, one of London's busiest traffic junctions. Above right: Research at Crowthorne into congestion at roundabouts will be of practical help to Commonwealth road designers.

Continued from page 11

and how to build new roads and to improve existing ones so as to reduce the delays and congestion".

The Laboratory, founded in 1933, has acquired a new £500,000 road test track at Crowthorne, in Berkshire, and this track is the only one of its kind in the world. By the end of 1964 Crowthorne will house the entire Road Research Laboratory, which at present is in two different places.

Road Conditions

The three-mile-long test track is in the form of a figure eight, and contains a number of test sections and different types of road surface. Light-coloured and dark-coloured sections are used to study the effects of the colours of road surfaces on visibility in the light of car headlamps.

The high-speed section, on which speeds of up to 100 miles an hour can be reached, is approached by a banked bend and is covered with typical road surfacings which can be kept wet by means of a built-in watering system fed from a large supply tank. Beneath another section of the track there is a laboratory with a glass panel let into its roof to enable photographic studies to be made of the contact

areas of tyres, as vehicles are driven overhead. Research carried out or planned at Crowthorne includes:

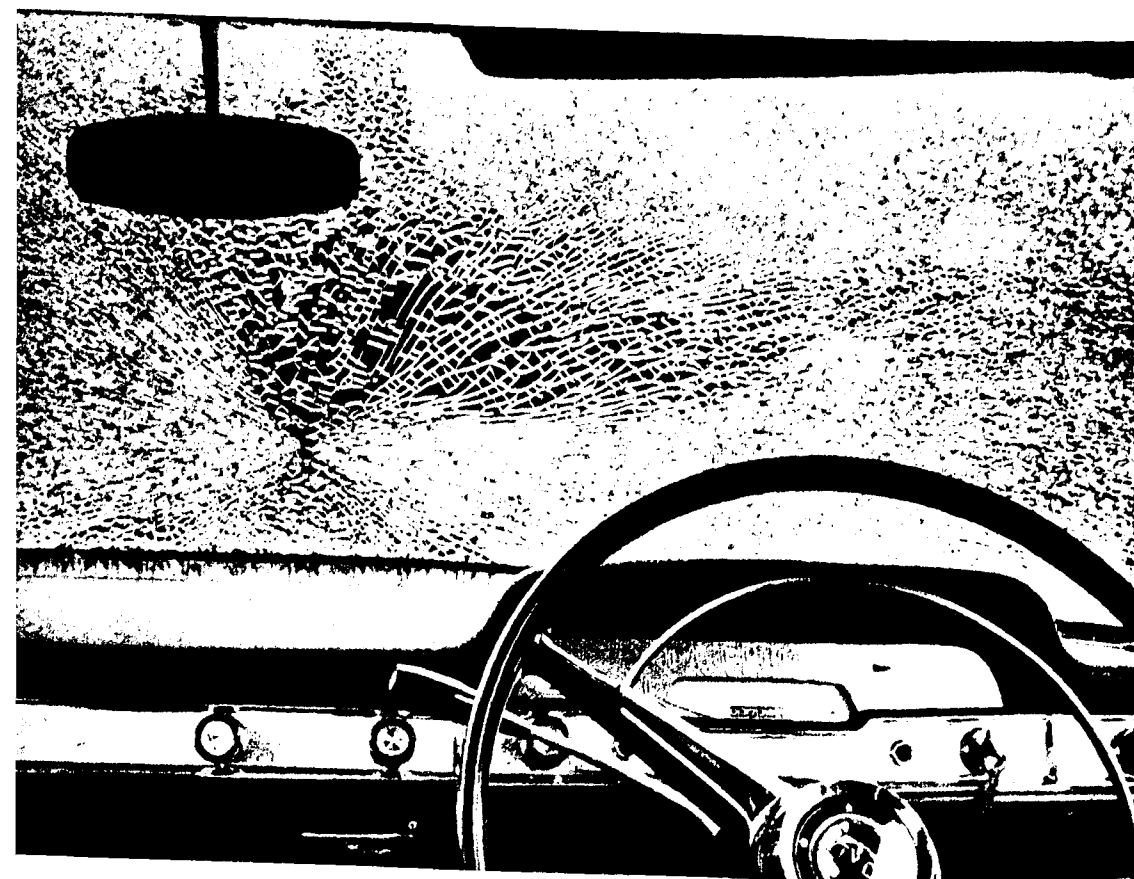
Work on the problems of safety at high speeds; the study of vehicle behaviour, particularly during emergency braking on different types of surfaces and using various braking systems; measurements of the motion and response of vehicles under adverse conditions, or when maladjusted; a study of vehicles running into kerbs of various shapes and dimensions; controlled crashes of vehicles into fixed barriers and/or other vehicles; the impact of vehicles into guard rails, fences and vegetation, which will help to determine the safest surrounds for new roads and motorways.

It is not only the more obvious causes of accidents that are being investigated. The shattering of a driver's windscreen is a danger which, statistically, is likely to occur only once in 300,000 miles of motoring, but when it happens it can be very dangerous. The Laboratory, therefore, in co-operation with the British glass industry, is experimenting with the design of windscreens so that the particles of glass in a shattered screen are not so small as to obscure vision.

About a hundred people a year are killed in



A CAR with its rear wheels locked skids at speed across a wetted road surface at Crowthorne. If all four wheels had locked, the car would have skidded in a straighter line.



THIS WINDSCREEN has been well and truly shattered, but because it was made of improved, toughened glass, a driver can still see through it sufficiently to steer round obstacles.

Britain by cars running into street lighting columns; so a study is being made of the design and positioning of the columns.

Fog is a winter driving problem in Britain to which there is no easy solution. At Crowthorne wires beneath the surface of the road emit signals which can be detected by electronic devices in test vehicles. Cars are driven fast along the track with their windscreens completely blacked out and their drivers steering in response to visual or aural signals. Such research may lead to the development of electronic aids to driving in fog, or to the perfection of wholly automatic cars with electronic "eyes", for use on motorways.

Accident Studies

Local authorities, who have to find most of the money for road improvements, benefit as much as the motorist from the work of the Laboratory. "Every year", says Sir William Glanville, "the Laboratory deals with many sites at which skidding accidents have been frequent, and helps the highway authority to remedy them, often by a very inexpensive treatment of the road surface. An estimate was made of the savings in accidents at a number of such sites and the equivalent annual net savings worked out at £2,000 for each site. We ourselves have detected over

200 such sites, which is equivalent to an annual saving of £400,000."

Sir William recalled one road junction, controlled by traffic lights, where the cost of resurfacing the road—which prevented about ten accidents a year—proved to be no more than had been spent, each year, in replacing traffic signals and bollards damaged by accidents.

Local and police authorities are co-operating with the Laboratory. For the past four years special investigation teams from the Laboratory have attended all accidents within a radius of eight miles. They use a vehicle with a pneumatically operated mast which enables bird's-eye camera shots to be taken of an accident scene. Over 500 accidents have been minutely studied.

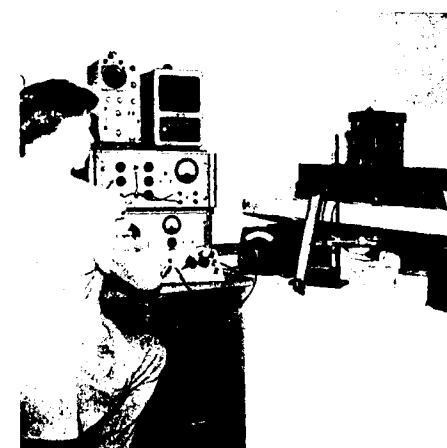
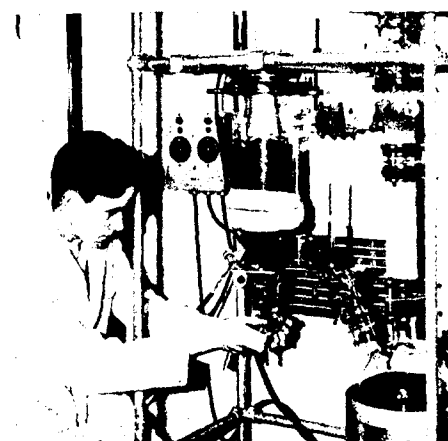
The Laboratory has also been examining the use of vehicle-presence detectors which would have a number of applications such as the automatic detection of long queues, delays in tunnels, illegal parking in certain places, and overload conditions at traffic intersections.

Road research has already proved a profitable investment for the nation, and, with the number of vehicles on British roads doubling every ten years, the work of the Road Research Laboratory is going to be even more important and significant.



THE PLATE above is being used to test the soil foundation for a projected road. Tropical soils have been similarly tested.

THE APPARATUS below removes tar from samples of road for analyses in order to determine the effects of wear and age.



CONCRETE used for road making is tested for fatigue. The sample beam above was subjected to vibrations until it was destroyed.

EXPERIMENTS are being carried out (below) on a new system, involving the use of gamma ray apparatus, for measuring soil density.



WITHIN the city limits of Ottawa, the Canadian capital, lies a 1,200-acre farm—a country oasis in a metropolitan world. This Central Experimental Farm is the headquarters of a series of farms, research stations and laboratories which are spread across Canada and which make up the Department of Agriculture's Research Branch.

The work done at the chain of experimental farms has helped to make Canada one of the big "breadbaskets" of the world. Information about the Branch's experiments is shared with farmers and agriculturists in many Commonwealth countries and elsewhere. Plant breeding material and insect specimens are exchanged, and information becomes international through the publication of articles in scientific journals. Tours are organised as well as exchange fellowships. Last year visitors from twenty-six countries went to the Ottawa farm.

For the Canadian farmers, news of improved farming methods and new crop varieties goes out to them through provincial agricultural officers, posted bulletins, radio and television programmes. Farmers, home owners and others benefit from the information provided by the research centres on crops, new equipment and new products. The Branch's research projects have developed such items as an infra-red cooking stove, now in commercial use, and the famous Marquis spring wheat which, in 1910, started the agricultural revolution that led to Western Canada's conversion into one of the major wheatlands of the world.

Some changes are being made at the Ottawa farm: the Animal Research Institute is to be moved to greener fields in Ottawa's green belt; several new buildings are being considered, and another home is being found for the museum of old agricultural equipment.

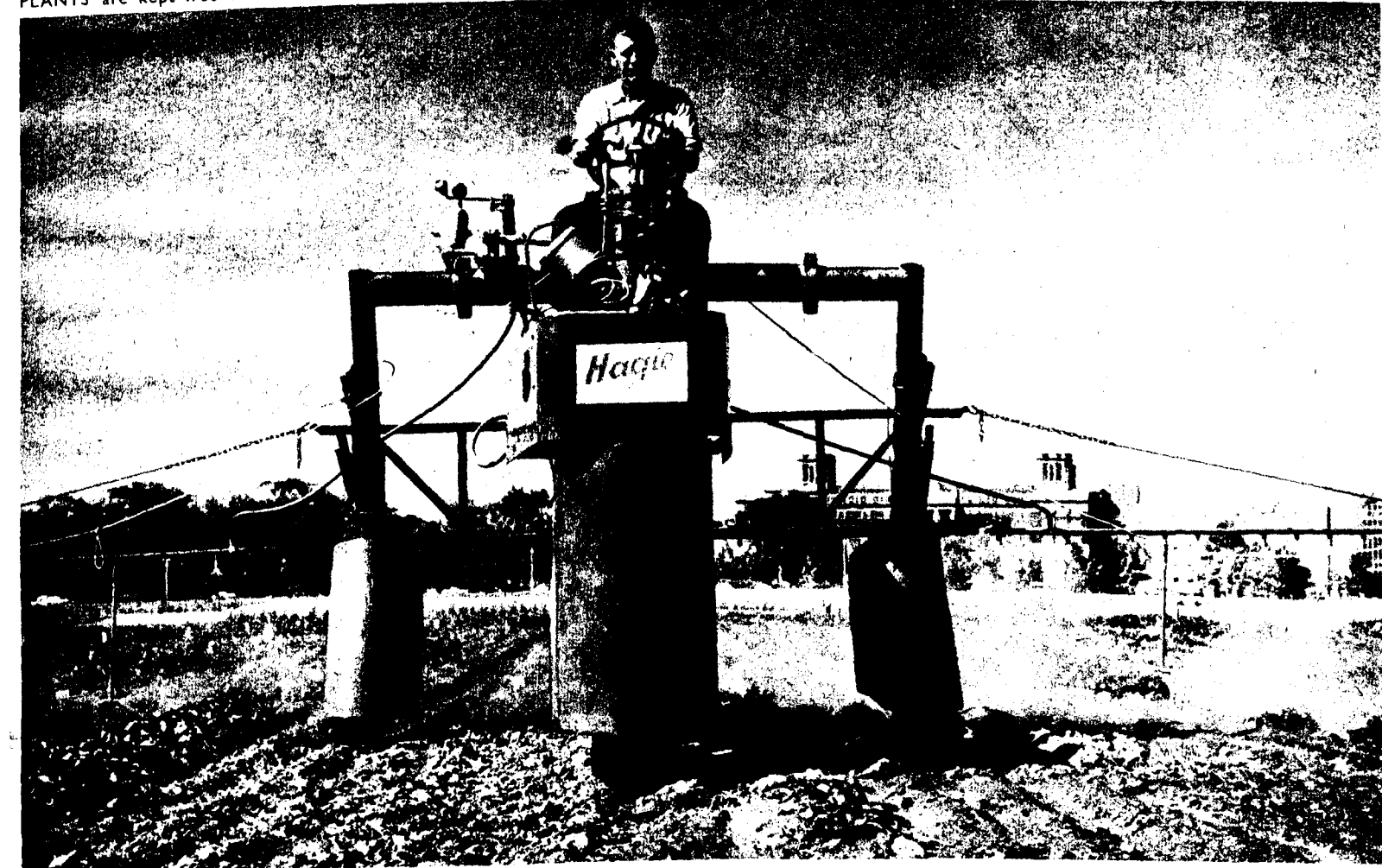


SCIENTISTS thresh flax plants grown in "flax-sick" soil in an attempt to find a disease-resistant strain. The quest goes on for new strains, to combat old diseases, increase yields and lower costs.



DR. G. PRITCHARD, of the Animal Research Institute, takes a sample of after-dinner breath from a goat used for research into the digestive processes of grazing animals. Right: Mr. R. Graves, a modeller with his model of the insect that attacks Alberta wheat. The models are used for study.

PLANTS are kept free of disease. A self-propelled sprayer that can be raised six feet for corn has been lowered down to six inches for strawberries.



Experiments in Agriculture

Research that Maintains Canada's Well-stocked Larder

INCREASING the yield. A worker at the Ottawa Farm marking out a bed. The small experimental plots are producing big advances in all kinds of crops.





AN AIRCRAFT making a night landing on the seaward end of the new runway at Kai Tak. In the foreground is the densely populated suburb of New Kowloon. Hong Kong is modernising its international airport—at the base of the Kowloon Peninsula across the harbour from Hong Kong Island. At present sixteen international airlines use Kai Tak. First stage in the £8,000,000 expansion programme has been the completion of the runway, 8,350 feet long and 200 feet wide. The building of this runway was a remarkable engineering feat as almost its entire length is laid on an artificial promontory reclaimed from the sea, extending one and a half miles into the Bay.

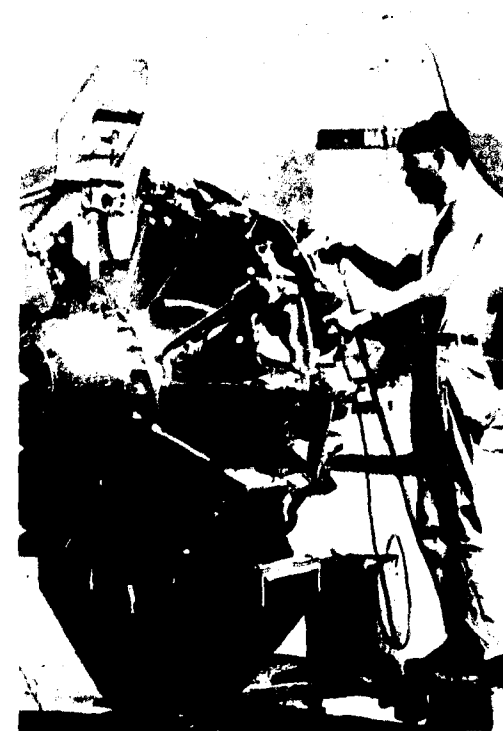


PEOPLE who live in Hong Kong point with justifiable pride to the fine new buildings rising on every side in the Colony—skyscrapers, up-to-date factories, great office blocks and apartment houses. But nothing fascinates the visitor more than the picturesque narrow streets, many stepped and impassable to vehicles, the overhanging balconies and kerbside stalls, which are to be found in the older sections of Victoria city.

Hong Kong

Extensions and Improvements in the British Crown Colony

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A CHINESE technician working on an aero engine at Kai Tak. Hong Kong in recent years has developed as a centre for the maintenance and repair of aircraft. The Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company now services aircraft for forty-four airlines, as well as for a number of national air forces. Facilities exist for complete airframe and engine overhaul, and work is received from twenty-four countries as far afield as Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The Company places emphasis on training Chinese technicians, and many sent abroad to gain further experience have taken honours in professional examinations.



THE GOVERNOR of Hong Kong, Sir Robert Black, presiding over a meeting of the Legislative Council. The Council is concerned with all matters of legislation, taxation and expenditure. As a British Crown Colony Hong Kong's form of Government follows the normal pattern for such territories. The Governor, who is the personal representative of H.M. the Queen, is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council has functions similar to those of the Cabinet. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, nine Government servants and eight unofficial members of whom five are Chinese, two Europeans and one Indian. The system well suits the needs and circumstances of Hong Kong, particularly as care is taken to see that it is kept highly responsive to the needs and wishes of the people of the Colony.

STUDENT nurses at a lecture. The girls are provided with good pay and conditions, so that recruitment is relatively easy. With 7,700 hospital beds in use and a 1,200-bed hospital being built, there is an increasing demand for more nurses. General nursing training is carried out for both men and women students in English and Cantonese. On passing the final examinations nurses are entitled to registration with the Hong Kong Nursing Board and are eligible for the State Registered Nurses' Certificate of the General Nursing Council of England and Wales.



THE BUSINESS centre of Victoria city, Hong Kong Island, where new buildings tower above the old. Hong Kong has a population of more than 3,100,000. Over 2,500,000 people live in twelve square miles of urban area, which means that parts of Hong Kong and the Kowloon peninsula are among the most densely populated in the world. The Colony has undergone an industrial revolution, which has resulted in a building boom. Since land is scarce and expensive, most of the building has had to be vertical, and 20-storey blocks of offices and flats are now commonplace. Finance for the building projects comes from overseas, notably from South-East Asian countries, Australia and Britain.

SIR BERNARD LOVELL OF JODRELL BANK



FEW scientific instruments on this earth have been so greatly publicised as the dish-shaped radio telescope at Jodrell Bank, in England; and few scientists have such a household name as Sir Bernard Lovell, the 48-year-old Professor of Radio Astronomy at Manchester University, who is the Director of Jodrell Bank Experimental Station. He is also the Scientific Adviser to the British Space Development Company.

The publicity was not sought by Sir Bernard but came upon him with the launching of the first Russian sputnik. At first he was reluctant to use an instrument designed for probing millions of years into time for the purpose of tracking man-made objects in space. But no other apparatus existed to do the job more effectively, and Sir Bernard was thrilled by the drama and the possibilities of man's escape from the forces which had kept him, anchored to earth since the dawn of history. As he said: "These developments are far more than a scientific stunt. . . . They will help us to decide the puzzle of the origin of life on earth."

Interest in Physics

Bernard Lovell was born in 1913 in a village near the West Country port of Bristol. He was not particularly bright at school and spent most of his spare time playing cricket. Eventually he showed an interest in physics and for six busy years was an undergraduate and research student at Bristol University. In 1936 he secured a post at Manchester University as an assistant lecturer, and in 1937 when Professor P. M. S. Blackett—one of the great names in physics—moved to Manchester, he joined a team studying cosmic rays. In 1939, on the outbreak of war, he began his contribution to the development of radar, working so hard that he suffered from nervous exhaustion and was recovering in bed on the day the war ended.

NIGHT SCENE at Jodrell Bank when Sir Bernard Lovell's £700,000 telescope, designed for probing the Universe, was being used to track the sputnik.

Now he could devote himself again to furthering scientific knowledge for its own sake. He returned to Manchester taking with him a gun-laying radar set which he put to work outside the Physics Department of the University. The interference from the surrounding city was too great, so Lovell had the set moved to an open field in Cheshire belonging to the University's Botany Department.

