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H Princess Alexandra

MONWEALTH PRINCESS Inside

Commonwealth TODAY

NUMBER 101

Presenting the Commonwealth
to the Commonwealth

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Viewpoint

PRACTICALLY all the newly independent countries, whose basic economy is agricultural, are keen to industrialise; to break away from the old life to something comparable with what they hear and see of life in Europe. These countries have always been economically undeveloped but only in the last half-century have they realised it and only on the achievement of independence did the problem come to the fore.

During the colonial epoch, the seeds of divine discontent were sown but the epoch did not last long enough to bring the dependent nations up to the level of the industrialised States of Europe.

The leaders of the new nations found that to run a modern State was an expensive business and economic development was absolutely essential.

But two great difficulties had to be faced:
1. There were no local savings of anything like the volume needed to finance even the start of so gigantic a revolution.

2. Even if the capital could be found there were not nearly enough technicians in the territories themselves to carry out the work. How can this challenge be met?

More than any other colonial power, Britain has encouraged her people towards self-government and independence.

In less than twenty years Britain has granted independence to some six hundred million people. Young nations have grown up and left Britain's tutelage but Britain still has responsibilities towards them. Just as a father does not cut off his affection and his help when a son or daughter leaves home, so Britain has a moral duty to help the developing nations and an affectionate wish to do so.

The best way is to promote more trade between them and the richer countries. Somehow the "haves" must get together and work out a trading system to allow the "have nots" to increase their trade balances so that they can accumulate capital with which to improve their economy.

To carry out the development plans people of many skills are needed: teachers, engineers, research workers, etc.

The British Government has established a department of Technical Co-operation and is recruiting for jobs of this kind at the request of the new countries.

The need is immense and every year the problem grows greater for the gap between the rich and the poor widens rather than narrows. This is a challenge which Britain is pre-eminently suited to meet.

On Britain's response to the challenge probably depends the future relationship between her and the new countries.

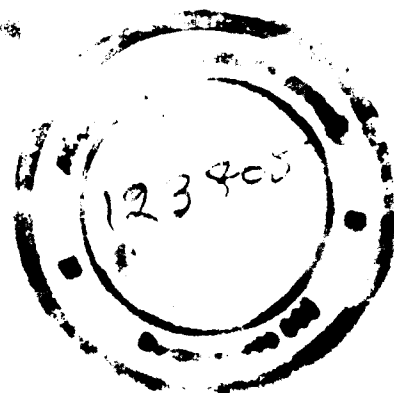
Is mankind to come together in co-operation and goodwill or are the new nations to develop in an atmosphere of frustration and envy?

As Tennyson wrote:
"We sailed wherever ship would sail,
We founded many a mighty state."
Now the new States are in being and Britain can do a wonderful job for the future by assisting their development. Like Tennyson—
"Pray God, our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great."

By Sir James Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
K.B.E., former Governor-General of Nigeria.



This attractive young lady is Princess Anne, the Queen's daughter, who was 13 in August

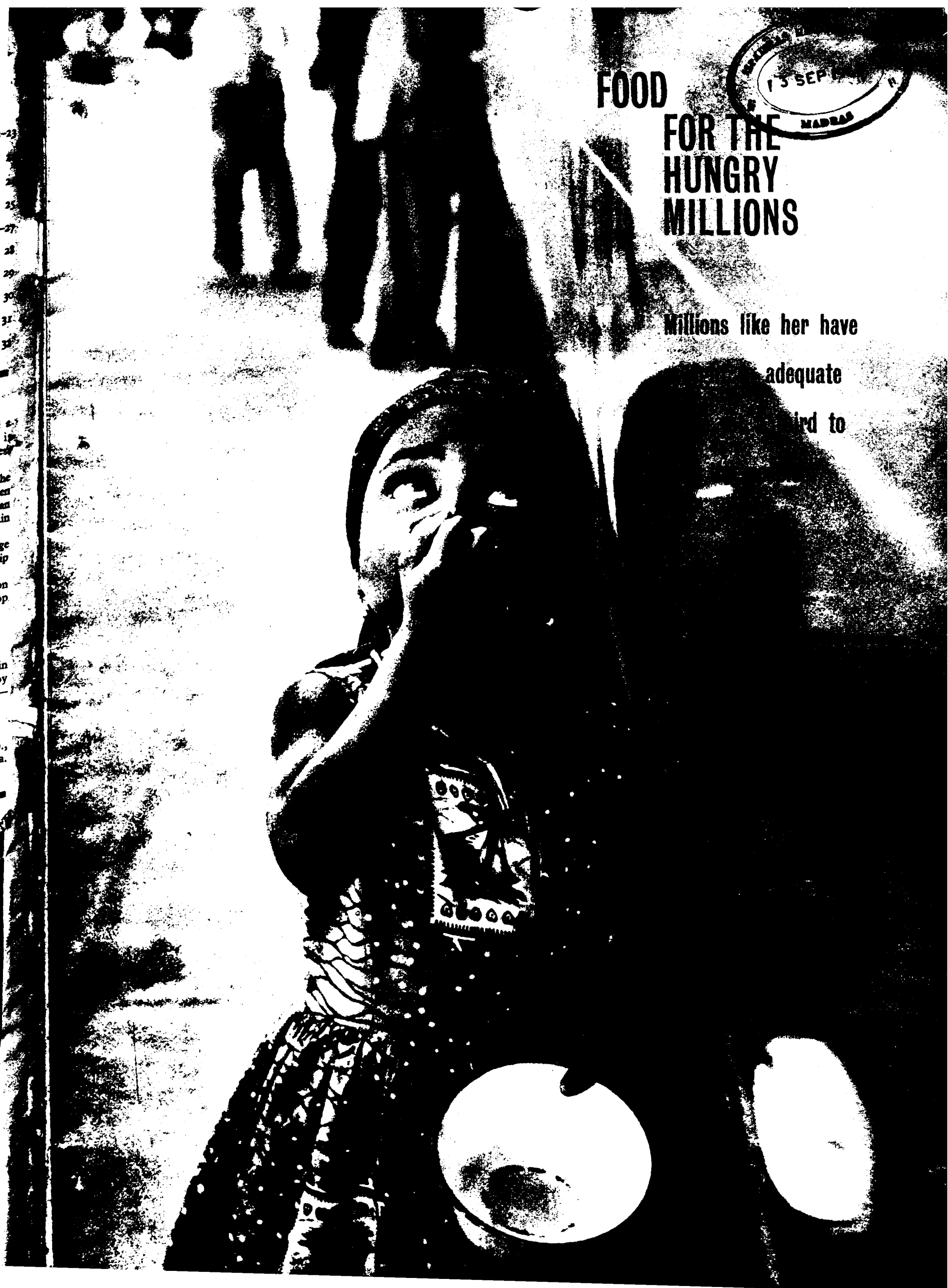


Mr. Robert Carr, Britain's new Secretary for the Department of Technical Co-operation. He succeeds Mr. Dennis Vosper who gave up the job for reasons of health

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY MILLIONS



Millions like her have
adequate
d to



FOOD



There are 3,000 million of
us on this earth, and we
depend for our food on nine
inches of fertile top soil,
our skill and knowledge as
farmers, and the success or
failure of our fight against
harsh climate, insect pests,
and plant and animal disease.
How are we making out?

FOR THE HUNGRY MILLIONS

In the world as a whole, since 1945, food production has increased slightly faster each year than the population. But whereas in North America the increase has been : population 33 per cent, food production 50 per cent ; in East Asia, where the need for food has always been greatest, the figures are 30 per cent population and 25 per cent food.

A third to a half of us are under-nourished, and by the end of the century, if we go on breeding at the present rate, there will be twice as many mouths to feed. Hunger CAN be conquered, however, on the basis of existing knowledge. We need to apply that knowledge widely, efficiently, and without delay.

No one knows this better than Dr. B. R. Sen, the Indian economist who is Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, the FAO. He has promoted a world campaign, "Freedom From Hunger", to raise money for food developments and to bring home to the people of all nations the size and the urgency of the problem of malnutrition.

National "Freedom From Hunger" committees are active in 58 countries, including all the chief Commonwealth countries. In Britain more than 70 organisations large and small, concerned with food, famine relief, or general aid to less fortunate parts of the world, are affiliated to the national committee and have offered substantial aid. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), to name but one of these organisations, has promised to devote £1,800,000 to "Hunger" projects.

Cities, towns, villages, firms, and individuals

all over Britain are busy raising funds in an infinite variety of ways—funds which will be used to assist specific projects designed to help people to help themselves.

Where food in kind is distributed it is used increasingly, again at the sensible insistence of the FAO, as a currency. Grain is made available for governments to sell to their own people, and the proceeds are then invested in schemes to increase home food production.

More than 130 "Freedom From Hunger" projects have been approved by the British committee as worthy of support. A great industrial city, Sheffield, aims to provide £60,800 to cover the capital cost, and two years' running costs, of a Farmers' Training Centre in Kenya. North-East Scotland, a rural area, undertakes £30,000 to start a Fishermen's Training Institute in South Nyasaland ; the Yorkshire wool town of Bradford promises funds for plant breeding work on hybrid maize in Pakistan ; and a Welsh seaside resort, Aberystwyth, is to find £6,000 to grant Fellowships in Grassland Research to overseas students.

In the High Commission territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, projects sponsored by OXFAM to the tune of £90,000 include agricultural training for small farmers, the founding of pioneer co-operatives, and the introduction of fish farming. In north-east Uganda, where the people are nomadic and the land has been over-grazed, training in better methods of stock management will be given at a new Institute to be built with funds

provided, in part at least, by Britain's National Federation of Women's Institutes. And 40 villages in Assam, India, are in a development scheme which aims at improving agricultural equipment and water supply, encouraging cottage industries, and starting a Credit Fund.

But how far have we got in the practical task of providing ourselves with more food ? What precisely is this knowledge, which the experts say is available and which will conquer hunger if only we can utilise it to the full ?

It is, first, the knowledge how to deal with pests and how to enrich the soil. Consider the locust. Locusts eat their own weight in food every day. A swarm of a million can, in 24 hours, devour food weighing 3,000 tons.

In 1948 a gallon of insecticide killed an average of 9,000 locusts ; today, after much research in which Commonwealth experts have played a leading part, an equal amount of improved insecticide will kill 3 million of the insects. Methods of spraying have improved, and the cost per ton of locusts killed has fallen from £100 to £2.

Chemical warfare is being waged against many other kinds of insect which eat growing crops and food in store, or, like the tick and the tsetse fly, carry disease.

Weeds, too, can be chemically countered. Chemical weed control of sugar cane, for example, is practised in the West Indies with great success. In Canada 10 million acres of grain were sprayed with a single weed-killer, 2-4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Millions of subsistence farmers, however, are unaware of the existence of appropriate chemicals, or haven't the wherewithal to obtain them.

The use of plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, on British farms, increased from 830,000 to 1,410,000 tons between 1950 and 1960. Average yields increased correspondingly—wheat up from 21 to 28.4 hundredweights an acre ; sugar beet up from 12.3 to 16.8 tons an acre. Underdeveloped countries such as India are producing fertilisers for themselves as fast as their limited resources will allow.

Improve and diversify

Today geneticists are working to improve and diversify practically every crop known to man—better wheat which will grow in marginal soils ; hundreds of varieties of rice to suit every permutation of growing conditions ; high yielding, palatable, long-keeping, drought-resisting millets to be grown in Africa where the rainfall is too small, or too short in duration, for maize.

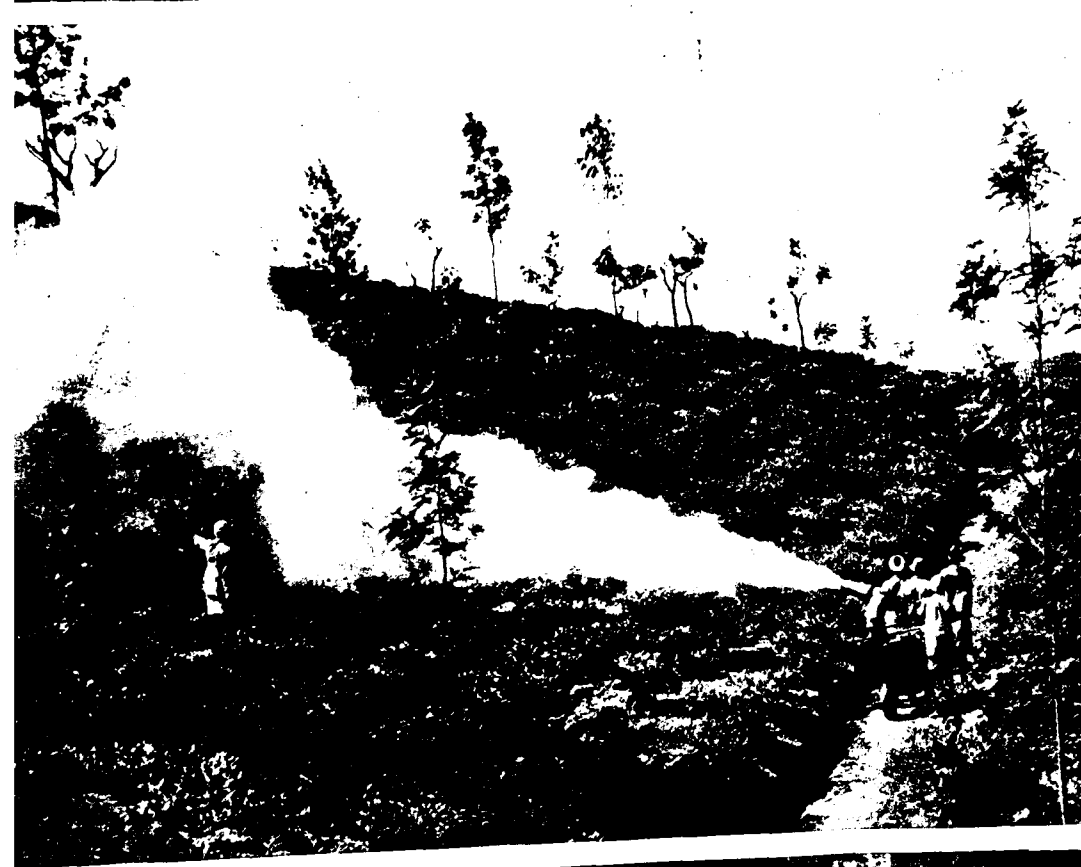
All of this potential for growing more food science has put within the grasp of man ; and no farmer is too "small" to take some advantage of it. Locust spraying or tsetse fly control is a vast operation—true. But the peasant cultivator on the smallest mealie-patch can control the stalk borer (a major cause of losses in maize) by introducing a small dose of insecticide into the young plant.

Meanwhile agricultural science will continue to progress. Fish farming will be developed, and there are other new sources of food which can be tapped. Increased use will be made of co-operatives, where the farmer can borrow equipment he cannot afford to buy himself.

In all these efforts the Commonwealth is playing a leading part. Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, are all countries with very high standards of agriculture and many research institutes. Through the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, through universities and institutes, the interchange of students and experts, scholarships, grants of money, practical assistance in the field, and the activities of scores of aid organisations, whose efforts are channelled through "Freedom From Hunger", the evil of insufficient food is being tackled.



Men cut the heavy clay, women slide it up the ramp to make embankments and causeways. The place is Hong Kong ; the purpose, to build ponds for the cultivation of fish, a rich source of food



Ticks transmit diseases of livestock which cause annual losses in Africa of £ millions. Control is achieved by dipping the animals or
 BELOW *giving them a chemical shower bath*



LEFT Spraying tea in Ceylon with a copper fungicide as a protection against blister blight disease. Average yields of tea per acre in Ceylon have risen from 613 lb. to over 750 lb. in 10 years



An expert at the Tropical Products Institute, London, examines a sample of maize for harmful insects

Many agricultural students from overseas study in Britain. LEFT A group attending a course on Principles and Methods of Crop Protection. The girl, Miss Nyunt May, is Assistant Lecturer in Plant Pathology at the University of Mandalay

'GIANTS' from Fiji make name in British rugby

FIJIAN FOOTBALLER Joe Levula grabbed the oval rugby ball and accelerated swiftly. In full flight he jabbed the palm of a hand, with all the force of his 17 stones, against two opponents who tried to bring him down, sending them reeling. Spurred on by the cheers of the crowd he dashed for the white-painted try line and dived over to give his team, Rochdale Hornets, three points.

Only a tough breed of men can thrive in the rough, bruising sport of professional rugby football played in England in the northern counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cumberland. You have to be built like an ox, run like a hare, blast your way past opponents like a tank, and take hard knocks with a grin.

Wingman Joe Levula is one of four Fijians who regularly play in the Rochdale first team. When Orisi Dawai, a 16-stone centre threequarter, answered a Rochdale club advertisement in a Fiji newspaper, he was asked to bring a playing friend to England with him. Levula was the gigantic friend he introduced to the football-loving public of Rochdale.

Both men were stars of Rugby Union football—Fiji's national game—in Suva, the capital. They were expert in the basic arts of running, side-stepping, handling and passing the ball, and tackling. There was no guarantee, however, that they would succeed in the cotton town of Rochdale, on the muddy English football fields, and in a faster game with different rules.

Rochdale made them welcome, providing them with a house and with jobs as storemen. They quickly settled down, and their wives, Mrs. Lavinia Levula and Mrs. Margaret Dawai, came to join them. The club were so pleased with their play that they decided to recruit more Fijians.

Two hefty forwards, Liatia Ravouvou and Voete Drui, joined their compatriots and, like them, signed contracts to play for Rochdale Hornets exclusively for four years. Ravouvou, a sugar cane farmer from Nandi, is so successful that envious rival clubs have offered Rochdale £9,000 for his transfer. But the Hornets, who know a fine player when they see one, refuse to part with him; and Ravouvou, who works for a local textile machinery maker, is equally happy to stay. "I like the game, my job and the people," he said.

The first team players receive a guaranteed wage of £4 10s., which is a welcome addition to their wages from their jobs, plus a £6 bonus when the side wins. The Fijians have added to their earnings—and to the fun they get out of life—by forming a band, the South Sea Island Serenaders, which is popular in pubs and clubs in the north of England.

The step from Fiji to Rochdale may be a long one, but these four he-men have made it look easy.



The Fijians, popular and familiar figures in Rochdale, know the town as well as they do their own palm-fringed island homes. Pointing out a landmark in the centre of the town is Ben Berugulavou, a former Hornets player now living in Rochdale. Left, next to her husband, is Mrs. Margaret Dawai. Right, beside her husband, Mrs. Lavinia Levula



Twenty-seven-year-old Liatia Ravouvou, when he is not playing rugby football, works in a local textile machinery factory. Here he is helping to set up a heavy casting on a plane-miller



Shopping in one of the town's self-service stores, Mrs. Dawai (left) and Mrs. Levula, whose homes in Rochdale were provided for them by the club's Supporters Association. Mrs. Levula was a typist in a solicitor's office in Fiji. Mrs. Dawai is taking a commercial course at Rochdale Technical College, learning shorthand, typing and English



Setting out for an evening's entertainment are Ben Berugulavou (left), Joe Levula and Voete Drui, who have formed their own musical group, whose Pacific rhythms are popular all over the north of England



Giant Fijian forward Voete Drui demonstrates a tactical move to a team mate in the dressing room before the match. Like his fellow-Fijians, Drui is on a 4-year playing contract with the club



Joe Levula (with ball) is a threequarter whose speed and weight—17 stones—can get him past most defences. Here team mate Liatia Ravouvou (centre) is on hand for the final pass and dash for the line



Ravouvou goes full out for the line after receiving the ball from Levula (second from left). Ravouvou, a sugar cane farmer from Nandi, is one of the most highly priced players in professional rugby football



A tired but happy Levula is escorted from the mud-covered pitch by his fans, whose admiration for their hero is greater than ever, following his barn-storming display

Higher education in West Africa

"Universities have been responsible for shaping the destinies of races, nations and individuals..."

His Excellency Dr. Azikiwe, Governor-General of Nigeria



Dr. Kenneth Dike talks to three Nigerian students at Leeds University, England, after receiving his Honorary Degree. "I regard this degree not so much as a personal honour but as an honour for the younger universities of Africa", he says. Dr. Dike is Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Ibadan to which Britain contributed over £1½ million

Dr. George Johnson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, talking to Sir Paul Sinker, Director-General of the British Council, during his seven-day visit to London to interview candidates for posts at Nsukka. Dr. Johnson says that his University's educational planning involves "a continuous search for the real problems of Nigeria, West Africa and the world"



"Politicians realise that economic development must go hand in hand with higher education, hence the growth of universities in Nigeria" said Dr. K. O. Dike, who is Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Ibadan University.

Dr. Dike was talking to COMMONWEALTH TODAY during his visit to England to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Leeds University.

Dr. Dike, who is to receive a similar degree from London University, added that he wanted to keep in touch with universities in Britain—"a vital link".

No one understands better than Dr. Dike the problems that will have to be solved before there are sufficient facilities for higher education for all the students in West Africa who are going to want it.

Already there are nine universities: five in Nigeria, three in Ghana and one in Sierra Leone. All of them are undergoing rapid expansion both physical and academic.

Much progress was made following the seminar held at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, to discuss inter-university co-operation in West Africa. The idea came from Dr. Davidson Nicol, Principal of the College, and brought together people from all the West African university institutions, as well as Britain, America and France.

Pooling experience

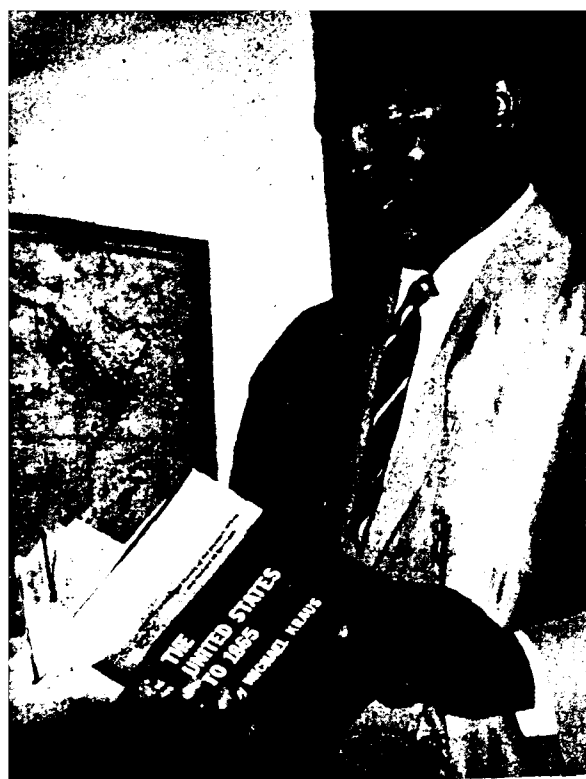
Co-operation among West African universities is important: first, to avoid duplication of effort (a point strongly made by Dr. Ciobaku, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Ife University); second, because pooling of experience can help to solve common problems; third, because pooling resources is common sense when finance is limited.

Mr. Dowuona of the University of Ghana suggests that courses at one university should count towards degrees in other universities and that the language difficulty could be overcome by a common entry standard for the universities of the English-speaking countries.

Dr. Dike endorses the point raised by Sir Eric Ashby, in his report on Higher Education in Nigeria, that "it would not be in the best interests if one single pattern were to be imposed on all higher education".

The hope for higher education lies in its diversity. Diversity in education is a sign of strength rather than weakness in society and following the Ashby report there has been a movement away from specialisation.

At Ghana University there will be no Honours B.Sc. degrees: all science students



Dr. Davidson Nicol, Principal of Fourah Bay College, where the seminar was held to discuss Inter-University Co-operation in West Africa



Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto (right), with the Vice-Chancellor of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Professor Dr. N. F. Alexander (wearing gown)



Dr. Azikiwe, the Governor-General, and Professor Ajose, Principal of the University at Ife, are old friends: they were at school together

will take a general course and specialisation will take place only afterwards. Students taking the General Arts course will have to take African studies and three other subjects. Since it was opened in 1948, over a thousand students have gained their degree and currently there are approximately 1,200 students.

The Government spent several million pounds on capital expenditure and has also given £2 million as an endowment. Britain



The University of Ghana, the oldest of Ghana's three universities: it has 28 faculties and an academic staff of 160



Three of the 1,200 students of the University of Ghana, amongst whom are over a hundred women and many students from abroad



View of the tower at the Main Hall of the University of Ibadan, one of Western Nigeria's important modern buildings

has donated £100,000 worth of equipment which will be used in the development of the University's civil engineering faculty. Similar progress is being made at the Kwame Nkrumah University in Kumasi where the building programme is estimated at £1½ million a year.

Ghana's third university, the University College of Cape Coast, is more recently opened and the preliminary courses in the Arts and Science will ultimately lead to degree courses.

Since Fourah Bay University—where Dr. Dike took his first degree—was opened fifteen years ago, nearly 1,500 students have graduated. With assistance from Durham University, England, it is hoped to establish a medical faculty in conjunction with the building of a national hospital.

"Nigeria is investing so heavily in education that the country must play a leading part in the education of West Africa", says Dr. Dike.

"In 1962-63 the Federal Government spent £1,208,000 on university education alone and in some regions 40 per cent of the budget is allotted to learning."

Academic respect

Ibadan University, to which Britain contributed over £1½ million, was Nigeria's first university college and, until recently, had a special relationship with London University to prepare students for Honours and Special degrees. Now it has full university status, awards its own degrees and by its scholarship and standards, commands the respect of the academic world. It has a quota for foreign students, including Europeans, and last year there were about 100 out of 1,750.

The Ahmadu Bello University at Zaria had the first law school in West Africa and it is still the only one in full operation. Britain provided £2.1 million for capital expenditure through the UK/Nigeria Technical Assistance Scheme and a proportion of this is being spent on a centre for Arabic and Islamic studies.

British legal expert, Dr. Alan Milner of Queen's University, Belfast, has been appointed the first Professor of Law at the Ahmadu Bello University. Under the programme for training students for the Inns of Court in London, twenty-seven Northerners are now in England undergoing their final training. In co-operation with the University of Manchester, England, a Diploma Course in Public Administration has recently been established which will receive international recognition.

One of the objects of the University of Nigeria at Nsukka is to discourage social stratification and to reduce unemployment by

the minimum. Study is related to the day-to-day life of Nigeria and focuses upon the social and economic needs of the nation. International in scope and cosmopolitan in outlook, its doors are open to men and women without regard to racial or national origin, religious creed, or political persuasion.

"The university is chartered to provide more education to more people. This is a necessity if the great mass of Nigerian people are to prepare themselves for responsible citizenship in a democracy", says Dr. Johnson, Vice-Chancellor of Nsukka.

A British educationist and authority on African history, Dr. John Flint, has been invited under the UK/Nigeria Technical Assistance Scheme to help in the development of the African History programme at Nsukka. "The history of Africa, particularly that of Nigeria, is a pet subject of mine", he told us.

Leads all countries

With the opening of a medical school at the University of Lagos, Nigeria has two university teaching hospitals and now leads all countries south of the Sahara in the field of medical education. Throughout West Africa medical schools are an urgent necessity. Nigeria has a doctor/population ratio of only 1 to 400,000 and, as in the rest of West Africa, the mortality rate is far too high.

