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COMMONWEALTH GAMES VILLAGE

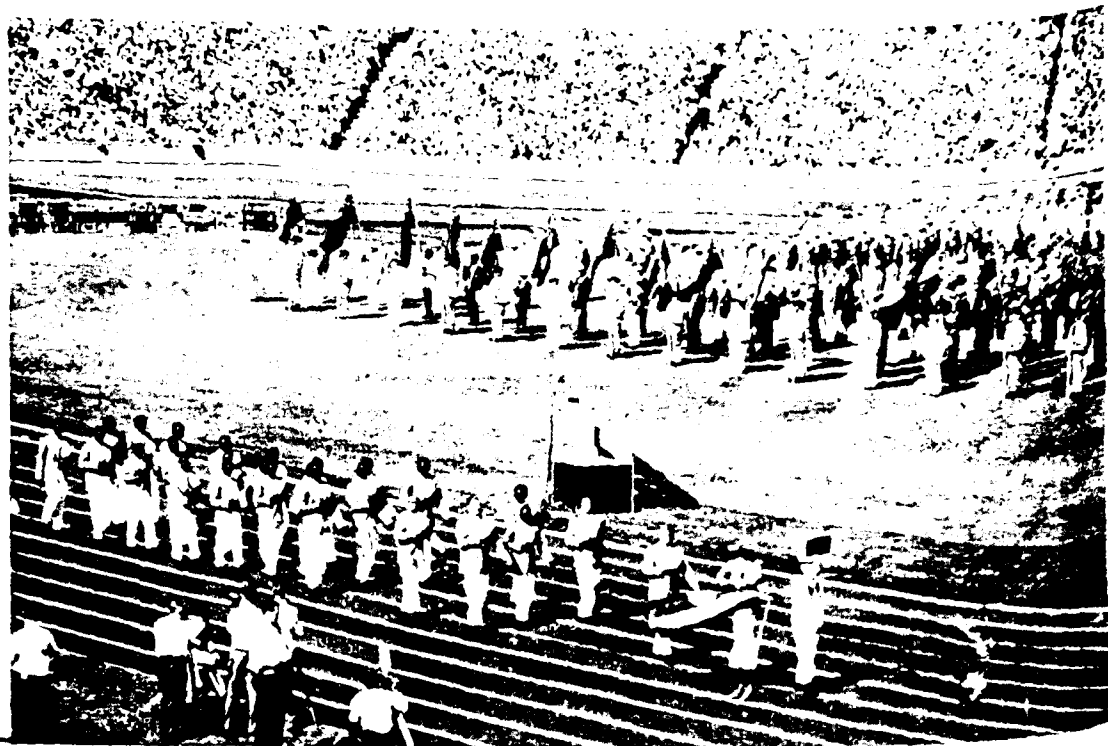


Jamaican weightlifter, Ken Gordon, at the Commonwealth Games, Australia, signs autographs for children. In this issue.



SUNSHINE, smiles, and a burly Welsh athlete waves the conductor's baton. This incident was one of many during the closing ceremonies of the Commonwealth Games in Perth when the athletes and spectators took charge and transformed a formal event into a festival of laughter and friendship.

AT THE opening ceremony the various Commonwealth contingents marched round the running track and saluted the Duke of Edinburgh. Right: The men of Uganda, one of several teams from Africa.



THE SEVENTH COMMONWEALTH GAMES



A Festival of Friendship

THE Seventh Commonwealth Games held in Perth, Western Australia, provided a rare stimulus for many thousands of sports-loving people of the Commonwealth; the occasion was an outstanding success for Australia the host nation, whose athletes won most medals; and, above all, it signified yet another gain, not so much in trophies awarded or records broken, but in its demonstration of the Commonwealth ideal of inter-racial friendship in action.

The spirit of the Games was exemplified in the closing ceremonies, when, with the competitions over, the spectators and the

athletes took charge of what had been planned as a formal occasion. As the Correspondent of the *Sunday Times* of London wrote to his newspaper: "Then the standard-bearers entered the arena; flags and people from every part of the world. The procession of athletes followed—not in national groups, but crowding together. Dark men and women from Africa, wearing red Welsh blazers. Australians and Canadians, and tall slim girls from Jamaica. All races talking and waving and laughing.

"They threw streamers and confetti aloft, and carried stadium signs as mock banners.

Suddenly, as the crowd of 50,000 responded it became what everybody wanted but nobody could plan—a spontaneous festival of youth and inter-racial Commonwealth friendship.

"The crowd stood in the sunshine and sang 'Will Ye No' Come Back Again', 'Waltzing Matilda' and 'Auld Lang Syne'. They cheered and coo-ee'd and jumped the fences to crowd the track and shake hands with the athletes. One Welsh runner jumped to the band conductor's dais, took his baton and conducted the band and choir. Runners joined local youngsters in impromptu races before the Duke of Edinburgh, who was still

[Continued overleaf]

Winner of both men's sprint events, Seraphino Antao, of Kenya, was one of the great competitors at Perth. Moment of victory in the 220 yards sprint.



Winner of the marathon, most gruelling race of all, was Brian Kilby of England, who ran on a diet of bread and honey. Here he is entering the stadium for the last lap.



Winner of the women's 880 yards final was Dixie Willis of Australia. She ran in the fine tradition of Australian women athletes.



THE SEVENTH COMMONWEALTH GAMES *continued*

standing on his dais, cheering and waving them on.

"It lasted for an hour, with the crowd still standing, many weeping unashamedly, as the athletes streamed out of the arena, until the massed military bands played the national anthem."

This, then, was the moving finale to an event which had brought more than 1,000 athletes, from 35 Commonwealth countries, to compete beneath the blazing sun and the clear blue skies of Western Australia. The athletes lived in the Games Village; gave of their best in the splendid new £A1,000,000 Perry Lakes Athletics Stadium and at other venues in and around Perth; gained their victories, accepted their defeats like sportsmen; and made innumerable friendships.

Today Linda Ludgrove, the 15-year-old English swimmer who won two gold medals, or Seraphino Antao, the lanky, seemingly jet-propelled sprinter from Kenya who was one of the great successes of the Games, are as well known to Australians as in their own countries. And visiting Commonwealth athletes—including some Australians who

each carried their country's flag, and hopes, all by themselves—the one-man contingents from the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Dominica and St. Lucia. Finally came the Australians, the largest contingent of all; the one that was destined to win 38 gold, 36 silver and 31 bronze medals.

A striking feature of the Games was the prominence of athletes from Africa—the vanguard of a formidable African challenge which is sure to develop at future Commonwealth Games. Seraphino Antao, from Kenya, can already be classed with the greatest sprinters the world has known. He won the 100 yards in 9.5 seconds, easily beating H. Jerome of Canada, the joint world record holder in this event. He won a second gold medal in the 220 yards, with a Rhodesian, J. Du Preez, coming third, and a Ghanaian, M. Okantey, fourth. Another Kenyan, P. Francis, was fourth in the 880 yards; A. Amolo (Uganda) was third in the 440 yards; and Kenya and Uganda, in the persons of K. Songok and B. Ishiepi, were second and third respectively in the 440 yards hurdles, which was won by K. Roche of

wealth Games record in the 880 yards, and won the mile event easily. Kerr, Jamaica, won the 440 yards and was second to Snell in the 880. The Pakistan runner, G. Raziq, was successful in the 120 yards hurdles.

The women's athletics were dominated by England, Australia and New Zealand, perhaps the outstanding performance coming from Dorothy Hyman, England, who won both the women's sprint events. Altogether, in the track and field events at Perth, Australia won 12 gold medals, England 7, New Zealand 5, Kenya and Jamaica 2 each, and Canada, Pakistan and Ghana one each. India, unfortunately, was not represented in the Games due to events outside her control.

In the swimming pool at Perth, England and Australia were dominant. Australia's Dawn Fraser, who won four gold medals, and Murray Rose, were supreme. For England, Anita Lonsbrough took home three gold medals, and Linda Ludgrove, the 15-year-old schoolgirl, two.

Talking of domination, Pakistan's brawny wrestlers won seven of the eight available gold medals. Only England's lightweight wrestler, Tony Buck, prevented a clean sweep by Pakistan.

In the boxing ring, competitors from Africa—Ghanaians in particular—made their mark. Gold medals went to E. Blay and C. Quartey of Ghana (lightweight and light-middleweight, respectively), and to G. Oyewello, a heavyweight from Uganda. Ghana won four silver medals, and Kenya, Uganda and Rhodesia one each. Two Ugandans and a Kenyan also won bronze medals. The rest of the boxing gold medals were won by Scotland and Australia 2 each, Canada, New Zealand and Jamaica. Fiji had 2 bronze medals.

Singapore's Gold Medal

The only Commonwealth country, not already mentioned, which won gold medals in the Games, is Singapore. Chua Phung Kim won the bantamweight weight-lifting title and Tan Howe Liang triumphed in the middleweight division. The most dramatic moment in the weight-lifting contests came when Jamaican-born Louis Martin, a member of the English team, tried to beat his own world record at middle-heavyweight. He had a bad attack of cramp in a calf muscle which spoilt his world record attempt; he nevertheless managed to lift a total of 1,035 lb. to take the gold medal and easily beat the existing Games record.

Cycling, rowing, fencing, bowls. . . . These were some of the other sports at Perth, producing their own excitements, their own great champions. All, too, were contested in the same fine spirit which made this Commonwealth Games such a huge success, despite the very high temperatures. On one of the days the temperature in the stadium at Perth reached 103.9 degrees F—the hottest November day for 49 years.

The next Commonwealth Games are to take place in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1966. If they are half as good as at Perth, they are worth waiting for.



THREE happy people in Perth. Linda Ludgrove (right), aged 15, and Sylvia Lewis, who were first and second respectively in the 220 yards backstroke swimming; and the England swimming coach, Norman Sarsfield.

went to Western Australia for the first time—returned to their homes filled with a greater understanding about the other peoples of the Commonwealth, and with enough happy memories to last a life-time.

The opening ceremony took place in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The youth of Western Australia marched and counter-marched, and danced and sang in the arena. Then, before the Commonwealth contingents arrived, a symbolic boomerang was placed on the spot where each country's standard-bearer took his stand. Engraved on each was a terse friendly message: COME BACK.

The athletes began their march, led by the red-coated sportsmen of Wales (hosts to the previous Commonwealth Games, in Cardiff). It seemed that they would never stop coming, these young men and women of the Commonwealth. The sporting Australian crowd reserved a special cheer for the five men who

Australia. M. Ahey of Ghana not only won the gold medal in the long jump, with a leap of 26 feet 5 inches, but easily beat the existing Commonwealth Games record. The Ghanaian team in the 4 x 110 yards relay was second to England by such a narrow margin that both teams were accorded the same time—40.6 seconds. Both smashed the existing Games record. Ghanaian runners were also third—to Jamaica and England—in the 4 x 440 yards relay.

Brian Kilby, England, won the marathon—on a diet of bread and honey. Another impressive win was by Canadian Bruce Kidd, aged 19, who toyed with the world's best six-milers to win the six miles event with contemptuous ease. He was third in the three miles (which was won as expected by the world record holder, Murray Halberg of New Zealand), and kept up with the leaders for 22 miles of the marathon. Peter Snell, New Zealand, beat Herb Elliott's Common-



OVER the high jump bar to win a gold medal for Australia goes Miss R. Woodhouse (above). The height: 5 feet 10 inches—three inches more than the old Games record. Australian women captured all three medals in this event.

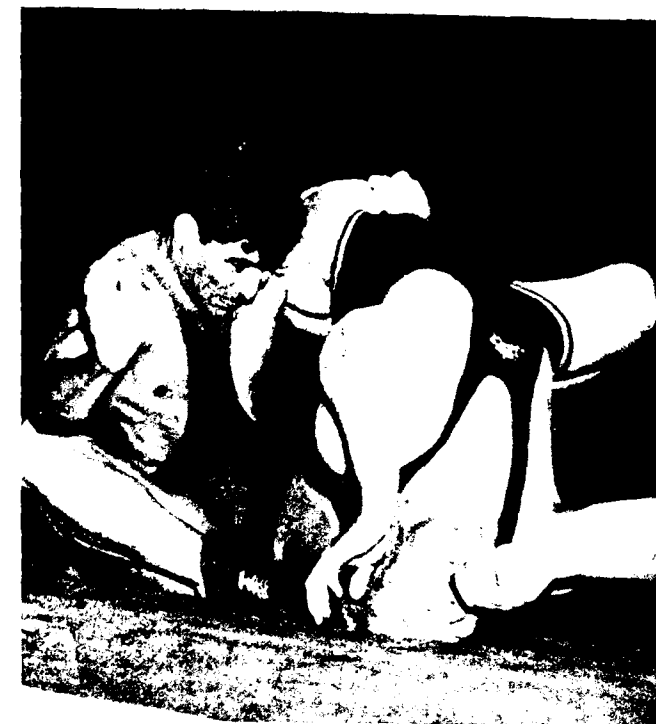
WINNER of the cycling road race, W. Mason of England, waves in triumph. He pedalled 120 miles in precisely 5 hours, 20 minutes and 26.2 seconds. Two New Zealanders were second and third.



EDDIE BLAY, aggressive boxer from Ghana, lands a left to the face of his New Zealand opponent in the lightweight semi-final. He won the gold medal.



STRONG MAN from Singapore, Tan Howe Liang, lifts a Commonwealth record weight of 349½ pounds in the middleweight division for a gold medal.



M. FAIZ of Pakistan (left) has a winning grip on his opponent. Pakistan's formidable wrestling team won seven of the eight available gold medals.

Successful Meeting in India of the British Commonwealth Scientific Committee

The Committee decided on the continuation of the British Commonwealth Scientific Committee office in London, as it had proved to be of very great value in providing a focus for Commonwealth action in facilitating the flow of scientific and technical information and in many other ways. It was also unanimously agreed that the Committee should be

The British Commonwealth Scientific Committee is an informal organisation for discussion between the civil Government organisations of the member nations of the Commonwealth and has as its prime object the stimulating of collaboration between research organisations concerned with civil science. The present organisation, which held its previous and first meeting in England in 1959 at the instigation of Sir Harry Meade, F.R.S., Secretary of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is a reconstitution of a Standing Committee founded in 1946 to arrange Commonwealth scientific conferences.

THE PROUDEST BADGE

THE AUTHOR of this article, a journalist, novelist, short-story writer and TV playwright, is a New Zealander, who has been working in Fleet Street since 1955. Most of his published stories have had a New Zealand setting, among them being "And The Glory", "The Last Pioneer" and "The Cunninghams".

[Continued overleaf]

ESCORT DUTIES. Two small travellers from overseas arriving in Britain. *Below*: Victim of a Mauritius plane crash on her way to New Zealand is at Sydney Airport, Australia, escorted by a member of the Mauritius Branch.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a man in a military uniform (possibly a pilot) standing behind a man in a pilot's cap who is looking down at a document. Another man is partially visible on the right.

THE PROUDEST BADGE

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MEALS ON WHEELS is a widespread service in Britain. Here members of the Westminster Division of the County of London Branch are delivering food for the "Meals on Wheels" service for sick and aged people.

Trinidad and Tobago (1939), Nyasaland (1933), the Bahamas (1939), the Falkland Islands (1947).

When a branch is formed, experienced officers of the society generally go from London to help. They are the field officers, the modestly paid men and women who are the pioneers wherever there is an unmet need for service.

Sister Ella Jorden is one of them. Her work had taken her to many parts of the world before, in 1951, it took her to Malaya. And this is how she and her colleagues set about meeting the need they found there:

"We carried out training in first aid, home nursing, health and hygiene, and we organised welfare services, particularly to patients in hospitals.

"Local branches of the Red Cross were formed in one State after another. Then we began organising welfare and medical services in the New Villages where thousands of Chinese squatters had been resettled. There were sometimes as many as 10,000 settlers to a village, including old people and cripples in need of medical and welfare attention.

"The British Red Cross Society sent out 66 trained nurses and welfare officers, and many of them lived in the villages. Some 400,000 settlers were helped. And when the work was well established, local personnel were trained to take over from the Red Cross as the time came for us to leave."

The Trinidad, British Guiana, Singapore, Cyprus and Hong Kong branches, for instance, now run homes for convalescent and handicapped children. Nigeria's national society and Southern Rhodesia have clinics to treat paralysed and crippled children. Most branches in Africa run or help to run blood transfusion services.

Given the challenge, dedicated workers rise to it. They know they must act. They know there is much to be done. As the Countess of Limerick, Vice-Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, says: "The ideals which inspire the Red Cross spring from a wisdom which is indifferent to the ebb and flow of

Geneva has a permanent relief department; through it are channelled requests for aid and offers of aid.

Destruction in British Honduras from 1961's hurricane "Hattie" and the later tidal wave showed how swiftly and effectively Red Cross help can be organised. Soon after the winds had dropped, members of the society's British Honduras branch were rushing aid through the floods, even though many of their own homes were in ruins. They opened emergency feeding centres in Belize. Aid came, too, from other British Red Cross branches in the Caribbean, from the American Red Cross, from the Canadian Red Cross. And from the London headquarters came the Overseas Director to co-ordinate relief measures, and field officers to ensure that funds and supplies were used as effectively as possible.

Such an operation dramatises, for those who know little of the society's day-by-day activities, the ideal that "we are all brothers"; just as, in war time, there is sharpened appreciation of the society's work. A measure of this appreciation was the £64,400,000 the British public subscribed during World War II to help the Red Cross with its work—such as its food parcels for prisoners-of-war, its books for sick servicemen, its residential nurseries, its rest homes for Civil Defence workers.

In peace, as in war, the society depends on donations. And fund-raising is as important among the overseas branches as it is in Britain. Annual reports of the branches mention jumble sales, raffles, fairs, bazaars, film shows, dances—all aimed at getting the money to pay for services that will make life better for thousands.

Sometimes these services seem strange to many of those being helped. It is the strangeness of novelty. Which is why, when there is no tradition of social service in a country, it is the job of the Red Cross field officer to teach the meaning of "community spirit".

A pioneer of this kind is Miss Bridget Colquhoun, who helped to form the North Borneo branch in 1948.

She recalls: "My first job was to help with

the setting up of maternity and child welfare clinics. In the villages, the clinic room was frequently a rough hut where sheets of raw rubber were stored, so that my memories of child welfare sessions in North Borneo are impregnated with the smell of hot sun-drying rubber! We attempted to assist the mothers to produce and rear healthy families, while at the same time training young girls to become district nurses and midwives.

"I later concentrated on starting a school medical service and health education in a wider field. This involved visiting villages in the jungle, often walking miles, crossing rivers in dug-out canoes or on bamboo rafts, and spending nights in primitive native huts. We would often coincide our visits with market-day when the village would be thronged with people from miles around; we set up our market stall of health propaganda and attracted the people by way of puppet plays, songs and pictures."

Children's Home

Now, in Kenya, Miss Colquhoun runs a residential home for children suffering from malnutrition, polio, hereditary diseases—or from the serious burns that are always likely in village homes with open fires.

"These children," she says, "improve enormously with proper care and physiotherapy. In time they become independent and active. We have a school for deaf and dumb children, too. The results are exciting and rewarding. A young boy may come to us feeling aggressive and anti-social solely through being forced to live in a silent world. Yet, once he is tested for hearing, fitted with a hearing aid and starts speech therapy classes, he soon begins to realise he can make proper contact with his young companions. He emerges as cheerful and lovable, eager to learn how to speak and listen."

Such stories can be found wherever "the proudest badge" is known. Says Lady Limerick: "We are pleased that the light has come to our village", was the way one African chief referred to the advent of the Red Cross in his small and remote community. This well describes the impact the Red Cross has made in many communities where voluntary service has never before been understood or practised."

Just now, one of the major tasks for Lady Limerick and the others at National Headquarters in Grosvenor Crescent, London, is arranging for officers to go to overseas branches to help with the changes that newly won independence brings.

National Societies

Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Tanganyika already have independent societies, and Uganda, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago will soon have theirs. Every national society conforms to the basic principles of the Red Cross and has the same aims and objects as its sister societies. Ideas and knowledge, too, are shared. Many overseas officers, for instance, come to Britain to see how the Red Cross pattern of service operates. They come for training courses—and for a closer look at the daily activities up and down the country of dedicated people like themselves.

There is so much for them to see. First aid, nursing, welfare... the voluntary workers of the Red Cross are busy in every category.

You will find Red Cross first-aid posts at the circus at Olympia, at Ascot race-course, in the hopfields of Kent, on the quayside at Great Yarmouth. Throughout the country there are 676 permanent posts—and 5,237 temporary posts at such points as sports meetings, river

(Continued overleaf)

The Red Cross Overseas NIGERIA



H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, with Junior Red Cross workers in Nigeria. The Princess is Patron of the British, the Canadian and the Australian Junior Red Cross societies.

BRITISH HONDURAS

RELIEF for victims of Hurricane "Hattie". Miss Sonia Stromwall (centre) is Field Officer, Belize, and (right) Miss Joan Whittington is Director of the Overseas Branches. She is a descendant of Dick Whittington, Lord Mayor of London, 1397.



SOLOMON ISLANDS

AN AUSTRALIAN Red Cross worker with a Melanesian mother and her baby at the child welfare clinic at Honiara, British Solomon Islands.



HONG KONG

RELIEF for victims of the typhoon, "Wanda", in Hong Kong. Red Cross workers here are supervising the unloading of blankets sent from Britain.



RED CROSS PERSONALITIES



THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK, G.B.E. (right), Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee since 1948. Her work for the Red Cross dates from the first world war. She has visited nearly all the overseas branches, holds many important posts in the International Red Cross world. Left: Lady Twining receiving the Society's Certificate of Honour (Class 1) from Lord Woolton, Chairman, Executive Committee. The award, limited to 25 holders, is for exceptional service, and Lady Twining was one of the first three to receive the award.



THE PROUDEST BADGE

Continued from page eleven



WELFARE WORK. British Red Cross cadets are among the most active members of the Society. Here some of them are at a party they held for their deaf-blind friends.

banks and beaches. Every year, thousands of people are treated at them by Red Cross members trained to cope with anything from a blister to electric shock.

Doctors help to keep many members in touch with the latest first-aid methods, and there are some 4,400 qualified first-aid instructors all the time spreading knowledge. The society adopted new forms of emergency resuscitation in September 1961, including artificial respiration by the mouth-to-mouth nose method and by external cardiac massage.

Helping to boost the number of first-aid certificates awarded annually (193,731 in 1961) have been the Duke of Edinburgh's award scheme and a Factory Act amendment which stipulates that a factory with more than 50 employees must have adequate first-aid equipment and a qualified first-aiders. It is also a law that every farm must have a first-aid box; farmers get valuable guidance from the Red Cross.

A nation-wide "First-Aider in Every Home" campaign in September 1962 was an example of how the society works in conjunction with other organisations—on this occasion the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade. Its work in war and peace for the disabled Serviceman is done in conjunction with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. That first-aiders campaign was prompted by the fact that at least 1,000,000 people in Britain annually receive hospital treatment after accidents in the home. But everywhere at any time the need for first aid can arise. It arose not long ago for 13-year-old Jennifer Bailey, a Red Cross cadet who rescued a child from a lake in Staffordshire and gave the treatment that saved a life. Jennifer was awarded the Special Service Cross, the society's senior medal for gallantry.

For many people, the nursing services of the Red Cross are of special significance. It was, after all, Florence Nightingale herself who inspired Henri Dunant; she was a member, too, of the British Red Cross Society's first committee. Today the V.A.D.s, members of Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachments, assist in hospitals with routine nursing duties and supplement the nursing staff in emergencies, such as epidemics, and look after wards on such occasions as Christmas, so that regular nurses may be relieved from duty. In Britain, 36,862 women and 8,886 men are V.A.D.s,

One Hundred Years of Red Cross Service

THIS YEAR the British Red Cross Society will be joining with Red Cross members the world over in celebrating the Red Cross centenary.

In branches in Britain and throughout the Commonwealth, recruiting is the year's theme. But every branch is also carrying out a special project—mainly to serve the handicapped and disabled of all ages. And there will be exhibitions and fairs to help spread the Red Cross message.

Main national function in Britain during the year will be at London's Royal Festival Hall on 8th May—World Red Cross Day. A half-hour of colour film on the Society's work will be shown in the presence of Royalty. On 9th May there will be a centenary service of thanksgiving and dedication in St. Paul's Cathedral. From 20th to 23rd August the British Red Cross Society will hold a conference for delegates from the national Red Cross societies in the Commonwealth.

International celebrations will be held in Switzerland from 15th August to 15th September. An International Congress of the Red Cross will begin on 2nd September.

People from all parts of the world will be thinking of another conference of a hundred years ago. They will be thinking of Henri Dunant and the work he inspired. Such selfless, devoted work, transcending all barriers, links all humanity.



GIFTS from Britain to branches overseas are sent out regularly. Here a jig-saw puzzle which was made by members of the Junior Red Cross in England delights children in North Borneo.

trained in first aid and nursing. Overseas branches have 5,990 men and women qualified in the same way. A grand total of 51,738.

Co-operation between professional nurses and instructed Red Cross members is found in training and in nursing duties at home and abroad. More than 2,000 State Registered Nurses belong to the society and give their time as nursing superintendents for home nursing training and the examination of Red Cross candidates and other special duties.

Numerous calls are made upon V.A.D.s for nursing help for old people living alone, for sick people awaiting admission to hospital, and for former patients no longer needing full-time nursing. The society distributes books to hospitals, helps to run hospital trolley shops, circulates reproductions of pictures to brighten wards, and has a beauty-treatment scheme which has proved of great value in the rehabilitation of many patients. The society's short home of nursing classes are aimed at ensuring that in every neighbourhood there will be trained people able to look after sick members of their own families, able to help neighbours—an immensely important factor in time of epidemics, floods and other disasters. In 1961, 974 British V.A.D.s nursed people in their own homes under the instruction of district nurses. Other members helped at 1,530 clinics, including 410 foot clinics. And 3,577 nursing certificates were issued to members of the public.

Such statistics help to show the Common-

wealth visitor the sort of role his own Red Cross society can play in the years ahead.

Nor, of course, will he overlook the field of general welfare.

Apart from the variety of activities for hospital patients, the Red Cross is prominent in such schemes as providing meals for sick and aged people in their own homes; providing special aids for the disabled, such as sewing gadgets for arthritic or spastic patients; helping the mentally ill; running clubs for the disabled; arranging outings for old people; running homes in Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Birmingham and Scotland for young people suffering from crippling illnesses. In addition the Society runs 31 homes for infirm and old people.

Club for Disabled

An example of Red Cross rehabilitation was the case of the railwayman injured in a shunting accident; he did not leave his home for ten years and took no interest in life. The Red Cross taught his wife how to make cane baskets, but her progress was deliberately slow in the hope that her husband would become interested. The idea worked and he took up basket-making eagerly. Then he joined the Red Cross club for the disabled to see what else it had to offer. His interest in life had been restored.

There is help, too, for blind people. The Monmouthshire branch, for instance, staffs sixteen centres for the blind on behalf of the

local authority. Then there is the society's escort service for the sick and handicapped who have to travel in Britain—and its Invalid Travel Service for those going to and from places overseas. For such international trips, there is a panel of 25 trained nurses and auxiliary escorts; they can be called on at short notice.

The society offers its members two welfare service courses—a certificated course and a shorter course. In the national training centre, Barnett Hill, at Wonerish, Surrey, visiting experts conduct a variety of short intensive courses. Forty-two conferences and courses were held at Barnett Hill in 1961. There were 1,190 students, and the visitors included many from other national societies—and from the society's overseas branches.

None of the visitors would be likely to overlook the importance of the Junior Red Cross. Formed in 1924, it is now active in more than 70 countries and has some 50,000,000 members.

In Britain, the juniors help in hospitals, blind schools and children's homes. Their training in nursing and first aid prepares them for emergencies—but they are just as willing to run messages or change library books for bedridden old people. The disaster kits and knitted blankets made by the juniors have gone to many child refugees and to the victims of distant calamities.

It is the juniors who are the senior members of the future—men and women who have the determination, and the training, to be of service to others.

The Red Cross Overseas

NORTHERN RHODESIA

MEMBERS of the British Red Cross taking part in a first-aid training competition. Competitions are frequently organised to ensure that the high standards are maintained.



CYPRUS

AT THE Red Cross Home for Sick Children at Kyrenia, Cyprus. Thirty-three children can stay there at any one time and the care includes treatment, nursing, food and clothing.



BASUTO-LAND

A BRITISH Red Cross Society Land-Rover ambulance in use in the High Commission territory of Basutoland. Gifts of ambulances have been made to branches overseas.



HONG KONG'S *NEW* AIRPORT TERMINAL

IN Hong Kong a modern £1,000,000 airport terminal was recently opened at Kai Tak Airport. The terminal, third and final phase of an airport development scheme that has cost the Colony over £8,750,000 since the end of the war, is seven storeys high and can handle 550 passengers an hour.

In 1951 5,200 aircraft and 75,000 passengers used Hong Kong Airport. In 1961 the figures were 14,195 and 478,300 respectively. The increase has largely been due to the opening in 1958 of a giant new runway. Built on a finger of reclaimed land extending into the waters of Kowloon Bay, the runway is 8,340

feet long, and can accommodate the biggest jets now in service.

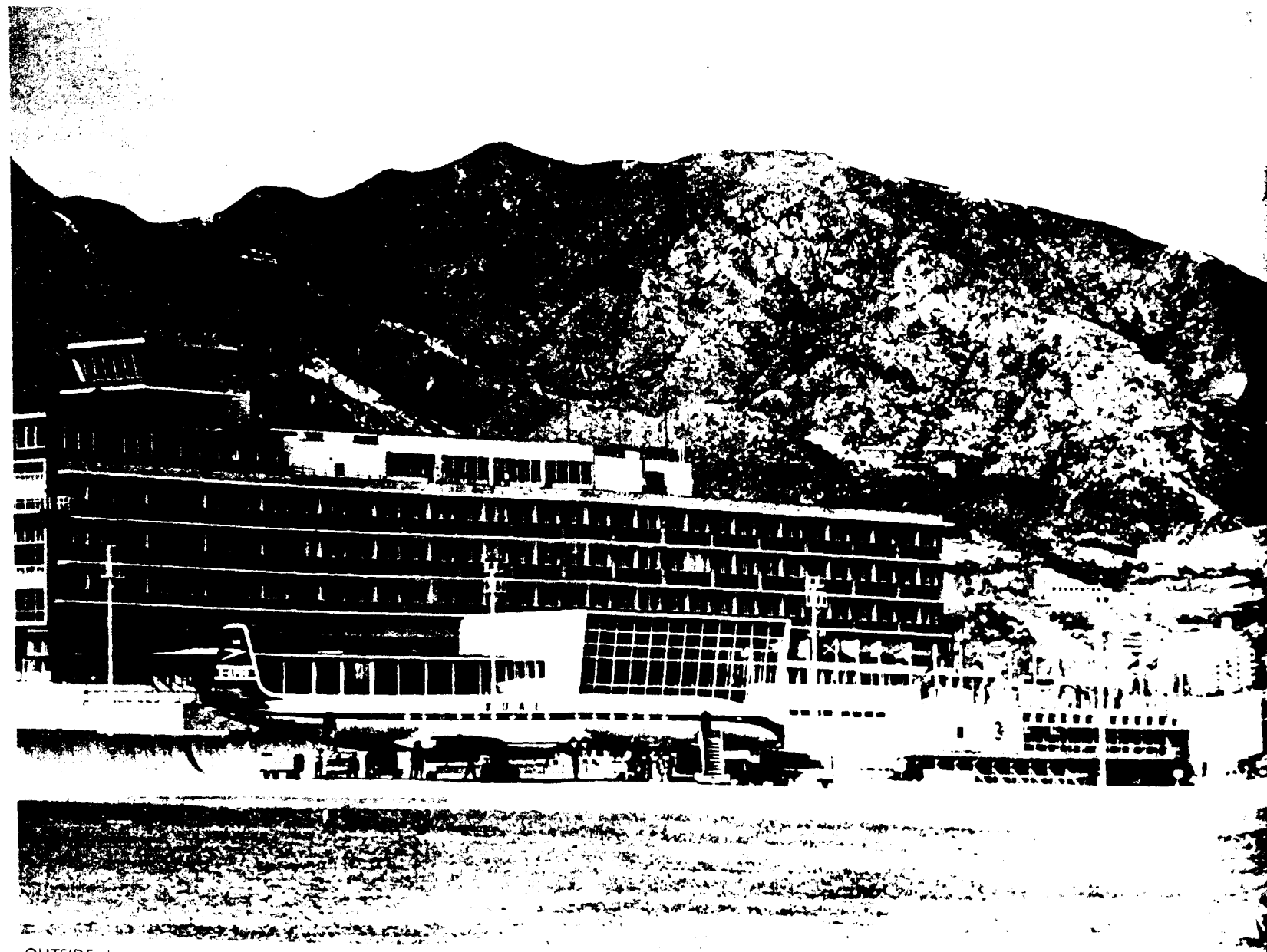
One of the first problems which the designers studied was to ensure the movement of passengers through the terminal with the greatest speed and personal comfort. It was decided that arriving and departing passengers should be kept separate. Those arriving are dealt with on the ground floor; those departing, on the first floor.