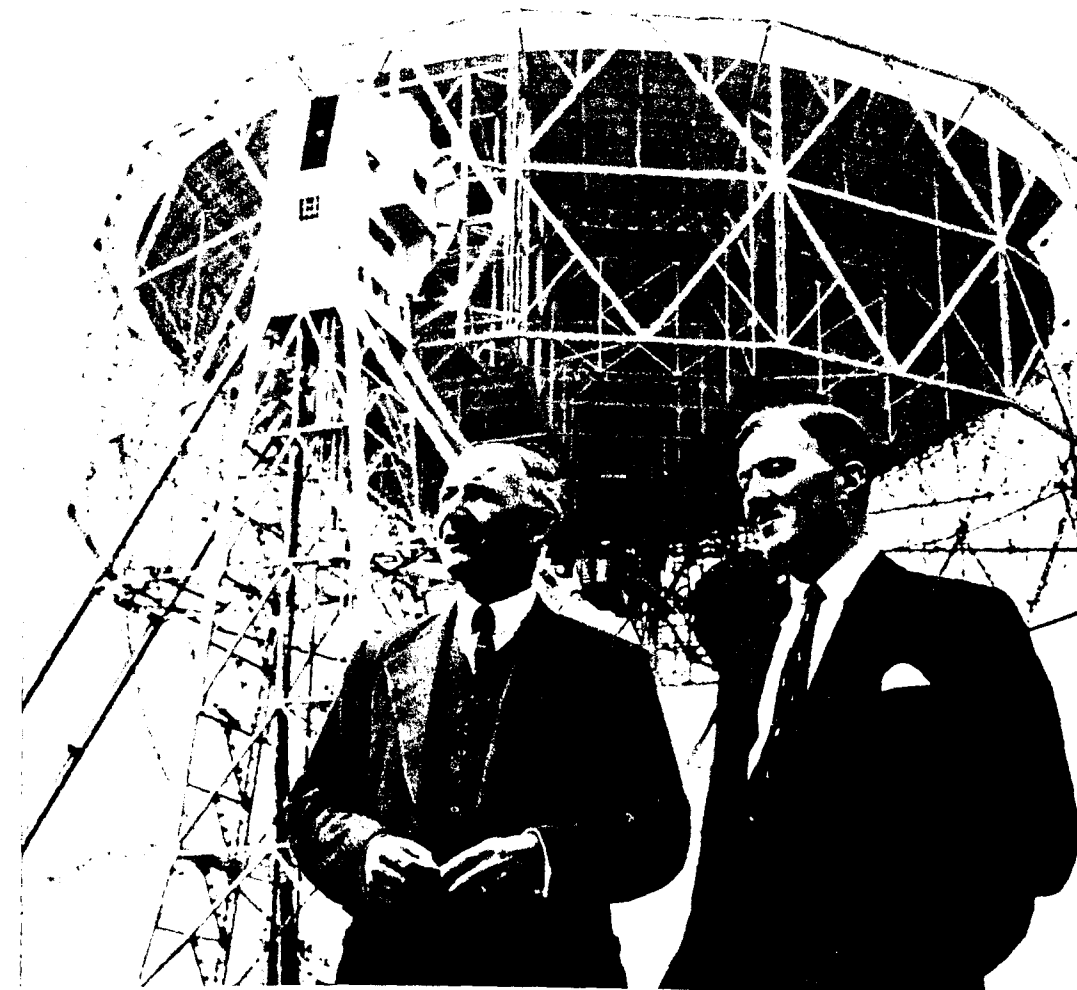
Cosmic Rays Study

Thus Bernard Lovell and Jodrell Bank—the name of a village near the Cheshire field—were linked for the first time. There, begging and borrowing further equipment from wherever he could, Lovell began to study cosmic rays and the behaviour of meteors. There, too, in 1952, he saw the foundations laid for the new giant telescope.

In 1951 Manchester University created the Chair of Radio Astronomy, and Lovell became the first Professor. Further honours came his way. In 1955 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1960 received the Society's Royal Medal in recognition of his work. His appointment as the Scientific Adviser to the British Space Development Company means that he will have a big responsibility for the Company's investigations into ways and means of launching a British space programme for communication satellites.

Breadth of Mind

In the best tradition of British scientists, Bernard Lovell is not a narrow specialist heedless of other things around him, but is aware of the importance of the artistic, political and moral, as well as the scientific, aspects of life. He is a family man—he has five children—a keen gardener, and plays the piano and the organ. When he was asked to deliver the important Reith Lectures, on the B.B.C., in 1958, he chose for his subject "The Individual and the Universe", and has said that he feels that the Universe is a proper study for mankind.



SIR BERNARD LOVELL with Mr. H. C. Husband, who was responsible for the design and construction of the 2,000-ton telescope. The bowl, 250 feet in diameter, can be rotated and tilted in any direction.

Speaking of the work at Jodrell Bank he has said: "We are beginning to get back signals which have been on their journey for many thousands of years. These are telling us about the condition of the Universe, not as it exists at this moment, but of its state in those remote epochs, and there is hope that a continuation of this work will shortly place

man in a position to decide on the great problem of how the Universe came into existence, if indeed it did have an origin in regions of time and space conceivable by the human brain."

The boy from Bristol, who didn't shine at school, has come a long way and looks forward to an even more exciting future.

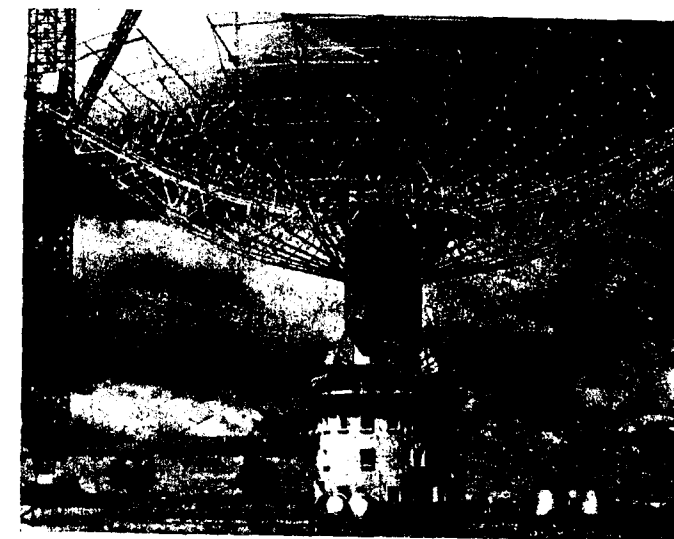
Australia Reaches For The Stars



PROFESSOR R. HANBURY BROWN will work in Australia on the new interferometer.

MANCHESTER University and Jodrell Bank, and Dr. R. Q. Twiss, of the Chatterton Astronomy Department of the University of Sydney. Professor Hanbury Brown will make frequent trips to Australia in order to work with the interferometer, with which it is hoped to measure about 140 of the brightest stars in the sky.

ASTRONOMICAL research will benefit greatly when two new instruments are in everyday use in Australia. They are the radio telescope being built by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation at Parkes, in New South Wales; and an "intensity interferometer"—the only one of its kind in the world—designed under the joint supervision of Professor Hanbury Brown, of



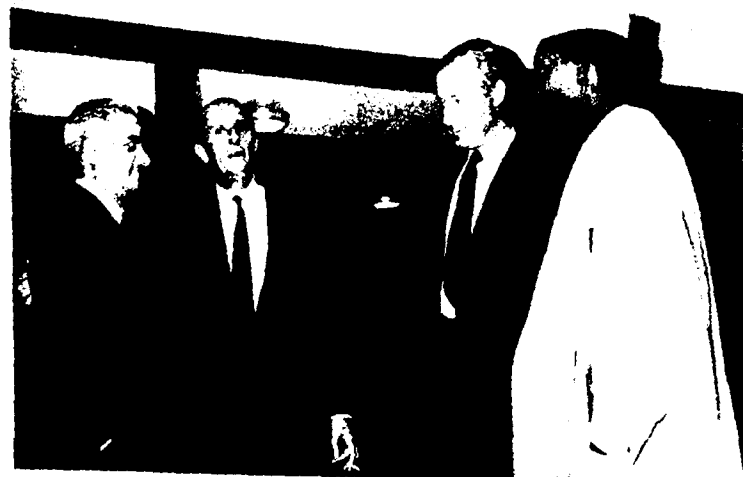
AUSTRALIA'S great new radio telescope, some of the most vital parts of which were supplied by a leading British electrical company.



BRITAIN'S Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Duncan Sandys, with Alhaji Muhammadu Aminu, the Emir of Zaria. Mr. Sandys visited the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology in Zaria.



DURING his tour Mr. Sandys said that "the most precious of all Nigeria's natural resources is the brain-power of her highly intelligent people". Above: A television interview by Mr. S. Olushola of Western Nigeria Rediffusion.



IN LAGOS, a reception given by the U.K. High Commissioner in Nigeria, Lord Head. L. to r.: Mr. P. S. N. Prasad, Economic Adviser to the Federal Government; Lord Head; and (right) Mr. R. A. Njoku, M.P.



MR. SANDYS at a Press Conference in the Federal capital. His programme in Lagos included meetings with the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, and a visit to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Duncan Sandys in Nigeria

Visits Among a People Confident in their Future

"A most exciting experience," is how Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, described his first visit to Nigeria. Mr. Sandys, who has visited Commonwealth countries in all parts of the world—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, India, Pakistan, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya and Sierra Leone—paid a thirteen-day visit to the Federation of Nigeria at the invitation of the Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.

During his tour he called on Regional Governors, Regional Premiers and Regional Ministers, and among the places he visited were the University College of Ibadan, and the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology in Zaria.

At a dinner given in his honour by the Premier of Northern Nigeria, Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto, Mr. Sandys said:

"Seldom have I met a people more confident of their future than the people of Nigeria. You have solid grounds for that confidence. Within a few months of her independence Nigeria has been making her own distinct contribution in international affairs. The voice of Nigeria is listened to with close attention in the United Nations and in the Councils of the Commonwealth. Nigeria is very lucky to have as its spokesman

such a remarkable man as Alhaji Sir Abubakar. By his wisdom and judgment and sincerity of purpose he has won universal respect."

Mr. Sandys spoke of Northern Nigeria's natural resources and said one of them was its Premier—an outstanding leader and administrator. He referred to the increasing productivity of the land—to the way food production in the North had increased by over 90 per cent in the past five years.

Industrial Enterprise

"Although your economy is at present largely founded on agriculture," Mr. Sandys said, "you have made an encouraging start in the process of industrialisation. Here in this town we see the huge Kaduna Textile Mill producing over 20 million yards of cloth a year; and I understand that a second large mill will shortly be coming into production. I am happy that Britain has been closely associated with this most successful enterprise. In addition, the recent visit of British businessmen will, I am sure, lead to increased British investment in industrial projects in Nigeria."

"The most precious of all Nigeria's natural resources is the brain-power of her highly intelligent people. That is why," Mr. Sandys continued, "I am sure you are absolutely right to give such high priority to the development of education." Mr. Sandys

referred to the implications of the recent Ashby Report which, he said, had aroused keen interest not only in Nigeria but also among wide circles in Britain.

"Within the limits of our resources," Mr. Sandys said, "we are anxious to give Nigeria any help we can in the sphere of education in any other way. But now that you are an independent sovereign nation it is for you to decide what help you want and in what form you want it."

"Nigeria is now firmly established as an independent sovereign State. Britain is proud to have played her part in bringing this process to such a successful conclusion. It is naturally a source of satisfaction to us to see our long-proven institutions working smoothly here in Nigeria—the British system of justice, Parliamentary Government and public administration. These things which you acquired from us in a few years are the product of hundreds of years of trial and error in Britain. They are the most precious things we had to give you. We planted them here and we are glad to see that they have taken root so firmly in Nigeria. We, for our part," Mr. Sandys added, "greatly value our friendship with Nigeria. We believe that we have much in common with one another and that as members of the Commonwealth we have an important part to play in the world together."



SIMON YEW points to the treasured Banner he brought home from the Scout Jubilee celebrations in the United Kingdom.

SIMON YEW

ARTIST OF BORNEO

Art and Scouting are his life



SIMON YEW with his wife, Tsui Hiu Wan.

MANY of the homes of Borneo have on their walls one water-colour painting at least of a Borneo scene bearing the signature *Simon C. Yew*. Paintings with the same signature, and in the same characteristic style, are in the possession of distinguished people from many lands, including H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

Simon Yew Sui Chiang, well known in North Borneo, not only as an artist but also as Boy Scout Commissioner, was born in Foochow, China, where he attended a mission school. In 1923 he left his homeland and emigrated to North Borneo. He settled in Sandakan, where he was employed as an art teacher.

It was there in Sandakan that he developed, in addition to his painting, an interest in Scouting. One of his first actions was to get together fifteen Chinese boys and form a troop of Boy Scouts known as the Sandakan Chinese Town Troop. This was the start of Chinese Scouting in North Borneo.

Boy Scout Awards

Simon Yew rose from his original rank of Scoutmaster in 1923 to become, after the war, District Commissioner for the whole of the west coast of North Borneo. His Scout warrants, of which he is very proud, bear the signatures of four Chief Scouts. He was decorated with the Scout Medal of Merit when the Founder of the Movement, Lord Baden-Powell, was alive, and with the Silver Acorn award when Lord Rowallan was the Chief Scout. In 1957 he was awarded the M.B.E. "for services in youth work in the Colony of North Borneo".

In 1960 Mr. Yew retired from his position as District Commissioner and is now an Honorary Commissioner of the North Borneo Boy Scouts Association. For several years one of his main Scouting activities has been the regular production of a booklet, *Scouting in Pictures*.

He lives quietly with his wife, Tsui Hiu Wan, in a wooden bungalow in a suburb of Jesselton, the capital, where he is often to be seen sketching on the veranda. He is the father of three fully grown children, one of whom trained in New Zealand and is an accountant in Jesselton.

Simon's paintings became more widely known soon after the war when the Colombo Plan organisation held a North Borneo exhibition in Ceylon. The exhibition included several fine examples of his work. He has held an annual one-man exhibition of his pictures in Borneo.

His most famous paintings are perhaps those of Mount Kinabalu (13,455 feet high), the sacred mountain of the North Borneo people. He is forever exploring fresh views and aspects of this gaunt and impressive mountain.

GORDON WELLS



ON THE veranda of his house in Jesselton, the capital of North Borneo, Simon Yew adds his signature to yet another Borneo scene. His most famous paintings are of Mount Kinabalu, the sacred mountain of the North Borneo people, which he has depicted from many different aspects.

Mainly for Women

ASSORTED TOPICS AND EVENTS



H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH the Queen Mother with Jamaican student, Miss P. M. Burrowes, at the new Sir John Atkins Laboratories of Queen Elizabeth College, London, where Miss Burrowes is taking the Sister Tutor's Diploma Course.

Degrees in Nutrition

H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Chancellor of London University, opened the recently completed Sir John Atkins Laboratories of Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill, where research scientists and students are tackling problems related to the feeding of the world's population. The total number of students is at present just under 300 with many more women than men.

The new six-storey building of the John Atkins Laboratories adds an extra 12,000 square feet of space to the College. The nutrition department where students from many overseas countries have studied was founded in 1954, and London University is the only university in the world which awards a Bachelor of Science (Nutrition) degree, and Queen Elizabeth College alone runs courses for it.

Its new building fitted with the most modern equipment, houses the departments of microbiology, biology and nutrition. The college also provides a three-year scientific training for B.Sc. (Household Science) and B.Sc. (General), a two-

year course in institutional management, a sister tutor's diploma course and a postgraduate diploma course in dietetics. Many of its graduates have taken up careers in the food industry; many are doing non-commercial research or are teaching in schools or technical colleges; some are in charge of large-scale catering, and others have taken further training and qualified as dietitians; several are working in under-developed countries.

Research by the College has helped Ghana and The West Indies and, as one university spokesman said, "By training an increasing body of nutritionists qualified in all aspects of the subject the College will provide workers needed not only to help in the fight against hunger and malnutrition but also to deal with different nutritional problems of well-fed countries". Several research projects are now in progress at the College. One of special interest is an investigation into the factors determining food habits. This is being studied both in the field and in the laboratory.



THE new laboratories. They house the departments of microbiology, biology and nutrition, where students study for their B.Sc. (Nutrition).



TWO first-year students (above) in a biology class. More women than men are taking the nutrition course, which is the only one of its kind in the world.



A STUDENT in her third year (above) estimates Vitamin C, which is one of the essential ingredients in a balanced diet. Below: Making a chromatographic analysis of amino-acids and sugars—part of the course.



H.M. THE QUEEN talking to Miss Khatijah Ahmad from Penang, the Federation of Malaya, after Miss Ahmad had presented Her Majesty with a bouquet at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Victoria League in London. Colonel E. G. Clark (centre) is the League's Development Secretary.

VICTORIA LEAGUE'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

THE Victoria League, formed in 1901 to "foster friendship, understanding and goodwill between all the people of the Commonwealth regardless of their creed, colour, race or politics", held a conference in London to celebrate its diamond jubilee. Delegates attended from all over the Commonwealth.

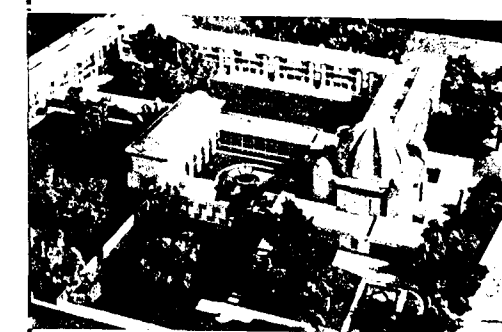
The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire acted as chairman, and her son, the Duke of Devonshire, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, addressed the conference on "The Changing Commonwealth". Patrons of the League are H.M. Queen Elizabeth and H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and President of the Young Contingent is H.R.H. Princess Margaret.

The League was established in memory of Queen Victoria from whom it took its name. Its activities include the sending of a letter of welcome to each Commonwealth visitor who has been invited to visit the League's headquarters, and this is coupled with a request to let the League know if it can help the visitor in any way. Arrangements are made for visitors to enjoy hospitality in members' homes and for visits to places of interest.

Clubs are provided for Commonwealth students of both sexes. The League also has a Literature Department: it sends out pamphlets on request to all parts of the Commonwealth and every year about 7,000 children all over the Commonwealth are linked as pen friends.



SIX Colombo Plan trainees. They are studying in New Zealand for their dental diplomas. Four are from Sarawak and two—Violet Chin and Josephine Lee—are from North Borneo. L. to r.: Violet Chin, Kwang Bek Hoon, Farida binti Haji Satem, Chiu Leng Sieng, Si Phek Hoong and Josephine Lee. The Christchurch school in which the nurses are studying is one of the city's show places. It is well equipped and ultra-modern in style.



NEW HALL, Cambridge: a model of the design for the new women's college—the architects: Chamberlin, Powell and Bon. It shows the sunken court from the south, with the library (left) and the dining hall (right); the Fellows' garden is in the foreground.



GIRL from Jamaica wins Eisteddfod Prize. Sixteen-year-old Hope Hanlan from Jamaica, who is a fifth-form pupil at Lady Margaret High School, Cardiff, Wales, won the Welsh League of Youth Eisteddfod prize with her reading of a poem in the Welsh language. She left Jamaica with her parents nine years ago and they live in Cardiff where her father is a steelworker. She learned Welsh in the last five years and also speaks German and French and some Italian.

her parents nine years ago and they live in Cardiff where her father is a steelworker. She learned Welsh in the last five years and also speaks German and French and some Italian.

LONDON SCHOOL has a mosaic "magic garden". Five-year-old Deborah Goble, a pupil of the London County Council Holman Hunt Infants' School, Fulham, stands in front of the three-dimensional "Magic Garden", which is a feature of the school's hall. It was produced by Hampstead artist Francis Carr, who used about 500 items in his design—marble, granite, pebbles, mirrors, brass fittings, tree bark, as well as traditional tiles and bits of mosaic china.



Scrambling Jill—Tops in a Man's World

ONE of the newer, strenuous sports in Britain is "scrambling"—motor-cycle racing across country. This is not an exclusively male sporting activity; for one of the very few women taking part is 23-year-old Jill Savage, blonde, determined, and all too good at beating the male competitors in the bone-shaking rides.

The first enthusiasm for the sport came from Jill's father, who owns a motor-cycle business at Farnborough in Hampshire. His first effort to communicate some of his keenness to his daughter had disappointing results. He was about to sell the motor-cycle he had bought for Jill for her sixteenth birthday, when she had a sudden change of heart. That was some years ago.

Now she rides regularly; she rode in trials and then entered for her first "scramble", slightly to the alarm of her parents. It was not a very promising start, for she fell head over heels during the run, but with slight damage to the motor-cycle or herself.

Such setbacks have been very few for Jill. Now the men riders pay her the compliment of being no longer embarrassed at being beaten by her. They look upon her as a "good sport".

SPATTERED with mud after a hectic round, Jill reflects on where she went wrong and what the final placings will be.



CRASH-HELMETED Jill is 23, and has shattered men's monopoly in one of the most skilful sports—motor-cycle "scrambling."





▲ GOING UP

SAFEGUARDED by a rope, Jowitt Kunyongana, aged 22, of Gwelo, climbs a vertical rock face in the Chimanimani Mountains of Southern Rhodesia. The Chief Instructor on the course was an expert mountaineer from Britain, where rock climbing in the hills of Scotland, the Lake District and North Wales has been brought to a fine art.

▼ COMING DOWN

DEREK CLARK, from Salisbury, prepares to descend a 100-foot cliff by a method known in mountaineering as abseiling. The method—by which a doubled rope, anchored at the top of a cliff, is used to “walk down” a rock face—has saved the lives of many climbers caught in exposed situations by unexpected bad weather.



ONE of the many tests of initiative devised by the instructors. The boys are split into teams and told to rescue a tin can, anchored in the stream by a stone, without getting wet.



ANOTHER problem. How can you transport a bucket of water across an imaginary 14-foot-wide ravine, using a rope and a bit of string?



THE BEAM is securely tied 12 feet above the ground. Patrols of eight boys now compete to climb across it in the fastest time possible.

PARTNERS IN ADVENTURE

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Schoolboys Attend an Experimental “Outward Bound” Course in the Federation of

HIGH among the Chimanimani Mountains on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia a group of schoolboys, African and European, took part in an adventure course which will help to determine whether a permanent Outward Bound School should be set up in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It was the first of three experimental courses; the second course was for men aged between 19 and 25; and the third will be another schoolboy course.

The guiding principle of “Outward Bound” is to place boys in a challenging environment, to give them the opportunity to face hazards, hardships and emergencies, and so help to develop their characters and fit them for leadership.

The first of the schools was started at Aberdovey, in Wales, twenty years ago. It

was the idea of Kurt Hahn, Headmaster of Gordonstoun, the Scottish public school, and Lawrence Hope, of the Blue Funnel shipping line. So great was the success of the school and so impressive the demonstration of what could be done to influence character in the short space of three weeks, that the Outward Bound Trust was formed in 1946 to take the school over. Patron of the Trust is the Duke of Edinburgh, himself a former pupil of Gordonstoun.

Today there are five of these schools in Britain, including one for girls. The Trust has also established schools in Australia, the Federation of Malaya, and Nigeria, and in Kenya.

