



Commonwealth TODAY

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Presenting the Commonwealth
to the Commonwealth

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COVER. The subject of this striking photograph study is a young African schoolgirl.

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Viewpoint

Partnership

From a speech by Lord Home, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Royal Commonwealth Society, in London.

THE Commonwealth cannot be precisely defined because its dynamic possibilities are based on the translation into practice of governing ideas: respect for the individual and government through the freely expressed will of the community.

I am sure that the historian will find that our empire building was only for a brief period, if ever, inspired by a mood of conscious imperialism.

Everywhere a whole series of high-minded and conscientious colonial administrators, from Lugard to Hailey, believed in the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, and acted on their thoughts with the approval of successive British governments.

So the political character of the transformation emerged naturally out of the administration.

A Commonwealth of partners unequal in size but equal in status became a workable reality—so much so that even the transfer from direct allegiance to the Crown to the status of republics did not break the association.

On the evidence we can honestly deny the

Communist charge that the British purpose was to divide and rule. Quite the contrary; each partner rules itself and there are no strings or restraints other than those which are voluntarily assumed as acts of sovereign power. Indeed some of the most influential members of the Commonwealth have attained a far greater unity than they would ever have possessed but for the British connection.

The evidence is overwhelming that our practice has been to weld together societies which emerged from colonial status of a size and economic strength calculated to give political stability and able to hold their own internationally.

In the growth of our own society we were a sort of public practice ground for democracy.

We had tried many varieties of government but two ideas increasingly gained ground: first, that the will of the people should prevail and be expressed by the majority in Parliament and, second, that the interpretation of the law and the administration of justice should be completely separate from the political executive.

Naturally we wished to bestow on others a system which had served us well but it is true that a parliamentary system based on a universal franchise is the most sophisticated system of government known to man.

An ingredient essential for its efficient working is a high level of adult education and that cannot be mass-produced. The lessons of tolerance, restraint, justice, balance and duty must not only be learned in the head but in the heart. But if we worked out our own form of democracy with sweat, blood and tears, so, too, can others, and perhaps more smoothly, because they already have the experience of trial and error before them.

What Britain has done is to set before colonial governments a model of government and administration which was proved to our satisfaction and, in our conditions, to work.

There may be a better form of government, but so far man has not invented it.

Let us assume that the Commonwealth countries, while inevitably approaching common affairs from differing viewpoints, will succeed in upholding ideals and goals common to all.

In that case, what advantages are there in the partnership in this modern world?

Pre-eminently there is the intangible but invaluable benefit—what I might call the first line of friendship. We try to understand each other's difficulties and if possible help to solve them.

If we look back on the achievement of the old Commonwealth of European origin we can certainly claim that it was a partnership in every sense of the word—in peace and war—and it had a profound influence on world society.

The modern Commonwealth is a much more ambitious conception and has therefore much greater opportunities for exercising an influence on world society.

There are certain provisions of nature which divide mankind and they are strong. We should not underestimate their innate force and reactionary appeal. But the excitement of the Commonwealth experiment lies in the opportunity to heal these great divides, bringing them together by conscious understanding and co-operation. Britain's will and wealth and power are pledged to this cause, but the duty of holding together the Commonwealth falls at least as much on the other partners as it does on Britain.

At a State luncheon in the Presidential Palace in Nicosia, Archbishop Makarios is presented by Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, M.P., Britain's Minister of Public Building and Works, with a ceremonial silver table centre-piece, the gift of Great Britain to the Government of Cyprus to mark the Island's Independence



Mr. J. L. Allen of the Australian Department of External Affairs has been appointed Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau in succession to Mr. S. Matsui of Japan whose term of office expires at the end of 1963



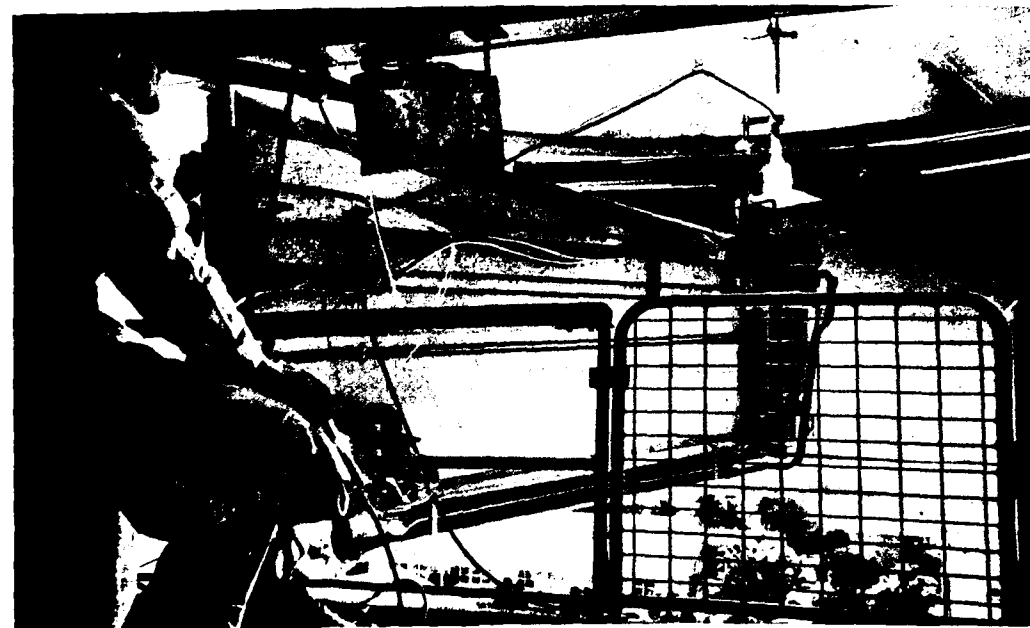
SOLAR FURNACE AIDS SPACE RESEARCH

The hot, bright, Australian sun is playing a leading role in an experiment in space age research at the University of New South Wales, in Sydney, Australia. Scientists are using its heat to examine refractory metals and alloys, essential to space development, which, they say, cannot be investigated satisfactorily by any other means.

They have designed and built a solar furnace (above) that subjects metals and alloys to a temperature of between 3,000 and 4,000 degrees centigrade (5,000 to 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit).

Outlining the reasons for the need of a solar furnace, Professor C. J. Milner, Head of the School of Physics, said: "One of the stumbling blocks to modern research has been the great difficulty of testing refractory metals and alloys by conventional methods of heating. It is possible, of course, to raise very high temperatures in special furnaces, but all conventional furnace methods are 'dirty'. The material under test contacts other materials and becomes contaminated, especially if melting occurs. Chemical action helps to cause dissolution. Often it is the crucible, rather than the test-material, that cannot withstand the heat.

"Refractory metals can be melted under 'clean' conditions in high-vacuum heating, but this is expensive and troublesome. At present, it appears that concentrated heat from the sun is the best means of getting on with



Solar heat is concentrated on material under test in target area at end of projecting arm. Technician wears dark glasses against the blinding glare

the job, and we are tapping that source." The new solar furnace, a prominent feature of the University campus, consists of a 50 ft. high four-legged structure. A flat heliostat mirror, close to the ground, reflects the rays of the sun to a paraboloid mirror at the top of

the tower. This, in turn, concentrates the solar heat on a small target area containing the metal, alloy, mineral or other substance under investigation. Because the material acts as its own crucible the melting area remains "clean" and free from all contamination.

Governments could at one time afford to disregard what went on in universities. This is no longer true. We now live in a world which cannot be run without graduates. Few major national decisions can be taken without them. So cohesion in the academic life of the Commonwealth promotes all other forms of Commonwealth cohesion: political, strategic, economic.

The Times—Sir Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge



VICE-CHANCELLORS TALK SHOP

VICE-CHANCELLORS, Principals, Presidents, Senior Members—top brains of the Commonwealth—converged on the University of London last July. They were there for the ninth quinquennial Jubilee Congress of the Association of the Universities of the British Commonwealth. More than 550 delegates attended, representing some 130 Commonwealth universities, together with observers from universities in Europe, United States and Asia. It was the largest, most representative conference of universities ever held—gathered in London to discuss serious practical problems about universities: their mode of government, their students, their relations with one another.

These were no "remote and ineffectual" dons—shy, unworldly, absent-minded. But men of action, wise in the ways of the governments they advise. Shrewd men, tough bargainers in the world of university administration and fund-raising. Jealous men in their protection of academic standards, the integrity of research, the liberty to teach the sometimes inconvenient truth. There was no room at the congress for platitudes. The audience was not one to tolerate them.

Practical programme

In plenary sessions the congress heard addresses on "The Diversity of Universities in the Commonwealth" and "Significant University Developments in the Commonwealth 1958—1963" (that is since the last quinquennial congress, with special reference to the United Kingdom and Nigeria). In group discussions, delegates concentrated on three subjects. First, "The place of the layman in university government—in educational policy, in finance, in public relations". Second, "The university student—selection and admission, postgraduate training, amenities, housing and community life". Third, "Co-operation among universities of the Commonwealth—regional studies as an academic discipline, inter-communication, Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan".

Not merely 'academic' questions

How does a university reconcile relevance to local needs with loyalty to international standards? How should higher education be regarded? As a national investment in high level man-power into which public money is put for long term benefits—like a bridge or a hydro-electric scheme? As a kind of consumer goods conferring status like television sets or motor cars? As a civic right, like police protection or the water supply to which every citizen is entitled?

These were not mere "academic" questions that Sir Eric Ashby was raising in his address on "The Diversity of Universities in the Commonwealth" at the opening plenary session. Wrong answers to such questions can mean over-rapid university expansion and create graduate unemployment in new States. On the other hand, too specialised a university can mean a failure in social purpose so that national leaders are offered only a trickle of high quality graduates when the new States need a stream of less highly qualified ones.

Out of date?

Sir Eric wondered whether the two-tier system of university government was out of date. By this system the supreme governing body is composed mainly of laymen and an academic body to which is delegated either formally or by convention a great deal of responsibility and authority. It was first seen at Manchester University towards the end of the nineteenth century and has been the pattern for all universities in Britain since, spreading to much of the Commonwealth. Does the system need revision? Sir Eric believed that in countries where "it is the inevitable destiny of universities to be nurseries of nationalism it is important that political leaders should be involved in the university so that they may understand its purpose and defend its integrity."

Britain keeps politicians out of university affairs and they are not included, except accidentally, on lay governing bodies. This

does not matter for Britain where many politicians are familiar with universities anyway. "But I doubt," said Sir Eric, "whether it is a good pattern for Africa, and I am coming to believe that there is an opportunity here for adaptation to African conditions: not (and I do emphasise this and ask you not to consider the suggestion out of this context, to give politicians influence over the university but to give the university influence over politicians, which is quite a different thing."

A new type of university?

Dr. A. C. Chatterji, Vice-Chancellor of Gorakhpur University, advocated a new type of university to meet the demands of newly developing countries when he opened a discussion on "The university student, selection and admission". These would be non-residential universities combining some features of both American and continental colleges. Instead of courses lasting a specified time, students would be able to take periodic tests when they felt themselves fit and qualified to do so. The standard of this type of university was likely to be different from that offered by the older residential type. "But I think it is better to have this type than not to have any expansion of higher education. It may reduce overcrowding to a great extent and solve the problem of admission and selection."

Pressure, pressure, pressure

Delegate after delegate spoke of the expansion of university education and the pressure on places. In India, Dr. A. C. Chatterji said, admission standards had been raised to meet "the virtual scramble for admission", the pre-medical schools usually had four times as many students seeking admission as they could accept. One school had 2,500 competing for 300 places.

In Britain, the last five years had seen student numbers increasing so relentlessly that the period had an "explosive quality"

and the concentrated character of university development had "left us breathless", Sir William Mansfield Cooper, Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, told delegates. In Singapore and Malaya the story was the same. "In 1950 we had 700 university students in the country: today we have 4,000 and we anticipate that before the end of the decade there will be something like 10,000 in all," said Dr. B. R. Sreenivasan, Vice-Chancellor of Singapore University.

More teachers

Congress was united in its recognition of the need for more university teachers. Professor P. M. S. Blackett, pro-rector and Professor of Science at London's Imperial College of Science and Technology, told delegates that universities in French and English-speaking countries in Africa needed to recruit 2,000 teachers in the next five years to cope with expansion. He hoped a considerable number would come from Britain and wanted a system of secondment of senior staff from British universities to those outside the United Kingdom. Britain's total educational aid was "much bigger than people think. We give directly or indirectly about £25 million a year, or about 14 per cent of our total overseas aid of £180 million. That, I would say, is a substantial amount. It had to be remembered," he added, "that educational aid was only a part of Britain's whole investment in a developing country."

More Scholars and Fellows

The Earl of Scarbrough, Chancellor of the University of Durham and until January last Chairman of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in Britain, led the discussion on ways of building up the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. He told congress that awards under the scheme so far totalled 1,102; 584 students from 43 countries had come to Britain and 295 had gone to Canada. In the last academic session, the awards held totalled 820 so that the plan was

in sight of reaching its target of 1,000 scholarships a year—of which 500 would be in Britain.

Lord Scarbrough considered three objectives of "major importance". First, the main character of the plan should be maintained. Second, there should be flexibility to meet the varying needs of the Commonwealth countries. Third, administrative problems could be solved or better understood by frequent interchange of views. Problems had arisen on the extension of awards. Some countries were anxious to see a quick turn round of scholars and this conflicted with the aim of the donor university to give a scholar the full value of his course of study. The British Commission favoured extensions. One gap in the plan was that no country had yet instituted any awards for junior members.

Dr. Jha, until recently director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit, pleaded for greater use of scholarships offered by developing countries. He was supported by Mr. A. L. P. Norrington, Principal of Trinity College, Oxford, who felt that students in Britain and other developed countries should be made aware of the immense benefits to be gained from a course of study in, for example, a university in India or Pakistan.

At the close of the session, Lord Scarbrough told delegates that in order to encourage British scholars and teachers to take advantage of places offered in Indian, Pakistan, and Ceylonese universities, the British Government had agreed to supplement the grants.

For men of distinction

Announced during the congress was a British Government plan of "prestige" awards to distinguished academics willing to spend two years or more in universities in developing countries. Only "men of real eminence" would be sent. They should give "something quite new" to the universities to which they went. There was no intention of

limiting the scheme to a specific kind of situation, for instance the building up of a research postgraduate department—suggestions from universities outside Britain were welcomed. The scheme was a further indication of the importance the British Government attaches to service overseas.

Concrete results?

What does a congress of this nature achieve? Perhaps it is too early to judge its results in concrete terms although there is no doubt that the practical suggestions put forward in group meetings will set many a Vice-Chancellor thinking of ways and means. The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is now in full operation—that was worked out at a Commonwealth Education Conference, in Oxford, in July 1959. Universities are jealous of their independence and autonomy, a congress such as this does not pass resolutions binding on universities the delegates represent but delegates can exchange views and test out ideas on colleagues facing similar problems on the other side of the world.

Perhaps the last word should lie with Sir Arcot L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, when he wrote in *The Times*:

"The contact with eminent personalities who are interested in promoting the cause of higher education has been a great stimulus to all participants in these congresses. I venture to think that the unity, cohesion and better understanding of the countries of the Commonwealth require such contacts to be established in the intellectual sphere just as the meeting of the Prime Ministers and other Government representatives of the Commonwealth countries bring about a closer understanding and appreciation in the political field. The congress, therefore, is a great unifying factor and it is my hope that as new independent countries emerge from the Commonwealth, the link both in the intellectual and the political fields will be strengthened more and more."



A bull such as this Friesian, Holbuts Jankees, owned by Britain's Milk Marketing Board, may provide semen for up to 10,000 inseminations yearly. BELOW: Some of his beautiful, milk-rich daughters



bovine blue bloods

by Kenneth Bell, Agricultural Reporter, "Birmingham Post"

At the 1963 sale of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, held at Perth, Scotland, a buyer from the United States paid 60,000 guineas for a 13-month-old bull—a world-record price. Five-figure sums, however, for British pedigree cattle are not uncommon, and Britain has an enviable reputation as the source of the bluest bovine blood on earth.

Perhaps the generous rainfall of the British Isles plays a part, for certainly no grass grows greener than in Britain, and livestock has flourished accordingly. The main credit, however, must go to the generations of master breeders who have patiently evolved the kind of cattle with the highest commercial potential.

Among the pioneers was Robert Bakewell, who demonstrated the value of selective breeding 200 years ago when he established a famous herd of Longhorns at Dishley in Leicestershire. These large brown cattle, with horns up to four feet in length, are believed to have roamed the country in Roman times. By careful breeding Bakewell developed a herd which was far in advance of others in milk and beef production.

Ancestry + contours

In the mid-eighteenth century the Longhorns were the only British breed kept pure, but other breeds and other breeders eventually emerged and gradually enhanced Britain's reputation for pedigree stock.

The place to see the best pedigree cattle is at the breed sales of the various cattle societies, and at the big agricultural shows, held in Britain every year. The main sales, especially at Perth and Hereford, attract buyers from many countries who travel thousands of miles to pay thousands of pounds for animals with the right contours and the correct ancestry.

At the famous Royal Show, in July, there were classes for 21 breeds of cattle, the biggest entry coming from a breed which is not a native of Britain—the Friesians. First imported from Holland, these black and white cattle have become Britain's most numerous dairy breed. They provide more milk than all others, and in recent years they have also proved their worth as quick producers of lean beef.

The Scottish Ayrshires are now the main rivals of the Friesians as dairy animals. Elegant, coloured light brown and white, they usually cannot match the tremendous yields of the Friesians; but their milk is generally higher in quality and their food consumption is

low. The richest milk of all, of course, comes from the Channel Island breeds, the Jerseys and Guernseys. The Jerseys have a particularly high reputation in the Commonwealth.

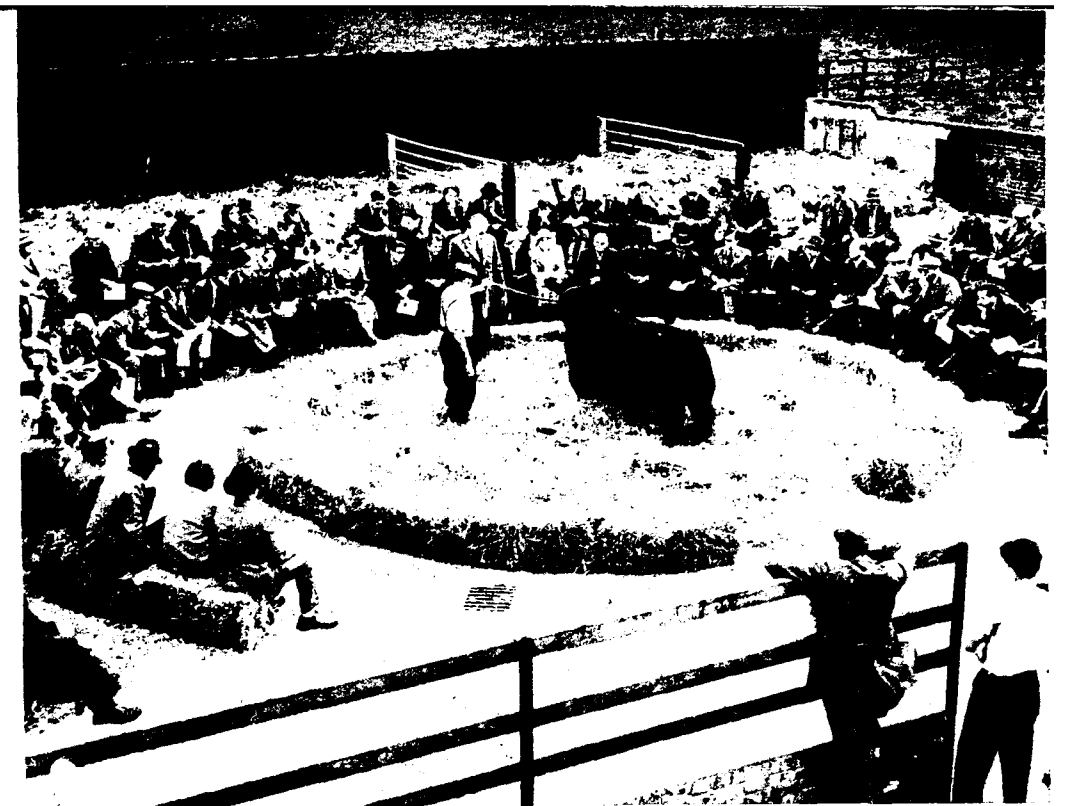
The rise of the Friesians has been accompanied by the decline of the Dairy Shorthorns, for many years the main dairy breed. Experiments in breeding are taking place in an effort to improve the milk production of the Shorthorns, and a similar move is being made by the Red Poll breed society. Thus competition leads to fresh breeding efforts and further improvements of the breed.