For arriving passengers the first stop is the health examination hall; they then move on to travel control and immigration channels which are situated side by side to provide the maximum speed and efficiency. Finally,

passengers move to the customs hall, where their baggage has already been taken.

To avoid baggage trolleys crossing the path of passengers, the trolleys go underground. Arriving baggage is towed from the aircraft, passed under the health hall, and then up a ramp to the customs hall.

An important facility, particularly for those travelling with children, is the "passenger filter" area. Here, passengers can pause to check their hand baggage, count travellers' cheques, make sure no passport or children are missing, and attend to the details that so often need attention at the end of a long air journey. Nearby are hotel reservation kiosks,



OUTSIDE the new terminal building at Hong Kong Airport, a British Comet jet airliner is being serviced on the apron. In 1961, 14,195 aircraft used the airport



COMMUNAL reception counters in the main Reception Hall, which has closed circuit television and hundreds of loudspeakers hidden in the ceiling.



OFFICERS in this control centre, with its radar screens, keep in constant touch with pilots of aircraft up to 350 miles or more from Hong Kong.

travel agents' desks, money changers' counters, a left luggage office and car hire offices.

Departing passengers drive up a fly-over road to first floor level, where the reception counters of the 20 airlines using the Airport are situated. Beyond the counters is a large waiting area containing shops, buffets, a restaurant with dance floor, a post office and a cable bureau. When their flight number is called passengers are directed to their aircraft by means of a system of visual signals, similar to that used on London's underground railway.

The terminal has been sound-proofed against aircraft noise by the use of double windows, low ceilings and acoustic tiles. To

give a balanced output of clearly audible sound over the loudspeakers, hundreds of six-inch speakers have been let into the ceilings. Each announcement is made once only; the information is then displayed on 21-inch screens linked to closed circuit television. The whole building is air-conditioned, cool air being supplied in summer and warm air in winter. Provision has been made to accommodate not only the friends of arriving and departing travellers but also the many sightseers who can use the airport restaurant and shops.

Although the terminal is a big one, the Department of Civil Aviation believes that it will need enlarging within a few years, and it

has been designed with this end in view. Extensions will include a bigger transit lounge, complete with nursery, barber's shop and rest rooms, and the visitors' halls will be doubled in size.

The opening of the new terminal fell exactly 71 years after the first man became airborne in Hong Kong. He was a balloonist by the name of Captain Baldwin, who announced in 1891 that not only would he ascend by balloon but also descend by parachute. Many people prophesied disaster for Captain Baldwin. But he survived the ascent and, perhaps even more remarkable, the comparatively short descent by parachute.

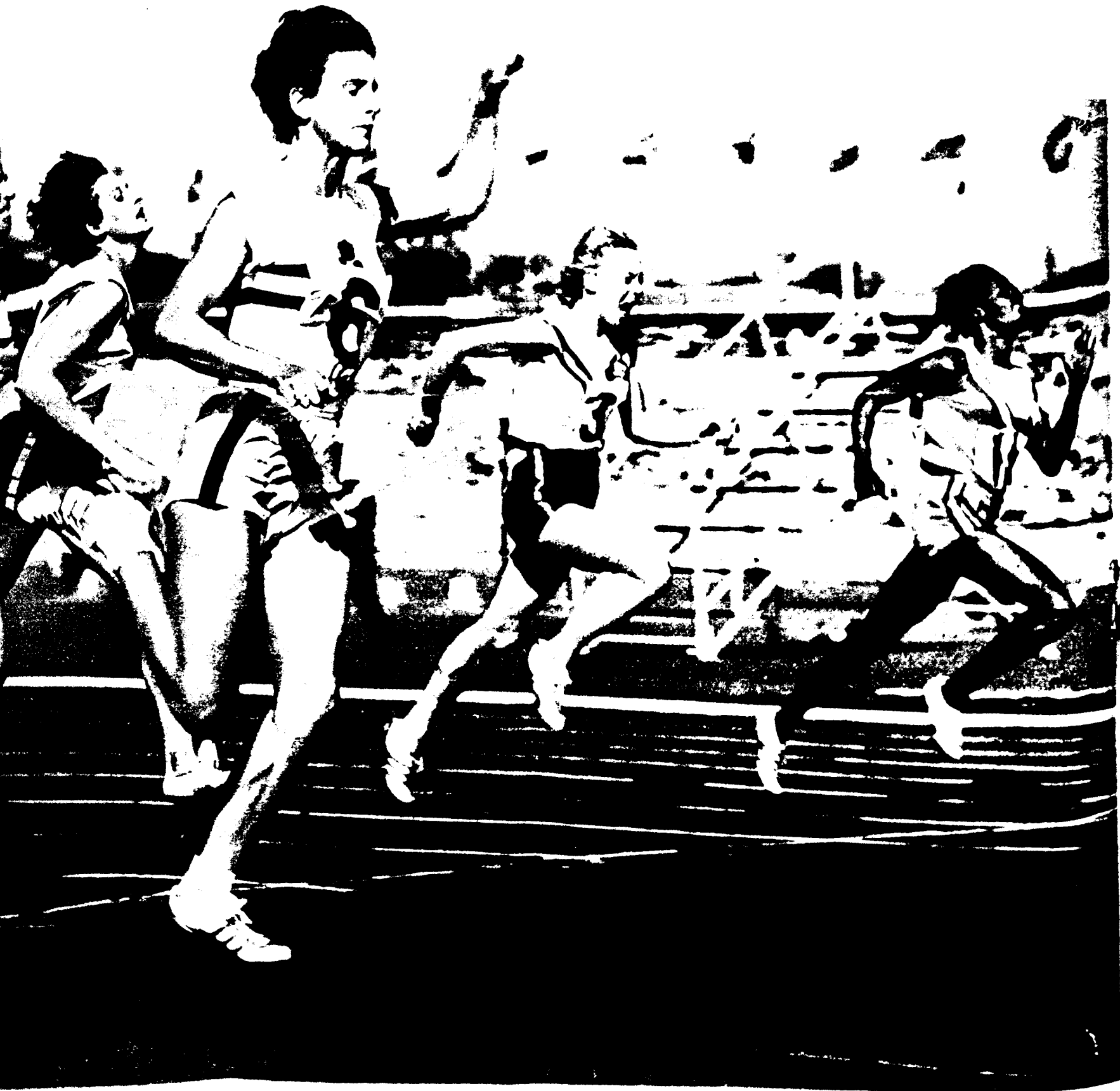


KEY STAFF at work in the control tower on top of the terminal building. The giant runway stretching out into the bay was completed in 1958.



THE RESTAURANT, with its fine views, can accommodate 220 people and can be converted into a ballroom. The entire terminal building cost £1,000,000.

Dorothy Hyman, the English sprinter (number 6), winning her semi-final of the women's 100 yards race. She went on to win two gold medals, one of them in the final of this event.



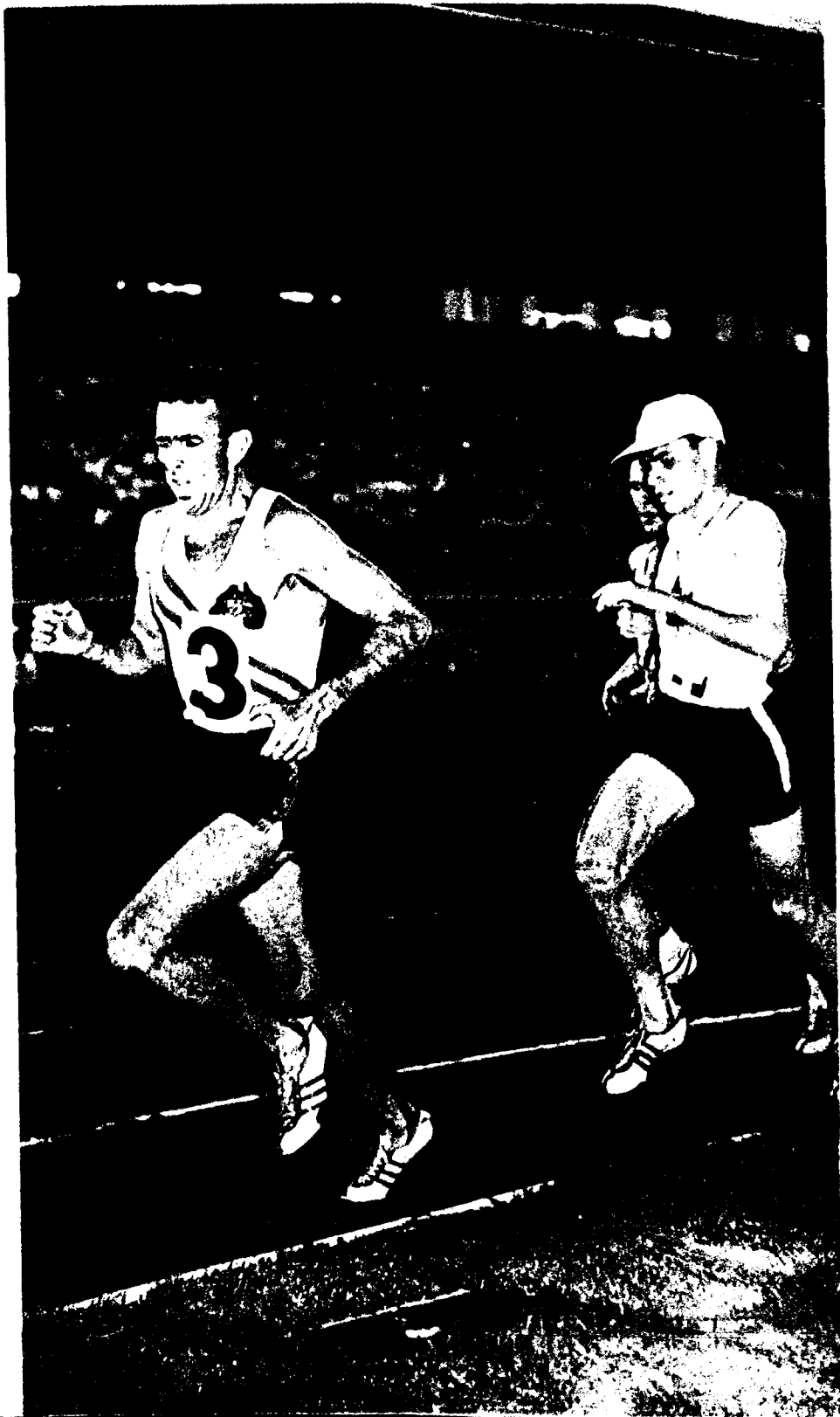
Hard-fought . . . friendly. Well organised . . . happily informal. The Seventh Commonwealth Games, held in Perth, Western Australia, provided yet another good example of the Commonwealth ideal in action.

The Commonwealth GAMES

A Festival of Sport—and Friendship



THE SECRETARY of the Commonwealth Games Federation, Mr. K. S. Duncan, presents silver medals (above) to Ghanaian athletes who were second to England in the men's 4 x 110 yards relay. Wales (in red) were third. Below: A Jamaican athlete (left), two from Pakistan, and a Scottish girl, compare notes at a garden party given by the Governor of Western Australia, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner. Right: Dave Power of Australia leads Bruce Kidd of Canada—the eventual winner—early in the 6-mile race.





SHEIKH RIAZ ALI, aged 30, who took the photographs on these pages. He is a keen photographer from Sialkot, Pakistan, and has won international recognition. His favourite camera: Rolleiflex 80 mm. Planar f.2.8 lens.

Photographer of Pakistan

SHEIKH RIAZ ALI, a 30-year-old hotel proprietor and self-taught amateur photographer from Sialkot, West Pakistan, is the first Pakistani to have an example of his work published in the well-known "Photography Year Book" (for 1963) along with the work of other of the world's best photographers. He has described how he took the photograph, "Girl and Goat", chosen by the Year Book, and reproduced on the opposite page.

"The girl in the picture," he says, "belongs to a nomad tribe which spends the summer in the hilly parts of Pakistan and in winter comes down to the plains.

"The picture was taken in summer, when the Swat valley is in full bloom and girls such as this one can be seen grazing their cattle. The snag is that as soon as they spot a strange man—especially a man with a camera—they leave their cattle and vanish behind the bushes. I had to ask some of the men of the girl's tribe to coax her to come out to be photographed, which they gladly did.

"My difficulties were not over, for the girl was so shy of the camera that I wasted a roll of film before I captured the expression I wanted."

PORTRAIT of a Punjabi. Daylight. 1/50th sec. at f.16. Verichrome.



THE MURREE HILLS in winter. Morning. 1/60th sec. at f.11. Verichrome pan. film.

The photograph has brought Riaz Ali international recognition as a photographer. It is not, however, his first success. In 1962 his photograph of a crow sitting on the mast of a boat on the river Ravi, near Lahore, won him first prize, Rs. 2,000 (£150) in the Gevaert All-Pakistan Photo Competition. He has had photographs in various exhibitions, and in leading Pakistan journals. He became a Member of the Royal Photographic Society and the Photographic Society of America, and is a Life Member of the Photographic Society of Pakistan.

Sheikh Riaz Ali was born in Sialkot—birthplace of Iqbal, Pakistan's National Poet—in 1932 and was educated at the Government School there. The school did not have a photographic club and Riaz Ali studied photography on his own, beginning with a Box Brownie camera. He has a preference, he says, for pictorial landscape photography, and is also keenly interested in photo journalism and portraiture.

He develops and prints his photographs, usually at night, in a stone shed behind his house. It is there that he conjures forth fine prints, some of which are reproduced here.



GIRL AND GOAT—published in "Photography Year Book", Britain, 1963.



TO THE MARKET . . . or
"After the Monsoon".
Evening. 1/125th sec. at
f.11. Verichrome.

A Continental Region



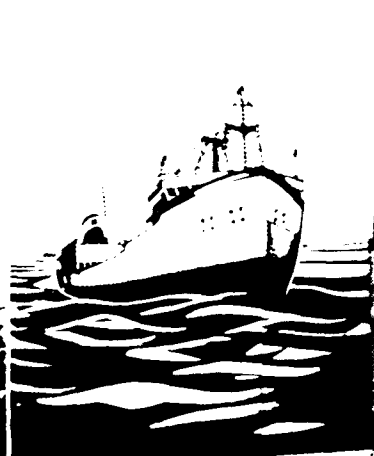
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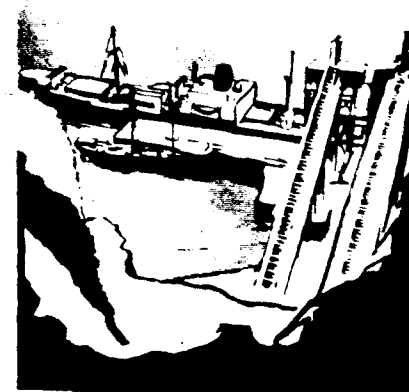
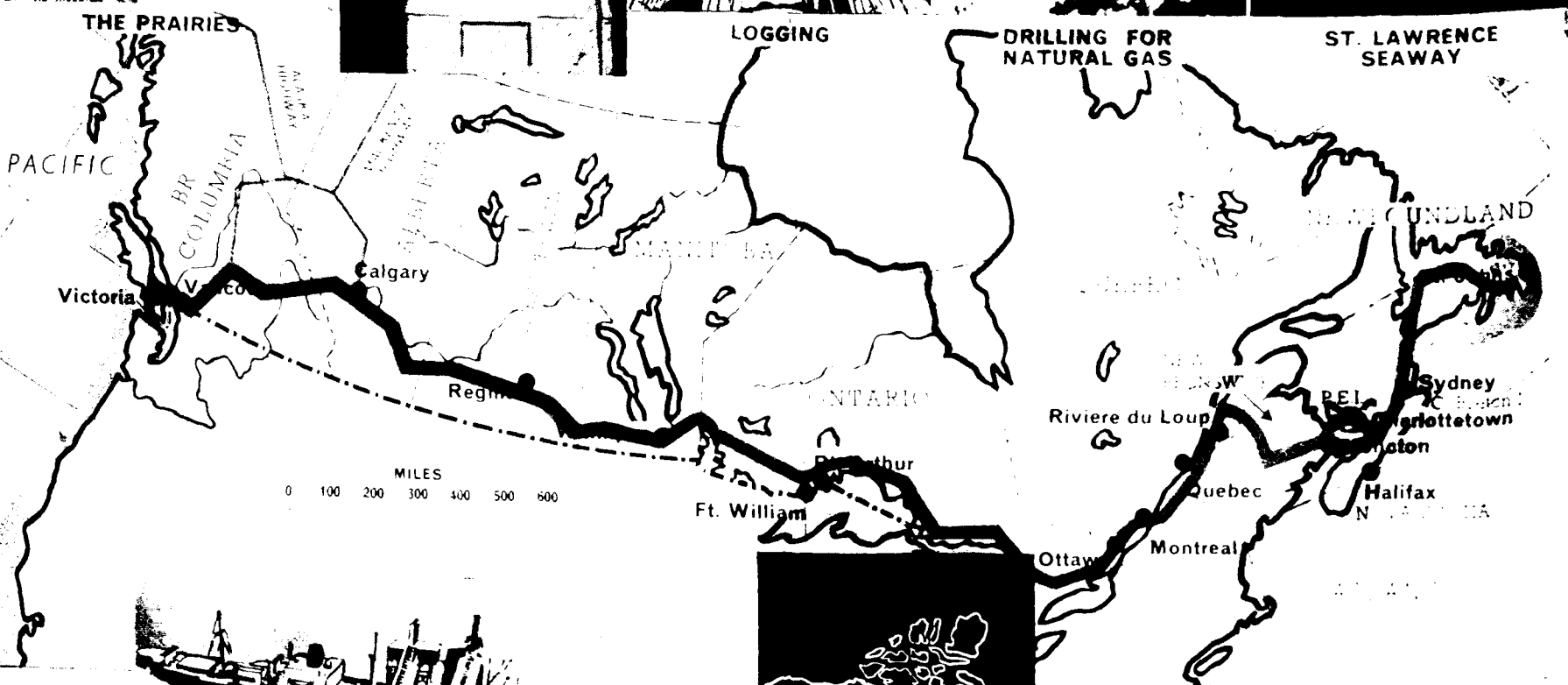
LOGGING



DRILLING FOR NATURAL GAS



ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



IRON ORE



PROSPECTING



additional 1.2 million horse-power of electric power.

Beyond Ontario the road runs alongside the giant grain elevators and vast fields of red spring wheat of the Prairies; past new industrial plants and on to the grain collecting and manufacturing towns of Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary.

The glacial soils of the Prairies cover rich reserves of natural gas. The Trans-Canada Pipeline, the world's longest—2,342 miles—takes gas from the Prairies to Montreal and the United States. Many new industries are springing up based on natural gas and oil.

The Alaska and Mackenzie Highways, driven to tap some of the resources of the North, are linked with the Trans-Canada Highway north of Calgary.

The Rockies begin at Calgary. From here the road climbs and passes through some of the continent's most beautiful scenery before descending to the fertile valleys of the coastal ranges. Apples, peaches, plums and pears are grown in thousands of orchards which are irrigated by the melting snow.

The Highway reaches the Pacific Coast at Vancouver, and motor vehicles and their journey on the fast ferry which crosses to Victoria, on Vancouver Island.

annually are produced—nearly half of the world's total.

Crossing the Seaway at Montreal, the road continues west through the rolling wooded landscape and rich farmlands of the St. Lawrence Lowlands and the more populated and highly industrialised central provinces. Nearly half of the world's newsprint comes from forests and mills in Quebec and Ontario.

From Ottawa, across the ancient rocks of the Canadian Shield, the Highway skirts the Great Lakes and passes through Wawa (an Indian name for the goose shown in the title), to Port Arthur and Port William at the head of the Seaway. The St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Projects allow ocean-going ships to sail 2,000 miles inland and give Canada an

THE Trans-Canada Highway, 5,000 miles long, spans the world's second largest country. Most of Canada's 18 million people live within 200 miles of her southern border.

The Highway starts at St. John's, a winter port on the Atlantic. Cutting through the virgin forests of the Canadian Appalachians, the road has been built across Newfoundland, and runs through the farmlands and fishing villages of Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf".

On the mainland the Highway heads towards the St. Lawrence and Quebec. Between Quebec and Montreal port, commercial centre and Canada's biggest city, the road passes close to the open asbestos mines at Thetford and Black Lake. Here over 1,000,000 tons



YOUNG PEOPLE enjoying a popular dance—the Twist—at the headquarters in London of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship, where many dances are held.



THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, Deputy President of the League, presents an award for photography to Miss Maureen Biggs, an Australian typist working in London.



THE PRESIDENT of the Victoria League, H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, talks with (l. to r.) Captain G. S. Tuck, R.N., and Sir Ivison Macadam, of the League, and Miss Rokiah Ahmad (Federation of Malaya), at a concert organised by the League in London.



BRITAIN'S Under-Secretary, now Minister, of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Duke of Devonshire, speaks at the opening of the Victoria League Diamond Jubilee Conference, which was attended in 1961 by 50 delegates from the Commonwealth.

Making Friends in London

THE VICTORIA LEAGUE, one of several Commonwealth social organisations with its headquarters in London, was started in 1901 with the main purpose of encouraging personal friendships in the Commonwealth. Today, under the Patronage of H.M. the Queen and H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the League is more active than ever.

Every year, an average of about 10,000 letters of welcome are sent by the League to greet Commonwealth visitors on their arrival in Britain. The visitors, who may or may not be members of the League, are offered hospitality in private houses, facilities to visit places of interest which they could not visit in the normal way, and are encouraged to use Victoria League House, London, as a club where they can meet friends.

Specially active is the Younger Members' Group, the President of which is H.R.H. Princess Margaret. Social gatherings known as "At Homes" are held every fortnight, and Supper Dances are held on certain days

during the year; Sunday rambles and summer sailing excursions are well patronised; about once a week visits are made to Oxford, Cambridge, Lambeth Palace, national newspaper offices, and other places of historical or contemporary interest; and there are plenty of specialist activities available for those who want them, such as Scottish Dancing, or flying from Biggin Hill airfield in Kent.

Lonely Students "Adopted"

The League runs a students' club, which has over 70 residents. They include students from Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, the Federation of Nigeria, the West Indies, Mauritius, St. Helena, and Rhodesia. The charges made cover only the running costs.

The League is also very much concerned with Commonwealth students who live in "bed-sitters" in London and who have little or no social life. The Commonwealth Students' Committee of the League concerns itself with four Committees of Friendship in

different areas of London—Chelsea, Kensington, Marylebone and Islington. Lonely students are sought out and are "adopted" by families in the neighbourhood. This means that instead of having to spend the evening in a lodging, the student is welcomed in the friendly family atmosphere of a private home.

Similar committees, connected with other organisations, exist in 12 London boroughs, and variations of the scheme are being tried by country branches of the Victoria League, with the help of the British Council and local authorities.

The Victoria League is not confined to England. Leagues have been established not only in Scotland, but also in Australia, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the West Indies. There is also an affiliated Society in Canada. All have the same aim, to foster friendships among the citizens of the most remarkable organisation on earth—the Commonwealth.

PEOPLE

AND EVENTS



KENYA clergyman marries Jamaican couple. The Rev. Julius A. Adoyo, Kenya, hands the marriage certificate to the first couple he has married since he came to England—Mr. and Mrs. Altemont Campbell, whose home is in Jamaica. Mr. Adoyo is curate in charge of St. Phillip's Church, Rugby, working under the guidance of the Rector of Rugby, the Rev. D. M. Davies. His duties include visiting parishioners and running youth clubs; he will be in Britain for 14 months, gaining experience in English church matters.



GOVERNMENT veterinary officers in Southern Rhodesia recently rescued this motherless calf rhinoceros from drowning during the filling of Kariba Lake, but failed to save a two-ton cow rhinoceros, its mother. Children played happily with "Rupert the Rhino" in Salisbury, where it was taken to be reared. Rupert's diet was carefully supervised. One of the rescuers who had immediately milked the dead cow had the milk analysed, and the prescribed diet was based on a high protein and low fat content. The black bottle from which Rupert is drinking contains a mid-morning drink of charcoal, cold tea and lime water. Mr. P. F. E. Horncastle, of Salisbury, reported that not long after he took this photograph Rupert was found a new home at the Wankie Game Reserve, Rhodesia.



PAKISTAN Squash Rackets Champion, Sir Harold Caccia, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, presented a cup and a medal to Mr. Mohibulla Khan, of Pakistan, after congratulating him on winning the British Squash Rackets Championship at the Lansdowne Club, London. In the final, Mr. Khan met the Egyptian professional, Mr. A. F. A. Taleb and won 9-4, 5-9, 3-9, 10-8, 9-6, after 80 minutes of exhilarating play, maintaining a wonderful family record. Members of the Khan family have held the British title for the last thirteen seasons.



IN PREPARATION for the opening of a cigarette factory in Jamaica, a joint British-Jamaican venture, staff from Jamaica have been studying in Britain. Here Mr. G. A. Stirk, Training Officer of the British firm, is discussing the intricacies of a cigarette-making machine with Mr. Trevor Ritchie, who will be a maintenance mechanic in the new Jamaican factory. Four other workers are being similarly trained—Louise Milwood, Evangeline Hylton, David Provost and Roy Wilson.



DAVID PETRIE (22), of Edinburgh, and Christopher Jefferies (25), of Newcastle, both Ionospheric Assistants with the British Antarctic Survey, are seen on board the m.v. *Kista Don* at Southampton. The ship, on charter to the British Antarctic Survey, left with a party of nineteen scientists and technicians. The survey team will take part in a drive to open up the almost unknown Tottan Mountains area on the Coasts Land for further exploration. The Tottan Mountains were discovered by Sir Vivian Fuchs, Director of the Survey, during an aerial reconnaissance in preparation for his successful Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition.



WOMEN POLITICIANS meet. The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Emmet, M.P. (on left), Member of the British House of Commons, meets Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, at the latter's official residence, "Temple Trees", in Colombo. During a

six-day visit to Ceylon Mrs. Emmet also called on the President of the Senate, Senator C. Wijesinghe, was entertained at a tea party at the House of Representatives by the Speaker, Mr. R. S. Pelpola, and met the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Dudley Senanayake.



NEWLY ELECTED President of the Oxford Union Debating Society is 24-year-old Rhodes Scholar from India, Mr. Girish Karnad, of Saraswatipur, Dharwar, seen here on the rostrum as President-Elect. As President of the Society Girish Karnad has achieved one of the highest distinctions open to an undergraduate. The office has been filled by many famous men down the years and is justifiably regarded as a portent of high honours in later life. Girish is in his third and final year at Magdalen College, reading philosophy and political science.



MR. R. A. NIXON (40), a British steel drop forger from Aston, Birmingham, is seen here instructing young Indian workers at the Shardlow (India) motor components factory in Sembiam, near Madras, India. His 4-year contract was arranged through the firm's British associate, Ambrose Shardlow of Sheffield, England. Before going to Madras Mr. Nixon had over 25 years experience in branches of the drop forging industry, and had trained technicians of many nationalities. He speaks highly of the enthusiasm of the trainees under him and the speed at which they are learning new techniques. Mr. Nixon lives with his wife and teen-age daughter in a house provided near the modern 20-acre factory.



SIR KENNETH BRADLEY

WHEN unassuming Mr. Kenneth Bradley received a Knighthood in the New Year's Honours List, there cannot have been many Commonwealth countries where the news was not greeted with the thought: "Well done!"

Sir Kenneth, who has been the Director of the Commonwealth Institute in London since 1953, has endeared himself to countless people in Britain and the Commonwealth overseas. The chief purpose of his more recent Commonwealth travels was to ask for gifts, in cash or kind, and everywhere he was received with great hospitality and given, or promised, handsome contributions towards the new, modern, and altogether more attractive Commonwealth Institute.

It is not every man who in his lifetime sees a dream take shape and receive Royal recognition. It was in November 1962 that H.M. the Queen, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, opened the new Commonwealth Institute building in West London.

When Sir Kenneth Bradley was appointed Director, ten years ago, he knew that the Victorian building which was then the Institute's home was needed for the extension to the neighbouring Imperial College of Science and Technology. He also knew that many of the Commonwealth exhibits were sadly out of date, and that a committee appointed by the British Government had recommended, the previous year, that the Institute should either be developed to its full potential or speedily abolished.

He refused to dwell on the second possibility. He decided that his first imperative job was to rejuvenate the Institute, as far as possible, in its old premises—to make it so lively and attractive that nobody would have any good reason to order its demise. At the same time he set about realising his dream of a great new Institute specially designed for its purpose.

Under his direction, the impact of the Institute was being felt in ever-widening

COMMONWEALTH PROFILE

circles. Its primary purpose then as now was education—to spread the inspiring story of the Commonwealth to children, students, teachers, and the general public.

The Institute's study conferences for sixth form schoolboys and girls were already being held. Sir Kenneth extended them, and introduced them to teacher-training colleges. He had exhibits in the old building redesigned so that teachers taking children round the galleries could use the exhibits as teaching aids. He set up a Schools Advisory Service to answer queries from teachers anywhere in the Commonwealth; he developed the art gallery as a home in London for Commonwealth art; and he doubled the existing

Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar and in almost every country he found enthusiasm for the project.

Back home in London, as the building began to rise, Sir Kenneth drove himself, and his staff, hard. "Inevitably, there were a few people who did not at first accept this new broom," said one of his closest associates. "But to most of us he was an inspiration. His enthusiasm was contagious. It could be a frustrating job, but Sir Kenneth remained unperturbable. I don't think I know of a more even-tempered man—or a more sincere one."

The last few weeks before the Queen's visit were hectic. It did not look as though the

lecture service to a point where 10,000 lectures a year were given in British schools by experts supplied by the Institute. In 1954 a Commonwealth Students' Club was started, and in 1956 a Scottish committee of the Institute set to work in Edinburgh.

In 1957 the Government agreed that the Institute was far from moribund, and that it should have a new building. The Government promised the land, and gave £600,000 towards building costs.

From nine sites available, Sir Kenneth favoured one in Kensington High Street, London, he felt, was developing westward, and it was important to be near the centre of things. He rejected the idea of a Commonwealth competition to choose a design for the Institute—not because of any lack of faith in overseas Commonwealth architects, but because he himself knew precisely what was needed. A competition, involving as it would have done a panel of independent judges, would have risked a fatal compromise—the choice of a design which did not ideally fit the Institute's purpose.

In close and friendly co-operation with the Chief Exhibitions Designer, Mr. James Gardner, Sir Kenneth placed on record detailed requirements of the new Institute, down to the very last coat hook. Forty closely-typed pages were handed to the architects. The result—the Institute is housed in perhaps the only tailor-made exhibition building in London.

Twenty-four of the 44 Commonwealth exhibits in the old Institute had to be completely redesigned and re-created to fit the new requirements; the remainder had to be adapted. Sir Kenneth went with Mr. Gardner to many major exhibitions, looking for ideas, examining, rejecting. He also went on Commonwealth journeys. One of these took him to Malta, Cyprus, Aden, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada—round the world, in fact, in 80 days. He also went to

Institute could possibly be finished in time, but spurred on by the sense of occasion, plasterers and carpenters and electricians, painters, designers and members of the Institute staff, raced against the clock and beat it. "It ever it was true that an honour was given not to one man but to several," Sir Kenneth said, speaking of his Knighthood, "it is most profoundly true on this occasion."

What is the background of this man who, as Director of the Institute, is in effect an intra-Commonwealth Civil Servant, morally responsible to every Commonwealth government with a stake in the Institute?