The idea of starting an Outward Bound School in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was instigated by the Chairman of

the Outward Bound Trust of East Africa, Sir Donald MacGillivray; the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa; the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group; and the British South Africa Company. The three companies donated a total of £2,000 towards the cost of running a “pilot” scheme, and the Dulverton Trust gave a further £1,500.

One of the first steps taken by the Committee was to invite Major E. D. Stroud, Warden of the Outward Bound School in Loitokitok, Kenya, to select a site. Chimanimani, with its bracing climate and attractive scenery, was a wise choice, and could well become the site for a permanent school.

Twenty-four boys, eleven of them African and thirteen European, were chosen from schools within the Federation to attend the first of the experimental courses. Fees were

fixed at £15 a student, and where a boy was sponsored by his headmaster, the committee provided £10 of this sum. Boys unable to pay the balance of £5 could apply for the fee to be reduced.

Mr. Ralph Clough, a permanent instructor at Eskdale Outward Bound School in Cumberland, England, and an expert mountaineer, went to the Federation to act as Chief Instructor for the pilot scheme. He said after the first exercise: “The lads have adapted themselves very well, and the Rhodesian boys match up to any I have worked with.”

At the expedition’s base camp, under the shadow of a mist-shrouded 7,150-foot peak, the African and European boys shared ample tent space and took turns to lead patrols and carry out the daily chores. During the long

hikes over some of the most rugged country in Africa an easy fellowship developed which, as one instructor said, “is remarkable when you consider the widely differing backgrounds of these lads”.

The course was difficult and spartan-like. Equipped with light rations, the youngsters spent twelve of the 21 days trekking through austere beautiful mountains and sleeping under the stars. Life in camp was devoted to toning up young muscles and stimulating young minds to develop initiative.

A typical day began with a dip in a mountain pool only a few degrees above freezing point, followed by a very strenuous physical training course, and rock-climbing instruction. One of the initiative tests was to transport eight boys and a bucket of water across an imaginary fourteen-foot-wide chasm. Not a drop of

water was to be spilt, for it represented highly explosive nitro-glycerine!

Mr. Clough said: “The course demands qualities of leadership and self-discipline, a spirit of adventure, some bodily risk and the ability to take some hardship. It also gives a boy, possibly for the first time, the opportunity to discover himself.”

The last word came from two of the boys. Freckle-faced, red-headed Forbes McDonald, of Plumtree School, near Bulawayo, said: “We have learned a lot and enjoyed ourselves, even though it has been tough work. It has also enabled us to meet African schoolboys of our own age socially for the first time and we got along just fine.”

Burly Shakespeare Makoni, from Goro-monzi African Secondary School, Salisbury, said: “It has been a memorable three weeks.”

PEOPLE AND EVENTS



MR. GILBERT CHINN (right) aboard his 65-foot-long trawler at Weymouth, England, before he sailed her across the Atlantic with the intention of helping to modernise the fishing industry in Jamaica. With him is his brother-in-law Mr. Alfred Mitchell, who also made the voyage. Mr. Chinn, who is 32, arrived in Britain from Port Antonio in 1951 with 4d. in his pocket, worked for two years on Grimsby trawlers and then joined a London firm of propeller manufacturers for whom he worked 60 to 70 hours a week to make the money and gain the knowledge he required. He still found the time to study maps, charts, engines, boats, coastal and astral navigation, refrigeration, and fish. He married a Jamaican in Britain, saved hard and bought a house and a car. Then in August 1960, he sold everything and raised £4,000 to buy and equip his own fishing vessel for the return to The West Indies. Mr. Chinn said with confidence before he set sail: "Achieving my goal has meant lots of sacrifices which now seem well worth while. I am confident that I can not only provide a decent standard of living for myself and my family, but that I can also eventually contribute a great deal to the economy of Jamaica." His wife and two children will join him later.



SEYCHELLES Police Chief B. H. Nealon congratulates Police Constable Alex Anthony Pierre, of the Seychelles Police Force, on his award of the Colonial Police Medal for "gallantry of an extremely high order". P.C. Pierre attempted to arrest a man who wounded him in the arm with a knife and then jumped into the sea, where, with a strong current running, he was in danger of drowning. The Constable jumped in after his man from a height of about 15 feet, and brought him to safety.



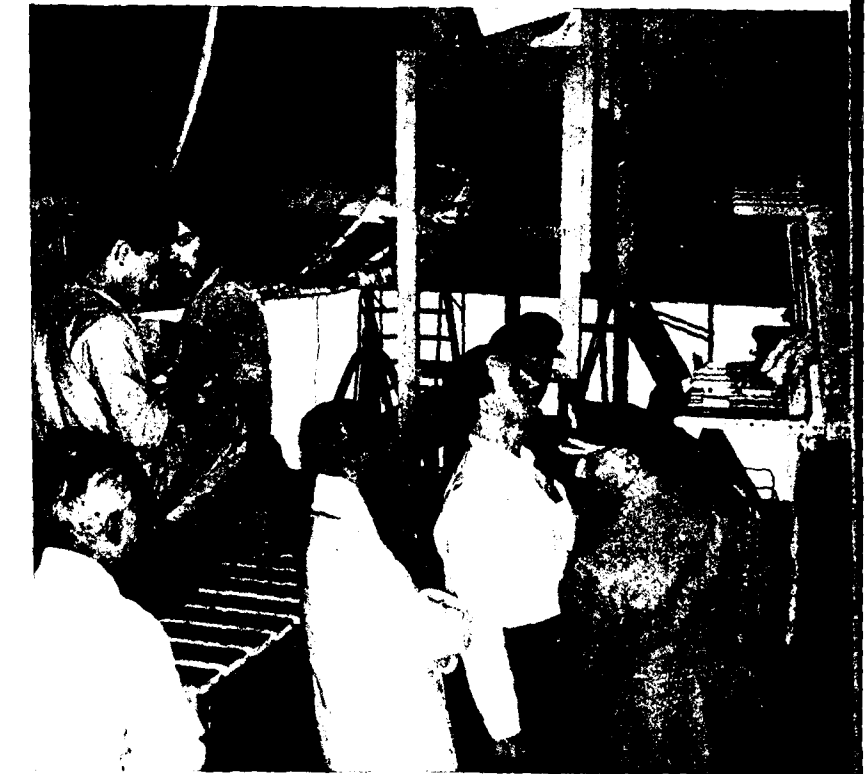
DOCTOR SALIMUZZAMAN SIDDIQUI, Director of the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at Karachi, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, the oldest and most distinguished learned society in the world, for his "distinguished work in the chemistry of natural products and for his leadership in the promotion of research in Pakistan". Every year the names of about 300 scientists are put forward for election to the Royal Society, but only twenty-five are honoured.



MALAYA and Britain... Left: The High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Malaya, Sir Geoffrey Tory, presents to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, Sir Alexander Oppenheim, a gift of 800 books, made available through the British Council. The books cover a wide field of British literature. Below: The Malayan Minister of Transport, Inche Sardon bin Haji Jubir, is greeted by the Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Transport, Lord Chesham, and the Malayan High Commissioner in London, Tunku Ya'acob, on his arrival in Britain to study transport developments. Despite his heavy programme of visits to firms and transport undertakings he found time to meet Malayan students in London and Edinburgh.



EASTERN NIGERIA'S Minister of Internal Affairs, Udo Akpabio, who is a graduate of Columbia University, photographed with Mayor Whitton of Ottawa during his visit to Canada for talks with Canadian officials. Commenting on unemployment and juvenile delinquency in Eastern Nigeria he said that in Nigeria as in Canada people could not easily be kept "down on the farm" but drifted into the cities. Emphasising Nigeria's need for more foreign investment he said: "We look for more help—investors, skilled workers, technicians, teachers." His own son Ime, aged 27, is taking postgraduate studies in biology at the University of Ottawa.



INDIA'S Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (in glasses), and the British High Commissioner in India, Sir Paul Gore-Booth, on a visit to the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot of the Indian Air Force at Kanpur, where they spent an hour inspecting the fuselage, main-plane and other parts of aircraft being made under licence from Britain. They also talked with Indian Air Force technicians.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

continued from page 27

JOURNALISTS from East Africa and Aden, in Britain as guests of the Colonial Office, walk through the centre of Crawley New Town, one of the modern townships near London. In the party: Mrs. M. Najib, of *Fatat Shansan*, Aden; Mr. M. Nasser, of *Al Yaqdha*, Kenya; Mr. B. Omori, of *Taifaleo*, a Swahili daily newspaper, Uganda; Mr. N. Salis, of *Taifa Uganda*; and Mr. A. M. Yahya, of *Maarifa*, Zanzibar.



FIVES PLAYERS in action at Eton, the famous English public school, when a team of four Nigerian boys came to Britain as the guests of Eton College, in return for a visit made to Northern Nigeria by an Eton fives team. On the court with its "pepper pot" buttress (left) are Abubakar Udu, the Nigerian captain; J. G. M. Walsh of Eton, who is about to hit the ball; Mohammed Abubakar Dan Ige (facing the camera); and G. W. P. Barber, Eton's captain. They are playing with bare hands and a tennis ball, a version of the game favoured in Nigeria and which, on this occasion, the visitors won easily. Eton were the victors when the game was played with a hard ball and gloves.

ON HIS JOURNEY back to Britain from the Independence Celebrations in Sierra Leone the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Earl of Perth, visited the Gambia with his wife, landing by helicopter in MacCarthy Square, in the centre of Bathurst. Right: Lord and Lady Perth meet a young patient at Brikama Health Centre, not far from the capital.



Books

Delightful Bird Book

AMONG its other pleasing attributes, Delhi is a naturalists' paradise." The man who wrote those words is in a position to know. As the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India Mr. Malcolm MacDonald had the chance to observe every facet of Indian life, and particularly life in what he describes as "one of the great, historic capitals on earth". One of the aspects of Delhi which attracted and finally captivated him was the profusion of beautiful birds, for Malcolm MacDonald is a keen ornithologist as his book *Birds in My Indian Garden*, published by Jonathan Cape (45s.) testifies.

"Some of Delhi's species are as beautiful as any to be found in the world," he writes in Chapter One, "for they include exquisite creatures like Golden Orioles, Indian Hoopoes, Whitebreasted Kingfishers, Blossom-headed Parakeets, Bluetailed Bee-eaters, Green Pigeons, White-eyes, Yellow Wagtails and Goldenbacked Woodpeckers. Although my garden has no sheet of water except a small goldfish pool, river birds like terns, lake birds like darters and cormorants, and swamp birds like egrets, herons, storks and ibises, often fly above its lawns. My visitors run the whole gamut of sizes from gigantic Sarus Cranes and Griffon Vultures to diminutive Whitethroats and Hume's Leaf Warblers; and they include birds who build many varied types of nest—a slim platform of sticks plaited by Ring Doves, a wondrously suspended globe of grasses woven by Purple Sunbirds, a hole in a wall sparsely furnished by Spotted Owlets, two leaves firmly stitched together by Tailor Birds or a hammock slung across the forked branch of a tree by a pair of Black Drongos."

To prove his point and to captivate others with the beauty and the wonder of Delhi's

birds Mr. MacDonald has illustrated his book with 98 remarkable photographs taken by Christina Loke, who pursued her difficult art of bird photography often in a temperature of over 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The photographs are reproduced full-plate size, and they include fascinating shots of birds feeding, nesting, guarding, flying, landing, and—in the case of two house sparrows—sitting on a lampshade inspecting Mr. MacDonald's private library books.

The captions are hardly less interesting—for example, "COMMON MYNAH, as typical an Indian figure as a fakir, a maharajah or a babu"; "REDVENTED BULBUL, their home among the leaves on one side of the door"; and "YELLOWWEYED BABBLER, the bird sat deep-sunk in the nest". Exotic names for exotic birds, all of which are lovingly described by Mr. MacDonald in nearly two hundred pages of sheer delight.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield

"Without Edward Gibbon Wakefield there would probably have been no British Commonwealth." This bold claim is made on the dust sheet of *Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Builder of the British Commonwealth*, which is written by Paul Bloomfield and published by Longmans, price 42s. The blurb goes on: "If he had not organised aided emigration to distant Australia and New Zealand at a critical moment, nearly all emigrants from Britain would then and later have gone to the United States and to a Canada which—but for him—might have become a foreign country."

Be that as it may, Wakefield was a remarkable man. He first became widely known when, as a wild young man, he abducted a 15-year-old heiress from her school and married her at Gretna Green. The marriage

was annulled by Act of Parliament and Wakefield went to gaol for three years—an experience which set him working for penal, social, and later for colonial, reform.

His first success after his release was the passing of the Ripon Regulations, which forbade indiscriminate grants of land in New South Wales; the second was the founding of South Australia, in 1834, as a colony for free settlers. He concerned himself with New Zealand and he accepted an offer from Lord Durham, the Governor General of Canada, to join his staff. He inspired the famous Durham Report and played a vital part in ensuring a united Canada's loyalty to the Crown.

The author of this readable book was recently a Vice-President of the Eugenics Society, and it is no surprise to learn that his previous book, *Uncommon People*, was a study of the influence of a handful of talented families on British history.

What Freedom Means

Freedom in a Democracy is the first of a Modern World series of paper-backed books prepared for the Commonwealth Relations Office by the Central Office of Information. It contains short articles by experts on many aspects of democratic life. Earl Attlee writes on the growth of Parliamentary democracy in Britain; Lord Shawcross on the character of the Law; Lord Birkett on the freedom of the individual under British Law; A. D. C. Peterson on equality in education; Sir John Wolfenden on Universities old and new; the Rt. Rev. J. W. C. Wand on freedom of religion; Sir Linton Andrews on the freedom of the Press; Sir Geoffrey King on the Development of Social Security; Lord Cohen of Birkenhead on looking after the nation's health; and finally there are articles by Ernest Jones and Victor Feather on the managements' side and workers' side, respectively, of trade unions and industrial relations. A small book, but a useful one, concerning the realities of freedom.

TRADE WINDS Commonwealth Industrial Notes

Work has begun on a 26-mile pipeline which will bring water from the Shire river, Nyasaland, to the expanding township of Blantyre-Limbe. The Colonial Development Corporation is lending £1,300,000 towards the £2,300,000 cost of the first stage of the scheme. The remainder will come from Colonial Development and Welfare grants (£900,000) and Nyasaland revenue (£100,000).

The London firm of International Paints Ltd., which has associated companies in 25 countries, is to open its first factory in Africa at Ikeja, near Lagos, Nigeria. The new venture is financed by the British firm, but there is provision for private Nigerian capital investment.

Commonwealth countries took £293,000 worth of British electrical goods in 1960—about 57 per cent of all electrical exports.

Australia has placed an order worth £1,200,000 for Gazelle free-turbine engines, with the British firm of Napier Aero Engines Ltd.

A British engineering firm which has supplied steel sheeting all over the world for more than half a century is now providing a plastic-covered sheeting, either flat or corrugated, in a variety of gay colours. The new sheeting is more expensive

to buy than the ordinary type, but will last for 25 years without upkeep, whereas normal sheeting has to be painted every two years. It is resistant to tropical humidity, unaffected by chemical fumes, and emerged unscathed from a corrosion test lasting 10,000 hours.

Work has begun at Derby, England, on a three-storey air-conditioned engineering and main office building which will be the headquarters of Rolls-Royce and its aero-engine division. Two thousand people will work in the building, which is costing £2,000,000.

The British West Africa Corporation (BEWAC) is spending £500,000 in Nigeria on an assembly plant for Land-Rovers at Ikeja, and three new branches and technical training schools at Port Harcourt, Ibadan and Kaduna.

Pears may earn dollars for New Zealand following a trial shipment to Montreal, Canada, of 2,000 cases of the fruit.

Machine tools worth £750,000 are being supplied to Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, India, by George Richards & Co., of the Staveley Industries Group in Britain.

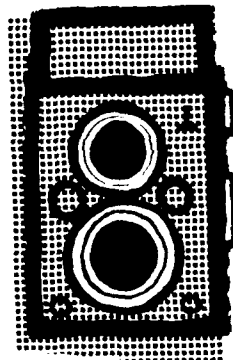
A £250,000 aerial survey of the western region of East Pakistan is to be carried out by Fairey Air Surveys for the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority.

The new £4,350,000 deep water harbour at Bridgetown, capital of Barbados, West Indies, was completed four months earlier than planned. Opening the harbour the Prime Minister of the Federation of The West Indies, Sir Grantley Adams, paid tribute to the British engineers and contractors, responsible for building it.

British research has developed a machine using gamma radiation to enable coal-cutting machines in mines to follow precisely coal seam undulations. It will be installed in a new £13,000,000 colliery in Lancashire which will produce 1,000,000 tons of coal a year for the next 100 years.

An entire biscuit factory is being sent from Britain for assembly in Nigeria, packed in 275 crates. English representatives of the firm, the Biscuit Company of Nigeria, will train local people to run the factory, which is costing £200,000.

READERS' PICTURES

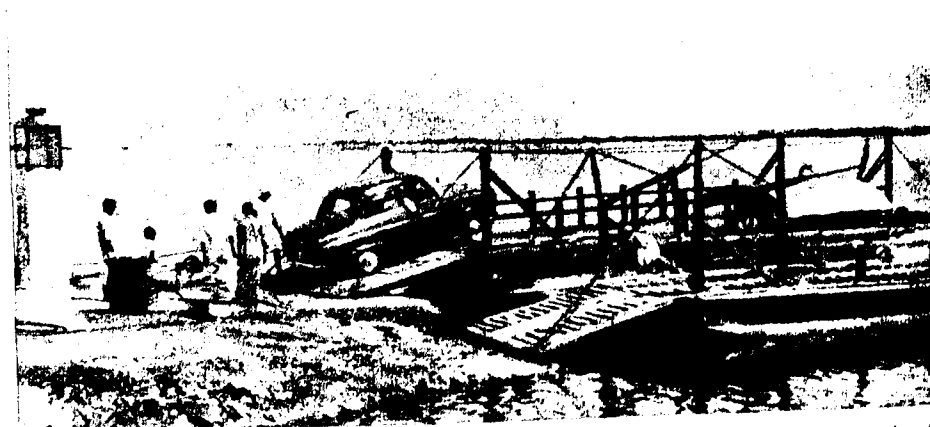


SEAVIEW. The tallest building in Tanganyika is at Dar es Salaam.
From Abdul I. G. Moosa, P.O. Box No. 64, Mtwara, S. Province, Tanganyika Territory.



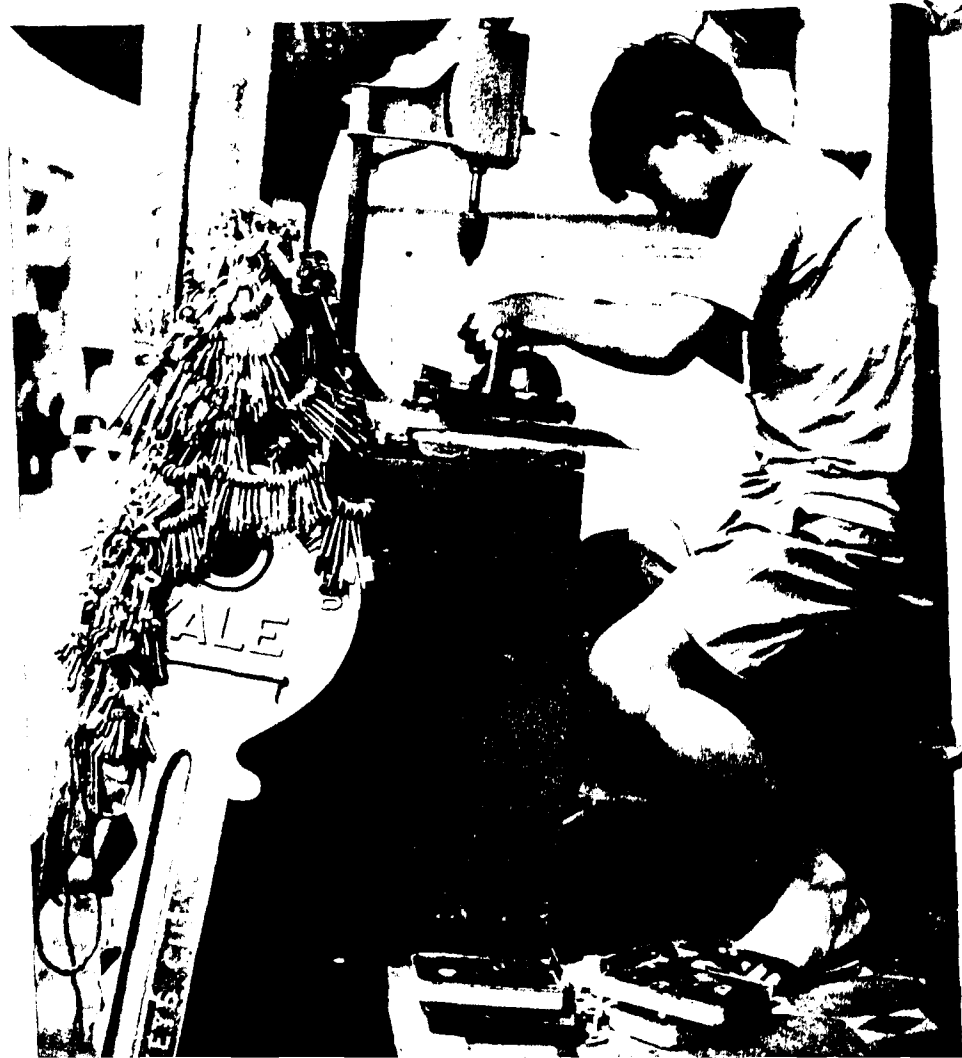
DUTY CALLS. Dacca Medical College nurses returning to their day's work.
From Miss Sayeeda Khanum, 10 Joyrag Road, Dacca, East Pakistan.

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.



ALL ABOARD. A car boards the motor-ferry at Jaffna, Ceylon, to cross to one of the islands.
From D. C. Saminther, United Kingdom Information Service (Film Dept), 7 Prince Street, Colombo, 1, Ceylon.

KEY MAN. This young Malayan craftsman concentrates on the key he is making in his shop in Kuala Lumpur.
From P. Chan, P.O. Box 180, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.