As the name suggests, Red Poll cattle are a naturally hornless breed. With modern intensive systems of housing and feeding, and in transportation, horns are an embarrassment and cause much damage. So dehorning is now widely practised, and in 20 years horned cattle in Britain may be a rare sight.

Hereford owners have done much work in breeding out the horns. Naturally polled (hornless) Hereford bulls, principally from North America and New Zealand, have been used to produce polled offspring from horned cows. Other polled strains have started from two hornless British breeds, Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus.

For many years the white faces of the

A champion Hereford.
Top price paid for one of his breed: £20,000



The show ring at a Field Day of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society.
This Scottish breed, like the English Herefords, are prime beef cattle in great demand overseas

Herefords have been one of Britain's established trade-marks abroad. These sturdy beef cattle have consistently shown their commercial value in a variety of climates, growth rate being one of their main assets.

Within the Hereford breed is one of the world's most famous herds—the Vern Herd, which was founded in 1922 by a Captain R. S. de Q. Quincey, one of the greatest breeders of modern times. Vern cattle have consistently commanded high prices. Vern Ivan went to Australia in 1958 for £10,000; Vern Leopold to Buenos Aires in 1961 for £17,000; and in 1962 the wealthy Australian farmer, Sir Ellerton Becker, bought Vern Logic for the highest-ever price for a Hereford: £20,000.

Scotland is regarded as the home of beef cattle, and Scottish breeds such as the Angus, the Galloways and the Beef Shorthorns are in firm demand. The squat, black Aberdeen-Angus breed, though lacking the growth rate of the Herefords and other breeds such as Devons and Lincoln Reds, are regarded as the greatest producers of quality beef, and Angus bulls fetch the highest price of all breeds. In addition to the 60,000 guineas bull bought at Perth, an overseas order of about £35,000 was placed in July for four animals from the Wych Cross Herd in Sussex.

Jamaican Brahman native-bred cow.
Imported British bulls improved the strain



Shipment of cattle from Britain is an expensive undertaking. Two ships specially equipped for the task sail regularly, and before embarking the animals stay at one of two quarantine stations, in Liverpool and Glasgow. Occasionally cattle go by air.

Despite the expense 1,443 cattle—400 more than in 1961—were exported last year by breed society members of the Livestock Export Council of Britain. Easily the biggest number, 490, went to Canada.

Since 1954, semen has been widely exported from Britain. Before issuing licences the Ministry of Agriculture consults the breed societies, mainly to ensure that the bulls producing the semen are of a sufficiently high standard. In 1960 a company was set up under the name of British Semen Exports Ltd. to deal with this trade.

Value of a great sire

Five thousand ampoules of semen, for an equivalent number of inseminations, were exported from Britain in 1962, the price per ampoule ranging from £2 to £15. Ayrshire, Friesian and Shorthorn semen is sent regularly to New Zealand, and one heifer which won three major awards at New Zealand shows was sired by a Dairy Shorthorn bull at Cambridge.

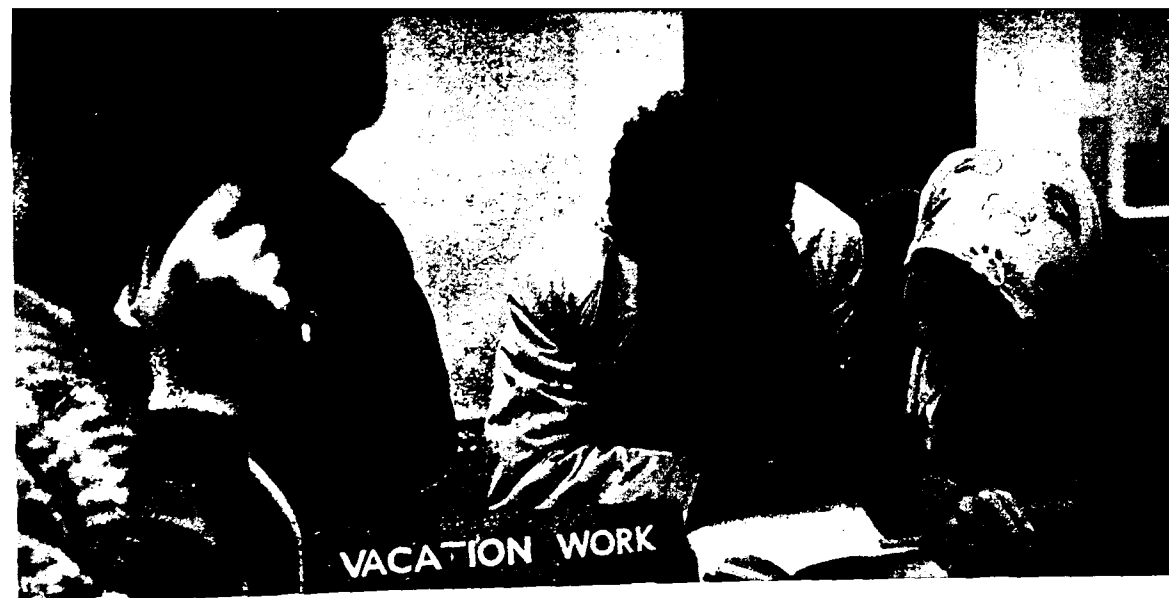
Africa has been quick to take advantage of the A.I. (artificial insemination) service, and Friesian and Jersey semen has been used on native breeds in Nigeria, Tanganyika and Uganda. Kenya is using Beef Shorthorn, Sussex and Devon semen to develop a red beef breed. Why, then, spend vast sums buying and shipping beef bulls, a tedious process fraught with all the risks of a changing climate on health and fertility?

There are several reasons why the bulls are still in great demand. In the first place, semen from the really elite bulls is rarely made available. Some countries, notably the U.S.A. and Australia, have banned the importation of semen. One of their fears is that it might introduce foot-and-mouth disease. But perhaps the most important factor is the prestige value of a great sire. Such an animal can soon boost the reputation of a herd, and its progeny can be dearly sold.

So, in spite of the scientific advances in breeding by remote control, buyers still travel thousands of miles with open cheque books to buy British pedigree stock.

A job in the vac

Many students in Britain now take jobs in their vacations. Extra money earned during part of that long three-month summer break can come in very useful for travel abroad, for more books, for more long-playing records. The experience is useful, gives students an insight into the world outside their colleges—some jobs provide practical training to back up academic work. But what sort of jobs do these young people go for? **COMMONWEALTH TODAY** talked to five Commonwealth students from overseas now studying in Britain who all took a job in the vac



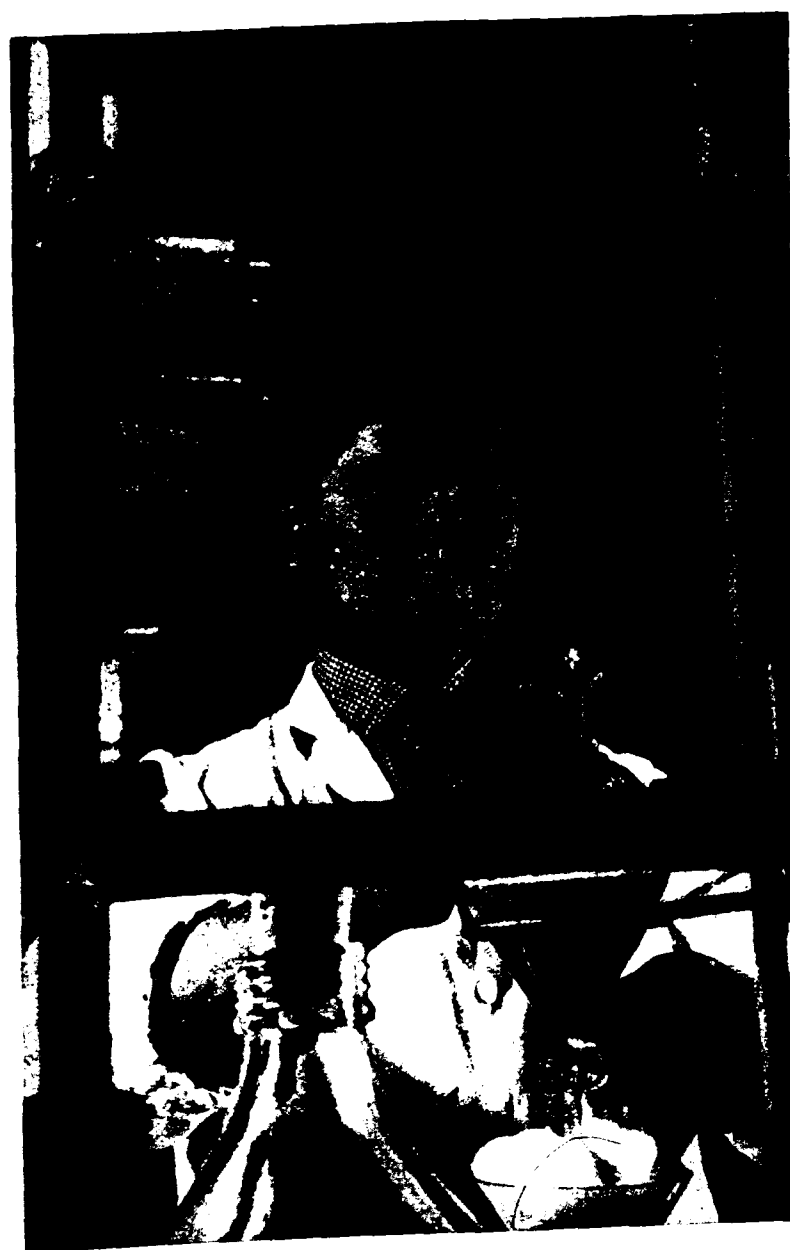
Jobs in the vac can often be found through the National Union of Students which has 200,000 student members and exists to promote student welfare and services. Vacancy lists go out to N.U.S. representatives at the universities. Some students (left) call in at the London office



"Twelve of the Clock and All's Well!"

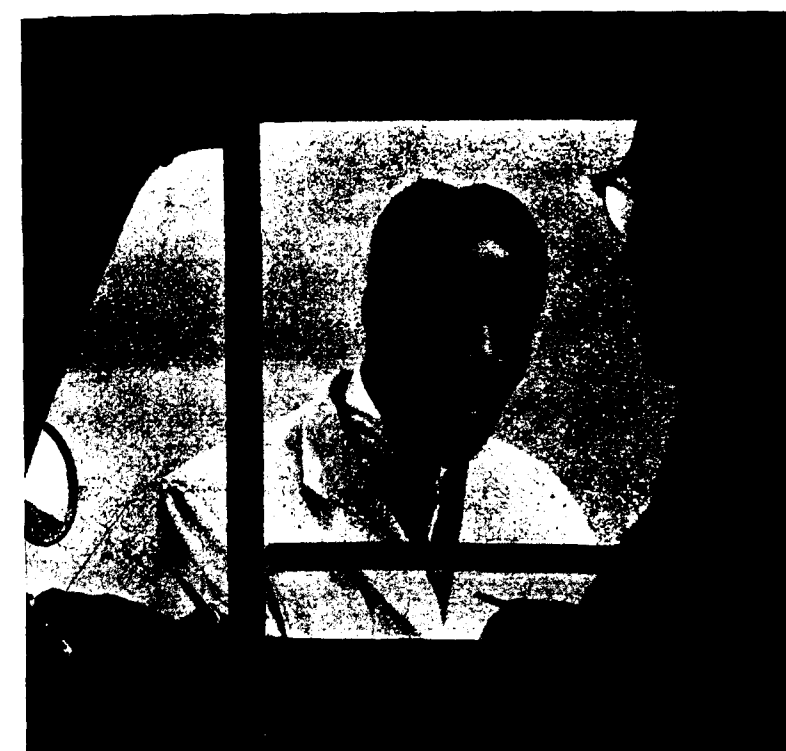
Twenty-seven-year-old Ron Owen from Sydney, Australia, does a routine check of locks on doors and windows for Night Security Ltd., an organisation which protects offices, factories, warehouses, payrolls, etc., from the unwelcome attention of thieves. Ron takes on the role of Night Security Officer when on vacation from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Before coming to Britain he worked as an actor for television commercials and became one of three Australians who took three out of four scholarships offered by the Academy in a competition which attracted over 200 candidates. His course lasts two years, finishes in December 1964. Ron's ambition is to become an actor, director and producer

Ideals Put into Practice the hard way by Faith Mulira of Mengo, Uganda, and Naphthali Onyango of Mwaui, Tanganyika. They had volunteered to work unpaid for a month as members of an international student team for the International Volunteer Service. When we visited them at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey, Faith and Naphthali were busy digging drain shafts and building foundations for changing rooms behind a staff recreation hall. They are both doing a Social Studies course at Swansea University and this vac job was giving them an insight into the way voluntary organisations work. Faith, a trained nurse, was deputy warden at the Sanyu Babies' Home in Mengo, a home for motherless babies which she told us has many friends in Britain. She is at Swansea on a Uganda Central Government Grant and hopes eventually to be a warden of a babies' home. Naphthali was a community development officer in Tanganyika before coming to Swansea. His main interest is in personnel management, which he is taking as a special subject



Back-Room Boy at J. Lyons and Co. Ltd., one of London's biggest and most famous catering firms, is Raha Sekhar from Calcutta, India. Raha, who is 19, is reading for a degree in Natural Sciences at Christ's College, Cambridge. In the vac he enjoys belonging to that secret army that works behind the tea shops. He told us that all kinds of products from jam tarts to fruit squash are tested in the firm's laboratories. When we went to see him he was actually testing for preservative content in orangeade. He said it was simple, but it looked complicated to us

Traffic Spotter Obafenn Olopade was spending part of his vacation on the open road when we drove up to see him. He interviews about 500 drivers a day as part of a Ministry of Transport survey carried out by Kent and Surrey County Councils with the assistance of W. S. Atkins & Partners, Consulting Engineers. Data collected will aid the planning of a new road. Obafenn, who comes from Nigeria, has been in Britain five years, is a student at the Hammersmith College of Art and Building studying structural engineering. He told us of his great interest in student activities and, in fact, he was Secretary and later President of the Students' Union



Pupils from the Golden Elementary School in British Columbia don't often get the chance to join in the activities of those from Suva Grammar School in Fiji ; nor would it be thought likely that scholars at Achimota School in Ghana had much to do with their opposite numbers at La Salle College, Hong Kong. But these were among the 900 boys and girls from over 200 schools in the Commonwealth who reached for pen or typewriter—such are these modern times—to enter for the 1962 Royal Commonwealth Society's Essay Competition, the results of which were announced this summer.

"The response has been wonderful," Mr. F. Wilkinson, the Chief Examiner to the Council for the Annual Essay Competition, told COMMONWEALTH TODAY. "I really feel the Competition brings schools in the Commonwealth closer together. The standard of essays is remarkably high; the Commonwealth ideals these young people share, even though they live in such different parts of the world, is a tribute to their teachers. Yet the candidates are obviously presenting their personal views quite freely and vigorously."

This annual competition "to encourage the progress of Commonwealth Studies in the schools of the Commonwealth" is open to children of the citizens of any Commonwealth country, and of British subjects anywhere. The age range is from 10 to 19 and there are three classes in the competition for different age groups. It is now the custom to set three essays in each class, competitors making their own choice of one.

The competition was first started in 1913, and to mark the fiftieth anniversary, this year, the Society is giving special prizes.

That the young people take their essays very seriously is obvious from the care lavished on research and presentation. Many candidates illustrate their texts with photographs and drawings, and the best entries go on display at the headquarters of the Royal Commonwealth Society in London.

But what of those who don't win prizes? Thomas Lee of Hong Kong wrote: "My essays were not good enough to win any prizes, but the two certificates that I did receive are treasured exceedingly—they represent my strong link with other youths of the Commonwealth. Now that I am a medical student of the University of Hong Kong, I wish to say this: writing those essays has made me realise the value of culture in life and of the bond of solidarity with my fellows in the Commonwealth. I shall never be a bookworm crammed solely with medical studies, heedless of the outside world."

Before he retired, Mr. Wilkinson was a distinguished headmaster. He thinks such links should not depend on the once-a-year basis provided by the Competition and that there could be great educational value as well as enjoyment in more permanent links between schools. He said that if any school anywhere in the Commonwealth would like to become affiliated with another school in the Commonwealth outside its own country, advice and help can be obtained on application to : The Secretary, Commonwealth Studies Committee, The Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, England.

HOW ABOUT IT, SCHOOLS ?

quite big, Perth is well provided
including the kings park.

From there I would leave
of Malaya. After the long journey
at the port Singapore the main port
situated of on a island just off the
and is a great market port. The main
rubber. When the ship will stop there for

These two men [Captain James Cook and David Livingstone] typify the best qualities which are to be found in the ties which bind our Commonwealth together. They had courage, resourcefulness, patriotism ; they placed value on education, tolerance and initiative ; and they had a desire to show how all men may live, respecting one another, with no mind for individual material gain. They were men of vision.

MARIE MCCARTHY, St. Mary's College,
Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand. Age 15.
Margaret Best Memorial Prize. Class B.
Essay subject: Selecting two explorers whose
names are well known in Commonwealth
history, give an account of their lives and
assess their achievements.

ist of the forces binding the Commonwealth
ties between England and Australia have
two countries and do much to make
which seems to be an ideal medium
the Commonwealth, for at the West
which also are instrumental in
those whose teams they play. With
Commonwealth good-will to be spread
games are most important in this re
with countries meet, compete and take
people of other Commonwealth countries
Commonwealth - a section of control

Singapore is a completely fascinating city, noisy, a kaleidoscope of colour and a babel of tongues. There are fine hotels with a pleasant atmosphere and the best of service. Delicious sea foods of most countries are served. We found it great fun to eat late at night in the open air, under the flaring lights of stalls. . . . Singapore is a clamour of religions as well as of tongues. We visited the Sultan Mosque, the white icing-sugar St. Andrew's Cathedral and the slender twin-towered mosques which are reminiscent of Malayan architecture. The Old Assembly House, the Supreme Court, and the City Hall are interesting contrasts to the new skyscrapers.

FRANCES JOAN CONNELL, Crofton House School, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Age 13. Specially Commended. Class C. Essay subject: Plan a leisurely journey by sea, going not more than halfway round the world, and visiting as many Commonwealth countries as possible on the way. Describe what you would expect to see in each country you visit.

After the excitement of visiting so many contrasting parts of the world, alas, will come the thrill of returning home. I must, however, truthfully confess that it is certainly with mixed feelings that I shall do so. Whilst my island home is a nature's paradise, yet I fear and feel its geographical isolation, standing, as it does, in the midst of one of the world's greatest oceans, a thousand miles from anywhere. Having equipped myself with a sense of comparison, I am wondering how easy or how difficult re-adaptation will be to the conditions of life at home. I can therefore only hope that the proverb "East or West, home is best" lives up with its reputation.

FRANK MANCHAM, Seychelles College, Mahé, Seychelles. Age 13.
First Prize. Class C. Essay subject : Plan a leisurely journey by sea, going not more than halfway round the world, and visiting as many Commonwealth countries as possible on the way. Describe what you would expect to see in each country you visit.

All these things can be gauged by statistics—but the Commonwealth is not one of cold-blooded statistics but of people. Human hopes and fears and feelings are something which cannot be gauged by a list of figures. On a human level the effects of migration on the Commonwealth have been boundless—the meaning of the word “Commonwealth” here being one much deeper than a mere list of nations.

... It has only been through the constant flow of people between countries of the Commonwealth, and particularly to and from Britain, that this free association of nations has been built up.

... Isolation always leads to stagnation—migration always results in change. Because of migration, thousands of square miles of land were evolved into an Empire, and then developed through self-government to a living Commonwealth.

D. R. ALEXANDER, Epsom College, Surrey, England. Age 17½.
First Prize. Class A. Essay subject: Examine the part played by the migration of people in the development of the Commonwealth. Consider the reasons for and against continued freedom of movement between Commonwealth countries.