He was born in 1904 and educated at Wellington College and University College, Oxford. He joined the Colonial Service and served as a District Officer in Northern Rhodesia. "In a sense," he said, "I was building 'institutes' even then, for there is not much difference, in principle, between getting ten tribal chiefs together to organise an agricultural show, and urging 42 governments to get together."

From 1939 to 1942 he was an Information Officer in Rhodesia, where he started the first African broadcasting service. He went to the Falkland Islands as Colonial and Financial Secretary, and in 1946 returned to Africa as Under-Secretary in what is now the Republic of Ghana. He was invited to become the first editor of the British Colonial Service journal, "Corona", and held that post in 1953 when he received his present appointment.

Married, with two grown-up sons, Sir Kenneth in his late fifties could have taken things easily, regarding his post as a sinecure. It is clear that he did not do so. He began 1963 by starting a new journal—the *Commonwealth Institute Yearbook*—which aims to keep abreast of Commonwealth developments.

He plays a little golf by way of recreation, but his hobby is writing. The most recent of his many books, published in 1961, is "The Living Commonwealth", some of which he wrote, all of which he edited.

Mainly for Women

ASSORTED TOPICS AND EVENTS



MISS ROSALINDE FULLER, the British actress, seen at London Airport after her recent tour of Commonwealth countries. The toy koala was her mascot during the tour.

125 ONE-WOMAN SHOWS

Commonwealth Tour by British Actress

THE British actress, Rosalinde Fuller, recently returned from a seven-month tour—sponsored by the British Council—of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Mauritius and Kenya. She started her tour in New South Wales, Australia, and her last show was at Kisumu, Kenya. Giving over 125 one-woman performances in cities, towns and villages, she played in theatres, halls, schools and colleges, thousands of miles apart.

Her only "props" were the gramophone records she used as background music, and seven reversible costumes, copied in nylon from Victorian and Edwardian originals, so

that they would pack easily and make up 14 changes of costume in all. Her act included dramatised excerpts from Dickens, Kipling, Katherine Mansfield, Dostoevsky and Henry James, and scenes from Chekhov and Shakespeare.

Miss Fuller began her stage career when she and her two sisters toured the United States, singing British folk songs. Her sisters married in America, and Miss Fuller returned to carry on alone a career which has lasted for over thirty years. Her leading men have included John Barrymore, Richard Burton, Alec Guinness, Robert Donat, Emlyn Williams and Eric Portman.



AT A BRITISH Federation of University Women conference recently held in London. L. to r.: Miss A. Ajoie, Nigeria; Miss E. E. Macdonald, of the United Africa Company; Mrs. S. Jagge, Ghana; and Mrs. R. Msuya, Tanganyika.

Helping Overseas Students

Better Accommodation

THE British Federation of University Women recently appealed for £290,000 for Crosby Hall, the hostel in London used by university women from all over the world. The money will be used to provide accommodation for another 54 university graduates, making room for 148 women in all. Miss Winifred Bilbie, Warden of the Hall, said: "Crosby Hall is full to overcrowding and many applicants for rooms have to be refused." Women from 21 countries are living at the hostel.

The funds will go to building a new wing to the hostel to provide extra residential rooms, library, common room and other facilities. The Appeal Fund booklet states: "The Hall is a place where women scholars from all over the world meet to live and learn together—without distinction of race, colour or creed—dedicated to international good will."

Most of the women who use the Hall are in London to pursue advanced courses of study; a few use the Hall as a club during holidays. The aim is to provide a real home-from-home for the women who can also enjoy some social life.

Another scheme to help overseas students with accommodation is proposed by an educational trust which already accommodates 29 students in a house at Wimbledon, London. The trust, the Students' Residential Centres Limited, which was founded about six years ago as a Quaker charity, plans to ring London with eight or nine centres. They have decided that there is a need for student hostels to be run as communal centres to provide a family atmosphere for young people studying in London.

The Robert Mennell House in Wimbledon, the trust's first communal centre, has tried out a new idea to help with this problem. Instead of merely providing accommodation, it has attempted to create a family of students, headed by a resident warden and his wife: students of seventeen nationalities are participating at present, including students from Ceylon, Ghana and Nigeria.



THE Publishers' Association building in Bedford Square, London.

— BRITISH BOOKS FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS —

ONE of the pressing needs of the emergent countries of the world is for education at all levels. An essential of education is an adequate supply of books at prices the schools and the people can afford.

British book publishers have long played a leading part in the production of books for the world. Nearly half the books produced in Britain in 1962 went overseas, and of the output of the bigger educational publishers the proportion to be exported was nearer three-quarters.

Publishers are not philanthropists, but they are aware of their obligations to those parts of the world which are starved of essential books. In general, the bigger and more prosperous the home market for books, the more books can be sent overseas at reasonable prices. Books in a sense are consumer goods, like cars or washing machines, and the bigger the market the lower the price.

In spite of increasing competition and rising costs, 1962 was a good year for British books. The turnover involved exceeded £80,000,000. More books than ever before were published—25,079 titles, of which 18,975 were completely new and 6,104 were reprints or new editions. While the amount

of new fiction and children's books declined, there was a continuing increase of serious educational books—precisely the type of book which is most needed in developing countries.

In the 19th century British publishers produced their books largely for the home market. The spread of British trade, the growth of the Commonwealth, and increasing literacy, opened up fresh opportunities, and several publishing houses started overseas branches, for example in India. One firm opened an office in Bombay in 1911, and subsequently offices were opened in Calcutta and Madras. It now has in print a list of about 1,000 books in English produced primarily for Indian readers, and another 250 books adapted to Indian conditions. It maintains a catalogue of books containing 220 titles in as many as 14 Indian languages, and adds to the list each year between 40 and 50 new books, chiefly in English but also in Indian languages. About 250 titles a year are reprinted.

Many publishers maintain in Britain specialist departments whose job it is to produce books designed to meet the needs of particular countries. A recent inquiry, conducted by the Publishers' Association

and embracing only eight of its members, showed that they jointly produced more than 1,500 titles designed to meet the needs of education in Africa. An increasing number of the authors were Africans.

It is not, however, purely a question of printing and distribution. Equally important the price must be right, because for hundreds of thousands of people who yearn for education even a modest book can be a costly item.

In theory, the answer to the problem would seem to be for countries to print their own cheap text-books. In practice this is not always the best solution, because all sorts of problems arise, involving copyright, royalty payments and other matters. So complicated are they that the Director-General of U.N.E.S.C.O. was asked, at the 11th session of the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference, to examine the problem in detail and make a report.

Some books, indeed, are printed overseas (e.g., in India and Hong Kong, by British publishers. Frequently, however, the lack of raw materials and printing facilities overseas, and the cost of providing them, are such that the resulting books would be dearer than books produced in Britain. There is a strong trend, however, towards the local production and warehousing of British books in South-East Asia, and in East and West Africa, to ensure speedier delivery.

Low-priced Books

In spite of the publishers' efforts to keep down prices, a huge need still exists for cheaper books. To help meet it, the British Government, for instance, in co-operation with the publishing trade, recently arranged for the production of some 30 university-level text-books, which had been chosen in consultation with the Indian authorities, to be made available at subsidised prices. Many further titles have been added. By the end of 1963 well over 1,000,000 of these special low-priced books, invaluable to students, will have been published. If other British low-priced series are taken into consideration, the figure is nearer 2,000,000.

Libraries, too, are increasing in number, and in Commonwealth countries the British Council supported by the publishers, who have made many free gifts of books, have given invaluable financial help in the provision of new library buildings. Two examples in recent years were £34,000 given towards the cost of a library in Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria, and £35,000 donated to the Sierra Leone Library Board in Freetown.



IN its campaign against illiteracy U.N.E.S.C.O. runs an African Writers' Workshop to encourage the provision of reading matter. Here is part of the East African Literature Bureau display at a Workshop exhibition of books in Nairobi, Kenya.

TRADE WINDS

Commonwealth Industrial Notes

The first railway wagons in a £1,000,000 consignment have been shipped to New Zealand from Scotland.

More than half the electronic digital computers exported by all countries since 1954 were made in Britain.

At least eleven countries are using British engines in 24 different types of aircraft and air-cushioned vehicles.

The establishment of an integrated iron and steel plant has been recommended for the South Auckland area of New Zealand. The estimated cost: £14,000,000. Geologists have found enough iron sand concentrate to produce more than 80,000,000 tons of steel.

A leading British toy firm, Meccano Ltd., is celebrating 50 years of trading in Australia.

A diesel-engined five-seater 11-litre saloon car, introduced recently to world markets by the British Motor Corporation, has averaged 58.34 miles a gallon over 1,100 miles of hilly country in the British Isles.

The value of Ghanaian exports to Britain in eleven months to the end of November 1962, was £20,748,713 compared with £18,508,424 in the same period the previous year. Exports to Britain from Sierra Leone and the Gambia also increased.

The busiest passenger port in Britain is the Channel port of Dover, which in 1962 handled more than 3,000,000 passengers.

Indian public transport undertakings have placed further large contracts, estimated at more than £500,000, for the supply of 100 h.p. Leyland Comet bus chassis.

Britain is exporting agricultural machinery worth £140,000,000 a year.

The first British gas turbine set to be installed in Nigeria has been ordered from English Electric by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. The contract is worth more than £200,000.

An unusual order from Australia: 35 electronic organs worth £20,000, ordered from a British firm.

SOME OF THE PUBLISHERS

Here are the names of some leading British publishers whose markets include Commonwealth countries, and who are making great efforts to supply some of the many book needs of the new and developing nations. Here, also, are sample titles of some of the series, or individual books, which they publish for overseas countries—a few random titles from the many hundreds available:

Allen & Unwin Ltd. publish a popular series of African paperbacks—the "African Elephant" series. Titles include: "How To Be a Successful Letter Writer", by Eldred Jones, a teacher at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone; "How Local Government Works", by Dr. R. E. Wraith, University of Ibadan; "How the Law Works"; and two books for African women—"How To Make Your Home Smart", and "The Successful Woman At Home And In Society".

Cambridge University Press produces books for secondary schools in East and West Africa (where their French Language Readers have been very popular) as well as books at University level. Books by African leaders include "My Life", by Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Premier of Northern Nigeria.

Wm. Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. are famous for their atlases, which include: Secondary Atlas for Malaya and Pathfinder Atlas for West Africa (both published jointly with Longmans); and the Caribbean School Atlas.

André Deutsch Ltd. are associated with a Nigerian venture (African Universities Press, of which Mr. Deutsch is a director in publishing books in Lagos for issue in the Federation of Nigeria). Three books have so far been issued, including an anthology of Nigerian writing.

Educational Productions Ltd. say that a Commonwealth best-seller is their "Know the Game" series, which explains the rules of popular sports and games. There are about 50 titles, those on Association Football, cricket, lawn tennis, swimming,

and chess, being the most popular. They also publish junior books for the British Red Cross Society, with Asian and African editions. Examples are "Practical First Aid" and "Junior Nursing Manual".

Evans Bros. publish a New African English Course for Juniors, "Modern Teaching in African Schools", and Visual Geographies and Histories, among other works.

Wm. Heinemann Ltd. publish the paperback "African Writers" series. Titles include "Zambia Shall Be Free", by Kenneth Kaunda; "Things Fall Apart" and "No Longer At Ease", by Chinua Achebe; and "Burning Grass", by Cyprian Ekwensi.

Hutchinson & Co. Ltd. made a valuable contribution to Commonwealth understanding with "The Living Commonwealth", which was edited by Sir Kenneth Bradley, Director of the Commonwealth Institute in London.

Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd. published the first cookery book specially designed for West Africa. Notable series: The African and Oriental Language Series published in the vernacular of practically every African language; Eckersley's "Essential English"; and "Heritage of Literature", which includes some 250 titles.

Macmillan & Co. Ltd. publish many books specially designed for specific parts of the world. One example: their "Standard Nature" series for the Federation of Malaya now contains six books for primary schools. These are printed and published in Singapore.

Thos. Nelson & Sons Ltd. publish Education Handbooks for teachers; New Nation Arithmetics and New Nation English (both series for African primary schools); and the English Course for Secondary Schools, by D. W. Grieve. A new series is: Science Course for Tropical Secondary Schools.

Oxford University Press sell a variety of English Dictionaries in the Commonwealth. They publish the New Oxford English Course; Tales for Easy Reading; Stories Told and Retold; and the Oxford Story Readers for Africa.

Penguin Books Ltd., the paperback publishers, produce The Penguin African Series, and the more recent Penguin African Library. Both contain books on a variety of subjects ranging from African birds to African history.

The Pergamon Press is issuing a Commonwealth and International Library of text-books which eventually will consist of 1,000 volumes and should interest teachers, students and laymen.

Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd. have an Engineering Degree series which includes an Asian edition that sells for half, or less, of the price of the same books in England.

University of London Press Ltd. publish books for the Far East (e.g., "Modern English for Malaysians", a primary course) and for Africa. The latter include "Land and People in Nigeria", and "A School Certificate Geography", by C. A. Ackah, of the University College of Cape Coast, Ghana.

NEW ZEALAND

EVERY year since 1939 the New Zealand Post Office has made a special issue of stamps which carry a small premium above their face value for postage. The money raised by their sales is used to maintain permanent holiday camps for New Zealand children who are in need of extra care or who might otherwise not be able to afford a holiday. Although run by voluntary organisations, these camps are under the supervision of the New Zealand Department of Health, and the special stamps issued to support them are known to collectors as "health stamps".

The designs of the stamps have ranged over a wide variety of subjects. Some of the early issues showed scenes of children at play in the holiday camps. Others have portrayed the younger members of the Royal Family, and the 1943 issue was particularly popular, for it comprised two large triangular stamps, one with the portrait of Princess Margaret and the other portraying Princess Elizabeth, as she then was. The Queen's two elder children, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, have also been included in this Royal portrait gallery.

Two famous London statues have appeared on the health stamps. The 1947 issue showed the statue of Eros, more correctly described as the Shaftesbury Memorial, which stands in Piccadilly. The statue of Peter Pan, immortalised by Sir

Stamp Corner

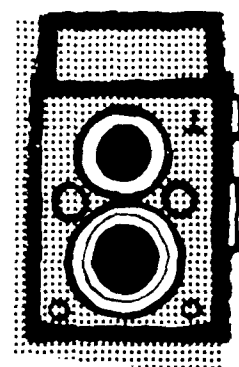
James Barrie as "the boy who would never grow up", was featured on the 1945 health stamps. Later issues have shown views round New Zealand's shores. The 2d. plus 1d. stamp of 1957 emphasised the need for bathers to take care, for it showed a team of life-savers going into action to save a swimmer.

More recently still the health stamps have depicted some of New Zealand's wild birds. These have included the grey teal, the pied stilt and, on the 2d. plus 1d. stamp of the 1961 series, the kotuku or white heron.

Some of the early issues are becoming rare. Two stamps of 1931, of a young New Zealander, and nicknamed "The Smiling Boys", are elusive. They cost upwards of £5 a pair in fine condition.

C. W. HILL

READERS'



PICTURES

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



PROPERLY DRESSED. In the Eastern Highlands, New Guinea. Plumed head-dress is typical; "scarf" is of opossum tails; there are nose quills, and belt is of gold-lipped shells. From N. V. Salt, 81 Shipboy Lane, Torquay, South Devon, England.



OUTDOOR FEAST. A joint of meat being wrapped in leaves before baking in an earthen oven. From J. Isaac, King George VI School, Auki, Malaita, British Solomon Islands.

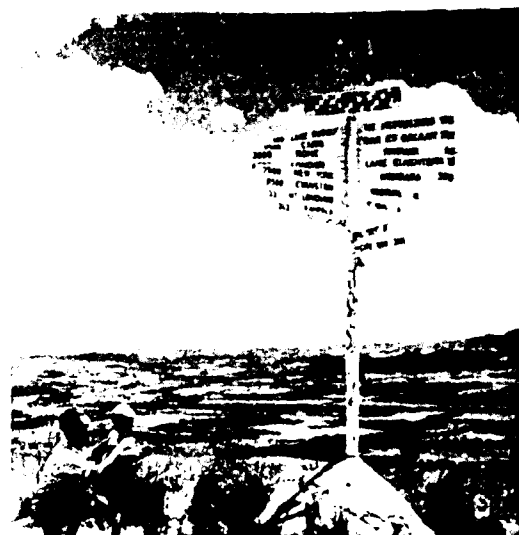
TAKE YOUR CHOICE. This signpost, 7,400 feet above sea level on Mount Menengai, is outside the town of Nakuru, Kenya. From E. R. Earl, P.O. Box 1961, Mombasa, Kenya.



GIRLISH GIGGLES. "How can we be serious—when he is so serious!" From Dwijen Nag, 34/2, Umesh Banerjee Lane, Howrah, India.



TASTY MORSEL. A look of eager expectancy as he prepares to take the first bite. From Bibhuti Bhushan Chanda, P.O. Sherpur Town, Mymensingh, East Pakistan.



Lightweight Chain Saw.—This British-made chain saw, used here on a small log, is designed for the forester, the farmer and the private user. Fitted with a special 16-inch or 20-inch cutter, it will fell, crosscut and bore. Weighing about 23 pounds, complete with fuel, it can also be used for lopping and thinning. Power is provided by a specially developed 110 cubic centimetre capacity petrol engine.



Sleek Grass Cutter.—This British-made rotary cutter has a reinforced plastic bonnet weighing 5½ lb. and hinged for easy inspection. The graceful lines were obtained by using polyester/glass fibre moulding techniques with the colour impregnated in the binding resins. It will not corrode and is resistant to chemicals and fungus. The cutter, weighing 2 cwt., is 6 ft. 6 in. long and makes a cut, 24 inches wide, down to ¾ inch of stubble at a speed of up to 3 m.p.h. It is stated that sound insulation appreciably reduces noise from the engine.

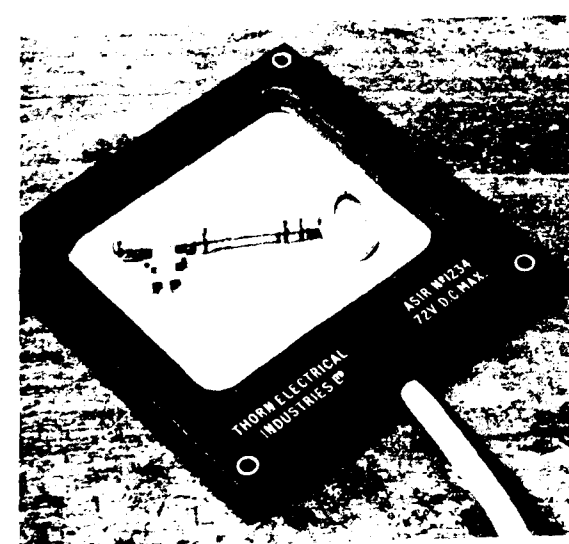
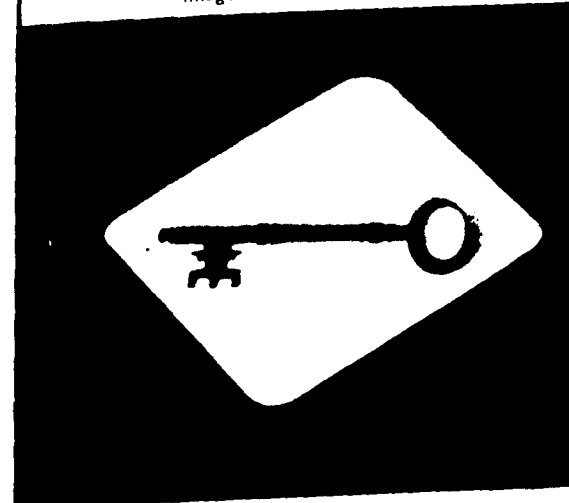


Image Retaining Panel.—This British discovery, it is stated, could be of the greatest value in such widely varied fields as cancer surgery, radiography and nucleonics. In effect, the panel is like an electrically operated photographic plate which glows as soon as light strikes it, holding an image for at least thirty minutes. The pictures show (above) where a door-key was rested on the plate in a darkened room and the light switched on for a few seconds; and (below), after the key was removed, a silhouette image of the key was "printed" on the plate. When the current is switched off, the image is "washed" away.



NEW IDEAS



Rear Window Shield.—Called the Panorama Air-scoop, this scientifically designed metal blade above the rear window of a car prevents deposits of dust, rain and exhaust fumes on the window. Mounted on two brackets, at an angle of 30 degrees, it collects a fast-moving clean airstream and directs this into the vacuum at the rear. British manufactured, the whole assembly is corrosion proof and scratch proof.

Pole Vault Surface Slideway Box

An addition to the Pole Vault Trainer (shown in issue 91) has recently been produced. It is the Surface Slideway Box which allows free vaulting to take place in a gymnasium without carrying out excavations. It is held to the floor by metal plates, and a stop board is in the form of a hard-wearing resilient buffer. The British designers state it can be used in safety by beginners, provided 9 ft. poles and a suitable landing base are provided.



Profit from Wool

Kenya Farmers Breed Corriedale Sheep



MR. CHERUYOT arap Kimetier of Lelan, holding a Corriedale lamb, is wearing a jersey knitted from wool obtained from his flock.

HIGH on the windswept slopes of the Cherangani Hills in western Kenya, overlooking Kitale, tribesmen are deriving considerable profits from the breeding of wool-producing Corriedale sheep, which have taken ideally to this high grassland where, previously, only pyrethrum provided a worthwhile source of income.

The sheep country of the Cheranganis lies between 8,000 and 10,000 feet above sea level, perched on the edge of the Western Rift Valley escarpment. Corriedales were introduced largely on the initiative of the local Agricultural Officer, Mr. Bill Spencer, who has spent 15 years helping the Marakwet, and neighbouring Elgeyo, tribesmen, to take up sheep farming. Previously the Marakwet had little use for their bleak highlands, preferring the more hospitable forest country where the soil was fertile enough to provide subsistence crops. Now those who have ventured up to the rolling grasslands are reaping the rewards for their initiative, and much of the 100 square miles of communal grazing has been enclosed in individual holdings.

Advised by Mr. Spencer and his assistant Agricultural Officer, Mr. James Barbour, the African farmers, who started with a mere 20 Corriedales in 1956, have built up their flocks to around 3,000 sheep. The lambing rate is about 80 per cent.

Encouraged by early successes, some of the more far-sighted Marakwet invested their savings in pure-bred rams, paying between £25 and £30 apiece. In 1961, £3,000 was spent on buying high-grade stock, and 700 ewes were introduced. Some of the farmers went far afield for their breeding stock, buying many rams from Mr. Bob Wilson of the Kinangop, one of Kenya's best European sheep farmers. European farmers readily gave the Africans advice and assistance on their new ventures.

Average size of the sheep farms is around 50 or 60 acres, and pioneers like Mr. Chepteret arap Keture, formerly a leading Marakwet trader, now have between 70 and 80 sheep.



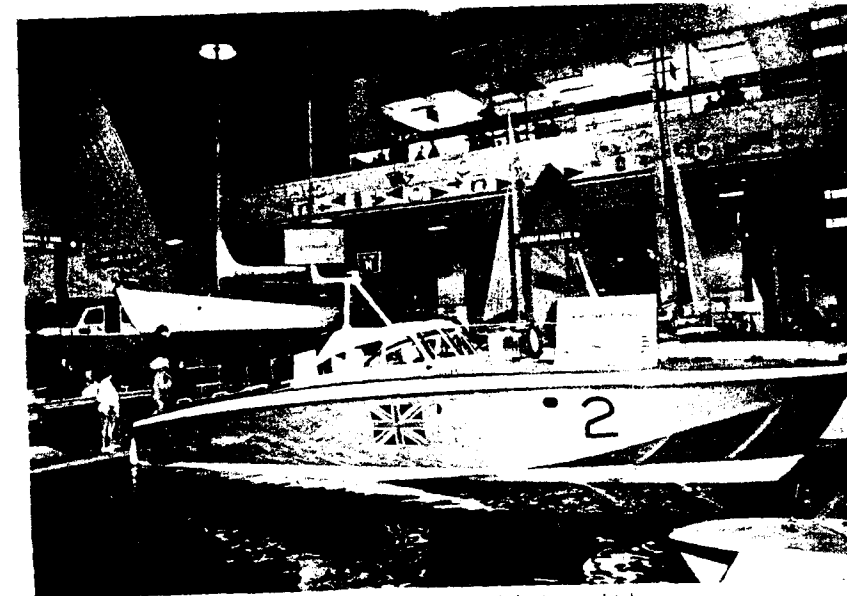
A MARAKWET farmer herds his sheep into their "house". These huts are built on most farms to protect the sheep from wild animals at night.



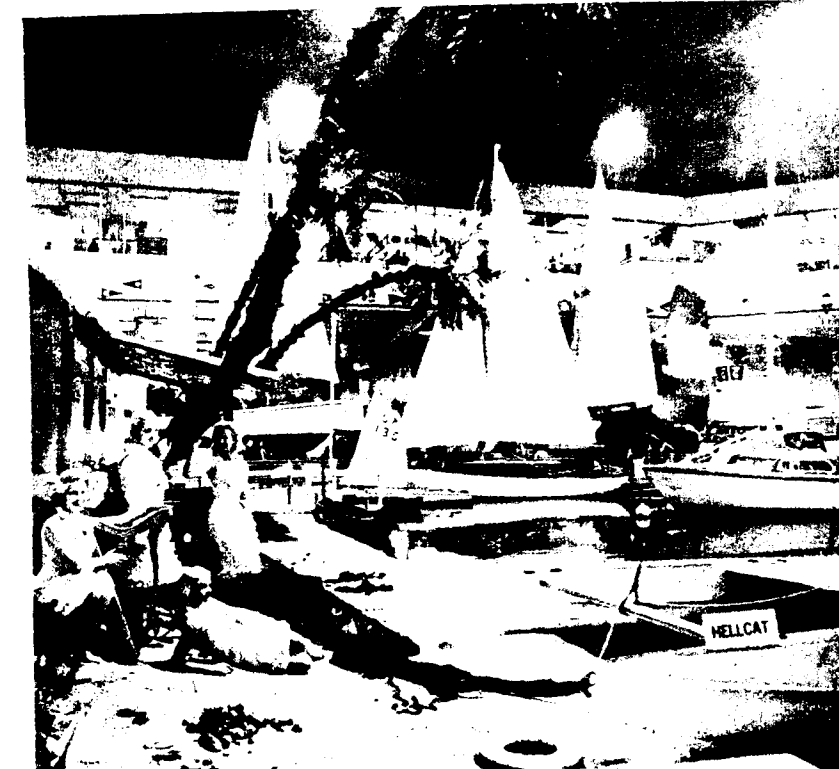
CORRIEDALE sheep on an African farm, in the Cherangani Hills of Kenya. There are about 70 farmers in the area, each farm ranging from 50 to 60 acres.



EARL MOUNTBATTEN (right) who opened the International Boat Show, is looking at details of a 10-foot sailing dinghy, the "Seabird". Among the houseboats on view was the attractive "Flat-Afloat", which can be used as a houseboat or a cruiser.



THE "TRAMONTANA" on show at the exhibition which was organised by the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation. It was the winner last year of the Off-shore Power Boat Race.



TOUCH of the South Seas in snowy London. The South-Pacific trading post at the London Boat Show was an attractively presented assembly of shops made of bamboo, set beneath palms.

MARINE CRAFTSMANSHIP

Shop-window for a Great Boat-building Industry

EVERY year more people in Britain turn to the sea, lakes and rivers for their recreation. During London's Ninth International Boat Show, sponsored by the national Boat Show, London, and organised by *Daily Express*, London, and organised by Britain's Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation, about 300,000 people attended, including a large number from overseas, despite the worst winter weather in 80 years.

Nearly 500 exhibitors displayed their products in a 10-day exhibition that was the largest so far staged. The central feature of the show was a full-scale replica of a trading post at a South Pacific island village, with palm trees set against a huge background of

blue ocean and flanked by two pools in which some 20 boats were moored.

They included such varied craft as the massive "Tramontana", the winner, last year, of a popular off-shore power boat race; Hellcat, the 300-square-foot catamaran which retained the International Catamaran Trophy for Britain against the United States, and an exact copy of a South Pacific outrigger Proa captured from the Spaniards in 1742.

Elsewhere, the supreme skill of British marine craftsmanship was well represented in one of the largest and most comprehensive range of boats, engines, chandlery, sails, clothing, general and electronic equipment

ever gathered together under a single roof.

Among novelties on show was the Aquamobile, an underwater "bubble car," which can descend to 200 feet with two or three passengers who have an all-round view of their surroundings. Its twin propellers are battery-driven and it can climb, bank and dive like an aircraft.

There were many sailing surfboards, hydrofoils, and houseboats that looked more like house than boat. There was also a sea-going dinghy which a Mr. David Brown made for £10 from an old wardrobe. Boating-on-a-budget was indeed a most popular feature of the exhibition.



Iqbal Geoffrey

Distinguished Pakistan Painter in London

WRITING about the work of M. J. Iqbal Geoffrey, the 23-year-old Pakistan painter now living in Chelsea, London, Sir Herbert Read, the poet and art critic, said: "Though still very young he is an artist of achievement as well as of promise... and that he should already have established a reputation as a painter in Europe seems as miraculous as if he had safely crossed the intervening oceans in a rowing boat..." "Iqbal Geoffrey," wrote another British critic, "specialises in paintings in which symbolism is interpreted in the emotional manner of Indian miniatures and he supplements the effect by revitalising his graphic forms with variations on Oriental calligraphy."

Iqbal's paintings have been exhibited in galleries in and outside London and on the Continent. His paintings are in the collections of the Tate Gallery, London, and in those of the Arts Council of Great Britain. Since coming to London in 1960 he has



"Ancient Suburb",
Various media, 1957.
In the collection of
M. André Grison, France.

"Disintegrated
Symphony",
Gouache, 1956. In
the collection of
Sir Herbert Read,
Britain.

had about 12 one-man shows in England and is the first Commonwealth painter to be awarded a Fellowship by the Huntington Hartford Foundation. Iqbal gave one of his largest paintings, "The Good Earth", to the Companions of the Royal Commonwealth Society and it hangs in the Society's headquarters near Trafalgar Square, London. Born in West Pakistan, Iqbal Geoffrey graduated from the Government College, Lahore. He has painted since he was a child, beginning as a figurative painter later developing his abstract style.

He said that when he came to London he fulfilled one of the dreams of his childhood for London to him "has a stimulating atmosphere and is as important—if not more important—than any other art centre in the world."

An unusual photograph
of the artist taken
in his studio in Chelsea,
London.

number ninety-nine
Commonwealth
TODAY

BRITAIN'S RACING CARS—See pages 8-10

Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

NUMBER NINETY-NINE

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Speaking of the Commonwealth

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, in his broadcast talk in Jamaica (see page 21) spoke of the dual role which he plays in the evolution of Britain's Colonial territories.

"On the one hand, as Colonial Secretary," he said, "I have the task of completing the final chapter in their colonial history. On the other hand, when the day of Independence comes, I have the happy duty, as Commonwealth Secretary, to welcome them as free and equal partners in the Commonwealth family."

"The Commonwealth," Mr. Sandys said, "embraces some 700,000,000 people, about one-fifth of the population of the entire globe. As members of the Commonwealth we maintain with one another a special relationship, one which is closer and more intimate than the normal relationship between other countries. We continuously consult one another and constantly exchange thoughts and views upon matters of mutual concern and upon the current problems of the world as a whole."

"The main efforts of the Commonwealth," Mr. Sandys continued, "are directed towards two objectives. The first is to promote greater trust and understanding not only between its peoples but among all the nations of the world, and thereby increase the prospects of peace. Our other main objective is to help one another in the economic field to raise the standard of living and happiness of all our peoples."

That Commonwealth trade is not to be taken for granted and that special efforts are needed to promote such trade is a view that must greatly influence many intra-Commonwealth discussions.

We note that a meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers was recently held in London, and a filip will be given to trade development in general by services provided in Britain by the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce under its new President. He is Major-General A. E. Walford, the first Canadian to be elected President of the Federation.

Over the last two years the Federation's organisation has been completely remodelled. Committees have been established in Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean, Ceylon, Nigeria, in East and Central Africa, and in North Borneo. Similar committees are being formed in India, Cyprus and elsewhere in the Commonwealth. There have recently been talks between the Canadian and British Committees on the problems and possibilities of expanding trade between the two countries. Similar joint talks have been planned between Britain and Nigeria later in

the year; and the possibility of regular discussions between Britain and Australia is also being studied.