BABES IN THE WOOD. Photographed in a park—against the light.
From Jitendra N. Oza, 989 Shantiniketan, Bhavnagar, India.

SMILE PLEASE. "He is our friend," the boys said. "and his name is 'Meringo'."
From Jacobs Olushegun, P.O. Box 321, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria.



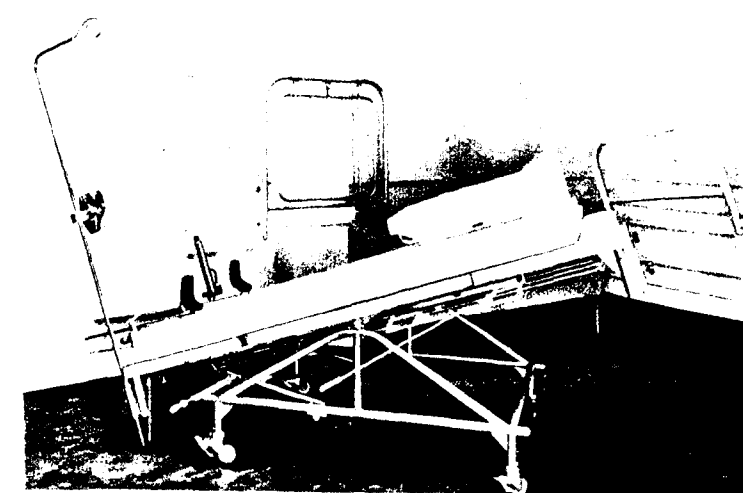
NEW

HOSPITAL INVENTIONS

Two of these three ideas for improving the handling and treatment of hospital patients were inspired by a practising nurse—Sister Phyllis Farmer of the Woolwich Memorial Hospital near London. The usual treatment for fractured legs is to strap the injured leg to a splint made of straight padded boards and a footboard. The



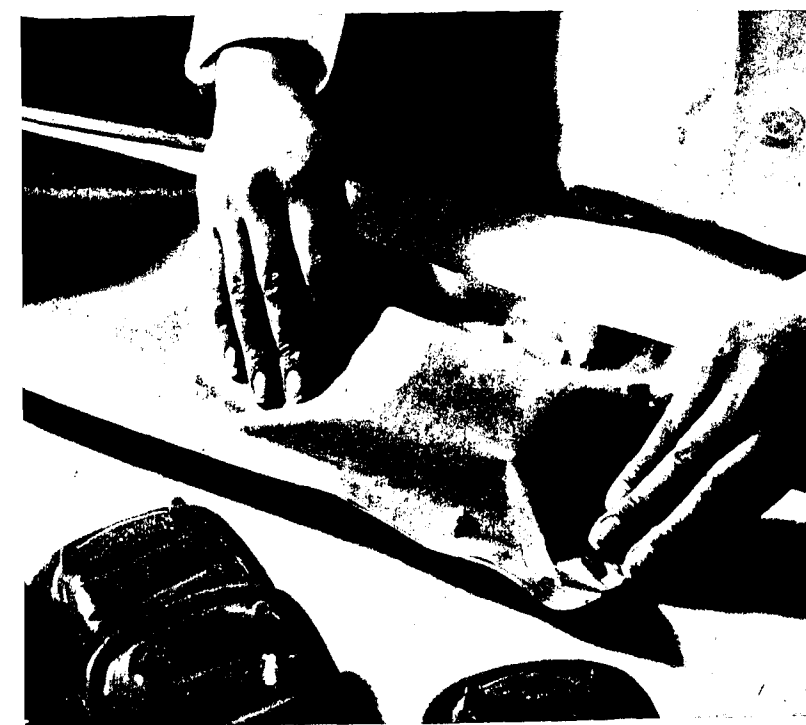
chief disadvantage of the method is that every time the leg is dressed or X-rayed it has to be removed from the tightly bound splint with inevitable disturbance to the damaged limb. Sister Farmer invented a glass fibre splint box (illustrated above). The leg is placed in a nylon sling and can be lowered into, or removed from, the padded channel at will and with a minimum of disturbance. She has also designed an all-purpose hospital bed with a glass fibre base which will allow a patient to spend his time in hospital without being moved. Chief advantages are: the firmness of the fibre base serves as a fracture board; X-rays can be taken while the patient stays in bed; a tipping device is at both ends of the bed; the head and foot of the bed can be easily removed; shoulder supports may be fitted; transfusion stands can be attached to any of the four corners of the bed. The third development is the increasing use in British hospitals of porous plastic to replace plaster casts for splints and other surgical appliances. The plastic allows the skin to breathe and is very light in weight; a cervical collar (left) weighs only 12 ounces.



MIST GENERATOR. This portable mist generator—the "Automist"—is claimed by its British manufacturer to be the world's most advanced machine of its type for pest and bacteria control in stores, warehouses, granaries and farm buildings.



WASTE PIPE GERM KILLER. Waste pipes below sinks usually have a curve in them which traps a quantity of water and prevents smells from the drains rising up through the plug hole of the sink. This water itself becomes germ-ridden, and liquid disinfectant poured down the sink quickly washes away and has a limited effect. Now a "Gard-Stik" is on the market in Britain consisting of solid disinfectant, about the size of a pencil, which is fitted in a hole in the grids of sink and bath waste-pipes and held in place by a flange. Waste water slowly dissolves the disinfectant and keeps a constant supply of germ-killing, sweet-smelling water in the germ-trap below. One stick, which retails for 1s. 6d., will last from six to eight weeks with average use.



SELF-SEALING PAPER. A wrapping paper which adheres to itself without wetting or the application of any additional glue has been marketed by a British firm. The object to be packed is placed on the latex coated side of the material, which is folded over and forms a firm bond with itself without sticking to, or damaging, the goods in any way.





MR. K. R. PATEL, from Zanzibar, East Africa, who is studying in London to become an Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, receives a telephonic answer to his questions at one of the stands.

Technical Training On Show At London's Royal Exchange



VISITORS to the exhibition see (right) a small platen printing machine operated by apprentices from the London School of Printing and Graphic Arts.

FINDING out all about British Insurance (right) at the Royal Exchange is Mr. B. A. Lawson, a student from Lagos, Nigeria.



MR. K. LALLA, from Trinidad, The West Indies, who is studying for a physics degree at Birkbeck College, talks with an official at the Gas Council stand.

number eighty-seven
**Commonwealth
TODAY**



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Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

NUMBER EIGHTY-SEVEN

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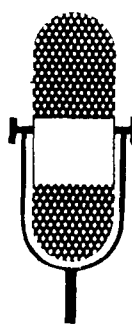
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Speaking of the



Commonwealth...

THE RELATIONS between the Commonwealth as a whole and the African States which are, or about to become, member States of the Commonwealth will be the theme of discussions at a Commonwealth Study Conference to be held in Lagos, Nigeria. The Nigerian Government invited the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) to organise this conference, which will be conducted on the lines of the series of unofficial Commonwealth conferences which have been sponsored by Chatham House in association with similar institutes in other Commonwealth countries.

The sixth conference was held in New Zealand in 1959, and the seventh in the regular series, already announced for 1964, will be held in India. Talks and discussions at the Lagos conference will be on such topics as Africa in world affairs, legal and constitutional questions, development, economic independence, the Commonwealth and Africa.

Members attending the conference will do so as individuals who can contribute freely to the discussion of Commonwealth problems, not as delegates committed to advocating the policy of a government or party. Invitations to take part in the work of the conference have gone out to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, The West Indies and Singapore.

GROUPS of East and West African students have been joining students from other Commonwealth countries in Britain to begin their studies under the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme. These are scholarships which are given to "men and women of high

intellectual promise who might be expected to make a significant contribution to life in their own countries on their return from study overseas".

The students are selected by the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission on the recommendation of the governments of Commonwealth countries. The two-year scholarships are intended for post-graduate study and they cover the cost of fares, tuition fees and living expenses, and further special allowances are made to scholars who come with their wives.

The idea for this scheme, it will be recalled, was conceived at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference, held at Montreal, Canada, in 1958. It was planned that there should be about a thousand new Commonwealth scholarships under the scheme. Of this total, Britain undertook to provide up to 500 scholarships during any one year.

TO HELP in the better co-ordination of medical and surgical aid by the Commonwealth to underdeveloped countries, a working party has been set up by members of Britain's medical profession. This was commented upon by the *British Medical Journal*.

The decision to set up the working party was made at a London conference held under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Porritt, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Among problems to be considered: how the most up-to-date methods in medical science can be used for the further development of medical science and services in developing countries. The *Journal* suggests that doctors from advanced countries, and senior medical men approaching retirement, should go out to teach in the underdeveloped countries.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Stamp Corner

A MINATURE guide-book to the West Indian island of Trinidad is provided by the series of stamps issued for use in Trinidad and Tobago. This series began with a 1-cent stamp depicting the monument erected in Marine Square, Port of Spain, to the memory of Captain A. A. Cipriani. Renowned as soldier, sportsman and politician, Captain Cipriani was eight times Mayor of Port of Spain and for twenty years, until his death in 1945, a member of the Colony's Legislative Council.

A view of Queen's Hall, Trinidad's first concert auditorium, appears on the 2-cent stamp. Built to the design of Colin Laird, A.R.I.B.A., Queen's Hall was opened in June 1959, one of its remarkable features being the electrical installations donated at a cost of 7,000 dollars by West Indians living in the United States of America. Other prominent buildings depicted on the new stamps include the Governor-General's House, the San Fernando General Hospital, which was opened in 1955 by Princess Margaret, and the Muslim Mosque, opened in 1954.

Oil and asphalt, two of Trinidad's main products, are represented by views of the Oil

Refinery and of the Pitch Lake. The lake, one of the natural wonders of the world, is over a hundred acres in extent and appears to contain almost inexhaustible supplies of relatively pure asphalt, or pitch.

Several of the new stamps feature birds and flowers of Trinidad, among them the anthurium lily, the hibiscus and one of the eighteen varieties of humming bird to be found on the island. The 25-cent stamp shows the scarlet ibis, whose size and brilliant plumage make it one of the most attractive birds in the world. The Trinidad government has reserved part of the Caroni Swamp as a sanctuary for the protection of the scarlet ibis.

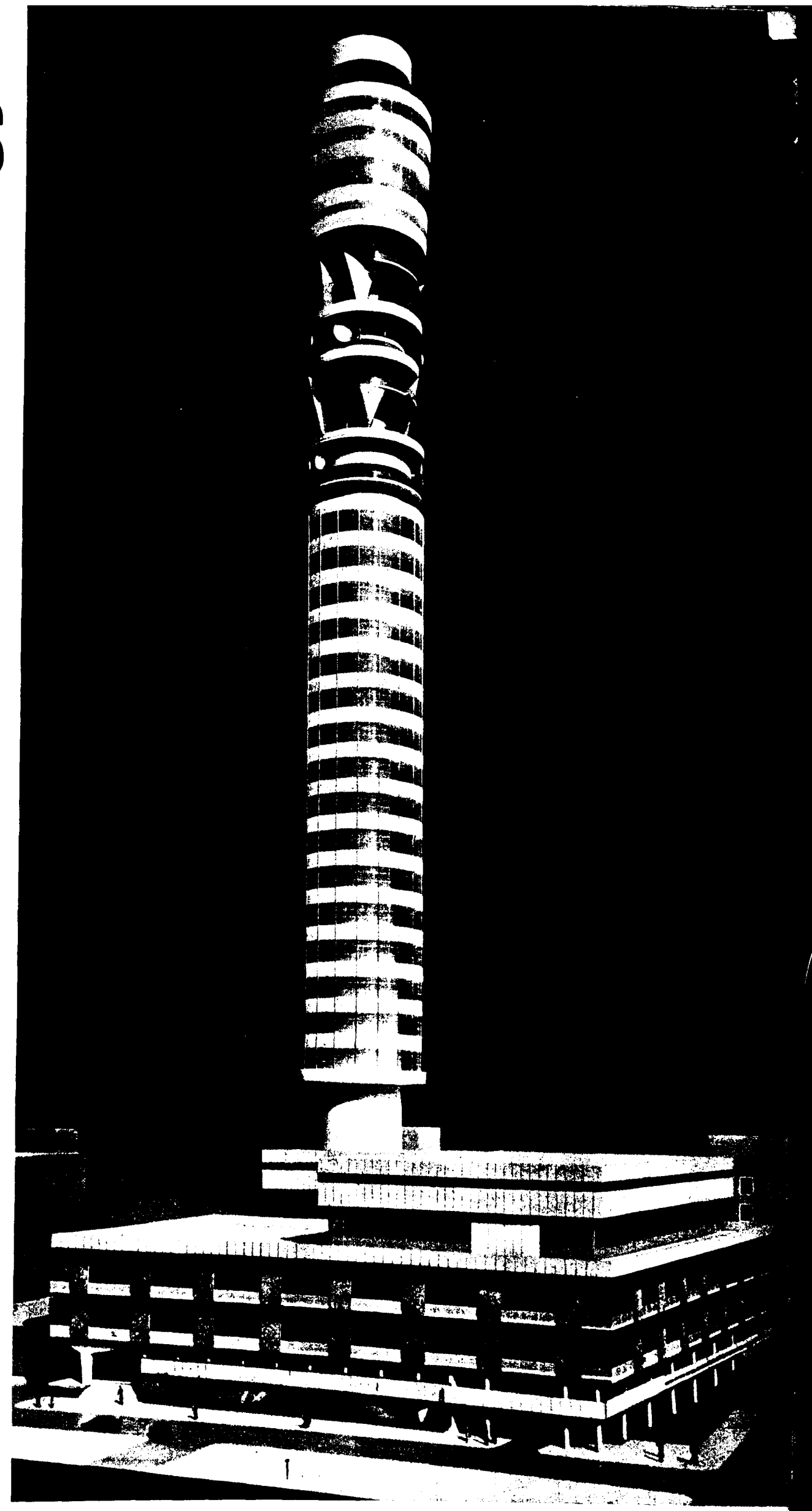
The top value of the series, \$4.80, has a map of Trinidad and Tobago, pleasantly coloured in blue and green. Attractive colours, indeed, are a feature of all the stamps, which have been printed in photogravure by the London firm of Harrison and Sons.

C. W. HILL.



Britain's Tallest Building

Work has begun, off Tottenham Court Road, London, on a remarkable building which, when completed by 1963, will be Britain's tallest. This is a scale model of the building, with its 563-foot-high glass-fronted tower, which will have public observation platforms and a revolving restaurant. Designed by Ministry of Works architects and engineers for the Post Office, it will provide micro-wave television and telephone links for transmitting and receiving. Two high-speed lifts will go to the top of the 54-foot-diameter tower with its hollow central shaft of reinforced concrete.



THE COMMONWEALTH PARTNERSHIP

SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND FACILITIES ON DEFENCE



BRITAIN'S Minister of Defence, Mr. Harold Watkinson, speaking at the opening of the Commonwealth Defence Conference in London

SENIOR defence scientists and senior officers of the armed forces of the Commonwealth assembled in London for a conference of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science. These conferences are held at two- to three-yearly intervals; the last one was held in Australia in 1958.

Although the chief purpose of the meeting was to provide collaboration throughout the Commonwealth in the application of science to military affairs, consideration was also given to prepared papers on such topics of common interest as meteorology, air traffic control and research on corrosion.

A feature of this year's conference was a meeting of heads of delegations who formed an Executive Committee to consider proposals for the future consultative machinery of the Advisory Committee; the object here was to increase the quantity and improve the quality of co-operation in the organisation.

Britain's Minister of Defence, Mr. Harold Watkinson, who opened the meetings of the Advisory Committee at Lancaster House, London, said that "without the scientific effort that is being devoted to purposes of defence, we would not be enjoying in the civil field many scientific developments which we are now inclined to take for granted".

Radar, he said, was only one out of several outstanding benefits to mankind which have emerged from defence science, and he was sure that in the very near future vertical-take-off aircraft would prove no less outstanding as an invention of immense value, both in peace and in war.

Until we can achieve full disarmament, he continued, we have to bear the burden of producing up-to-date weapons and also of carrying out increasingly expensive and complicated research and development pro-

grammes. Apart from having to face a future in which weapons are growing in complexity and cost, we have to consider the gains to be achieved in what is termed "competitive co-existence". In other words, we must guard against the danger of spending so much in defending our way of life that we can no longer afford to maintain and improve it, and what is more important, to share it with less fortunate nations.

The way to meet this problem, Mr. Watkinson said, was to try with renewed energy to bring about a collective approach to the practical business of scientific research, development and production. This meant avoiding duplicate activities and assisting each other in exchanges of personnel and information; and not only the nations of the Commonwealth but our other allies in the free world as well have to be genuinely interdependent in matters of science and technology. A true partnership of this kind would produce a new and better defensive force and relief in defence costs.

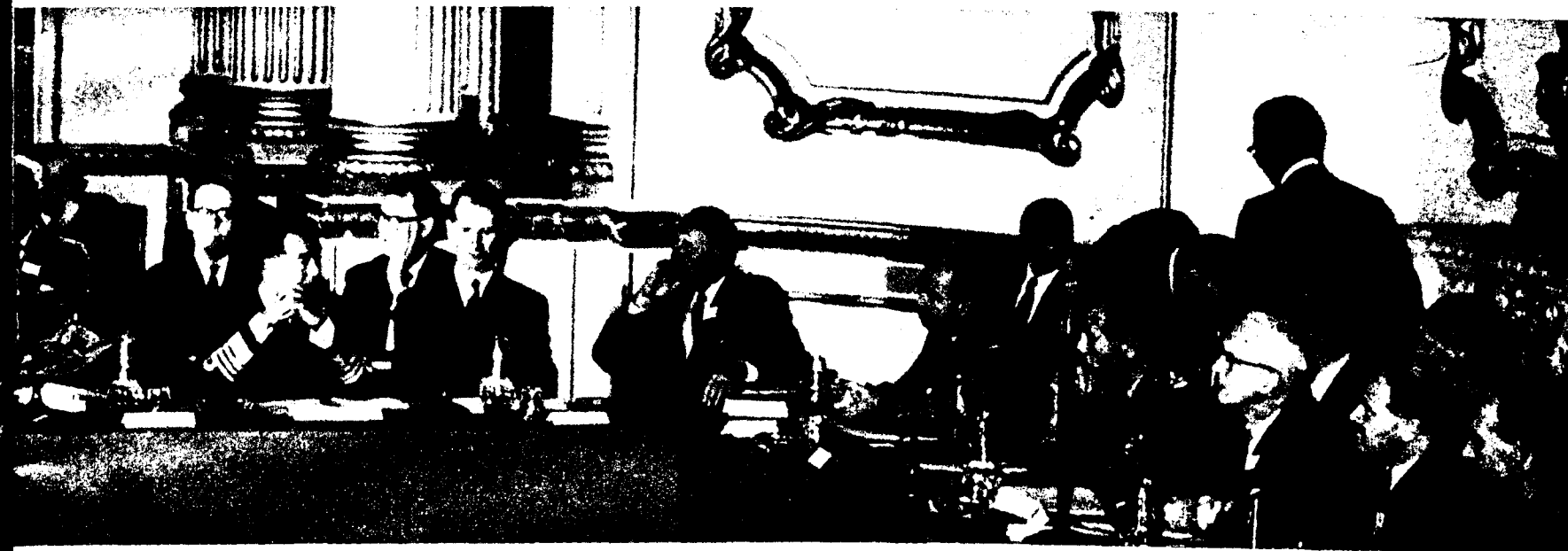
How to work ever more closely together for the common good, was a question which had to remain uppermost in the minds of the delegates during their discussions. Great Britain, Mr. Watkinson said, was trying to give a lead in this way—proposing a large number of ways in which the Commonwealth and allies could draw more closely together in the field of defence.

"I hope", Mr. Watkinson said, "that I have been plain about the modern need for interdependence as a means to collective security and progress. In our Commonwealth partnership, it has an added importance. New countries are attaining Commonwealth status. In particular, today, I am thinking of Nigeria who is represented here for the

first time, and to whom I am sure you will wish to extend a special welcome. The new members of the family—indeed, some of the not so new members—want to learn, have a right to learn and intend to learn, and it is natural and right that they should look to the older members to guide and advise them. They are anxious to increase their scientific knowledge both for defence and civil purposes, and it is our duty to help them, a duty which we gladly accept".

Mr. Watkinson spoke of the sharing of scientific information and facilities that were available throughout the Commonwealth. He gave as an example the rocket range at Woomera in Australia; and after pointing out how Great Britain and Canada have also helped, believed that there were new opportunities for further co-operation in the future among other Commonwealth countries. In due course, he said, it may be thought useful and advisable for members of the Commonwealth to look even farther ahead—to exchange views on a projection of thought about defence science in the 1970s. Such maximum co-operation, he reminded the audience, would be "to our mutual advantage"; and "of necessity some of us will be primarily the 'givers', some the 'takers'. But none will be 'losers'. This is of the essence of our Commonwealth association".

Flexibility and informality, Mr. Watkinson added, were the keynotes of such co-operation. "There must be no attempt to impose rigid plans, no question of direction or supervision and no interference with existing co-operative schemes. The contributions of countries will find their appropriate places in which the more experienced in any particular field will be able to assist and advise others, and from which we shall all benefit".



Sitting on his right is Lord Mountbatten, the Chief of Britain's Defence Staff, and to his left is Sir Solly Zuckerman, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence.

DELEGATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE



Mr. Harold Watkinson.

Three Defence scientists—C. A. Onwumechilli (Nigeria), B. N. Singh and V. Ranganathan (India)—are shown apparatus at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough.



Brigadier I. A. Khan, Pakistan.



Maj.-General B. D. Kapur, India.



Dr. W. A. S. Butement, Australia.



Mr. J. E. C. Coventry, Rhodesia.



Dr. G. S. Field, Canada.



Brigadier R. C. Queree, New Zealand.



Colonel Mohamed Noor, Malaya.