I myself, as a Ghanaian and a citizen of the Commonwealth, hope in the near future to write in English, not only because in this way I shall add to my enjoyment and understanding of poetry, but I may also help to shape the future of English literature. I recall that in my elementary schooldays, when asked to account for my liking for the language, I answered that I liked its "richness of vocabulary and the rhythm that results from speaking it". But now I know even better. I do not regard it as a foreign tongue as I did then. It is mine, and I am more than proud of it. It is my favourite subject in the Sixth Form and I do hope to pursue an Honours Course in the language at a university.

OPOKU AGYMAN, Achimota School, Achimota, Ghana. Age 19. Specially Commended. Class A. Essay subject: Discuss the importance of the English language in the Commonwealth and in the world.

are some cross the bay on the mainland. It
 is typical of ten busiest and most important ports
 in the world and has the third most beautiful
 harbor in the world. Victoria city is the capital and
 largest city of the Commonwealth. It is built on levels, a fascinating
 and noisy city. Luxury and dire poverty
 are side by side. From the air, the sight of the
 harbor and surrounding mountains is enchanting, and
 the look at the life of the people is
 a study in contrasts.

Popular Bay
Mr. Stove
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different
worked! To
seen all
all the s
subscribe al
a full of tre

High Fashion in London

By Professor Janey Ironside

London's high fashion houses are unlike those in Paris in that they do not establish world trends and styles. British couture designers set out to produce collections acceptable to their private clients, and also to those international buyers who come to choose individual garments for speciality and prestige shops and departments at home and abroad, rather than for copying and adapting by the thousand as they do from Paris shows.

This is not to say that the London couturiers do not also design for the wholesale market, but when they do their name is attached to the garment and the designs emanate directly from them to the wholesaler. For instance, Ronald Paterson designs for Holyrood knitwear; Hardy Amies designs for a great range of wholesale clothes (now including men's), and so on.

It is in the summer that press and commercial buyers see the London Collections, the showing of clothes designed for autumn by the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers, ten of the most exclusive dress houses in Great Britain.

Each of the London designers has a definite "handwriting" of his own and usually pursues a variation of his line from year to year, avoiding the sudden changes demanded from Paris. In general, however, this year long skirts have come back for the evening

Enormous fur collars dyed to match the evening suits by Hardy Amies



Hat and polo-necked front in panther by Ronald Paterson

while in the day-time they just cover the knee.

I imagine that the best known of British couturiers is **Norman Hartnell**, the man who designs most of those fabulous evening dresses for the Queen, which when worn with her magnificent jewellery make her the envy of the richest and best-dressed women in the world. He is chiefly known and respected for those dramatic ball gowns, and for his lavish use of embroidery and expensive materials.

Michael is the most admired and the most sophisticated of our suit designers. His cut and handle of cloth is unequalled, deceptively casual and easy and, although his choice of fabric and colour remains basically almost unchanged from season to season (tweed, leather and fur, black, grey, white and brown, etc.), his collections are always spiced with the startling ideas of a genius. Sudden combinations of reds or pinks, or of unusual materials, such as a soft fuzzy tweed in tapestry colours with satin.

Other distinguished members of the top ten are John Cavanagh and Ronald Paterson. **John Cavanagh** (who designed Princess Alexandra's wedding dress) is a designer interested above all in line. His collections show a subtle bias cut and clinging outline, and this year he has combined with ideas

showing a new casual elegance. His colours run through a gamut of navy blues, blacks and whites with some exotic tweed mixtures.

Ronald Paterson always uses beautiful materials, beautifully made up. He tends to vary his line more than most of the London couturiers and this year his collection is designed with an eye specifically to the young. He has several tweed shift and semi-shift dresses, as well as his fine young suits. He also feels that there is a definite young new desire again for the dressed up long evening dress.

Hardy Amies (also a dressmaker to the Queen) showed a collection packed with brilliant colours and with new ideas. Those that drew the most attention were long terrace or dinner dresses, some with big puffed sleeves, and long evening suits in jewel colours with enormous fur collars dyed to match.

Some of the most exciting news is in the appearance of really new and high fashion fabrics designed and made in Britain, ranging from tomorrow's versions of our traditional Scottish tweeds to the painterly art of fabric designers like **Ascher** and **Bernart Klein**. Good cut, fine fabrics, brilliant as well as muted colours, and a casual air, added to the traditional classic look—that is the story of the London Collections for autumn and winter 1963.

A Norman Hartnell touch. The very long glove worn for the evening



An emerald green tweed suit worn with an under-blouse of stamped black and white fur by Michael. Hat of white fur by brilliant young milliner Graham Smith

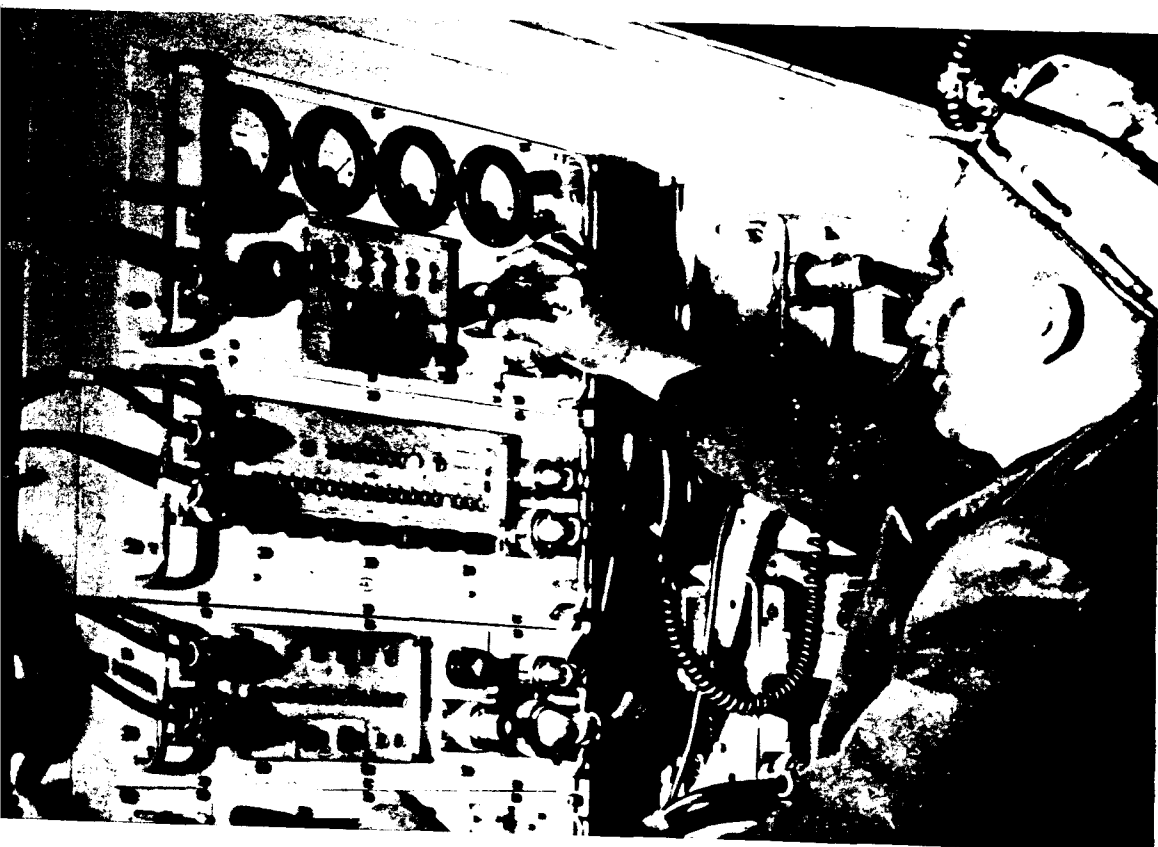


The dressed up long evening dress by Ronald Paterson. The skirt of faille, the top in two shades of yellow satin

A new casual elegance by John Cavanagh. The coat is of mohair, the skirt of striped satin, worn with a simple woollen pullover

DRAWINGS BY

Robb



Coalmining by push-button

A revolution in coalmining. . . . Two coal faces in Britain's East Midlands coalfield are being operated experimentally and successfully entirely by remote control.

Coal-winning on each of the faces is controlled by a single operator sitting at a console 60 yards from the coal face (see picture above). Coal is cut and carried to the surface automatically, despite the fact that the coal strata undulate, and the distance between roof and floor continually varies.

No other country can show such progress in automatic operation of "longwall" faces on this scale. The equipment has been developed by British industry in co-operation with the National Coal Board. It includes a power-loader which can steer itself, a cable handling device, means of removing fine coal from the face side of the conveyor, remote-control power supports, safety equipment to lock machinery in an emergency, and an instrumentation and monitoring system.

The coal shearer in action. It is fitted (left of picture) with an obstruction guard



Briefly this is what happens : The power loader-shearer works its way along the face, shearing off coal with its cutting drum. On its return it ploughs up the loose coal and loads it for transportation to the surface. Soon after the conveyor has passed, hydraulic-powered supports move forward in sequence to support the roof ready for the next cut of coal.

Using a radioisotope to feel its way along the coal face, the machine advances its 214 pit props 20 inches at a time. If there is trouble the machine halts automatically, flashing danger signals to the control panel.

The machine, in fact, may have abolished for ever the traditional black-faced miner, certainly in this type of coal seam. As Lord Robens, Chairman of the National Coal Board, said : "I have never felt it right for a man to be on his knees in a seam shovelling coal on to a conveyor in the second half of the century when a woman can be in space".

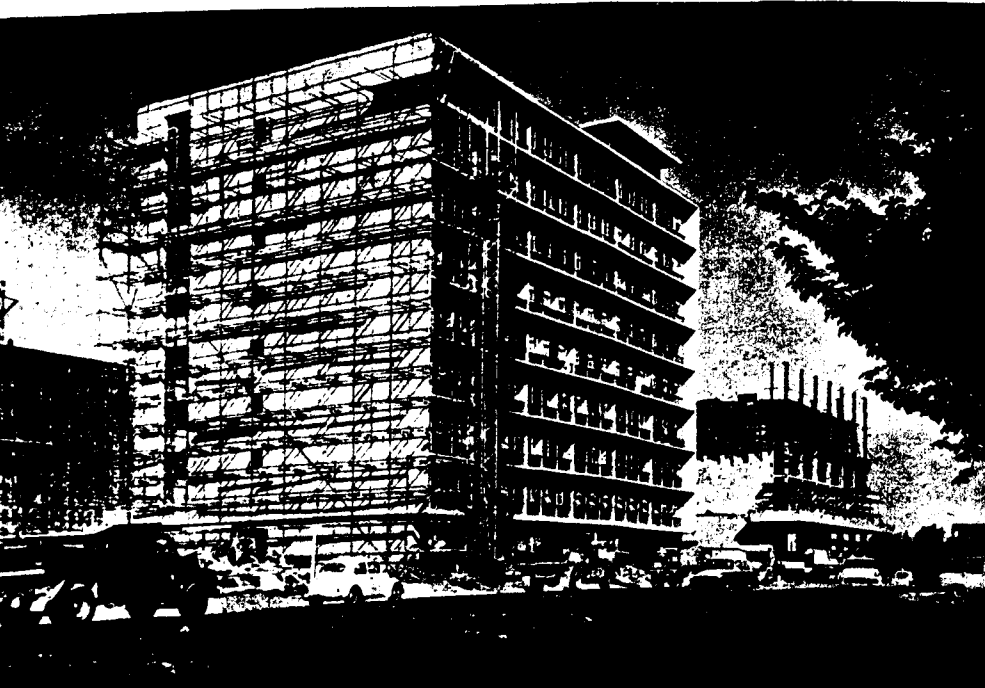
A mine technician telephones to base while hydraulic-powered pit props support the roof



Civic Centre, Canberra, showing (in the foreground) modern flats, then large car parks, the shopping centre and (in background) Civic Square



The beautiful Cotter River picnic reserve 12 miles from the centre of the city



Work in progress on a new office block. There is no such thing as haphazard development here ; Canberra is growing to a master plan

HEALTH'S FASTEST GROWING CAPITAL



Canberra. This memorial to the Australian dead of two world wars is visited by half a million people in the course of a year

In 1947, 15,000 people. . . . In 1954, 28,000. . . . In 1963, 70,000. . . . And by 1969 ? It is forecast that within six years the population of Canberra, Australia's national capital, will be 100,000.

Already the largest inland city in Australia, it is estimated that by the end of the century, from 250,000 to a million people will live in what is at the moment the fastest growing capital in the Commonwealth.

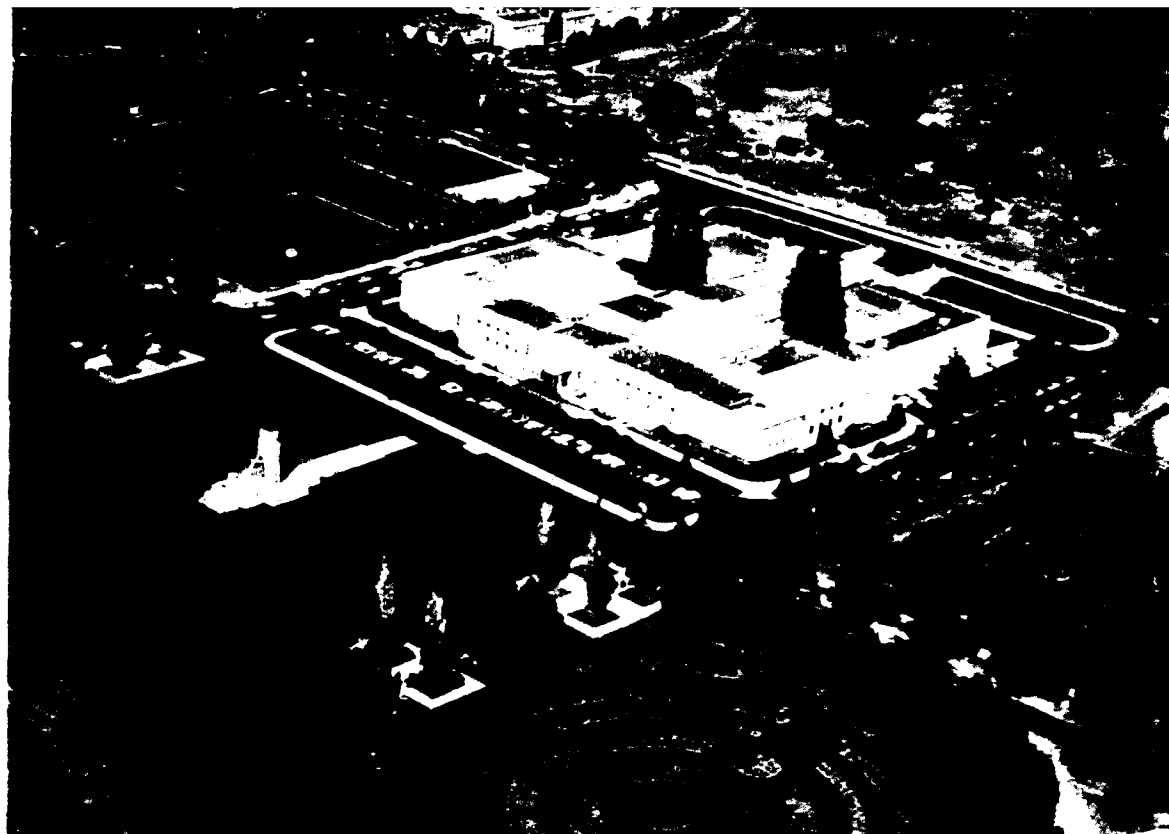
Since 1954 urban development has been financed by more than £100 million of Government and private money. Where, in 1954, there were 14 schools, today there are 31. In the same period house building has nearly trebled. Today barely 35 per cent of Canberra's workers are public servants, compared with 47 per cent seven years ago. The city that was created as a seat of government, as the administrative centre of a lusty new nation, is diversifying, spreading its wings.

The next stage of its physical development will be the completion this year of a vast lake with 22 miles of foreshore, surrounded by more than 1,000 acres of parkland. It will be called Lake Burley Griffin, after the landscape architect who, more than 50 years ago, submitted the prize-winning design in a world-wide competition for a plan for the national capital.

The city grew slowly—until the last decade, since when progress has been dramatic. A new dam has helped to increase the water supply for a city which is situated in the heart of the Australian bush. In the business centre new blocks rise almost daily ; new suburbs are being built and an entire satellite town has been planned. A new and permanent Federal Parliament House is to be built on the shores of Griffin's lake.

There is nothing haphazard about Canberra's growth, however hectic the speed of development may appear. As the pictures here and on the next two pages show, Australia's capital is growing into one of the world's most beautiful cities.

Canberra was planned as a garden city. Gardens like these in the vicinity of Parliament House are a blaze of colour in spring and summer



Beds of marigolds, petunias and other plants bring gaiety to a city street. They help to make Australia's national capital one of the world's most beautiful cities



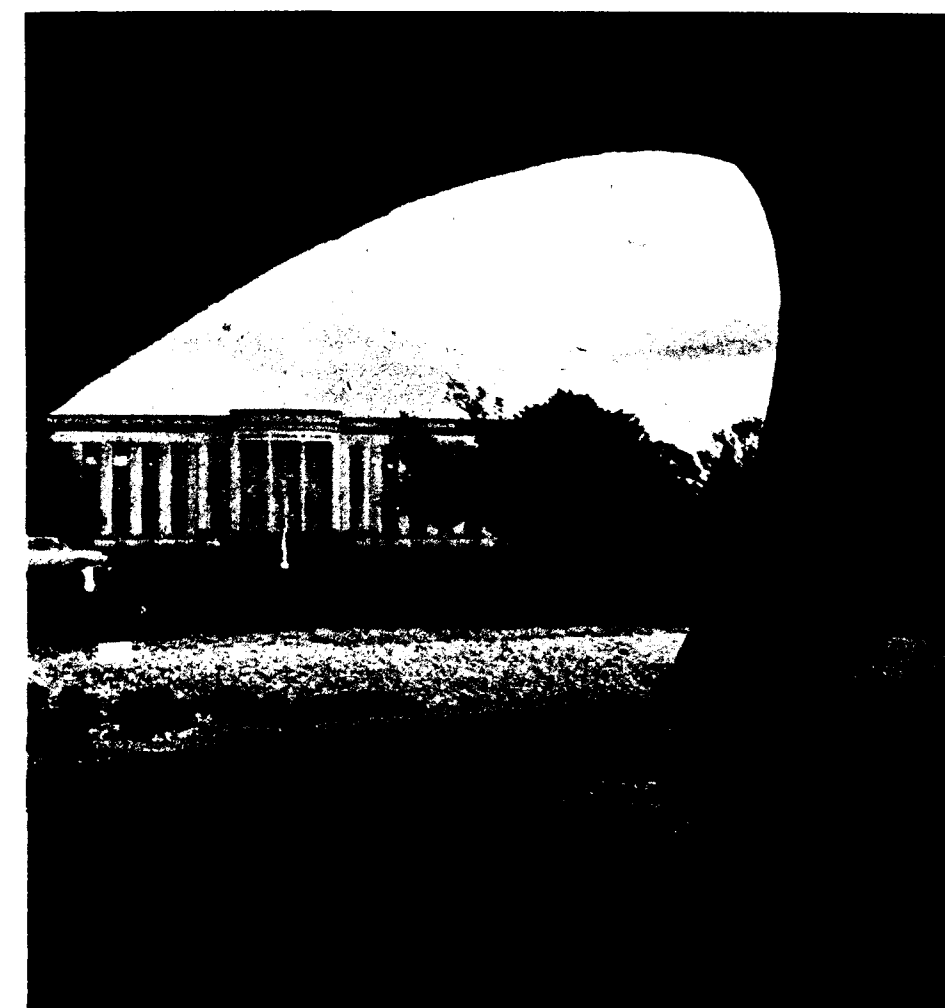
CITY IN A GARDEN

The citizens of Canberra enjoy modern housing in an idyllic setting. Seventy per cent of dwellings are bungalows with their own land

➤ **CANBERRA**, Australia's national capital, with a population of 70,000, is, as yet, no giant among the world's capital cities. Every year half a million Australians visit it as the seat of Government, admire the magnificent War Memorial, the National University, the Commonwealth National Library, the Embassies and Legations of more than 30 nations, and feel that here is a capital worthy of their great country.