Much has still to be done before West Africa can compete with the European countries in the field of higher education but enormous strides have been made in a few years.

It is interesting that in West Africa there is a movement away from the literary and abstract approach in teaching towards oral and practical work and on the relation of the subject to everyday needs. This movement is in complete accord with the new thinking in the West.

A mother teaches her baby to speak by saying words and phrases to him over and over again. In the new language laboratory at Accra precisely this method is being used to teach foreign languages: but with tape recorders and acoustic booths.

Education is, in fact, becoming more realistic. The new universities are in a position to take all that is best from the British universities and form their own pattern for learning. It could well be that, in the years ahead, there will be as many Europeans at West African universities as there are West Africans studying in Britain today. This will certainly be the case if Dr. Dike has his way: he is already encouraging students from Britain to come to African universities.

PROFILE

Dr. Freeman Kenneth Stewart



New Director of Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit

THE SCOTS have long been noted as great believers in the value of education. On 1st June 1963, Dr. Freeman Kenneth Stewart, a native of "New Scotland", the Province of Nova Scotia in Canada, took over one of the key posts in education in the Commonwealth—that of Director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit in London. As such he will also serve as Secretary of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee, the Unit's governing body, which is composed of the senior representatives in London of Commonwealth member countries.

The Unit deals with problems related to the broad inter-governmental scheme of Commonwealth co-operation in education which has been expanding since its inception, following a First Commonwealth Conference on Education at Oxford in 1959. It receives and disseminates information on programmes sponsored by Commonwealth countries. It finds expert advisers to assist member countries with educational matters among members of the Commonwealth where bilateral arrangements may not be readily possible.

The programme of Commonwealth educational co-operation includes exchanges of scholars. Under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, as many as 1,000 students, selected by committees in their own countries, will be furthering their studies next year at universities in other parts of the Commonwealth.

No stranger

Tall, witty and urbane, Dr. Stewart is no stranger to Commonwealth and international relations in education. A veteran member of Canadian delegations to the biennial conferences of UNESCO, he was also a representative of the Government of Canada at the Second Commonwealth Education Conference in New Delhi in January 1962. In recent years his duties have taken him to schools and other educational agencies in countries as far apart as Australia and Ghana, India and Uruguay, and Thailand and Nigeria, to name only a few. Much of this world travel as educational expert and conference delegate has stemmed from his position in Canada as Executive Secretary of the Canadian Education Association, and Secretary of the Standing Committee of Ministers of Education in that country.

Canada has no national ministry of education, each of her ten provinces being autonomous or sovereign in education. As a result the Canadian Educational Association has developed as a liaison organisation for education among those provinces. Dr. Stewart's work

as CEA Secretary for the past 16 years has, therefore, been largely inter-governmental, and undoubtedly this experience will be of considerable use to him in his new Commonwealth responsibilities.

What kind of man is he? In his late forties, he holds degrees from Oxford, as well as from Dalhousie University, the University of Toronto, and the University of Alberta. Alberta, in conferring an honorary degree on Dr. Stewart a year ago, did so "... in recognition of his services to Canadian education". A secondary school teacher and principal in Nova Scotia for five years before the war, he then served as an administrative officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force, and as National Director of the Canadian Legion Educational Services for armed forces personnel in the readjustment period at the end of the war.

Following a stint in the corporate world of business as industrial relations officer with Canadian International Paper Company, he accepted the Secretaryship of the CEA in 1947. He has written widely for professional journals.

One of his books is entitled "Interprovincial Co-operation in Education"; another is "Leadership in Action: The Superintendent of Schools in Canada". He has also served as an elected member of the local education authority in the suburb of Metropolitan Toronto in which he has been living.

Comparative education was one of Dr. Stewart's particular interests even before he went to Oxford in the 'thirties as an Empire scholar. For some years past he has regularly offered a graduate course in Comparative Education at the University of Toronto. He has also found time to be chairman of a central project of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, seeking to dramatise and emphasise the importance and urgency of better public understanding of East-West relations.

"Education," Dr. Stewart has written, "has acquired a new status in our time: it has become, in some major countries, an instrument of national policy. . . . In the emergent countries education is regarded as the best means by which they can achieve better economic conditions and maintain their independence."

Helping one another

Dr. Stewart sees far-reaching Commonwealth co-operation and mutual assistance in education as vital. "I believe," he said, "that the hope of the future lies in nations and peoples working together on common problems, and helping one another, instead of each being indifferent to or suspicious of the others. The Commonwealth provides an excellent framework for opportunities for co-operative action and understanding in education."

Wherever he is, he will be working in persuasive and creative fashion toward further Commonwealth co-operation in education.

Dr. Stewart will be on leave of absence from his Canadian responsibilities for the next two years to direct the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit. The offices of the Unit, which has two Deputy Directors, one from Nigeria and one from Britain, are in Marlborough House. An early task for Dr. Stewart will be to work on detailed planning for the Third Commonwealth Conference on Education, which is now scheduled to be held in Ottawa, Canada's capital, in August 1964.

"We are sorry to lose Dr. Stewart from Canada, even for a couple of years," commented the head of one major school in that country. "Along with his other virtues, he is a past master at organising needed projects in education, and obtaining finance for them from a foundation or a corporation or anywhere else."



The train is full. It is not surprising—545,000 people use the London Underground trains daily to get to work safely and fast



An escalator can move up to 10,000 people in an hour. At 5.35 p.m. the traffic is mostly one way—down to the trains and home

Operation Rush Hour

Every working day, between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 a.m., 1,250,000 people pour into central London to work. London's public transport is famous, efficient, but the Underground trains serving 50 central stations, the hundreds of commuter trains of British Railways and the battalions of red double decker buses and Green Line coaches, are sternly tested, coping with commuter traffic which has increased 12 per cent in 10 years.

Key to the system is the Underground, the first four-mile stretch of which was opened 100 years ago. There are six lines radiating from central London with a total length of 285 miles. The first new underground railway for more than half a century is now being built to link the British Railways terminus of Victoria with the north-eastern suburbs of London. When this line is finished, many of the 545,000 workers who commute by Underground will get to work faster and in greater comfort.

Underground trains are on the move, each

day, from 5.0 a.m. In the morning rush the trains follow one another through the tunnels at speeds of up to 40 miles per hour, at 90-second intervals.

Into scores of stations pour the rush-hour travellers—eager young men, pretty typists and secretaries, City gents in bowler hats. Nearly all have season tickets or use the automatic vending machines which print, cut and issue a ticket, and if necessary give correct change, in three seconds.

The passengers sit or stand in the swaying trains, reading the morning papers and glossy magazines, oblivious of their surroundings. Arriving at their destinations in central London they throng to the lifts and the fast moving escalators, each of which can lift 10,000 people an hour from the depths to street level.

From 10.0 a.m. the underground bustle subsides, and the staff can take a few deep breaths. Until 4.30 p.m. . . . Then with increasing impetus the | continued overleaf



Many City workers, like these crossing London Bridge, finish their journeys on foot

Operation Rush Hour

tidal flow of typists and bowler hats goes into reverse. The escalators going down are crowded; those coming up are almost empty. In the 15 minutes from 5.30 p.m., 100 commuters a second board underground trains in central London.

It isn't until 1.0 a.m. that the last of the trains stop moving and the electric power is switched off. Four hours to go, before the busy round starts again. Four hours for the maintenance men to do their work—to examine, as they do each night, every inch of track and every square yard of tunnel. Meanwhile in their cavernous sheds or in the sidings 4,000 vehicles of red or silver rolling stock are cleaned, examined, repaired, ready for another day.

In the bus depots it is much the same story. If all the buses and coaches run by London Transport were placed end to end they would stretch for 40 miles. All have to be scrupulously maintained.

Double deckers

The first regular omnibus service in London was started in 1829. The vehicles seated 22 people and were drawn by three horses—a far cry from the latest double decker buses, which are 27½ feet long and seat 64. At one time the transport system included trams and trolleybuses, but these have now been superseded by buses on all routes.

Unlike the punctual Underground, buses find it hard to keep to schedule in London's busy traffic. They too operate from 5.0 a.m. to 1.0 a.m. and on some central routes there is an all-night service. About 215,000 people regularly use them to get to work.

Finally the British Railways network round London, much of it electrified, brings 473,000 workers into central London from as far away as the Sussex and Kent coasts. Arriving at the 14 London main line stations, these long-distance commuters transfer to the buses or the Underground, or walk to their offices.

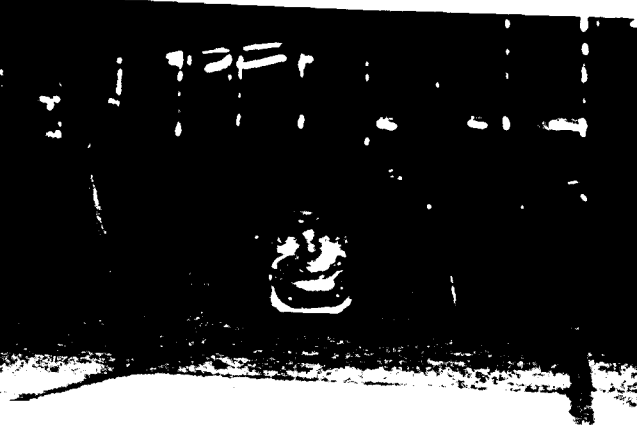
Plainly such a complicated transport system, which twice a day moves more people than inhabit most cities on earth, has to be efficient. A points failure, a jammed door, or a bus that breaks down, can mean endless delays and a hundred thousand frayed tempers. Londoners grumble on their way to work, about delays and overcrowding, but most of them are willing to admit that they have a transport service second to none.



They are waiting for buses home. Not all London traffic jams are as bad



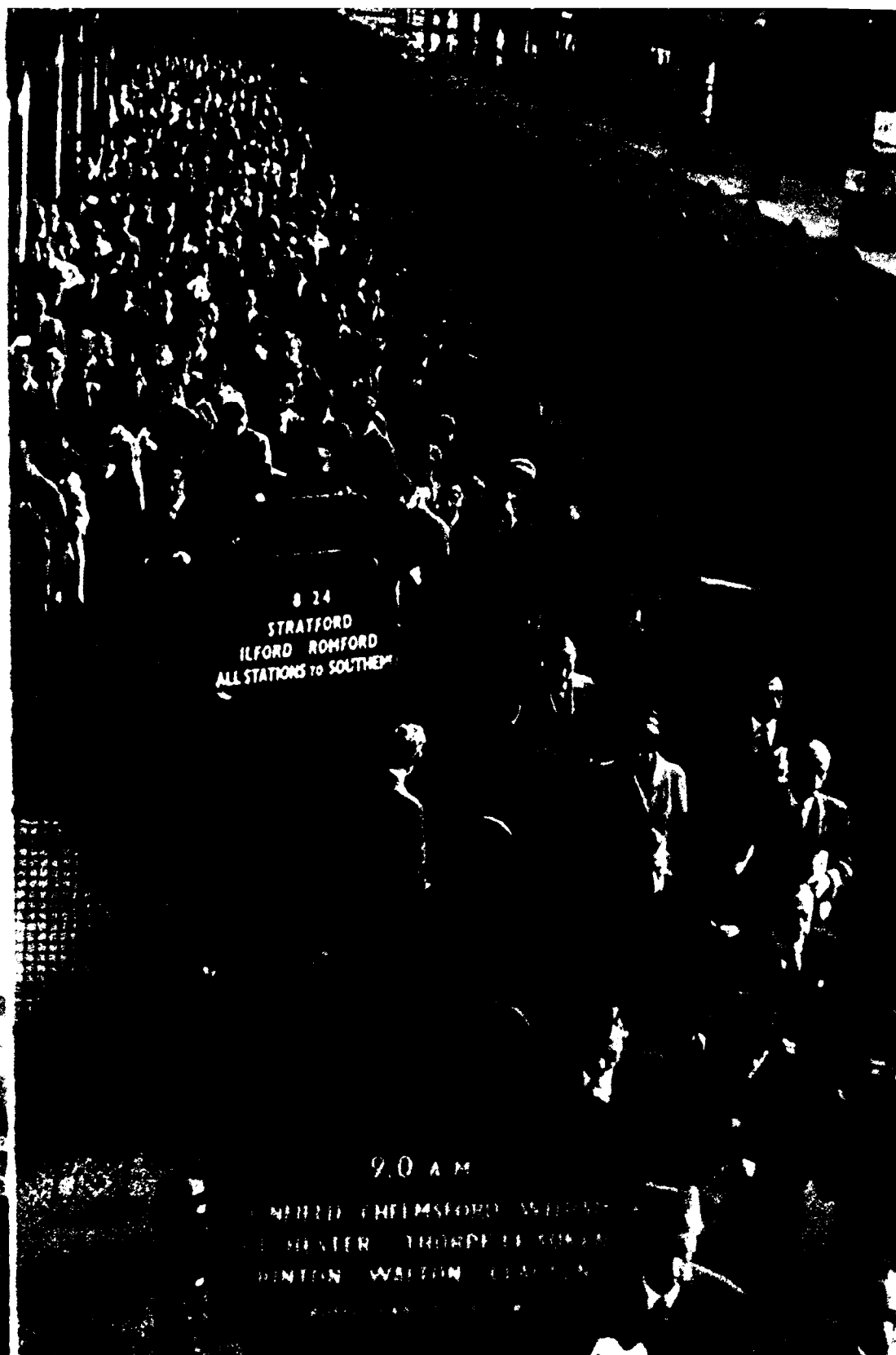
This bus body has travelled 300,000 miles; now it gets a complete overhaul



Powerful fans change the air on the Underground every 15 minutes. This man, masked against foul air, is cleaning a ventilation shaft

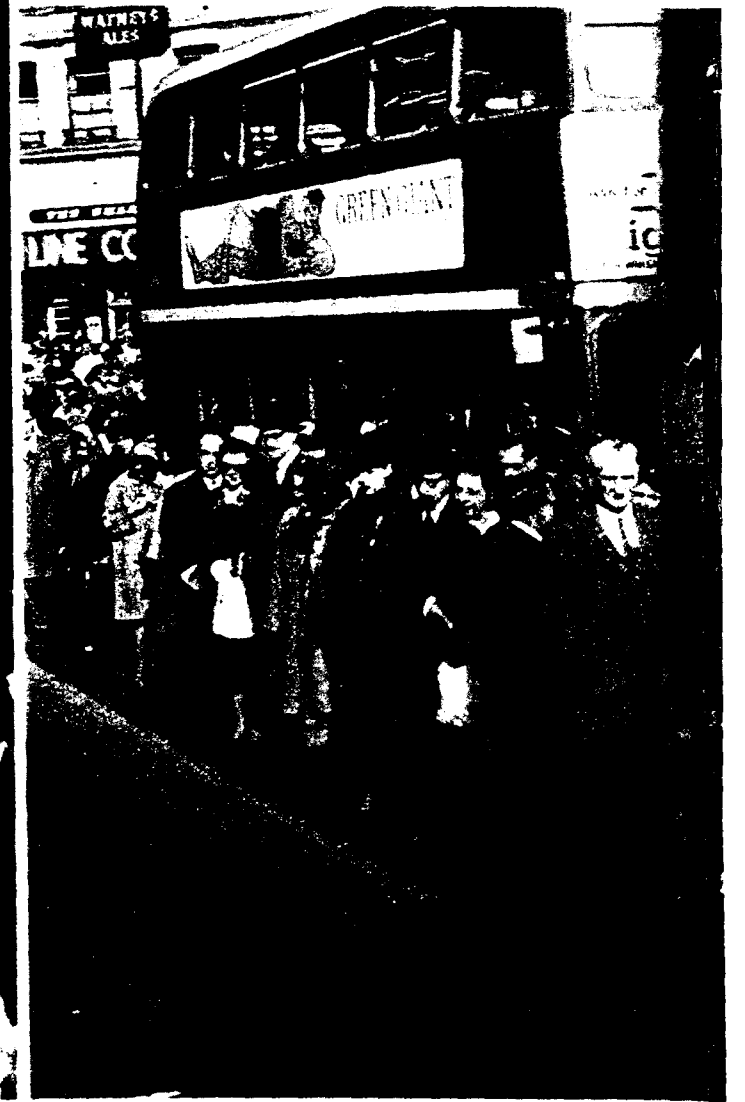


Night maintenance men at work in a tunnel. In the rush hour a train passes this point, to the station beyond, every 90 seconds



Commuters disembark at Liverpool Street station, London, where 300 trains with 142,000 passengers arrive during the morning rush to work

About 473,000 people commute into London by British Railways. Some walk the last lap, some use the Underground, and thousands queue for buses



Forty thousand workers a day use the moving pavement at the City underground station. It speeds them to street level at 180 feet a minute

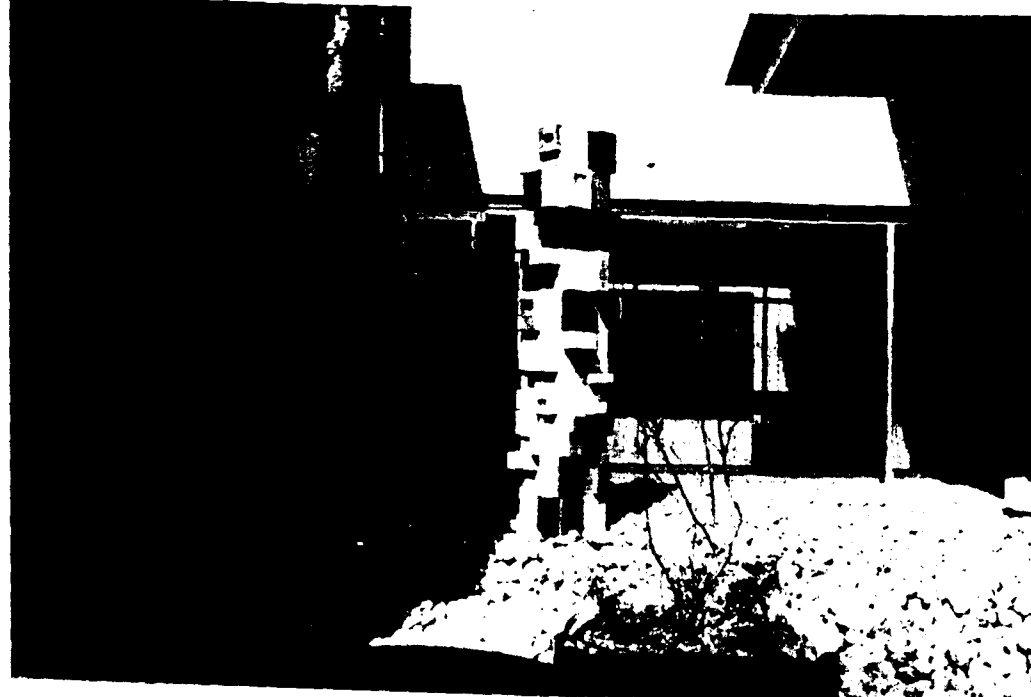
Bevis Farquhar, from Antigua, West Indies, and a fellow conductor, answer a passenger's query after clocking in at the Victoria bus station

New NEW ZEALAND HOUSE in London



The Queen surveys London from the roof of the new building, which she opened in May. Beyond can be seen St. Paul's Cathedral, Waterloo Bridge, and (in foreground) Nelson's Column

This ceramic sculpture by William Gordon, of New Zealand, is 10 feet high and stands in a small courtyard on the third floor, near the High Commissioner's suite



Looking down through voids which give an air of spaciousness and light



New Zealand's new headquarters in Britain, where the High Commissioner and his staff work and the doors are always open to Commonwealth citizens, has been hailed as one of the most original and striking buildings to be built in central London for a decade.

It is near Trafalgar Square and provides over 200,000 square feet of accommodation in a lower or podium block of four storeys and a tower block of 15 storeys. Enormous sheets of glass, 18 feet by 9 feet, clothe the lower four floors; in the tower, too, continuous glass, set between projecting horizontal slabs which give the building a pagoda-like appearance provides the offices within with unrestricted daylight from floor to ceiling.

The interior of the building is no less impressive. From the ground floor rise a series of voids, or wells, round which are grouped the first few floors. From many vantage points—from the marble-floored entrance hall, from the visitors' lounge which lies to the left of the main entrance, or from the upper floors—there are dramatic views to other parts of the building, and beyond to the busy London scene.

A characteristic of the old New Zealand House, in London's Strand, was its friendliness. Similarly, most of the public and social accommodation in the new building, including the comfortable lounge, a newspaper gallery, reception hall, and the large restaurant, are conveniently placed on the ground and mezzanine floors. There is also, on the mezzanine floor, an unexpected and delightful view out of the building into one of London's old arcades, the Royal Opera Arcade.

Garden of shrubs

The second floor has staff offices, a cinema, conference room, and—an imaginative touch—a small garden planted with New Zealand shrubs. On the next floor the High Commissioner, Sir Thomas Macdonald, and his Deputy have their offices, which look on to a broad and gracious terrace facing Pall Mall. Here, too, is an attractive L-shaped library overlooking the second floor garden and containing perhaps the most comprehensive collection of New Zealand books outside Wellington.

New Zealand carpets and New Zealand timber, notably rimu, tawa and matai, are used extensively. Eminent New Zealand artists have made important contributions. John Hutton, whose work in Coventry Cathedral was highly praised, has engraved two large glass panels on either side of the main entrance. John Drawbridge has painted a mural 50 feet long for the reception hall.

William Gordon has designed a ceramic sculpture 10 feet high for the small third floor courtyard and an illuminated stained glass composition, representing the Southern Cross, on the main staircase. Inia te Wiata, the New Zealand operatic bass who is also an accomplished Maori wood carver, is carving a tree trunk 45 feet high and 3 feet in diameter with life-size representations of the tribal figures of the Maoris. It will stand in the entrance hall and run up through the voids.

The view from the top of New Zealand House is superb, and held the Queen's interest when she opened the building in May. Situated as it is near the heart of the West End of London, and 225 feet high, the structure provides the visitor with an unequalled panorama of London's historic buildings, modern skyscrapers, and open spaces.



Angular and clad in glass, praised by many, ignored by none, New Zealand House already is a famous London landmark

The offices have floor-to-ceiling windows—no eye strain here. The girls walk on soundless floors, work in air-conditioned comfort



Her recent marriage has served to remind us of the special regard in which H.R.H. Princess Alexandra is held by the peoples of the Commonwealth. Her travels in Commonwealth countries have brought close personal ties with, among others, the peoples of Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India and Nigeria. To her belongs the proud title of



Commonwealth Princess



NIGERIA

LEFT. Dancing with Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, Minister of Finance, at the Independence Ball, in Lagos



HONG KONG

CENTRE. A rousing welcome for the Princess during her visit to So Uk primary school, Kowloon



THAILAND

She has travelled widely in countries outside the Commonwealth. Accompanied by Queen Sirikit, the Princess attends the celebrations of Loy Krathong, in Bangkok



AUSTRALIA

Everyone is cheerfully informal and relaxed when the Princess visits Brisbane, Queensland. Her escort on this occasion is a member of a youth organisation



Young fans show their admiration for John Neville, who led the Nottingham Playhouse Company in a performance of *Macbeth* for schools in the Ghana Institute of Art and Culture, Accra

Famous actor talks about Theatre Group tour

'African Audiences Fantastic'

ALL THE WORLD is becoming a stage for Britain's leading repertory theatre groups. Early this year the Bristol Old Vic Company visited Pakistan, India and Ceylon on a 14-week successful tour arranged by the British Council. Led by Denis Carey, their distinguished young artistic director, the players put on nearly 100 performances of *Hamlet*, Shaw's *Arms and the Man* and Robert Bolt's now world-famous *A Man for All Seasons*.

The Nottingham Playhouse Company recently returned from a 10-week tour in West Africa. Under the leadership of John Neville, brilliant, versatile actor, famous in Britain, Europe and the United States for his Shakespearean roles, and Judi Dench, one of the most promising of Britain's young Shakespearean actresses, the Company toured Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone—again through the initiative of the British Council.

Close on 42,000 people saw over 50 performances of *Twelfth Night*, *Macbeth* and *Arms and the Man*. The tour took the players to Lagos, Kaduna, Zaria, Kano, Nsukka, Enugu, Port Harcourt, Ibadan, Accra, Kumasi, Cape Coast, Takoradi, Legon and Freetown. What is such a tour really like? John Neville took time off from filming at Pinewood Studios, near London, to tell COMMONWEALTH TODAY about it.

Actor Neville said:

African audiences are fantastic. We had all been used to English audiences to whom Shakespeare is familiar—for whom his plots have become a little jaded. In West Africa, the knowledge of Shakespeare was there but for the first time audiences were seeing a professional company performing the plays. The impact was terrific—for both sides.

African audiences swallow up the plot avidly—are carried away by it—every twist and turn is followed closely. The verbal jokes are enjoyed just as much as the down-to-earth knock-about comedy.

I remember our first performance of *Twelfth Night* at Lagos. Towards the end of the play, the twins Viola and Sebastian confront one another and for the first time things are going to be sorted out and all live happily ever after. The entire audience erupted. Programmes were thrown into the air. There was a tremendous shout of joy. It stopped the show. It was one of the most exhilarating and most moving moments I have ever experienced in the theatre—quite unforgettable.

We much preferred to play out of doors. There are no limitations there—the actors have room to move and are not restricted by a possibly inadequate stage. It was certainly a marvellous change from the rigours of Regent's Park (the open-air theatre in London which is often defeated by the British climate).

I gave lectures and talks to university students in Enugu, Ibadan, Kumasi, Cape Coast and Legon, and would like to have given many more but our schedule was necessarily a tight one. I talked about an actor's job in Britain. I discussed the set-up of the theatre there—the Old Vic Theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Company, Stratford-upon-Avon, and other top class theatre centres in Britain. The students asked many questions—about plays and different interpretations, about actors and techniques.

There is a passionate interest in the drama in West Africa. Already there are travelling players who write and perform their own musicals. The dance is, of course, a "natural" out there. When the professional theatre is established I expect it to take the form of a repertory group.

Preparing the ground

A number of people are already actively preparing the ground. Such men as Geoffrey Axworthy, Lecturer in Drama at the University College of Ibadan, who stage-manages the Arts Theatre there. Axworthy's students built the Company's scenery for the tour. Then there is John Akar, Director of Broadcasting, Sierra Leone, who arranged a fabulous party for our last night in West Africa. Six different bands brought from different parts of Sierra Leone played for us. The Sierra Leone Players performed all the forum scenes from *Julius Caesar* in Creole.

Among others interested in a professional theatre in West Africa is John Ekwere at Enugu. He studied drama at the Rose Bruford Training College of Speech and Drama in Kent, England, and is now one of the leading executives in the Eastern Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation.

I love Africa and want to go back. I should love to work there for the theatre. There is such vigour, such a feeling of looking forward, the whole place tingles with excitement—with the will "to get up and go" in whatever they do. This appeals to me tremendously. One feels so alive there.