The United Kingdom delegation was led by Sir Solly Zuckerman, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. He was assisted by Mr. H. A. Sargeant, a Deputy Chief Scientist at the War Office and Chairman of the Standing Working Party of the Committee. Delegations from other Commonwealth countries included Dr. W. A. S. Butement, Australia; Dr. A. H. Zimmerman and Dr. G. S. Field, Canada; Brigadier R. C. Queree, New Zealand; Dr. S. Bhagwantam and Major-General B. D. Kapur, India; Brigadier I. A. Khan and Dr. M. Afaf, Pakistan; Colonel Mohamed Noor, Federation of Malaya; Mr. J. E. C. Coventry, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Dr. C. A. Onwumechilli, Nigeria.

BRITAIN'S MECHANISED FARMS

Skilled Workers Produce Half the Nation's Food



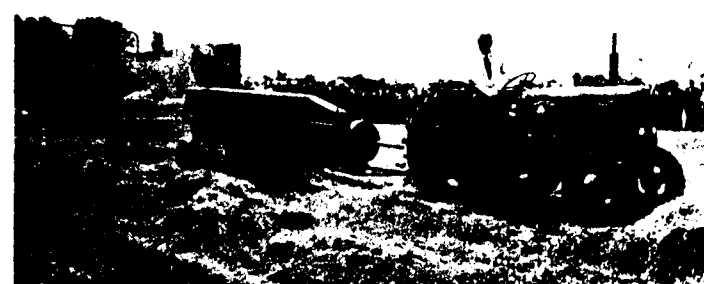
PLOUGHING a lonely furrow on an autumn day. There's a woman at the wheel and a patient sheep-dog looking on—a scene repeated on many British farms.



AGEING but still serviceable machines clear a cornfield in Sussex. The combine harvester cuts the corn, fans it free of chaff, and sends the grain shooting into the tractor-drawn corn truck alongside.



A MODERN diesel tractor. In 1960 Britain produced 190,000 tractors compared with 146,000 in the U.S.A. Many were exported.



A DEMONSTRATION by a "bale thrower" at the Royal Show. The machine gathers up straw, compresses it into bales and then loads them.

BRITAIN'S farmers, dwindling in numbers, are nevertheless prospering. In the last twenty years scores of thousands of young country people have left the land to take well-paid jobs in the towns, and only one in 25 of the salary and wage earners is connected with agriculture.

Yet the nation grows half its own food compared with a third in 1939. Yields per acre have gone up: wheat by 47 per cent, oats by 22 per cent, potatoes by 11 per cent, and sugar beet by 46 per cent. The production of barley has risen by more than 400 per cent since the war.

Research and new methods are playing a vital part in Britain's agricultural development, and there has been a big revolution in farm mechanisation. Today the average farm, of about 68 acres of crops and grass, is the most highly mechanised of its size in the world. A tractor census in March 1960 showed that there were 416,725 tractors of various types in use on the farms of England and Wales—almost a fourfold increase over the last 15 years.

The modern farmer and farm labourer have to be expert mechanics in addition to exercising other skills. All the small farms have milking machines. Every farmer worthy of the name owns a range of tillage implements, including ploughs and harrows, a tractor mower for cutting, and a buckrake for carrying cut grass.

Large farms possess a combine harvester, pick-up baler, forage harvester, rotary cultivator, and grain driers, of various types, that are capable of drying grain at the rate of from half a ton to six tons an hour. On most farms mechanical sprayers are used along with chemical weedkillers and insecticides.

It is not only the farmer with land under crops, such as wheat, barley and oats, who needs machinery. The cost of growing some kinds of root crops has been reduced by mechanical precision-drilling and thinning.

Milk Yields

The average cow in England and Wales yields 745 gallons of milk a year; the entire process of transferring this milk from cow to consumer, and treating it along the way, is mechanical.

A dairy farmer has to invest about £10 an acre, and the arable farmer £15 an acre or more, in machinery, if he is to keep abreast of the times and be as productive as his neighbour. Even on stock-rearing farms investment in machinery may amount to £5 an acre.

It is not surprising, then, that the smaller farmers with an annual output less than the national average of £5,000 a year cannot afford to own the more complicated and specialised machines. A crop drier may be in use for only a month, a combine for less, and a forage harvester for three months of the year. So the "small" man—and two-thirds of Britain's farms are still in the hands of medium to small farmers—hires machinery

from the local agricultural contractor, or joins friends and neighbours in a machinery syndicate, in which three or four farmers buy specialised machines for their joint use.

Eighty per cent of the money needed is borrowed from the bank, the members of the syndicate agreeing among themselves on the proportion that each shall pay of the 20 per cent deposit, the capital repayments, maintenance and storage costs. Wherever possible—especially with combine harvesters—the same man operates the machine all the time. Regular inspections of the machine are arranged, this usually being done under contract by the implement dealer who sells it. At the end of the season the machine is stripped down and housed properly until it is needed again.

Most syndicates lay down a rota; the members have the use of the machine in relation to the size of their farms and their contributions to the costs. Members work out their priorities among themselves; and experiments have been tried in "staggering" planting programmes to lessen the risk of a clash in harvesting demands.

Agricultural Shows

One of the most important days in the British farmer's year is his visit—business mixed with pleasure—to one of the 57 principal, and hundreds of local agricultural shows held annually. Two of the best-known shows are the Royal (see the back cover of this issue) which is organised by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the Royal Welsh Show. The Great Yorkshire Show is another major event in the farming year, and is the first agricultural show to be established on a permanent site, covering 200 acres.

The bigger shows have three features in common—livestock competitions, which are often attended by overseas buyers; main show-ring events; and trade stands. A recent innovation, one which is proving very popular with farmers and townsmen alike, is the "live" demonstration of aspects of farming technique—demonstrations of mechanical bale handling, the disposal of liquid manure by sprinklers,



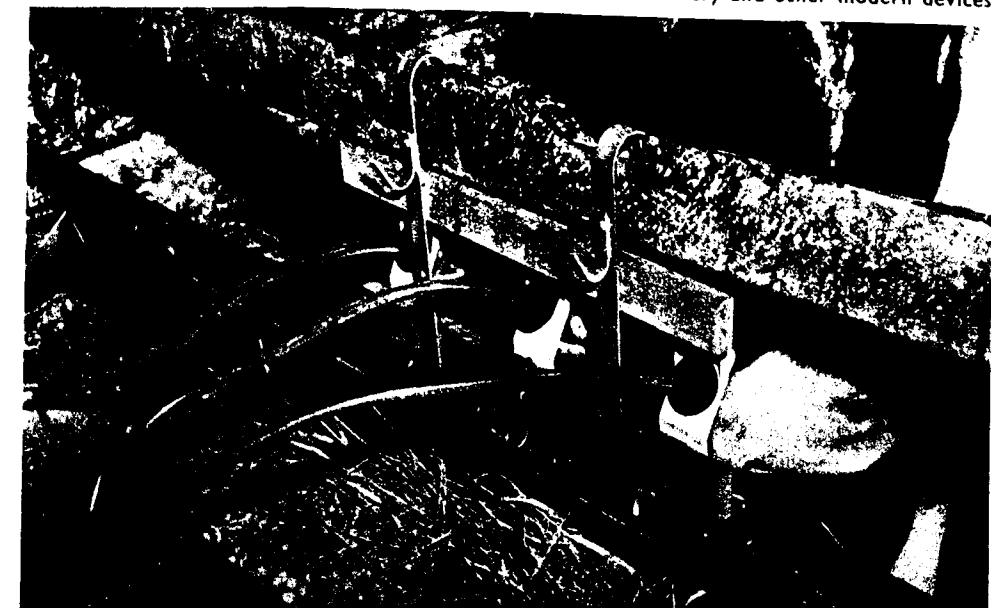
H.M. THE QUEEN, who herself owns many acres of rich farming land, inspects cows at the Royal Counties Agricultural Society Centenary Show in Windsor Great Park.

irrigation and the making of silage, the keeping of livestock on slatted floors, and other developments.

Farmers see the best of modern machinery at these shows, and also at the Great Smithfield Show, held in London every year shortly before Christmas. Smithfield is essentially a machinery show, at which all manufacturers make a special bid for a share of the £826,000,000 which British farmers spend each year on machinery, feedingstuffs, fertilisers and other requisites. The total yearly outlay by farmers amounts to some £1,240,000,000, of which £318,000,000 is spent on wages and £96,000,000 represents rent and interest on capital.

Modern agriculture does not stand still—especially in the United Kingdom, where an astonishing variety of farming is crowded into the 49,000,000 acres devoted to food production. The nation's agricultural shows are the shop windows of a highly mechanised industry which accounts for four per cent of the gross national product, supplying every other mouthful of food eaten in Britain.

CALVES feeding through teats attached by flexible pipe to a trough or bucket of milk. The stock-rearing farmer must spend the equivalent of £5 an acre on machinery and other modern devices.



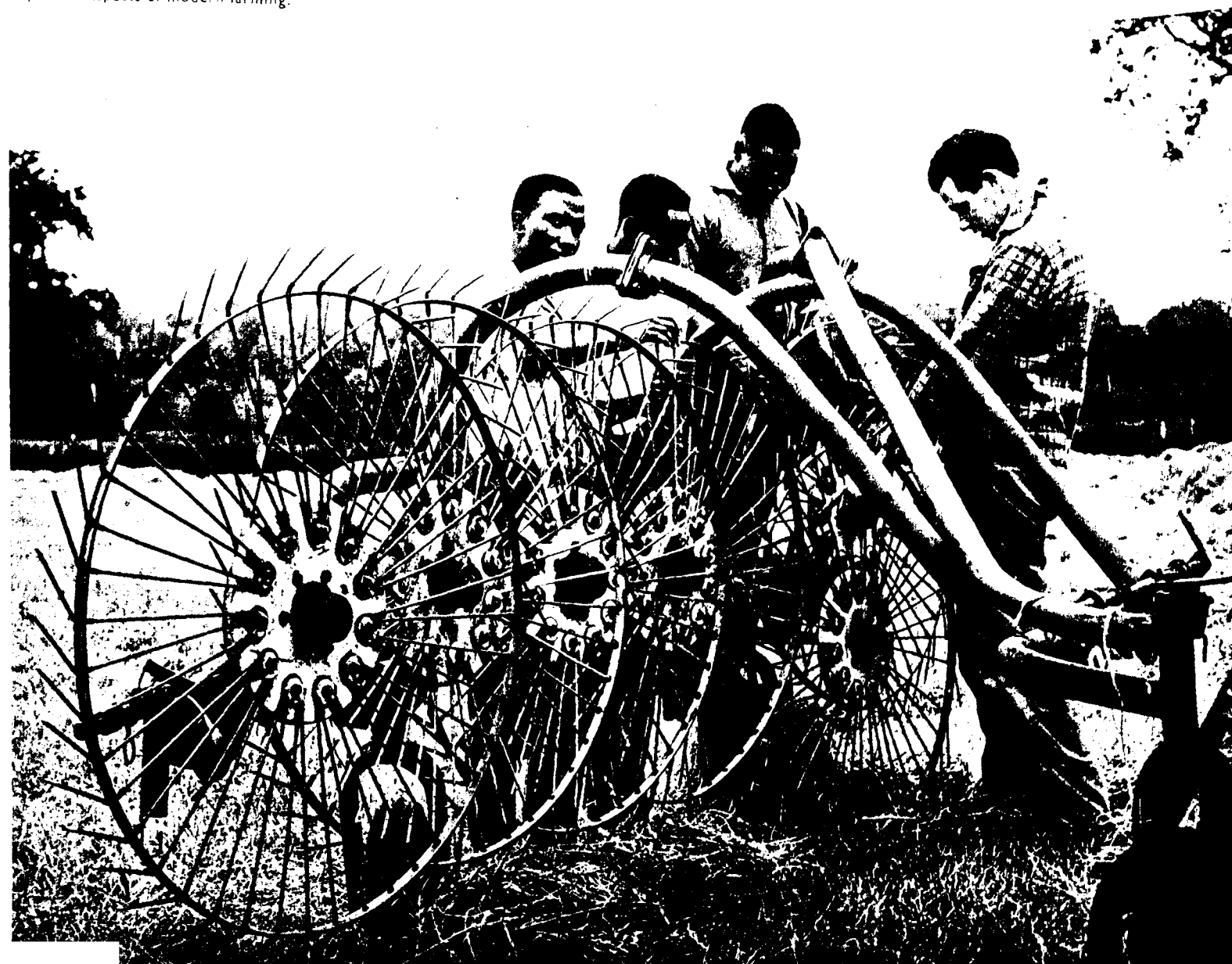


TWO students from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the library (left) of the Surrey Farm Institute, near Guildford.



MR. DAVID CROW, an agricultural instructor, explains a point about sheep handling. On the right is another student from the Federation, Chaka G. Ngambi; like the others, he had a grant from the Nuffield Foundation.

LEARNING (below) about the operation and maintenance of a hay turner. Gordon Kaunda (second left) was so successful on his course that he stayed in Britain for another year to study with a firm of farm machinery manufacturers. Instruction at the Institute covers all important aspects of modern farming.



THE same students relax in front of the English country house at the Institute where they lived for a year. They are Gordon Kaunda (left) and Michael Twea.

Learning British Methods of Agriculture

FARMERS and agricultural research workers from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been visiting Britain to learn modern farming techniques. They included a party of twelve Master Farmers on a British Council tour, and another party of three young agricultural research workers and teachers who studied for a year under a Nuffield Foundation grant, in the pleasant surroundings of the Surrey Farm Institute at Merrist Wood, near Guildford.

The students are Gordon Chitana Kaunda, aged 31, an agricultural instructor from Emanyareni Village, Rumpi, Nyasaland, who finished eighth among fifty students in the examinations at the end of his course at Merrist Wood; Michael Gray Twea, aged 30, from Ekwendeni, Mzimba, Nyasaland, who played Association football for the Institute during his stay; and Chaka G. Ngambi, 34, of Natode, Northern Rhodesia, who was appointed as the Institute's librarian for a term, and who intends to teach farming when he returns home.

Instruction at Merrist Wood includes crop and animal husbandry, agricultural science, and the use and maintenance of agricultural

machinery. A student's typical day begins at 5.30 a.m., if he is on milking duty, and continues with lectures from 9.0 a.m. until 12.20 p.m., and practical instruction from 1.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. There is also a visit, one evening each week, by an outside lecturer.

The young men from the Federation shared the same comfortable room in Merrist Wood Hall, a fine old English country house taken over by the Institute—played a full part in social activities, and spent happy week-ends as the guests of British farming families. "This has been a wonderful experience", Kaunda said. "I have been most impressed by Britain's agricultural methods. Farming in Britain is most intensive; nothing is overlooked."

The instructors at the Institute praised the young Africans for their great enthusiasm and industry. Kaunda did particularly well in the face of stiff competition from British students. He is staying on in Britain for another year to attend a course run by a tractor company.

The twelve Master Farmers flew to Britain for a ten-week Study Tour. First they visited farms in the Southampton district; then, in groups, they stayed on typical farms in Dorset,

Somerset and Wiltshire. Finally, reunited, they travelled to the East Riding of Yorkshire to study agricultural methods, visit farms in the region, and see something of the work of the National Agricultural Advisory Service.

One of the visitors is Mr. Mission Mataka, aged 36, a former school-teacher, and one of the most successful Master Farmers in Nyasaland. He is a member of the Nyasaland Tobacco Board and the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board. On his 20-acre farm near Lilongwe he grows maize, groundnuts and fire-cured tobacco, and his success has encouraged other villagers to adopt improved farming practices.

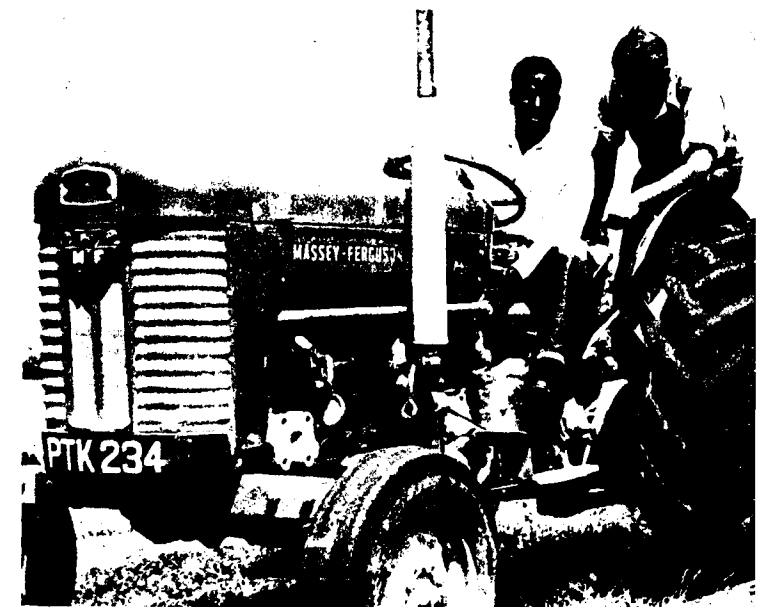
Many farmers from the Commonwealth overseas come to Britain each year, either as private individuals or on programmes sponsored by bodies such as the Nuffield Foundation, the British Council, or the Young Farmers' Clubs—of which there are more than 1,800 in Britain with a membership of 70,000.

Under an exchange scheme for young farmers five young Canadians, seven Australians, two New Zealanders, five Jamaicans, and two farmers from Kenya spent from one to six months on British farms in 1961.



MR. STEPHEN SHUMBA (left), a farmer in Rhodesia for more than 10 years, attends to the mechanical milking of cows on an English farm. He was one of 12 Master Farmers from the Federation who visited Britain.

MR. MISSION MATAKA (below) from Nyasaland, has a 20-acre farm near Lilongwe where he grows maize, groundnuts and fire-cured tobacco. He is one of the most successful farmers in his area.



MR. YOBE KAMPONDA (above), an Agricultural Supervisor in the Nyasaland Civil Service, on a farm in Dorset. Below: Mr. O. D. Nyamwanza, who is from Southern Rhodesia.





THREE of the four young Nigerians who visited Britain are with the British High Commissioner in Nigeria, Viscount Head. L. to r.: Mr. A. U. C. Manuba, Miss V. Oppiah, Mr. F. Dokubo.



AT BISHAM ABBEY, near London, a sports centre run by the Central Council of Physical Recreation, the youth leaders watched instruction in sailing (above), canoeing, archery, tennis and football.



TREES and ropes test physical prowess at the Outward Bound School, Ullswater, in the Lake District. Mr. Dokubo (foot on ladder) did similar things at the Man o' War Boy Training School.



AT THE Brady Club, in London, boys play a game of snooker on a half-size table. While they were in London the Nigerians met many leaders of youth organisations and saw a variety of indoor activities.

Nigerian Youth Leaders in Britain

"I WAS impressed by the assistance given to British youth clubs by older members of the community. . . ."

"There is very fine moral support from elderly people. . . ."

"Magnificent help is given to youth by the local authorities in Britain. . . ."

These are quotes from three of the four Nigerian Youth Leaders who have been visiting Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. The speakers were Mallama Binta Indiaro, M.B.E., Assistant Regional Commissioner of Girl Guides in Northern Nigeria; Mr. A. U. C. Manuba, Secretary of the Eastern Nigerian Federation of Youth Clubs; and Mr. F. I. Dokubo, Secretary of the Apapa Branch of the Federation of Boys' and Girls' Clubs in Lagos.

With Miss Veronica Oppiah, Leader of the Warri Branch of the Federation of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Ibadan, they had just completed a tour of London and the north of England. They all agreed that the 2,000,000 young people who are members of about 25 major voluntary youth organisations in Britain have excellent facilities, and that the large-scale practical assistance and guidance they get from older people are of the greatest value.

The tour began in London with visits to places of interest, including the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, and meetings with leaders of national youth organisations who had to answer some searching questions from the visitors.

Visit to Parliament

The Nigerians were received at the Commonwealth Relations Office in Downing Street by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, the Duke of Devonshire, and they had luncheon with members of Parliament and watched an afternoon sitting of the House of Commons. Later they visited Cambridge, Leeds, York, Newcastle upon Tyne, Carlisle, the Lake District, Blackpool, and places around London, including the Scouters' Training Centre at Chingford, in Essex, the Central Council of Physical Recreation outdoor school at Bisham Abbey, in Buckinghamshire, and the Federation of Boys' Clubs Training Centre in the same county.

Mr. Dokubo spoke with enthusiasm of the Lake District, in the north-west of England, and of the hundreds of green, white and red tents which he saw dotted in the lovely valleys. He considered this an excellent example of voluntary youth activity—of boys and girls setting out on cycles or on foot, taking their tents with them and choosing a site beside a clear, cool lake or stream to "set up house". The visitors also saw organised activities in the Lake District—the Y.M.C.A. camp at Windermere, and the Outward Bound School at Ullswater, which runs courses of Adventure Training under its Warden, Squadron Leader L. W. Davies, and which reminded Mr.

Dokubo of the Man o' War Training School in West Africa, which he attended.

Nigeria's youth organisations are gathering strength as more youngsters join clubs or uniformed organisations, such as the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides. Football is the biggest attraction, and table tennis, netball, athletics and boxing are also very popular.

The 100 members of Miss Oppiah's club at Warri, who are aged between 10 and 19, have formed amateur dramatic and choral groups; they put on plays every year. Their Leader was particularly interested in the cultural side of youth activities in Britain, and a personal highlight of her visit was her attendance at a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Old Vic, which she thoroughly enjoyed.

There are fifteen youth clubs in Mr. Dokubo's district of Lagos, each with from 40 to 70 members. The city as a whole has about 80 clubs, and Mr. Dokubo admitted that he was envious of some of the facilities available to British youth clubs.

Mr. Manuba's Federation of Youth Clubs in the Eastern Region has 112 member clubs, and many others seek admission. "About seventy clubs", he said, "are now awaiting admission, but before we admit them we investigate them thoroughly. Each club must have at least twenty members and an adequate three months' programme of organised activities before it can join the Federation."

Mr. Manuba feels that youth organisations in Nigeria will follow very much the British pattern, become more organised, influential, and eventually appoint paid leaders, of which there are about 700 in the British Isles. "It is encouraging", he said, "that a National Youth Council was convened in Lagos, in August 1961, attended by representatives of youth organisations from all three Regions."