Canberra is unique among capitals, a garden city of fine public buildings, attractive private dwellings, spacious streets and shaded avenues—and growing almost under one's eyes. In many ways its story is the story of Australia. At the turn of the century neither Canberra nor the Australian nation existed; it was the coming together of the six self-governing colonies in 1901, and the consequent need for a Federal capital, which led to the transformation of a sparsely populated valley into the world's first capital city to be built to the master plan of a landscape architect.

Canberra is a city of three million trees—for the most part man-planted—with five acres of sports grounds for every 1,000 inhabitants. Within the cycle of the seasons, Canberra puts on a fantastic colour display—from autumn tints of russet, scarlet and gold to the rioting hues of summer—prompting one visitor to exclaim: "This is one of the world's most beautiful cities; and also one of the world's best dressed".



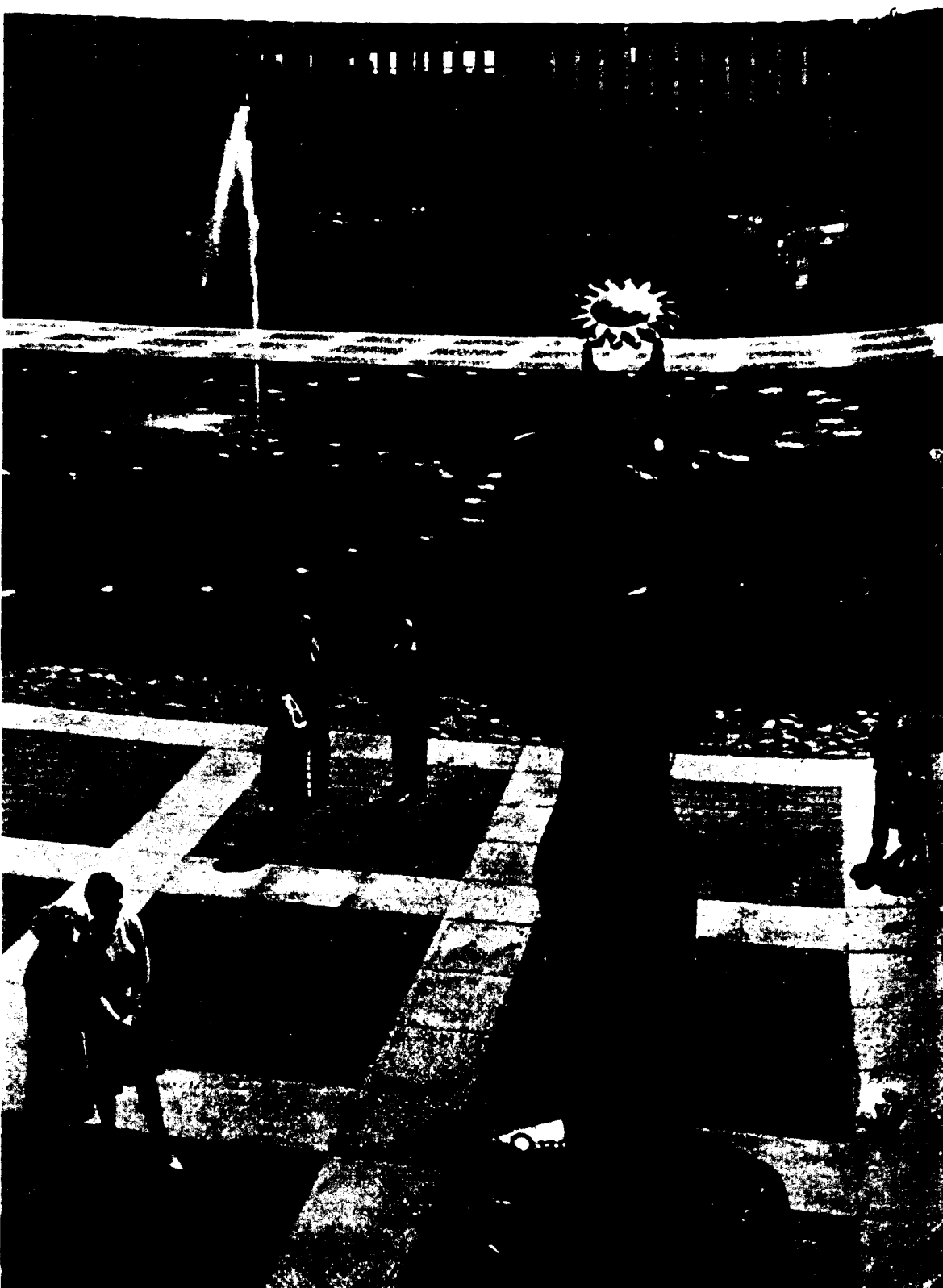
Looking from within the slender arches of the Academy of Science towards the Institute of Anatomy, which contains a remarkable collection of preserved Australian fauna

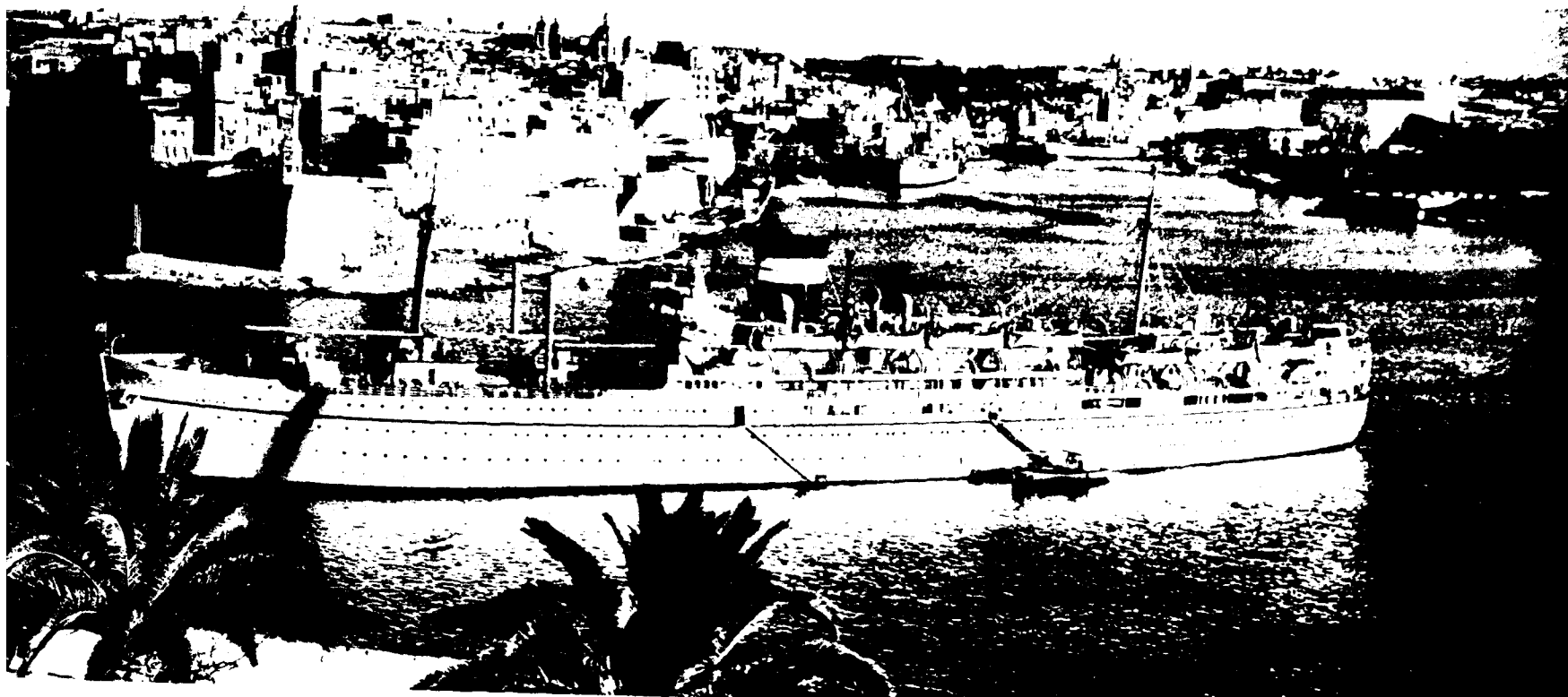


A shopping section of Civic Centre, the commercial heart of Canberra. The suburbs have their own shopping precincts where housewives can shop without crossing main roads

A space-age dome, nicknamed the "Martian Embassy", keeps company with gnarled trees. The building, which cost £250,000, houses the Australian Academy of Science

The statue of Ethos, by Australian sculptor Tom Bass, symbolises the spirit of the community. It faces the sparkling fountains of Canberra's Civic Square





SCHOOLS AFLOAT



"This afternoon we went to the Navigation class"



"My first night on board was spent quite comfortably, although I did feel a little sea-sick. I attempted to make my bunk, as we were instructed yesterday, but I found it impossible"

TOP: "Our school arrives in Malta"

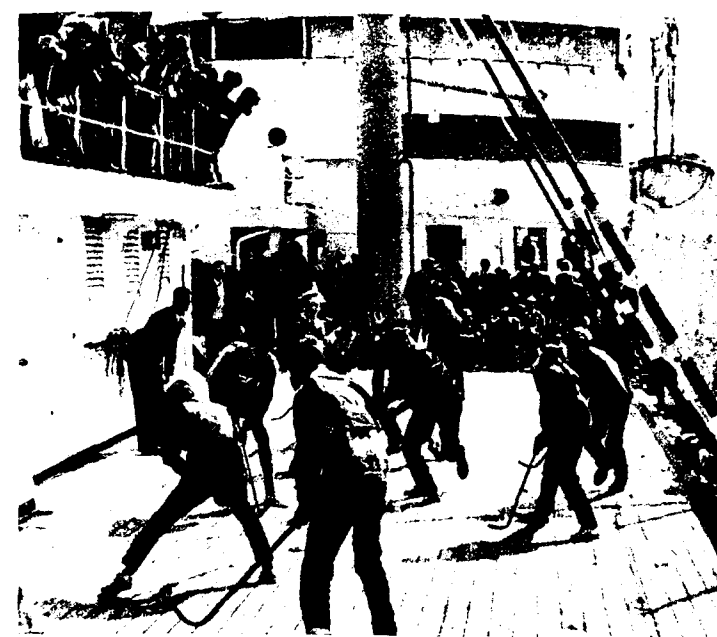


"We soon had Emergency drill and were instructed how to wear a life-jacket which seemed to consist of four bricks; the makers seemed to have forgotten that human beings possess bones!"



"The food so far has been quite good, but I find that I enjoy the breakfast most of all"

It's a life on the ocean wave for 31,000 British and European schoolchildren and their teachers this year. They are taking part in a novel educational scheme run by the British India Steam Navigation Company. In 1961 the 12,000-ton "Dunera" was converted into a fully equipped boarding school—with one small difference: it puts to sea. That year, 9,000 schoolchildren embarked for short educational cruises. Last year the company added the "Dunera's" sister ship, the "Devonia", to the service and more than 19,000 passengers were carried. Cruises range from the Scandinavian ports in the North, to Freetown in the South, Haifa in the East and Madeira in the West. The children follow normal lessons aboard but there are "extras". Log books—from which we quote excerpts—are kept, navigation classes attended. There are tours of the ship and lectures given by the ship's own educational staff on the ports to be visited—plus, of course, all the excitement of shipboard life



"John requested two records for me on the request programme this evening and I was surprised to hear that they played both records"



"It was not very choppy today, although we were passing through the Bay of Biscay. The staff captain gave us an interesting lecture this afternoon about the ship. There is far more going on than I expected. This morning it was very warm and sunny so I took some photos on deck as well as when we visited the Bridge. The ship consists of a great deal of complicated equipment"

'Sweet land

of Cyprus'

CYPRUS, where "the citron and pomegranate ripen in the neighbourhood of palms . . . and walnuts and apples grow beneath a skirt of pines", has been at all times a dream and a desire of men. It was a place of pilgrimage in classical times as the birthplace of Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty. Through five thousand years of history it has beckoned to its shores the peoples from many lands. The meeting place of three continents—Europe, Asia and Africa—Cyprus has the longest political and cultural history in the Commonwealth. Today it is the turn of the great ocean liners from the New World and the Far East to drop anchor in her ancient harbours. Overhead sweep the jet aircraft that make Nicosia, the walled capital, a skyways junction for world travellers. The island that Horace knew as the "happy" and the "blest" still exerts its fascination for the scholar, the writer, the poet. . . .

A land of anomalies . . . motor car and donkey cart, skyscraper and Crusader castle, long iced beer or a glass of sweet, heavy Commandaria . . .

Off the coast of Old Paphos where Aphrodite rose from the sea

"The Kyrenia range . . . is *par excellence* the Gothic range, for it is studded with Crusader castles pitched on the dizzy spines of the mountains, commanding the roads which run over the saddles between. The very names smell of Gothic Europe: Buffavento, Hilarion, Bellapaix. Orange and mulberry, carob and cypress—the inhabitants of this landscape discountenance those other green intruders from the Arabian world, the clear green fronds of palms and the coarse platters of banana leaves . . ."

(Lawrence Durrell: *Bitter Lemons*)

"Where is the Home for me,
O Cyprus set in the sea,
Aphrodite's home in the soft sea-foam,
Would I could wend to thee;
Where the wings of the Loves are furled
And faint the heart of the World."

(Euripides: *Bacchae*. Gilbert Murray's translation)

S. Sophia Mosque, Nicosia

S. Hilarion

"Precisely in the middle of the town stands its noblest and most arresting monument, S. Sophia, once the cathedral of the Lusignan kings and now the principal mosque of Cyprus. A product of the best French work of the thirteenth century, harmonious in its proportions and beautiful in its details, this glorious building dominates not only the town but the entire vicinity, while its twin minarets, rising slender and graceful from two unfinished Gothic towers, embody in this combination the very essence of the Latin East."

(Sir Harry Luke: *Cyprus*. George Harrap and Co. Ltd., London)

"Of one that lov'd not wisely but too well." Shakespeare set his tragedy "Othello" in Famagusta, "a sea-port in Cyprus". Othello's Tower is part of the Venetian Castle by the sea. It was originally built by the Lusignans though later remodelled by the Venetians

The main entrance with the Winged Lion of Venice

Bellapaix village. The Tree of Idleness is in the foreground

And the sweet life

" . . . but I must warn you, if you intend to try and work, not to sit under the Tree of Idleness. You have heard of it? Its shadow incapacitates one for serious work "

And the sweet life

" . . . where the traveller soon begins " to understand the true meaning of Cypriot hospitality which is wrapped up in a single word—*Kypriaste*, which, roughly speaking, means ' Sit down with us and share ' "

"Frangos", a strong, cheerful character in *Bitter Lemons*, photographed in Lawrence Durrell's home at Bellapaix

Kebab stall

And the sweet life

"I spent my lunch hour in the fragrant smoke and turmoil of the great market, enjoying a kebab from a meat-stall, or a pie whose filling detonated between one's teeth with the savour of garlic and sage as one bit into it . . ."

Quoted captions on this page from Lawrence Durrell's *Bitter Lemons*, reproduced by permission of Faber and Faber Ltd., and Curtis Brown Ltd., London ; and E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc., New York



Arthur Lydiard—

THE QUIET MAN BEHIND THE TRACK STARS

BY PETER McNEILLIE
New Zealand
journalist working in London



At one time Lydiard ran—literally, ran—a milk delivery round to make ends meet and to keep fit



ABOVE: Lydiard puts young hopefuls through their paces. BELOW: Murray Halberg, Lydiard-trained, who is the world record-holder at 3 miles



Stopwatch in hand, Lydiard times Peter Snell and Bill Baillie (here running behind Snell) who in August this year ran 20,000 metres in the fastest time ever

In the frying-pan heat of Rome's Olympic Stadium, one afternoon in 1960, two New Zealand athletes, Peter Snell and Murray Halberg, proved themselves beyond doubt the world's greatest runners over 800 and 5,000 metres, winning gold medals in both of these "glamour" events of athletics.

To most of the spectators the success of the New Zealanders was a big surprise. There was at least one man in the stadium, however—a small, wiry man with blue eyes and bronzed features—to whom it was no shock at all. He had forecast the result exactly.

His name was Arthur Lydiard. He it was who had coached the conquering pair of runners, and who was to see another of his proteges, Barry Magee, win a bronze medal in the marathon before the Games ended.

What was Lydiard's background? How did he produce such runners?

In the Press box at the stadium reporters

from many parts of the world bombarded New Zealand newspapermen with questions. They were astonished to be told that Lydiard had no status with the New Zealand team—that he wasn't the official track coach and had been sent to Rome by public subscription. Although there were five Lydiard-trained runners in the New Zealand team, Lydiard himself was obliged to live outside the Olympic village. He had to obtain a special pass before he could enter daily to coach his squad.

Like many great coaches Lydiard was a good but never an outstanding athlete. He did not begin serious competitive running until he was an "old man" of 26 newly retired from that toughest of tough games, Rugby football as played in New Zealand. He took up running when he quit Rugby just to keep in condition. Then a man ten years his senior challenged him to a 10-mile race—and suddenly Lydiard realised how unfit he was.



Fitness became not an obsession but something very important to him. He became a marathon runner good enough to be chosen to compete for New Zealand in the 26 miles 385 yards event at the 1950 Empire Games in Auckland.

As the years went by he tested all the known theories of running and found most of them defective. Then Halberg asked his help, and very soon Lydiard had a stable of runners. Snell came to him as a schoolboy who had just run the half mile in two minutes.

In his big year, 1960, Lydiard was 43 years old. He was still running 100 miles a week with his athletes, much of it over an exhausting 22-mile course through the Waitakere ranges, outside the city of Auckland. "You can put stamina into a man but you can't make him fast," Lydiard is fond of saying.

There is nothing complicated about his theory of running; it is based simply on gaining stamina to sustain natural speed. To put it another way: almost anyone can run a quarter of a mile in 60 seconds, but if a man can run four quarter miles, each in 60 seconds, one after the other with no break between, then he becomes a four-minute miler.

The Lydiard formula

The Czech long-distance runner Emil Zatopek used to train with fast interval runs and jogs. Lydiard cut out the intervals, "because I believe the body must get used to racing speed; then extra effort becomes easier."

He worked out a programme of marathon and cross-country running up to 100 miles a week, together with speed work to keep sprint sharpness. Snell, like Halberg, was sometimes trained on the road at night.

Says Halberg: "Arthur Lydiard works quietly, thoroughly. He is not only my coach but my guide, mentor, teacher—almost a second father. I am a Lydiard man."

I watched Lydiard drill his athletes at Rome and again at the Commonwealth Games in Perth, and I never heard him raise his voice. He would sit on a chair in the athletes' village with his runners squatting around him intent on every word.

Short but powerfully built, he has an air of unobtrusive authority. In July 1961, nearly a year after breaking the Olympic 800 metres record, Snell said: "I get odd moments when confidence is shaken, and I turn to Arthur to get reassured."

After Rome—fame

Lydiard has never been a full-time coach. Before he went to Rome he was manager of an Auckland factory making women's fashion shoes. He is a married man with four children, and after the Rome Games ran a milk and newspaper round to make ends meet and also, incidentally, by running most of his delivery route, to keep himself fit.

He has an extraordinary ability to inspire others with his enthusiasm, and he spends many hours weekly drawing up schedules for runners who write to him from odd corners of the globe. Nothing succeeds like success, and after the Rome Olympics everyone wanted to know how he did it.

One who became infected by Lydiard's enthusiasm was a New Zealand Herald reporter named Norman Harris, who was sent to interview the coach. Harris became a convert and was soon helping Lydiard with his milk round AND running the 22-mile course through the Waitakere ranges.

Harris finished his first season of running with sixteenth place in the New Zealand marathon championship—a promising start. Then unfortunately he suffered hepatitis, an affliction of the liver, which stopped him training. But his story is typical of the



Lydiard is a family man with four children. He coaches for the love of it. Here he goes for a canter with his daughter Fay

enthusiasm Lydiard can inspire.

Lydiard's book "Run To The Top", was published by A. H. & A. W. Reed, of Wellington, in October 1962. It enticed fat and flabby New Zealanders aged between 35 and 50 out on the roads training. A "Joggers' Club" was formed in Auckland and three who joined were middle-aged, supposedly cynical journalists from the Auckland Star, including a photographer who was taking battlefield photographs in the Western Desert when Snell and some of Lydiard's other runners were babes in arms.