Would there have been a Commonwealth at all if London had not been a centre for trade organisations? Possibly not, according to Mr. John Diefenbaker, then Prime Minister of Canada. During his recent visit to Britain Mr. Diefenbaker praised the Commonwealth as "the only proven pattern of mutual tolerance... understanding and co-operation... a free association of peoples such as the world has never seen".

Speaking during an ancient ceremony at the historic Guildhall where he received the Freedom of the City of London, Mr. Diefenbaker set out what he described as his dream and the reality of the new Commonwealth. So broadened has its base become since the last war, he said, that no free and democratic nation wishing to join the Commonwealth should or would be denied admission.

This was no hour, said Mr. Diefenbaker, for little aims and big fears. The Commonwealth needed to go forward in the strength of her spirit for which she had a mission for all mankind. The influence of the Commonwealth should be brought to bear more and more on the problems of the world.

The City of London had been the centre of development in the past and might well provide the central initiative for a greater exchange of trade and finance which would give to the Commonwealth the role of world leadership at one time held by the Empire.

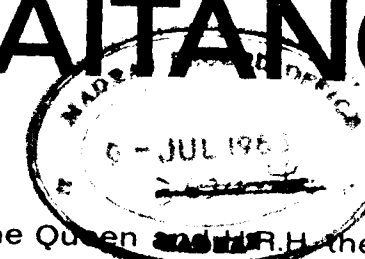
For Canada, Mr. Diefenbaker added, Confederation had been a typical accomplishment of the British instinct for government meeting the needs of the democratic impatience of peoples overseas. That process continued today to create new nations in many parts of the world.

A new association of science teachers, the Association for Science Education, was recently formed in Britain under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, Sir Robert Aitken. It amalgamates the Science Masters' Association and the Association of Women Science Teachers, and is particularly keen to exchange ideas on science teaching with similar organisations abroad.

Many of the 9,000 members of the Association live in the Commonwealth overseas. It is intended that as many members as possible will travel within the Commonwealth, attending conferences of science teachers in Canada, Australia, India and Africa.

Chief purpose of the association is to keep abreast, as far as possible, with the rapid advances in scientific research.

THE QUEEN AT WAITANGI



A leader of the Maori people was presented to H.M. the Queen and H.M. the Duke of Edinburgh after they landed at Waitangi for the ten-day tour of New Zealand.



THE ROYAL TOUR OF FIJI AND NEW ZEALAND

In a specially built barge—Fijian thatched house—at Suva Wharf the Queen receives

the Chief Justice of Fiji, Mr. J. L. MacDuff, M.C. The Governor General of New Zealand, Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson, escorts the Queen ashore after her arrival at Waitangi in *Britannia*.



Children play a prominent part in every Royal tour. LEFT: The Queen is presented with a bouquet by a Fijian princess of high rank. BELOW: Young photographers seen at Tauranga, New Zealand.



IT WAS A BRIEF but memorable visit which H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh paid to Fiji at the beginning of the Royal Tour of New Zealand and Australia. After arriving by air, the Royal party drove by car to the port of Lautoka, where they embarked in the waiting Royal Yacht, *Britannia*. In this they sailed round Viti Levu to King's Wharf, Suva, for the beginning of their stay in the Fijian capital. One of the main events was an elaborate "Yaqona" ceremony in which 150 chiefs from the islands took part. The Queen was presented with a gigantic root—from which the ceremonial drink is prepared—an enormous basket of Fijian foods, and also "masi" or cloth made from bark—to protect her from the wet in her voyage in the big Royal canoe *Britannia*.

The Queen and the Duke were twice presented with *Tambuas*, talismans made from whales' teeth and considered as tokens of loyalty and friendship. Another striking event was a combined Anglican and Methodist Church service, after which the Royal visitors reviewed a rally of some 14,000 children. The Queen also held an investiture at Government House, at which those who had figured in the New Year's Honours received their awards.

The Royal Tour of New Zealand began at Waitangi in the North Island. The Queen and the Duke arrived there on the 123rd anniversary of the signing of the Treaty by which the Maori chiefs of New Zealand pledged their loyalty to the Crown, and in return were granted full rights as British subjects.

With the Queen on her arrival ashore were the Governor General of New Zealand, Sir Bernard Fergusson and Lady Fergusson, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. K. J. Holyoake, who assured the Queen of New Zealand's "complete allegiance; upon this

you can rely now and in the years to come".

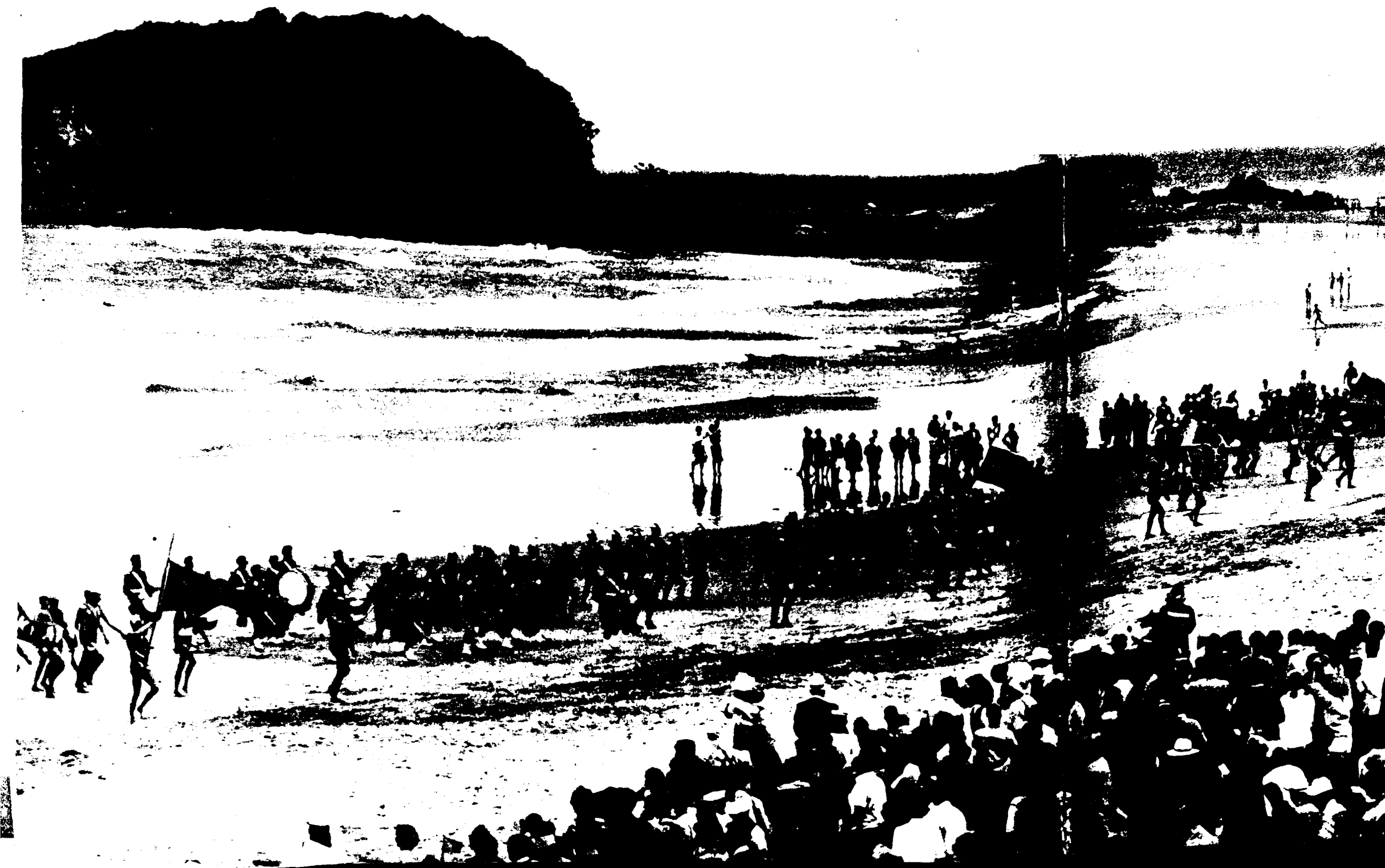
In her reply, the Queen looked forward to comparing present-day New Zealand with what she had seen on her previous visit in 1953 and said: "We are expecting to be impressed by the progress and development that has taken place, and I am sure we shall not be disappointed."

That evening thousands of Maoris, including chieftains in their formal regalia, warriors with tribal markings and Maori women, gathered in the grounds for the main celebrations. After singing and dancing and the performance of many ceremonials came the climax: as a detachment of the Royal New Zealand Navy beat the Retreat, all incidental lighting on shore was doused and the Royal Yacht and warships off-shore were instantly illuminated. The Bishop of Aotearoa, the Rt. Rev. W. N. Panapa, administered the Benediction, and the ceremony ended with the massed singing of "Porotaran"—Now is the Hour. It was the end of a Waitangi Day that will be long remembered.

The Queen and the Duke saw a diversity of New Zealand life and were greeted everywhere with smiles, cheers and affection. From Waitangi they sailed to Auckland, New Zealand's biggest city, and from thence to Tauranga, Napier and Wellington.

It was in Wellington that the Queen opened the New Zealand Parliament. In her speech from the Throne the Queen referred to "the movement among the countries of Western Europe towards closer economic and political association". She continued: "To the members of the Commonwealth the benefits of economic interdependence, together with the other traditional ties, have always meant a great deal in terms of mutual well-being and progress. The broader developments of today require a close and searching appraisal of additional measures

(Continued on page 7)



LEFT: Part of the display by surf teams, as witnessed by the Queen and the Duke at Tauranga.

THE ROYAL TOUR OF FIJI AND NEW ZEALAND

The Queen with New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr. K. J. Holyoake.



A less formal occasion. The Queen and the Duke inspect a housing estate in Wellington.



There was a holiday atmosphere at Picton Harbour where the Royal Yacht rode at anchor.



Auckland children give a cheerful greeting, typical of the spirit of the New Zealand tour.



The Queen and the Duke arrive to open a special session of the New Zealand Parliament in Wellington.

(Continued from page 5)

to provide New Zealand and other developing countries with the wider opportunities they need for international trade. I am fully confident of the Commonwealth's capacity to cope with conditions without losing either its cohesion or the character of multi-racial partnership by which it is distinguished."

The Queen said how impressed she was by advances in the efficient use of New Zealand's natural resources, and by the development of manufactures. "I have also been heartened," she said, "by further signs of solid progress in the building of a unified nation from New Zealand's diverse European and Maori cultures."

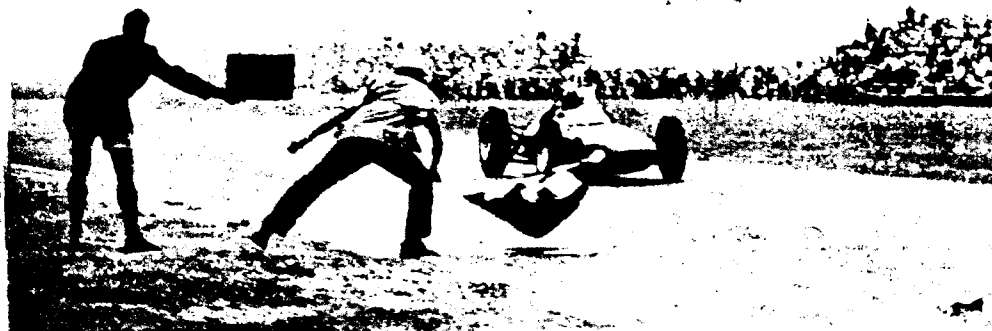
The second half of the New Zealand tour was spent in the South Island, where the Queen visited Nelson, Picton, Blenheim, Dunedin and Christchurch. At Dunedin, a predominantly Scottish city, bagpipes skirled on the quayside and again later in the town centre when the Royal couple was piped on to the balcony of the town hall. In Christchurch there was a cloudburst, but nothing could dampen the enthusiasm of the waiting crowds.

It was there, at a State farewell dinner, that the Queen said that the Commonwealth could be destroyed only by neglect. "The Commonwealth exists," she said, "by consent

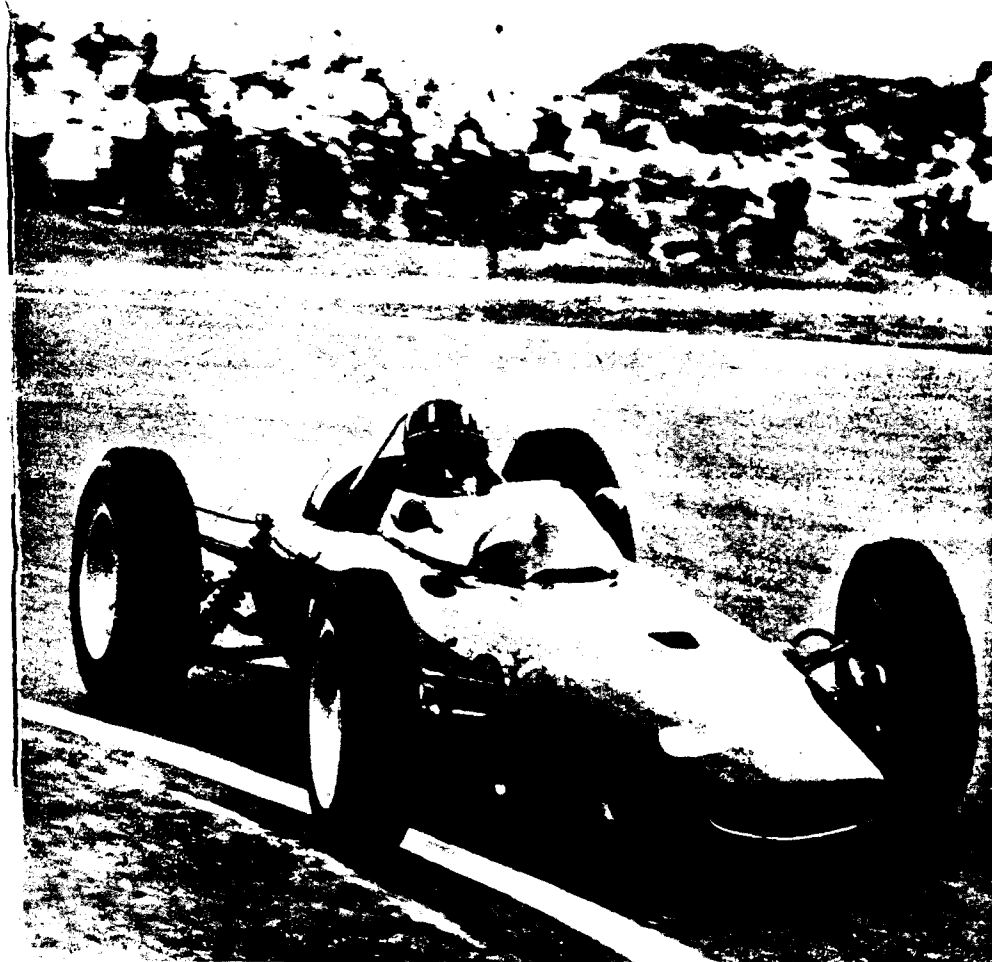
and is sustained by the active concern of all those who recognise its value.

"Our Commonwealth is based on mutual respect and affection, and not on any formal doctrine. It will always continue to grow and evolve, to meet the needs and feelings of the day and to express the hopes and ideals of all people of goodwill."

The Queen left Christchurch by air for another Commonwealth country—Australia, where she spent 37 days. The Queen and the Duke took a keen interest in Australia's development and welfare, and received a very warm welcome everywhere—in cities, small towns and outback settlements.



RACING TO GLORY



Graham Hill "drifts" his B.R.M. into a bend, during the last Grand Prix of 1962. He won the race (top left) and the world championship.

British Cars, Commonwealth Drivers, Win Renown

THE typical family saloon car appears to have no more in common with a racing car than a donkey has with a thoroughbred racehorse. The saloon is designed to carry four or more people in comfort and safety at a price they can afford, whereas the racing car is built for speed and performance regardless of expense.

Racing car engine revolutions are twice the normal speed, and produce about four times the horse-power of a standard engine of the same size. Racing cars "drift", or slide, into corners, producing a sensation more akin to skiing than conventional driving.

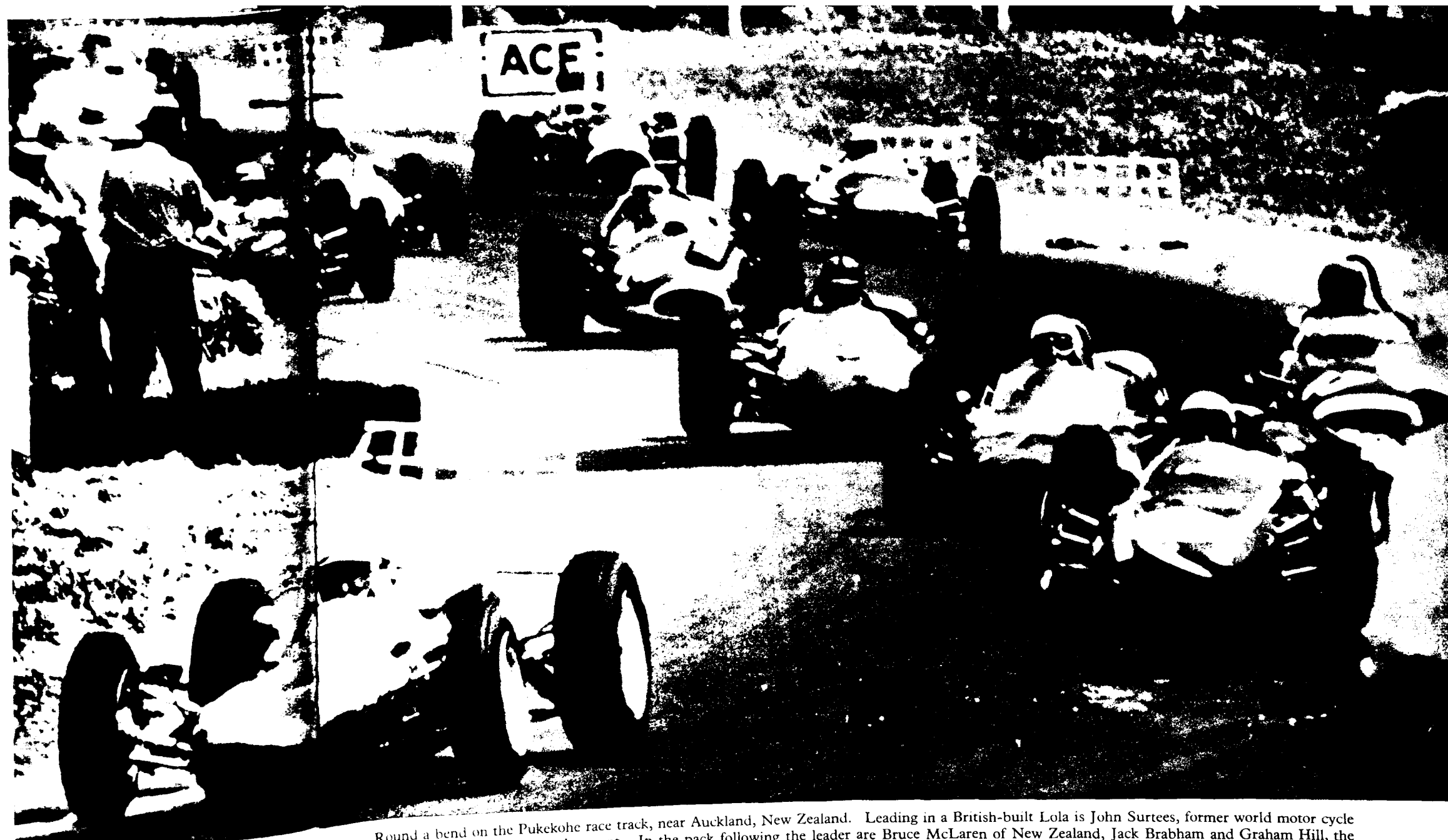
However, both breeds of car have wheels, brakes, carburettors, transmission systems, and other comparable parts. Technical developments, such as disc brakes, have been

tested and improved on the race track before being adapted to the far less onerous demands of family motoring.

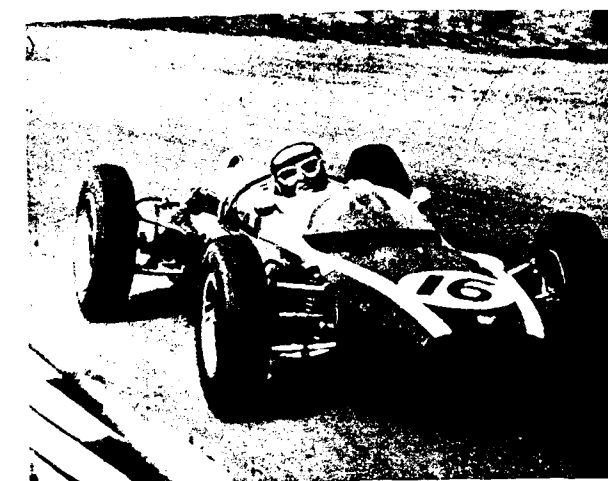
Car racing—a sport in which British machines, and Commonwealth drivers, have excelled—has helped in some ways to make motoring better and safer for millions of people. It is also a thrilling sport to watch, and a challenge to the skill and daring of men such as Jack Brabham of Australia—twice the world champion driver—Bruce McLaren of New Zealand, and Peter Ryan of Canada.

Today the world champion racing driver is Graham Hill of Britain, who in his green-painted B.R.M. (short for British Racing Motor) gained most points in those major international races of 1962 which counted towards the world championship. It was a

(Continued on page 10)



Round a bend on the Pukekohe race track, near Auckland, New Zealand. Leading in a British-built Lola is John Surtees, former world motor cycle racing champion, who won the event. In the pack following the leader are Bruce McLaren of New Zealand, Jack Brabham and Graham Hill, the former and current world champions respectively. Cars such as these can race at 180 m.p.h. on the faster circuits.



The eyes of Bruce McLaren, a New Zealander, are fixed on his front wheel as he steers his Cooper into a turn.

A minute to go before the start of the race, and driving ace Jim Clark, who is also a sheep farmer in Scotland, talks with his mechanics. They will remain in the "pits" to service the car.

Driving is hot work, and the Australian, Jack Brabham, is soaked in sweat. He won the first major race of 1963—the Australian Grand Prix—in a car of his own make.



RACING TO GLORY continued

famous victory not only for Hill but also for the financial backers, brilliant engineers and mechanics, who over the years never lost faith in the B.R.M.

The car was the brainchild of Raymond Mays, a driver who made his name in the days between the wars when British car racing was a sport enjoyed chiefly by optimistic amateurs. Mays envisaged a 1½-litre supercharged machine of very advanced design, and succeeded in obtaining financial and technical backing for the project from British industry.

Years of fluctuating fortunes followed, but the car had the staunch support of Sir Alfred Owen, millionaire Chairman of the Owen Group of industrial companies in Britain and the Commonwealth overseas. He showed his faith in the B.R.M. by backing its continued development with the resources of his Group.

In 1960 Graham Hill joined the B.R.M. team. Peter Berthon, who had worked on the original B.R.M. with Raymond Mays, set to work designing a new V.8 engine for use in the 1962 racing season.

It proved to be a winner. Sitting behind this huge power unit, skilfully steering the sleek, low-slung car into the corners and roaring down the straights, Graham Hill in 1962 won the important International Trophy Race at Silverstone, England; he won the European, German and Italian Grand Prix

racers; and finally, to clinch the championship for himself and the car, the South African Grand Prix.

Sir Alfred Owen then announced that the design and research facilities, including the highly skilled engine development team which had grown up around the B.R.M., would be made available to supplement the existing research facilities of the British motor industry. He thus demonstrated afresh the practical value of car racing to commercial car development.

It is not the B.R.M. alone that has been successful in the past five years. In 1949 Mr. G. A. Vandervell, whose firm makes engine bearings for the British motor industry, introduced a car called a Vanwall. It was in one of these machines in 1957 that Stirling Moss, one of the most accomplished racing drivers Britain has produced, and another driver, Tony Brooks, between them became the first British drivers for many years to win a major Grand Prix in a British car.

The following year the Vanwalls won six out of ten classic races, and brought the Constructors' Championship to Britain.

In 1959 another British car, a Cooper, won renown. It was powered by a British-designed and made Coventry-Climax engine, perhaps the most famous of all racing engines, and gave the Australian racing driver, Jack Brabham, the first of his two successive world championship wins.

Next came the little, powerful Lotus, product of the engineering genius, Anthony Chapman. Lotus sports cars won hundreds of successes in races all over the world. In 1962 their team of Grand Prix cars, led by Jim Clark, a Scottish farmer, was second to B.R.M. in the Constructors' Championship. Clark was runner-up to Graham Hill in the Drivers' Championship.

So Britain has the cars—and there is no shortage of drivers.

Jack Brabham learned his trade driving speedway cars on dirt tracks in Australia.

Bruce McLaren came to Britain under a "Driver to Europe" scheme promoted by racing enthusiasts in New Zealand.

Stirling Moss learned to handle a car with uncanny skill when, as a boy, he steered an old Austin 7 across the rutted fields of his father's farm.

John Surtees, another British ace, was world champion motor cycle road racer before he took up racing on four wheels.

Graham Hill offered his services to a works team as a mechanic, on condition that from time to time he was allowed to drive.

Other young men will follow in the footsteps of these famous drivers. Those who succeed are no longer optimistic amateurs but cool-headed professionals, who drive with precision and receive high rewards in the world's most costly and dynamic sport.

Women with pots. Oil, 36 in. by 42 in.
See back cover.



The Art of Senaka Senanayake of Ceylon by L. P. Goonetilleke

"AN UNTUTORED PRODIGY"



The author of this article, a well-known Colombo journalist and art critic, is the Assistant Information Officer of the Colombo Plan Bureau. As Honorary Joint Secretary of the Ceylon Society of Arts he was responsible for organising Senaka Senanayake's first one-man exhibition in Colombo. He is Chairman of the Panel of Painting and Sculpture of the Arts Council of Ceylon, and Vice-President of the Art Critics Association, and Honorary Treasurer of the U.N.E.S.C.O. affiliated National Committee of Plastic Artists of Ceylon.

A COLLECTION of 30 large oil paintings by 11-year-old Senaka Senanayake of Ceylon was recently shown in the major galleries of West Germany; another set of 30 was sent on a travelling exhibition in the United States' mid-west country; one of his paintings was included in a Commonwealth art exhibition in London and a one-man show of his work was held in London's Ceylon Tea Centre.

The story of Senaka Senanayake's paintings, which have been displayed in so many countries at the invitation or under the auspices of well-known art institutions or patrons, is perhaps unique. The organisers of the Commonwealth art exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute described Senaka as an "untutored prodigy".

Three years ago when the Ceylon Society of Arts, a 75-year-old art institution in Ceylon, sponsored his first exhibition—50 large poster colour paintings—Senaka amazed Colombo's veteran painters, the Press and the public. His work stimulated appreciation and patronage.

Personally I have never seen such remarkable work for one of his age. It is difficult to explain how the influences of modern expressionism have become apparent in his works, because the young artist has not been taught drawing or painting, nor is he familiar with modern colour reproductions. I have seen him at work, and from the stage of poster colour painting he took to oils in his stride.

His first painting in poster colour, a group of giraffes, was done on wrapping paper—42 inches by 54 inches. He was six and a half years of age at the time. His first oil on canvas board (8 inches by 12 inches) was a still-life, a bowl of flowers. Since then his work has grown more mature both in content and treatment. The early crowded canvases have been simplified and there is about them a spaciousness and a feeling for good drawing and composition; yet through them all are a characteristic charm and child-like quality.

In school his murals and group paintings were all outstandingly good. His teacher told me that he was always at the top of his class, a good "all rounder", equally good at cricket and football, and that he wrote excellent Sinhalese—the national language of instruction

today, with English as a second language.

He is a healthy, chubby lad, "full of tricks" as the saying goes. He seldom talks of his work. Ask him what his best painting is and he will say: "My last painting is always the best." He is natural, unsophisticated and unspoilt by adulation. He has an eight-year-old sister, a slim, shy girl, fairly clever at handicrafts.

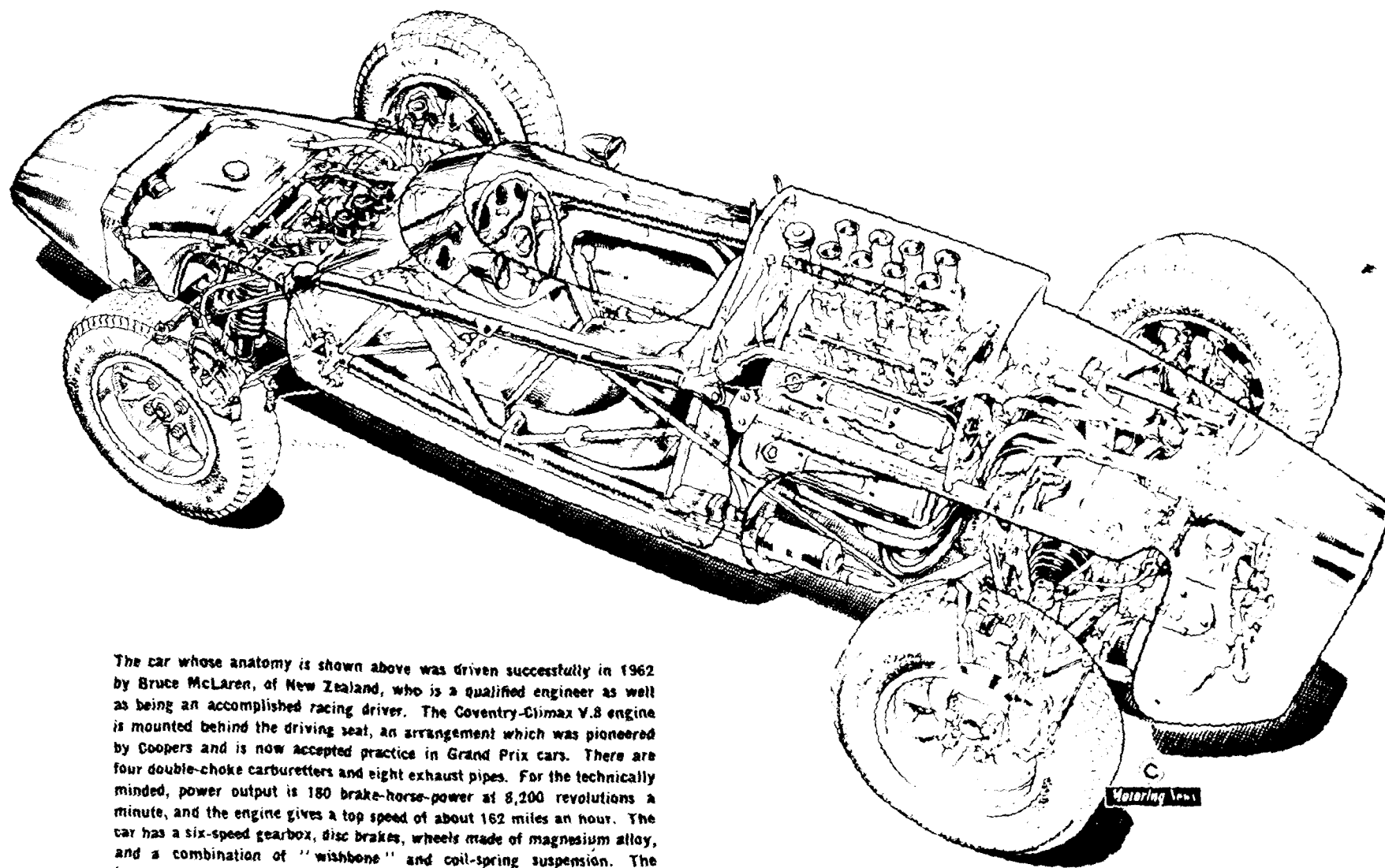
Senaka's colour forms are dynamic, with a restlessness derived, as it were, from the very "wriggles" of colour that come from the tube of paint; his strokes with brush or palette knife seem violent, producing a world that is exciting and splendid. He happily lives in a country where child art is generally esteemed, where the general standard of painting is uniformly high.

Ceylon has a landscape as lovely as any in the world, a culture as ancient as any, and Senaka's work reflects something of the splendour of this tropical island, something of its life.