MALLAMA BINTA INDIARO, M.B.E., Assistant Regional Commissioner of Girl Guides in Northern Nigeria, talks with a girl aged 15 at London's Highway Club.



AT THE Boy Scouts Association Scouters' Training Centre, Gilwell Park, Essex, the visitors see a bronze buffalo statue which was given by American Scouts.



MR. DOKUBO takes a hearty swing at the ball when taking his hand at tennis at Bisham Abbey. In Nigeria football is by far the most popular, but young Nigerians will take up any sport as facilities become available.

MALLAMA INDIARO plays table tennis at the Y.M.C.A. camp near Windermere, the Lake District. The game is popular in Nigeria, where indoor activities include boxing, dramatics and "mock Parliaments".



HAPPY greetings by hosts and guests at the party held at Lancaster House, London. L. to r.: Lord Bridges, Chairman of the British Council; Mrs. Hta Hta Thin and Major Hla Thin, Burma, who are studying in Britain; Mr. Bernard Braine, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations; and Mrs. J. D. Nanayakkara.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT

Ten Years of the Colombo Plan

"TEN YEARS is not a very long time but already the Colombo Plan stands as one of the most successful and effective instruments for human co-operation and progress ever devised in any part of the world. . . . There have been plans before and there has been economic help before but never organised in quite the way which the architects of the Colombo Plan devised."

These words were spoken by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at a dinner given in Lancaster House, London, to celebrate the anniversary of the Colombo Plan, which had completed ten years of co-operative economic

development in South and South-East Asia.

Representatives of the Colombo Plan countries, of which there are over twenty, found in the anniversary an occasion for much reflection, a milestone along a road which will no doubt continue to lead upward for many years to come. For a detailed review of what has been achieved and an assessment of the tasks ahead, readers can turn to the tenth annual report which will be issued after the annual Consultative Committee meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, the Federation of Malaya.

In Colombo, Ceylon, the celebrations

included the holding of a photograph exhibition depicting ten years of progress under the Plan. It was opened by the Minister of Justice, Senator Sam P. C. Fernando, and was organised by the Government Information Department assisted by the Colombo Plan Bureau and the Colombo Plan Association of Ceylon.

At a party held at London's Lancaster House, attended by a large number of Colombo Plan trainees now in Britain, Mr. Bernard Braine, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that over the last ten years the

number of Colombo Plan trainees coming to Britain had been rising steadily. They were now arriving at the rate of about 650 a year.

"Only this week", the Minister said, "there arrived our 4,000th trainee, Mr. J. P. Ponnambalam, from Ceylon, who has come here to study Trade Marks and Company legislation to help him with his duties in the drafting and administration of similar legislation in Ceylon."

In a further reference at the anniversary dinner to the way the Plan is "sailing with gathering success", the Duke of Edinburgh said:

"It is, of course, a thoroughly international Plan now, but I hope those members who are not in the Commonwealth will not mind if I refer to the fact that it was started by the Commonwealth countries. In fact, I believe that the whole conception of the Plan owes a great deal to the Commonwealth. For instance, that all members are equal round the table, even though some are better off than others; the idea that mutual assistance does not imply mutual interference; the realisation that offers of technical help or training for technicians need not be instruments of propaganda. This is all taken for granted now; the Commonwealth countries understood it in 1950.

Bridge of Mutual Trust

"If the origin of the Plan", the Duke said, "was due to the foresight of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Colombo in January 1950, the growth and success of the Plan is due to all its members and the way they have worked together during the last ten years. It has demonstrated that with the right inspiration and initiative it is still possible to influence the course of human events for the better, but perhaps most important of all, it has built a bridge of mutual trust and co-operation between east and west. This bridge may be only a footbridge at the moment, but if the Colombo Plan continues to attract the support and encouragement it deserves, I believe that we can improve that bridge until understanding and friendship replace all traces of hatred and suspicion to the lasting benefit of all mankind."

Looking back from the eleventh year of the Colombo Plan co-operation, Mr. Nick Cavell, diplomat, soldier, former Canadian High Commissioner in Ceylon and Administrator of Canada's Colombo Plan endeavour, said:

"An anniversary also affords an opportunity for critical appraisal of the actual progress made in the attainment of those great objectives towards which we all set out ten years ago. If we are honest with ourselves, I think that all we can claim is to have made a valiant beginning and to have laid down good foundations. They have been built in a truly co-operative spirit, based on a genuine desire so to bridge cultural and philosophical differences that through better understanding we can build on them solid steps up which the poor and hungry can climb to betterment of their lot. . . .

The Same Conclusion

"After many years of close association with Asia and Asians", Mr. Cavell said, "I have found little in the philosophies of East and West which do not lead in the end to essentially the same conclusion. The only really important factor is man himself. Born with the potential wisdom to develop his environment and largely to control the conditions of his own existence, he can only attain his inherent possibilities by following the code of the brotherhood of man, which is the basis of our Colombo Plan endeavour.

"That brotherhood is founded on equality of opportunity, which in turn is only attainable in a free society which affords man the choice of his own form of government and, what is perhaps even more important, which also affords him the opportunity of peaceful change when a government no longer serves what he feels to be his best political interests. Uncontrolled power has always been, and still is, man's most dangerous enemy. The control of power requires more wisdom born of education and experience than the control of any other of man's many enemies.

"These thoughts, it seems to me, are not outside the realm of our Colombo Plan endeavour, through which we set out ten years ago to bring about, amongst other things, a better understanding between all men in the realm of the Colombo Plan operations. Today much misunderstanding has been cleared away and the road leading to greater progress is wide open and paved with the experience of the first ten years of co-operative effort. Let us all renew our early enthusiasms and pledge ourselves anew to march together along that wide road with quickened pace and new courage born of the successes of our first ten years of Colombo Plan endeavour."



MR. J. P. PONNAMBALAM, Deputy Registrar of Companies, Colombo, is the 4,000th Colombo Plan trainee to visit Britain. Here he is seen boarding a helicopter for a sight-seeing flight over the River Thames.



AT THE London party: Lord Lansdowne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a Colombo Plan trainee from Burma. Left: A Malayan trainee with Mr. Ponnambalam and (right) Mr. H. Marquand, British Member of Parliament.



MR. T. CROSTHWAIT, British Deputy High Commissioner in Ceylon, handing over two colour cartoon films, made in Britain, on the Colombo Plan, to Senator Sam P. C. Fernando, Ceylon's Minister of Justice. Ceylon's Director of Information, Mr. W. L. Fernando, is in the centre. Right: Vientiane students with Mr. D. Sharrocks, of the British Council, before leaving Laos for study in the U.K. under the Colombo Plan.



THE PRINCIPAL, Mr. J. W. Bridgeman, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.(Lond.), A.K.C. He heads a staff which includes about 60 Lecturers, Senior and Principal Lecturers, 15 of whom specialise in Physical Education.



LOUGHBOROUGH TRAINING COLLEGE



IN THE Martin Hall theatre the Senior Lecturer in Drama, English and Speech Training, Mr. S. C. Evernden, discusses the "Open Day" show with a group.

World Renowned for Turning Out Top Class Teachers

"LOUGHBOROUGH trained" is a magic phrase in the world of education. It signifies to schools in search of staff that a young teacher setting out on his career has been trained at Loughborough Training College, Leicestershire, England, and is a teacher who probably possesses qualities above the average. The 23 students from Commonwealth countries overseas, who were at the College in the session 1960-61, can look forward to a bright future when they return home.

Loughborough differs from other training colleges chiefly in the fact that each student on a three-year course is obliged to take either Handicrafts or Physical Education as a main subject, and also one other, more academic, subject. He has a choice of drama, divinity, English language and literature, geography, general science, history, mathematics, and music.

The tradition of the College, since its foundation in 1930 by the Loughborough Technical College in co-operation with the Department

of Education, University College, Nottingham, has been to train those teachers in Handicrafts and Physical Education who also have the general education and ability in the classroom, of teachers trained in the normal two-year Colleges. The result: men who are as much at home doing hand-stands, or making furniture, as teaching Shakespeare or Commonwealth history and geography.

At first there were 40 students, and as the demand in schools increased, for Loughborough-trained teachers, so did the competition for admission to the College. Before many years had passed there were three and four times as many applications as places available. At present there are about 720 students.

The College is now a constituent member of the Institute of Education, University of Nottingham. Students in all courses, which include a shortened course for mature students and one-year courses for postgraduate students, prepare for the appropriate examinations of that Institute.

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IN THE metalwork shop Mr. R. G. Mangar, from Georgetown, British Guiana, works on a centre lathe while the Senior Lecturer in Metalwork, Mr. R. W. Millard (centre) talks with Mr. F. Burton, a Leeds student.



MR. PAUL LAWRENCE, from the Leeward Islands, in the Science section.



A BRITISH student with a fine beard making a toolhandle.

STUDENT from Northern Nigeria with an English student near the Science Laboratory. The mural is by Henry Moore.



THE COLLEGE choir rehearsing for "Open Day". Music, one of the second main subjects at the College, includes musicianship, harmony, musical history and music teaching.

Loughborough Training College

HANDICRAFTS is one of the two major practical subjects taught at the College. The other is Physical Education. Below: Students printing on fabric by the silk screen method.



Commonwealth students now studying at the College include young men (it is an all-male College) from Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Nigeria, Singapore, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Bermuda, British Guiana, and Malta. Most of the students live in residential Halls, of which there are fifteen.

The main part of the College has three halls, smaller buildings, and playing fields covering more than 120 acres. The offices are in the Martin Hall, named after Sir Robert Martin, late Chairman of the Leicestershire Education Committee and of the Governing Body of the College. This hall contains staff rooms and offices, teaching rooms, the library, and a hall with seating for 600 people and facilities for gymnastics and indoor athletics. It is fitted with a stage, and has dressing rooms, showers, and a jumping pit.

Spacious Halls

The other two halls are the Sports Hall and the Victory Hall. The Sports Hall contains an indoor swimming bath, with diving platforms and observation panels below water level; a gymnasium, covering 3,600 sq. ft.; a lecture room; boxing and fencing room; squash courts, and changing accommodation. Adjoining the hall is a second gymnasium. The Victory Hall is used as a gymnasium and as an indoor court for tennis, basketball and badminton.

Outdoors there are pitches for every kind of team sport, an outdoor swimming bath, and a stadium with a quarter-mile cinder track, permanent jumping pits, and provision for all field events. No wonder that several Loughborough-trained athletes have become famous, and that four "old boys" and two who are still studying at the College represented Britain in the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. Many well-known players of Rugby and Association Football have been trained at Loughborough. Because of its membership of the Loughborough Colleges' Union, which was a foundation member of the Universities' Athletics Union, Loughborough is the only training college for teachers whose students take part in the games and other sporting activities of the Universities' Athletics Union.

Managing Committee

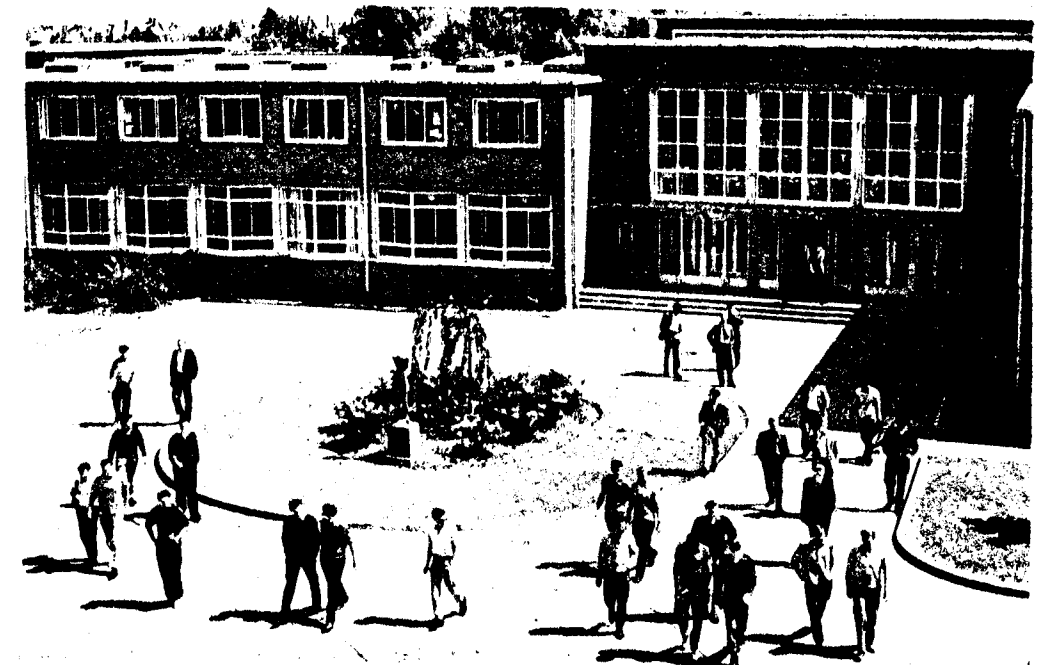
Under the chairmanship of the Principal, Mr. J. W. Bridgeman, the Committee of Management guides the administration of the College. The Principal also acts as Chairman of the Academic Board, which is responsible for all questions concerning syllabuses and examinations. Other sub-committees meet frequently under the chairmanship of the appropriate lecturers in charge of their various subjects. The entire staff meets two or three times each term to receive reports from its committees and to discuss any subject which a member may wish to bring forward. The affairs of students in Hall are run by elected committees. There is also the Personal Tutor system, which ensures that each student has a member of staff to advise him.

This well-tryed and smooth-working organisation of the College's affairs, almost as much as the quality of the staff and the excellence of the facilities, contributes to the high esteem in which Loughborough Training College is held.

MR. S. H. LEE of Singapore, who is on a three-year Physical Education course, receives tuition from the Vice-Principal of the College, Mr. Joseph Hill (right). Members of the staff are available to advise students on personal problems or on their studies.



The Martin Hall (below) contains the chief administrative offices, the College library, common rooms for students and staff, and a hall, used for meetings, sporting events and amateur dramatics, with seating accommodation for 600.

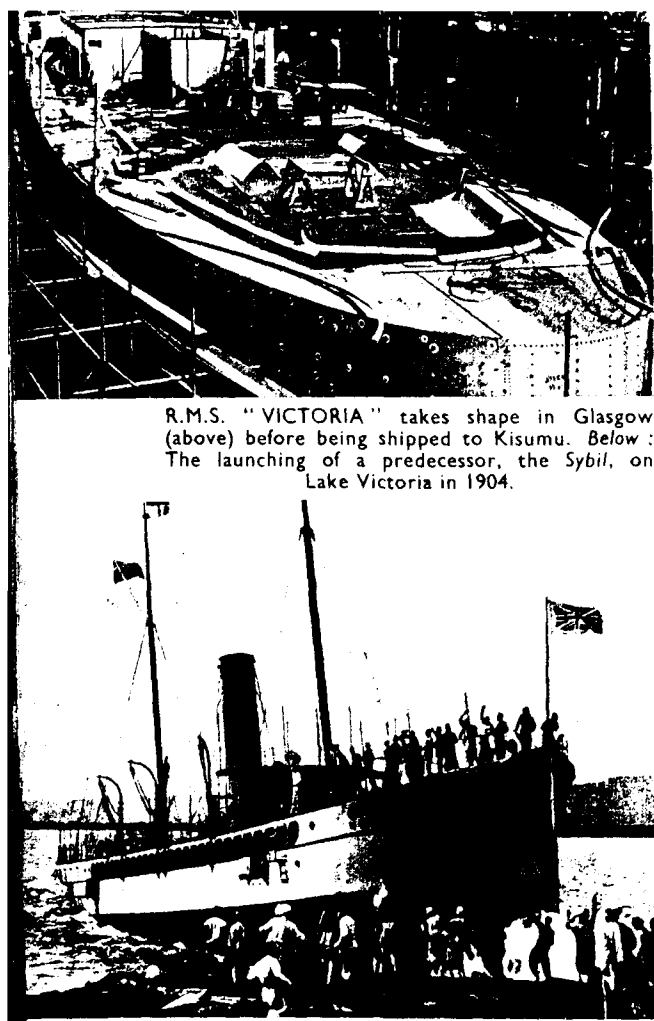


Loughborough Produces Many Fine Athletes

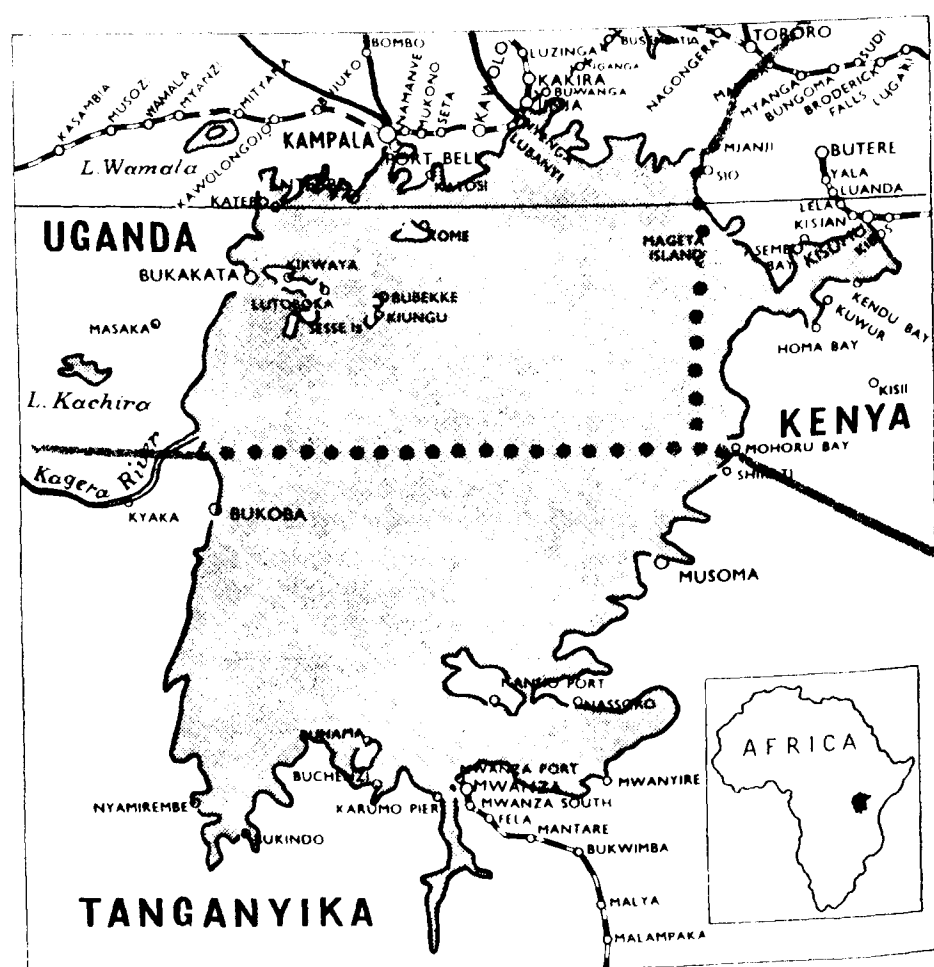


THE SENIOR LECTURER in Physical Education, Mr. John Archer, watches postgraduate student V. P. Peries, of Ceylon, as he clears a hurdle (above) on the athletics track. Below: In the left-hand picture, student Mr. K. Bowron shows schoolboys how to land in the high jump, and (right) Ragbir Singh Gutral, from Mombasa, Kenya, who is taking a Specialist Course, demonstrates javelin throwing.





R.M.S. "VICTORIA" takes shape in Glasgow (above) before being shipped to Kisumu. Below: The launching of a predecessor, the Sybil, on Lake Victoria in 1904.



LAKE VICTORIA, showing steamship routes and the boundaries of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

"Packaged" Ship on Lake Victoria

R.M.S. "VICTORIA", the 1,500-ton diesel ship that was built in the Glasgow yards of Yarrow & Co. Ltd., Scotland, then dismantled and transported in 1,500 crates to Kisumu, on Lake Victoria, is now in service with East African Railways and Harbours.

Speaking at the commissioning ceremony at Kisumu, in Kenya, Mr. G. Mackay, General Manager of the transport undertaking, said: "It is now nearly fifty years since the last big passenger ship was placed into service on Lake Victoria. The ship was the s.s. *Rusinga* and the date 1914. As most of you know, this ship is still in regular service today.

"You may wonder how it is that the E.A.R. & H. manages to keep its ships in service so long. The main reason lies in Lake Victoria itself, which is a fresh water lake in

which the hulls of vessels do not erode and can last almost indefinitely. Other reasons are the good basic design of the ships, careful crewing and maintenance, and the desire of the E.A.R. & H. to get the best use out of its assets in the interests of the East African economy."

R.M.S. *Victoria* (which was featured in *Commonwealth Today* No. 71, while the ship was being dismantled for crating) will carry up to 500 passengers, cars, and general cargo, on the largest lake in Africa, serving ports in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

"It is my hope", Mr. Mackay said, "that in the next decade we can make much more use of Lake Victoria. I envisage in this period a wagon or train ferry being built to ply direct between Kisumu and Mwanza and possibly between these ports and Uganda,

with further connections later to Musoma and Bukoba. I envisage also the possible use of hovercraft in sheltered waters providing quick services in areas like the Kavirondo Gulf, the environs of Mwanza and the Sesse Islands."

Among prominent people at the commissioning ceremony were the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, and Lady Renison; Mr. Eric Yarrow, of the firm that built the craft, and his wife; and Mr. M. Ondick, the Mayor of Kisumu, who is also the first African Mayor in Kenya.

Speaking to Mr. Yarrow, Mr. Mackay added: "This ship and the work you have done in building her is a wonderful advertisement for British shipbuilding—good workmanship, prompt delivery and a firm contractual price."

THE COMMISSIONING ceremony, Kisumu, was attended by many prominent people, including the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison.