All eyes on Tokyo

Just how infectious the Lydiard "bug" can be, when it bites you, is illustrated by the fact that Jonathan Peck, the son of film actor Gregory Peck, gave up his college vacation and flew from the U.S. to New Zealand to train under the Master.

Lydiard was nearly lost to New Zealand athletics in 1961 when the Santa Clara Youth Village, California, wanted him as coach to replace the Hungarian coach Igloi. He had other offers from Finland and India.

A British brewery backed a move to bring him to Britain under a five-year contract, with a free hand and return fares for him and his family. But Lydiard had other ideas. He accepted a business offer in New Zealand which enabled him to continue as an amateur coach in his native land.

"Coaching distance runners," he wrote in his book, "is like assembling a jigsaw. All coaches know the different methods of training. . . . They all have the parts of the puzzle but they don't all know how to put them together correctly."

Lydiard apparently does. Coaches all over the world are asking: What has Lydiard got up his sleeve? Does his present string of runners include a Halberg, a Snell, or a Baillie of tomorrow?

We may not know the answer until 1964, in Tokyo, Japan, when the next Olympic Games take place. Nobody will be surprised, this time, if Lydiard's "dark horses" again lead the field home.

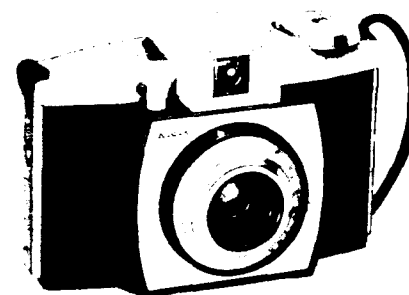
READERS' PICTURES

OFF TO CHANNANPIR FAIR
Miss Susan Shahed, c/o Press Club, Bahawalpur,
W. Pakistan



"BERSILAT"—THE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE
Wong Ah Soo, 253 Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaya

SHOOT for 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 44A camera presented by Kodak Limited. A guinea will be paid for other pictures published. Prints should be marked "Camera Competition", with caption and address on the back and sent to: The Editor, COMMONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1. Photographs will not be returned unless requested.

CHINESE GIRL WITH PIPA
M. G. Hodges, C4, Paterson Building, 3rd Floor, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong



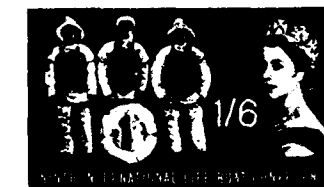
BAUL SINGER
Mrs. H. Das, 25 Palit Street, Calcutta, 19



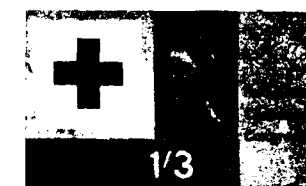
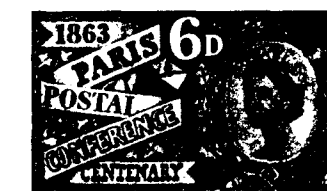
CARIBOU ESKIMOS
Mrs. A. I. Mowat, Baker Lake, North-West Territory, Churchill, Manitoba, Canada

PASTORAL SCENE
L. E. Mitchell, Second Street, St. Joseph Village, San Fernando, Trinidad, the West Indies

Stamps



Great Britain



Of all the stamps issued in Great Britain since the first, the famous Penny Black of 1840, those issued during 1963 have been the most pictorial and the most colourful.

Outstanding among them was the 4d. value issued to mark National Nature Week in May. Designed by Michael Goaman, this stamp featured a wide variety of woodland life, including a badger, a great spotted woodpecker, harts-tongue fern and a brimstone butterfly. This was the first British stamp to be printed in five colours. The companion stamp for National Nature Week, a 3d. value, showed a posy of buttercups and daisies in their natural colours, against a pinkish-brown background reminiscent of a summer haze.

Three equally colourful stamps, 2½d., 4d., and 1s. 6d. in value, marked the Ninth International Lifeboat Conference held in Edinburgh during June. A helicopter of the type used in air-sea rescue work and a lifeboat of sixty or seventy years ago were featured on the two low-value stamps, while the 1s. 6d. stamp showed three British lifeboatmen in their traditional rig of yellow oilskins and sou'westers. This series was designed by David Gentleman.

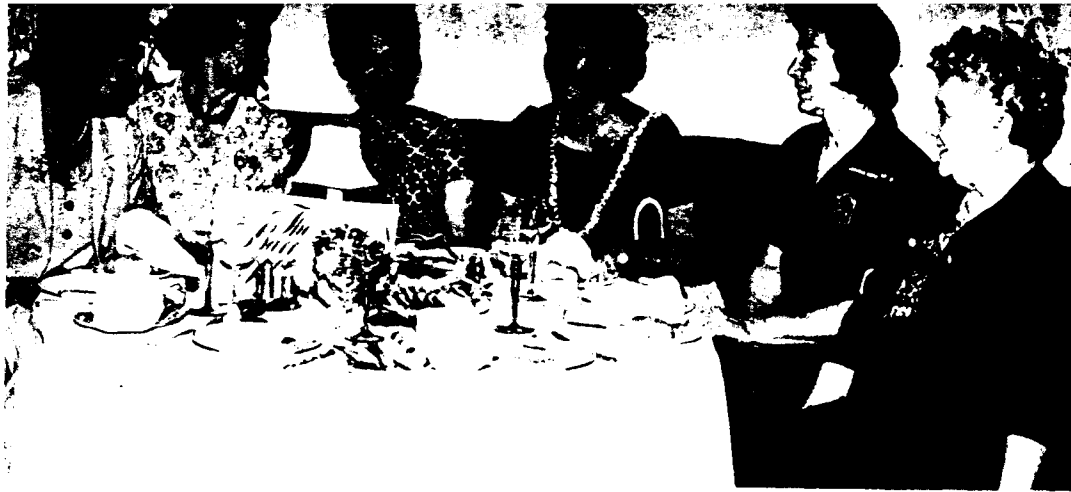
For the 6d. stamp issued to mark the centenary of the first international conference of postal authorities, held in Paris in 1863, the artist, Reynolds Stone, chose lettering styles typical of a century ago. The exuberant foliage of ivy, oak-leaves and roses also recalls the Victorian love of floral decoration.

In striking contrast are the designs of three stamps issued in August to celebrate the centenary of the International Red Cross. The artist, Harold Bartram, decided to use simple geometric designs which would emphasise the simplicity of the Red Cross emblem. On each of the stamps the cross is in red on a white background and the Queen's portrait is in purple or blue. The inscriptions have been kept to a minimum, "Red Cross Centenary Congress". Even the date, 1963, appears on only one stamp.

In accordance with the tradition established by the Penny Black, which portrayed Queen Victoria, the Royal portrait is a prominent feature of all the new stamps but the introduction of so many pictorial designs and attractive colours is an innovation welcomed by stamp collectors everywhere.

C. W. HILL

Lunch-Time Chat in London between Mrs. Mata'afa, wife of the Prime Minister of Western Samoa, and leading members of Britain's women's organisations. Mrs. Mata'afa was on a visit to Britain as guest of the Commonwealth Relations Office



Welcome to Britain from the Duke of Devonshire, Minister of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, for four journalists from Trinidad and Tobago who were on a 4-week fact-finding tour of Britain. Left to right: Mr. Randolph Rawlins, Editor, *The Nation*; Mr. Balgobin Ramdeen, M.P., Editor, *The Statesman*; Mr. Charles Green, Public Relations Division, Office of the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago; and Mr. Carl Jacobs, *Trinidad Guardian*



Young Volunteers going overseas to teach attended a training course in London to learn about the countries in which they will serve. In 1964, Britain will send 800 volunteers to work in developing countries



Commonwealth Scene

Banging the Drum

Just a few of the 20,000 children who took part in Hong Kong's Fifteenth Annual Schools Musical Festival. For five days, the city lived and talked music while the children played, sang, recited verse in English and Chinese and performed classical Chinese and Western plays



Television Interviewers from Canada, Miss Terraine Clark (left), from Vancouver, and Miss Sally Merchant, from Saskatoon, were making a study of the British way of life when photographed viewing a council housing estate at Edmonton, North London



Cultivating Cotton on one of the first farms in the ££ million Ord River Development Scheme in the Kimberley cattle country of N.W. Australia, 1,400 miles north of Perth. This agricultural development, to produce tropical crops, is the largest ever attempted in this region of heavy but seasonal rainfall



One Million Volt X-ray machine, suspended from the ceiling, is used by the English Electric Company to detect flaws in metal castings such as this huge pump casing. The technician in the background is Mr. V. Mohanrao, an Indian senior metallurgist studying in Britain



Commonwealth Students This student-group at Massey University College, near Palmerston North, New Zealand, includes young men from nearly every country in the Commonwealth. At Massey they study agricultural and horticultural science, food technology and veterinary science and arts

It's Back to School for these Flight Engineers of British Overseas Airways Corporation to learn how to handle the V.C.10, Britain's largest new jet airliner, which is due to enter service next year

Montserrat

The Leeward Islands

Weighing-in tomatoes at the new canning and paste factory



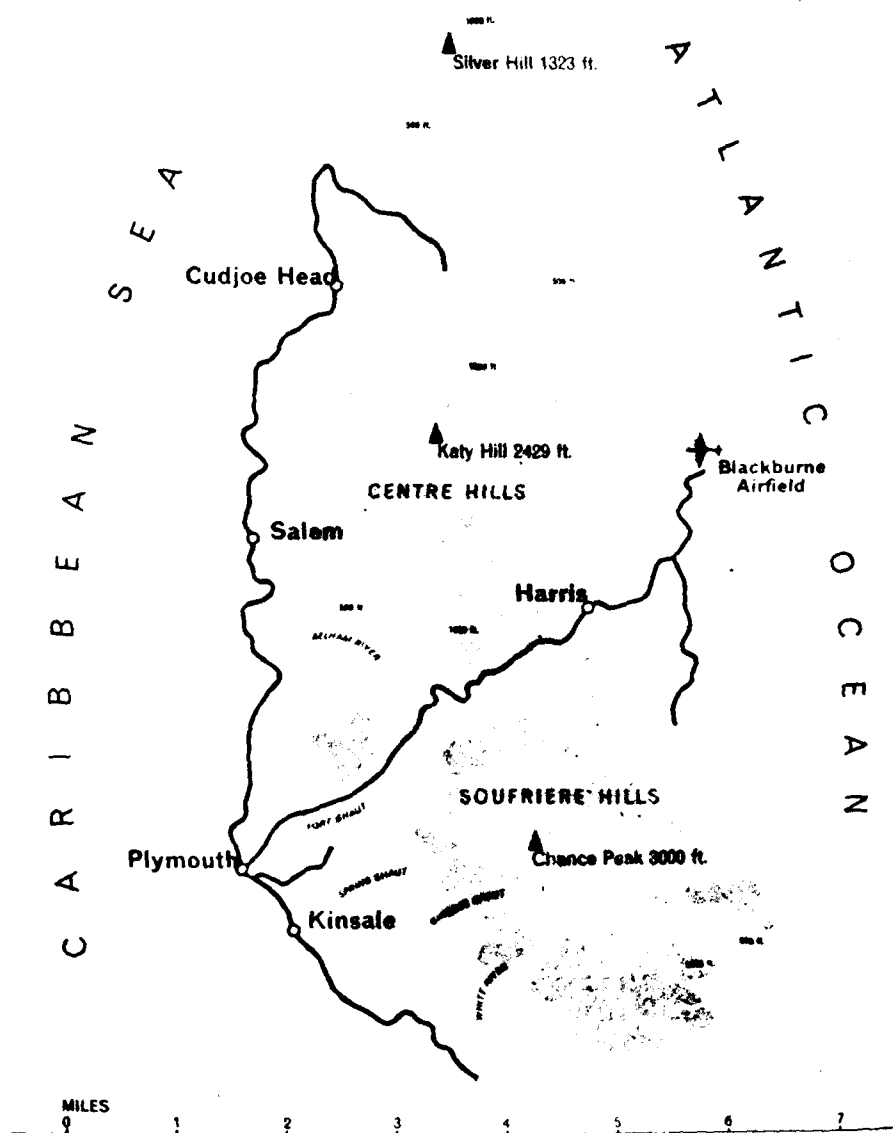
The new airstrip has had a stimulating effect on the island's economy and life



Sea Island Cotton is Montserrat's chief crop



Fishing boats at Carr's Bay



success or failure of one crop—Sea Island Cotton. The basis of the economy is now being broadened by farming new crops and developing new industries.

Cotton is still the island's mainstay, but markets for other farm produce, including fresh fruit and vegetables, are being developed in neighbouring islands. Steps have been taken to promote a banana industry, the livestock industry and to stimulate the growing of sugar cane. Improved marketing techniques are based on sea communications, augmented by an efficient system of air transport from Blackburne airstrip.

Montserrat's main industries concentrate on processing the island's crops—cotton ginning, the production of lime juice and lime oil and the manufacture of edible oil, cotton-seed meal and cake (used for stock feed and fertiliser). One of the most important recent developments is the establishment of a tomato-canning factory.

Montserrat was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage to the New World in 1493. The present-day population is over 12,000 and its capital, Plymouth (population 2,500), is the island's seaport. Over six hundred ships call at the port every year.

Commonwealth reading

In August 1961 the Council on World Tensions and the Overseas Development Institute organised a conference at New College, Oxford, which was attended by seventy men and women from many countries, to discuss the tensions which exist among and within the restless nations of the world and the need to establish workable partnerships between countries in various stages of development. As a result of this conference, in *Restless Nations* a group of distinguished leaders and thinkers, such as Tom Mboya, Kenneth Kaunda, Margery Perham and B. K. Nehru, explore the issues raised at Oxford, with particular reference to politics, economics and education.

Mrs. Krishna Nehru Huthesing, Pandit Nehru's younger sister, reveals in *Nehru's Letters to His Sister* the private image of a famous political figure. These letters, many of them written from prison, cover a period of some twenty-five years from October 1930 to July 1955. Personal and historical references in these letters are explained by notes. In the introduction Mrs. Huthesing presents a picture of the Nehru family and describes the historical background to the events which involved her brother and herself.

History of East Africa: Volume One is the first of three volumes in which the history of East Africa is studied from the African as well as the European standpoint. The publication of this history is the outcome of a parallel initiative on the part of the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda and of the Colonial Social Science Research Council.

It is a collaborative study in which not only historians, but archaeologists, anthropologists, and geographers have made their contributions. The present volume is concerned with pre-colonial East Africa so that an assessment can be made of where the people of this area stood before the colonial era began.

Eric Robins worked as a journalist and author in Africa for fifteen years and it was while he was following an assignment for *Life* magazine to discover the menace to Africa's fauna that he wrote *Africa's Wild Life: Survival or Extinction?* In the course of this assignment he covered 30,000 miles and studied lands under the suzerainty of the Congo (both Kivu Province and Katanga), Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Ethiopia and the Republic of South Africa.

The author discovered that nine-tenths of Africa's wild life had already vanished and that the remainder was facing extinction. His book is written in the hope that he can stimulate interest and create an awareness, both in Africa and abroad, which will result in action being taken to conserve

WORLD BOOK FAIR

The first World Book Fair is to be held at Earls Court, London, from 10th-20th June next year. Aimed to give publishers and those engaged in the book trade in all countries an opportunity to meet and do business, the fair, it is hoped, will also attract those to whom at present books mean little or nothing. Some 130 British publishers have taken space and the fair, promoted by the Publishers' Association of Great Britain, is also attracting foreign publishers.

and preserve the wild fauna and flora of this great continent.

Language in Africa consists of papers from the Leverhulme Conference on "Universities and the Language Problems of Tropical Africa", held at University College, Ibadan, in December 1961. The principal subject was the general language situation today with special reference to the three main international media, English, French and Arabic. The papers consider the political, social and educational aspects of language, especially the problems of multi-lingualism and relations with the vernaculars.

The fourth and final volume of *The Diaries of Lord Lugard* has now been published. The first three were written during Lord Lugard's expedition from Mombasa to Uganda from 1889-92. There are, in fact, two diaries in this present volume, both written in what is now Nigeria. In the first, Lugard records his hurried march from the Niger into the almost unknown country of Borgu, when he was in the service of the Royal Niger Company. The second diary covers the period March-June 1898 when he was back again on the middle Niger as commander of a new military unit, the West African Frontier Force, for the creation of which Lugard was largely responsible.

Professor Brian Harrison's *South-East Asia: A Short History*, first published in 1954, has now been revised so as to incorporate new material with a view to bringing it as up to date as possible. This short history, which is intended for the student and general reader rather than for the specialist scholar, covers a wide area and a long period. It deals with two wide geographical groupings: mainland South-East Asia, including Burma, Siam, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Malaya; and island South-East Asia, stretching from Sumatra eastward and north-eastward to the Philippines.

In the main, books on African Art deal with sculpture in wood and brass. In *African Mud Sculpture* the author has produced a photographic survey of a relatively unknown form of sculpture. The area covered by this survey is limited to a small part of West Africa stretching from the Fon and Gun peoples in Dahomey through Yoruba country and Benin to the Ibos, west and east of the Niger. The seventy-nine photographs contained in this book present examples of mud sculpture and the text provides as much ethnographical background information as the author was able to gather.

Restless Nations: A Study of World Tensions and Developments. Council on World Tensions. Allen & Unwin 1962, 18s., 217pp.

Nehru's Letters to His Sister. Krishna Nehru Huthesing. Faber 1963, 21s., 191pp.

History of East Africa: Vol. 1. Roland Oliver and Gervase Mathew. Oxford University Press 1963, 63s., 500pp.

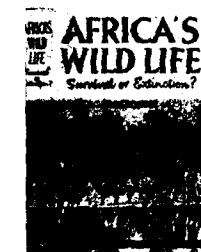
Africa's Wild Life: Survival or Extinction? Eric Robins. Odhams Press 1963, 25s., 224pp.

Language in Africa. John Spencer. Cambridge University Press 1963, 21s., 167pp.

The Diaries of Lord Lugard (Vol. IV): Nigeria 1894-95 and 1898. Margery Perham and Mary Bull. Faber 1963, 50s., 444pp.

South-East Asia: A Short History, 2nd edn. Brian Harrison. Macmillan 1963, 15s., 270pp.

African Mud Sculpture. Ulli Beier. Cambridge University Press 1963, 25s., 96pp.



Simple science for young people



Finding the focal length of a convex lens

For this experiment—finding the focal length of a convex lens, the source of light is a candle mounted in a piece of wood with a suitable sized hole drilled in it. The screen is a piece of white cardboard held on to a piece of wood with four drawing pins. If the distance between the candle and the screen is great enough, then a clear but inverted image of the candle flame can be obtained on the screen.

By moving the lens and the candle either small or large images can be obtained. The relative size of the image to that of the object, called the magnification, is equal to the distance from the lens to the screen divided by the distance from the candle to the lens.

To find the focal length of the lens, the distances from the candle to the lens, from the candle to the screen, and from the lens to the screen are measured. The focal length is then found by dividing the distance from the screen to the candle into the product of the distance from the candle to the lens and the distance from the lens to the screen.

It is essential for opticians to know the focal length of lenses, as suitable convex lenses are used to correct the defects of the human eyesight known as hypermetropia (long sight) and presbyopia (far sight).

Single convex lenses are used as magnifying glasses and as camera lenses, while a combination of several lenses are used in telescopes and microscopes.

ALUMINIUM FARM



Jamaica has its cowboys, too, seen here rounding up a herd of Jamaica Black cows and their calves in the rich pastures of Alcan Jamaica's farm.



Ortaniques, a cross between an orange and a tangerine, are popular local fruits



Orange trees are here being mechanically fertilised. In the background can be seen the 80 ft. high precipitators of the Kirkvine Alumina works

Bauxite mining companies operating in Jamaica are required by law to maintain agricultural production at the levels existing when they acquired the land.

Alcan Jamaica Ltd., a subsidiary of Aluminium Ltd. of Canada, better known as Alcan, owns over 48,000 acres, of which about 10,000 acres are pasture land, 370 acres citrus groves, 300 acres re-afforested land, 23,000 acres uncultivable, and 14,000 acres land rented to tenant farmers

Nearly 20,000 of the acres are administered by the Company's Agricultural Division. Such large-scale farming is a comparatively recent departure for Jamaica, which has no centuries-old tradition of farming as known, for example, in Europe. Over 5,000 head of cattle roam the rich grasslands, many of them the descendants of Zebu cattle, imported from India in the nineteenth century, which were crossed with the local breeds of European origin, brought over by the Spaniards.