Cape Coast, Ghana, first night. Malvolio (John Neville) reads the letter. Audiences loved the comedies and followed every twist and turn of the plots



John Akar, leader of the Sierra Leone Players, presents John Neville with two Kongoli masks to be placed in the new Nottingham Playhouse, soon to be opened



Leading lady, Judi Dench and John Neville make friends with a future theatre-goer in York, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Neville believes the professional theatre will soon be established in West Africa



"... so full of shapes is fancy,
That it alone is high-fantastical."
Twelfth Night spellbinds 1,500 students at the University of Ghana



The Company becomes the audience at the School of Music and Drama in the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana. Musicians and dancers relax after their show

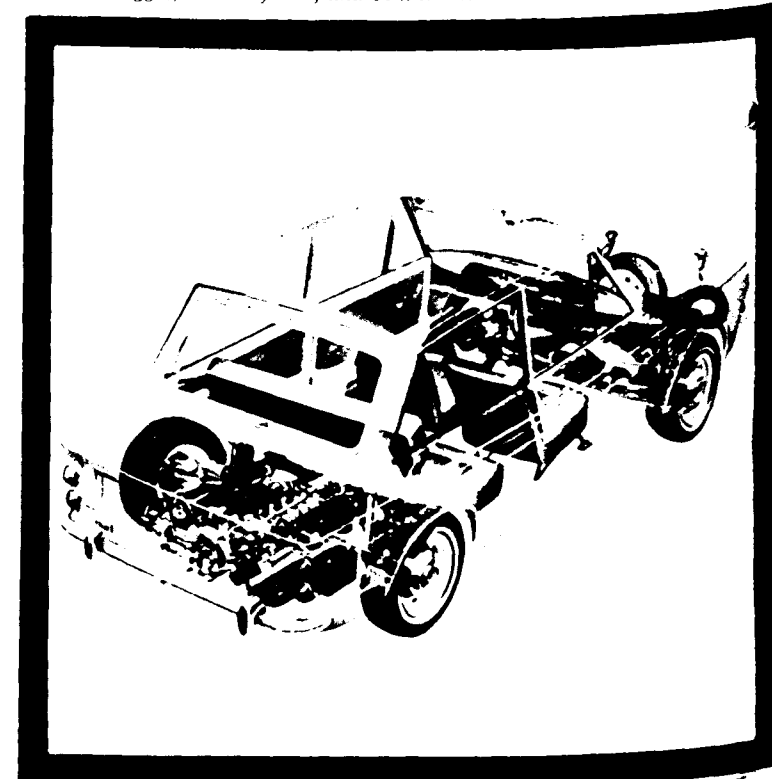


Japanese-style costumes were specially designed for the Company's production of *Macbeth*, to emphasise the barbaric, turbulent nature of the play

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has a close look at a Hillman Imp, after opening the new Rootes Motors factory in Scotland



Here it is . . . the first rear-engined car produced in Britain. There is room for luggage in the front, and behind the seats



This is the age of the small car. People want cars that are cheap to buy and run, easy to handle and park.

The British Motor Corporation set the pace with their Mini cars. Now another giant British motor firm, the Rootes Group, has fathered a rear-engined baby car, the Hillman Imp, which has passed with honours exacting road tests from Kenya to the Arctic Circle.

Rootes plan to produce 150,000 Imps a year. Half will be for export.

The Hillman Imp, Britain's new baby car, has been called "a glorified shopping basket on wheels" because of its handiness, ease of access, and its strong appeal to women as well as men. It is a "shopping basket" that holds four adults, can travel at 80 m.p.h., does 45 miles to the gallon at cruising speed.

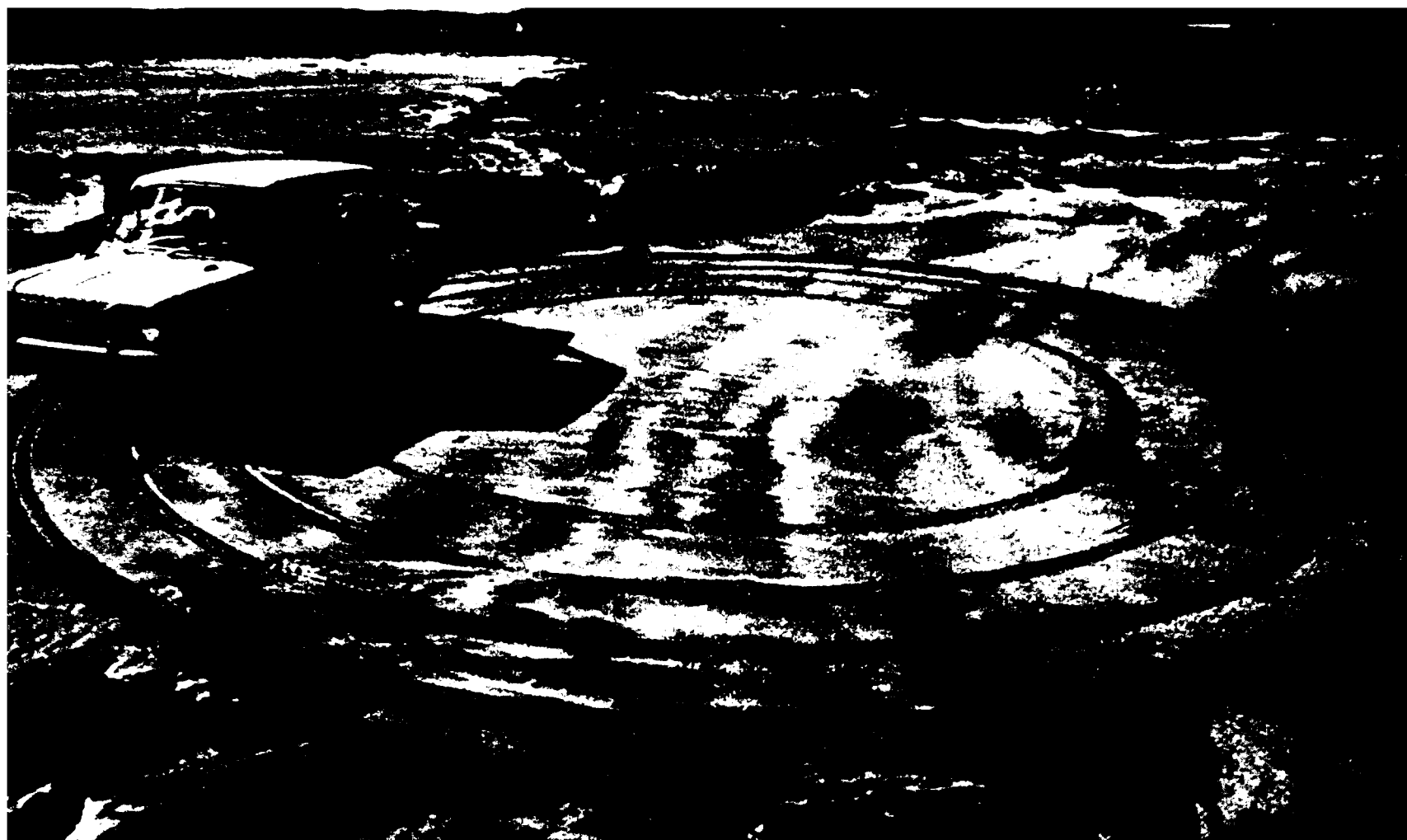
The 875 c.c. engine in the tail is made almost entirely from aluminium die castings, and is a hundredweight lighter than an equivalent engine in cast iron. This helps to eliminate the tendency, present in other rear-engined cars, for the tail to slide on wet roads.

The Imp is easy to maintain. There are no greasing points and the engine oil is good for 5,000 miles. The engine itself is easily accessible and can be removed and replaced, if necessary, in less than two hours.

Other advantages of the Imp include its magnificent all-round vision (there is 22 square feet of glass); the independent four-wheel suspension to iron out bumps; the nimble acceleration—from a standstill to 30 m.p.h. in six seconds; and the relatively low price, in Britain, of £420 excluding tax.

The Imp is a car of wide appeal—a car with a zing in its tail.

car with zing in its tail



ABOVE. The Imp being tested in the Arctic. It was also tested over hundreds of miles of rough roads in Kenya and Scotland. Thanks to its lightweight engine and advanced suspension, road-holding is excellent

LEFT. The Imp shows off its 30-foot turning circle on the sands of Skye. It is handy to park, easy to handle in traffic. It can travel over 250 miles without refuelling, on six gallons of petrol

RIGHT AND TOP RIGHT. Two journalists visiting Britain, Mr. Vishnukumar K. Pandya of India and Mr. R. Chikosi, Rhodesia, admire the car's angled engine. Mr. Chikosi then tested the car. His verdict: "An exhilarating drive"



VSO YOUTH MEETS THE CHALLENGE



The Queen Mother with Maxine Ridell at VSO headquarters. Miss Ridell, who is assistant secretary of VSO, taught these blind children (below) in Malaya



Teaching—Malaya

MAXINE RIDELL, now at VSO headquarters as assistant secretary, taught in a school for blind children on Penang Island.

"I found them quick, lively, enthusiastic and above all happy children. I had to teach my class as much as I could about as many subjects as I could, but in many lessons it was the class who taught me. I knew nothing about how to grow tapioca and banana trees, but, in

their eagerness to show me, the class would set about planting the seeds and in two or three weeks we had a recognisable plant. When school was over I took a different group for a different activity each day. One group did basketry, another pottery and another woodwork. But a great favourite was the British school game of rounders. They all loved it, especially as they could make as much noise as they liked."

Enlist the enthusiasm of youth and wonders may be performed. . . . An organisation that knows the truth of this is VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS, which sends young volunteers from Britain to work overseas for periods of a year or more. It has been operating now for five years, and its 700 volunteers have worked in 55 countries, from Labrador on the north-east coast of Canada to Fiji in the Pacific.

VSO enables suitable boys and girls, who have left school and university, to teach or do youth work, help in hospitals and dispensaries, assist agricultural and forestry officers, help with community development projects, and do a thousand and one constructive jobs in places where their help is most needed. They benefit themselves, from the challenge and the experience, and their work is of untold value to their friends in the less developed countries.

Driving force behind VSO in its early days was Mr. Alec Dickson, a former assistant editor of the *Yorkshire Post* newspaper and Principal of the Man O'War Bay Training Centre in the Cameroons. His successors at VSO have carried on the good work.

Young people who volunteer are interviewed by a selection board which satisfies itself that individuals selected have qualities of initiative, determination and leadership. It costs about £400 to send an individual overseas for a year, towards which the British Government makes a contribution, besides philanthropic trusts, schools, civic authorities, and industrial concerns. The latest enrolment of volunteers numbered 319 and included 35 graduates.

"The scheme's success is due to the volunteers' willingness to do any job. They bring to their tasks an enthusiasm and sense of urgency which, perhaps, only youth can provide; they contribute to Commonwealth understanding at a most personal and intimate level.



Technical training—Sierra Leone

TREVOR HAINES was selected to teach metalwork and mechanics at a Secondary Technical School in Freetown.

"A growing number of students are being trained as engineers, technicians and craftsmen and there is considerable interest in these fields. Besides my work in the metalwork shop, I was also appointed as the games master and supervised, in addition, first aid and visual aids for the school. Outside my school activities I helped with a YMCA boys' club and during the holidays I carried out maintenance on such equipment as diesel generators, electrical wiring at the hospital at Segbwema and at the secondary school at Jaiama."



Nursing—India

ALISON TARRATT, now a student nurse in London, helped a missionary nurse in a village near Dhanbad, Bihar.

"I worked in the village dispensary mixing simple medicines and doing dressings. The Santhal compounder in the dispensary taught me a great deal including medical phraseology

in Santhali and Bengali. I also learned to drive the jeep and so was able to take patients to the hospital in Dhanbad and assist with the delivery of a number of babies. We started a girls' group, similar to a Guide Company, and I gave singing lessons once a week, aided by my accordion. Generally I tried my hand at anything and everything."



Technical help—Rhodesia

LESLIE ALDRIDGE, an apprentice pipe-fitter, began a 1,000-mile journey moving boat-building equipment to Lake Kariba two days after he arrived in Northern Rhodesia.

"Fishing on the lake was a pleasure for me, but for the local people it was their living. Close to the lake I helped establish a centre devoted to teaching them new skills in the allied industries of boat-building and fishing. At this time the waters of the lake, then uncontrolled by the new dam, were more than two miles away. We had to carry out our own

surveys, clear the ground, plan and put up the sheds, slipways and fisheries buildings.

"Later I joined a village resettlement scheme in Rekuz. Here the evacuated people had to be taught fresh skills and domestic habits in strange surroundings. I ended my service in Rhodesia back at Kariba. The waters from the vast artificial lake were nearing the village and the 400 local men had been trained in more effective ways of fishing. My final contribution was to build a trailer for their new boats from the chassis of an abandoned truck."



Community work—Labrador

JAMES HILLER is now an undergraduate at Oxford University.

"I was the first volunteer to work in Nain, North Labrador, a small isolated village with a largely Eskimo population, who live by fishing and hunting. There was a nursing station, a mountie, a store, electric light, mail twice a month but no igloos. I used to do all the odd jobs from splitting wood and hauling water from a brook to accounting and caulking the boat. Afternoons I taught in school, where I also gave some music lessons: the cubs and scouts were also my responsibility. One hopes that the work done was useful to the village, perhaps through personal relationships more than anything else."



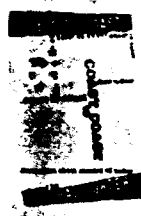
Teaching—Falkland Islands

DAVID GALLOWAY, now an undergraduate at Cambridge, went to the Falklands after spending six months as an apprentice on a cattle farm in Argentina.

"For the first time I had the opportunity to do something which I believed to be of value . . . teaching a total of less than a dozen children (scattered throughout five widely separated farms) how to read and write. It was immensely rewarding to realise, quite suddenly, that a child which I had started off 'from scratch' could now read by himself. This photograph reminds me of the Falklands where much of my teaching was done in the homes of the families with whom I stayed. My year in the Falklands was the most satisfying in my life, and helped me determine my career."



Commonwealth books



New Writing

Cantwell, John. *NO STRANGER TO THE FLAME* (Putnam 1963, 16s., 176 pp.).

This is John Cantwell's second novel, his first being *Never a Closing Door*. Set on the North Queensland coast, it tells how a brutal killer on the run involves an Australian township in his escape.

Dark, Eleanor. *THE TIMELESS LAND, STORM OF TIME AND NO BARRIER*, new edns. (Angus & Robertson 1963, 21s. each, 400 pp., 590 pp. and 384 pp.).

A trilogy on the birth of the Australian nation.

O'Donnell, Margaret, ed. *AN ANTHOLOGY OF COMMONWEALTH VERSE* (Blackie 1963, 21s., xxxii, 400 pp.).

Poetry from England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland,

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (including Rhodesia, Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa), India and Pakistan. Some of the poets, well known though they are in their own countries, have not figured previously in any anthology of English verse.

Porteous, R. S. *SALVAGE AND OTHER STORIES* (Harrap 1963, 13s. 6d., 189 pp.).

Between the two world wars the author was a skipper of a large coastal launch running tourists to the Great Barrier Reef. In World War II he was in the Merchant Navy as Chief Officer of an ex-China coast motor-vessel which landed troops in the New Guinea and Pacific areas. From this first-hand experience, the author of *CATTLEMAN* has now produced a volume of sea stories.

Porter, Hal, comp. *COAST TO COAST: Australian stories 1961-1962* (Angus & Robertson 1963, 18s., viii, 216 pp.).

A selection of short stories by Australians or published in Australia between 1st January, 1961, and 31st March, 1962. Among the twenty-nine contributions there are ten literary prizewinners.

Selvon, Samuel. *I HEAR THUNDER* (MacGibbon & Kee 1963, 18s., 192 pp.).

Samuel Selvon's sixth novel is set in his native Trinidad and is concerned with the gay and melancholy world to which a West Indian doctor returns after qualifying in England.

Biography and Autobiography

Guthrie, Anne. *MADAME AMBASSADOR: The Life of Vijaya Pandit* (Macmillan 1963, 16s., x, 182 pp., 16 pp. plates).

An inspiring account of the brilliant career of one of the greatest women of our time, specially written for older children and young adults.

Mittelholzer, Edgar. *A SWARTHY BOY* (Putnam 1963, 21s., 157 pp., 9 plates).

This well-known novelist from British Guiana recalls his childhood in that country and his first steps towards a literary career.

Normington-Rawling, J. *CHARLES HARPUR, AN AUSTRALIAN* (Angus & Robertson 1963, 45s., xvi, 334 pp., 5 pp. plates).

Modern Australia was only twenty-five years old when Charles Harpur was born into a convict settlement. This is the story of Australia's first poet and of the part he played in the struggle for self-government and the franchise.

Southall, Ivan. *PARSON ON THE TRACK: Bush Brothers in the Australian Outback* (Angus & Robertson 1963, 21s., 211 pp., 16 pp. plates).

The story of how the Bush Brotherhood, a bachelor order of Anglican priests, took Christianity to the Australian outback. It begins with the inception of the first Brotherhood in 1897 and continues through to the problems of today.

Sutcliffe, Bert. *BETWEEN OVERS: The Memoirs of a Cricketer* (W. H. Allen, 18s., 190 pp., 11 plates).

Bert Sutcliffe, born of Lancastrian parents who settled in New Zealand, writes of his professional life and struggles and provides a chronicle about cricket and cricketers.

Current Affairs and Politics

Ademoyega, 'Wale. *THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA* (Harrap 1963, 15s., 208 pp. Illus. with maps and line drawings by Ben Enwonwu).

This is one of the few books on Nigeria written by a Nigerian. It traces the country's development through successive empires and cultures up to the present.

Anderson, J. N. D., ed. *CHANGING LAW IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES* (Allen & Unwin (Studies in Modern Asia and Africa) 1963, 35s., 292 pp.).

An examination of constitutional developments of countries emerging from colonial rule. It discusses such subjects as "Fundamental Rights", the legal profession in African territories, the problems posed by Islamic law in that continent, "Liability under the Nigerian Criminal Code", "Legal Development and Economic Growth in Africa" and "Women's Status and Law Reform".

Travel and Exploration

Schapera, I., ed. *LIVINGSTONE'S AFRICAN JOURNAL 1853-1856*, 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus 1963, 70s. the set, 295 pp.).

During his epoch-making journey across Central Africa in 1853-56, David Livingstone kept a journal in which he recorded, as health and opportunity permitted, his daily observations and experiences. Except for a very few brief extracts, this journal has never been published. The present edition includes everything except some technical passages, and Professor Schapera has provided extensive notes which identify persons, places, plants and animals and also indicate where the journal differs from what Livingstone published in his famous book, *MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES*.

Tabler, Edward C., ed. *TRADE AND TRAVEL IN EARLY BAROTSSELAND: The Diaries of George Westbeech, 1885-1888, and of Captain Norman Macleod, 1875-1876* (Chatto & Windus 1963, 30s., xii, 125 pp., 17 pp. plates of the sketches of Lieutenant William Fairlie, maps).

George Westbeech's diary, which is published for the first time, is considered a basic document for Barotseland history; it is a record of the remarkable career of the man who placed Barotseland in the British sphere of influence.

Also first published in this book is an account of Captain Macleod's journey to the Victoria Falls and trans-Zambezia when that area was off the beaten track.

to stamp collectors, for one is depicted on the first stamps of Papua, then known as British New Guinea, in 1901 and since then has appeared on several Papuan issues.

A 25 3d stamp, intended for use on airmail correspondence, illustrates the importance of air transport to the people of Papua and New Guinea. It shows a light aircraft approaching an airstrip surrounded by towering mountain ranges.

The Territory's other new stamps are a 5d and a 6d value, each printed in multi-colour photogravure. The 5d stamp shows one of the world's most beautiful creatures, the bird of paradise. It is the male of the species whose brilliant plumage has earned him fame, for the female is comparatively drab in colour.

In contrast to the flamboyant bird of paradise, the golden opossum on the new 6d stamp is a shy little fellow. He is a tree-dweller and feeds, usually at night, on fruit, insects and small birds.

C. W. HILL

Kenya school turns out top men



One of the school's many student societies holds its deliberations out of doors

Alliance High School, Kikuyu, 17 miles from the centre of Nairobi, has seen over half of Kenya's present-day leaders pass through its classes—such men as Mr. Oginga Odinga, Minister of Home Affairs in the new Kenya Cabinet; Mr. T. Towett, former Minister of Lands, a member of the Kenya African Democratic Union; Mr. Paul Ngei, President of the African People's Party; and Mr. J. Nyagah, former Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Council.

One of the best secondary schools in the Commonwealth, Alliance High School, affectionately known as "A.H.S." to its many "old boys", was founded in 1926 by the Alliance of Protestant Missions in Kenya.

Comparatively young though it is, A.H.S. has an impressive academic record, has become well known to many universities throughout the world, and occupies an important place in the life of Kenya.

Although its outflow is still relatively small, the school had by 1962 trained over 1,800 students—drawn from all parts of Kenya. The school cherishes its basic aim of bringing up Kenya's future leaders in an atmosphere of unity and brotherliness. During 1962 there were about 300 students, who came from 22 tribes.

All boys today take the Cambridge School Certificate Examination from Form IV. Of the average entry of 50 boys each year, some 50 per cent gain first-class certificates and there are hardly any failures. In 1961 a Sixth Form course was introduced, lasting two years for 40 boys each year—20 taking Arts and 20 Science—leading to the Higher School Certificate Examination.

Last year, Mr. E. Carey Francis retired as Headmaster after serving the school for 22 years. His record of 34 years' continuous teaching service has won for him the title of "father" of education in Kenya. During his headship, the school tripled its numbers.

The new Headmaster is 36-year-old Mr. J. Campbell, graduate of Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities, who has already been teaching four years at A.H.S. He takes over a school expanding fast. During the past two years a magnificent hall, new science laboratories, two school houses, seven staff houses, an administrative-classroom block which includes a lecture room, an extension to the library and a kitchen dining hall have all been added to the school, and common-room studies provided for senior boys.

But life at A.H.S. is not all work. Games and hobbies play a large part in the life of the students. In addition to the usual sports and recreations, the school takes a great interest in societies and clubs. Most popular is the dramatic society which produces a Shakespeare play each year. Then there are the societies connected with the different studies—science, history, geography, and mathematics. A keen scout troop, a photographic society, a dancing club, a printing club and a debating society give the boys a wide choice of leisure-time activities.

The school motto is "Strong to Serve" and, as Mr. Francis said: "The school is here to help. It is needed in the new Kenya, as much as in the old. Its job is to make men who will love and serve their God and their country and will have the tools to serve effectively".



The school sets great store by physical fitness: the boys have physical training every day



A geometry class taken by Mr. E. Carey Francis, who recently retired as Headmaster after 22 years' teaching at the school

Stamps



Papua and New Guinea



Five new stamps being issued in the Australian-administered Territory of Papua and New Guinea will add colour and interest to collectors' albums.

A view of Rabaul, the second largest town in the Territory, forms the design of the new 10s. stamp. It is a reproduction in full colour of an oil painting by Mr. Samuel Terarup Cham, a Tolai of Matalau village, near Rabaul. Mr. Cham is the first native-born artist to have his work chosen for a Territory postage stamp design.

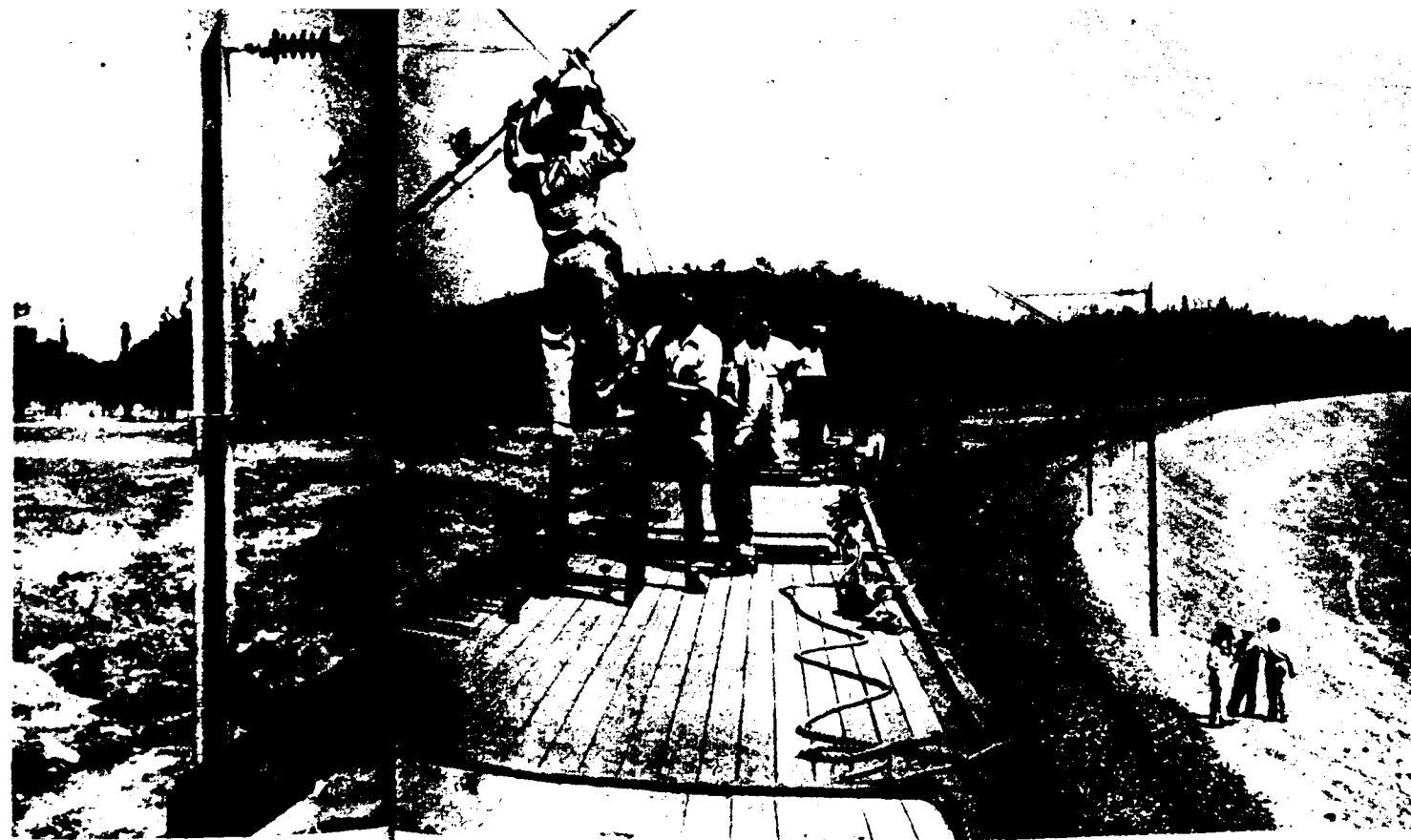
Rabaul, on the northern coast of New Britain, largest island in the Bismarck Archipelago, is noted for its fine harbour which is surrounded by several dormant volcanoes. The artist has shown some of these in his picture, including, on the right, Tavurvur which erupted about 20 years ago.