The painter hails from a distinguished line of politicians. His great-uncle was the first Prime Minister of Ceylon, the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, and his uncle, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, was a former Prime Minister and is the present Leader of the Opposition. The artist's father, well known in the local cinema industry, has occasionally digressed into politics. The Senanayakes have excelled in sport, particularly cricket, and at least two of them have played for their colleges at Cambridge University. This probably accounts for Senaka's passion for cricket.

Senaka's mother has exhibited paintings in water colour and wash drawings at the Ceylon Society of Arts and the '43 Group. That was in 1946. She now fights shy of showing her work which, she says, pales into insignificance beside her son's work. Her father, the late E. H. Wijenayake, a reputable lawyer in Central Ceylon, devoted a large part of his leisure to academic art—portraiture in black and white, and occasional cartooning. Senaka's great-grandmother, Mrs. H. Dunuwille, was a portrait painter. She is 96 today. Seeing the great-grandson's first one-man show in Colombo she declared: "It is not inherited; it is a divine legacy."

GRAND PRIX COOPER



The car whose anatomy is shown above was driven successfully in 1962 by Bruce McLaren, of New Zealand, who is a qualified engineer as well as being an accomplished racing driver. The Coventry-Climax V.8 engine is mounted behind the driving seat, an arrangement which was pioneered by Coopers and is now accepted practice in Grand Prix cars. There are four double-choke carburettors and eight exhaust pipes. For the technically minded, power output is 180 brake-horse-power at 8,200 revolutions a minute, and the engine gives a top speed of about 162 miles an hour. The car has a six-speed gearbox, disc brakes, wheels made of magnesium alloy, and a combination of "wishbone" and coil-spring suspension. The instruments facing the driver are a revolution counter, and oil pressure, oil temperature, fuel pressure and water temperature gauges.

THE DISCOVERY

Britain's Latest Research Ship

ONE OF THE BEST-EQUIPPED ocean research vessels in the world, the R.R.S. Royal Research Ship *Discovery*, sailed from Britain on an 18-month voyage as part of the International Indian Ocean Expedition, in which 13 nations and about 40 ships are taking part.

Discovery is a new ship, built in Aberdeen, Scotland, and delivered to the National Oceanographic Council of Britain in December 1962. She went on a "shakedown" cruise to the Canary Islands to test her equipment. Then she returned to England and took aboard 20 physicists, chemists, biologists, geophysicists, and meteorologists whose work, combined with the efforts of many other scientists, will help to enrich our knowledge of the vast Indian Ocean.

The ship will make her contribution mainly in the Arabian Sea, which has a great effect upon the ocean itself. The scientists will study the sequence of events which take place when fertile waters rise to the surface from the deeper layers off the south-east Arabian coast.

A study will be made of the shape of the sea floor and its structure, and of how quickly the currents respond to the change in monsoon winds.

Continuous acoustic records will enable a check to be made on concentrations of fish and other marine animals which may support the development of new fisheries in the area. Sea birds will be studied in relation to their feeding, and many more specialised chemical and geophysical problems will be tackled.

Discovery, perfectly designed and equipped for her scientific tasks, is the ninth ship of this name to be engaged in exploration or research. This one has many new features. They include a transverse propeller in the bow, to hold her stationary while making precise observations, and provision for an underwater periscope.

Diesel-electric propulsion machinery is used to give maximum manoeuvrability at slow speeds and for economy in fuel and space. Each of the three main diesel engines, with its associated generators, is fixed on a single

bedplate resiliently mounted to help in preventing the ship's vibrations from interfering with laboratory experiments.

On deck are several winches. One of them is designed for deep trawling and for dredging; the coring winch is for lowering heavy equipment to the bottom and for taking cores of sediments on the seabed; three smaller winches are for water sampling, lowering cameras and other light equipment, and for making vertical net hauls of plankton, the minute animals and plants of which billions exist in the seas of the world.

About 3,500 square feet of space in the ship, apart from space on deck and in the holds, is devoted to laboratory facilities. Biological, chemical and electronics laboratories, together with a smaller hydrographical laboratory for water sampling, are set midships on the level of the fo'c'sle deck, to minimise the effects of the ship's motion. Further aft is a bacteriological laboratory, and on deck there is space for a portable or "package" laboratory which can be fitted on

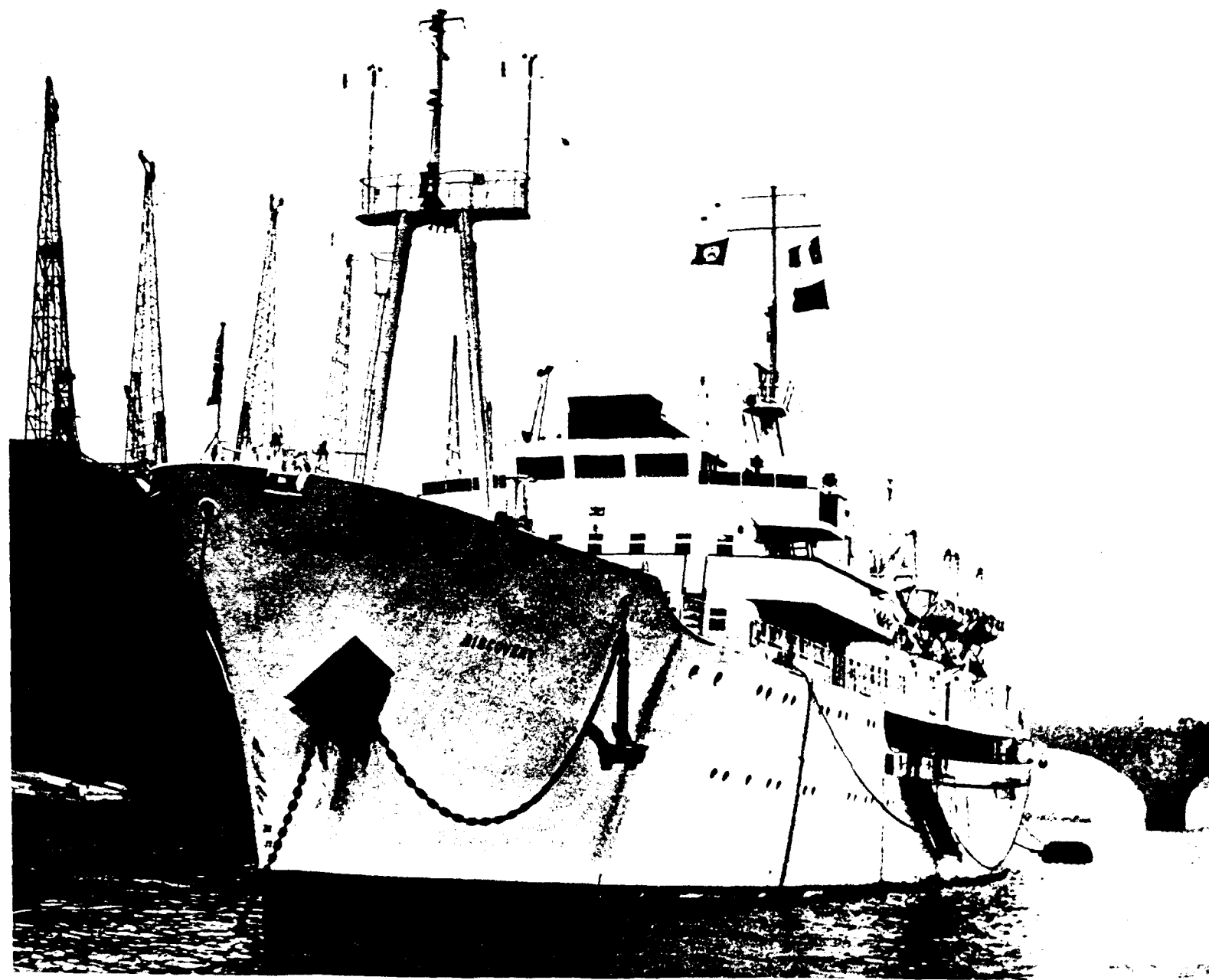
shore, put aboard and connected to the main services for immediate use.

On the boat deck is a small scientific library and writing room, and a plotting office equipped with duplicate navigation instruments. Here, watches on most of the continuously recording apparatus, such as the echo sounders, are kept.

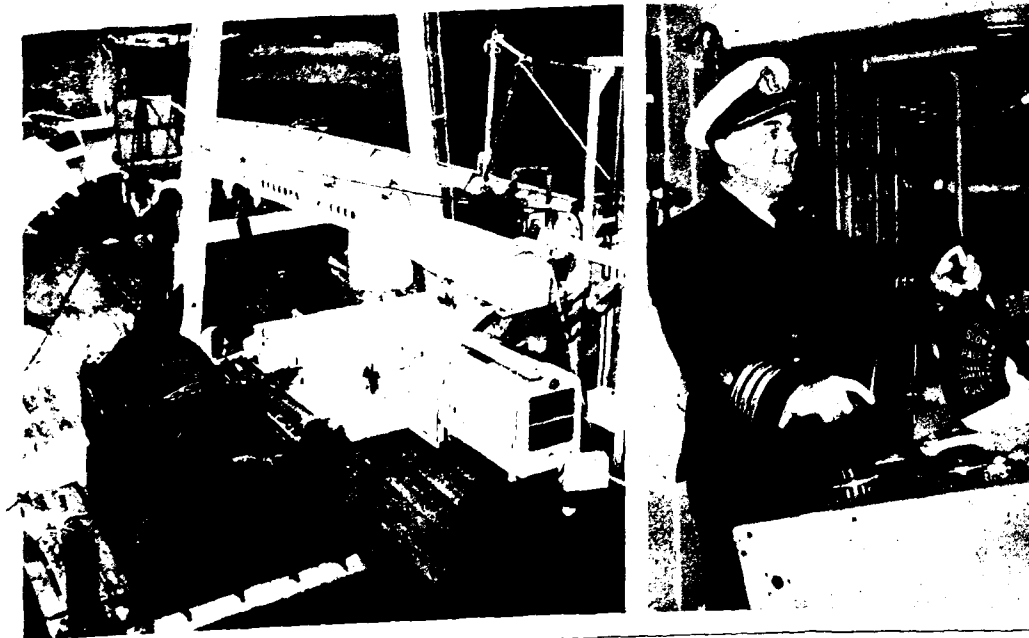
On the upper deck there is a constant-temperature room with an adjoining deep-freeze compartment for keeping deep-sea animals alive for experimental purposes. On the same deck is a gravimeter room, photographic laboratory and darkroom, and an underwater equipment room. This is situated near an open well which runs through the centre of the ship and can be used for lowering instruments into the sea, and for attaching them to a plate at the bottom of the well.

At the forward end of the fore hold sluice valves have been fitted to carry, at a later date, a periscope which will permit direct observation, both horizontally and vertically, below the ship.

THE SHIP



THE CAPTAIN - AND DECK GEAR



Captain E. D. J. Evans on the bridge of his ship, *Discovery*, the ninth of this name to be used for exploration and research. Major task of the ship will be to take part in the International Indian Ocean Expedition now beginning in earnest.

LEFT : The trawling winch on the after deck at the end of the deck housing is for deep trawling and dredging. It is electrically driven.

THE LABORATORIES



In the hydrographical laboratory used for water sampling. Further aft is a small bacteriological laboratory. About 3,500 square feet of space—apart from that on deck and in the holds—have been devoted to laboratory facilities.

LEFT : Examining a fish in the biological laboratory. All the main laboratories have been placed amidships to minimise the effects of the ship's motion.

GOLF ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

THE PESHAWAR GOLF CLUB, the President of which is Air Marshal Asghar Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force, recently celebrated its centenary. A leading British golf professional, Mr. John Jacobs of Sandy Lodge Club, Middlesex, England, was invited to spend three weeks at the club as a guest of the members. He coached the 100-strong band of amateur golfers who are keeping the game alive on the North-West

Frontier; and he advised members on possible changes and improvements to their course.

The course is on land which once formed part of the Shalimar gardens—first described by Mountstuart Elphinstone, British Ambassador to the court of the Afghan ruler Shah Shuja in the nineteenth century. The course was at first laid out with nine holes by Sir Colin Campbell, and inaugurated officially in 1863. In 1899 it was leased to the Peshawar Gymkhana Club, and the number of holes was increased to 18. Shortly afterwards an effort was made to rid the region of its stagnant ponds and ditches. Drainage is still a problem and for a time wire mesh was placed over the numerous pools to prevent balls being lost.

In 1960 the course was taken over by the Pakistan Air Force, which had moved its headquarters to Peshawar. Air Marshal Asghar Khan, a keen golfer, noting the potentialities of this ruined course, decided to restore it. The result was that within seven months it was possible to restart the abandoned North-West Frontier Championship games on it.

Today the Peshawar Golf Club course is 6,489 yards long and again has its complement of 18 holes, the two longest being 580 and 610 yards long. Some 3,000 flowering shrubs and trees have also been planted by the new administration.

Mr. John Jacobs, with his experience of golf courses in all parts of the world, suggested various improvements to make the course more difficult and, therefore, more attractive to play on. He suggested that some of the young trees should be replanted, in order to break up the straight lines of the fairways, and that a lake should be included at the thirteenth hole. This lake, with new ditches, will also help to drain the course.

Mr. Jacobs found the golfers of Peshawar "as enthusiastic as any I have met". He says that in another two years, with practice, the club should have several players with handicaps of from three to six.

He was particularly impressed by the Air Marshal's son, Omar Khan, who is nine. "I consider him as good as any player of his age anywhere in the world, and likely to become the best player in Pakistan."



Mr. John Jacobs, British golf professional, with members of the Peshawar Golf Club. R. to L.: Air Vice-Marshal M. A. Rehman, Air Commodore Khyber Khan, Air Marshal Asghar Khan, the President, Air Commodore A. Qadir, Group Captain Zafar Chaudhry, and Wing Commander Mubarak.

SURVEYORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

HERE, and on the next two pages, are photographs of ground survey parties at work in Tanganyika. Britain's Directorate of Overseas Surveys has about 50 qualified surveyors working with their teams in more than a dozen overseas countries.

In Northern Rhodesia their work involved the mapping of the entire Kafue River basin. In North Borneo they have mapped the Labuk Valley where specialists are now investigating the agricultural and mineral potential of the area. In Uganda maps of the Mengo area were used in the planning of rural power distribution lines from the power station at the Owen Falls Dam on the Nile.

In all these projects air photography plays an important part; as it did in the construction of the Kariba Dam in Rhodesia, and the planning of the Volta River project in Ghana.

The ground survey teams work for the most part in the open. Each surveyor caters for himself and he may have to travel with everything needed for a month or more. Some surveyors take their wives and families with them.

Armed with scientific equipment, tents, snake-bite kits, and rifles for protection against wild animals, they carry out "ground control" work over many thousands of miles, helping to put the lesser known parts of the world well and truly on the map.



The convoy halts. . . . These surveyors on the move in Tanganyika have counterparts in many other Commonwealth countries.



Surveyors in conference at field base, studying aerial photographs.



Africans with panga knives clear ground for setting up a survey camp.



Mrs. Anne Bere pours tea for her husband Christopher, a head surveyor.

Surveying Tanganyika

SURVEY TEAM CARRIES OUT EIGHT-YEAR TASK

Nearly a million square miles of the world's land surface have now been mapped by Britain's Directorate of Overseas Surveys, which is now under the auspices of the Department of Technical Co-operation. It is certain that co-operation in this field is very necessary, for modern surveying is a scientific and costly business.

In Tanganyika surveys and mapping have continued since Independence under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. Mapping has been completed of more than 10,000 square miles in the centre of the country to enable the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations to plan water control and agricultural development, including the growing of sugar cane.

Air photographs provide the basic detail for maps, but ground surveys are essential in order to fix the exact position of detail shown in the photographs.

The qualified surveyors who work for the Directorate in more than a dozen overseas countries make precise survey observations at "triangulation stations" on each map sheet, and send a stream of information back to London, where 500 people are employed mainly on the making of maps.

The Directorate also trains surveyors and map makers from overseas, and maintains a central information and liaison centre for the exchange of technical information on surveys between Commonwealth countries.

These men silhouetted against the evening sky are neither explorers nor traders. They are surveyors carrying their scientific instruments.



A survey in action. Jim Bollard uses a tellurometer—which can measure distances of up to 80 miles—and dictates notes to Elias Njabike. Another assistant, Sylvester Nikalao, twirls a psychrometer to measure air humidity. The man in the background (and below, right) is using a helio, which reflects the sun's rays from point to point. A beacon lamp is used when there is no sun. *Bottom left*: Chores in camp.



Australia's BROWN COAL

One of Victoria's
Greatest Assets

COAL HAS BEEN the most important mineral in the industrial development of Australia ; not only the familiar black coal, which is mined underground, but also brown coal, which lies near the surface and can be harvested by machines.

In the once quietly rural Latrobe Valley, in the State of Victoria, 90 miles east of Melbourne, are the largest known continuous deposits of brown coal in the world. Australia's reserves of black coal are estimated at more than 12,000 million tons; her brown coal reserves add up to 17,500 million tons.

This coal is a young, soft lignite. It has an earthy texture, a high moisture content, and in its raw state is a fuel of such low grade that for years it was considered uneconomic to mine it.

Technical developments—new combustion techniques—have transformed the situation. The Victoria State Electricity Commission mines 15,500,000 tons of brown coal a year, and aims at 24,000,000 tons by 1970.

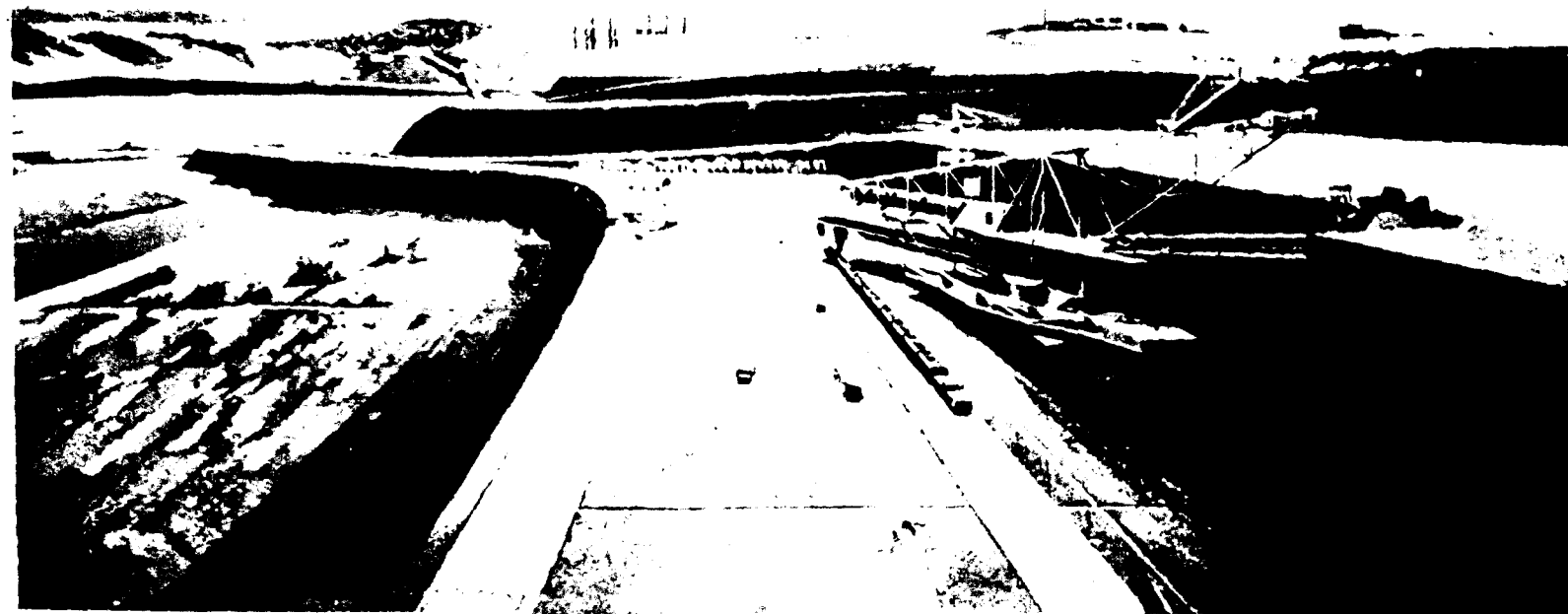
It uses some of this abundant material in

its own power stations to generate two-thirds of the State's electric power ; it transforms low-grade raw fuel into high-grade solid fuel for industrial and domestic use.

The Commission has become the largest individual fuel producer in Australia, and continues to expand operations in the Valley's vast open-cut mines. Its brown coal undertakings at Yallourn and Morwell—neighbouring areas in the Valley—consist of three open cuts, two large power stations burning brown coal, and two works with a combined output annually of about 2,000,000 tons of high-grade briquette fuel. Work is under way on another large power station at Hazelwood.

The briquette works supply a large part of Victoria's industrial solid fuel for domestic use and for electricity generation in steam power stations in Melbourne and some provincial cities. Briquettes are also supplied to the Gas and Fuel Corporation for gas-making at Morwell gas works, which pipes gas to Melbourne.

Australia's brown coal industry is shown in the diorama below, which is part of the Australian exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute, London. Produced by a British artist, Mr. A. J. Carter, A.R.C.A. (London), the diorama shows the Yallourn brown coal mine in Victoria. Huge dredgers, of the type in the photograph (RIGHT), are at work on the coal face. The lignite goes to power stations such as the Yallourn station (FAR RIGHT) or to briquette-making works. Australia contributed £A15,000 towards the permanent exhibition, and made a gift of timber flooring and doors.



RIGHT : Britain's High Commissioner in Ghana, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, examines through a stereoscope mosaics produced for mapping purposes at the Survey Department, Tamale. Watching him (l. to r.) are the First Secretary for the British High Commission, Mr. D. W. Hennessy ; a cartographer of Britain's Directorate of Overseas Surveys, Mr. John Evans ; and Lady de Freitas.

BELOW : The High Commissioner examines growing corn at the State Farm, Ejura, 65 miles north of Kumasi.

BELOW RIGHT : Talking with qualified primary school teachers taking a week's English language course at St. John Bosco's College, Navrongo. The lecturer, Mr. P. A. Saunders (left), was provided under the U.K.-Ghana Mutual Technical Co-operation Agreement.



GROWTH IN GHANA

British High Commissioner's Tour of Northern and Upper Regions

GHANA'S NORTHERN and Upper Regions were beginning a decade of spectacular development, especially in education and agriculture. Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, British High Commissioner in Ghana, said he was convinced of this after his recent six-day tour of these regions.

Sir Geoffrey, accompanied by Lady de

Freitas and their three sons, looked chiefly at educational and agricultural projects. They visited State farms and academic, technical and research institutions, and held receptions in Tamale and Bolgatanga for British residents and prominent Ghanaians.

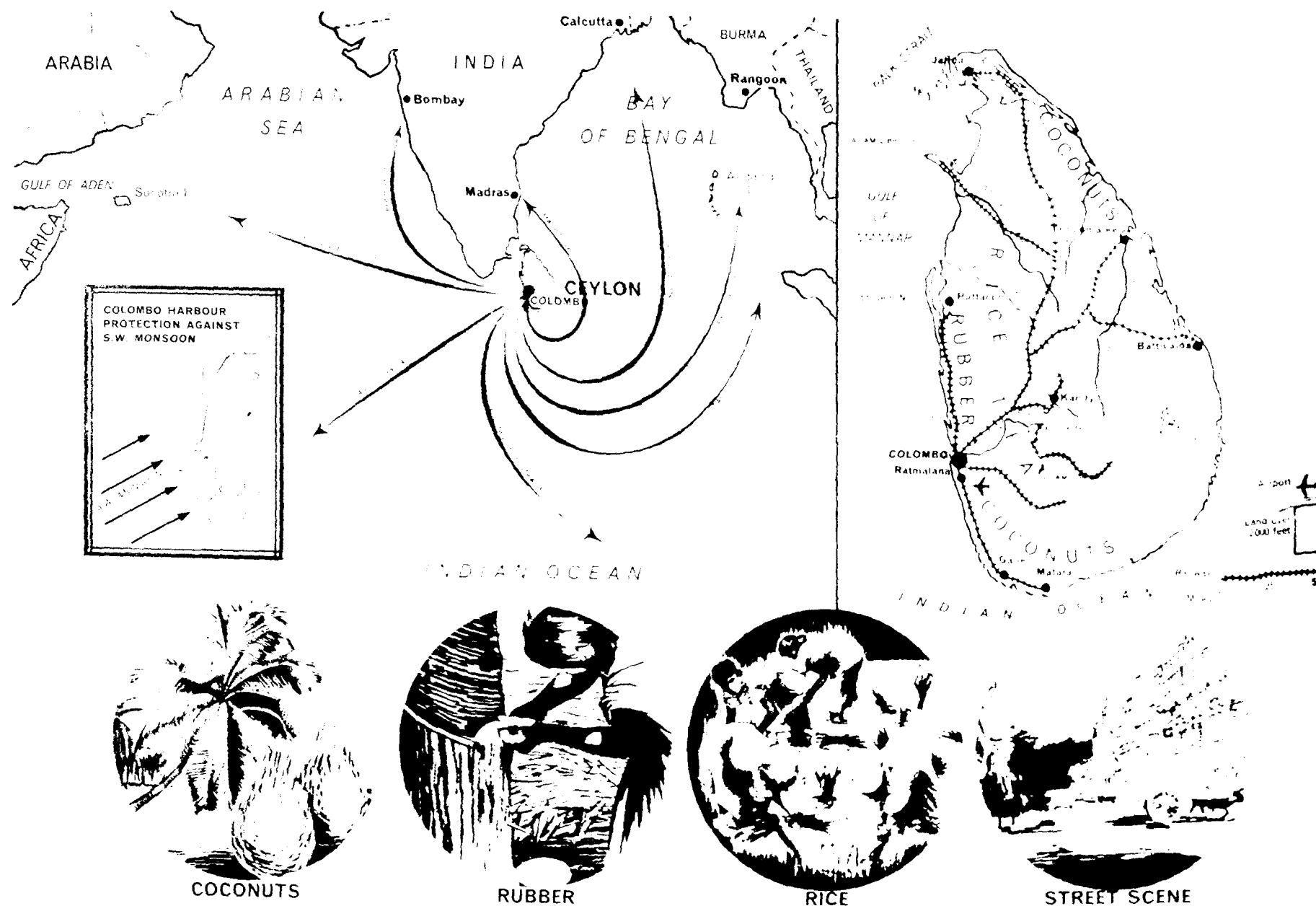
In education, Sir Geoffrey said, there were outstanding developments and the number of

graduates from Ghana's secondary schools and from the Tamale Technical Institute was increasing yearly. In agriculture, too, there was encouraging enthusiasm and drive.

He looked forward with pleasure, he added, to returning to the Northern and Upper Regions next year "to see all that will have been achieved".



A Port—COLOMBO, Ceylon



COLOMBO, the capital of Ceylon, is the focal point of the Indian Ocean shipping routes and of shipping using the Suez Canal. It is one of the largest and most modern ports in Asia, handling nearly the whole of Ceylon's trade as well as being an entrepot port, re-fuelling and repair centre. In Colombo (population 500,000), the charm of the Orient is found side by side with the bustle and amenities of a modern city. It has for long been noted as a market for precious stones.

A network of roads and railways connects Colombo with its hinterland, the export crop-producing regions. Commodities such as tea, coconuts and rubber make up 95 per cent of Ceylon's exports and help to pay for imports of rice, other foods, fuel and manufactured goods. Rice, Ceylon's staple food, is grown over nearly one-third of the cultivated area, but to meet the country's needs nearly half a million tons is imported annually, mainly from Rangoon.

New industries using local raw materials are being set up in Ceylon: around Colombo, Jaffna and Kandy, small industry workshops are being established for making tiles, bricks, pencils, etc.

Ceylon's international airport, used by the world's airlines is at Ratmalana.



Colombo, sited where a shallow bay gave protection against the Monsoon, has one of the world's largest artificial harbours with modern breakwaters to protect its shipping. The construction of new piers and alongside berthing facilities were features of a development scheme undertaken recently. An average of over 200 ships use the port each month. Adam's Bridge, a line of sandbanks and rocks running between Ceylon and India, has been cut to permit coastal traffic to use the shortest route between the island and the mainland: ocean-going vessels have to sail around the southern coast of Ceylon.

PEOPLE & EVENTS

Mr. Sandys in Barbados with the Regional Council of Ministers of the Eastern Caribbean. *L. to r.:* Mr. E. Le Blanc, Chief Minister, Dominica; Mr. E. T. Joshua, Chief Minister, St. Vincent; Sir John Stow, Governor of Barbados and Chairman of the Council; Mr. W. H. Bramble, Chief Minister, Montserrat; Mr. V. C. Bird, Chief Minister, Antigua; Mr. Duncan Sandys; Mr. G. Charles, Chief Minister, St. Lucia; Mr. E. W. Barrow, Premier, Barbados; Mr. C. A. Southwell, Chief Minister, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

In Jamaica at a reception which was given by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Sir Alexander Bustamante and Lady Bustamante, for Mr. Sandys and Mrs. Sandys.

Keeping in Touch

To keep in constant and intimate touch with each of the countries of the Commonwealth is a normal part of Britain's Commonwealth relations. This involves, among other things, a continuous exchange of visits between Ministers of the Commonwealth with the object of promoting understanding and mutual help. It was for this reason that Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, recently went on tours of the



Mr. Duncan Sandys in the Caribbean & East Africa

Caribbean and East Africa. Accompanied by Mrs. Sandys he visited Jamaica.

Federation of the Little Eight. He also visited Bermuda, Bahamas, Montserrat, Antigua, Dominica, Barbados and Grenada. During his visit to the Colonial territories in the Eastern Caribbean he met the Regional Council of Ministers in Barbados. At this meeting it was agreed that an Eastern Caribbean Federation (comprising Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) should be established.

In East Africa. Following his Caribbean tour, Mr. Sandys visited East Africa. He visited Kenya, where discussions were completed on the new constitution for internal self-government, and he visited Zanzibar. At the invitations of the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda, Mr. Sandys also visited those two countries.

In Kenya, Mr. Sandys is seen outside Government House, Nairobi, before his meeting with the Kenya Council of Ministers. *L. to r.:* Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Governor of Kenya; Mr. Ronald G. Ngala, Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs and Administration; Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs and Economic Planning, and Mr. Sandys.



PEOPLE & EVENTS

LONDON

The Vice-President of Tanganyika, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa (second left), with the Prime Minister of Uganda, Mr. Milton Obote, who were in London for talks on the East African Common Services Organisation. They are seen with Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan; and left the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, Mr. Duncan Sandys.

RIGHT: Mr. John Diefenbaker, then Prime Minister of Canada, at the Guildhall where, with traditional pomp and ceremony, the City of London conferred on him its highest honour, its honorary freedom. He was the seventh Canadian Prime Minister and the 240th person to have been presented with the Freedom of the City.



MALAYA

The Director General of Britain's Department of Technical Co-operation, Sir Andrew Cohen, recently went on a five-day visit to the Federation of Malaya for discussions with Federation Ministers and officials. Here he is seen (second from left) with the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein. On the extreme left is Sir Geoffrey Tory, the British High Commissioner in Malaya, and on the extreme right is Dr. W. T. Phillips, Deputy Secretary, Economic Planning Unit.



CYPRUS

The President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, examines Cyprus products on sale in a families shop run by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute (N.A.A.F.I.) in Nicosia. With him are the Air Officer Commander-in-Chief Near East, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Barnett, who is also Commander British Forces Cyprus, and (l. to r.) the Cyprus Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Andreas Araouzos, Mr. T. D. Loughlin, and Mr. R. A. L. Cohen, of N.A.A.F.I.



BRITAIN

Mr. Graham Whyte (right, of the Ghana National Construction Company, is working on a detailed model of the Volta dam at Hunting Surveys Ltd., London. With him is Mr. H. J. Pettit, who visited Ghana in 1959 to supervise the work of Mr. Whyte and other Ghanaians in producing engineering and architectural models for a National Development Exhibition.

RIGHT: Australian television and radio executives visiting Britain are inspecting part of the fuselage of the first Super VC-10 airliner to go into production near London. In the party were Mr. G. Chisholm, Australian Broadcasting Commission, Mr. R. Marshall, Australian Television Facilities, and Mr. P. E. S. Maund, of Radio 3AK, Melbourne.