In the early days of this century, red water fever destroyed imported herds of Friesian and Red Poll cattle in both Jamaica and Trinidad. Compulsory spraying of cattle and sheep eventually controlled the disease and local-bred cattle now have built-in immunity to the disease.

While livestock rearing is perhaps the farm's most spectacular side, under an afforestation scheme over 300,000 seedlings have been

planted and the young cedar, mahogany and mahoe plantations are now reclothing the surrounding hills.

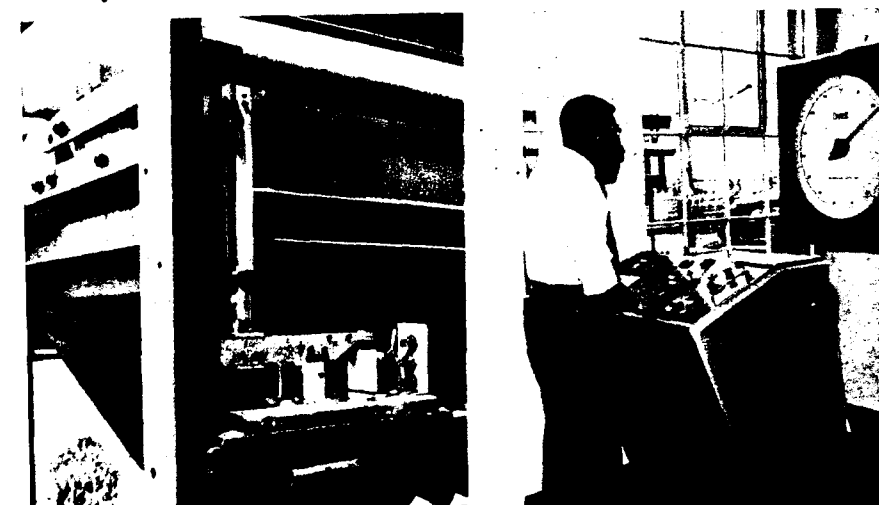
A large acreage is given over to the growing of citrus fruits. Besides oranges and grapefruit, perhaps the most interesting of the fruits cultivated is the Ortanique. These are a cross between oranges and tangerines; the "ique" was added because they are unique. The fruit has the size and pip-free quality of good oranges, the delicate flavour of tangerines, and it peels more easily than an orange.

Jamaica needs to grow more food and rear more stock for her own consumption. Already some high-grade Jamaican cattle are exported for beef and breeding to parts of the West Indies and South America. A large farming unit imaginatively run, such as the Aluminium Farm, and far-sighted local legislation introduced by the Government, point the way to a successful farming future for Jamaica.



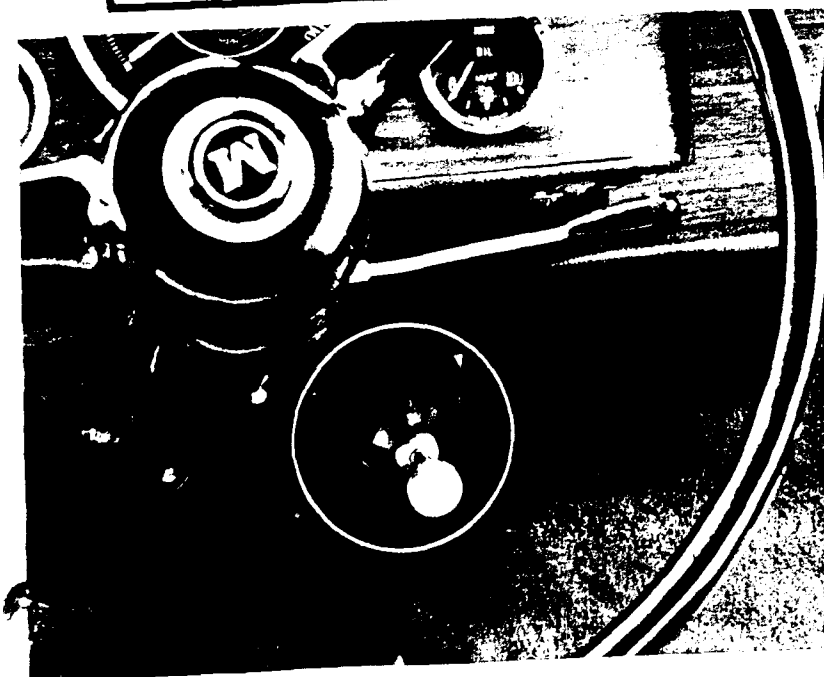
PITCHMARKER for marking-out playing fields, landing strips, car parks, etc., contains a powder composed of a dry white—or coloured—aggregate with which is blended a binding medium. Can be applied to grass, macadam, tar or cinder surfaces. Manufacturers: Fleet (Dressings & Polishes) Ltd., Spring Lane, Malvern Link, Worcs

REMOTE-CONTROLLED WEIGHING. Operator can pre-set weight on indicator in front of him, start delivery of material from supply hopper (left) and discharge material when delivery has been stopped automatically. Manufacturer: Darenth Weighing Equipment Ltd., Erith, Kent



POCKET DARKROOM, in the form of a changing bag, permits light-sensitive photographic materials to be handled in the open. Hands are inserted through sleeves which allow adequate working freedom inside bag. Manufacturers: Willesden Photo Service Ltd., High Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W.10

It's New



AUTO-LOCK (ringed) to prevent car thefts, becomes automatically engaged and ignition immobilised by switching off the engine. Only driver knows correct combination for restarting. Manufacturers: Auto Securities Ltd., 14 Bolton Street, London, W.1

RUBBER LINING for reservoir holding 12 million gallons of water prevents leakage through cracks and cavities caused by subsidence over the years. Rubber is secured to reservoir walls by metal bolts. Manufacturers: Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., 10-12 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1



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TODAY



Viewpoint

From a talk by President Radhakrishnan, President of India, to the Royal Commonwealth Society in London

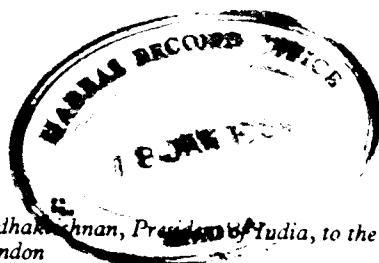
Religion is a personal encounter of the individual with the Supreme and not merely a doctrinal conformity or ceremonial propriety.

One of the things in which we take special pride in India is the peaceful co-operation of all the different religions we have there.

You will find Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jews, Parsees and all their sub-sects, but they work together as citizens of one whole. Only when political considerations interfere do religious distinctions acquire some prominence: otherwise it has been a country where all religions were welcomed, not merely tolerated, but were appreciated by the practitioners of other religions because there has been a great emphasis throughout the country on the character of religion.

People may be religious at second hand but those who are authentically religious are individuals who have been able to learn something, to feel the ultimate mystery which transforms their lives and works in them as a cleansing fire. Something which takes away all the baser passions of their nature. Such individuals are very rare and it is not possible for you to have too many of them because it is a costly process.

Because, in India, we thought that religion was a kind of personal insight into the ultimate reality we never laid much stress, exclusive stress, on any



particular way of approaching the Supreme or calling the Supreme.

The ways may twist and turn but when you once reach the top the spiritual landscape which you discern is exactly the same. All those, who by different routes have come up to the top, are people who belong to one family. We may belong to this particular denomination or other but if we are truly religious we will not quarrel about the names we give to the Supreme or the ways by which we reach the Supreme. This is a thing which came down to us from the early period. Ashoka cut into rock and said, "Do not quarrel about religions". Reconciliation is meritorious—not quarrels. Do not imagine that you have a complete hold on the truth. You may not have it.

No religion has a monopoly of truth. You must try to know the God of their own Gods who is expressed in different ways in different individuals—that's how we put it—with the result that there were constitutions passed which regularised it. It was pointed out to us that every citizen of India has the liberty to profess, practise and propagate his religion so long as he does not injure the convictions of other people or do things which happen to be offensive to moral sense. So long as he avoids them, everyone is at liberty to practise his own religion.

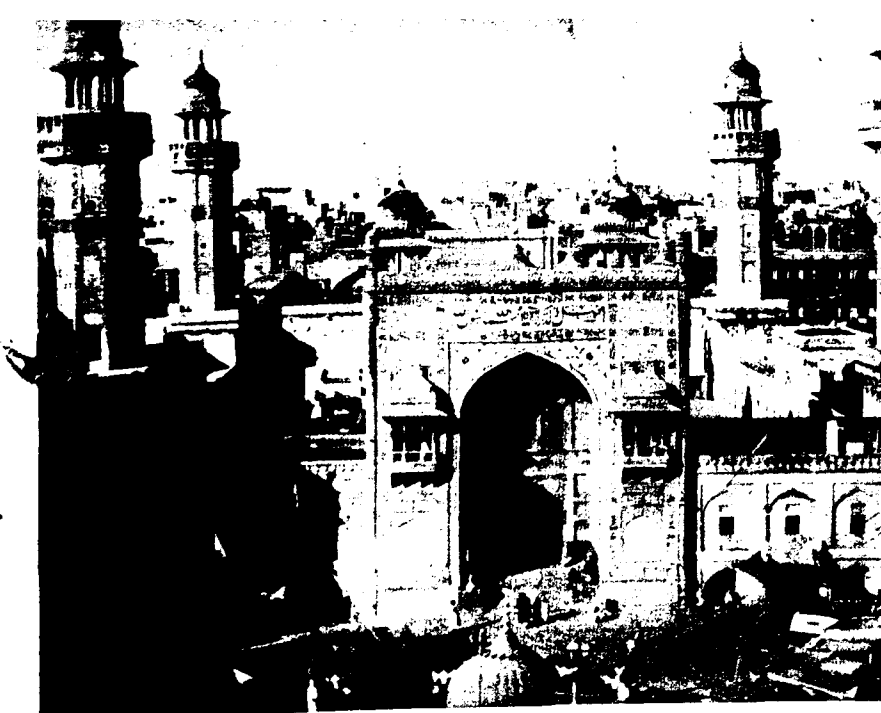
KIPLING LIVED HERE



The famous Anarkali Bazaar, named after the legendary maid who won the heart of a prince, is the main centre of business within the walled city of Lahore



The Shalimar Gardens built by the Great Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan, who also built the famous Taj Mahal at Agra. The gardens were a place of rest for the Imperial princesses and it was death for the common man to go near its walls



The seventh-century Mosque of Wazir Khan, within the walled city of Lahore, is noted for its exquisite tile work. Rudyard Kipling's father called this monument "a school of art in itself"

"Rudyard Kipling worked here from 1882 to 1887" reads the gleaming brass plate on one of the massive buildings in Lahore, the present capital of West Pakistan.

Kipling began his career in that city as a sub-editor on the local *Civil and Military Gazette*. A few hundred yards down the same avenue stands another prominent structure—the Museum and the College of the Fine Arts where Kipling's father worked as Curator and Professor of Art.

In front of the Museum there lies on a brick platform the *Zam-Zammah*—the historic gun—which has ever since been associated with "Kim", the hero of Kipling's famous masterpiece. It was here, astride this very gun, that Kipling as a child played his "King-of-the-Castle" game with little Chota Lal and Abdullah while his father sweated over the Graeco-Buddhist sculptures within the Museum walls.

Though obscure in origin, the city of Lahore rose to its greatest glory as the hub of activity and trade and the centre of art and culture during the period of the Great Moguls. The most romantic of the Great Moguls—Jehangir—contributed a lot to its glory. His son and successor, Shah Jehan, the greatest of the Mogul builders, added two of the most beautiful monuments. One was the terraced garden with pavilions and canals running in the centre—known as the Shalimar Gardens—and the other was the great Badshahi Mosque (actually completed by his son Aurangzeb).

Festival of lamps

With the background of Shalimar, Lahore is superb in the month of March when a big fair called the Festival of the Lamps is held.

Joyous crowds in true holiday spirit pour into the gardens by scores and hundreds: townsmen, village folk, singers, dancers, jugglers and ropewalkers, snake-charmers and pedlars. Refreshments are vital on such occasions and the tented vendors put up attractive sweetmeats and Kababs and strange things for a brisk sale.

The clear bright evenings of Lahore are

unique and at times overwhelming. The grey surface of the Mall shines under the blue lights of the lamp posts and the atmosphere becomes surcharged with cheerfulness. The social clubs, the tennis clubs, the gymkhana club and the clubs where people just relax in the scented atmosphere, heavily laden with the hypnotising music amidst fluttering "fireflies", make Lahore one of the most attractive cities in Asia. In the great gardens like the Bagh-e-Jinnah and the huge parks around the canal banks, the summer nights are fragrant with the scent of "Motia" or "Queen of the Night".

There are few sights more gripping than the Neela Gumbad (the blue dome) Square, an epitome of the artistic Mogul age, with pigeons flying against a blue sky in the early hours of the morning. Within a few hundred yards of this beautiful square are back streets where the old town is woken up by the call of the Muezzin in the small hours of the morning.

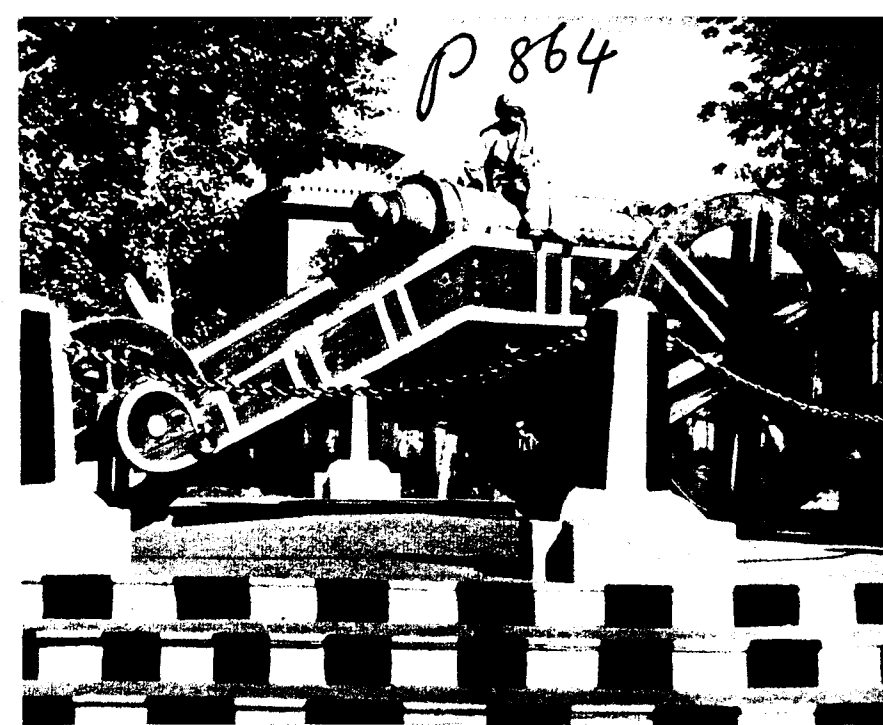
Cavalcade of cars

Anarkali is at its best in the afternoons. Threading down the Mall through the cavalcade of cars and tongas, one may wander wonderingly up and down the Anarkali and yet spend nothing, as do most of the window-gazers in the afternoon.

Just beyond where Anarkali ends, the city takes on a most serene look in the scholastic atmosphere of the Punjab University—the oldest and one of the best in Pakistan. Here on the sun-flecked lawns one finds students wrestling with problems, while across the road stand the Central Museum and the College of Fine Arts fresh with the memory of Kipling.

Lahore emerges pure and pretty through the dust of centuries, inviting the serious scholar or the carefree tourist with the same old charm, as it did centuries back, attracting traders and princes, poets and artists, saints and soldiers whose names have passed through the pages of history. Its atmosphere engulfs the visitor slowly but surely. He comes to leave it, but he leaves to come again—to this wonderful city of the Great Moguls, of Kims and Kiplings.

A. B. RAJPUT



The Zam-Zammah, the historic gun, now placed on a raised platform opposite the Lahore Museum. Today it is commonly known as Kim's gun because of Rudyard Kipling's famous book "Kim"



Many of the ancient Mogul crafts are still preserved in Lahore: here an Ustad demonstrates the technique of decorating manuscripts



Pakistani film stars bring a touch of colour and glamour to Lahore which, since Independence, has become the main centre of the film industry in the country

Commonwealth TODAY

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FRONT COVER:

A charming representative of Malaysia

BACK COVER: Drop forging a 9 ft. long engine mounting beam for use in the new VC 10 airliner, at the Sheffield works of English Steel Corporation Limited

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Nigerian soccer coach trains with 'Hearts' of Scotland

HOW DOES a professional football team train? What are the secrets of stamina building and physical fitness? How can the training methods of British clubs contribute to football as played in Nigeria?

These were some of the questions in the mind of John Ayo Adeniji, the Assistant National Football Coach of Nigeria, when he stepped from his airliner on to British soil for the first time. The first thing he learned, however, had nothing to do with football; it was that English summers are not half so hot as optimistic friends in Nigeria had led him to expect.

In London he bought himself woollen sweaters and other warm clothes. He also bought a blue track suit, and clad in this he became a familiar and well-liked figure wherever he turned out for training with British teams.

First he went to Loughborough College, in the Midlands of England, to brush up on the theory and practice of football coaching. He spent successive weeks with Bristol City, a Football League Third Division club in south-west England, and with the First Division club Sheffield United. Then he travelled to even colder climes—and just as warm a welcome—to Ibrox Park, home of famous Glasgow Rangers, and the fourth largest club ground in Britain.

Skill in their bones

Here, too, John Adeniji took notes, joined in the training sessions, made many friends. What impressed him most in Glasgow was not so much the very high standard of the football at Ibrox as the skill he saw displayed in the public parks and back streets.

After Ibrox, Adeniji went to Edinburgh, where another famous Scottish club, Heart of Midlothian, were his hosts.

Tommy Walker, O.B.E., the Hearts manager, a great Scottish inside forward in his day, showed his guest the cabinets of trophies in the club's board room—the trophies of a club which has played football since 1874 and is still one of Scotland's great sides. He then introduced Adeniji to John Harvey, the Hearts trainer, who is also trainer to the Scottish national team.

Hearts have a practice ground at the foot of

the beautiful Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh. Here the 26 players on the club's books are put through a varied and exhaustive routine which leaves them fighting fit.

As John Adeniji watched, on his first morning with the Hearts, trainer Harvey put his players through the exercises which have made them perhaps the fittest team in Scottish football.

First the players paired off and passed footballs to one another. "Now lads," Harvey called after 20 minutes, "I want you to do some first-time passing and running anywhere you like. Make sure you pass and try to play the way you are facing. Play the easy way..."

'Shadow football'

Next, the players dribbled the ball between posts set six feet apart, developing balance, body swerve, and control of the ball.

With a grin Adeniji put his notebook away and joined in, proving as he ran at full speed, that he still has much of the skill which was his when he played for Nigeria in international games.

Next the Hearts first team men played "shadow football"—racing towards goals, inter-passing, but without having to beat any opponents.

These exercises, Adeniji explained, were designed to develop particular skills. "These men are certainly fit!" he added.

And, as though to prove the truth of it, after two hours of non-stop play the trainer sent the players off on a cross-country run—toiling up a hill, through the fir forest on the skyline and full tilt back, down a broad grass track, to the waiting team bus.

The following day trainer Harvey showed Adeniji a different aspect of the Hearts in training. This time they started the day with a "knock-up" game, eleven-a-side, on the cinders of the car park outside the Edinburgh stadium. Again Adeniji joined in, and in his blue track suit drew interested comments from the dustmen and the window cleaners and the three boys who should have been at school, all of whom had stopped to watch the free show.

After the knock-up, into the stadium and round the perimeter track, running up into the stands and down again, balancing along the boundary wall. "Walking along a wall six inches wide," said Adeniji, "you are bound to use the arms and sway the body to keep your balance. This is exactly how you move



"This is how we do it at home," Adeniji tells John Harvey, the Scotland and Hearts team trainer, during a break in training



As a variation in their training, Hearts players hold a practice game on the hard surface of the car park adjoining their stadium. The hard going helps to build strong leg muscles

when attacking with the ball at your feet."