A view of the harbour of Port Moresby, in Papua, is shown on the new 8d stamp. As well as merchant ships lying alongside a jetty, the picture shows a Papuan trading canoe, known as a lakatoi and easily recognisable by its distinctively shaped, rigid sails. This type of vessel is already familiar

The Commonwealth Scene



Fishermen on the island of Kat O, off the north-east coast of Hong Kong, help to lay a 22,000-foot-long pipeline to bring fresh water from the mainland. Organised by British Army engineers, 130 sampans carried the three-inch diameter pipes beneath their hulls. The 120-foot lengths were joined at sea and then, at a prearranged signal, the fishermen pulled slip knots and the pipeline fell to the seabed



ABOVE: Indian linesmen trained by the firm of British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., erect overhead conductors as part of the electrification of Indian Railways, which started in 1959. The firm has won nine contracts from the Indian authorities

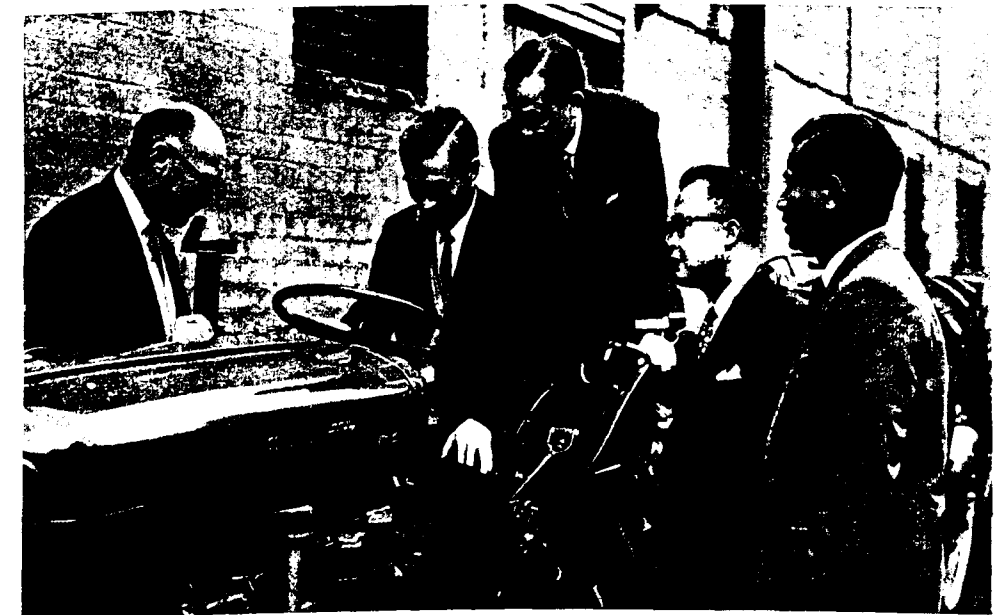
BELOW: Ceylon's Chief Justice, Mr. Hema Basnayake, looks at a silver-framed copy of the Magna Charta, which laid the foundation of the English liberties that served as a model for so much of the world. The copy hangs in his chambers in the Supreme Court, Colombo



Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (left) and Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Speaker and Secretary respectively of the Pakistan National Assembly, meet a tiger (stuffed) in the Pakistan section of the new Commonwealth Institute in London, which they visited while guests in Britain of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They were accompanied by Sir Kenneth Bradley, Director of the Institute, which has been visited by more than 250,000 people since the Queen opened it in November, 1962



BELOW: Four Asian Information Officers take a close look at a new tractor at the Coventry factory of Massey-Ferguson Ltd. The four are (left to right) Mr. D. Chen (Hong Kong), Mr. C. K. Chih (Sarawak), Mr. J. H. Lee (Korea), and Mr. E. V. K. S. Mariani (Federation of Malaya). Britain now exports more tractors than the rest of the world combined



Malayan schoolgirl Lai Yoke Heong lost both arms in a bus crash. Generous people in Malaya raised a £10,000 Trust Fund for her and she came to London—to Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton—to be fitted with artificial arms and hands and taught how to use them. She never ceased to smile, and returns home leaving with her British friends an abiding impression of her cheerfulness and courage



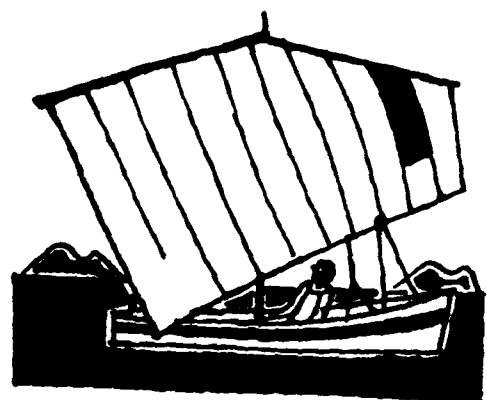
The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoake, congratulates Miss Jati Tjitrasmarana, one of 43 Colombo Plan students from Thailand and Indonesia who received diplomas after successfully completing studies at the English Language Institute, Victoria University, Wellington. Also in the picture (left): Mr. G. Pittman, Director of the Institute; and (right) Mr. T. Davin, Department of External Affairs

The Cyprus Minister of Finance, Mr. Renos Solomides (left), and the British High Commissioner in Cyprus, Sir Arthur Clark, seal an aid agreement with a handshake. A Commonwealth Assistance Loan of £2,000,000 is being made by Britain to the Republic of Cyprus towards the cost of extending the electricity supply in the island



The High Commissioner in London for Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Learie Constantine, meets the Mayor of the Lancashire cotton town of Nelson, Councillor Harold Ingham, during a sentimental journey which he paid to the scene of former cricketing triumphs (he used to play for Nelson in the Lancashire League). A great occasion for Sir Learie: he was made a Freeman of the town

Lake Nyasa



DHOW



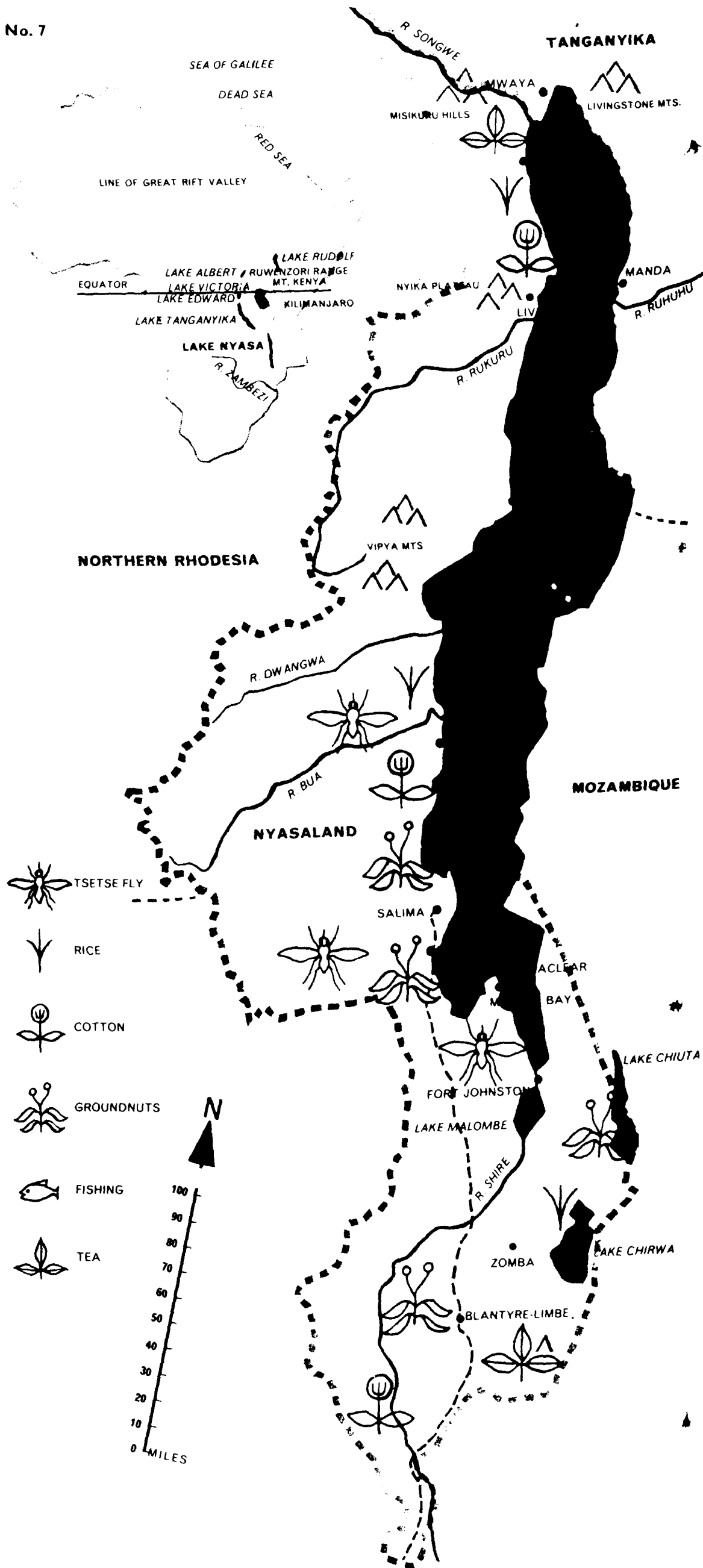
TEA PICKING

The dominant geographical feature of Nyasaland is a deep depression, part of the Great Rift Valley, running the length of the country. Most of this trough is occupied by Lake Nyasa. From 10 to 50 miles wide, 355 miles long, and over 2,200 feet deep, it is the third largest lake in Africa.

Several short rivers drain into Lake Nyasa, but its only outlet is the River Shire which reaches the sea by joining the Zambezi. The land on either side of the lake consists of high plateaux, the mountains often falling steeply to the lake edge. In the south a narrow plain separates the water from the mountains.

The lake fishing industry is important. The fish (mainly Tilapia) are caught in huge ring nets and gill nets and are dried in the sun. There is a fishery research station at Nkata Bay while Kota Kota is the centre of the fishing industry.

Lake Nyasa, although liable to sudden and very severe storms, is an important means of communication. At Chipoka the railway connects with ships operating on the lake. In the past, slave traders, and, later, explorers, used the lake to reach the interior. David Livingstone reached the lake from the south in 1850. The Yao people told him its name was Nyasa, meaning "lake" or "broad water".



Readers say it with Pictures

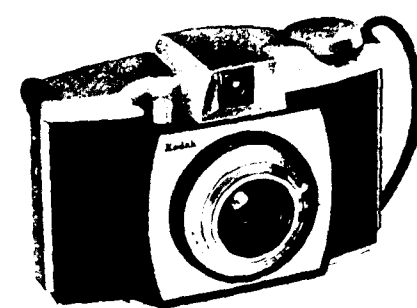
SPINNING THE THREAD
P. V. Subramanyam, 10 Chinnakadai Street,
Teppakulam, Tiruchirapalli, India



NOONDAY REST
Azizur Rahman, 27 Rajani-Chowdhury Road,
Gandaria, Dacca 4, Pakistan



Win a camera!



Readers are invited to send in photographs which they have taken themselves for a new competition in which the prize for the picture adjudged the best will be a Kodak Brownie 44A camera presented by Kodak Limited. A guinea will be paid for other pictures published. Prints should be marked "Camera Competition", with captions and addresses in English on the back and addressed to: The Editor, COMMONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1. Photographs will not be returned unless specially asked for.



A LONG SHOT
T. E. Lee, c/o Yu Chye School, Kuala Simgei Penang, Balik Pulau, Penang, Malaya



CYPRUS DAM DAMSELS
Terry Buchanan, 10 Coronation Court, Hamfrith Road, Stratford, London, E.15

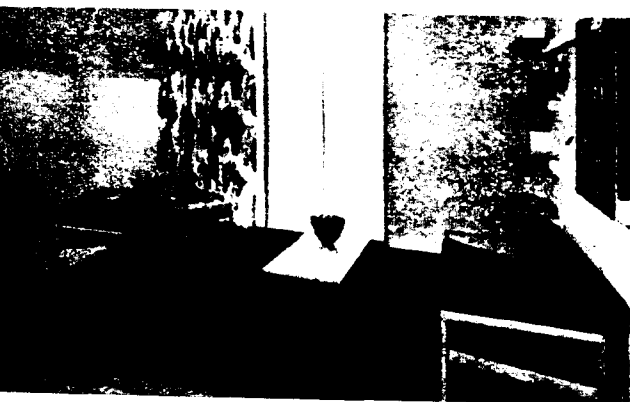


STILT DANCERS
J. K. Home, P & T Headquarters, Ibadan, Western Nigeria

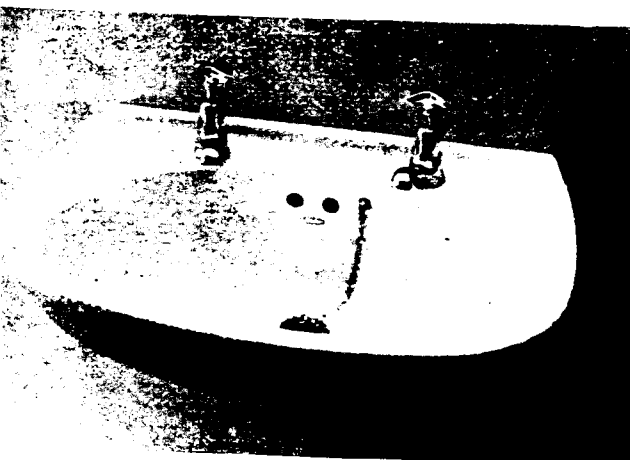


The Design Centre, London, where you can see over 1,000 items on display at any one time, study photographs or samples of a further 10,000 products on a design index

Mainly for Women



Living-room setting features furniture designed by Ernest Race, one of Britain's top designers. Chairs and settee shown here won for him a 1963 Design Centre Award—given annually to the best products on the Design Index. Settings such as this and the dining/kitchen scheme (below) help visitors to visualise the products in their own homes



Another 1963 Design Centre Award winner. Mothers of small children will like the anti-splash rim along the front edge, the adequate flat areas for tooth mugs

Shopping by Design

When you want to buy . . . that new carpet brush, a non-stick saucepan, one of those kitchen clocks with figures you can really see, curtains that don't run up the first time they are washed . . . WHEN YOU WANT HIM TO BUY . . . new furniture, at last, for the living-room, brighter fittings for the bathroom, proper tools for do-it-yourself home decoration. . . .

Britain's Council of Industrial Design thinks of such things for you. At the Design Centre, Haymarket, London, they provide a permanent shop window for an everchanging display of British goods of modern design. The Council has put on exhibitions in countries like Ghana, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Australia—to mention but a few.

Over 200 overseas trade buyers visit the Centre each week and husbands and wives all over the Commonwealth are learning that goods of elegant design, excellent quality and real value for money are not necessarily beyond their budgets—and can be bought in their local stores.



A woman's discerning eye. Mrs. Flora Azikiwe, wife of the Governor-General of Nigeria, finds much to interest her at the London Design Centre



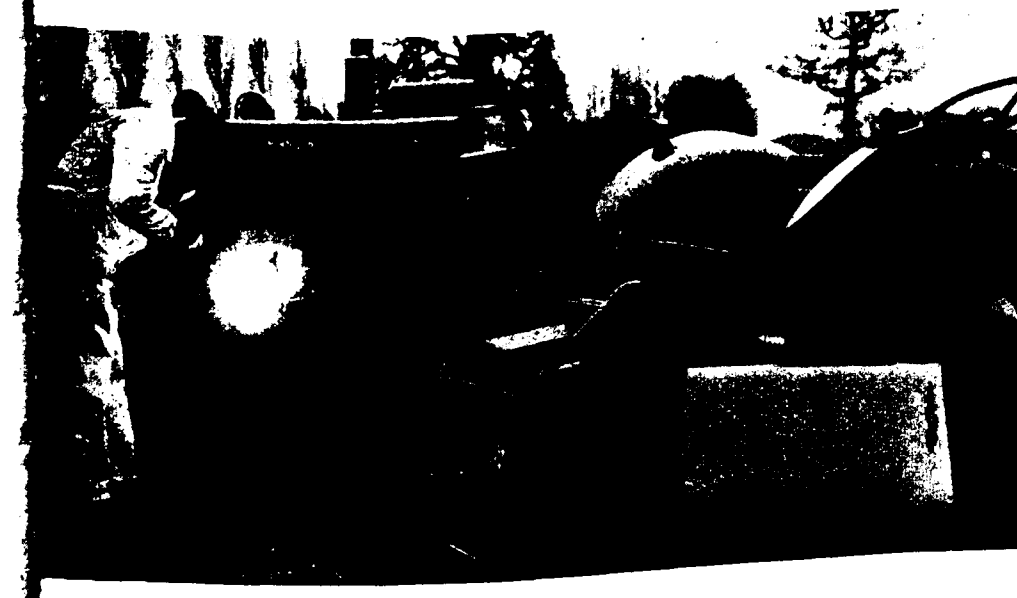
Nothing is for sale at the Design Centre. Products carry maker's name and retail price. Information on local stockists is available



Good design is international. Nigerian husbands enjoy a Design Centre Exhibition held at the Kingsway Stores in Lagos



CORDLESS ELECTRIC SHAVER won Duke of Edinburgh's Prize for Elegant Design 1963. In white melamine with nylon centre piece wrapped in stainless steel. Cutters are self-honing and self-cleaning. Automatically switches on when shaver touches face. 1½ volt cells give about 5 weeks of daily shaving



PORTABLE WELDING ALTERNATOR solves the problem of providing power for on-the-spot welding. It can be fitted to most tractors and run from the power take-off or a 12 horse-power petrol or diesel engine. A control box incorporates a 2-way link mechanism—high and low—and a 10-position switch. Currents from 30 to 250 amps are obtainable

REINFORCED PLASTICS BUILDING was developed to house a telephone exchange for a British firm. Weighing 15 tons as against 84 tons for a conventional brick building, structure has steel frame and timber floor, may well foreshadow the prefabricated house or factory of tomorrow which can be bought "over the counter"



TRANSPARENT UMBRELLA enables user to see where she is going. The plastic cover can be removed and replaced by another from a wide range available from the British manufacturers



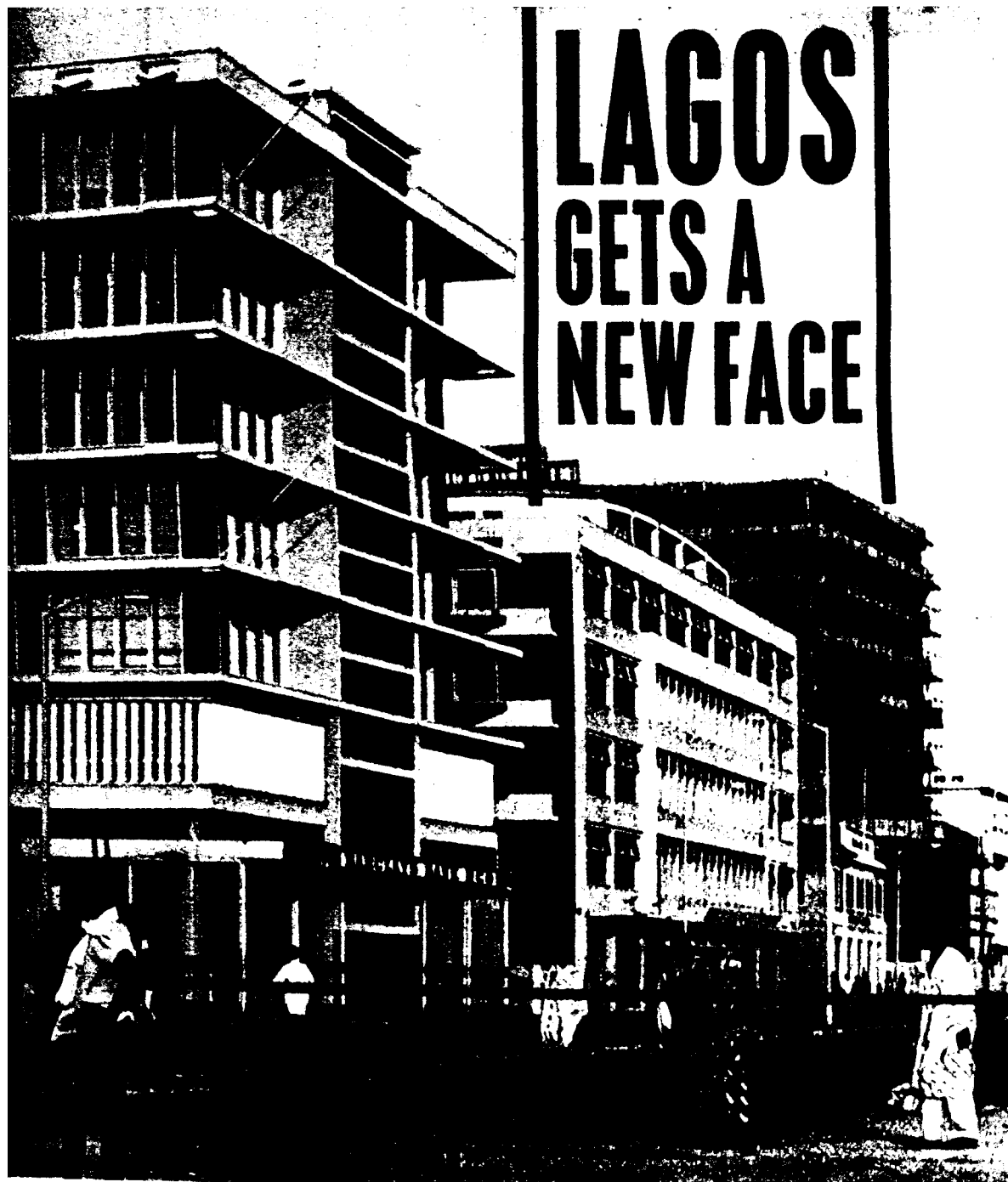
FLAME-PROOF TENT FABRIC releases fire-extinguishing chemicals when in direct contact with fire, thus removing a serious hazard for campers. British makers say treatment also increases waterproof qualities of fabric



CEILING FAN can be fitted to existing lighting circuits; is controlled by a built-in 2-speed regulator with on-off switch operated by two-cord control. Specially treated to prevent rust



LAGOS GETS A NEW FACE



The Federation of Nigeria is a nation on the march—confident, vigorous, forward looking. Nowhere is this youthful zest and confidence more evident than in Lagos, the Federal capital.

Lagos shows a brave new face to the world. Five years ago her tallest buildings were the 3-storey department stores on the Marina, the business street which faces the Atlantic Ocean. Today, skyscrapers abound: one, the Independence Building, has 25 storeys.

Lagos, indeed, has been called the "New York of Africa" because of its island situation. Its 27 square miles and more than 400,000 people are spread over three islands and part of the mainland. It is on the largest island, which gives the city its name, that the most spectacular development is taking place.

The central slums are fast disappearing. Under the Lagos Executive Development Board large areas of the old town have been or are being, cleared. Modern houses have been built elsewhere for the people displaced by the land-hungry buildings of industry and commerce.

The new Lagos happily blends the "City of London"-type architecture on the Marina with the new buildings which reach for the sky—the great office blocks, the air-conditioned hotels and the department stores with their self-service floors.

Lagos is, at once, a great port, a magnet for overseas capital and a business and administrative centre. It has become the showpiece of Nigeria.

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TOP. The new Barclays Bank building on the Marina: both this and the modern railway terminus at Ikeja were constructed by the Nigerian subsidiary of Richard Costain Limited, of London

LEFT. Tinbu Square with the Independence Fountain

LEFT CENTRE. The new General Post Office on the Marina



Sir Adeniji Adele, the Oba of Lagos, the traditional ruler of Lagos

An aerial view of Lagos, showing well-planned avenues and the 20th-century skyline



The Independence Building and another block of offices photographed during construction. The Independence Building is the tallest in West Africa: twenty-five storeys



Commonwealth TODAY

NUMBER 102

Presenting the Commonwealth
to the Commonwealth

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Viewpoint

Assets of Great Worth

Being a tribute from the Merchant Traders of Jamaica to the British Government and people on the occasion of Jamaica's Independence.

As we set our feet upon the path of independence, it is fitting that we should acknowledge the assets which are the heritage of Jamaica's association with the Government and people of the United Kingdom.

In the first place, we have inherited the language of Chaucer and of Shakespeare; of Dickens and Thackeray and all those who have come after them building, leaf upon frail leaf, the vast treasure house of English literature. It is a language the strength and the breadth and the depth and the beauty of which is not surpassed among the tongues of men. But more, it is one of the great languages of international trade in the East no less than in the West.

We, therefore, account our language an asset of great worth.

But we know that our fellow-men will judge us by our deeds and not by our words. What then is our heritage in this regard?

From our earliest days we have been taught the rules of law and order on the field of sport. Standards of fair play and obedience to the rules of every game we accept without question as we do our blue skies and our bright sunshine. So it is that we have been taught to "play cricket" on the field and off the field.

This also we account an asset of great worth.

On the broader playing field of life, no less, the rule of law prevails. In Jamaica we live and work and play in the certain knowledge that we are governed by the ordinary law of the land. We need seek no privilege, for none exists. We fear no arbitrary power, for there is none. The integrity of our judges, open trial and, where appropriate, a jury of our fellow-men; these we have come to regard not only as the right and title of our citizenship but as commonplace as the air we breathe.

Freedom of speech, freedom to worship as our conscience bids, freedom from arbitrary arrest or imprisonment—all these, we accept as part of our inheritance. We have written them into our new constitution. But what is far more important, they are inscribed on our hearts.

Again we set down another asset of great worth.

And above all and over all, are the accepted principles of democratic parliamentary government, the supreme gift of the benign Mother of Parliaments.

The secret ballot and the right of freedom of every adult to vote without being molested; the due process of law and the integrity of the civil service—these, too, we have learned to accept as we do our warm seas and white sands. And the people of this new nation have learned to accept this method of government from whom—if not from you, the Government and people of the United Kingdom? Thus the firm belief in, and easy practice of, parliamentary democracy is another part of our inheritance.

We account it one more asset of great worth.

With your example of tolerance and patience; of service and integrity behind us; with our own justifiable pride in coming of age and our hope and trust in the future, we take our place among the brotherhood of nations.

At this time, therefore, we thought it fitting that we should take account of our assets as we have done. We have set them down for all to see and to take note of and to cherish in their hearts because too many, looking only at the debit side, speak and act as if these things were of no account.

There are greater values than those of things material, and far more lasting. Let us put our faith and trust in the sword of the spirit.

Now that we have set them down we see that we have inherited assets of great worth.

In our sense of sportsmanship and the games we play and the way we play them; with the rule of law and all that is meant by these three small words; with our true belief in, and well set practice of, parliamentary democracy, under the Fatherhood of God we go forward into the market places of the world with none to make us afraid.

This is our heritage and we thank you for it.