BRITAIN

Dr. J. S. S. Rajah with two British surgeons, Mr. D. J. Waterston (left) and Mr. Rodney Smith, at a London reception. Dr. Rajah was born in Manipal, Ceylon, and at the age of 21 qualified as a doctor at Ceylon University. In 1962 she received one of the six Fellowships awarded by a British medical firm to allow outstanding Commonwealth surgeons to continue postgraduate studies in Britain.



NORTHERN RHODESIA

Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr. C. E. Cousins, congratulates Mr. Dixie Roderick Koko, of the Department of Town and Country Planning Service, on being granted a bursary to study in Australia. Mr. Koko will spend about six years at Melbourne University reading for an M.Sc. degree in Town and Regional Planning. The bursary is granted under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.



NEW ZEALAND

Six young Kenyans make friends with a New Zealand policeman during their first day in Wellington. They flew to New Zealand with scholarships under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, and will attend secondary schools in various parts of the country to study for university entrance certificates. The girl, Miss Bilha Adagala, wants to be a teacher, and the young men want to take up engineering, pharmacy and agriculture.



WEST INDIES

Mr. B. P. Queenan, a Producer at Britain's Centre for Educational Television Overseas, London, visited the West Indies to discuss the part television can play in education. He talked with officials of Trinidad and Tobago Television, and visited Jamaica, where it is hoped to start a television service.

LEFT: The High Commissioner for Ceylon in Britain, Mr. R. S. Gunewardene (left), with his daughter, Mrs. B. D. Weerasinghe, at a reception they gave in London for Mrs. Lorraine Senaratne (right), the High Commissioner Designate to Ghana.



Mainly for Women

WHEN WOMEN RUN THE VILLAGE

"WHERE WOMEN ARE ADORED, there the gods rejoice." So said Manu, an ancient Indian lawgiver.

In Piparla, a tiny hamlet astride the road from the port of Bhavnagar to the temple city of Palitana, in Gujarat State, the women, respected and admired, are placed in positions of authority. They have been made responsible for the welfare and development of the entire village.

Piparla has a population of 672 and nearly 100 houses. It consists of 3,308 acres, 812 of which are under the plough and 278 are grazing land; the village has a herd of 482 cattle. Apart from agriculture, the main occupation is cattle breeding. A few women also do traditional embroidery.

In this village today there is an all-women Panchayat, or council, which was elected—unanimously—in June 1962. On the eve of the election there was much hard thinking about the future: how best, and how fast, the village could advance. The women, back from a women's camp (mahila shibir) in the near-by town of Songadh, were full of new ideas and took a leading part in the discussions.

That was when the decision was made—to hand over the reins of power in the Panchayat to the women, and see what sort of a job they would make of it. After all, the people argued, the hand that rocks the cradle—and tends the cow—might as well determine the future of the village. Any doubts were stifled by the consideration that many of the Panchayat problems specially concern women anyway—problems such as cleanliness in the home and

in the street; the village well, and the provision of pure drinking water; child health care and maternity welfare; primary education; and other activities.

Under the leadership of Shrimati Ujamben, a 58-year-old widow, who is particularly proud of her 12 Gir cows, the all-women Panchayat went to work—to give the village pure drinking water, a milk centre for the school children, a mother and child-care centre, a sewing training centre, a hand-operated pump set, a garden in the school compound, smokeless earthen ovens, and manure pits.

Already, within ten months, some of these projects have been realised. The well has a platform now. The compost pits have been dug and the village has been rid of the rubbish dumps. Under the U.N.I.C.E.F.-aided rural health programme free milk is served to the children in the school daily.

A spirit of co-operation and partnership has been generated in the village, and former office holders, some of whom initiated the idea of the female Panchayat, are giving every help in carrying out projects suggested by women.

Official agencies, too, are vying with each other to help make this experiment succeed. They realise that developments in Piparla are of interest to many other villages. Piparla is a prototype which, by its success, may encourage many more women to take a practical and beneficial hand in the running of village affairs.

B. BHANSALI

This is Piparla—or part of it: here women run the Panchayat, which suggests and implements improvements to the village amenities, and helps to generate a helpful communal spirit.



A village worker plasters the well platform with a home-made mixture. Women's rule encourages cleanliness.

Shrimati Ujamben, the leader of the Panchayat, in her office with a farmer who came for help.



COMMONWEALTH PROFILE

AMONG THE BRIGHT young intellectuals who have risen to positions of responsibility in the independent countries of the Commonwealth is Professor William Abraham. After two years as a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, "Willie" Abraham went back to become a Professor in the Philosophy department of the University of Ghana at Legon. He could have had five years as a member of one of the most exclusive clubs in British academic life, with the opportunity to get on quietly with his own studies and writing. Instead he chose to return to his own country.

Was this because he was afraid of becoming known to his own countrymen as an expatriate, and because he feared that he would not find a place in the new Ghana if he stayed away too long? Anyone who thought this would only betray a lack of acquaintance with "Willie" Abraham and his deep and passionate conviction about his country's future.

He expressed this at a very early stage when he risked his own educational chances by leading a schoolboys' strike in a demonstration of support for the Convention People's Party of Kwame Nkrumah. His first book, "The Mind of Africa", has a foreword by Dr. Nkrumah, the President of Ghana.

When William Abraham returned to Ghana to teach in the University he not only gave up his All Souls fellowship but also a Rockefeller grant, to stay in Ghana and study the ethics of the Akan people, to whom he belongs; and when he did so there was no prospect of his becoming a professor. In fact, one of his principal problems was to consider whether he should accept a professorship if he were offered it, as he felt that there were a number of more able young men who should be given a senior position in the University before him.

Most of his friends thought these were unnecessary reservations on his part because there could be no doubt that he obtained his fellowship by his outstanding and unusual qualities of mind. He displayed an erudition and a sureness of judgment which caused most of those who know him in England to forget that he was at that time only 26 years old. He also showed great stamina; rushing in his small car between Oxford and London to make weekly recordings at the B.B.C., and carrying out his duties as a governor of the School of Oriental and African Studies. It was then perhaps no surprise to learn that despite his intellectual appearance he had been an amateur boxer!

The principal preoccupations in Professor Abraham's life are to be found in his book, "The Mind of Africa". There are four chapters, and each is a facet of the author's life at work or at leisure.

The first chapter is an examination of European philosophy from the point of view of an African philosopher. Here he proposes his own criticism of the kind of philosophy which he had been taught at Legon and University College, Oxford, and which he himself taught at Liverpool University and while he was a fellow of All Souls.

His prose is condensed and each sentence seems almost complete in itself—epigram-



Professor WILLIAM ABRAHAM, of Ghana

matic. Perhaps these qualities come from his astonishing classical education. His father's Latin dictionary is his constant companion.

The second chapter of his book shows his love of the art of translation, either from his own languages, Fante and Twi, or from Latin and Greek. This chapter is an account of the workings of Akan society based on its languages; and his translations of J. H. Nketia's poetry read like Homer.

His third chapter on the effects of colonialism in Africa contains a great deal of the material which he has collected on the part played by African scholars in Europe, in particular, Amoo, who taught in the University of Leyden in the 18th century. Last summer William Abraham went to Leyden to look for sources of information for the book he is writing on Amoo.

Finally, the fourth chapter is about the new African and the new Ghana, the one to which Professor Abraham looks forward with self-confidence and hope. It contains suggestions for the practical application of the African philosophy which he has traced running right through African society. It appears above all to be a philosophy of tolerance, envisaging a society in which people are willing to compare

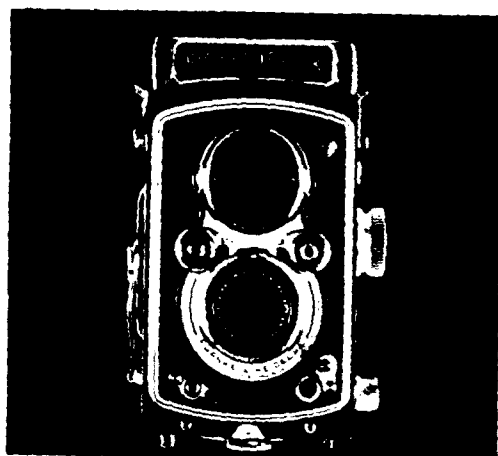
their differences, however great, for the common good.

Professor Abraham is an idealist, but he has shown evidence of great practicality—in helping to organise the Africanists' Conference in Accra, as a member of the Ghana text-books committee, and as the Vice-President of the Ghana Academy of Sciences. He is a philosopher who believes that philosophy is useful to society and that philosophers should not live with their heads in the clouds.

There is, in fact, a trace of asceticism in his character. Although he enjoys driving his car very fast down the road to Sekondi, and he occasionally gave large lunch parties in order to enjoy conversation with his friends when he was at All Souls, the only luxuries he seems to demand from life are those of books and a few gramophone records of classical music. Given a book he will sit contented in a large gathering of people who are all talking noisily, but will always abandon it to give someone a lift in his car.

Anyone, however, who takes him for a vague intellectual should see him parrying questions at a public meeting. It would be most inadvisable for a questioner to query Professor Abraham's sincerity of purpose.

1970 July



READERS PICTURES

Readers may submit photographs of their own for this page. A guinea will be paid to the owner of each published picture. Please write captions and addresses in English



WHO'LL BUY ?

These curiously shaped baskets are woven from date palm leaves.

From A. R. da Costa,
134 Abdul Rehman Street,
Garden East, KARACHI, 3.



PELICANS

A good picture of these interesting water-fowl showing their enormous pouches in which they store fish.

From L. R. Grover, Indra Bhawan,
ROHTAK (Pb.), India.



ROYAL VISITORS

A reader captures (far left) the moment of arrival of H.M. the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Suva Wharf, Fiji.

From Keshau Lal Khushal, Waimanu Road,
P.O. Box 282, SUVA, Fiji.

COCONUT GROVE

A coconut plantation (left) on Vella Lavella Island, New Georgia, British Solomon Islands.

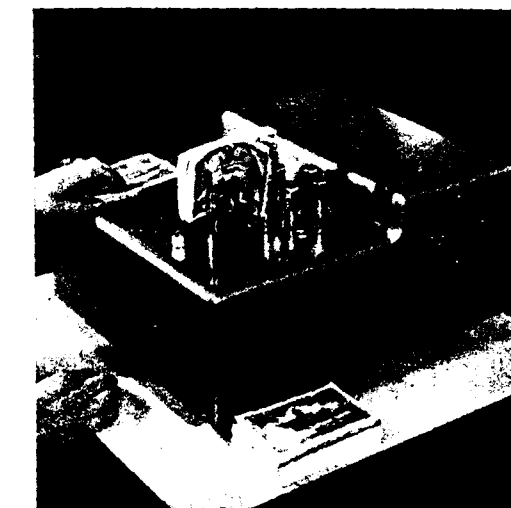
From R. Lever, Shirley, The Drive,
Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey.

FIVE NEW IDEAS



ANTI-LOCK BRAKING DEVICE. The two units of this British made "Anti-Lock" braking system consist of a single skid sensing device and a vacuum servo. Designed for application to a conventional hydraulic braking system, the sensing unit, driven off the differential drive flange, signals the servo when the wheels are about to lock. Air from the vacuum servo compresses a control spring, reducing brake pressure and isolating the rear brake from the master cylinder. It is stated, that during tests, a car controlled by this system consistently stopped in a straight line on a variety of road surfaces even though the front wheels were locked.

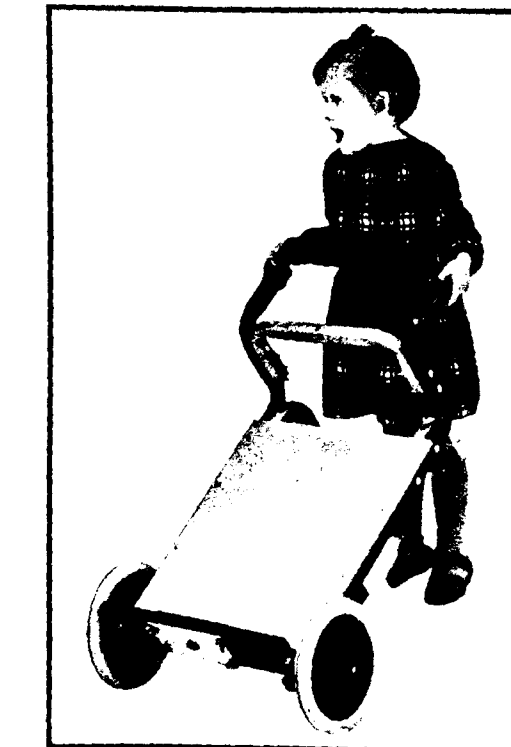
THE MUFAX SYSTEM. By means of this facsimile system of communication, the contents of documents, bank statements, charts, drawings, galley proofs and layouts can be transmitted, through the public telephone system, in a matter of minutes and without the need for skilled operators; so say the British firm who developed this system. Transmitting procedure consists of, in the first instance, contacting the operator at the receiving end by telephone. Transmitter and receiver are then brought into the circuit by means of a switch. After this the actual transmission and reception are automatic.



THIS BRITISH-MADE banknote counter will handle up to 900 notes a minute. It can also be used for counting other kinds of paper.

LEFT : A surface treatment for files, developed by a British firm, makes them rust resistant and, to some extent, self-lubricating. They have an almost indefinite storage life.

"PLAYCRAFT" CONSTRUCTION KIT. A sledge, go-kart, porter's trolley and a scooter are some of the toys it is possible to make from this kit. British manufactured, the components are made of anodised angle-aluminium tubing and wood. All parts are joined together by bolts and self-tightening wing nuts. It is also possible to purchase additional parts to enable more than one toy to be made at a time.





ABOVE :
H. E. the Minister of Communications and Works, Mr. Andreas Papadopoulos, is opening the Limassol Wine Festival. Beside him is Mr. M. Theodosiou, President of the Limassol Development Association which, together with the Limassol Federation of Trade and Industry, organised the Festival.



TOP RIGHT :
About 50,000 people visited the 10-day Festival. Here British visitors at the Festival are buying glasses and pots from a Cypriot in national costume.



RIGHT :
During the Festival theatrical shows and traditional dances were staged in the Municipal Gardens of Limassol. Here is a dance by a Cypriot villager and a Cypriot girl in national costumes.

WINE FESTIVAL IN CYPRUS



THE REJOICING traditionally associated with the making of wine has become part of the life of Cyprus, and each year a Wine Festival is held at the coastal town of Limassol, capital of the vine-growing area. The first of these festivals took place in 1961. They attract not only visitors from all parts of the island but also many tourists from overseas.

Cyprus has long been associated with wine making. King Solomon in his "Song of Songs" wrote: "Botrus Cypri dilectus meus mihi, in Vineis Engaddi"—A cluster of Cyprus my love is to me, in the vineyards of Engaddi.

"What is the most remarkable feature of this line", Andre Simon says in his Dictionary of Wine, Spirits and Liqueurs, "is that it shows that even in the days of King Solomon the vine of Cyprus, the Malvasia grape, was highly prized and had been introduced into Palestine as it was introduced into Italy by the Romans, into the island of Madeira by the Portuguese in the 15th century, and by the Dutch, at the Cape, in the 17th century."

A feature of the 10-day Limassol Wine Festival, which was last held in the Municipal

Gardens of Limassol, was the offering of Cyprus wines for drinking and tasting "free of charge" for the whole period. Traditional Cypriot food was also offered.

In the brilliantly illuminated Gardens, visitors danced to the music of an orchestra on one side and, on the other, attended theatrical presentations and watched dancing in national dress. On a stage, representing a typical Cyprus village house and a Cyprus tavern, visitors enjoyed local music, dancing and singing. About 50,000 people visited the Festival, and a total of 25,000 litres of wine was consumed.

Next year the organisers have decided to hold the festival on a Pan-Cyprian level, and later it is planned to organise a Wine Fair with the participation of the main wine producing countries in the Mediterranean. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded for the best type of wine from the countries taking part.

During the recent visit to Cyprus of members of the Federation of British Industries, the delegates visited the Limassol area and saw, among other things, the making of wines.

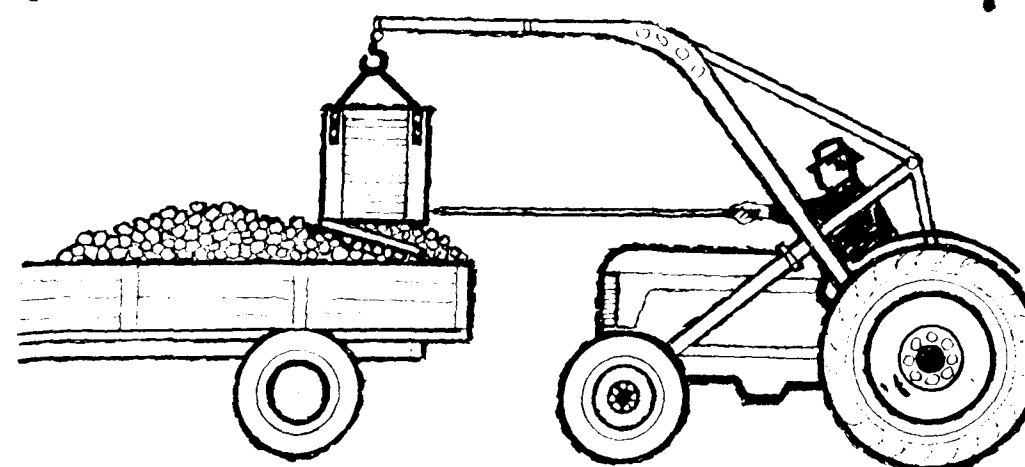
Britain's Inventive Farmers

BRITAIN'S major agricultural problems are, on the whole, successfully handled by the Government, by scientists and research workers, by the organised societies, and private firms. Much of this research continues to be of value to agriculture overseas.

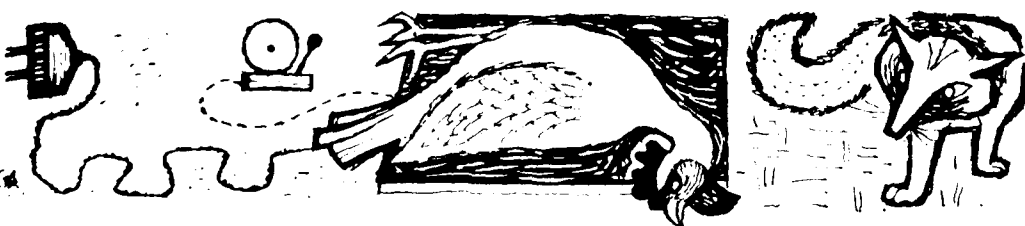
Similarly, a great deal of practical work done by individual farmers and landowners in Britain will be of special interest to their counterparts in the Commonwealth overseas. The way simple, everyday problems are

tackled by farmers themselves is an indication of their inventiveness.

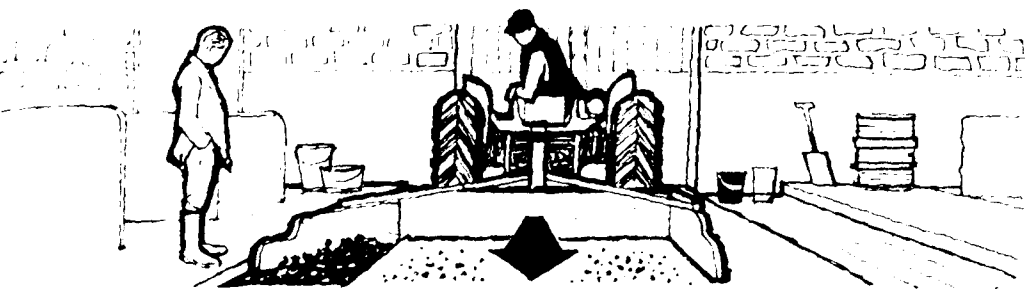
A competition for farmers was recently held in the north of England. The object was to bring to light new or modified machinery used by the farmers in the course of their work. Seventy entries were received. None of the ideas was revolutionary, but all of them had some practical merit as a means of reducing labour or cutting costs. A few of the devices are shown on this page.



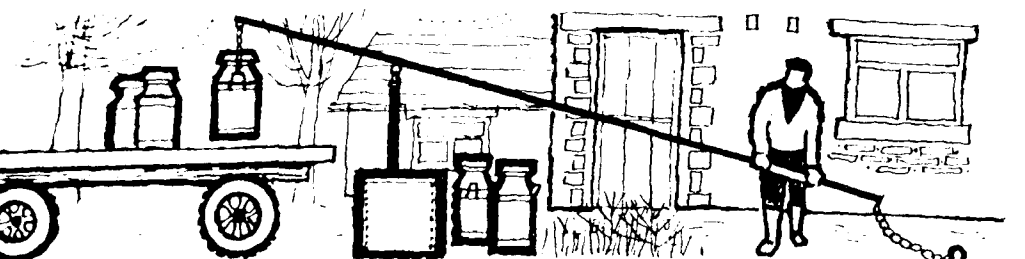
A man is opening a box designed by a farmer in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is used in conjunction with a hydraulic loader for putting potatoes into trailers at lifting time. It can lift and load about five hundredweight of potatoes at a time, and the driver of the tractor does not have to leave his seat. This idea won its inventor an award of £12 12s.



An effective humane fox killer. The predatory fox grabs the carcass of a hen, staked out on the board, and is caught in a twine loop. At the same time a bell rings to summon the farmer. He presses a switch on the three-core cable and the fox is instantly electrocuted.



First award of 25 guineas, in the class for new machinery or equipment embodying a new principle, went to a general farm worker who invented this cowshed cleaner. Designed to fit the three-point linkage of a tractor, the special wooden frame can sweep the floor of a shed, which has been occupied by 40 cows, in 10 minutes. It is adaptable for yard cleaning.



Simple, but effective. A levering device for shifting heavy milk churns without backache.



Senaka with one of his paintings. He works very rapidly. "Tigers." His work often reflects something of the splendour of tropical Ceylon.

SENAKA SENANAYAKE

Talented Young Ceylonese Painter

THE paintings of eleven-year-old Senaka Senanayake of Ceylon have been attracting a great deal of favourable attention among art critics and the general public wherever they have been on view—at one-man shows and galleries in Ceylon, in Europe, in the United States and in Britain.

Few creative artists have achieved such widespread recognition at so early an age. Senaka comes from a family of artists—and

politicians. His great-uncle was the first Prime Minister of Ceylon, the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, and his uncle, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, is a former Prime Minister and the present Leader of the Opposition in Ceylon. Senaka was seven when his work was first shown to the public. It was a display in Colombo of his poster colour paintings, an exhibition sponsored by the Ceylon Society of Arts.

He received no formal art training, apart from some instruction in school at the hands of a woman teacher who encouraged him to paint large murals. His work ranges from the representational to the completely abstract and he has been praised for his handling of oils and the fact that in both theme and treatment he avoids all the pitfalls of repetition. Some critics predict a very bright future for this young artist. See page 11.

"By the Sea." Paintings like this one have been praised for their charm and child-like qualities.



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Commonwealth
TODAY



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Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

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THE QUEEN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by SIR IVOR JENNINGS

One cannot buy a copy of the Commonwealth Constitution. One can, however, write a book about the Commonwealth and one can visit it. Indeed, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have spent a great deal of time visiting the countries of the Commonwealth.

Within a decade, no doubt, we shall see the Prince of Wales completing his formal education by a grand tour of the Commonwealth. He will find it easier than the first man to do it, a young Cambridge graduate who spurned the ordinary "grand tour" of Europe and decided that the opening of the Suez Canal made it possible to see most of what he called "Greater Britain". His book about his travels is still worth reading.

For the Queen, the Commonwealth, like ancient Gaul, is in three parts.

First, there is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in which she is normally resident and in whose affairs she plays an active part.

Secondly, there are the countries of the Commonwealth in which she is part of the Constitution. Though normally she acts through a Governor-General or a Governor, she takes over when she is present.

Indeed, I remember that when the Queen opened the Parliament in Ceylon in person there was some difficulty in deciding what to do with the Governor-General. He himself suggested that he had better stay home and listen to the wireless, but eventually it was thought that he had better be shipped in somewhere, and that he was entitled to listen to the Queen's speech.

Thirdly, there are countries in which the Queen has ceased to be more than "Head of

the Commonwealth". There are the republics—India, Pakistan, Ghana, Cyprus and Tanganyika, and also the Federation of Malaya, which is not a republic because the Head of the State is one of the Malay rulers elected for that purpose.

"Head of the Commonwealth" is of course a bare title, like "Prince of Wales" or "Duke of Edinburgh". The Prince of Wales does not govern Wales, nor does the Duke of Edinburgh take the place of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh when he happens to be in Holyrood Palace. Similarly, when the Queen is in New Delhi, she does not supersede the President of India.

On the other hand, she has in New Delhi a status different from that of, say, the President of the French Republic or of the Queen of the Netherlands. She is "at home" because she is within the Commonwealth. Citizens of India are Commonwealth citizens, like citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or citizens of Ceylon. The Prime Minister of India is not a "foreigner" nor an "alien". He can, if he pleases, call himself a British subject.

The Queen's relations are, however, closest with those countries of the Commonwealth which recognise her not merely as Head of the Commonwealth but also as their Queen. I emphasise "their", because she is not merely Queen of the United Kingdom but also Queen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and so on. She has in fact been proclaimed as such.

The legislature of Canada, for example, consists of the Queen of Canada, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Govern-

ment of Canada is "Her Majesty's Government in Canada", just as the Government of the United Kingdom is "Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom".

When she is in the country concerned and reads the Queen's Speech in Parliament, she quite properly refers to "my Government". All this is not just formality, because her relations with the Governor-General are close and she meets Prime Ministers both in London and in their own countries—which are also hers.

Relaxation for the Queen is more difficult during her visits overseas, especially when she travels by air. This is no doubt the reason for combining with air travel periods of travel by the Royal Yacht *Britannia*.

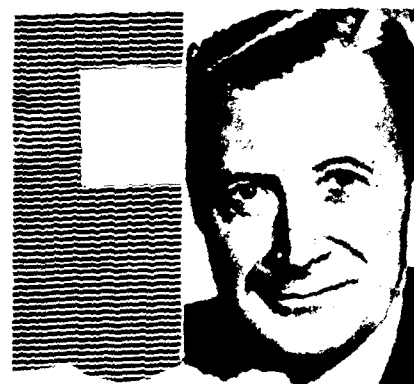
Even on sea voyages, however, there is a good deal of "homework" to be done. The documentation prepared for every visit is heavy, and it has to be mastered. If a Mr. Smith is to be presented to the Queen she must know who this Mr. Smith is; and not everybody in Asia or Africa has a name as easy to remember as this one.

The Crown is thus one of the links of the Commonwealth. There are many others; so many that one is apt not to notice them.

Sir Ivor Jennings is Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. One of the world's leading constitution-makers, he has helped launch constitutions in Ceylon, Pakistan, Malaya, the Sudan, and Nepal. His books include: *The British Constitution*, *Cabinet Government and Parliament*.

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From Mr. Duncan Sandys

to you, our readers

To mark the publication of this, the 100th issue of "Commonwealth Today", the Rt. Hon. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, writes:

When "Commonwealth Today" first appeared in January 1951 the Commonwealth had a membership of eight independent countries with 500 million inhabitants. Today we are 16 nations. Our population of 720 million is one quarter of the world's total. Our world-wide association spans the globe, embracing the world's great religions and bringing men of different races and many nations together to build a unique fellowship of free peoples.

"Commonwealth Today" helps to tell the story of this remarkable achievement. It does so in 15 languages, providing a unique and colourful record of co-operative activity.

I am sure that this hundredth issue will receive a warm welcome from its readers. Long may "Commonwealth Today" continue to play its part in building firm foundations for the Commonwealth of tomorrow.

Duncan Sandys

There are 16 editions of
COMMONWEALTH TODAY



THIS IS OUR LIFE

A nurse from Hong Kong
and a nurse from Nigeria live,
laugh and learn in London.

EMELDA

AKUABIA ANEKWE is my name. I am 26. My father is a schoolmaster in Onitsha, Eastern Nigeria. I trained for nursing at Aba and Enugu, then in 1956 came to Britain where I spent three years at a hospital in Barrow, becoming a State Registered Nurse. Elsewhere in Britain I studied midwifery and qualified to bring lusty babies into this world. Now I am training at Moorfields, London, the famous eye hospital. When I go back to Nigeria I will have my Diploma in Ophthalmic Nursing. Like my father I have a vocation, to which I can give myself heart and soul.

LILY

CHEUNG HO KAMYU, they call me. Hong Kong is my home, where my husband and family are. It was in Hong Kong that I started my training. I am training still. I nursed in China during the war, and in Hong Kong afterwards. I pitied the many hundreds with eye afflictions, and saw for myself the lack of trained eye nurses. I took a less well paid job in the Government Ophthalmic Department, because of the need. Then the Commonwealth War Memorial Fund for Nurses gave me a scholarship so that I could learn at Moorfields to help my people anew.

They are both trained nurses, both trained midwives. They can expertly fix an eye dressing. To the blind but curable millions they are worth their weight in gold.



EMELDA ANEKWE of NIGERIA and LILY HO KAMYU of HONG KONG have sympathy unlimited—and cakes and drinks—for the children in their care at the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, MOORFIELDS, the world's largest eye hospital.



Emelda, who has three young brothers and seven sisters, quickly makes friends with Nicholas, aged two. Some of the children in the ward were born with eye defects; others had accidents. All fall for Emelda's smile.

Tea time at the staff nurses' table. The mood is thoughtful, the food is good. Lily and Emelda live in the hospital; work a 44 hour week.



"I heard," Lily said, "that London was big." A day's sight-seeing on foot, and she knows the truth of it. . . . Together the girls saw St. Paul's cathedral, the British Museum and Buckingham Palace. Now, at a famous restaurant in the West End, they are ready to eat their fill for 15 shillings.



"I like to see people in them, but I don't fancy one on me," Emelda said. She window-shops often, dances when she can, and recalls with pleasure the Nigerian Independence Ball.



COMMONWEALTH

"ON THE AIR"



Mohamed Salim Said is known as "Giraffe" to his friends. Six feet five inches tall, he is the tallest man in the B.B.C. SWAHILI SERVICE.



Minika Archibong of NIGERIA broadcasts to West and East Africa.



Subhadra Sista of INDIA, in the B.B.C.'s TAMIL SERVICE.



June Mwinpembe, TANGANYIKA, speaks to African listeners.

RADIO

"Since I cannot read and collect information from newspapers on what is happening in our country, I use my ears and listen to the radio. So I do not remain ignorant of the things my friends who can read may be talking about"
—an African illiterate.

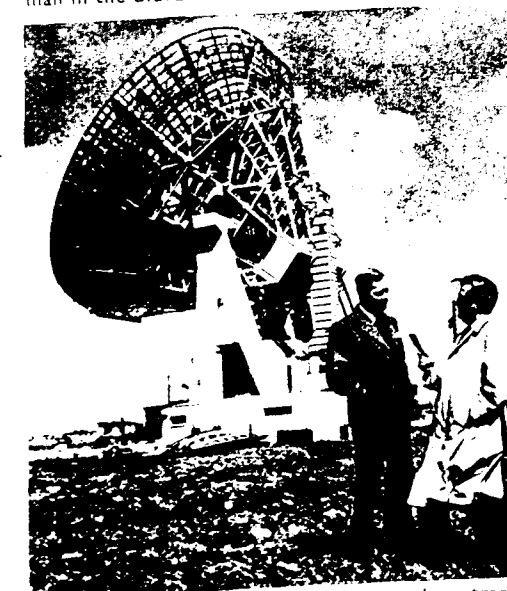
Despite the forward march of TV, sound radio remains the chief means of spreading news and entertainment. There is one radio receiver for every eight people on earth.

The External Services of the B.B.C., using 56 transmitters, broadcast 1,200 talks and 1,100 news programmes a week—quite apart from music and light entertainment—to overseas countries; a total of 86 hours of overseas broadcasts in every 24 hours.

The General Overseas Service is heard all

over the world. Its backbone consists of news in English, talks, discussions, leading domestic programmes, and concerts. On a different wavelength Regional programmes go out in 40 languages.

The B.B.C. began to broadcast English lessons to overseas listeners 20 years ago. Today elementary lessons are accompanied by commentaries in the listener's language. More than 200 overseas stations broadcast English lessons supplied free by the B.B.C.



An engineer at GOONHILLY, CORNWALL, where transatlantic television pictures are received, is interviewed for Commonwealth radio listeners.