Later, in their indoor gymnasium, to finish off the morning's training players went through a punishing routine which again drew Adeniji's admiration. The players ran non-stop, skipped, climbed ropes and rope ladders, lifted weights, jumped on and off low benches while holding dumb-bells in both hands, to strengthen leg muscles. "They are enjoying it," Adeniji said.

At lunch later in Edinburgh it was the turn of the players. Adeniji had learned a lot from them; now they questioned him, about Nigeria, about his home, and about the football played in the Federation.

He told them he was 38 ("You don't look it, John!"), that he was married and had six children. Born in Ibadan, he first played in a football team at elementary school in 1936. But before that, almost as soon as he could walk,

he would dribble a tennis ball up and down the corridor of his parents' home.

From 1940 to 1944 he was centre forward and school captain of Ibadan Grammar School. He also played for the Hercules Club, for Ibadan Town, and—his first representative game—for the Western Region. From 1945 to 1955 he worked for Barclays Bank DCO, but he went on playing football and in 1952 he moved from centre forward to centre half. He played for his country in 1956, 1957 and 1958.

In 1961 Adeniji was appointed Assistant Coach, Western Region of the Nigerian Football Association; then in September 1962 he became the Assistant Nigerian National Coach. In Britain the British Council looked after him and the home Football Associations gave him every facility.

Adeniji explained to the young Hearts players

that in Nigeria there is no full-time professional football. When an international match is pending the players come together some weeks before the match for coaching. After the game they disperse at once to their respective towns and regions.

Even before he came to Britain Adeniji knew the principles of coaching and the value to the footballer of physical fitness. "I remember," he said, "the occasion in 1961 when I took Ibadan on a tour of the Northern Region. At half-time, against Zaria, we were losing 0-3 and the chairman was getting anxious. But I had noticed that Zaria were flagging, and I also knew that our boys were fit. We won 4-3."

His British trip taught him many things which he will apply back at home. He also knows, if he didn't know before, that footballers everywhere speak the same language.



John talks with Tommy Walker, one of the greatest of Scottish forwards, now manager of Hearts

John Ayo Adeniji, Nigeria's Assistant National Football Coach, played for his country. At 38, he can still hold his own in the toughest training routines



Dayangku Intan Binte Pengiran Apang and Dayangku Miriam Binte Pengiran Metali, programme assistants from Radio Brunei, recently took a three-month course with the BBC in London



The Burmese girl with the wonderful smile in these two pictures is Daw Hla Hla Winn, organiser of the BBC "Paddy-Bird" Club. Membership of the Club is free and all children who would like to join should write to Daw Hla Hla Winn at Box 997, Rangoon, Burma



Ferdousi Segum, popular East Pakistani singer, taking part in a BBC Bengali programme from the studio in London



Miss Kim (Xuyen Nhu)—leading character in "Miss Kim's Diary"—broadcast in the BBC's Vietnamese programme—sightseeing outside St. James's Palace in London



Mr. Tahir bin Ramli (Radio Malaya), Mrs. Tyack (Mauritius Broadcasting Service) and Mr. Chan (Radio Hong Kong) rehearsing during one of the BBC Special Overseas Courses



Members of the cast of the popular Hindi serial programme, "The Johnson Family"

THE BBC AND ASIA

All over the world there are people who listen daily to broadcasts from the BBC in London.

Few areas are better served than Asia, to which the BBC broadcasts in English as well as Bengali, Burmese, Cantonese, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Kuoyu, Malay, Sinhalese, Tamil, Thai, Urdu and Vietnamese.

The BBC programmes cover a wide variety of subjects and cater for an even wider variety of tastes. For those interested in current affairs there are programmes in which world issues are discussed. For the technically minded there are programmes on science and industry to keep them abreast of the latest achievements.

Fictional diaries

Education plays an important part in these broadcasts as do programmes on art, literature and music. Sport is widely followed by the BBC's world-wide audiences. Fictional "diaries" are broadcast weekly which tell listeners about day-to-day life in Britain.

Listeners to the BBC Chinese Service hear Miss Wang's diary; those in Thailand have the diary of Pim. For Vietnam there is Miss Kim's diary and in Indonesia there is Miss Kusdini's diary. The girls who play the title parts in these programmes are in real life not far removed from the characters they portray.

They are mostly newcomers to London, and see the place, the people and the life through fresh and unaccustomed eyes—just as their listeners might see it.

Best established of all is the Johnson family, which recently broadcast its 100th edition to listeners to the BBC Hindi Service. This programme is slightly different from the others in that the "Johnsons" are a young English married couple—but its aim is still to show the differences and similarities of the lives of ordinary people in Britain and other parts of the world and to combine entertainment with useful information on topical issues and current affairs.

Most important of all is the NEWS. Since the first broadcast forty years ago, the BBC's news bulletins have acquired a reputation for truthfulness, objectivity and impartiality that is unrivalled. Millions tune in to the BBC's news bulletins direct from London every day and many bulletins are re-broadcast by other stations throughout the world.

For its news facts, the BBC has great resources. In addition to the normal national and international news agencies there are correspondents based in key parts of the world reporting back to London daily. There is another team of correspondents available to go at a moment's notice to any part of the world where news is being made.

The BBC's Monitoring Service maintains a 24-hour listening watch on the broadcasting stations of the world and on the staff are skilled journalists who make a special study of various parts of the world.

The BBC also has a permanent correspondent with the United Nations Organisation and debates in the Assembly can be listened to in the Bush House Newsroom, London, by direct line from New York.

The "Paddy-Bird" Club

For its younger listeners, the BBC Burmese Service runs the "Paddy-Bird" Club named after the bird which flies over the paddy fields to far horizons and symbolises an inquiring and outward-looking attitude. Though formed only eighteen months ago, already over four thousand Burmese children belong to the Club and listen to the programmes which tell of discoveries in the air, in space and beneath the sea, and introduce them to the world of books, of science and adventure. "Tests of merit" are held, and winners receive special certificates from the BBC. Daw Hla Hla Winn, the former Burmese schoolteacher who introduces the programme, receives 150 letters a week from members.

Following the success of the "Paddy-Bird" Club it was decided to form a Club for teenage listeners—the Lu Ye Chun, inspired by the youth in Burmese custom, racing to catch a star. After three months the membership was nearly 1,500 and still rapidly rising.

And, of course, the BBC is always glad to hear from listeners overseas; all letters are answered and all suggestions welcomed. The engineers, too, are glad to give advice about problems of reception. A pamphlet, "A Guide to Better Reception", can be had on request and individual queries will always be answered.

LISTENING TIMES

NEWS BULLETINS for Asia broadcast daily:

	GMT
ENGLISH (GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE)	00.00 02.00 09.15 11.00 13.00 16.00 18.00 23.00
BURMESE	13.45
CANTONESE	12.30
HINDI	15.30
INDONESIAN	10.30
JAPANESE	11.00
KUOYU	12.00
MALAY	12.45
THAI	13.15
URDU	14.15
VIETNAMESE	11.30

THE GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—the BBC's world service of news and programmes in English is broadcast to Asia and the Far East as follows:

SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA	
GMT	MEGACYCLE BANDS
00.00—00.30	6, 7, 9 and 11
01.45—02.15	6, 7, 9 and 11
09.15—18.15	6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17 or 21
23.00—23.15	6, 7, 9 and 11
FAR EAST	
09.15—11.30	11, 15 and 17
11.30—13.15	15



Chidpan Rordbun plays the part of a Thai student in Britain in "The Diary of Pim". here she feeds the pigeons in Trafalgar Square, London



MISS KELLY COMES TO BRITAIN

-and soon learns to feel at home

MISS Eleanor Ruth Kelly is 19 and comes from Kingston, Jamaica. She came to Britain in September on a Jamaican Government Scholarship to begin a three-year course in occupational therapy at The Occupational Therapy Centre and Training School, Hampstead. When she goes back to Jamaica, she hopes to work with the mentally handicapped.

Like thousands of other newly arrived overseas students, Miss Kelly turned to the British Council for help and advice and straightway found herself on one of the free residential "Introduction to Britain" courses which are run by the British Council each year in London, in provincial centres and colleges up and down the country. The courses last three to four days and have been carefully worked out to familiarise students as quickly as possible with the ways and conventions of life in Britain.

Miss Kelly is studying in London and one of the first lectures she found of interest was that which dealt with getting to know the capital—the City, Westminster, the boroughs, the suburbs, theatreland, Soho, Bloomsbury, Whitehall and the markets. But she had still to get about the town, so talks followed on the use of London's Underground and bus services as well as the way the Highway Code works. The group then visited Westminster and went by river to the Tower of London, returning by way of the City. They thus put into practice what they learned from these lectures.

Balancing her budget

Money is often a problem for students so there was great interest in the group discussions on "Money, banking and shopping". Even greater interest was shown when the group divided for a shopping expedition. The men went off to look at suits and shirts, the women at coats and dresses. Advice was given on where to shop, "good buys" and the type of warm clothing needed for the British climate.

Continuing the theme of "living on a budget", talks and group discussions were held on an area of life vital to the stranger. Miss Kelly lives in lodgings as do many students in Britain. Students and lecturers discussed such things as costs, and how to use a gas fire—an important piece of information for the many overseas students from warmer lands where this form of heating is not known. Problems such as when to do the laundry, how to get dry cleaning and shoe repairs done were also discussed, together with the costs of these services.

Miss Kelly is a charming and seemingly

continued overleaf



Learning about English food on her "Introduction to Britain" course

Miss Kelly uses London's Underground, after her course no longer such a dark mystery to her

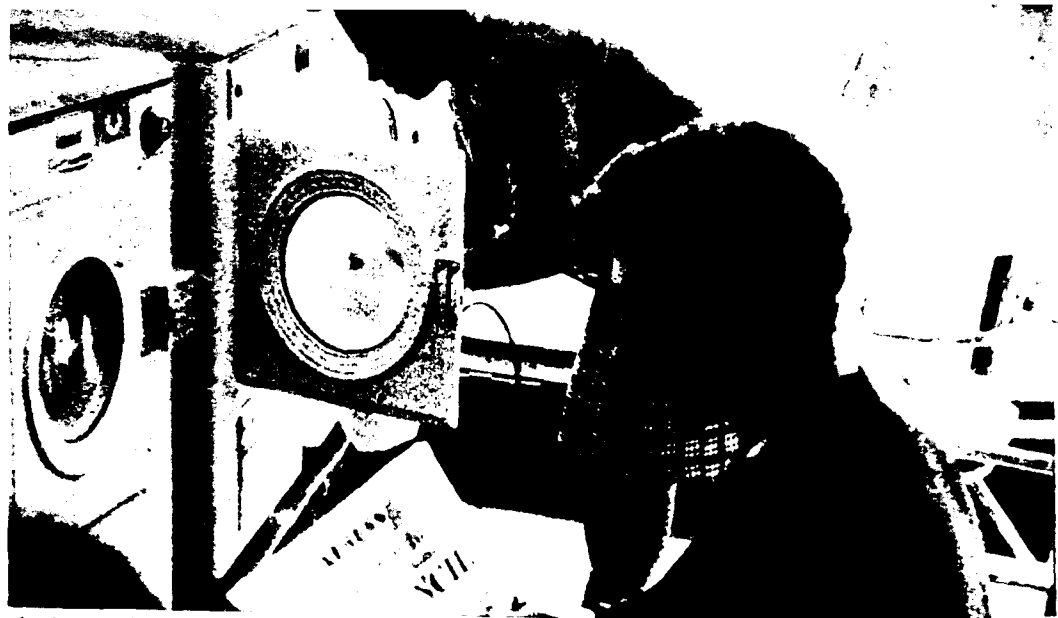
Shopping for sweaters at a big London store. Ugandan girls also on the course knew they would need them



At home with an English family



Finding the number. Students are taught how to use the new-type automatic telephones



At the launderette—a quick, popular and cheap way of getting clothes washed by electrical machine



Miss Kelly registers with a doctor. Now she can receive free medical attention if needed

First week at her college. Miss Kelly and fellow first-year students learn cord-knotting as part of their handicraft studies



self-possessed young woman who when we met her had already had a number of invitations to British homes. The talk on "Meeting British People" was very popular with all the students—particularly when the notorious "reserve" of the English was explained away. Social conventions and English home life were described as well as such small rules of etiquette as the reply to written invitations, or how long one should stay on a first visit. These are tiny problems in themselves and not all that important—but they can loom large for a shy young stranger.

Many of the students on the course did not know the full extent of student life—the extra-curricula activities which make their student days richer and fuller and not just a period spent narrowly absorbing formal knowledge. Lecturers encouraged the students to play their full part in college activities and join the student clubs and societies.

Linked with this was a group discussion on the cultural opportunities available to students in Britain. Museums, art galleries, libraries, theatres and cinemas were described, together with normal hours of opening and prices. Recreation and sport were not forgotten and students were advised to join clubs and take part in some sport.

Students do sometimes fall ill and if you

are a long way from home, this is not pleasant. Someone who has influenza or the common cold for the first time may often imagine she is at death's door. How not to catch a cold and what to do if it does happen was explained in the "Care of Health" section of the course. Students also learned how the free National Health Service worked.

The busy programme did not forget that there were other places in Britain apart from London. Film shows were held covering different parts of the British Isles. The cost of rail and coach tickets was discussed and what the students could expect when they got there, for people have special characteristics in different regions—for example in the North and the West country—as well as different accents.

Miss Kelly learned of the courses the British Council arranges for students on vacation and indeed of the whole scope of their services to students. They may be approached for advice on any problem or difficulty as they see their role as that of a parent to the youngster from overseas.

The course ended with a lively "Any Questions" session at which students put specific queries. It had been a busy three days in which to understand a new country but all agreed that the course was well worth while.



TELEVISION BY DESIGN

At a time when more and more Commonwealth countries have their own television services or are planning to start them, **COMMONWEALTH TODAY** spotlights the work of a man who is an essential member of any TV production team—the designer. He is the man who is responsible for translating the ideas of the writer and the producer into visual terms which the audience will understand and appreciate

TODAY'S successful designer must be a paragon of many virtues. In addition to creative ability, he must have administrative responsibility. He has to be completely familiar with studio operations and the electronic system of picture reproduction. He must be versed in everyday physics and mechanics. As a creative person he is necessarily an individual but at the same time he must be able to work in a team. He must have tact and flexibility, be able to work fast under pressure and be able to compromise at times on his designs without losing touch with their essentials.

A casual viewer may not be immediately aware of the designer's work—the background "dressing" he gives to programmes as varied as the News and a costume drama. The designer for television is not concerned with the functional and utilitarian. He is the man who must create illusions—whether of reality or fantasy. He can quickly shatter the illusions of the audience if there is anything in his design out of harmony, puzzling or irrelevant. Scenery, lighting, costume, make-up, microphone and camera all contribute to the making of an illusion and the proper balance of these elements can be as important as the words, music and action of the programme. When

all work well together the original concept of the writer and producer will have been realised.

The role of the television designer has developed with the needs of the television industry. His duties, responsibilities and techniques have been worked out against a background of breathless expansion.

Such speed is apparent when we remember that it was on 2nd November, 1936, that the British Broadcasting Corporation transmitted from its studios at Alexandra Palace, London, the world's first regular television programme. Now many countries are linked by television networks and soon the whole world will share a common language of pictures. Television has a profound effect on the habits and outlook of millions of people. It can enrich the mind, cut through prejudice, rouse the social conscience. But it can also debase, exploit and vulgarise. The maintenance of proper standards rests ultimately on television's ability to attract the best creative minds.

This was not always recognised. Television is based technically on the science of electronics and for 20 years was concerned with the field of communications—principally that of defence. It owes its origins to the engineers, the businessmen and the administrators. It was only when they realised that this new means

of mass communication had to be put in touch with its vast audience, that writers, producers and designers were brought from the film and advertising worlds.

In this way, television differs from the film with which it is often, quite wrongly, compared. The film started as an artistic enterprise—based on the science of photography. From the start men interested in the artistic merit of pictures were at work and creative men from the theatre came across immediately, for they recognised the film as a natural, self-evident—if new—art medium. The entire life of television to date is still not as long as the era of the silent film. The film had time to develop artistic canons of its own and it was only later that the medium was exploited commercially.

Television, on the other hand, reversed this process. At first the sheer marvel of television was sufficient to please the audience. But the novelty wore off and the interest of the audience had to be maintained. It was then the turn of the creative men.

Their responsibility for keeping up standards despite the speed of the creative conveyor belt of which they were a part. The future of television lies in the greater animation of the arts and the incentives it can offer such men to do good work.

continued overleaf

TELEVISION BY DESIGN

BY The designer and the programme DESIGN

A programme is planned and the creative team goes into action. The designer is told the studio from which the programme is to be transmitted, the amount of workshop effort—measured in man hours—which will be available to him.

The designer meets his producer who will already have contracted artistes and have a rough idea of the running order of the programme. As the producer outlines his ideas, the designer sketches in on the studio plan possible areas of action. He finds out which items demand special attention, in which parts of the programme he must make the greatest visual contribution. The studio plan relates to the movements of cameras and studio equipment. The designer must consider among other things areas in the studio where scene changes will be necessary; areas where scenery can be struck and stored there; proper access to fire exits; quick-change dressing-rooms for artistes and accommodation for perhaps more than 100 artistes and technicians in the studio.



Planning the programme

At this meeting the final form of the programme emerges and later he will have little or no time for changes of mind.

A working ground plan is then drawn up by the designer's assistant from the rough plans and notes of the meeting. Meanwhile, the designer has seen which pieces of stock scenery he can use, and which pieces must be specially designed and made. Detailed elevations of all the scenery required are then prepared. Drawings are checked by estimators to work out the number of man hours entailed. The designer must keep inside his budget otherwise he will have to modify his drawings. Copies of the plan are run off and distributed to the scenery workers. Discussions then take place with the costume supervisor. The designer tells her of his scenery plans and the relative tone and pattern values of the scenery in relation to the costume is worked out. The lighting supervisor is then brought in and details of the scenery in relation to the action are studied, the main direction of lighting for the sets and the mood atmosphere of the programme.

A general programme planning meeting follows. The producer invites the designer, technical operations manager, lighting supervisor, costume supervisor, and floor manager. The production assistant and the producer's secretary are also present.

The producer outlines the programme, the designer describes—with his plan and elevations—the physical aspects of the studio arrangements. Technical points are discussed and plans completed. From now on, each member of the team will be busy on his own duties.



The designer with the raw materials for his set

The designer goes through the property plot with the property master and arranges for the hire or purchase of properties if they are not in stock. He sees the graphic artists to discuss the shape of titles.

As soon as the scenery is completed, the designer finally checks and passes it. It is then numbered, dismantled and packed into a scenery van—going first to a transit area to wait for the studio to be cleared after the evening's transmission.

By midnight, the studio is cleared and the scenery brought in. The designer checks on the erection order remembering the rigging of the lighting which has to be done at the same time. He discusses his ideas with the scene supervisor, the sets take shape, properties are roughly positioned for the designer to supervise their correct placing. At about 4 o'clock in the morning the designer goes home.

He is the first to arrive that same morning and he first arranges with the studio painter for any finishing and retouching. Lights are provisionally adjusted and the designer can see his finished set for the first time.

Now comes a time of intense activity, for the period of rehearsals is the only chance the

designer has for direct creative activity rather than creative planning. Camera rehearsals give him the opportunity to make adjustments. He may see through his monitor a detail of design which needs emphasising, something may be missing, a distraction occur. A painter or a carpenter may be able to effect small changes of emphasis. The stage crew move things in or out of the picture.

There is generally a first run-through in which each shot is lined up for camera position. Then comes a run-through against the clock; then a second run through with the artistes in costume including all caption sequences and film cut-ins under conditions of actual transmission. This is regarded as the finished product and usually no further adjustments are made after it. This is no time for experiment. Everything is now as ready as possible. When everyone else is keyed up for the show, the designer's work is over. He can now only sit and watch and judge his triumphs or mistakes.

● Readers who would like to learn more about this subject should read *Television by Design* by Richard Levin, published by The Bodley Head, London; a reference book from which much of the material for this feature was drawn. Mr. Levin is Head of Television Design at the B.B.C.