John Lee Joo For of Penang

A Dedicated Malayan Artist Studying in London

VIRILITY and action, symbolism and sincerity: these are the outstanding qualities to be found in the work of a 32-year-old Malayan painter, John Lee Joo For, who is now working in London. Growing public and official esteem brought him a scholarship from the Government of the Federation of Malaya, enabling him to take a four-year course at the Camberwell School of Art in London.

Well known as a contributor to modern art in the Federation, Lee has often been referred to by Malayan art critics as "an angry young man", and as "Penang's Fiery Artist". Born in Penang in August 1929, he was educated at St. Xavier's Institution, where he later

became the school's art teacher. In 1957 he studied for a year under a scholarship awarded by the Federal Government at the Brighton College of Art in England, and then he travelled in France, Spain and Switzerland.

Excited and stimulated by his contacts with Western art, he returned to Penang with a mind broadened and with perceptions sharpened. Full of new ideas for subjects, he worked harder than ever at painting and sculpting in a variety of styles that were dictated by strong feeling. During a five-month period after he returned, he painted over a hundred pictures.

In 1958-59 he held three very successful exhibitions, two in Penang and one in Kuala

Lumpur. About a hundred of the paintings, including sculptured heads, were bought by British, American and Malayan art collectors. Three examples of his works—two paintings and a sculptured head—are now in the permanent collection of the National Gallery of Malaya.

Lee's first one-man show outside Malaya was held last year at the Commonwealth Institute in London. It was opened by Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer who, in the course of his address, said that he hoped the Malayan people would develop their own art, not copy the mannerisms and eccentricities of the West. One of the 187 exhibits—the majority of which, incidentally, Lee painted

"WOMAN AND FERTILITY", a symbolic water-colour drawing by John Lee Joo For, exhibited at the Commonwealth Institute, London.



John Lee Joo For of Penang

Continued from page 19

in six months—was an allegorical painting entitled "The Hero Drives Away the Evil Forces", in which Sir Gerald himself appears as the hero. Sir Gerald was obviously touched and gratified when Lee Joo For asked him to accept this painting as a tribute to his great leadership, which was gratefully acknowledged by Malayan people. In accepting the gift, Sir Gerald said that the picture would always remain a treasured possession of Lady Templer and himself.

As a painter Lee has a wide vision and a discriminating eye. He is determined to make a close study of Western art and methods, which have already enriched his work but, very clearly, not dominated it. Lee expresses his inner feelings about life around him with a fervour and breadth of vision that is peculiarly his own. His great love of movement and strong colour was exemplified in the huge murals he painted for his old school, St. Xavier's Institution.

Lee's elementary, almost torrid colours, are used with a vigorous calligraphic stroke, and the great sense of urgency displayed in his creative work more than makes up for any criticism that may be directed at his lapses in technique.

Speaking of his attitude to art, Lee said: "I am forever searching as I range through the various isms, using my own Malayan colours and my Chinese calligraphy. I do not like to be hedged in by rules or by uniformity of technique. I usually avoid complete realism and complete abstraction, but favour symbolism; and I love painting life, which means exciting shapes, be they human, animal, material or imaginative ideas."

Study of Horses

"If I have a favourite subject it is the horse, because the horse is to me the most 'universal' animal; it seems to combine in a masterly way a beautiful shape, expressive movement, mathematical balance and a touch of the metaphysical. I have studied horses closely, have painted them in different moods and in different styles, and am still learning."

"Another animal which I often find myself painting is the water buffalo (kerabau), which to me represents Malaya, with its latent strength and patient labour. I paint a picture of a fish when I want to symbolise the fertility of Malaya; and into all my Malayan themes I try to inject a universal meaning."

Lee Joo For, who is shy of manner and who never tries to impress anyone, is nevertheless a dedicated artist. He is determined to foster a form of art which could be unquestionably identified as Malayan. He has given dynamic expression in his paintings to the evils of oppression, and he stresses again and again the timeless battle between the forces of good and bad. Some critics find in his work a synthesis of Sino-Polynesian traditions. This is not surprising, for there is, he admits, a strong Polynesian strain in his ancestry.

He works when and how the mood takes him. There are long, quiet periods, broken when, under the urgency of an idea, he sets to work with great speed and assurance. Both in Malaya and in Britain he is held in high



AT THE exhibition of paintings by Lee Joo For at the Commonwealth Institute, London. It was opened by Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, seen here with his hand on the artist's shoulder.



"TROPICAL FRUIT", a still-life painting which reflects the artist's work done in a tranquil mood.



"PRANCING IN SPLENDOUR", an example of his vigorous, expressionistic style like the painting shown on the front cover. Horses are his favourite subjects; they enable him to use his calligraphic strokes to fine effect.



"HEAD OF A MALAYAN WOMAN", a sculpture by Lee Joo For, acquired by the National Art Gallery, the Federation of Malaya.



"ETERNAL FLIGHT". Mr. Lee Joo For is a Christian, like his wife, Voon Oye, and their six-year-old daughter, Yok Moon, who are now with him in London. In this painting he has shown the Holy Family fleeing to Egypt. "To me", he said, "this is an eternal problem—like the refugees of the present day."

esteem by his contemporaries. In London he is an active Founder-Member of the Malayan Art Society of Britain.

One of the highlights of Lee's stay in Britain was the appearance he made on television—an eight-minute interview, including a demonstration of Chinese calligraphy, given at the invitation of Associated Rediffusion Ltd., London.

With his wife and daughter, Lee is enjoying immensely his stay in the United Kingdom. "By the time we go home", he said, "we shall have seen a great deal of Britain and will have enjoyed attending such cultural festivities as the Shakespeare season at Stratford, the Eisteddfod in Wales and the Edinburgh Festival. The contacts I have made with the great wealth of culture and aestheticism in this

country have filled me with a desire to see the same sort of activity in my own country—a Malaya of splendid museums, great galleries of traditional and contemporary art, thriving theatres and operas, and the infiltration of good taste and design into every channel of daily life. I want to help to open up a recognisable and harmonious Malayan culture to the rest of the world."

Mainly for Women

ASSORTED TOPICS AND EVENTS

Social Services in Britain and Pakistan

IMPRESSIONS OF A MEMORABLE VISIT

● by BEGUM KAISERA ANWAR ALI (in an interview)



BEGUM Kaisera Anwar Ali talks with Lord Harewood, artistic Director of the Edinburgh Festival, during her visit to Edinburgh. With them is the Lord Provost of the city, Mr. J. Greig Dunbar.

THIS is my third visit to Britain—a most happy and instructive one. I came at the invitation of the British Council to see aspects of life in the country which are difficult for one to explore as a private individual. I saw something of industry, as well as the social services and community life. I was glad when the British Council kindly arranged for me to include in my tour the industrial city of Birmingham, and Belfast, in Northern Ireland.

I found that many women in Birmingham were doing jobs which might be considered the preserve of men. I was introduced, for example, to a woman who is the head of a firm of master printers employing fifty people. Then there was a woman executive of a carton factory, with perhaps 450 men and women on the payroll. My meetings with these women, and with women politicians, teachers, voluntary workers and others, convinced me that British women are indeed making outstanding contributions to society.

In my country, also, women are playing an increasingly important part in national life. In Britain you have a variety of organisations for dealing with particular problems—the care of the aged, education, social welfare, and so on. We, in Pakistan, have so many similar and urgent problems that we cannot wait for different organisations to be set up.

The All-Pakistan Women's Association, of which I am the General Secretary for the West Pakistan Branch, concerns itself with all aspects of the status of women. We have about 20,000 members. Nearly two thousand of them work on various executive committees and boards. We appeal to the public for funds, raise our own subscriptions, and after we have started a project and proved that we can run it successfully, we sometimes receive, as in the case of education, grants from the Government.

We have started dozens of children's schools which provide free education for the poorer children; no child whose father earns more than Rs.50 a month can be admitted. We run Mothers' Clubs for the mothers of children at school, teaching them such subjects as hygiene, child care and home crafts, so that the children will not find too great a difference between the conditions at school and in their homes. We have Adult Education Centres, and Colleges for Girls; and there are seminars, conferences and discussions to keep educated women abreast of national affairs. We have encouraged cottage industries, which were dying out for lack of patronage, and are setting up craft shops in cities, devoting the proceeds of goods sold to establish colonies for destitute artisans. Many destitute women have been provided with appliances, such as embroidery machines, or taught



THE BEGUM with Lady Brookeborough and Mr. Nii Ashitey, a student from Nigeria, at a garden party for overseas students in Northern Ireland.

new skills, which help them to earn a livelihood and rediscover a purpose in life.

Wherever I went in Great Britain I was touched not only by the hospitality shown to me but also by the sympathetic interest taken in Pakistan. I was honoured to meet many distinguished women, including Lady Brookeborough, in Northern Ireland; Lady Tweedsmuir, who entertained me at the House of Commons, and Lady Reading, who invited me to tea at the House of Lords. I considered it a special privilege to talk to Lady Reading, who is a brilliant leader and the architect of the Women's Voluntary Services. I was impressed by the manifold activities of the W.V.S., and by the devotion of its voluntary workers.

VISIT TO HISTORIC PLACES

My personal interests include the study of literature and history—particularly English literature and European history. I was delighted to pay my first visit to Stratford-on-Avon, where I saw Shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing". In Scotland I saw the house where Sir Walter Scott used to live, and visited Culrose Abbey as the guest of Lord and Lady Elgin. In England I took the opportunity to visit places of historical interest, including Windsor Castle, Hampton Court and the Tower of London. One of my delights in London was to search out gems of architecture which still abound among the modern buildings that look so much alike the world over.

The new buildings in Britain that impressed me most were the schools—attractive to look at, airy, and thoughtfully designed. I was struck by the very high standard of health among the children, a tribute to the free health services provided.

On my return to Pakistan I shall have a great deal of work to do, especially in the fields of education and health—there are too few educated women to tackle all the jobs that need doing. However, I feel that we are proceeding on the right lines, and in this work I have been greatly encouraged by the varied and friendly contacts I have had with British women.

Begum Kaisera Anwar Ali is the General Secretary of the West Pakistan Branch, All-Pakistan Women's Association, and a Member of the Provincial Development Advisory Council. She is the daughter of the late Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Punjab. She was educated in Lahore and is a Graduate of the Punjab University. She has three children. Her eldest son, Rizwan, 18, is studying nuclear physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and she has a daughter aged 19 and a boy of 11. Her husband, Mr. C. Anwar Ali, is an engineer with Pakistan Railways.



OVERSEAS visitors of the National Association of Mixed Clubs and Girls' Clubs at the Houses of Parliament

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF A YOUTH ASSOCIATION

THE BRITISH youth organisation known as the National Association of Mixed Clubs and Girls' Clubs (it has since been renamed the National Association of Youth Clubs) has been celebrating its Golden Jubilee at Blackpool, popular seaside resort on the Lancashire coast of England. Delegates included visitors from several overseas countries, for the Association is affiliated with organisations in Canada, Australia, Ceylon, the Federation of Nigeria, Jamaica, Hong Kong, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Uganda, among other countries.

The Association has always been ready to change its policy and constitution to meet the needs of the day. Its foundations were laid about 100 years ago when Lady Kinnaid started an Association "to cater for the physical and intellectual needs of girls". Girls' clubs came into being all over the country, and "unions" of clubs were formed; but it was not until 1911 that the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs was created in London.

Development was rapid. There was recognition and financial assistance from a number of major Trusts during the 1920s and the 1930s. In 1937 the organisation received Royal patronage—H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

In 1944 the Association added "and Mixed Clubs" to its title. Then, because the number of mixed clubs continued to increase, a further change became necessary and, in 1953, the National Association of Mixed Clubs and Girls' Clubs became the new title. Mixed clubs now predominate; only 185 of the 2,442 clubs in England and Wales are reserved exclusively for girls. Membership in the U.K. totals 176,000, and the ratio of boys to girls in the mixed clubs is 55 to 45.

ACCENT ON TRAINING

One of the major activities of the Association is training. There are long-term courses for voluntary and part-time leaders, and courses for senior members, undergraduates, theological students, physically handicapped young people, apprentices, and girls in industry.

Many outstanding leaders and helpers in youth clubs have been found from the club members themselves—particularly since the Association began its two-year Senior Members' Training Course in 1950. Today the character of club work is less than ever something that is done for the young, and more and more a partnership between adults and adolescents.

The aim of the National Association of Mixed Clubs and Girls' Clubs is best summed up as follows: "To help boys and girls in their leisure activities so to develop their physical, mental and spiritual capacities that they may grow to full maturity as individuals and members of society."

Looking ahead is part of the Association's work. Plans are being made to build more clubs, to train more leaders, and to stimulate more pioneering ideas. An official of the Association said:

"For the young, change is their normal state. The men and women who, as leaders and helpers in youth work, partner the young in their leisure, must have integrity, versatility of mind, and imagination to capture both interest and respect. None know better than those who work with the young what a killer any taint of smugness can be."



H.M. THE QUEEN MOTHER, who is Patron of the Association, receives a Golden Jubilee bouquet from the Vice Chairman of the National Member Council, Miss Jean Lord.



THE COUNTESS of Mar and Kellie, Sir John Hunt of Everest fame, and Miss Vera Grenfell, at Blackpool during the Association's Jubilee celebration.



CHILI SAUCE

Ingredients:

- 1½ teaspoons ground allspice.
- 1 tablespoon cinnamon or 2 cinnamon sticks.
- 1 teaspoon grated nutmeg.
- 1½ teaspoons cloves.
- 1 gallon chopped peeled tomatoes.
- 1 cup chopped onions.
- 1½ cups chopped green peppers.
- 1½ cups chopped sweet red peppers.
- 1-2 cups vinegar.
- 1 cup sugar.
- 3 tablespoons salt.

Tie the spices in a cloth and boil with the tomatoes, peppers and onions until the mixture is reduced and smooth. Stir well while cooking. Add vinegar to taste, salt and sugar, and boil rapidly for five minutes. Pour into sterile jars and seal.

PICTURE PARADE



Princess Alexandra is presented with a bouquet by Miss Rita Kalpage, of the National Council for the Deaf and Blind, Colombo, during the annual meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in London. The Princess is President of the Society, which helps in the work among the blind and in "Sight-Saving" schemes in Asia and in Africa.



Mrs. Amina Abedi, the Mayress of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, pictured in London after passing a three-month study course under a British Council bursary. She studied domestic science, child care, home nursing, public speaking, and sewing, at the Y.W.C.A. in London.



A police sergeant explains the workings of the Information Room at New Scotland Yard to Sierra Leone policemen who visited London. Before coming to Britain the policemen took part in a four-day, 100-mile endurance march in Holland. They were led by Assistant Superintendent Alice Lusher, a Scotland Yard C.I.D. officer who was seconded to Sierra Leone in October 1960.



Ghanaian actress Dolores Mantey studies a script for her part in the B.B.C. television serial, "Hurricane", with another member of the cast, Mr. Bari Johnson from Jamaica. Twenty-two-year-old Dolores, actress, dancer and singer, has appeared in several British films including "Sapphire" and "The Angry Silence". She was born in Britain and she says of Ghana: "I sometimes feel quite homesick for a country I have heard so much about, not only from my father but from the many West African friends I have in London."



FIELD COMMISSIONER I. S. Ngunga, of Tanganyika, and a statue of "B.-P.", look out at London from the building.

BADEN-POWELL HOUSE

New Boy Scout Residential and Social Centre in London

ACHERISHED dream of Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout movement, has been realised twenty years after his death with the opening in London of a building where Scouts from all over the world can meet and stay.

Baden-Powell House was built and furnished at a cost of more than £300,000, contributed mainly by British Scouts and the Scouts of many lands. Representatives of 54 countries, including more than 30 Commonwealth countries, were present when H.M. the Queen opened the building.

Shortly before the Queen's arrival her uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who is President of the Boy Scouts Association, unveiled a statue in granite of Lord Baden-Powell. It stands at the entrance to the six-storey building, which has been awarded the Gold and Silver Medals of the Worshipful Company of Tyllers and Bricklayers for the most meritorious building in brick and tile built in central London in the last three years.

Inside it is bright and spacious. The whole of the ground floor is sub-divided with either glazed screens or sliding partitions. Part of this floor contains a permanent exhibition which tells of the life and work of

the founder in words, sound and pictures. There is also an auditorium containing 350 seats, a stage, and film projection equipment.

In the cobbled Garden Court adjoining the entrance hall the feeling of spaciousness is heightened by copper beech trees and flowers. Throughout the building emphasis has been placed upon "the great out-of-doors" by the use of large windows, and wallpapers and curtains patterned with tree and fern motifs.

Ample Accommodation

The first floor has a large, well appointed restaurant, and above it are lounges and rest rooms and a committee room fitted with a curtained-off altar recess for interdenominational religious services. The remaining floors are given over to sleeping accommodation—single and double bedded rooms and 12-bedded dormitories—for 130 visitors, who will pay a modest 10s. 6d. a night, bed and breakfast.

Two adornments of the building are a six-foot-high Scout badge on the outside wall above the main entrance, and a portrait of a Boy Scout, painted by Canadian artist Miss Ruth Tomlinson, on the second floor.

The badge was cast in aluminium and has a bronzed cellulose finish; it is illuminated at night, and has a concave shape to prevent birds nesting behind it. The model for the Boy Scout painting was 12-year-old Richard Gilham, of Chelsea, London, who sat for Miss Tomlinson as part of his effort in a Bob-a-Job Week.

In the opinion of all who have seen it, Baden-Powell House is a fine memorial to the man whose name it bears; and of the Founder H.M. the Queen said: "His Movement remains and grows—a memorial more enduring than stone or steel."

"It does not often happen", the Queen said, "that a man is able to see in his lifetime an idea burgeon from small beginnings to a worldwide movement. I sometimes wonder if, when he took twenty British boys to Brownsea Island (in Southern England) in 1907, to try out his idea of Scouting for Boys, Baden-Powell had any conception that within half a century this experiment could become a movement comprising 9,000,000 boys and 5,000,000 girls in 100 countries in different parts of the world."

Over 15,000 Scouts pass through London each year, and in Baden-Powell House they will find a home from home.



SCOUTS (left) in one of the bedroom dormitories at Baden-Powell House, which provides accommodation for 130 visitors at prices from 10s. 6d. for bed and breakfast.



CANADIAN artist Miss Ruth Tomlinson with her portrait of a Boy Scout, which has a place of honour on the second floor. A London boy acted as her model.



H.M. THE QUEEN, accompanied by the Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean, greets Lady Baden-Powell at the opening of the House, memorial to her famous husband.



THE spacious entrance hall at Baden-Powell House. Adjoining it (not shown in the picture) is a courtyard planted with beech trees and flowers, and a hall which will seat 350 people.



Above: The spotless self-service dining room. Below: The Common Room, funds for which were donated by Scottish Scout troops whose badges are on the wall.



PEOPLE AND EVENTS



MR. LEONARD JAMES NGUGI, a 25-year-old Kikuyu, seen here against the background of Kenya's Legislative Council building, is the first African Second Clerk (Assistant) of the Legislative Council. At Makerere College, Uganda, he gained an honours degree in history; took a special interest in the history of the British Parliamentary system, and won the British Council history prize in 1958. Of his new post he said: "It is exciting and fits in with my original choice ever since I started planning for my future."



A PRESENTATION of money (£412) collected by overseas students in Sydney for Australia's National Heart Foundation. L. to r.: Mr. Joseph Hoh, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya; Mr. G. Shannon, Liaison Officer for Colombo Plan students, Australia's Department of External Affairs; Mr. H. Scofield, Deputy Chairman of the National Heart Foundation campaign, and Mr. Gee Seng Lim, Singapore. Mr. Lim and Mr. Hoh, with another student, Mr. Michael Wong, from Hong Kong, were the organisers of the drive. Among organisations they appealed to were the Indian, Pakistan, Malayan, Hong Kong, Vietnamese, Catholic Asian, and Sydney University students' associations.



MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, M.P., Britain's Minister of State, Board of Trade, toured Canada and paid a four-day visit to the prairie provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. His main purpose was to explore opportunities for increased trade with Britain. He met and addressed leading businessmen and members of the provincial governments and spoke on television. Here he is being shown around the workshops of Bristol Aero Industries, a subsidiary of the British Aircraft Corporation, by Mr. M. Auld (left), Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian company. In the centre is Mr. Jasper Cross, British Trade Commissioner in Winnipeg, who accompanied Mr. Erroll on his tour of the grain provinces. Mr. Erroll, who took a keen interest in the country's technical development, is an electrical and mechanical engineer in his own right, being a Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and an Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.



A PARTY of Ghanaian Local Government officials (Rural) have been touring Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They are Mr. K. Badu, Chairman, Kumasi East Local Council, Konongo; Mr. F. Hall-Baidu, Chairman, Sunyani Urban Council; Mr. E. Boapea, Chairman, Seuch Akim Abuskuwa Local Council; Mr. J. Dougan, Vice-Chairman, Edina-Eguafo-Abrem-Asebu Local Council, Elmina; Mr. S. Marfo, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, and Mr. J. Lovelace Oppong, Secretary, National Association of Local Government Authorities of Ghana. In this picture they are seen with Ghanaian workers at the shipyard of T. Mitchison Ltd., Gateshead, north-east England. There are thirteen Ghanaians doing further training there, helping to build the first of six long-range fishing vessels which Ghana has ordered from Britain, three of which are being built at Gateshead.



H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER shakes hands with Corporal Lorenzo Best, 35, from Bridgetown, a harbour policeman in the Barbados Harbour Police Force. He came to Britain for the Commonwealth Conference of the Royal Life-saving Society, which the Queen Mother opened before delegates from nearly twenty nations at St. James's Palace, London. Her Majesty praised the Society for its "wonderful achievement" last year when, for the first time, the number of awards granted for proficiency in life-saving and artificial respiration exceeded 200,000. The Queen Mother told the Conference that she had been able to see for herself on visits to many parts of the Commonwealth how important and widespread was a knowledge of life-saving.



THE MAYOR OF MADRAS, India, Mr. Vedapoodi Munaswamy (second from right), and the former Deputy Mayor, Mr. Thamara Pakkan Venogopal Rao (first left), spent ten days in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. Here at a civic reception given during their visit to Coventry, they are with Councillor A. Smith and Mr. G. Berry, City Engineer and Surveyor.