The Prime Minister of INDIA, Mr. Nehru, is interviewed for the HINDI SERVICE while passing through London for a meeting with President Kennedy.



Three B.B.C. overseas broadcasters (l. to r.) from SIERRA LEONE, TANGANYIKA, and the SOMALI REPUBLIC.



Mukhtar Magoma, aged 5, joins his father, Athmani Magoma, and an English broadcaster in the programme "Calling East Africa". In this series, Athmani learns about the kind of education his son can have in England.

TELEVISION

Ten years ago only two Commonwealth countries, Britain and Canada, enjoyed regular television programmes. Today the world has more than 100 million television sets. Two new TV stations open every day. In the not-too-distant future, few parts of the Commonwealth will be without TV.

In Britain, where television was invented, a service was started in 1936. In the British Isles now, up to 40 million people watch TV on 12 million sets.

Twelve million Canadians view programmes from 130 TV stations.

Australian television, which started in 1956, can now be received by 80 per cent of the population.

There are 45,000 sets in New Zealand.

All three Regions of Nigeria have television. It started in the Western Region, where the Government installed 1,000 sets in hospitals and schools.

In Hong Kong 140,000 people watch TV on 14,000 receivers.

Ceylon, Malaya, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Cyprus, Trinidad, Singapore, Kenya, Bermuda, Malta and Gibraltar all have, or are setting up, their own television services.

Britain lends her experience in various ways. British companies are building and equipping TV transmitting stations and studios—for instance in Ghana, where the Marconi company is busy with a project worth nearly £3 million. Ghana will have television this year.

Many Commonwealth TV personnel are trained in Britain by the B.B.C., the independent television companies, and the equipment manufacturers. There is a Centre for Educational Television Overseas, which is training Commonwealth teachers to make the best use of the medium.

The B.B.C. sells a mass of material, produced originally for home consumption, to the Commonwealth, mainly on 16 mm. film. In the nine months to the end of last year 350 programmes, many of them light entertainment series, were sold to Australia alone. The epic 15-programme, "Age of Kings", which embraces the whole of Shakespeare's great historical plays, has been seen on television in Nigeria and elsewhere.



Studio 3 at the B.B.C. Television Centre in London. A play is being rehearsed—one of the 112 or so full-length plays broadcast live each year by B.B.C. TV.



TV cameras look in at the birth of a baby by Caesarean Section. British viewers are no longer surprised by such realistic programmes.



Training for Western Nigeria TV. In 10 years the B.B.C. has trained 524 overseas personnel.



Clement Attlee



Winston Churchill

SIERRA LEONE Another African State Emerges

The SIERRA LEONE High Commissioner in London toasts independence, as his country's flag flies free.



Anthony Eden



PRINCE PHILIP jokes with KWAME NKRUMAH, leader of GHANA, the first African State to gain her freedom.



THE QUEEN talks at BALMORAL with a visiting INDIAN scientist from the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.



Harold Macmillan



rapbook

of commonwealth today +++ scrapbook

of commonwealth today +++ scrapbook +++ 100 issues of commonwealth today +++ scrapbook

oday +++ scrapbook +++ 100

SCRAP BOOK

Twelve years and four Prime Ministers ago, when Mr. Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of Britain, Commonwealth Today No. 1 was published.

Since then nine dependencies have joined Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, as free and fully independent

GHANA PULLS DOWN THE FLAG TO FIREWORKS

From JOHN REDFERN

Accra, Tuesday midnight. THE old Gold Coast has just become new Ghana. The British flag has come down, the red, green, and gold flag of Ghana has gone up, and this overcrowded, over-excited capital is doing handsprings. The Queen's signature to an Order in Council triggered off at midnight a banging, bouncing, bumping outburst of joy. Accra's excitement did a steep climb when the crowds found that the Ghana Parliament (104 members) was meeting at 10.30 p.m. People showed their freedom's

Thanks says New
Malaya

Tanganyika's
big day

Dar es Salaam, December 8. IN a quietly happy mood the nine million people of Tanganyika gain their independence at midnight tonight.

TRINIDAD HAILS
INDEPENDENCE
WITH MUSIC

Uganda Independence
this week

Cyprus welcomes
Independence

NIGERIA
SINGS IN
INDEPENDENCE

Express Staff Reporter

LAGOS, midnight, Friday. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA stood on the balcony of Lagos racecourse and watched 40,000 excited Nigerians welcome independence at midnight tonight, after 99 years of British rule. It was a tense, emotional moment.

307 years of British rule
in Jamaica is ended

COMMONWEALTH M.P.s in Britain meet an ancient Briton. The armour may have been inhabited when MAGNA CARTA was signed.



COMMONWEALTH TEACHERS with young British friend. They were attending the 1959 OXFORD Conference on Education.



A NIGERIAN globe-trotter calls on the Prime Minister of INDIA, Mr. Nehru.



He scooters on, and meets the President of PAKISTAN, Field-Marshal Ayub Khan.



"LIBERTY"



JUSTICE



and TOLERANCE are the essence of civilised living "—Lord Home.

members of the Commonwealth. Nine times the Union Jack has been run down for the last time; nine times brave new flags have taken its place at

the masthead. Freedom and continuing friendship have walked hand in hand. The Commonwealth sets an example to the world in friendly co-operation.

ROYAL PROGRESS in Australia

Wonderful time

"There is nothing more exhilarating than being with people who are having a wonderful time." The Queen was speaking of the 125th Royal Regatta at Hobart, but these Royal reactions summed up the whole pattern of the Royal Tour of Australia.

The visit took place in February and March this year. It lasted five weeks and took the Queen and Prince Philip 5,600 miles by air and 3,400 miles in the Royal Yacht *Britannia*. They saw all the major cities of Australia — Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart, Sydney, Brisbane, Canberra, Darwin, Fremantle and Perth. They flew inland to the thriving town of Alice Springs—heart of the outback, centre of the cattle region. They went up to Cabramurra, Australia's highest town, to look at progress on the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme.

New informality

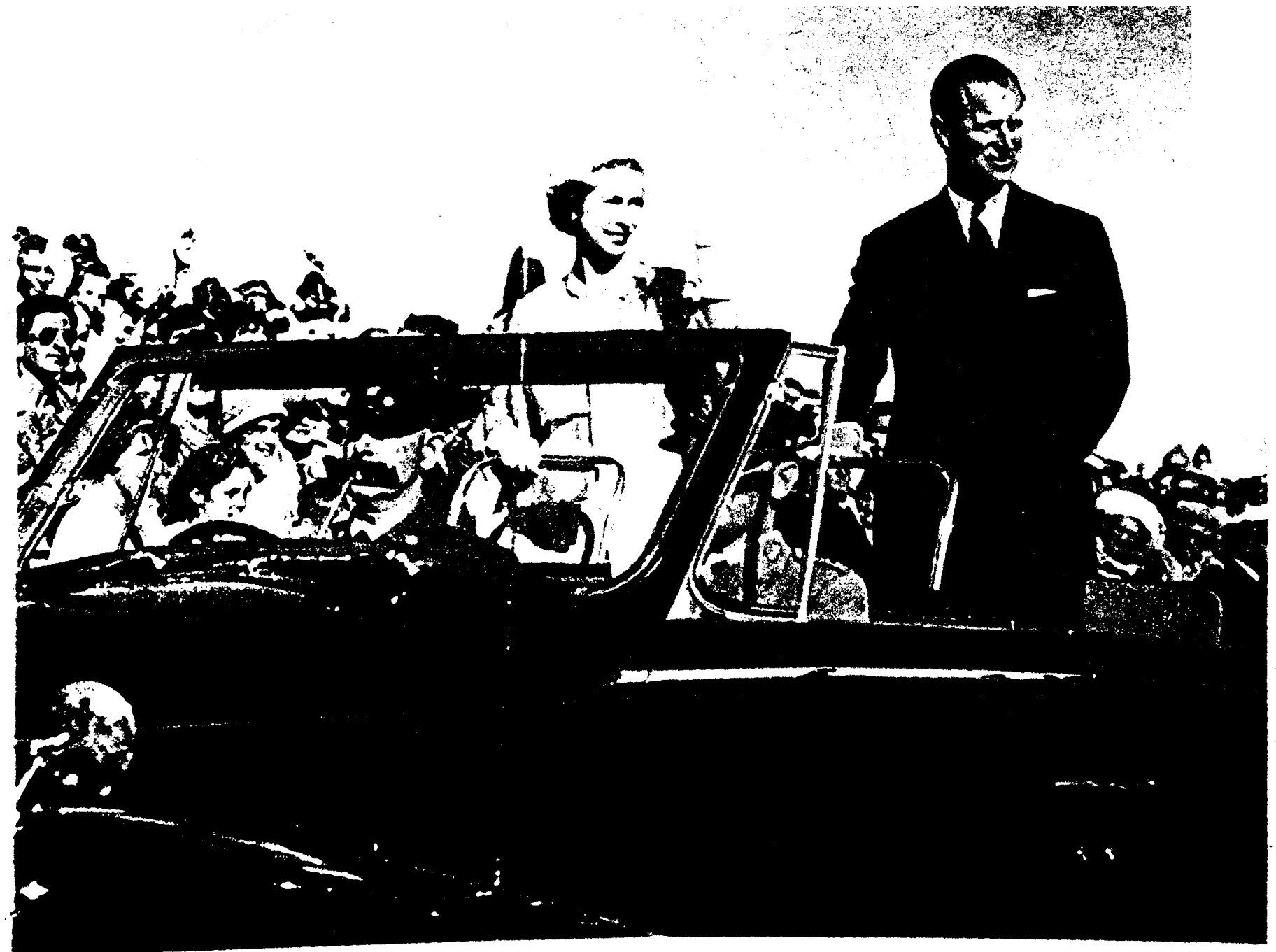
Informality was the keynote of this second visit to Australia. In 1954, the Queen was the first reigning monarch ever to see Australia and, naturally, the most was made of that historic occasion. This time it was

much more of a family affair. Formalities were kept to a minimum and the Queen took the opportunity of meeting all kinds of people—her luncheon parties on board the *Britannia* for Australians of many different interests were famous on the tour. So were the many unscheduled stops en route. One such was the unexpected visit to a children's playground in Sydney, where small boys and girls went wild with delight as they milled round the Queen and the Prince who answered countless questions about themselves and their own children.

Soon to return?

"How fascinating it will be to come back and see it again," said the Queen as she looked out over Canberra—where she was present for the jubilee celebrations of the founding of the city.

Earlier the Queen hinted at a wider tour of Australia. "I do not intend this should be my last visit to Australia," the Queen told guests at a reception at Parliament House. "And the next time I hope I shall see different places and the many communities that could not be included this time."



The Queen's World Tours—COMMONWEALTH TODAY recorded these

In 11 crowded years since her accession, the Queen has already visited more of her territories than any previous monarch. She has crossed and re-crossed the globe and used practically every known means of transport from a jet to an elephant.

THE GREAT JOURNEYS		
1953-1954	Bermuda-Jamaica-Fiji-Tonga-New Zealand-Australia-the Cocos Islands-Ceylon-Aden-Uganda-Malta-Gibraltar.	43,000 miles
1956	Nigeria	8,958 miles
1957	Canada	7,738 miles
1959	Canada	17,633 miles
1961	Cyprus-India-Pakistan	21,492 miles
1961	Ghana-Sierra Leone-Gambia	9,189 miles
1963	Fiji-Australia-New Zealand	35,000 miles

RAINBOW QUEEN

Wherever she goes the Queen is the inevitable centre of attraction—how she smiles, what she says, what she does. The focus of thousands of eyes, she must dress to be seen. The line, colour, material of her clothes must be perfect when every detail will be noted and remarked upon. That she moves gracefully through an ordeal few women would care to face is obvious from the pictures opposite taken during the Queen's most recent tour.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY REGINALD DAVIS



Few people from the Commonwealth are able to come and lunch with the Queen at Buckingham Palace, so the Queen does the next best thing: she brings the Palace to the Commonwealth in the shape of the Britannia. Here it is in Sydney Harbour.



An artist's impression of one of the Queen's informal luncheon parties on board the *Britannia*.

The Queen and the Duke decided to give a series of informal lunches so that they could meet ordinary people from all walks of life.

Come and lunch with the QUEEN

SOME OF THE QUEEN'S GUESTS



Rose Heilbron—one of the first women Q.C.s.



Bud Flanagan—Crazy Gang comedian.



Bill Lawry—Australian opening batsman.



Murray Rose—Olympic swimmer.



Sir Donald Wolfitt—Shakespearian actor.



George Brown—Member of Parliament.



Lorraine Crapp—swimming champion.



Giles—Britain's famous cartoonist.

Bud Flanagan and Rose Heilbron, the woman Q.C.; Gagarin the Russian spaceman; and the Rev. J. W. R. Stott; Giles, the cartoonist; and George Woodcock, General Secretary of the T.U.C.

How does such a cross-section of the people come to be linked together?

The answer is: they have all been invited to "come and lunch with the Queen".

During the ten years that Queen Elizabeth has been on the throne, there have been many changes at Buckingham Palace. Changes designed to bring the Queen closer to her people and to introduce a new word into royal routine—"informality".

The Queen is very much "the Queen"; but she is also a human being, a wife and a mother.

She is fully aware of her responsibilities as Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Queen of Canada, of Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Nigeria, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, and of other territories, head of the Commonwealth, and of more independent countries than any sovereign in history.

Yet she still, like any woman, decides the smallest detail of her home. Every day when she is at home, she spends the hour after

breakfast and an hour at teatime with her children.

When Princess Anne heard that the Queen was worried lest Prince Andrew should forget her while she was in Australia and New Zealand, she took her camera out on to the terrace at the Palace and snapped her brother playing with his pedal tractor. When the photographs were printed she sent the best one off to her mother by airmail.

It was entirely the Queen's and the Duke's idea that they should give informal lunches at Buckingham Palace and invite ordinary people. Usually there are a dozen people at these luncheons—including those in attendance on the Queen—invited by written invitation from the Master of the Household.

Lunch is always at one o'clock and the guests gather beforehand in a big circular room—"big enough to put the Drury Lane theatre in," as Bud Flanagan describes it. After being introduced to the Queen the guests go into the 1844 room and sit at a fairly small oblong table.

Both food and service are simple: a typical menu would be a first course of poached egg in pastry with asparagus, followed by roast or grilled meat or poultry, and then probably

an ice. Out-of-the-ordinary ice creams are a feature of Palace menus.

The Queen also likes to serve fruit and cheese and she caters for all tastes in drinks—although she herself drinks very little alcohol.

The first of these luncheon parties was held in May 1956 and was such a success that they have been held ever since as often as possible.

The guest lists are compiled from names put forward by members of the Queen's household: they are invariably people whom the Queen has never met but who have gained some distinction in their own particular field.

Through these luncheons the Queen is kept in touch with every aspect of life and through the informal conversation at the table she gathers valuable background for her everyday work. If any of the guests have anything to do with horses it is certain they will be a topic of conversation, for the Queen's passion for them is well known.

As children she and Princess Margaret had more than thirty toy horses outside their nursery, which they brushed and watered every night before they went to bed, cleaning all the harness and equipment themselves! Seeing the horses in the Parks on Sundays

worried the young Princess Elizabeth, who announced that if ever she became Queen she would pass a law that all horses must have a rest on Sundays.

When abroad, the Queen's informal luncheon parties take place on the Royal Yacht *Britannia*; and, if anything, they are even more informal than those at the Palace, with up to thirty guests at a time.

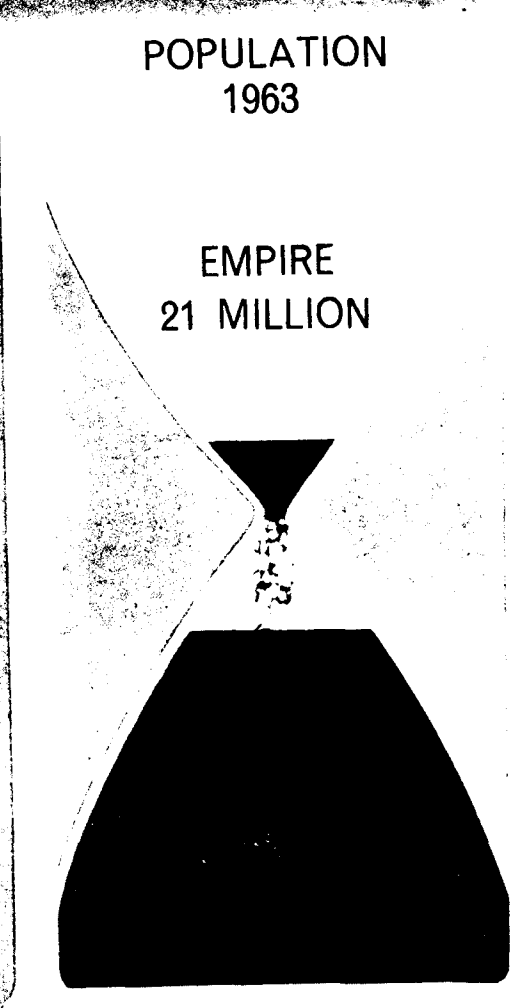
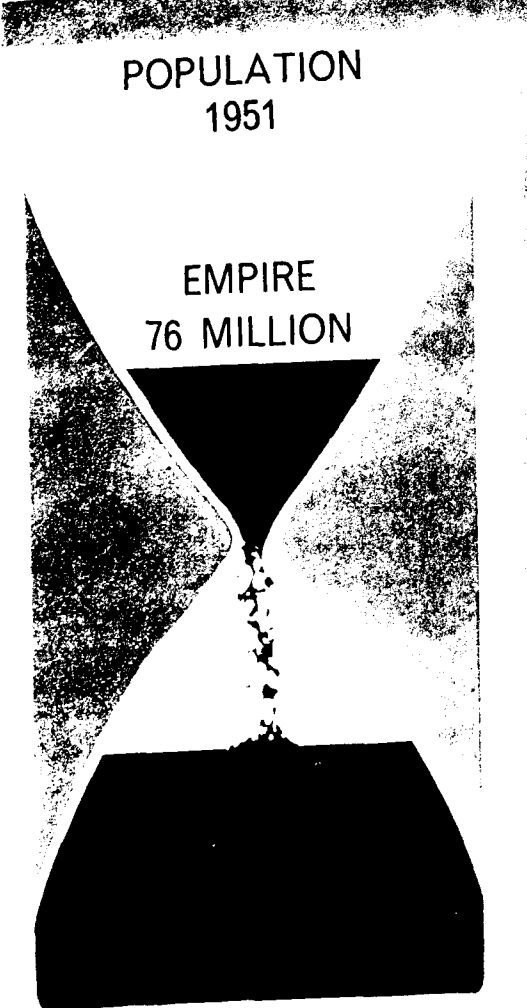
As at home, a cross-section of the people are invited and those in Australia included schoolchildren, cricketers, racing leaders and Olympic athletes.

The Queen has a tremendous ability to impress both crowds and individuals alike. When she left Kaduna during her Nigerian tour, Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto said, "The people feel quite lonely without her, yet she has been with us only three days." In Australia a man called from the crowd, "Hurry back, dear; we shall miss you."

And in Fiji, an aged chief came two hundred miles to see her despite medical advice. "I know only two rulers—God and the Queen," he protested. "I may see the one when I die, but I intend to see the other while I live."



Commonwealth Today Progress Report 1951-1963



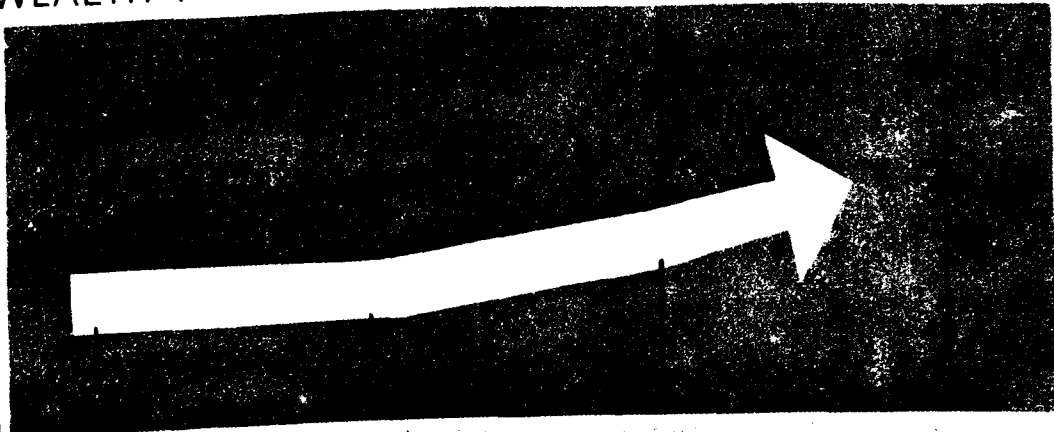
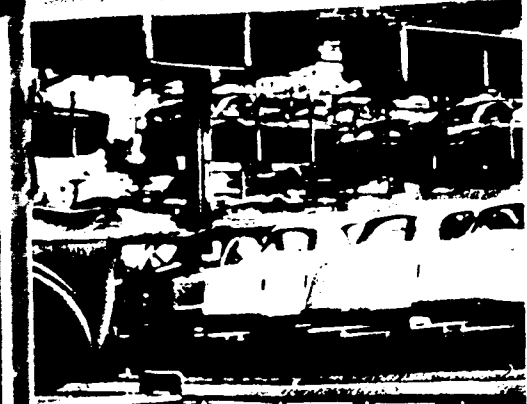
COMMONWEALTH HEAD



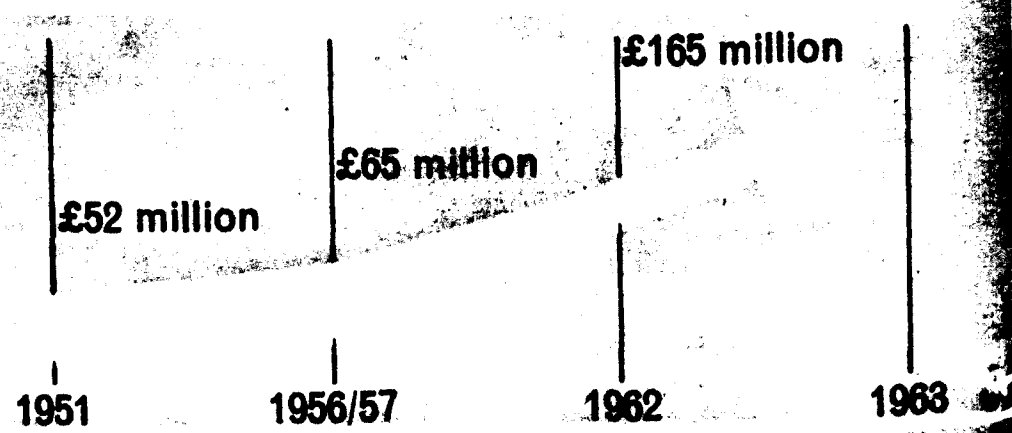
"Our Commonwealth is based on mutual respect and affection and not on any formal doctrine. It will always continue to grow and evolve to meet the needs and feelings of the day and to express the hopes and ideals of all people of good will."

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE, CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, 1963

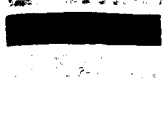
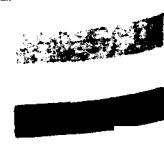
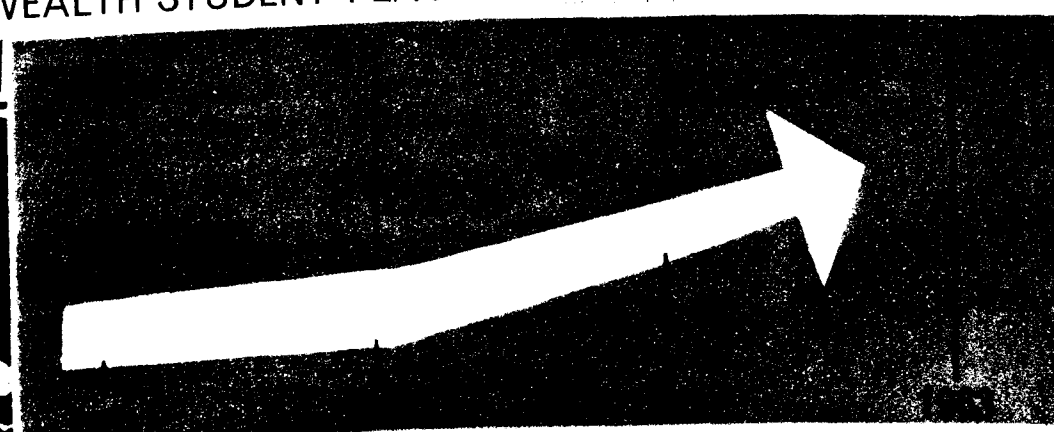
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH TRADE



INTRA COMMONWEALTH AID



INTRA COMMONWEALTH STUDENT PLACES



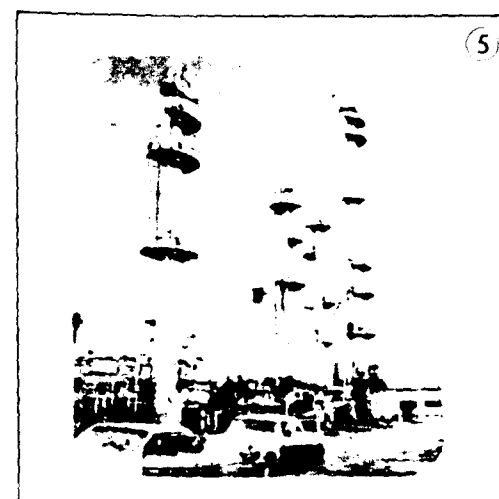
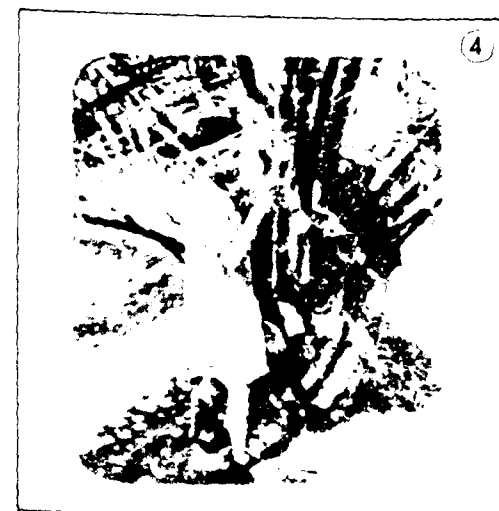
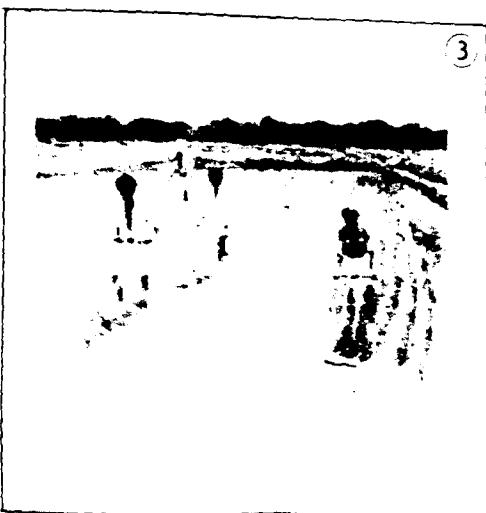
THE COMMONWEALTH—"This Fine Flower of the 20th Century"

"No one can doubt that the idea of the Commonwealth is a force for peace and progress in the modern world"



Among my Souvenirs

Above: A colourful scene in the market - Freetown, Sierra Leone.



- 1 A NIGERIAN enjoys a drink of coconut milk with two Indians.
- 2 Rice planting in INDIA.
- 3 Rice farming in CEYLON.
- 4 Pollinating oil palm florescence in MALAYA with pollen from NIGERIA.
- 5 An oil refinery at Calgary, CANADA.
- 6 Dancers in a group that welcomed the Premier on his return to NIGERIA from his tour of the Americas.
- 7 At MONTREAL, Nigerians inspect one of the docks of St. Lawrence Seaway.
- 8 A small hotel for tourists in JAMAICA—there are hundreds like this all over the island making Tourism one of the most important dollar earners for Jamaica.



Written and illustrated exclusively for
COMMONWEALTH TODAY after his
recent Commonwealth tours

by Dr. M. I. OKPARA
PREMIER OF EASTERN NIGERIA



THESE DAYS, and not without reason, one often hears glowing tributes paid to the idea of the Commonwealth.

People speak about the strikingly similar systems of parliamentary democracy in Commonwealth countries; the real friendship which by and large permeates the Commonwealth; the regular consultations among the member nations; the renunciation of the use of force to settle disputes among member nations; the rule of Law and respect for human dignity—all these are important. But, to me, perhaps the most significant is the definite family feeling which a Commonwealth citizen experiences when he is in another Commonwealth country. This feeling exists irrespective of race, colour, creed or politics.

Holy of Holies

I have had the rare opportunity of experiencing this extraordinary feeling during my tours to different parts of the Commonwealth.

During a tour to the Far East I visited three Commonwealth countries: India, Malaya and Ceylon. On a tour of North America, I visited Canada and Jamaica.

I went to India because I was impressed with their efforts to make rapid economic advance within the framework of democratic Government. We in Nigeria had already selected this method of growth as opposed to totalitarian methods. The Indian Government took great pains to explain their tech-

niques of development planning in their Planning Board. We were conducted round quite a number of their research centres and institutes, farms, dams, Durgapur Steel Mill and a host of other industries. I was even taken into their "holy of holies", the atomic research station at Trombay, near Bombay, and shown everything that might be of interest to me.

Spontaneous Friendship

There was this same pattern of spontaneous friendship in Malaya and Ceylon. In Malaya I concentrated on the rubber and oil-palm plantation methods, and on their Rural Development Schemes. Some of the ideas of the Rural Development Schemes have been incorporated into our Farm Settlement Schemes in Eastern Nigeria.

In beautiful Ceylon, where we learnt a great deal about their ancient and modern irrigation methods and tea planting, I was again struck by the fact that they treated us with the greatest courtesies and consideration.

Canada convinced me that Commonwealth countries do indeed regard Commonwealth citizens as members of one family. I had gone there to learn something of their relatively recent development of the oil and natural gas industries, since vast quantities of petroleum and gas had been discovered in our territory of Eastern Nigeria. Everywhere we went, the Canadians showed a remarkable understanding of our problems and I left Canada

with definite ideas on how our gas industry is to be developed.

At Home Again

From Canada to the United States and Jamaica. In the United States, where we were well treated, the real difference between a Commonwealth country and another friendly but non-Commonwealth country emerged. The difference is firstly, the absence of Commonwealth citizenship and secondly, a strange system of Government. In a non-Commonwealth country the pattern of Government is no longer that of Westminster, and the effort to master a new system emphasises its differences.

In Jamaica I felt I was home again! Here, I needed no effort to understand the system of Government; it was practically the same as mine. Of course the customary courtesies were shown to us in abundance. We also saw something of their agriculture and industrialisation and indeed their culture, which largely derives from West Africa.

Easily Understood

It is true to say that whenever, on these tours, we came to London, we felt we were half-way home.

London, the capital city of the Commonwealth, is regarded as second home by many Commonwealth citizens.

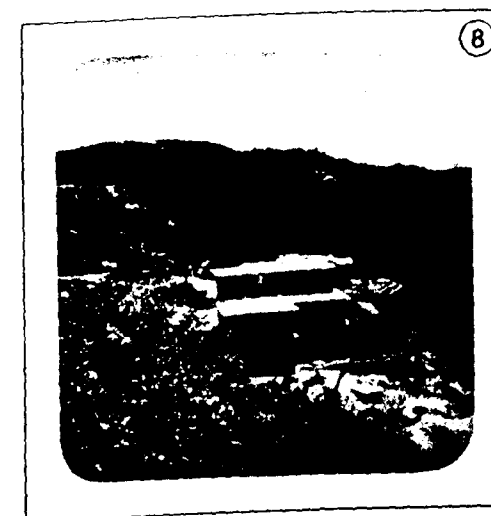
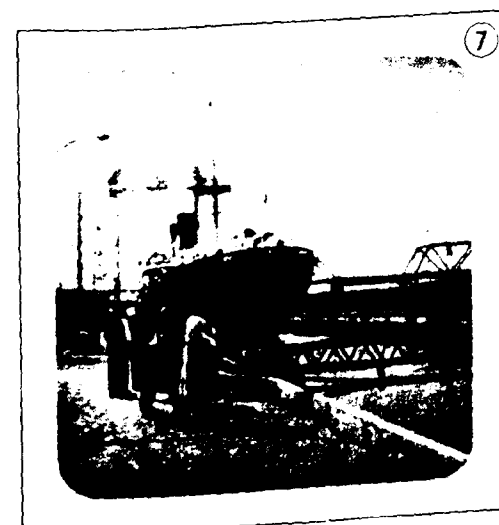
On closer reflection, I have come to the conclusion that I felt at home in these Commonwealth countries firstly, because we all have similar systems of Government; secondly, we were treated as Commonwealth citizens and regarded as members of one family wherever we went; and thirdly, by speaking English, which is the main language spoken in the Commonwealth, we were easily understood and needed no interpreters.