COVER. President Radhakrishnan of India at Edinburgh University where he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws

The portrait on page 20 of His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe is a reproduction in full colour of the painting by the British artist Edward Halliday, which has been presented by the British Government to the University of Nigeria

Unique Association

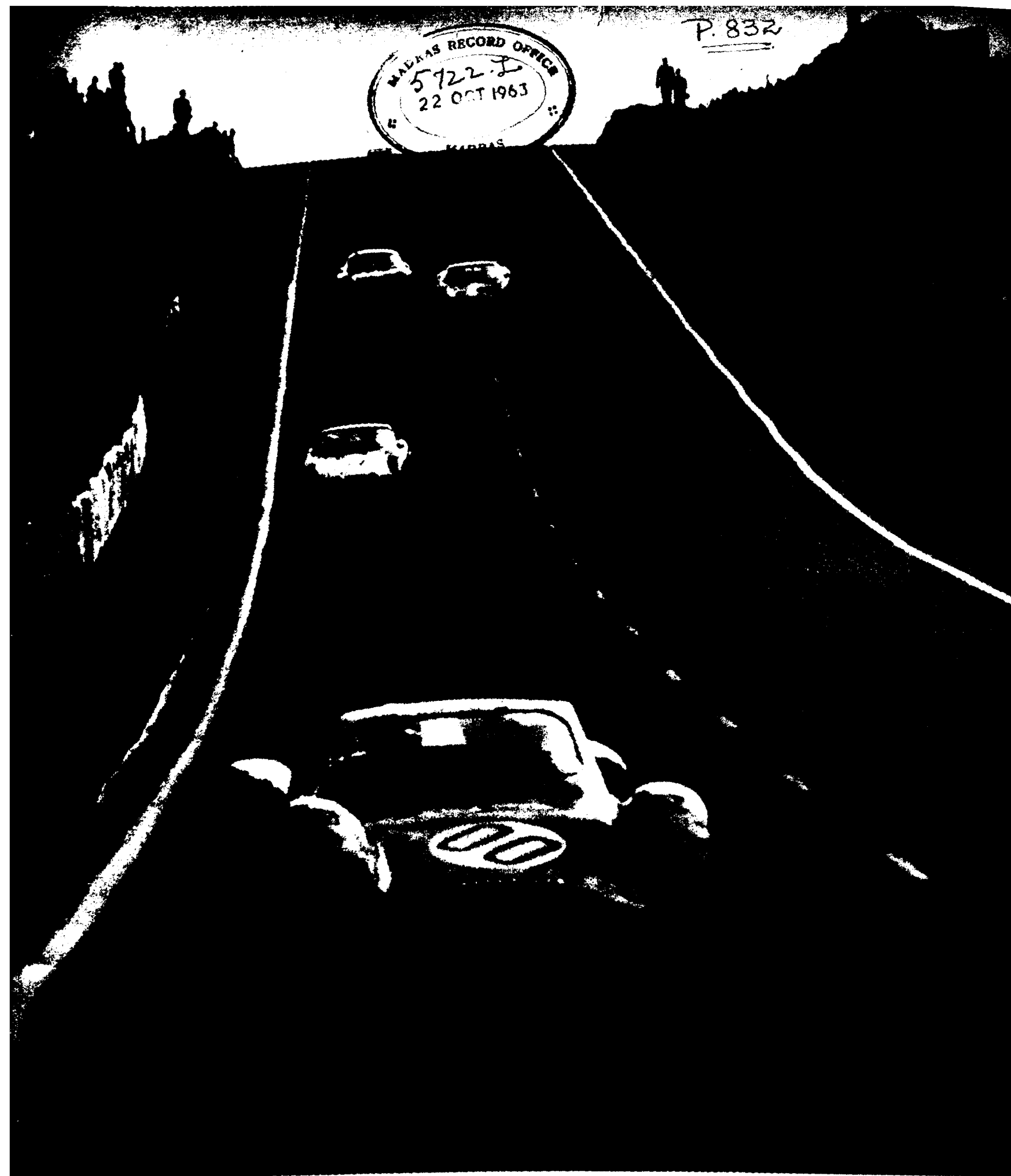
From a speech by Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya, at the opening of a Commonwealth Week exhibition in Kuala Lumpur.

The ideal of a Commonwealth of nations grew up slowly and naturally between the two world wars, but after the second world war a great and radical transformation took place. Britain embarked on a policy of freeing her colonies, surely one of the most remarkable acts of statesmanship in history. Conscious of the spirit of the times she fostered the independence of nations and continued to co-operate closely with her former dominions and colonies in their newly won liberation. The process is still continuing in Africa and other parts of the world, and very soon we will see the independence of the Borneo Territories.

Today the Commonwealth embraces people of every shade and colour—black or white or yellow or brown—and covers half the globe. The true test of the reality of the Commonwealth lies in the fact that with few exceptions all these nations prefer to remain within the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is an association unique in history, a free association of member-countries, all equal in international status, none being greater or higher than another. The fraternity of the Commonwealth, even its continued existence, seems to baffle foreigners but never those who are members. Even when the Commonwealth nations agree to disagree they do so in a most practical way. This is as it should be, and this explains why the Commonwealth as a whole is an exemplary influence for goodwill and peace among men and nations.

The Federation of Malaya, which has been a member of the Commonwealth since Merdeka, knows well the value of this great association. Malaya can say that she symbolises the spirit of the Commonwealth. Malaya is a country where men of all creeds and colours, men of many races, live in harmony and justice, and in happiness and community with one another. No man in this country will be denied a place in society because of his beliefs or because of his appearance. Malaysians are free people, free to live and work as they please, to move about as they like, to profess the faith they wish, and freely to speak their minds.



GAS TURBINE CAR PROVES ITSELF A STAYER

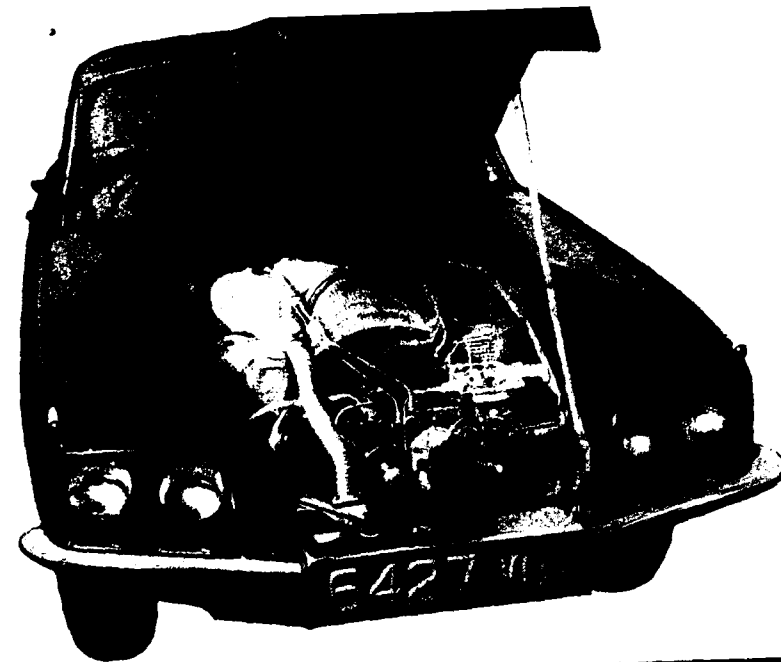
The scene is Le Mans, France, where for 24 hours cars hurtle round a 84-mile track in one of the world's most punishing motor races.

This year all eyes were on a very special entry—the revolutionary Rover-BRM gas turbine car (leading car, above). Competing for a special trophy for the first gas turbine car to complete the race at an average speed of not less than 150 k.p.h. (about 94 m.p.h.), the Rover-BRM finished the course at an average speed almost 25 k.p.h. in excess of the target.

MORE ABOUT THE TURBINE CAR OVERLEAF



BRITAIN'S EXCITING TURBINE CAR



Car with a look of the future, the Rover T4
LEFT, the first British gas turbine prototype
designed with the possibility of series production.
It has a fuel consumption (paraffin) of 17 to
20 miles per gallon. ABOVE: A look under the
bonnet of the T4 reveals the 140 h.p. power
pack which incorporates the reduction gearing
and differential assembly as an integral
part of the engine

This year, for the first time, a claimant came forward for the special prize offered for the first gas turbine car to complete the French 24-hour race at Le Mans at an average speed of at least 150 kilometres an hour (about 94 m.p.h.).

There was only a single entry—the Rover-BRM—which comprised a modified British Racing Motor chassis with special body, driven by a 150 h.p. gas turbine developed and built by the Rover Company, of Solihull, England.

The car was an outstanding success and received tumultuous acclaim when it completed the course at an average speed almost 25 k.p.h. in excess of the target set.

Rover's intimate knowledge of gas turbines dates back to the war years when they worked with Sir Frank Whittle to develop the first aircraft jet engines. Their work on small gas turbines for automotive and industrial purposes commenced in 1945 and led, in 1952, to the establishment of a speed record for gas turbine cars with "Jet 1", now famous as the world's first gas turbine car.

Since then Rover have demonstrated small gas turbines as marine power plants, as small turboprop units for light aircraft and, more recently, as engines for passenger cars.

What exactly is a gas turbine, and what are its advantages as a car engine?

The basic principles are extremely simple. A fan is driven round to produce a flow of air inside a duct. Energy is added to this airstream by the burning fuel which converts this gale into a hot hurricane.

A windmill is placed in the hurricane and extracts from it power to drive the fan. The assembly is, in fact, a simple aeroplane jet engine in which the exhaust from the windmill is released into the atmosphere, the reaction to its escape propelling the aeroplane.

In a car it is not practicable to obtain thrust directly by use of a jet. Instead, the energy in the exhaust from this windmill is absorbed by a second windmill which is coupled through gearing to the driving wheels of the car.

One of the disadvantages of this simple

arrangement is that it is very wasteful of fuel when running at only light loads, as a considerable portion of the heat generated by the fuel is lost into the atmosphere. To offset this, a device called a heat exchanger is introduced, its principle of operation being somewhat similar to that of an ordinary motor car radiator. The heat exchanger collects heat from the exhaust of the second windmill, called the power turbine, and transfers this recovered heat to the airstream produced by the fan. Thus, having heated the air prior to combustion by using waste exhaust heat, less fuel is required. In fact, at light load the heat exchanger produces about 80 per cent of the total heat required to run the engine.

Economy in fuel

It is an engine of this type which is most likely to be used in gas turbine saloon cars in order to obtain good fuel economy under all conditions of driving. The simpler engine without heat exchange, which is naturally cheaper and lighter, is the type used in the Rover-BRM racing car where most of the running is carried out at full power, when the heat exchanger is less effective.

The potential advantages of the gas turbine, by comparison with the equivalent piston engine, are:

The ability to use a wide variety of fuels.
Simplicity. Only about a quarter of the number of parts are needed.

Reliability. There are fewer parts to go wrong—no cooling system, no equivalent of a petrol engine ignition system, and no reciprocating parts.

Smoothness. A gas turbine is an all-rotary engine and is perfectly balanced, the acceleration of a gas turbine car is therefore completely smooth and free of vibration.

Long Life. The absence of sliding surfaces, and the absence of the shock loads produced in piston engines by the intermittent combustion of fuel, greatly enhance the life of a gas turbine.

Power characteristics. Certain properties

inherent in the gas turbine simplify the problem of getting the power to the wheels of a car. The traditional clutch and gearbox are no longer needed—although in certain applications a simplified gearbox may be introduced—and in addition the power-to-weight ratio of a small turbine is roughly double that of a typical equivalent piston engine.

Health. The exhaust of a gas turbine is non-poisonous, and its smoke content is less than one-tenth that of an equivalent piston engine. These are two factors of great importance in view of the ever-growing number of motor vehicles in cities.

In the light of all these advantages why are gas turbine cars not available now for family motoring?

The advantages of the turbine are great and numerous, the disadvantages few and progressively less significant as development continues. Heat insulation, exhaust volume, temperature and noise no longer present great difficulty from the passenger car point of view.

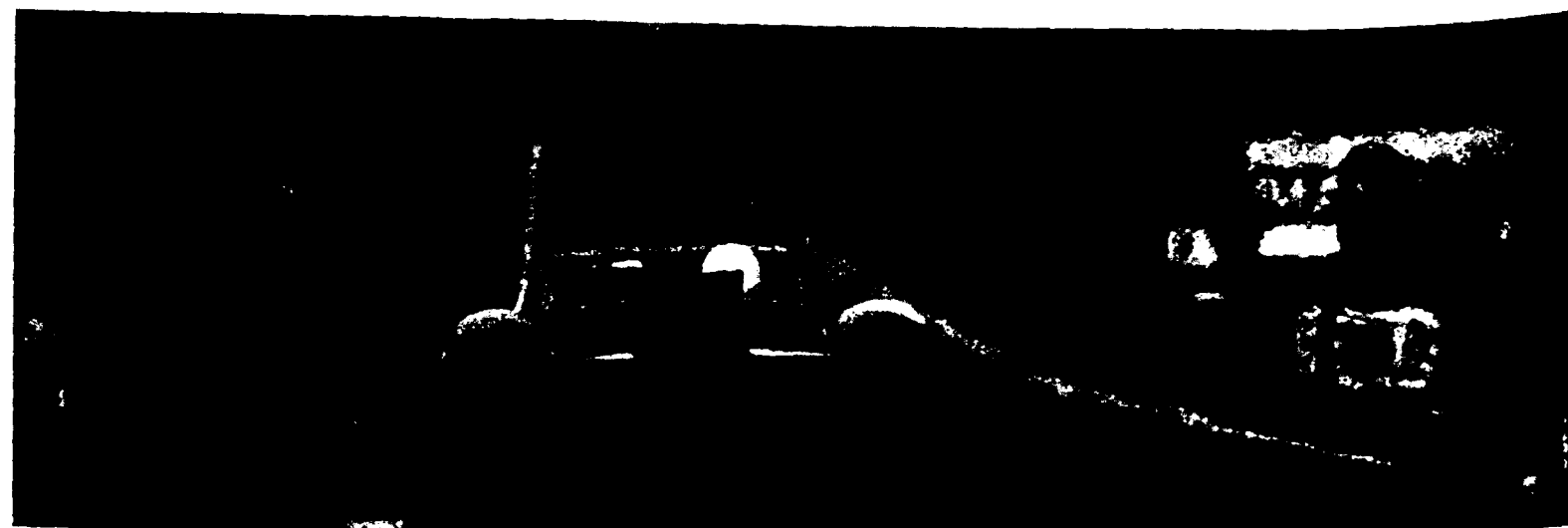
The crucial issue is cost. Technically the gas turbine is already acceptable, but a problem that remains is how best to exploit manufacturing techniques, new materials, and castings, to reduce the intrinsic cost of making small gas turbines.

No company can afford to launch the gas turbine car—or any other product for that matter—into world markets until it can be made at an economic price and sold at a profit.

Mass production of the small gas turbine presents a unique problem, but when the high initial cost of setting up for manufacture is justified, there will be no fundamental production problems barring the way.

The change-over to gas turbines will of necessity be slow; the materials and components industries will need time to adjust their methods and techniques to the needs of the gas turbine manufacturer. But when the day comes that the first production gas turbine car appears in the showroom it is certain that Britain will be in a position to exploit her unique pioneering work in this field.

History was
made—and
captured in
these pictures—
by the Rover-
BRM gas
turbine car in
the gruelling
Le Mans
24-hour motor
race



Nigerian Crusoes on Scottish Island

They shared their home for six weeks with the birds they were there to protect

If a captain of a vessel sailing up the Firth of Clyde had a good look around him through his binoculars, in June or July this year, he would have seen much to interest him—to the west the jagged skyline of the Isle of Arran ; to the north the mountains of the Scottish Highlands; and to the east the Lowlands of Scotland.

Scanning the sea between the flurries of rain which sweep in from the Atlantic Ocean he would also have seen the tiny, flat, rock-girt Lady Isle ; and if he looked closely he would have seen on the island the figures of two young men.

It is a long way from sunny Nigeria to misty Lady Isle, Firth of Clyde. But for two Nigerian students—two self-appointed Robinson Crusoes—nothing could be finer than the days they spent " marooned " with birds and seals on their own little world.

Jeremiah Wambu Achilihu and Samuel Adeleye Erin are studying agriculture and machine shop engineering respectively, in Britain. They heard that the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds wanted two young men to act as wardens on a bird sanctuary off the Scottish coast. This, they decided, was just the job for them in the summer vacation—an island of their own where they could study in peace.

One-roomed house

They lived for six weeks in a one-roomed brick building with two bunks, adjoining the automatic lighthouse. Their job was to scare away the predatory gulls which attack the eggs of the roseate terns, which nest on the island ; and to keep records of the numbers of terns nesting there.

They were taken to the island by boat, from the mainland of Scotland, and left alone with two weeks' supply of food and water, a radio, wood for their wood-burning stove, and a supply of books. Sam Erin took along his clarinet, too.

Their day began with an early awakening, breakfast cooked on the stove, and then their first look around the island, which took half an hour to explore from end to end. Mornings in Scotland can be very cold and damp, so the two Nigerians were well muffled in thick sweaters and wore heavy trousers.

Each morning they made a careful round of the island, noting new nests and marking them with sticks to avoid walking on them later.

Roseate terns—*Sterna Dougallii* to give them their official name—are beautiful summer migrants who winter on the African coast and nest in various parts of Europe. They lay their eggs, two at a time, in late June in hollows in rocks or in the ground. On Lady Isle, each large rock had half a dozen nests.

The eggs are pointed, blotched red-brown on a buff background ; and the great gulls love them. As the gulls swooped down towards the terns' nests, Sam and Jeremiah fired blank cartridges from a special pistol to scare the

raiders away. The terns, for their part, stayed on their nests unperturbed by the now-familiar noise of the gun.

Gulls were not the only predators against whom the students were on guard. They also patrolled the island to prevent unauthorised landings by egg thieves. The eggs of these rare terns can be sold for high prices to collectors in Britain.

The occupants of one boat, warned away as they approached the island, were very surprised to see Nigerian faces watching them from the shore. One of them said later that he had wondered, in a mad moment, whether he had made a terrible mistake in navigation and landed in Africa !

The only boat that was always welcome was the one from Troon, on the mainland, in which Mr. William Young, coxswain of the local lifeboat, brought mail, fresh water and supplies to Lady Isle once a week. If a storm blew up, and the boat couldn't make it, Sam and Jeremiah sat in their hut, listened to the howling of the wind and pursued their studies. They knew that if one of them was taken ill, or had an accident, their only way of obtaining help was to light the bonfire, outside the hut, or fire smoke flares to attract passing ships.

Envied the terns

Samuel Erin has completed his course in machine shop engineering and hopes to take a technical teaching qualification at a college in Glasgow. Jeremiah Achilihu trained at the School of Hygiene, Aba, and was a health inspector in Nigeria before he used his savings to travel to Britain. He is starting a year of practical experience on a Scottish mixed farm—an important part of his training for a Diploma in Agriculture. He expects to find Scottish farming methods very different from those in Orhuru, where his parents grow maize, yams and coco-yams.

Sam and Jeremiah both envied the terns, as at last they left their nesting ground and winged their way south to their winter homes in sunny Africa. They themselves will not be returning home until they have completed their studies ; but when they do return it is certain they will never forget the days they spent alone on their Scottish island.

When Jeremiah Wambu Achilihu discovers a nest with eggs, he marks its position with a stick

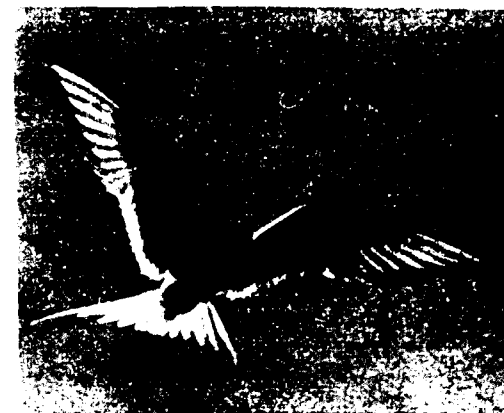


BELOW:
Nests had to be kept under close observation and the newly hatched chicks protected from predatory gulls

Once a week, weather permitting, a boat reached the island with provisions. Anyone who stepped ashore, however fleetingly, was asked to sign the visitors' book



The automatic lighthouse, with the adjoining one-room building in which the young Nigerians lived. BELOW: The handsome, majestic tern, the reason for the Nigerians' presence on the island



Samuel Adeleye Erin helps to secure the boat—their only link with the outside world—which has come from the mainland town of Troon

Ideas in Overalls

More and more firms are using employees' suggestions to improve their industrial techniques

Bright ideas are worth money in British industry today. Hundreds of British firms and public concerns have introduced employee suggestion schemes to encourage their workers to think for themselves, be alert, and to have an interest in the efficiency of the company.

Some of the ideas which have received high awards in Britain are technically brilliant. A chargehand with Lever Brothers (Port Sunlight) Ltd., suggested a way to cut down the working cycle of a process and increase the yield of oil. He received an interim award of £100 from his grateful employers, and when the value of the idea had been fully assessed he was given an additional cheque for £1,000.

Another firm, a drug company, was losing £3,000 a year in antibiotic foam which "leaked" from fermenting machines. An employee suggested that an electronic probe should be installed to shut the valves automatically when the foam reached a critical level. The idea worked and he received £350.

You don't have to be technically clever, however, to earn good money for bright ideas. A worker with the Ford Motor Company of Britain received a big award simply for being observant. He noticed that the job done by a spanner supplied with a tractor tool kit could be done equally well by another implement in the kit. The spanner was discontinued, saving Fords its cost, and the worker received from the company a cheque for £500 for his idea.

Three-figure awards for bright ideas which

save money or speed up production are not uncommon; it is the thousands of more modest awards, however, that are the "bread and butter" of suggestion schemes. Some firms pay for ideas they cannot use, believing the money well spent if it encourages further thought and fresh ideas, some of which may be winners. One man had 47 of his minor suggestions accepted. In three years he banked a total of £680.

Methods of running schemes vary, all try to be fair and pay as much attention to good staff relations as to finding the golden ideas.

Hoover Ltd., who make household appliances, have received more than 60,000 suggestions from their employees and paid more than 10,000 awards. They believe in a committee system of running the scheme.

Workers are encouraged to write their ideas on submission forms which are readily available in all the Hoover factories and offices. The forms are posted in suggestion boxes at strategic points, and the boxes are emptied daily.

In each factory there is a full-time suggestion scheme secretary who registers and acknowledges the ideas and sends copies—without the name of the suggester, to avoid any chance of prejudice or favouritism—to the appropriate department for investigation.

The suggestions are classified according to subject and investigated by sub-committees, one in each department, made up of experts and a workers' representative. The sub-committees recommend awards to a main committee comprising senior executives under the chairmanship of the general manager. This

committee may make an initial award of from £2 to £6.

After a suggestion has been implemented for three months, its value to the company is reviewed and a further award to a maximum of £250 may be made. If a suggestion is rejected, the reason for non-acceptance is made known to the suggester in a letter from a member of the main committee.

This is one highly successful way of organising a suggestion scheme. There are others, equally successful.

The Dunlop Rubber Company has a single committee at its Birmingham factory which recommends awards based on what it considers an idea is worth at the time it was made, to a maximum of £50. After a year in operation a suggestion can be recommended to the managing director for a further award.

To encourage suggestions the different departments of the factory take part in a "league" competition. There is a point awarded for every suggestion submitted and a point for every shilling awarded. The department which ends the year top of the table is presented with a shield, which it keeps for a year. A silver tankard is presented as a permanent prize to the retiring champion department. Since 1956, Dunlops have received 13,403 suggestions and paid out £18,847 in awards.

'Nursing' suggestions

Mavor and Coulson Ltd., a Scottish engineering firm, employ a full-time investigator who "nurses" suggestions through every stage until they reach executive level, where a final decision is made. When a suggestion shows a direct saving in cost, the firm pays 50 per cent of the actual saving resulting from the suggestion in one working year.

This "percentage of the savings" system of assessing awards is the basis on which many firms work. It is important for the successful working of any suggestion scheme that the people who submit the ideas are sure that they will receive a square deal. That is why the suggestion scheme has to be run as efficiently as any other department of the business.

To quote from "Successful Suggestion Schemes", a booklet issued by Britain's Industrial Welfare Society: "A suggestion scheme should be a two-way channel of communication between management and employees, up which flows a constant supply of new ideas—good and bad—and down which flows a supply of information, so that, even if the ideas are unacceptable, the suggesters receive explanations which help them to understand more about the firm and its inner workings."

Suggestion schemes are not new—the Dunlop scheme was started in 1914. But they have spread and developed, and are now an accepted part of the industrial scene. Perhaps developing countries starting new industries will, in time, adapt such schemes to suit their own conditions and, in doing so, will be able further to tap their richest natural resource, the brain power of their people.

Newspaper reporters crowd round an employee of Lever Bros. (Port Sunlight) Ltd., after he was awarded £1,000 for a suggestion

BELOW. A suggestion box in a Hoover factory, typical of many in British industry today

The suggestion to make radiator overflow pipes from plastic instead of copper won £500 for a Ford Motor Company worker

Simple science for young people



Making coal gas

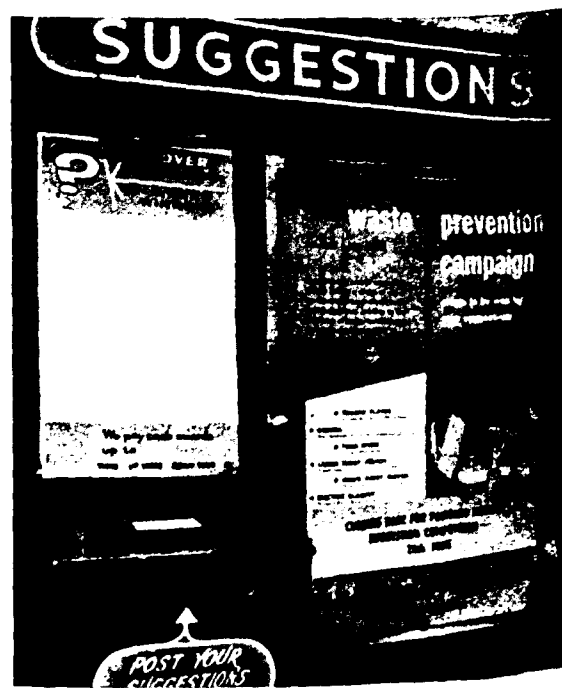
In this experiment coal gas is being made by heating coal in a hard glass test tube. The gas is being passed into a second test tube, which is cooled by immersing it in a beaker of water, to collect the coal tar. A light is applied as the gas comes off and it is seen to burn with a bright yellow flame.

This experiment may be carried out with an ordinary clay pipe which is filled first with small pieces of coal and then heated strongly.

The fact that coal gives off an inflammable gas when heated has been known for hundreds of years but William Murdoch in 1792 was the first person to put it to practical use by lighting his house. In 1807 gas street lamps were installed in Pall Mall in London, and soon afterwards in Paris and Baltimore (USA).

Today the manufacture of gas is a very large industry and commercial gas is made by strongly heating the coal in iron or clay retorts in the absence of air. The gas is then cooled, to remove the coal tar, washed and purified and then stored in large gas holders. Coke is left after all the gas has been obtained from the coal, and this can be used as a smokeless fuel for boilers and fires and some of the coke can be used to heat a fresh supply of coal.