SIR SAVILLE GARNER, Britain's Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and former High Commissioner in Canada, and Lady Garner gave a garden party at Earnscliffe, Ottawa, for a group of Questors—students aged 16 to 18—before they left for Europe. Here with Sir Saville and Lady Garner are (l. to r.) Mr. William Barry Hill, Miss Catherine Dobson, Miss Diane Garrison and Miss Seetar Singh. In Ottawa the Questors took their pledge before Canada's Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General George P. Vanier, and Mrs. Vanier. The pledge runs in part: "As a Questor of the Commonwealth Youth Movement, I pledge myself to serve my God, my Queen and my country and to seek constantly all that is good. My aims are peace, brotherhood and understanding."



A 29-year-old Papuan teacher, Mr. Mackenzie Asor, from the Australian administered territory of Papua-New Guinea, is teaching young Australians at Ivanhoe Grammar School, Melbourne. During his visit, arranged by the Board of Missions, Melbourne, Mr. Asor will spend some time in other Australian schools teaching arithmetic, and nature study, concentrating on the birds and animals of Papua, and he will also instruct Australian pupils in handicrafts. In Papua, he was acting Assistant Training Master at St. Aidan's Training College, which has fifty student teachers.

PEOPLE
AND EVENTS

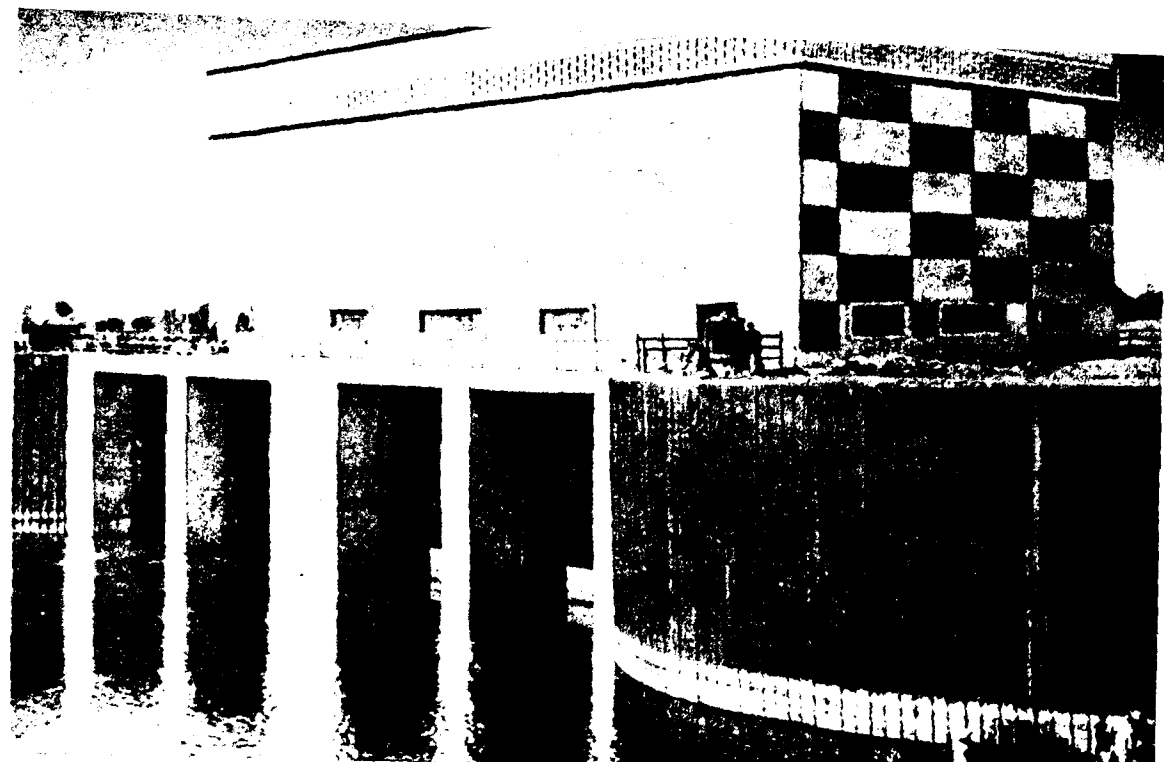
CONTINUED OVERLEAF

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

Continued from page 27

A plaque was recently unveiled near the village of Shadiwal, about seventy miles north-west of Lahore, in Pakistan, to commemorate the inauguration by Mr. Gordon Churchill, Canada's Minister for Veterans Affairs, and Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, Pakistan's Minister of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources, of Shadiwal Hydro-electric Project.

This plant, built by the West Pakistan Water and Power Develop-



MR. GORDON CHURCHILL (centre) with (on his left) Mr. Z. Bhutto, Pakistan's Minister of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources, and (on the other side) Mr. Ghulam Ishaq, Chairman, West Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority, and Canadian and Pakistan officials are seen against the background of the Shadiwal power station, also seen in the photograph above.

ment Authority (WAPDA) with the help of Canadian finance and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan, will give Pakistan 75,000,000 units of electricity annually—power from the harnessed waters of the Upper Jhelum Canal. Total cost of the project will be about Rs. 40,000,000 (£3,000,000) or 8,400,000 dollars, of which 3,500,000 dollars have been contributed by Canada.

Canadian aid covered almost the entire foreign exchange requirements of Shadiwal, including the purchase of major construction plant and generation equipment, and the provision of the services of consulting engineers. The civil works were carried out entirely by Pakistan engineers and labourers who also assisted Canadian experts with the installation of electrical equipment.

A souvenir booklet—issued by WAPDA at the inauguration of the project—gives, among other information, details of Canadian aid to Pakistan. Of Shadiwal, it says: "This generous and unselfish aid has made a deep impression on all of us, and made us deeply appreciative and proud of our Commonwealth ties. And we are no less impressed with the warm and friendly co-operation that was given to us by the Canadian personnel at Shadiwal, a gesture we took full advantage of for our benefit."

HIS HIGHNESS Oba Ademiji Adele II, the Oba of Lagos, with his wife Olori Aduke, and Chief A. B. Gbajumo, the Eletu Iwasha of Lagos, have been spending six weeks in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. In this picture the Oba and Olori (right) are seen in London with Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Governor-General of Nigeria and his wife, who have been on an official tour of Britain.



Nigeria, through a Doctor's Eyes

"THE CONVERSATION which we had was so engrossing that we both forgot the time and continued to talk for over two hours. . . . He is tall and slender with the oval head of the Northern Hausa people and straight features. His eyes are gentle, yet his gaze is direct. He speaks English with a beautiful and cultured intonation which lends special dignity to his presence. He usually dresses in the long straight robes of the Northern Moslem and wears an embroidered cap which accentuates his already tall figure. He told me much of his country, and when I left I had made up my mind to come to Nigeria, though how or in what capacity I still had no idea."

The man described is Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. Today he is the Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, but on the day when the author of *A Doctor's Nigeria* (Secker & Warburg, 25s.) met him for the first time, he was Minister of Transport, and some time after the encounter the author, Dr. Robert Collis, became head of the Paediatric Department at the University College of Ibadan, Western Nigeria.

His book is a warm, touching, and often amusing account of what he did, saw, and heard, during his eighteen months in a country nearly twice the size of France and with a quarter of the people of the entire African continent. Collis writes with the insight and the humanity of a doctor, and also with the freshness and sense of wonder of an intelligent traveller in a strange, but lovable, land. His first concern was with the health of

the children under his care, and he found them charming and his work of absorbing interest. He met the great national leaders, and he was able to observe the life of the people from his privileged position as a widely respected medical man. The result is an absorbing book.

Britain's Lake District

ENGLAND is a beautiful country, and among the most lovely of her regions is the Lake District, an area, no more than 30 miles square, of tall hills, deep valleys, rushing streams and peaceful lakes.

The *Picture Book of the Lake District* (Country Life Ltd., 25s.) reproduces 45 colour photographs, by different photographers, which capture the spirit and the beauty of the Lakeland scene. Here is gentle, tree-lined Derwentwater, with cows grazing in a water-side meadow. Here is Blea Tarn Farm, the isolated charm of which inspired part of Wordsworth's narrative poem "The Excursion". Here is Helvellyn, the third highest and perhaps the best-known hill in the Lake District, on whose summit an Australian pioneer airman, Bert Hinkler, once landed a light aircraft just to prove that it could be done.

Here, in short, are the hamlets, the waterfalls, the spring flowers and the autumn tints of a small but enchanted corner of England.

Ghana in Pictures

ANOTHER picture book, and one of outstanding quality, is *The Roadmakers*, a *Picture Book of Ghana*, produced by Newman

Neame Ltd., of London, for Ghana Information Services, 15s. (cloth bound) and 5s. (paper cased). It contains many evocative and intensely human photographs, lavishly displayed, taken by Willis E. Bell during an extensive tour of Ghana. The original ideas were provided by Efua Sutherland, who chose the subjects and wrote the text. The captions are printed on a folding page at the back of the book, and, when spread out, can easily be referred to while looking at the pictures.

In her introduction, Efua Sutherland, well-known Ghanaian writer, says: "Ghanaians live in a time of construction and fundamental change. We are building new roads to our prosperity and creating the fabric and character of our national life. Our fathers knew nothing of the new roads of technological advance and industrialisation with which we are concerned, but they left us excellent paths of human relations and wisdom which we intend to save."

The photographs in the book express this theme most ably. Bridges, roads, buildings, modern machinery, all the manifold activities of Ghana on the march forward, are there; so are the people of Ghana, and the traditions and way of life which are part of the fabric of the nation. As Ghana's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Imoru Egala, has said, *The Roadmakers* is "a remarkable prestige publication . . . and has a standard equal to that of a similar publication in any other country".

Television Jubilee

Television Jubilee: The Story of 25 Years of B.B.C. Television (W. H. Allen, 21s.) is a well-written popular account, by Gordon Ross, of the first quarter-century of B.B.C. television starting with the earliest experiments of John Logie Baird and the world's first regular series, which began in November, 1936. There are 60 illustrations.

TRADE WINDS Commonwealth Industrial Notes

exports more than 1,000 of these all-purpose vehicles to Nigeria.

Iron ore deposits estimated at 650,000,000 tons are being explored—and almost certainly will be exploited—at two locations in north-west Ontario, Canada.

A water treatment plant costing £1,000,000 will supply the Suva region of Fiji with up to 4,000,000 gallons of treated water daily. The plant will be under automatic control.

Britain has built 49 ships, totalling 124,000 tons gross, for New Zealand since 1946.

Television sets specially designed to resist heat and humidity have been made by British firms and are in use, or destined for use, in the Federations of Malaya, Nigeria, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and in Singapore and Kenya.

Piped water is being supplied to a large area of Kenya below the Aberdare Forest, for the first time. The £22,000 project involved the laying of 25 miles of pipeline and the building of 648 reservoirs.

By 1963, according to present plans, two-thirds of the newsprint required by the presses of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be

manufactured in Umtali. A paper factory is being built there.

New industries with a capital cost of about £10,000,000 are to be set up in Eastern Nigeria as a result of an economic mission by the Regional Premier, Dr. M. I. Okpara, who visited Britain, India, Ceylon and the Federation of Malaya, among other countries.

Production of sugar in Uganda during the first six months of 1961 amounted to 50,357 tons—nearly 21 per cent up on the corresponding period in 1960.

Construction has begun of a new airfield at Yengema, Sierra Leone. First a 3,500-foot airstrip will be completed, suitable for Heron 14-seater aircraft. Later this strip will be extended to 5,000 feet to accommodate larger aircraft. The airfield will be equipped with a terminal building and modern radio and other navigational aids.

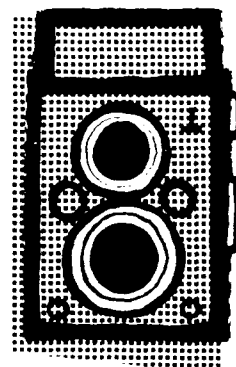
The Birmingham firm of Metropolitan-Cammell have been awarded a contract for 1,000 4-wheeled steel covered goods wagons for the Pakistan Eastern Railways. They will be used mainly in the jute traffic.

Pumps worth more than £200,000 and capable of handling 60,000,000 gallons of water a day are being supplied by the Glasgow firm of Drysdale & Co. to Hong Kong, for the new pumping station on Hong Kong Island.

The firm of Taylor Woodrow (Canada) Ltd. has been awarded a £205,000 contract to convert a former dentistry building into a school of architecture for the University of Toronto.

PICTURES

READERS'



HAPPY FAMILY. A Kenya trader proudly poses with his large family.
From J. J. Joseph I. Musau, c/o D.E.B. Primary School, Mwala, P.O. Box 168, Machakos, Kenya.

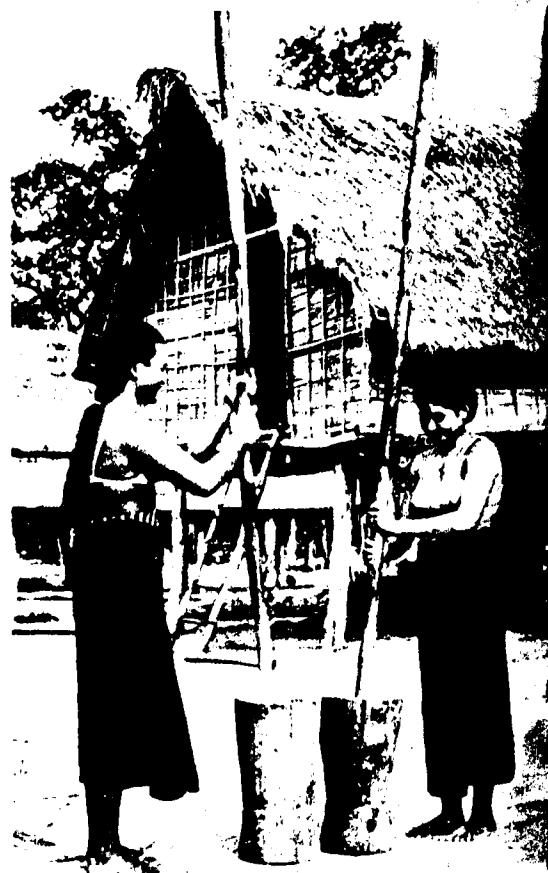


NGULUDI MISSION. This imposing mission church near Blantyre can seat 600 people.
From Das, c/o Das Brothers, P.O. Box 288, Blantyre, Nyasaland.

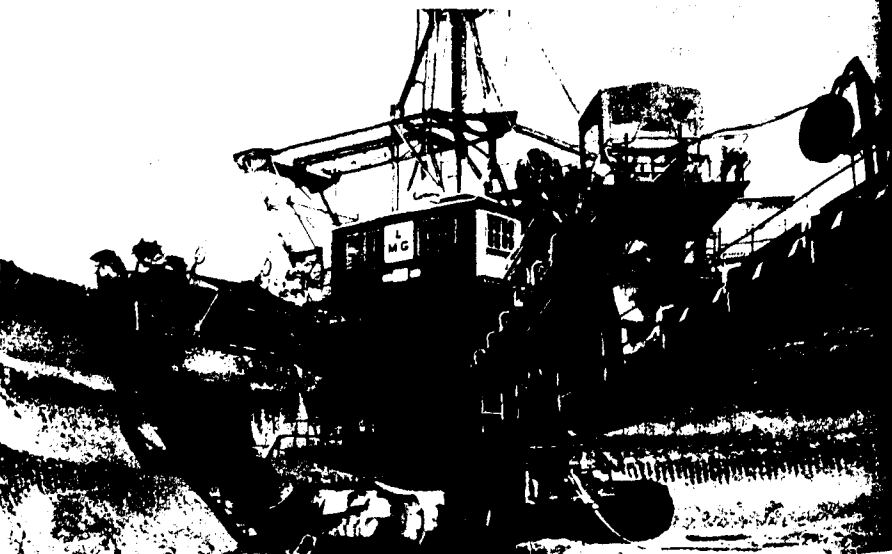


OFF TO MARKET. A villager in his bullock cart, a well-tried form of transport in Asia.
From Mohd. Muner, House No. 25/253 Tibba Jalian, Sialkot, West Pakistan.

WOMEN'S WORK. Pounding rice in a village in South Vietnam.
From Trieu-Truc, No. 25 Y-jut Street, Banmethout, South Vietnam.



WILLING HANDS. or one way to make bubbles.
From V. Nagasundaram, L.I.C. Agent, Vedesandur P.O., (via) Dindigul, South India.

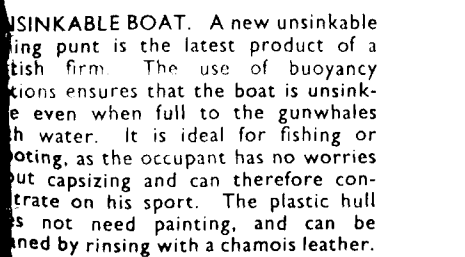


THE GIANT. A large earth mover at Nchanga Copper Mine.
From Brian R. C. Jackson, 33 Boscobel Drive West, P.O. Box Highlands, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

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.



REPROOF CURTAINS. Curtains made of fibreglass material are being manufactured by a British firm. These curtains, which are completely fireproof, are made in various designs, colours and lengths. The photograph shows a young lady trying in vain to set light to one of these curtains.



UN-SINKABLE BOAT. A new unsinkable fishing punt is the latest product of a British firm. The use of buoyancy cushions ensures that the boat is unsinkable even when full to the gunwales with water. It is ideal for fishing or boating, as the occupant has no worries about capsizing and can therefore concentrate on his sport. The plastic hull does not need painting, and can be cleaned by rinsing with a chamois leather.



AUTOMATIC SHOP. This multi-column automatic machine provides a twenty-four hour service of hot and cold drinks, hot and frozen foods, sweets, cigarettes and many other commodities. The customer merely selects the article required, and then inserts the requisite amount of money. The machine will accept any type of coinage in any combination and give the exact change if necessary. The British makers claim that it can be altered by means of various attachments to cater for other commodities.

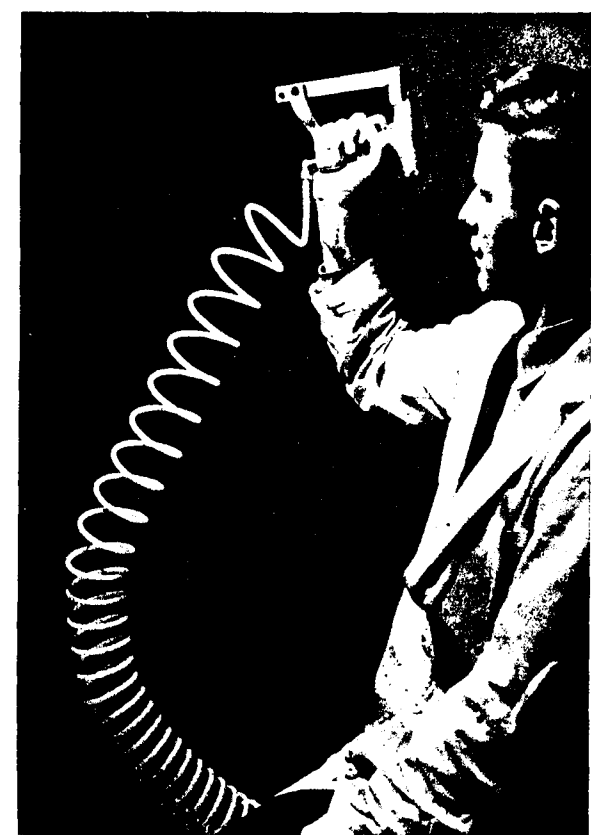


TREE BREEDING BAGS. Terylene bags have successfully been used by the Forestry Research Commission in Edinburgh for use in controlling pollination of trees. The bags are placed over the receptive female buds to prevent stray pollination; when the buds open the bag is pierced with a hypodermic syringe containing selected pollen. The British makers claim that these are better than paper ones, as they are stronger, more weather resistant, and are unaffected by temperature changes.



SAFETY PILLOW. Developed by a British firm is this pillow designed to avoid the danger of a sleeping child being smothered in bed. The makers say that the material used in this article has the added advantages of being non-inflammable, rot proof, moth proof, non-toxic, and impervious to acid, damp and staining. The pillow can be washed, dried and aired in one hour.

NEW



NYLON AIR HOSE. A British firm has produced a flexible nylon air hose which will stretch from 9 ins. in the coiled position to 25 ft. when extended. Weighing only one-tenth as much as rubber hosing, it is easier to store and is resistant to oils, solvents, heat and abrasion. Easily fitted to any air installations, it is particularly suitable for use with pneumatic equipment, low pressure hydraulic and gas lines.



SOME of the prize-winning British Friesian heifers at the Royal Show. British pedigree livestock is highly prized by breeders in all parts of the world.



A TEAM of Jamaican Young Farmers, including Newton James, Walter Maddan, and Earle Harriott, came fourth in the International Cattle Judging Competition at the Show.

At the Royal Show...

THE Royal Show, held at Cambridge, is the major agricultural show and one of the big events of the farming year in Britain. Live-stock competitions, show-ring events, trade stands, and demonstrations of new farming techniques, vie for the attention of the hundreds of overseas buyers, thousands of British farmers, and still more thousands of members of the general public who are attracted by the show each year.

There were 747 horses, 1,337 head of cattle and 668 sheep competing for prize-money, which totalled £18,000, and it was no easy task for the judges. On nearly 600 stands

covering 160 acres was all the equipment the modern farmer needs, from a ring bull's nose to a giant bulldozer. Silver medals were awarded to the makers of exceptional machinery.

Special items at the Show included a Strawberry Fair, Flower Show, Horse Jumping Competition, Tractor Driving Contest, Tertiary Displays, and a Coaching Marathon, in which four types of horse-drawn coaches, each carrying at least six people, were judged for smartness of turn-out. The teams had to negotiate a nine-mile course stipulated time.

FARMERS study the effects of differing treatments of potato crops at the Show. Right: there were 160 acres of agricultural trade stands and demonstrations of farming methods.