No one can doubt that the Commonwealth is a force for peace and progress in the Modern World.

The idea of the Commonwealth deserves greater and more enthusiastic support.

Millions must believe, as I do, that it is possible to plan closer co-operation among the member nations of the Commonwealth and thus make for her continuing growth.

Nothing must be allowed to starve this fine flower of the 20th century.



Speed, Skill, Endurance

THE 'TOPS' IN SPORT



SWIMMING. DAWN FRASER OF AUSTRALIA in action. Easily the best woman swimmer, she holds four world records.



SQUASH CHAMPIONS. HASHIM KHAN (left) and his brother, AZAM, of PAKISTAN, between them, have won the British Open Championship 11 times since 1950.

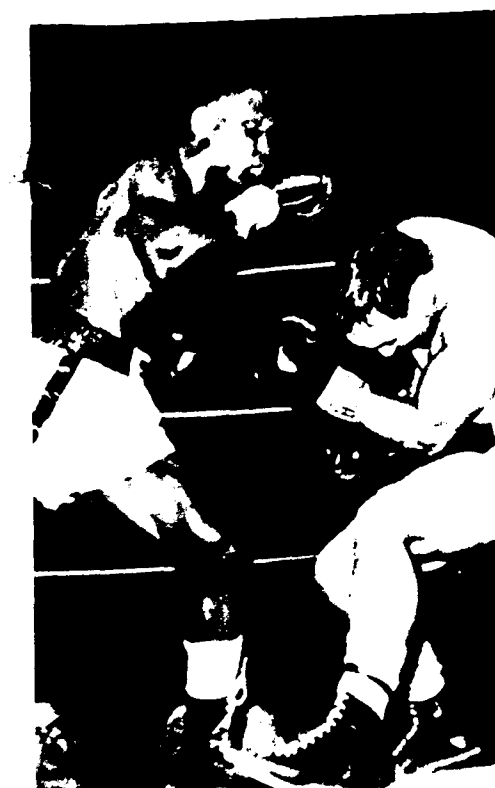


WEIGHT LIFTING. LOUIS MARTIN, from JAMAICA, a member of the British team, lifts and releases a 340-pound bar. He is world champion at middle-heavyweight.



WIZARD FOOTBALLER. STANLEY MATTHEWS mesmerised opponents for the first time in an English League soccer game in 1931. He represented England 55 times. Today, at 48, he still plays skillfully on the wing for Stoke City.

MOUNTAINEERING—a supreme feat. On the day Queen Elizabeth was crowned, the world heard of the achievement of E. P. HILLARY of NEW ZEALAND, and Sherpa TENSING NORGEY, of NEPAL. They had conquered Everest. It was, said a London newspaper, "The Crowning Glory". Here is one of the photographs of Sir Edmund and Sherpa Tensing taken at the time. They were in a party of mountaineers led by Sir John Hunt.



BOXING. DICK TIGER, 33, of NIGERIA. Here he is successfully defending his world professional boxing title against the American, Gene Fullmer. He began boxing in 1952. Of his first 22 fights he won all but two, nine of them knock-outs.



SPRINTING. SERAPHINO ANTAO, of KENYA, is known as the fastest man in the Commonwealth. He won both the 100-yard and the 220-yard sprints in the Commonwealth Games in AUSTRALIA. The next Games, in 1966, are to be held at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.



TENNIS. RAMANATHAN KRISHNAN in action during the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, England. He reached the semi-finals of the men's singles in 1960 and 1961. Born in 1937, he is one of INDIA'S best lawn tennis players.

PEOPLE & EVENTS

SWAZILAND TALKS IN LONDON. MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, acted as chairman at the opening session of the constitutional talks on SWAZILAND in London. He is shaking hands with MR. S. T. M. SUKATI, of the Swazi National Council delegation. Mr. Sukati was the main official liaison officer between the Administration and the Paramount Chief and National Council.

CENTRE FOR AFRICAN STUDIES. Two Nigerians, MRS. ROSE OSUJI, from the Ministry of Finance, Enugu, and right MISS ALAYINKA ALLIMI of Ondo, look at newspapers in the library of the new Centre for African Studies in Edinburgh University, Scotland. The library will eventually include many rare 18th and 19th century volumes and papers. The Centre provides excellent research facilities for graduates.

CHIEF SCOUT IN UGANDA. SIR CHARLES MACLEAN, the COMMONWEALTH CHIEF SCOUT, on a tour of EAST AFRICA, received a tremendous welcome at special jamborees held in his honour. Here he is greeting the youngest Scout at a camp held in the Eastern Province of UGANDA. The Chief Scout placed his hat on the boy's head, making him "temporary Chief Scout", while he greeted other members of the troop. Sir Charles also went to KENYA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR and ADEN.



MALAYAN TEACHERS IN NEW ZEALAND. BOREEN, a well-known personality at 278, a Wellington station of the NEW ZEALAND Broadcasting Corporation, interviews MISS HO CHAI PING and MR. SHAMSUDIN BIN HUSSIN, teachers from Selangor, Federation of MALAYA. They are taking a year's course in teaching deaf children under the auspices of the Colombo Plan.



SCULPTURE OF THE QUEEN. A sculpture of H.M. the Queen was recently included in an exhibition of the works of MR. NAFIOS GARYFALLAKIS, a Greek sculptor in CYPRUS. Here Mr. Garyfallakis is at work on the bust of the Queen at his studio in NICOSIA. The likeness was obtained from photographs and engravings.

Mainly for Women...



Named "Swim Wig", this WATERPROOF WIG is a new version of the wig-hat and takes the place of the ordinary swimming cap. It is both practical and glamorous.



MISS AUSTRALIA 1963 title was won by smiling PATRICIA RESCHKE, pictured in London's Hyde Park when on the first stage of her prize of a round-the-world trip.



Beauty Aids for African Girls

These two girls are part of a team of trained demonstrators touring GHANA and NIGERIA giving lessons to women on how to apply cosmetics. They are employed by a cosmetics firm who, aware of the unsuitability of existing make-up for African complexions, devised and marketed an entirely new range of beauty products.

With their specially equipped vans, these girls are always sure of large audiences of women and girls ready and eager to take advantage of the free advice and instruction—such is the desire of women, the world over, to look beautiful.

RHODESIAN WELFARE WORKERS on a visit to Britain watch, with interest, HAIRDRESSING STUDENTS at the Domestic and Trades College in Manchester.

NEW IDEAS

BREAKWATER EFFICIENCY

These odd-looking objects are pieces of concrete designed to tame the force of waves at a harbour's breakwater. Known as "Stabits" they can be produced in any size to suit conditions anywhere in the world. More than 600 of them are being used at Shoreham Harbour, Sussex, England. Tests at Britain's National Hydraulics Research Laboratory have confirmed their efficiency in taking the sting out of waves up to 32 feet high.



DEVICE FOR THE DISABLED

A small valve, a pump or cylinder of compressed air, and two pistons are the chief components in this device for controlling artificial aids for disabled people. The controlling valve on the man's knee is about the size of a matchbox. The device was first developed for automation systems in industry.



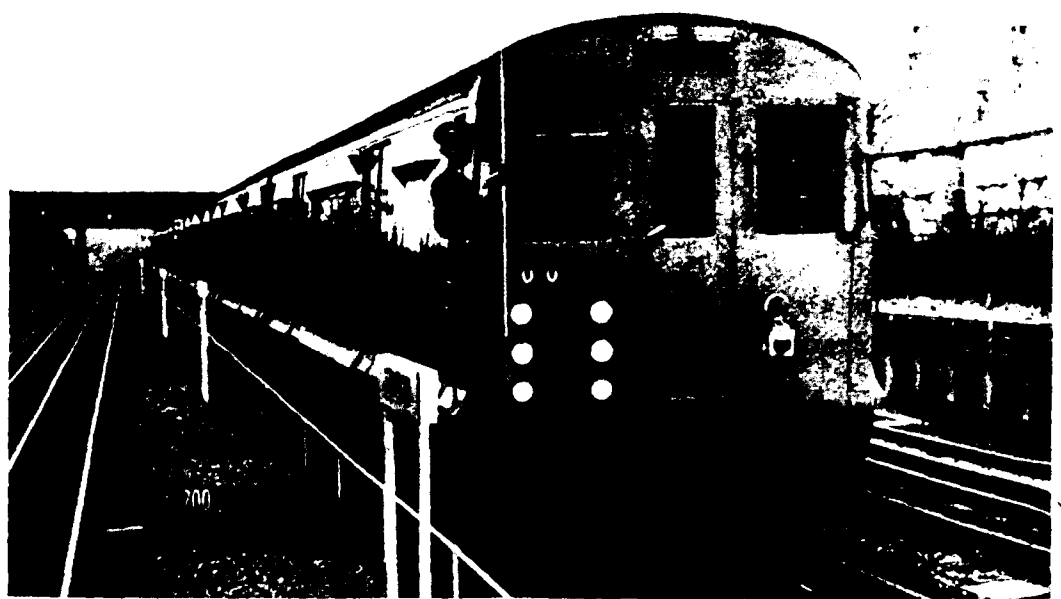
ELECTRIC THERMOMETER

A British-made battery-operated thermometer, the "Dependatherm", is being used here in a London hospital. The instrument takes about three seconds to register a temperature accurately to one-tenth of a degree, whereas the conventional thermometer takes nearly two minutes.



EARPLUGS FOR CAR DRIVERS

This is one of a pair of earplugs produced specially for car drivers. Filters in the plugs sift low-frequency sounds—from the car engine, the howl of wind over the car—and pass the higher frequency sounds of the voice, car radio and motor horns. Prevention of such noises makes for safer driving.



LONDON'S ROBOT TRAINS

An automatically driven train, picking up "instructions" from the rails in the form of coded electric impulses, recently made several demonstration runs outside London. Designed by London Transport engineers, the equipment stops, "coasts", slows and stops the train. A single operator merely presses the starter, opens and closes electrically operated doors and watches for danger. Full-scale trials will take place over London's Central Line next year. Much research remains to be done.

SIMPLE SCIENCE-2

Electrostatic Attraction

Simple science experiments for young people, using easily available apparatus

This experiment shows a way in which both harmful and useful chemical by-products, such as potassium salts, zinc, arsenic and selenium (non-metal element resembling sulphur in chemical properties), can be removed from chimney smoke. The method is also used to remove dust from ventilating systems.

The smoke passes between wires and plates which are charged with electricity at a high voltage. The smoke particles become electrically charged and are then attracted to the plates. The deposit can be scraped off or allowed to fall into a receiver.

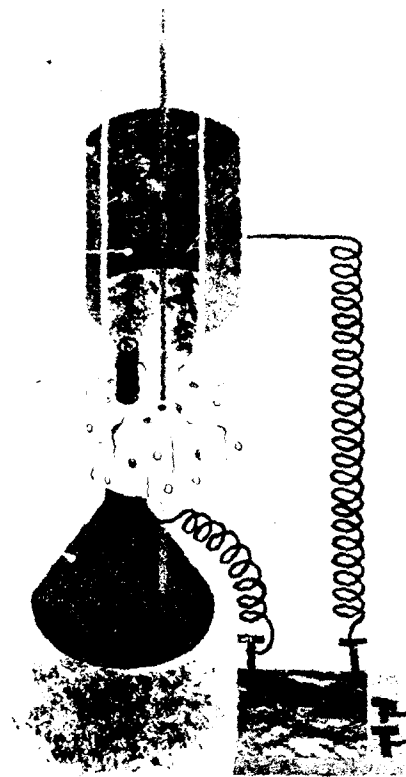
The apparatus here consists of a glass tube about two feet long and two inches in diameter. A four-inch strip of silver paper is pasted around the inside of the tube. A steel knitting needle, held in place by a cork, is placed in the centre of the tube. The high

voltage is obtained from an induction coil or a spark coil. One wire from the coil is connected to the tin foil and the other to the needle.

Black smoke, obtained by burning a waxed taper or heated camphor, is passed into the glass tube. That part of the tube above the tin foil remains clean; the lower part is coated with soot.

A cardboard tube can be used in place of the glass one, and the black smoke can then be seen entering the bottom of the tube but not leaving the top.

This method of dust control is being built into new atomic power stations. It may be replaced by a recent invention in which ultrasonic waves (extremely high frequency vibrations) are passed into the smoke to shake dust particles free.



STAMP CORNER

Special Issues Help United Nations Campaigns

When the world's first postage stamps, the Penny Black and the Twopence Blue, were issued in Britain in 1840, they were intended for the prepayment of postage. As more countries began to adopt similar schemes of cheap postage, stamp issues became more colourful and began to have other uses.

In recent years postage stamps have been used to support the great international campaigns aimed at solving some of the world's most pressing problems. In these campaigns stamps of the Commonwealth continue to play an increasing part.

World Refugee Year

Early in 1958 the United Nations resolved to tackle the problem of refugees and World Refugee Year, the idea of which originated in Great Britain, was the name given to the international campaign. The Year was inaugurated in June 1959, and on World Health Day, April 7 1960, more than 70 countries issued special stamps to publicise the campaign.

Although each country was left to choose its own designs, most of them included the symbol specially designed by United Nations artists. The two stamps issued by Pakistan illustrated this symbol clearly. It is an uprooted tree, and other Commonwealth countries, including Ceylon and the Federation of Malaya, used the same symbol in modified form. Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand supported World Refugee Year by using specially designed postmarks.

Two years later when the World Health Organisation embarked on its campaign to eradicate the tropical disease of malaria, the United Nations again appealed to member nations to issue special stamps. The response was even greater and nearly a hundred countries made anti-malaria issues.

Emblem of Medicine

United Nations artists again designed a symbol for the campaign—a snake-entwined staff, the universal emblem of medicine, on a globe of the world, with an anopheles mosquito underneath. India, Sierra Leone, the Maldives Islands and the Federation of Malaya were

among the Commonwealth countries on whose stamps this symbol was prominently featured. Two stamps from Cyprus showed a swamp typical of those where the mosquito breeds.

The mosquito itself was depicted on two stamps from Pakistan, and a series of four Nigerian stamps showed instruments used in the attack on malaria. Papua and New Guinea, Ceylon and Swaziland also issued special stamps to help the Malaria Eradication Campaign.

Freedom-from-Hunger Issues

The latest international project publicised by issues of special stamps is the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

The 21st of March 1963, mid-point of Freedom-from-Hunger Week, was chosen as the first day of issue of the special stamps and the response to the United Nations appeal has been greater than ever. Almost 150 of the world's postal administrations are issuing Freedom-from-Hunger stamps.

Britain, Ceylon, Cyprus, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Malaya and Sierra Leone issued their series on the day, and 40 other British territories are making their issues later in the year. The campaign emblem, three ears of wheat, is featured on almost all these Commonwealth issues; their designs also include scenes symbolic of food production in different parts of the world.

C. W. HILL



BOOKS...

...for Tropical Countries

Twenty British publishers recently combined to put on an Exhibition of Educational Books specially produced for tropical countries. The exhibition was held at the University of London's Institute of Education. Working together with the Publishers' Association, the Institute have made this exhibition an annual event. Its aim is to give students and teachers from tropical countries, as well as Britishers taking up posts in the area, a chance to see what publications are available for them.

Textbooks, science books, story books and readers were displayed with visual aids such as maps and posters. Visitors were invited to order specimens of anything that interested them to be sent to their schools and colleges back home.



MR. L. A. OWOLABI, who has been teaching at a secondary school for boys in Oshogbo, Western Region, NIGERIA, talks to a friend from home, MR. B. A. BABALOLA.

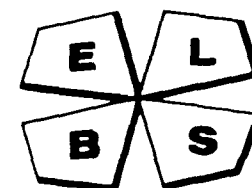


SISTER MARY MUGAGGA, from UGANDA, looks for titles to recommend to the Buanda Mother House, a girls' boarding school where she taught 15-year-olds before coming to London University.



MR. B. L. A. SAUNDERS, from the BAHAMAS, who specialises in English language and drama. On his right is MISS LADDA PHEUKVADANA, who has taught at a pre-university high school in Bangkok, THAILAND.

for Asia



A group of publishers, led by Mr. John Boon, last year's President of the Publishers' Association, paid a visit to the Central Office of Information, London. There they learnt that the English Language Book Society (E.L.B.S.), which is responsible for the low-priced book scheme from Britain, has now produced more than 80 titles for 15 Asian countries.

There are five series at present. The "University Textbook" series places its emphasis on science, engineering and economics. It has been enormously popular. The Head of the Department of Economics at Madras University reports that now his students are free to read their prescribed texts and review their ideas about them without worrying about the librarian and his return dates! Teachers of English have been greatly helped by the "Aids to Learning English" series, sales of which have already run into hundreds of thousands. A simple English Dictionary is included in the list. The "Science Today" series covers titles such as Fred Hoyle's *Frontiers of Astronomy*, to simpler books such as *Biology for the Modern World*, *Physics for the Modern World* and *Chemistry for the Modern World*—all with a foreword by India's President, Dr. Radhakrishnan. "Practical Books" covers subjects from care of a car to typewriting.

Altogether, the book scheme has published or has in production nearly two million books. "The venture that has the blessings of all poor students," as an Asian reader described it, is well under way.

...from the Commonwealth

Over 900 books on the Commonwealth have been on display at the Commonwealth Information Centre, Marlborough House. The "Commonwealth in Books" exhibition was arranged by the National Book League in association with the Commonwealth Relations Office. Publishers who responded wholeheartedly to the invitation to send books included such famous names as Australia's

Angus and Robertson, Canada's McClelland and Stewart, India's Asia Publishing House.

Commonwealth Writers

The exhibition, which included a very comfortable reading room, was divided into sections such as "Children's books with a Commonwealth background"; "Geography as taught in schools"; "Everyday Life";

"Current Affairs". One of the most interesting sections was the "New Writings and Classics of Commonwealth Literature". This included the work of such people as V. S. Naipaul, Patrick White, Doris Lessing, Cyprian Ekwensi.

In the autumn the exhibition will go to Edinburgh, where it is sure to be as great a success as in London.

MR. T. A. SAIYID, of the B.B.C.'s INDIA SERVICE, examines books in the Art and Architecture section of the exhibition.



MALLAM IBRAHIM JIMETA, of the NORTHERN NIGERIA Agent-General's Office in London, and MR. G. D. GEORGIADIS of the CYPRIOT High Commission Office.



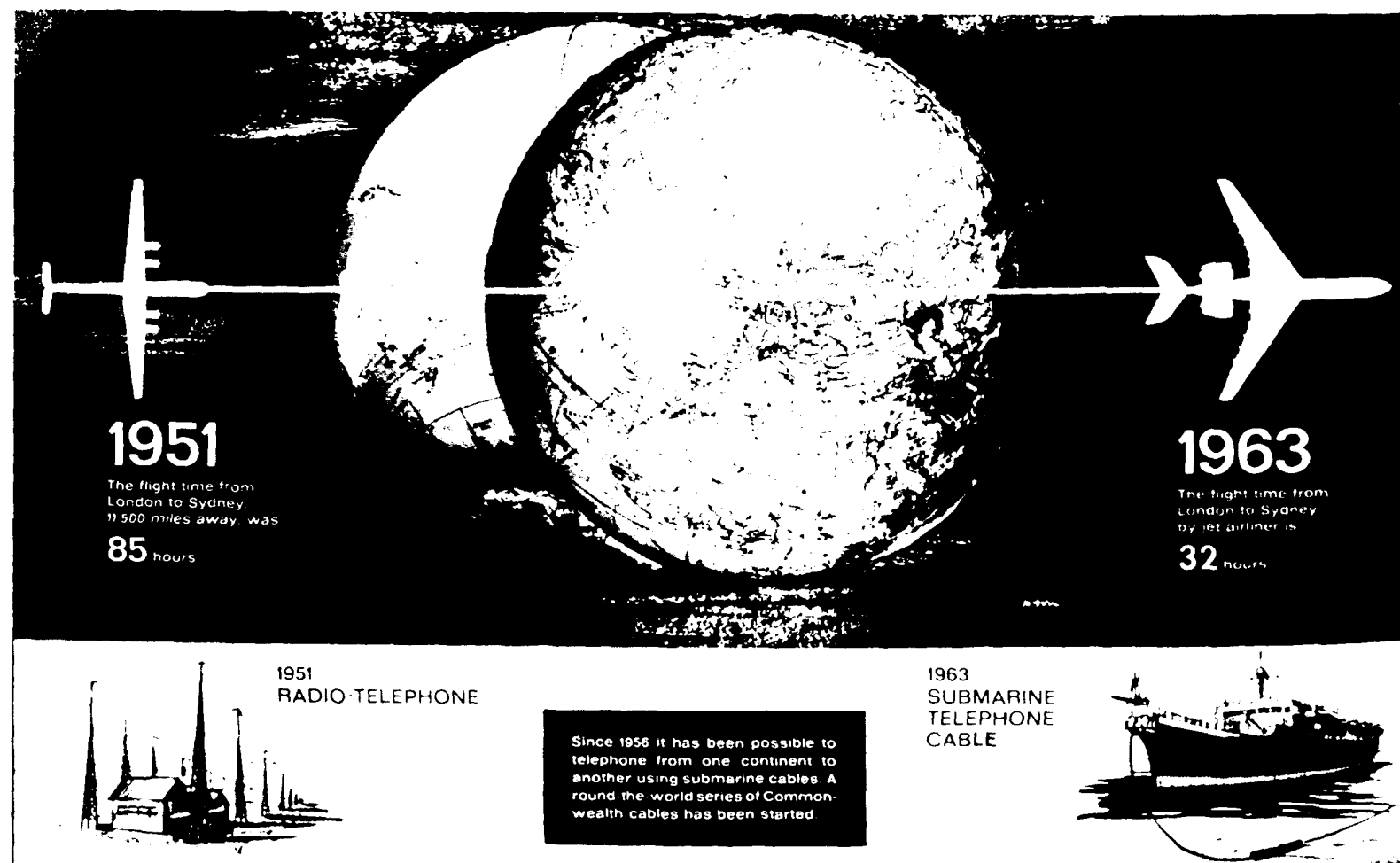
PRINCE HENRY KIMERA photographed in the editorial offices of COMMONWEALTH TODAY during his visit to Britain: he was interested to see the material being prepared for this special 100th issue.

PRINCE HENRY OF BUGANDA visits Commonwealth Today

PRINCE HENRY KIMERA, brother of H.H. the Kabaka of Buganda, told us that what he noticed most about England—after being away from the country for four years—is the prosperity and well-being of the people.

The Prince is Public Relations Officer to the Uganda Development Corporation and came to London to study Public Relations in different industries, also to see how the various jobs are done at the B.B.C., a newspaper, advertising agencies, and Government Departments such as the Central Office of Information.

Telling the world about the Uganda Development Corporation is an important and fascinating job: Uganda has set a pattern of African development which will become a model for many less fortunate territories. It is the biggest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth as well as a major cotton-growing country. Tea is now an important new export and the Corporation is at present experimenting with a new kind of instant tea—an idea that should appeal to compulsive tea drinkers like the British!



Fast Jet Airlines... Submarine Telephone Cables speed COMMUNICATIONS ROUND THE COMMONWEALTH

Criss-crossing the world are the airways which carry the Commonwealth's travellers, and the cables and radio waves which relay her messages. They hold together an association of countries covering 14 million square miles, in such a way that few places are more than hours away by aeroplane or seconds apart by telephone.

Modern aircraft have done much to bring Commonwealth countries closer. In 1951 piston-engined airliners took 28 hours to fly from Calcutta to London. Today jet airliners whisk their passengers there in half the time.

Commonwealth words

In 1962 over 700 million words (enough to fill 10,000 novels) were telegraphed over

systems managed by the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board. Newspapers use the special Commonwealth "Penny Press" to send each other their news at *only a penny a word*. This service carries more than 70 million words a year.

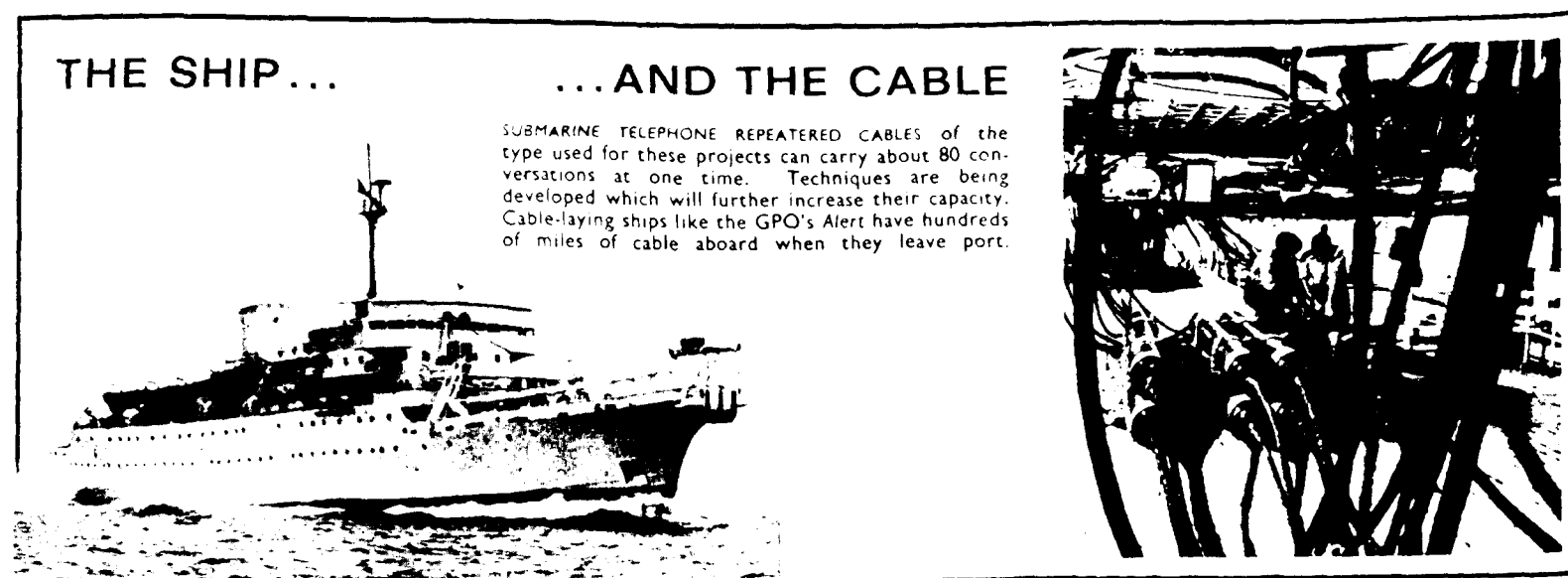
Dial Ottawa

In 1951, 11 million minutes were paid for by inter-Commonwealth telephone users: by 1962 the total had risen to 28 million paid minutes. Technical advances have made it possible for multi-line telephone cables to be laid across the floors of the oceans. This was done between continents for the first time in 1956 with the transatlantic telephone cable TAT I. Later a second cable, CANTAT, was

laid between Britain and Canada. In 1958 a round-the-world system of submarine telephone cables using TAT I and CANTAT as the first sections was agreed.

Dial Sydney

The second section, COMPAC, is one of the largest submarine telecommunications projects undertaken. Over 9,000 miles long, it will link Canada and Australia via Fiji and New Zealand. It is being laid now for operation later this year when telephone calls will be made directly from Britain to Australia. A microwave link across Canada will connect CANTAT and COMPAC. A third section is being planned which will bring South-East Asia into the system.



THE SHIP...

...AND THE CABLE

SUBMARINE TELEPHONE REPEATER CABLES of the type used for these projects can carry about 80 conversations at one time. Techniques are being developed which will further increase their capacity. Cable-laying ships like the GPO's Alert have hundreds of miles of cable aboard when they leave port.



THE ESATUTOR. Helen Allen, aged 15, from Montserrat, the West Indies, with a fellow-pupil at a secondary modern school in Hertfordshire, England, uses a simple classroom machine. Linear programmes can be easily prepared and tested on the machine.



THE EMPIRICAL TUTOR. Developed by the Royal Air Force School of Education, this machine not only presents the student with printed information, but can also be used along with other aids, such as tape recorders and slide projectors.



COMPARATOR MACHINE. The boy is pressing a lever after inserting a card with his answer to the problem. A correct answer causes a light to flash. No light flashes for an error, which is recorded.



THE OLDBOROUGH MACHINE. A home-made book-fed machine produced by a British teacher, Mr. P. Chapman, who has used it with success for classes of backward children.

MODERN AIDS TO LEARNING

British Research on Teaching Machines for Developing Countries

A modern aid to learning—and teaching—is the self-instruction device, or "teaching machine". Some of these devices are simple; others, more complicated, resemble a television set. All of them present information on a given subject in a series of steps, known as a programme, hence the term "programmed instruction".

In London recently a conference on Programmed Instruction for Developing Countries was organised by the Council for Education in the Commonwealth and the Overseas Development Institute. Among the 200 people present were Commonwealth High Commissioners, Commissioners, educationists, journalists, industrialists, and others from all over the Commonwealth and elsewhere.

Machines Displayed

The purpose of the conference, with its exhibition of teaching machines, was to provide information on this new technique and its possibilities for Commonwealth countries engaged in planning rapid educational development.

In his opening address, Mr. Dennis Vosper, then Britain's Minister in charge of the Department of Technical Co-operation, said that programmed learning was, in a sense, how any good teacher plans his teaching. Interest in this subject, he said, had been shown in Parliament, in the press, in University Departments of Psychology and Education—where research has been taking place—in the teaching profession, and in commercial organisations which have been developing machines and programmes for the market. It was a period of hopeful experiment and inquiry.

Training Needed

Mr. Vosper said that such aids could be invaluable, but teachers had to be trained in their use and programme material had to be carefully adapted or devised to make it suitable for the people, the language and the country where it would be used. There were a limited number of programmes available even in English, and the developing countries would be able to make full use of techniques of programmed instruction only if they were cheap and simple.

He thought that there was a tremendous future for these teaching techniques and added: "We in Britain are prepared to consider requests for advice and training in

programmed instruction, and good help can be given to overseas governments by making unbiased and careful information readily available on the stage of progress, not towards replacing the teacher by a machine, but towards setting him free to undertake his educational task more effectively through the use of modern aids."

During discussions at the conference it was shown that there are two basic types of programmes. One method—linear programmes—gives information in a large number of very small steps, the learner's understanding being tested by asking him to fill in missing words.

The other—multiple choice or branching programmes—enables a pupil to branch away from the main lesson whenever he makes a mistake, and so he is given corrective material.

In both methods the pupil's interest is maintained by presenting him with frequent challenges in the form of questions which can nearly always be successfully answered if the programme is properly presented. It is this programme, carefully composed by trial and error, that does the teaching.

Quicker Learning

Tests carried out in many centres in Britain have shown that programmed instruction via the machine provides a real understanding of a subject. Information is remembered better, both short term and long term. The brightest or the dullest pupil can proceed at his own pace, and most of them, learning by machine, will complete a syllabus much more quickly, saving about one-third of the time ordinarily spent on the lessons. Other benefits are—training on the job, providing an easy way for teachers to keep abreast of new ideas, making information on the progress of each of the learners readily available.

It was emphasised at the conference that the machines could never replace the teacher: one who uses imagination, communicates a way of life and something of his own philosophy through everyday exchanges in the classroom.

Programmed instruction holds the promise of increasing the status of teachers and could also mean a change in the education system. This technique could have a profound effect not only on formal education but also on industrial and scientific training, and the teaching of languages.

Commonwealth
TODAY

100

A new shape thrusts into London's sky line—Vickers building, one of the most exciting blocks of offices designed in recent years. Viewed here from across the River Thames, it gives a new perspective to the Palace of Westminster. The flag shows Parliament is sitting.