From the coal tar hundreds of by-products are made including such things as dyes, disinfectants, drugs, medicines, explosives, photographic chemicals, perfume, benzole, fuel oil, creosote, acids, etc.



LEFT. Her fellow employees acclaim this award winner, whose suggestion saved office stationery



Delhi's Institute of

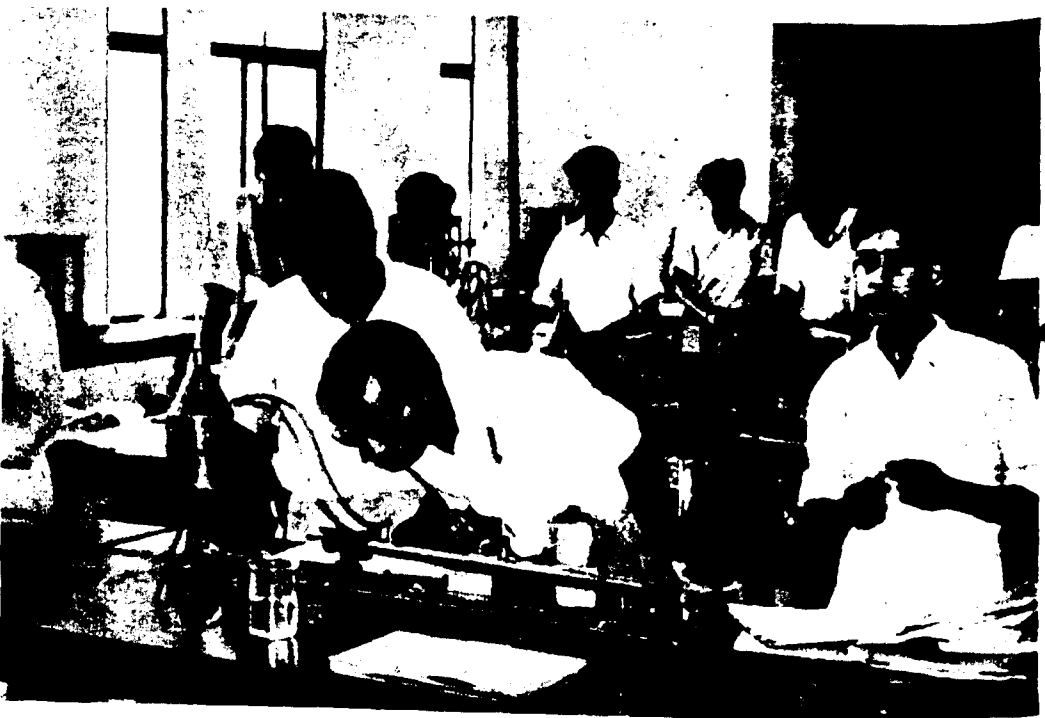
Indo-British Co-operation

Institute staff in conference. The Principal, Professor R. N. Dogra (left), talks with three British professors: (l. to r.) Professor W. E. Duncanson, Physics; Professor R. K. Guy, Mathematics; and Professor J. Brown, Electrical Engineering. Standing, is the Registrar of the College



Technology

British industry is making further substantial contributions to the development of a project which is a fine example of the close co-operation which exists between Britain and India: the new Institute of Technology in Delhi



The physics laboratory is temporary until a permanent building is erected

A students' hostel at the Institute which is built on a 230-acre site on the south side of Delhi

The project got under way five years ago when Professor M. S. Thacker, then secretary of India's Department of Scientific and Cultural Affairs and now a member of the Indian Planning Commission, inquired whether Britain would be willing to assist, under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme, in setting up a College of Engineering and Technology as part of the University of Delhi. Both the British Government and the Federation of British Industries agreed to help, and in less than nine months more than £250,000 was raised in the form of outright gifts and covenants from over 100 British companies.

The Government of India chose a 230-acre site on the south side of Delhi and appointed a governing body for the College, under the chairmanship of Professor Thacker. In January 1959, HRH the Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation stone and in July 1961 the College was opened with an intake of 150 students.

It soon became evident that there would be advantages if the status of the College were changed, so that it could award its own degrees. The Government of India accordingly introduced legislation to establish the College as an independent Institute, to be known as The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

The Institute is now to be developed with a capacity of 1,250 undergraduate and 300 postgraduate students, providing a national centre of postgraduate study and research and closely linked with Indian industry, the

public services and national research organisations. The staff will include about 15 British professors, and a close friendly link is being maintained with the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, which can assist the new Institute in various ways.

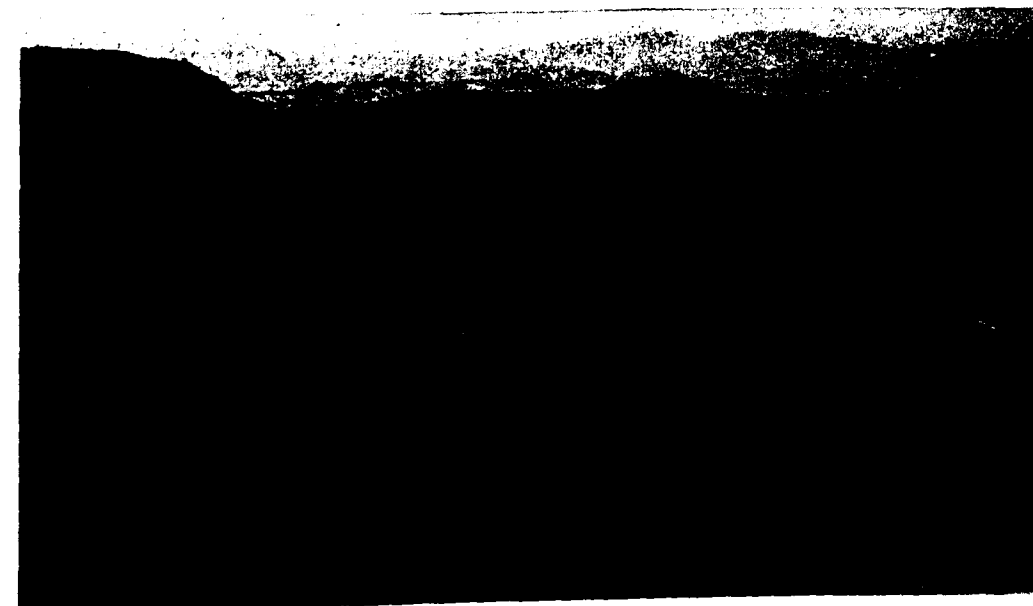
The value of British-manufactured equipment provided for the Institute is to be increased from £250,000 to £650,000, and Britain will have contributed about £1,150,000 to the Institute's development in the eight years ending in 1967. In the words of Sir

Willis Jackson, Fellow of the Royal Society, a scientist who has been connected with the project from the outset:

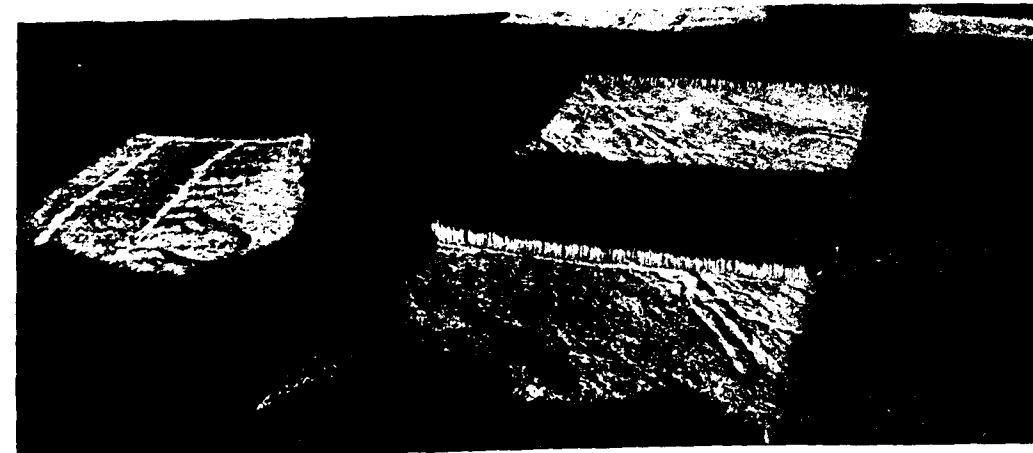
"This, of course, is only one of many projects within the developing countries which have been sponsored by the British Department of Technical Co-operation. But it is one of special significance involving aid on a large scale.

"It may reasonably be hoped that it will result in an achievement of enduring value to India and Britain."

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MAN- MADE FOREST



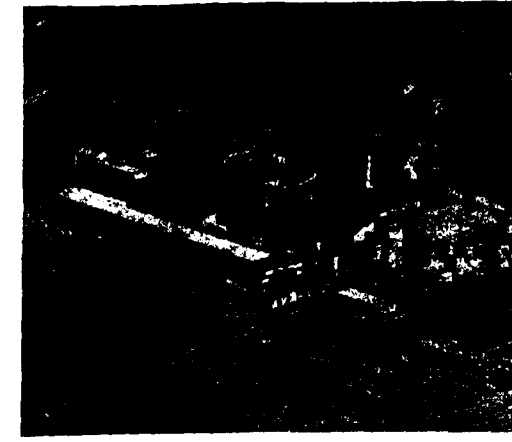
Trees . . . trees . . . there are 285,000 acres of them in the Kaingaroa State Forest, in Auckland Province, New Zealand, every one man-planted



As trees mature they are felled, giving curious doormat effect as settings of same age group are cleared in rotation



A logging train on its way to the pulp and paper mills



Kinleith's pulp and paper mill also includes sawmills



The end of the line, where tree becomes newsprint

One of the most startling facts of the New Zealand economy over the past ten years has been the growth of the pulp and paper industry to the point where exports are now running second only to traditional farm products.

In 1952 New Zealand's exports of wood-pulp and newsprint were—nil. Last year exports, in one month alone, were: wood-pulp 7,234 tons, newsprint 4,210 tons—mostly to Australia.

The industry relies on pine forests which were planted in the 1920s by a far-sighted government. Flourishing in the volcanic soil and temperate climate of the North Island, the trees matured to form forests such as the Kaingaroa State Forest, in Auckland Province, whose 285,000 acres make it the largest man-made forest in the world. The forests are in the Rotorua and Bay of Plenty regions in the southern part of Auckland Province.

Insignis pine, the most widely planted tree, grows so fast that it provides more than 200 cubic feet of new timber per acre each year. In comparison the spruce forests of Eastern Canada grow no more than 40 cubic feet a year.

Paper-making machine

At Kawerau, Bay of Plenty, the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company has a huge mill which started work in 1955 using timber from the Kaingaroa State Forest. In 1956 a sawmill was established, and the company has now completed a £12½ million expansion programme, including the installation of a £4 million paper-making machine.

New Zealand Forest Products Ltd., a public company, has its own 176,000 acres of pine forest near Rotorua. Its sulphate pulp mills at Kinleith began producing in 1953, and it has a kraft paper mill and a sawmill in the same town. Fibreboard, multiwall paper bags, and wooden cases, are manufactured further afield—in Auckland itself.

The industry has built entire new towns to house the timber workers and their families—towns such as Tokoroa, five miles from the Kinleith mills. Tokoroa had a population of 140; today more than 10,000 inhabitants live in modern wooden houses provided by the company.

The young forests of New Zealand are playing a vital part in diversifying its economy and providing a better life for the people.

Every week an average of 40 million banknotes leave the factories of Thomas De La Rue & Company Ltd., one of the members of the multi-product British group which, among its other distinctions, is the largest commercial printer of banknotes in the world



The inks are mixed according to secret formulae, anti-photographic tints also help to baffle the forger

LEFT: The making of a banknote starts with the hand-drawn colour sketch prepared by the designer

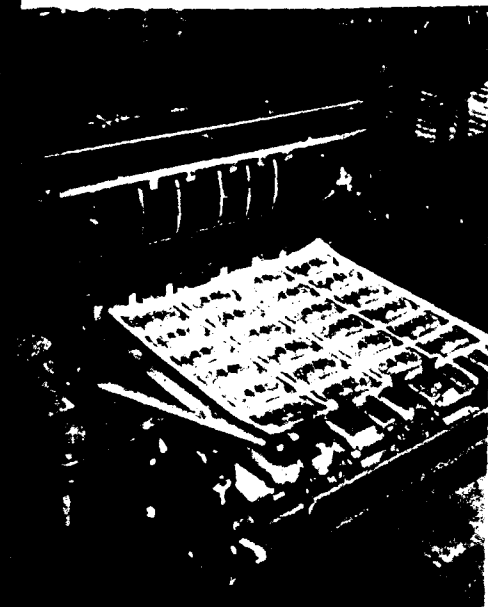
A sheet of notes comes off the printing press. Every one of the 2,000 million notes produced by De La Rue in a year is checked many times before it leaves the factory



100 years of making MONEY



A master engraver—one of only 100 in the world today—cuts the artist's design into steel



De La Rue have been making banknotes for more than 100 years. Today, the year in which the company celebrates its 150th anniversary, it is making paper currency for more than 60 governments and banks.

Every note made is the result of a close partnership between mass production techniques and individual skills. The methods used today make even passable imitation by the counterfeiter virtually impossible.

Work on a banknote can take months before even the printing stage is reached. First, a designer prepares a colour sketch. The artist must be versatile to satisfy the varying tastes of treasuries and national banks. When the sketch is approved it goes to the engravers.

There are only about 100 master engravers in the world who can cut banknote plates of quality. Each is an artist with his own speciality: one man may be a master of portraiture; another will specialise in lettering or architectural designs.

The loops, whirls and circles which are featured on the background of every banknote are executed on a geometric lathe; no human hand can copy the intricate patterns. Nor can one geometric lathe imitate another unless the operator has the formula of the original and can set his machine accordingly.

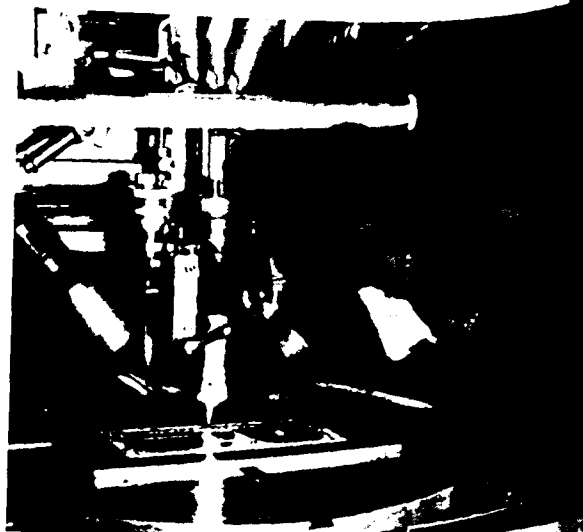
Banknotes are produced on special hand, all-rag paper which may contain a metallic thread or silk fibres. Every square inch of paper used must be accounted for.

Thomas De La Rue's first banknotes,

produced in 1860 for the Government of Mauritius, were produced on copper plates by hand. Modern machines have helped to streamline production and nullify the possibilities of imitation. Even the counting of notes is now done by machines developed by De La Rue. But banknotes are still checked individually by human hand and eye.

Apart from printing banknotes, De La Rue also help those governments who wish to establish their own security printing department. For example, they are associated with the Government of Pakistan in the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation, which was established in 1952. In May of this year, the Federal Government of Nigeria, too, signed a contract with De La Rue for the formation of a company to undertake security printing in Nigeria. Not only does the group supply the necessary specialised printing presses, but they also undertake the lengthy training of the highly skilled staff necessary.

The House of De La Rue was founded in 1813 when Thomas de la Rue opened a publishing business in Guernsey, in the Channel Islands. Today it is a large organisation with 24 factories in fourteen countries, 10,000 employees and an annual turnover of more than £24 million. Besides money, the group prints stamps and security documents, makes plastics, gas-fired and oil-fired boilers, playing cards, supplies printing and counting machinery and security services, and markets data processing equipment.



The intricate patterns forming the background of a banknote are cut by geometric lathe

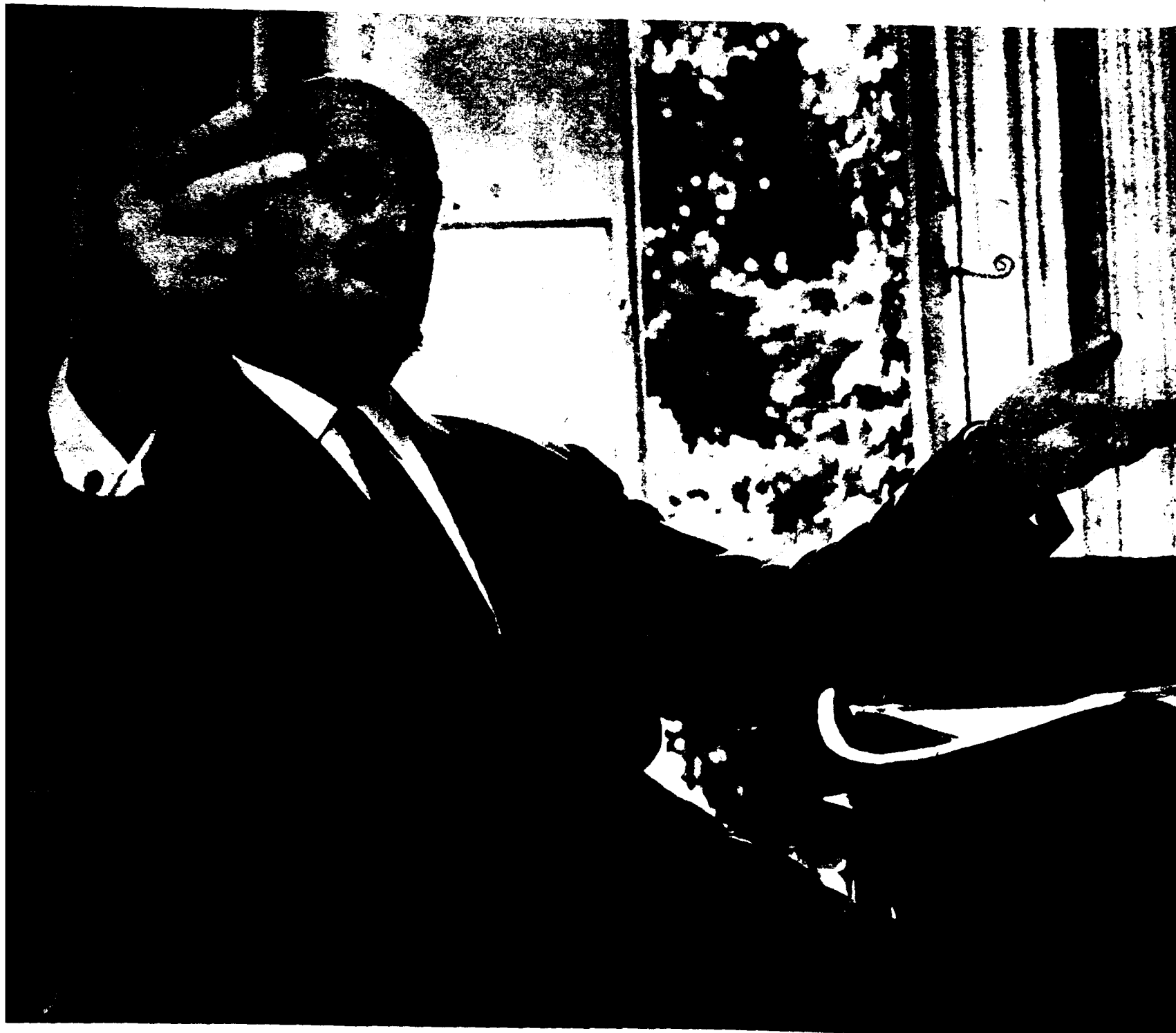
BELOW: Banknotes being inspected at sheet stage. Sheets are later cut into individual notes



Counting machines check 100 notes in seven seconds

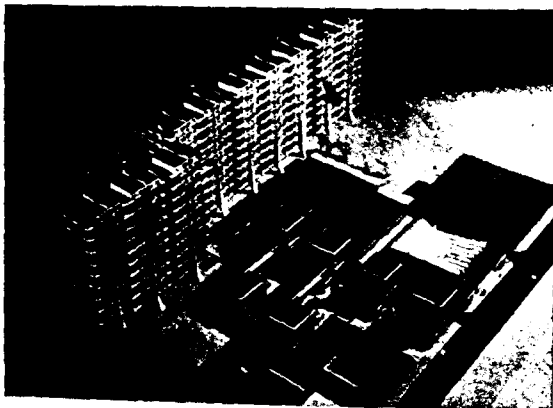
A selection of currency printed by Thomas De La Rue. The firm prints currency for more than 60 governments and banks, and is the world's largest commercial banknote printer

Genial Genie of Architecture



Sir Basil Spence at his desk, energetic, animated. Although he employs a large staff he takes a personal interest, RIGHT, in a great variety of projects

A model of 20-storey maisonette blocks he has designed to replace slum houses in Glasgow, the largest industrial city in Scotland



Ask the British man in the street to name a famous architect and probably he'll say: Sir Basil Spence. It isn't that Sir Basil is the only eminent architect in Britain, but his Coventry cathedral captured the imagination of the people as no other building could have done. Millions have seen it since its dedication in 1962 in the presence of the Queen.

Reviled by some before it was built as too modernistic, extravagantly praised on completion, the cathedral has been absorbed into the fabric of contemporary Britain as a combined church, tourist attraction and architectural showpiece. You may not like it but you cannot ignore it, just as you cannot ignore its bearded effervescent creator, who today runs several offices, has a staff of 80, and like some genial genie conjures forth buildings of distinction.

Enriching People's Lives

A shrewd Scot with clear blue eyes and a luminous personality, Sir Basil believes that a good building must enrich human lives. "An architect," he says, "is not an artist but a frame-maker. It is people who fill the canvas."

Charged with the task of designing a decent replacement for the Gorbals, a Glasgow slum, his first thoughts were not architectural but wholly for the human needs of the 400 families who were to be rehoused. He wanted to give each family its own "green"—the Scottish term for garden—and he felt that the majority of people prefer to have their sleeping quarters on a different level from the living accommodation. This suggested two-storey maisonettes, but for reasons of space and good planning it was necessary to build upwards, to include tall buildings in the redevelopment.

Typically Sir Basil met all these requirements. He gave the families their maisonettes but piled them on top of one another. He designed not conventional flats but 20-storey towers of two-storey maisonettes; and he gave each maisonette a balcony "green" of its own.

Planning buildings for the new University of Sussex he kept in the front of his mind the need to create an environment of peace and seclusion, where study would be a pleasure and not a chore. When he was asked to design new barracks in London for the Household Cavalry, he turned his back on the orthodox conception of a barracks and included a skyscraper block which would give the soldiers fine views across the capital city where they carry out their ceremonial duties.

His greatest challenge to date, greater even than Coventry in his own eyes, was the commission from the Ministry of Works to design the new British Embassy in Rome. The site adjoins the Porta Pia, a 16th-century gateway by the Italian genius Michelangelo. "What greater challenge could an architect have," Sir Basil asks, his eyes shining, "than to have Michelangelo for a neighbour?"

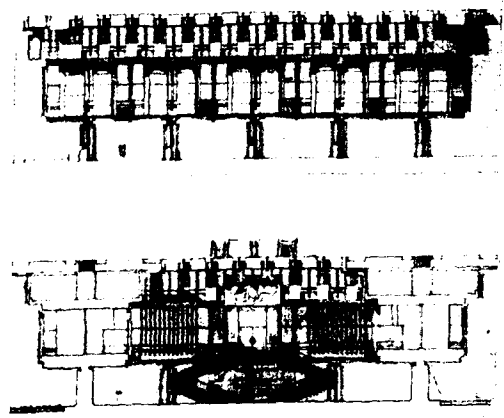
The Enchanted Garden

He haunted the six acre site—"this enchanted garden, overgrown with oranges and roses"—and decided that the building he would put there would have to be a great contribution to Rome. "I wanted to design a building that rhythmically would be the same as the Porta Pia. This ruled out a glass box, tall tower or neo-classical design."

As Sir Basil made drawings of the masterpiece by Michelangelo; as he roamed the enchanted garden he pondered his problem. "I thought about it a great deal but made up my mind very quickly. The building would sit lightly on the site. Trees would rise above it and trees would be discernible below it.



Sir Basil with a model of the new British Embassy in Rome. BELOW: South-west elevation, and section, of the Embassy



Britain is an island so I planned to surround the Embassy with water. I saw in my mind's eye how the building would be."

This was his brainchild—"My ideas," he says, "are my eggs, which I have to hatch out." All that remained for him now was to do the detailed work!

Although the fame stemming from Coventry has brought his firm a daunting flood of commissions, ranging from industrial blocks to schools and small churches, Sir Basil still takes a personal interest in each and every project. He is one of the very few eminent architects who do the detailed perspective drawings for clients in their own hand.

He uses an 18th-century house in a quiet corner of north London as a combined office and living quarters, for he finds it convenient to start work at 8.00 in the morning in his bedroom. Three hours later he may still be in his dressing gown, still too absorbed by the job in hand to dress. "I hate to be tied down,"

he says. "My only set hours are defined by my appointments."

This refusal to be tied may spring from his ancestry. His parents hailed from the Orkney Islands, north of the northern tip of the Scottish mainland, where the people feel as free as the wind. Certainly Sir Basil has inherited the love of the sea—he is an expert yachtsman—of these northern people; also their sympathy with nature, for he often emphasises the supreme importance of a building fitting its environment (the Embassy in Rome, the Sussex University buildings).

Abiding impressions—deep emotional feelings—have aided him all his life. They are reflected today in his approach to architectural design, an approach which often is emotional first and intellectual afterwards. At Coventry he brooded on the site of the ruined old cathedral and from those ruins, and a charred cross, there came his vision of the new cathedral, a unity of old and new. He is directly inspired by music, transmuting the majesty of Bach or Beethoven into architectural forms. The slow movement of Beethoven's fifth piano concerto brings tears to his eyes, and he designed the tracery of stone around the Piper window at Coventry cathedral while he listened to a recording of Bach's Brandenburg Concertos.

Youthful Dream

Almost all his buildings are big-boned, functional frames for the life that will fill them, but he disclaims any idea that his designs are revolutionary. "All building," he says, "is modern when it is done." In a sense, indeed, Sir Basil is very traditional, for like the builders of the Gothic cathedrals he uses the materials and the techniques of the day to secure his ends.

Sir Basil was born in India in 1907, won prizes in young painters' exhibitions in Bombay when he was 11, and retains vivid memories of the colour and the beauty of the Indian scene and of Indian art.

One day his father took him to the Caves at Elephanta. "I was," he says, "indelibly impressed by the awesome space, by the contrast between the cool stillness of the caves and the heat of the day outside. It is amazing how physical conditions influence emotions."

Later, when he was a first-year student at Edinburgh University, he once tiptoed into the south transept of the great Minster at York and caught sight of the shining lancets of the Five Sisters window. It was in this moment, as he stood transfixed, that he made up his mind that some day he would design a cathedral.

He worked as a young architect for Sir Edwin Lutyens, served in the Army during the war and afterwards became well known primarily as a designer of exhibitions—the 1946 "Britain Can Make It" exhibition and part of the great exhibition, in 1951, for the Festival of Britain. He profited much by this experience, for as he says, "in exhibition work you can make mistakes that are not irreparable".

All this experience, the feeling for space and his sympathy with environment, culminated in the inspiration of his cathedral—the chance, such as comes to few men, of turning a grandiose youthful dream into mature reality.

It is not surprising that Sir Basil has been loaded with honours. He was awarded the OBE in 1948, was knighted in 1960 and received the Order of Merit in November 1962. He is President of the Building Centre, a Royal Designer for Industry, an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, past President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Treasurer of the Royal Academy. He wears his honours gracefully.

Visit to Britain of India's Philosopher President

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip with President Radhakrishnan when he entertained them to dinner at the London residence of the Indian High Commissioner



At All Souls, Oxford, the President inspects an exhibition of low-priced books sent to India under the British Government's Low Priced Books scheme. With the President are the Indian High Commissioner and Mr. A. L. P. Norrington, President of Trinity College, Oxford



The recent visit of President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan to Britain was the first of its kind to be made by the Head of another State of the Commonwealth. As such, it was an historic occasion marked by customary pomp and splendour, but present, too, throughout the visit were the more intimate touches which are reserved for "one of the family". For the 75-year-old President it was a return to his "second home", as he likes to refer to his term of 16 years as a professor of philosophy at Oxford University. During his visit the President received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh University (picture on cover) to add to his already formidable list of scholastic honours. The Queen conferred on him the Order of Merit, one of Britain's most distinguished orders of chivalry. In his farewell message the President said: "I have no doubt that the friendship between our two countries will continue to grow stronger in the years to come".

Inside the control room of the Clunie hydro-electric station where the President saw one of the major projects for the supply of electricity to the north of Scotland



The President replying to the Presentation of Address by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London when he was entertained to lunch in the capital's historic Guildhall



At a tea party at the British Council Centre, Edinburgh, the President was delighted to meet and talk to many of the Indian and other Commonwealth students attending Scottish universities



The President looks out over the Firth of Forth to the new Forth Road Bridge which, when completed in 1964, at a cost of £16 million, will be the longest suspension bridge in Europe—8,244 feet—and the fourth longest in the world

Aggression from Butcher, a star batsman from British Guiana, who believes, like most West Indian cricketers, that cricket balls are made to be hit—fast and far



The West Indies Test Team, 1963. Back row (l. to r.): J. Solomon, L. Gibbs, M. Carew, C. Griffith, D. Murray, E. Butcher. Front row (l. to r.): R. Kanhai, C. Hunte, F. M. Worrell (captain), G. Sobers and W. Hall

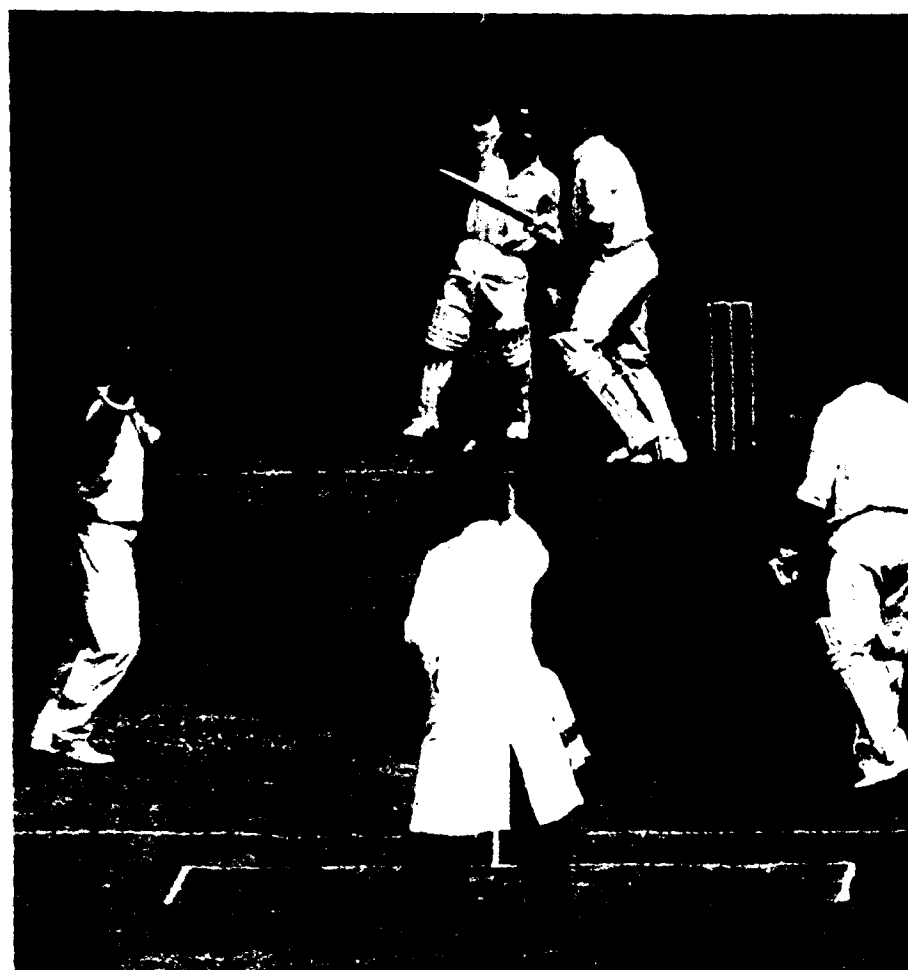


West Indian spectators bring Caribbean colour and excitement to a corner of Lord's, the headquarters of cricket, during the second Test match, which was drawn

Cricket's gay cavaliers

by C. L. R. James,
author of BEYOND A BOUNDARY

Howzat...! Murray, the West Indies wicketkeeper, is joined in his clamorous appeal by bowler Gibbs, as England's captain, Ted Dexter, is caught behind the stumps



A tropical sun. Sunday afternoon. On the beach a cricket match is in progress. The players: two or three little boys, the oldest no more than eight, a mother, an aunt, an elder sister. The bat is a piece of wood hacked to shape; the ball was designed for tennis—not cricket. The little boys are quite naked. They feel more comfortable that way, and when the ball is hit into the sea they dive and sometimes swim to get it.

The beach itself is almost deserted. Beyond the fringe of coconut trees a crowd of about 800 people, mostly men, but some women too, is watching an organized cricket match.

The local team is having a great day. Playing in it is a famous batsman, his name known to the readers of every newspaper sports page in the cricket-playing Commonwealth. He grew up in the village, has toured the Commonwealth, plays league cricket in England half the year. Every so often he comes back home and this afternoon is playing for his old side against a "scratch" team from the city.

This includes a world-famous bowler, personal friend of the local celebrity. But their duel is not the focus of interest of the match. The buzz of talk is about one of the local boys, 18 years of age, a clerk in a sugar estate and already a fine cricketer. To the frenzied applause of his friends he makes 25 runs. The two great men agree that he is good. They will arrange for him to play for a city club in the regular Saturday competition. He is on his way to playing for the island, and in 2-3 years he may be in England playing Tests.

The island is Barbados, with a population

of less than 300,000 people. I doubt if any urban population twenty times as large has produced half as many great cricketers since World War II.

Barbados is the home of Hall and Griffith, those mighty men who wrought such havoc with their fast bowling during the recent West Indies tour of England; of Sobers, master batsman and bowler of refined and varied technique; the home also of the famous three Ws, Worrell, Walcott and Weekes. They were born here within a few months and a few miles of each other.

Of course, Barbados is only part of the West Indies; I single her out because the spirit and the quality of her cricket is so typical of a group of islands whose team, on its English tour, this year, ushered us back into the Golden Age of Test cricket, the days of the youthful Jack Hobbs, A. C. Maclaren, Frank Woolley and Victor Trumper.

The West Indies came to England a side of experienced and brilliant players. However, the performance of any team from abroad, no matter how brilliant, can never safely be predicted on English wickets and in English weather. West Indies had the confidence engendered by the fabulous success of their Australian tour, only two years ago. Yet the hope that their varied talents would combine to create a victorious team depended very much upon their captain, Frank Worrell.

Worrell is one of the great personalities of cricket. He began as a boy in the Barbados team with slow left-hand bowling. At 19 he was a mature batsman, and subsequently in

league cricket, Test tours, and tours of Commonwealth teams to India, he distinguished himself as batsman, bowler and captain.

He is now warden of a college at the University of the West Indies, and a Senator in the Jamaica Legislature. He believes that Test cricket is a game, not a science; he plays it as such, and inasmuch as his men worship him he has infused a new spirit into players and spectators alike.

Goddess of cricket

Worrell, Hall, Griffith and Sobers were four of the big successes of the recent tour of England. Three others, all from British Guiana, were the brilliant batsmen Butcher, the masterful Kanhai, and Gibbs the off-spin bowler who seems to have sprung full-armed from the head of the goddess of cricket.

A popular member of the team was the wicket-keeper Murray, who plays in Tests as if he has 20 years' experience behind him. He is, in fact, 20 years old, and last year was at school.

Why is West Indies cricket so good; and why are the West Indians today the gay cavaliers of cricket? For nearly a century all classes of a very varied population have played the game, which is a genuine community activity in the West Indies.

The country boy in his 'teens not infrequently faces seasoned Test players. A gifted young player is at once seen by his seniors and by selectors. They are on the look-out for high talent, high honours are within reach.

Thus gifted players have golden opportunities to make the best of themselves, to learn the essentials from their betters and yet not lose their individual creative styles. Thus aspiration and competition are maintained at a high level.

This by itself would not be sufficient to produce able Test players. The West Indies have been fortunate, but they have made good use of their fortune and have benefited greatly from the positions they have captured in English League cricket, chiefly in Lancashire.

Learie Constantine, now the Trinidad High Commissioner in London, blazed the trail in 1929, when he signed to play for Nelson. Since 1945 a stream of the best West Indies players have signed long and lucrative contracts with English league clubs and have been influenced in their play by the demands for one-day matches. They are so used to scoring runs quickly that a "stonewall" defensive technique, even in Test matches, is foreign to their nature.

When a West Indian's active career is over he goes back home perhaps to coach and pass on his knowledge. This happened in the case of Walcott, who was lured near the end of his career to coach in British Guiana. The result was Kanhai, Solomon, Gibbs and Butcher!

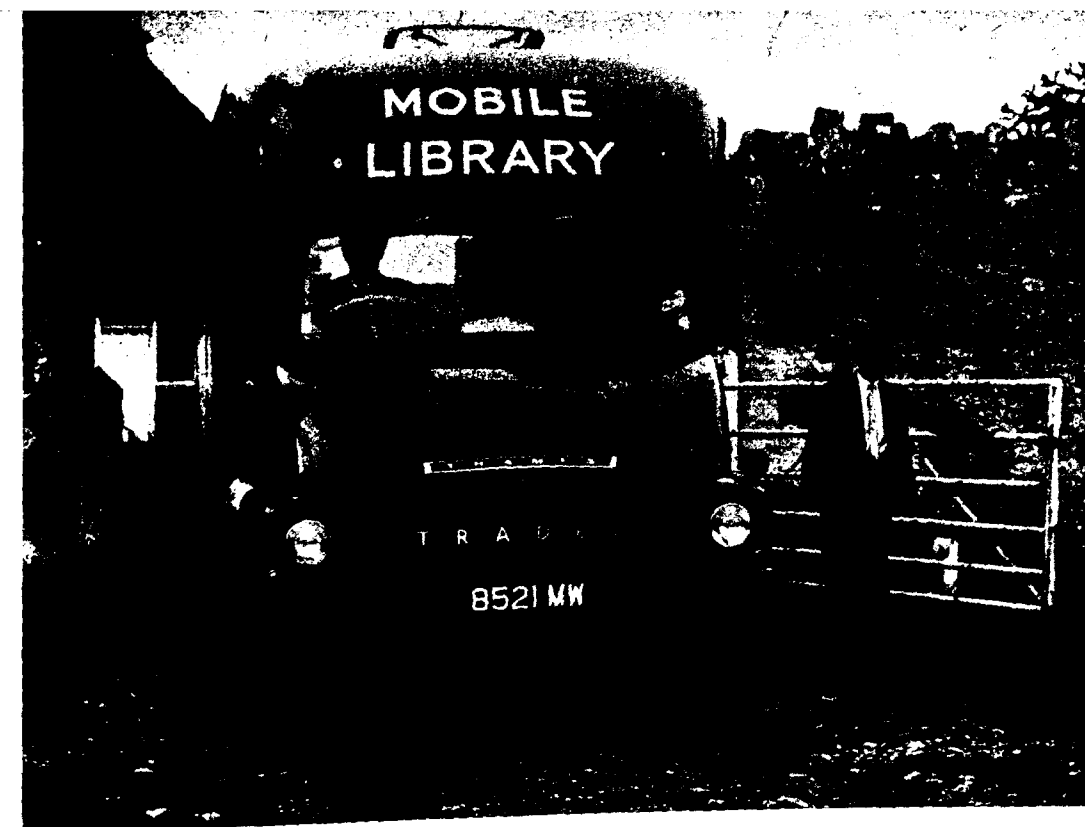
The West Indies miracle of cricket, therefore, is a combination of the history of the islands, of the tropical sunlit temperament and vitality of the people and of the disciplines of wider experience in England and elsewhere. The West Indians have taken cricket to their hearts, moulded it in their own image, and thereby enriched the game.

He starts his run, gathers pace, leaps and delivers his 90-mile-an-hour thunderbolt. This—at least to the batsman at the other end—fearsome sight is Wesley Hall, the world's fastest bowler





His Excellency The Right Honourable Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, P.C., LL.D.



Siddique Hussain, from Dacca, East Pakistan, brings his mobile library to a remote farm in Wiltshire, England

Books on Wheels



Inside the 3-ton mobile library. Clients have 2,500 books to choose from, with help and advice from Siddique

Young Pakistan librarian in the English countryside

The plum coloured van brushes tall hedges, lumbers over a hump-backed bridge and halts by a row of cottages deep in rural England. The doors are opened by a pleasant young man with a ready smile, who descends the few steps to the road, breathes the rain-fresh air and waits for his customers.

His name is Siddique Hussain. He is 26, a graduate of Dacca University in East Pakistan, where he took his B.A. and obtained a post-graduate Diploma in Library Science. The van in which he wends his way through the summer countryside holds 2,500 books and is one of the five three-ton mobile library vehicles, belonging to the Wiltshire County Library, which make their rounds serving borrowers who live miles from the nearest library building.

Siddique is working in Britain at his chosen profession as a librarian with the Wiltshire

County Library. Later he hopes to gain admission to a British library school and to study for his A.L.A. (Associate of the Library Association) before returning to Dacca. He is based in the Wiltshire town of Trowbridge (population 15,000) and works in the county branch library there, learning much about the library routine, administration, and the cataloguing of books. Every so often he goes out with the mobile library.

Many of Britain's County Library systems have turned to these specially fitted vans to take books to readers in the villages and isolated farms. The vehicles have replaced and greatly improved upon the old village hall libraries with their small stocks of books and untrained volunteer staff.

Each van carries a trained librarian who is able to advise borrowers and note requests for books not in stock. No book that exists any-

where in Britain is too rare or difficult to obtain on request. For example when a farmer's wife asked for a book on Dorset feather stitching—not the most common of subjects—the book was obtained from another county library and delivered to the reader the next time the van stopped near her home. A fortnight later the reader proudly showed an apron she had stitched with instruction from the book.

In 1962 about 96,000 books were issued to rural readers from the van used by Mr. Hussain. Many were on useful subjects such as cookery and carpentry; others were historical or biographical; more than half were entertaining light fiction, and one woman reader said jokingly that in view of the number of thrillers she had read she was now in a position to commit the perfect murder!

The Wiltshire vans are splendidly equipped with fluorescent lighting, | continued overleaf

Books on Wheels



On the road. This mobile library is one of five serving readers in villages and isolated farms of the Wiltshire countryside



The mobile library draws up outside the village inn where a group of readers are waiting to exchange their books

wash basins for the driver and librarian, skylights to open on hot summer days and gas stoves for use in the winter. The shelves are steeply angled so that books do not bounce to the floor on rutted country lanes; but even so, on one winter journey when frozen snow added to the hazards, the van reached a village with the entire stock of more than 2,000 books in a heap.

Country folk welcome the vans and their staffs as old friends. The vans pull into the scheduled halts, the driver blows the horn as a signal, the librarian opens the doors and the customers stroll up at leisure. In the course of a 20-minute halt anything from one to more than a hundred books may be issued.

On a typical day's round Siddique was given coffee and Christmas cake for light refreshment in the morning, by a grateful housewife, and tea and biscuits by another woman, in another village, in the afternoon. "I have found people here in Wiltshire very friendly and courteous," he said. "The mobile service is very marvellous and very interesting. We need something like it in Pakistan."

Siddique has settled down well on his first visit to Britain. He has comfortable lodgings in Trowbridge and is a popular member of the library staff. He is a member of the Warminster International Club, and also of the British Council in Bristol, the nearest city, where he goes once a week to take a course in librarianship at the College of Commerce.

He is but one of the many Commonwealth librarians studying in Britain, some with the aid of scholarships or grants, some partly trained before they arrive and some with no training at all.

He sees librarianship as a vocation—as a means, through books and the education they bring, of improving the lot of his people.

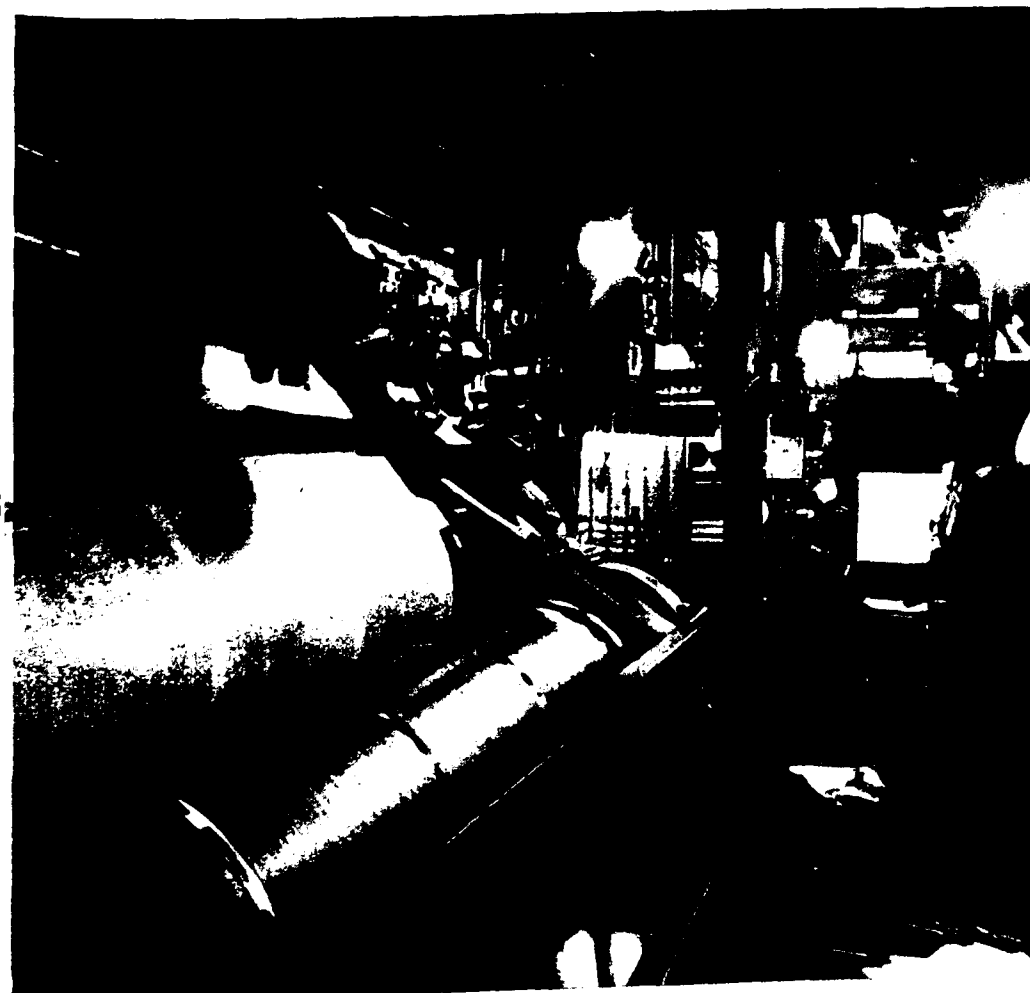


Apart from his work with the mobile library, Siddique also serves in the county branch library, where he is a popular figure with old and young



Youth lends age a helping hand. To his clients, the young librarian is a trusted friend

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN PRINTING?



This high-speed rotary press prints 80,000 copies an hour of London's Daily Express newspaper. The wires (centre background) whisk papers to the floor above for sorting and dispatch

Printing techniques seem to be undergoing such rapid changes that it is often difficult to keep up with them. The old combination of man and metal is giving way to new automatic processes based on filmsetting, electronics and computers.

The earliest printing presses, both of wood and metal, were letterpress or relief presses, consisting basically of a bed on which the type rested, a piece of wood or metal called a platen and a screw or levers to press the platen down on to the paper and inked type.

The nineteenth century saw many changes in the construction of the printing press. First there was a move away from the idea of simple downward pressure and from hand operation. Mechanically driven presses were constructed in which the type bed moved to and fro under a rotating cylinder which provided the pressure. Ink ceased to be applied by hand; instead it was applied automatically from rollers. This was the beginning of the most commonly known printing press—the cylinder flat-bed.

When stereotyping (the process of making duplicate plates from original typesetting) became a commercial proposition, and it was also discovered how to make paper in a continuous reel (as opposed to individual sheets), the stage was set for the development of rotary letterpress printing. This is printing from plates which are / continued overleaf

These are the three main printing methods

1 LETTERPRESS

printing is carried out from a surface cut in relief. It is the same principle as that of toy printing sets. The part which is required to print stands out above the rest and receives the ink when applied. Early relief printing was from wood blocks. The modern method utilises surfaces made up from types (small metal shanks with a letter engraved in relief on the top) or from plates etched in relief by a variety of methods.

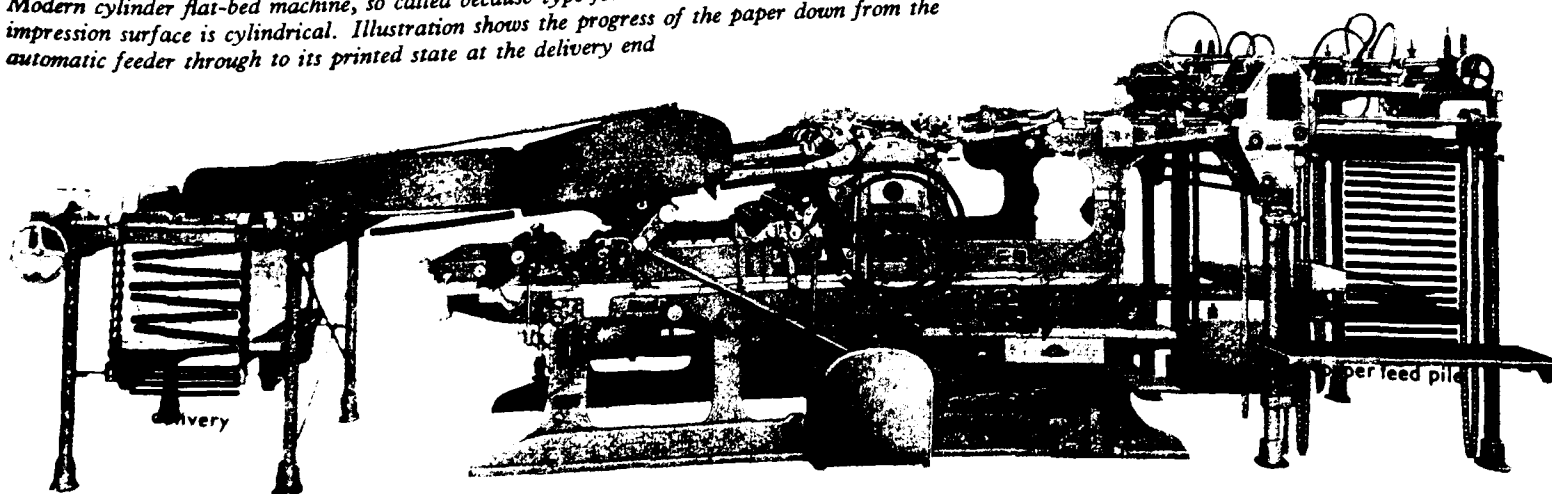
2 LITHOGRAPHIC

printing is carried out from level surfaces so prepared that the parts to be printed accept ink while the rest reject it. The process is based on the mutual repulsion of grease and water. Ink when applied will adhere to the greasy parts only. Modern offset lithography is that process where the image is offset from a curved plate on to a rubber roller and thence on to paper.

3 INTAGLIO

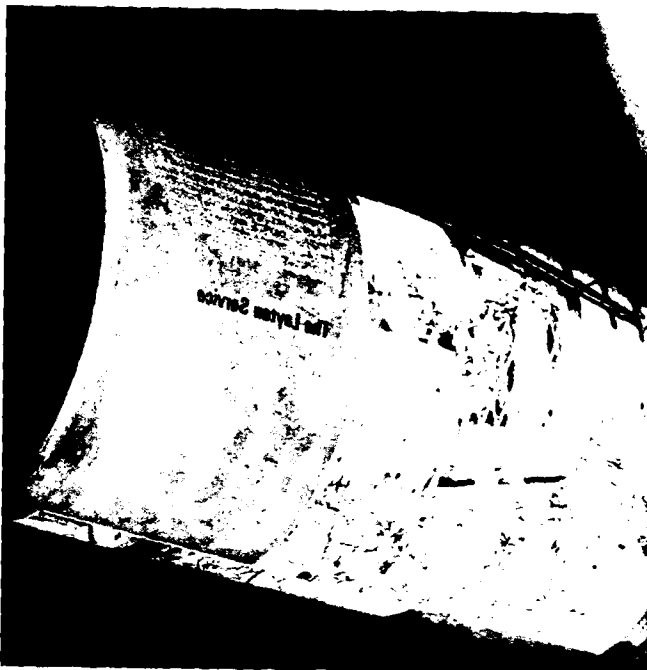
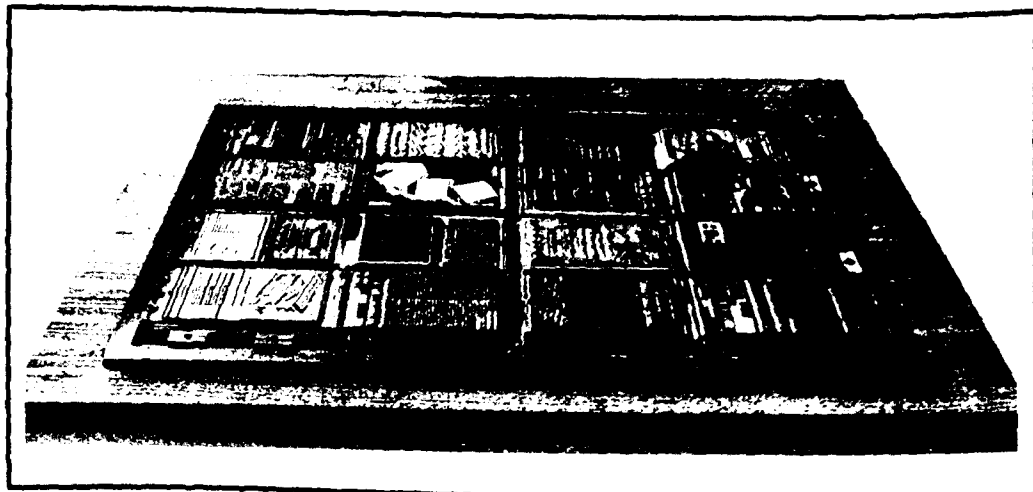
printing is carried out from an incised plate. The whole plate is inked and wiped, leaving ink only in the engraved parts. The amount of ink transferred to paper pressed on the plate depends on the depth of the incised hollow. The modern commercial method of intaglio printing is called photogravure, in which the plates or cylinders have photographic cells etched to varying depths.

Modern cylinder flat-bed machine, so called because type forme is laid down on a flat-bed and the impression surface is cylindrical. Illustration shows the progress of the paper down from the automatic feeder through to its printed state at the delivery end



WHAT'S HAPPENING IN PRINTING?

A forme, ready for printing. The columns of text, headings and blocks are secured in a metal frame or "chase" before being placed in the printing press



Cylindrical wrap-round plate which fits round the printing cylinder of a rotary press



An operator is adjusting the optical system of this "Monophoto" filmsetter for type size. The machine produces text matter in the form of photographic positives which must be arranged in page form at a make-up table. ABOVE RIGHT: The positive (negatives will do equally well) can then be printed down on to a sensitised metal plate for etching or processing in the usual way



curved to fit round a cylinder; it is the method used for high-speed printing of mass-production newspapers.

In 1796, Alois Senefelder discovered the principles of lithographic printing using a special stone as the printing surface. He envisaged replacing the stone with suitably prepared metal plates and eventually zinc and aluminium were given a grained surface and used instead of stone. This facilitated rotary lithographic printing as the plates could be curved round a cylinder. Photography was linked to lithography and the images are now transferred to sensitised plates photographically.

Offset lithography arose when it was found that a sharper impression could be obtained by transferring the image from the printing cylinder on to a rubber roller and thence on to the paper. Offset lithographic presses can be fed with individual sheets of paper or from a reel or web—hence "web-fed offset".

Web-fed offset lithography is overcoming many of the problems with which it was earlier troubled and it is causing a minor revolution in printing practice.

Newspapers and periodicals, in particular, are being produced on web-fed offset lithographic presses because of the high speeds obtainable and the quality of colour work on comparatively cheap paper.

Letterpress printing itself is undergoing a change and the tendency will be away from the cylinder flat-bed towards the rotary wrap-round method. In one sense the cylinder

flat-bed did not differ much from its ancestors. The printing surface, usually type and process blocks locked in a metal frame, was placed on a horizontal bed.

There is no bed in the new presses. The thin curved plates which wrap round a cylinder are made by photographing a page made up of photographs and lettering followed by etching in an etching machine. There will, therefore, be a decline in the use of three dimensional metal type, blocks and all the equipment traditionally associated with composing.

Filmsetting is the setting of alphabetic characters without the intervention of metal type. There are a number of machines for this purpose, some straightforward adaptations of type composing machines, with a camera substituted for the pot of hot metal. Others are more advanced using electronic devices. But essentially the product is a piece of film or paper with the alphabetic characters set in any way required.

It is in the composing room that the biggest revolution will eventually occur. Setting type by hand and by hot-metal composing machines will continue for many years, as will printing from small presses of short-run jobs; but this will be a contracting field.

The compositor locking together pieces of type and blocks on a heavy metal surface will give way to a technician who will make up the image on a light-table using pieces of film, adhesive tape with rules built in, special tints, line drawings and photographs.

Electronics have been used in the printing

industry for some time. Electronic devices can be used in two ways—to replace the human element in checking the particular activities of a machine, and to replace hand work in the production of a printing element.

There is no doubt that electronic methods will be used increasingly. They are used in at least two of the more advanced filmsetting machines and the day may come when they will take over practically every hand job—in the highly industrialised side of printing at least.

Two other developments must be mentioned. Electrostatic printing seeks to obviate pressure entirely, and also the use of ink as it is now understood. Resinous black powder is attracted to electrically charged areas of a printing surface and is transferred to paper by another charge. The image is made permanent by heat.

The other development is the setting of type by computers, now being experimented with in Britain. Copy can be set on an ordinary typewriter, and by feeding a "programme" of instructions into a computer a tape can be produced which gives all the instructions as to size of type, width, spacing and so on to a typesetting machine. Whether computers will be able to guide the activities of actual printing presses is another matter.

In general, therefore, printing is becoming an increasingly scientific activity and the trend is away from craft work. But for small scale printing, highly technical and expensive equipment will not be necessary. The conventional methods will continue for many years to come.

Readers say it with Pictures

SUNSET AT MONTGOMERY
R. D. Ahmad, Pakistan Forest Research Institute, Abbottabad, Pakistan



WHAT IS HE DOING TO ME ?
Lee Chew Keok, 116 Green Lane, Penang, Malaya



FISHERMAN
T. M. S. Abdul Kader, 203 N.S.C. Bose Road, Madras, 1, India



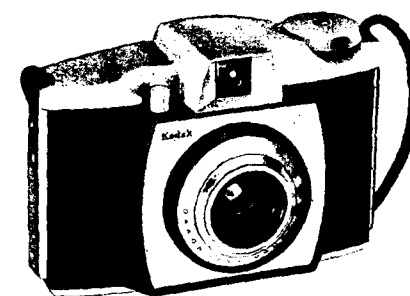
CAREENING SCHOONER
R. A. Calvert, Yacht "Charib", Grenada Yacht Club, Grenada, the West Indies



ERECTING GRAIN STORE
Percy Litete, Box 22, Zomba, Nyasaland

Win a camera!

Readers are invited to send in photographs which they have taken themselves for a new competition in which the prize for the picture adjudged the best will be a Kodak Brownie 44A camera presented by Kodak Limited. A guinea will be paid for other pictures published. Prints should be marked "Camera Competition", with address and caption on the back, and addressed to the Editor, COMMONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1. Photographs will not be returned unless requested.





Maori Welcome—teenage style for attractive Colombo Plan student Shirley Cheng from North Borneo. Keen to busy signing autographs for young Maori fans, Shirley was one of a party of 36 students, mostly Asian, who took time out from studies in Wellington. They spent five days as guests of the people of Ruatoria, the Maori town on the east coast of New Zealand



Young Farmers at the Royal Highland Show, Ingleston, near Edinburgh, were from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. They were guests of Mr. Richard Brooman-White, M.P., who is Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland

The Commonwealth Scene



Fancy Meeting You
ABOVE: Two Indian journalists chat to Gurchan Singh from Jullumber, near Delhi, who now works in the bicycle wheel assembly shop at Raleigh Industries, Nottingham. Mr. N. B. Lele (centre) is News Editor of the Hindustan Samachar Agency, New Delhi. He and his companion, Mr. D. B. Karnik, the Editor of *Maharashtra Times*, Bombay, were on a four-week tour of Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office



Guests from Gambia
ABOVE, were among those who enjoyed a garden party in London given by the Royal Commonwealth Society. HRH the Duchess of Gloucester greets Mrs. Jones, wife of Gambia's Commissioner. The Duke of Gloucester is President of the Society, whose Chairman, Viscount Boyd of Merton (far left), introduced the Duchess to the guests. On the right are Mr. J. F. Axisa, Commissioner General for Malta, and his wife



Thai Art—strictly contemporary—had its first-ever exhibition in London. Prince Plerng Nobadol Rabidhadana, the Thai Ambassador to Britain, joined 20-year-old Pornpimol Bulakul to look at the work of leading artist Pichai Nirand of Bangkok



She Deserved Her Medal—for nearly 30 years of service to nursing in Sierra Leone. Mrs. Lilian Roques who was, in fact, awarded the British Empire Medal in the Queen's Birthday Honours List, is seen at the investiture by Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn, the High Commissioner in London for Sierra Leone. Mrs. Roques is taking a maternity course at a London hospital



To London from Ghana comes Jacob Deheer to gain experience under the United Kingdom-Ghana Technical Assistance Scheme. Jacob is a building instructor at Takoradi Technical Institute. Here he discusses progress on a £2 million civic centre being built at Hampstead, London. He will stay on the project until it is completed in 1964

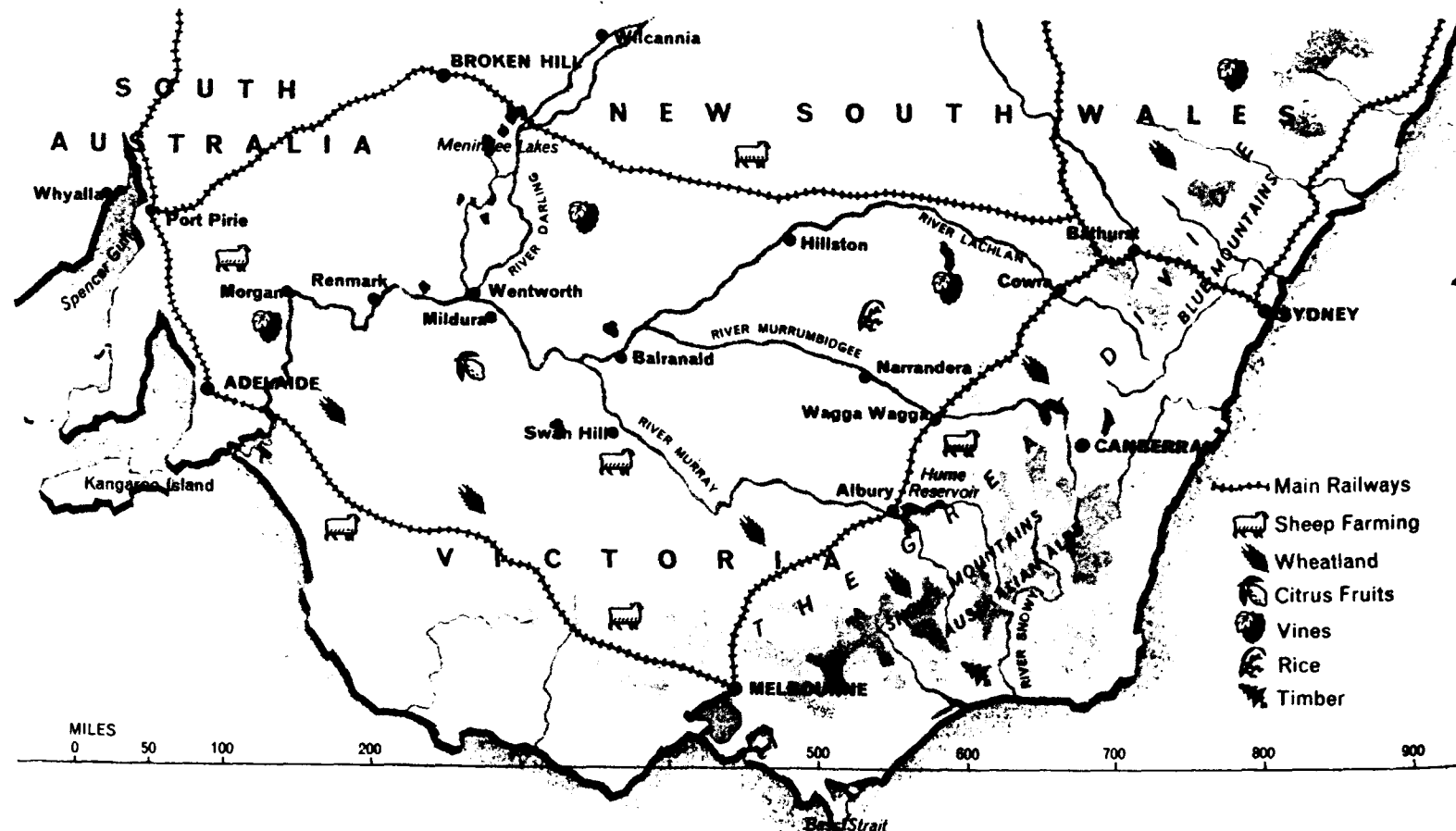


Testing Time for Teacher when the subject is commercial geography and her class includes students from Nigeria, Ghana, Cyprus and Thailand. Teachers at Balham and Tooting College of Commerce, London, are kept well on their toes. Nine out of every ten students are from overseas, take courses in accountancy, teaching and business study

The Murray-Darling River System



The River Murray brings water to irrigate the farmlands of the dry interior



Irrigation channel runs through an orange grove



Broken Hill was once a dry and barren site



A cable tunnel cut into the Snowy Mountains

Australia does not have the extensive river systems of other continents and the widest use must be made of scarce water resources. The Murray River, with its tributaries, the Darling, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan, is Australia's most important river system and brings water to irrigate the dry farmlands which flank its course.

Rain falls mainly in the winter and must be stored for use in the hot, dry months of summer. The Hume Reservoir near Albury and Lake Eucumbene are two of the many storage lakes which ensure water for the irrigation schemes on which farmers who cultivate the dry inland regions depend. Storage lakes also help to control

flooding and fresh water is carried from them by pipelines to towns and settlements many miles away. A 223-mile pipeline from Morgan carries water to the heavy industries at Whyalla.

Thousands of extra acres of farmland could be irrigated if the summer flow of the Murray and Murrumbidgee could be increased. The ambitious Snowy Mountains Scheme will re-fashion nature to increase this flow. The Snowy River rises close to the Murray and Murrumbidgee (but on the opposite side of the mountain range) and flows south through well-watered country.

The aim of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (a combined hydro-electricity and irrigation project)

is to impound the Snowy and its tributaries and, by diverting them westwards through tunnels cut into the Australian Alps, use their power to generate electricity for towns, farms and industry and then discharge them into the Murray and Murrumbidgee and so increase the flow of water to the inland farmlands. The diversion of the Snowy into the Murray will take place in 1966.

Broken Hill, a busy modern mining town, is a man-made oasis built around the "Fabulous Hill" of silver, lead and zinc. The average rainfall is only 9.4 inches and water for the town, its mines and thriving pastoral industry comes from storage dams and a 63-mile pipeline to the Darling River.



Commonwealth books for children

Brittain, H. and Ripley, P. J. G. *A Simple History of East Africa* [Collins 1963, 6s. 6d., 256pp., line drawings, diagrams and maps].

This history is written in simple English for school children in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. It begins with the East African Stone Age and ends with the year 1940.

Brown, E. D. R. *Map Reading: For West African Students* [Longmans 1962, 7s. 6d., 43pp., maps and diagrams].

Designed to help the student understand maps and thereby learn about an integral part of geography and also to present examination technique in map-reading. It will enable the student to understand his or her own country better.

Eggleston, Roland. *When Yondi Pushed Up the Sky* [Cape 1963, 10s. 6d., 127pp., line drawings by Grace Huxtable].

Fifteen stories for children based on Australian folk tales. The author lived for several months with an aboriginal tribe and from them he learned the stories that he now recounts.

Kaula, Edna Mason. *The First Book of Australia* [Ward (First Books) 1963, 10s. 6d., 60pp., half-tone illus., line drawings].

How the people of Australia live, work and play. Details are given of the great cities and ports, the countryside, the animal life, how Australia was founded and how it is governed today.

Kaula, Edna Mason. *The First Book of New Zealand* [Ward (First Books) 1963, 10s. 6d., 53pp., line drawings].

Facts about the land and the people of New Zealand.

Macpherson, John. *Caribbean Lands: A Geography of the West Indies* [Longmans 1963, 13s. 6d., 180pp., half-tone illus., maps and diagrams].

Tells how the peoples of the West Indies live and explains some of the contributing factors which make them what they are.

Tor, Regina. *Getting to Know Canada* [Muller (Getting to know Books) 1963, 10s. 6d., 63pp., illus.].

Written for children aged 8-12 it describes the lives, ideas and background of the people of Canada. The text covers geography, history, government, industries and customs of the country.

Ward, Marion W. *How People Live in Malaya and Singapore* [Educational Supply Association (How People Live) 1963, 9s. 6d., 104pp., half-tone illus., diagrams and maps].

After dealing with the general characteristics of the land and people, the author takes each region in turn and describes it through the eyes of typical families.

Williams, Harry. *Fulani Boy* [Routledge & Kegan Paul 1963, 12s. 6d., 150pp., line drawings by Harry Toothill].

A story set in present-day Africa which gives a vivid picture of the wild life and scenery of Nigeria as seen through the eyes of two of its young inhabitants.

Stamp Corner | Flowers from Sierra Leone



Some of the most beautiful stamps issued by Commonwealth countries during recent years have been those which depict flowers in their natural colours. Thanks to improvements in printing techniques these colours can now be reproduced, even within the small compass of a stamp design, with amazing clarity and accuracy.

A new series of thirteen stamps issued by Sierra Leone provides superb examples of the skill of both designers and printers, for each stamp in the series depicts a different West African wild flower in full colour.

The 3d. stamp shows the fireball lily (*haemanthus multiflorus*), known in the Temne language as kurutuku kere. This plant sends up a sturdy stalk some two feet in height and bare of leaves. From the top of this burst masses of tiny red flowers. Another lily is shown on the 6d. stamp. This is the climbing lily (*gloriosa superba*), sometimes known as the African honeysuckle. It bears large yellow flowers whose petals turn outwards as they mature, changing colour to pink and red.

Another flower which changes colour to pink and then to red as it fades is the blushing hibiscus (*hibiscus mutabilis*), also known as the maiden's blush. A spray of flowers from this shrub, which grows up to ten feet in height, forms the design of the 4d. stamp in the new series.

On the 2d. stamp is depicted a perennial climbing plant well known in many parts of tropical Africa. It is black-eyed Susan (*thunbergia alata*), which has white, yellow or pale orange flowers with the dark centre from which the plant derives its name.

Other flowers shown on stamps of the series include the beniseed, or gingelly, the blue plumbago, and the African tulip tree, or flame tree. A striking feature of these Sierra Leone stamps is the beautiful background colours which have been chosen for each value. That of the 4d. stamp is a light blue and other values have shades of green ranging from bright emerald to deep olive.

C. W. HILL

New writing

Ekweni, Cyprian. *Beautiful Feathers* [Hutchinson 1963, 16s., 160pp.].

For the theme of this novel the Nigerian author has taken the Ibo proverb "However famous a man is outside, if he is not respected inside his own home, he is like a bird with beautiful feathers, wonderful on the outside but ordinary within". This novel is concerned with such a man, Wilson Iyari, the leader of the Nigerian movement for Africans and Malagasy Solidarity.

Moore, Gerald and Beier, Ulli, eds. *Modern Poetry from Africa* [Penguin (Penguin African Library) 1963, 3s. 6d., 192pp.].

Poetry from sixteen countries presented as examples of contemporary African writing. The poems in this volume were originally written either in English, French or Portuguese.



Current affairs and politics

Braithwaite, E. R. *A Kind of Homecoming* [Muller 1963, 21s., 268pp., 14 plates].

The author of *To Sir, With Love*, who comes from British Guiana, records his impressions of the contemporary African in his search for a better kind of society and way of life.

Burns, Sir Alan. *Fiji* [H.M. Stationery Office (The Corona Library) 1963, 30s., 255pp., 56 plates, 16 line drawings and 7 maps].

A portrait of Fiji which tells not only the story of Fiji's history, but describes the way the people live, and the way they are governed.

Carley, Mary Manning. *Jamaica: The Old and the New* [Allen & Unwin 1963, 28s., 212pp., 8 photographs and 2 maps].

A portrait of the island. The author examines Jamaica's history, land and seascapes and its people's growing maturity. She discusses the position of agriculture, industry and the population problem.

Clune, Frank. *Saga of Sydney: The Birth, Growth and Maturity of the Mother City of Australia* [Angus & Robertson 1963, 30s., 347pp., 58 plates].

Frank Clune, who was born in Sydney in 1890, traces the development of his home town from the end of the eighteenth century to the present day and then takes the reader on a tour of the city and the surrounding countryside.

Hangen, Welles. *After Nehru, Who?* [Harr-Davis 1963, 30s., 303pp., 16 plates].

The author presents portraits of eight candidates for the succession. They are Morarji Desai, V. K. Krishna Menon, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Y. B. Chavan, Indira Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, S. K. Patil and Brij Mohan Kaul. First published in the U.S.A.

Mitchell, Sir Harold. *Europe in the Caribbean: The Policies of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands towards their West Indian Territories in the Twentieth Century* [W. & R. Chambers 1963, 25s., 211pp., 8 plates and 3 maps].

An appraisal of the record of three leading colonial powers in the Caribbean, as well as the three Guianas in South America and British Honduras in Central America. Apart from a short historical introduction, the book is mainly concerned with the period since World War II.



Country cousins come to town



Miss W. Armatradg, visitor from St. Kitts, the West Indies, chats with a British delegate

Lady De La Warr (right) receives a cheque for more than £84,700 on behalf of the Freedom from Hunger campaign. The money, raised by Women's Institutes, will go to rural projects in the Commonwealth



Spotlight on lone male, Malam Ayo Bello, from Northern Nigeria, with overseas visitors

Husbands were left to fend for themselves for the day when 6,000 women from villages all over Britain converged on London's vast Albert Hall for the 42nd Annual General Meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes.

A great organisation, non-sectarian and non-party political, the W.I. is open to all women and girls. Its aim is to improve conditions in rural life, and to enable country women to take an effective part in the life of the nation. Monthly meetings are held in villages and some small towns all over the countryside and members enjoy talks, demonstrations, debates and classes. There is no danger of a woman turning into a cabbage if she lives in a village with an active Women's Institute.

There were many overseas visitors at the Albert Hall, for W.I.s have links with their opposite numbers all over the world. Australia, Canada, India, Malaya, New Zealand, North Borneo, Southern Rhodesia and Uganda were among the countries represented. In their turn, British delegates were guests of the Soviet Women's Committee last year and some visited Melbourne for the Associated Country Women of the World's Triennial Conference.

The 6,000 delegates represented half a million sister members and when half a

million women decide they want something done, it's a brave man that stands in their way. A resolution passed with a two-thirds majority at an Annual General Meeting very quickly finds its way to the desk of the Cabinet Minister concerned. Already, W.I.s have successfully campaigned for more telephone kiosks, electricity, piped water, better housing, cleaner food, a tidier Britain and safer roads.

The meeting this year debated motions put forward by branches earlier. Delegates discussed Government proposals to close small country hospitals in favour of specialised centres serving wider areas; the need for a better rating system—the means whereby local authorities raise revenue; the shortage of physiotherapists, radiographers and occupational therapists and ways to attract more recruits to these professions; and the urgent need to co-ordinate public transport in rural areas to create an efficient service to the community. Transport is a "hot" subject in Britain at present since Dr. Beeching's plan to rationalise the railway system may mean closing many unprofitable country stations.

The main value of such debates, of course, lies in the intimate knowledge of local conditions which the women possess. They bring to the notice of those concerned the needs and

points of view of country dwellers and keep healthy tabs on the tidy schemes of central planners. Members know what a remote decision can mean to the life of their communities.

Small wonder that such "grass roots" democracy attracts the interested attention of such men as Malam Ayo Bello who bravely sat it out among the women on the platform. Back home in Northern Nigeria, Malam Ayo Bello is an area social welfare officer. His work often brings him in touch with the Northern Nigerian Women's League—an organisation similar to the W.I.—and he has a personal interest too, for his wife is its President.

"Women in Nigeria are joining wholeheartedly in the War Against Ignorance campaign," he said, "they are particularly active in fostering adult literacy." Malam Ayo Bello is in Britain reading a postgraduate course in social administration at the University College of Swansea. During the Easter vacation, he was a guest of W.I.s in Essex and Suffolk.

Another overseas visitor was Miss W. Armatradg from St. Kitts, in the West Indies. She too is making a study of the W.I. movement and is touring Britain to get fresh ideas and more experience to take back to her own W.I. branch at Sandy Point where she is President of a lively Institute which has 35 members.

It's New

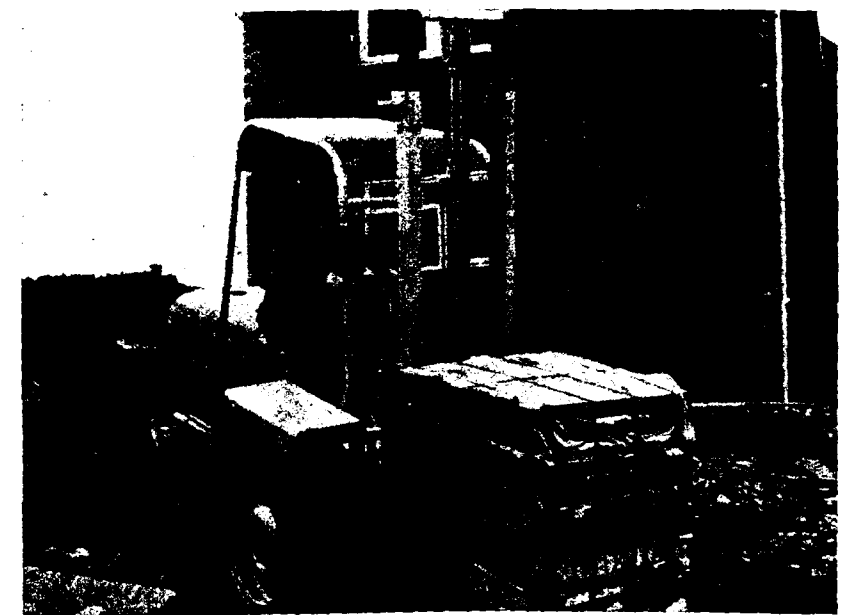
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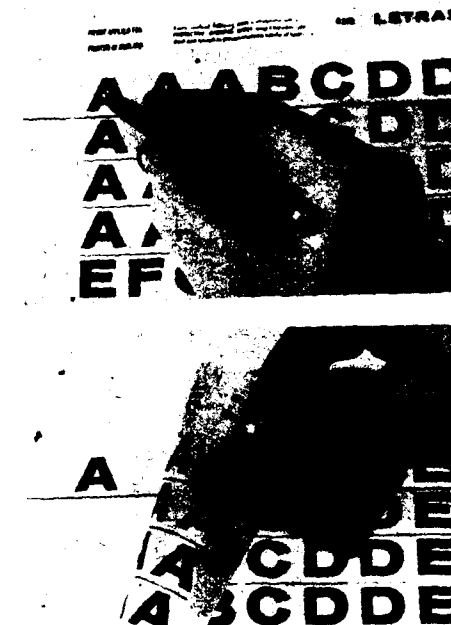
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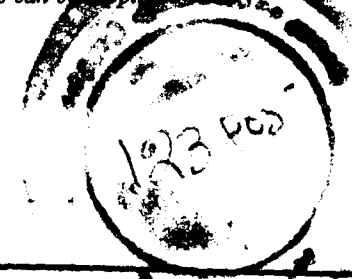
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