Scenic artists at work



Elisabeth Schwarzkopf for Act I of the opera 'Der Rosenkavalier' by Richard Strauss, designed by Stanley Dorfman. Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, who appeared in the leading role, thought this was one of the loveliest sets she had ever seen

Designer Malcolm Goulding used one composite set for Menotti

opera 'The Telephone' as there were no

complicated movements of actors

from one area to another.

The action takes place

near the suspended

fireplace



UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Malaysia's multi-racial society

MALAYSIA DAY (16th September, 1963) is in the history books now. The decorative arches hailing the federation of three states with the existing states of Malaya, the flags fluttering along the streets and on the buildings, the fireworks displays, the parades and the shows, and the formal proclamations of the creation of, and membership in, the new State—all these are memories. But what is this federation? What forces of attraction were present to overcome the forces of alienation—so seemingly inevitable in such a complex of states and peoples? What advantages does federation offer that makes a merger not only feasible but worth while?

The crescent of Malaysia—the original 11 states of the federation and the three new states, the former city-state of Singapore, the once British colonies of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak—curves from the Straits of Malacca through the South China Sea to the Sulu Sea. Malaysia encompasses an area of 130,778 square miles.

Where people prosper

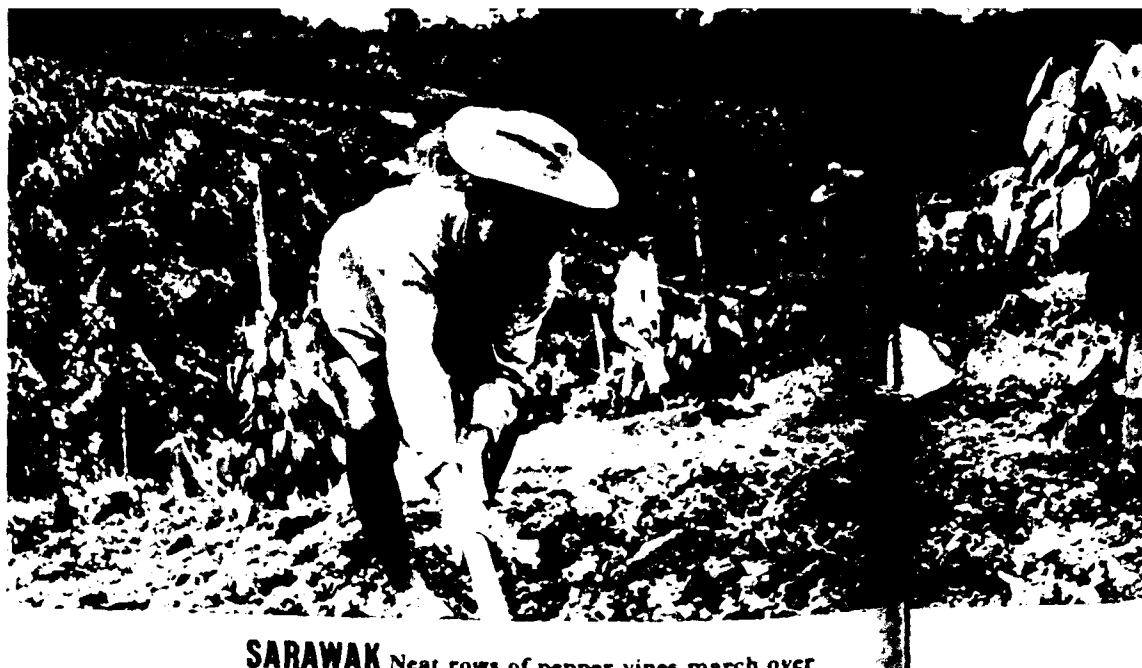
Malaysia is rich in natural resources and enjoys one of the highest standards of living in Asia. In the original 11 states of Malaya one out of every 16 of the population owns a motor car or motor cycle. A large middle class is developing and new construction is transforming the towns. In Singapore, the annual *per capita* income of S(M)1,300 is the highest in South-East Asia. The average for Malaysia as a whole is S(M)860, and Sarawak's S(M)550, the lowest in Malaysia, is still higher than other countries in S.E. Asia.

The peninsula of Malaya is the world's greatest producer of natural rubber and provides one-third of the world's supply of tin. These are the chief bases of the Peninsula's economy, accounting for 76 per cent of total export income and 40 per cent of gross national product. Iron ore is an increasingly important source of revenue and peninsular Malaya now, for example, supplies one-quarter of the needs of the Japanese steel industry.

Singapore is the fifth largest port in the world and second greatest in the Commonwealth after London. Its commercial prosperity rests on its position as an entrepot for the surrounding territories in South-East Asia and on the handling of a considerable part of peninsular Malaya's exports and imports.

Sarawak and Sabah depend on agriculture as the major source of revenue. Rubber, timber, sago, pepper and coconuts are produced and Sarawak also refines and re-exports oil from neighbouring Brunei.

The addition of three new states to the federation meant the merging of the interests—and the futures—of ten million people. It meant the creation of a truly multi-racial community. In Malaysia as a whole, the principal racial groups comprise 40 per cent Malays, 43 per cent Chinese, 9 per cent Indians and 8 per cent made up of the indigenous peoples of Sarawak and



SARAWAK Neat rows of pepper vines march over the hillsides. All the family go out to give a hand

Sabah—the Dyaks, Melanau, Dusun, Murut, Bajau and others. But these proportions vary from territory to territory and indeed within each territory.

Criss-cross of cultures

The enlargement of the federation does not only mean a union of diverse races with a variety of languages. To these must be added the cultural diversity created, for the most part, by religious influences. Though Islam, which came from the Arab world, is universally practised by the Malays, in the ceremonies of the Malay Courts and in Malay art and literature, the influence of the ancient Hindu period still shows itself. The Chinese have brought to Malaya their own distinctive culture, while from India, Pakistan and Ceylon the immigrants have brought Hinduism, Islam, and Hinayana Buddhism. In Sarawak and Sabah, the peoples there have preserved from a remote past cultures of interest and originality, their arts, crafts and customs constantly showing the presence of intelligence and vitality.

Malays and Chinese form a high proportion of the population so common languages cross all frontiers, together with common traditions and ways of life. English is spoken in all the territories and whilst it will probably be gradually replaced in some spheres by the national language—Malay—it represents, at the launching of Malaysia, a valuable unifying factor.

The processes of government in each state are based upon the English parliamentary system; legal systems are based on the English legal system, commercial practice is based on English commercial practice. The Malayan dollar was already the common currency of all the territories. The ordinary affairs of life are conducted in each state on lines familiar to the peoples of all the other states.

How it works

Politically, joining Malaysia has brought full independence to Sabah, Sarawak, and to the already self-governing city of Singapore. Without it the three small, weak states would have found it difficult to maintain full independence and remain viable economically. Unity brings strength and mutual protection.

Kuala Lumpur is the Federal Capital of Malaysia and the "heart" of the federation is the great, new S(M)16 million 20-storey Parliament building which is a source of pride to all—as well as a major architectural achievement.

The federal constitution has been modified to meet the special requirements of the new states of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore.

The federal Parliament has two Houses—the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 28 elected members—the legislative assemblies of each of the 14 states returning two members—and the Supreme Head of State, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, nominates a further 22. Before the new states joined, there were 104 seats in

the House of Representatives. A further 55 have been created for the new states, as follows: Sabah 16, Sarawak 24, and Singapore 15 (the last has proportionately less *per capita* as the price for greater autonomy than the others, notably in the spheres of education, health and labour). Constitutional amendments to representation require a two-thirds majority and representation has been carefully devised to avoid giving the states of Malaya such a majority.

The economies of all the Malaysian territories depend on the production of primary products, on agriculture and on trade. This means that they are often at the mercy of world prices and demand. The aim of the Malaysian leaders is to diversify trade and industry as quickly as possible and diversify and bring greater efficiency to agriculture. The future stability and prosperity of Malaysia will depend on the capacity of her leaders to cope with population expansion so that higher income received from, say, industrialisation, can be used to feed new mouths.

Much work in this direction is under way. In peninsular Malaya, the Ministry of Rural Development co-ordinates the work of all federal and state departments concerned in rural development. Agriculture employs over half the labour force of the country and is the major recipient in the public sector of the Peninsula's second five-year plan. Schemes include those of the Federal Land Development Authority which has begun 49 settlement schemes covering 200,200 acres in its drive to open up new land for settlement. High-yield rubber is being planted and the development of oil palm and coconut plantations encouraged to prevent too great a dependence on the single crop rubber.

In Sabah, attempts are being made to solve the



MALAYA the world's greatest producer of natural rubber. Girls carefully weigh finished crepe sheets

SINGAPORE Trade is all-important. Indian foreman checks unloading of rubber bales for re-export



SABAH—rich in timber, one of the chief exports of the area. Men avoid jams in log pool at Sandakan

problems of shifting cultivation involving as it does the destruction of areas of valuable timber and, in over-populated areas, the progressive deterioration of topsoil. Money is being spent on a vigorous road-building programme, on expanding health services in rural areas, on new schools, on promoting co-operatives and opening up new settlements.

In Sarawak, a three-year development plan costing more than S(M)153.6 million was launched in 1960. It was the first major step to break the vicious circle of subsistence farming which for generations has slowed down worth-while development. The plan included projects for improving rural roads, bridges and communications, medical and health services, civil aviation and ports. Sabah and Sarawak are not yet as highly developed as peninsular Malaya and Singapore. Their development programmes are expected gradually to be integrated in an overall plan for the development of Malaysia as a whole.

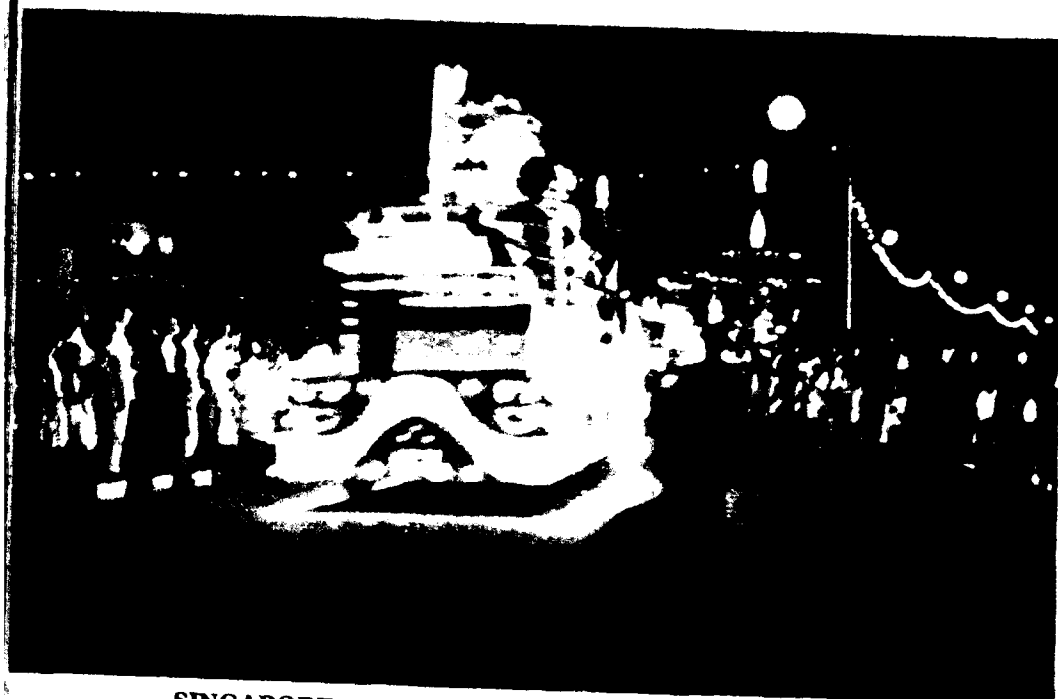
Expanding the economy

Great strides are being made industrially. The general policy of Malaysia's leaders is to provide the basic facilities and services—particularly more power and better communications—and frame financial policies in such a way that private enterprise, both local and overseas, will be prepared to invest and expand. In Singapore, for example, compact industrial estates with roads and other facilities are being built. Industrialists can buy prepared sites and standard factories at minimum cost. Medium and long term loans are available and special tax concessions are granted to new industries. Extremely favourable terms are offered to overseas investors. Such a pattern is already evident in peninsular Malaya and this is now rapidly being extended to Sabah and Sarawak.

Such industrial expansion will be of great importance when the planned Malaysian Common Market is in operation. This will provide a ready-made "sales" hinterland of over 10 million people divided by no customs barriers, and from within, Malaysia's new industries will continue to be encouraged and fostered.

Federation provides for the pooling of human and material resources and opens up greater opportunities for the whole than were available to its individual parts. In education, social welfare, health, communications, exploitation of natural resources—in the development of the thousand and one needs of a modern state—Malaysia can tackle them as a team. This unity is the key to the future. For together, the four Malaysian countries are a viable, healthy and resolute nation capable of a significant contribution to the stability and peace of South-East Asia.

MALAYSIA Singapore, Sabah (formerly North Borneo) and Sarawak on 16th September, 1963, federated with the existing states of Malaya and the Federation's name was changed to Malaysia. The enlarged federation has a population of 10 millions and in celebrations throughout Malaysia the peoples gave an enthusiastic welcome to the new arrangements. Malaysia is rich in natural resources and has in Singapore a great port and commercial centre. The skills and capacities of its peoples can now be pooled towards the greater prosperity of all. The maturity and tolerance of this multi-racial society of the Commonwealth ensures a happy and stable future for the people of Malaysia



SINGAPORE celebrates in truly carnival spirit. One of the highlights of Malaysia Day celebrations was a procession of illuminated floats which toured the city area, transformed for the occasion into a fairyland of lights



JESSELTON. To the thousands assembled on the Padang, the Chief Minister of the State of SABAH, Mr. Donald A. Stephens, reads the Proclamation



KUALA LUMPUR erupts by night in a blaze of light. This illuminated sign in one of the main streets reads "Malaysia Is Successful". Above, left: The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, receives from Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, Britain's gift of a silver gilt table centre-piece to mark the coming into being of the Malaysian arrangements



KUALA LUMPUR. 25,000 people thronged the Merdeka Stadium for the inauguration ceremony



KUCHING. Thousands took part in traditional tuba fishing from native sampans during Malaysia celebrations on the Sarawak river

The day they will always remember

FORGING AHEAD

News of industrial plans and projects in Asia...

INDIA's largest blast furnace is to be built by the British firm, Head Wrightson, Iron and Steel Works Engineering Ltd., in co-operation with their associate Indian company. The plant, valued at about £7 million, is part of the extensions to the Durgapur Iron and Steel Works.

PAKISTAN has been lent £2 million by Britain to buy machinery and ancillary equipment for sugar mills. Total of British Government aid to Pakistan is now £47 million.

HONG KONG is to have a £2 million ocean terminal—built by Taylor Woodrow (Overseas) Ltd., of Middlesex, England, and Paul Y Construction Co., Ltd. The pier will be nearly a quarter of a mile long and will have a three-storey building containing offices, shopping centre and a 550-car park.

INDIAN Railways are embarking on a vast electrification programme: British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., have been awarded three further contracts (making a total of nine) for supply and installation of overhead equipment to the value to £21 million. Since 1958, BICC has received orders valued at over £8 million for nearly 1,500 miles of railway overhead electrification. (see picture right)

PAKISTAN's third five-year plan, covering 1965 to 1970 is aimed at increasing the national income by 30 per cent.

BANGKOK has the biggest composting plant in the world (see picture on this page): every year it turns refuse into 60,000 tons of well balanced compost. The £714,000 all-electric plant was designed and erected by the John Thompson Group in collaboration with Compost Engineers Ltd., and BICC cables were installed throughout for lighting, machinery and control applications.

INDIA'S President, Dr. Radhakrishnan has been presented with a copy of the specially made colour film of his recent tour of Britain. The President's friendly interest in all he saw and his scholarly speeches made a deep impression on the British people.

PAKISTAN Red Cross Society received £2,000 from the British Red Cross to help the victims of the cyclone and tidal wave disaster which hit villages bordering the Bay of Bengal, making 500,000 homeless. Oxfam contributed £15,000 to the project and the British Government gave £50,000 in kind.

CEYLON'S Minister, Mr. Senanayake visited the works of William Boulting, Engineers and Ironfounders, during his recent visit to England. This firm is building a £1 million factory in Ceylon and after watching work in progress at the factory Mr. Senanayake said, "The production is of very high quality and we are happy indeed to have made our contract with Boultings."

INDIA is getting another £10 million loan from the British Government: part of the £30 million offered by Britain towards the foreign exchange costs of projects under India's third five-year plan. Britain's aid to India now totals over £200 million.

PAKISTAN received £1,000 towards the establishment of a maternity and child-welfare centre from the Nuffield Foundation.

THE CAMERON HIGHLANDS in Malaya have long been a leading holiday resort; now, with the opening of the \$25 million hydro-electric project, it will also be the country's biggest source of power. A major Commonwealth engineering development, the power station was opened by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (see picture opposite page). Messrs. Preece, Cardew and Rider, the British firm of consulting engineers, were responsible for the overall design and Messrs. Binnie and Partners, London, were responsible for the civil engineering, site investigations and surveys. Cost of the first phase of the scheme came from three sources: a loan of \$38 million from the Malayan Government; a loan of \$84 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and a loan of £1 million from the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd.

AN INDIAN delegation of men from the cotton textile industry recently visited Britain to discuss the exports of textiles to the United Kingdom.

PAKISTAN's new capital, Islamabad, is to be landscaped by a British firm of architects-planners: Derek Lovejoy and Associates. A British Clerk of Works is already in Pakistan working on the project and has been appointed to the Capital Development Authority for two years under the Technical Co-operation Scheme. He will supervise sites of major buildings and train Pakistani works foremen to take over supervision themselves.

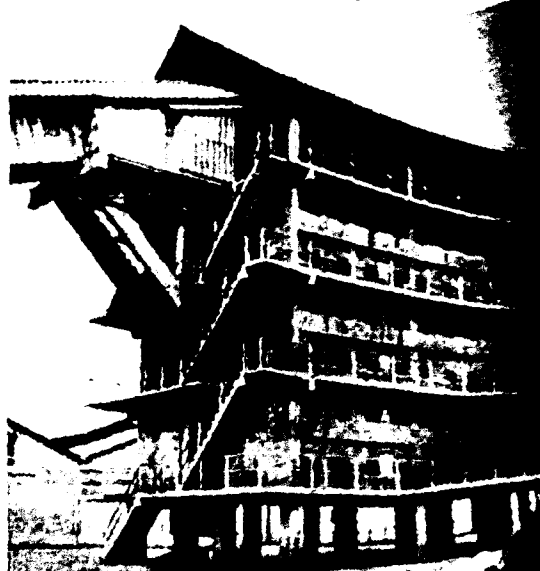
INDIAN railway engineers have been training in Britain in the manufacture, operation and maintenance of diesel engines under the Technical Co-operation Scheme. "We have schemes for dieselisation in India and it was thought beneficial for us to learn from British experience in this field," they said.

PAKISTAN is extending her fertiliser factories as the demand for fertilisers increases. The Fenchuganj Natural Gas Fertiliser Factory went into production recently and the Multan Factory is nearing completion. (See picture right.)

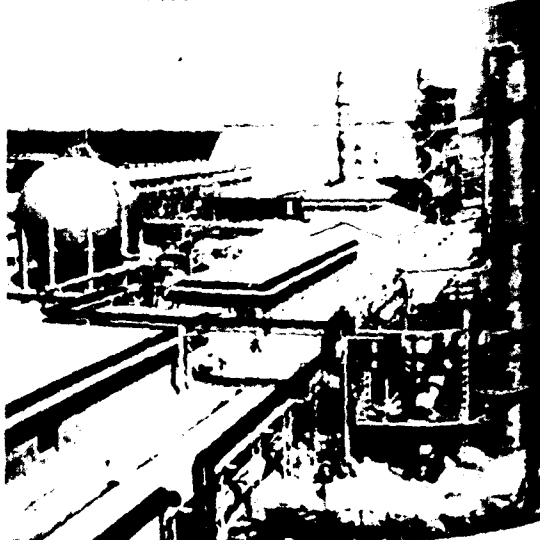
INDIAN authorities have ordered £300,000 worth of hydro-electric equipment for two power stations from the British firm Associated Electrical Industries. One order is for the Obra Power Station and the other for the Punjab State Electricity Board. These contracts raise the value of A.E.I. hydro-electric equipment on order to £4 million.



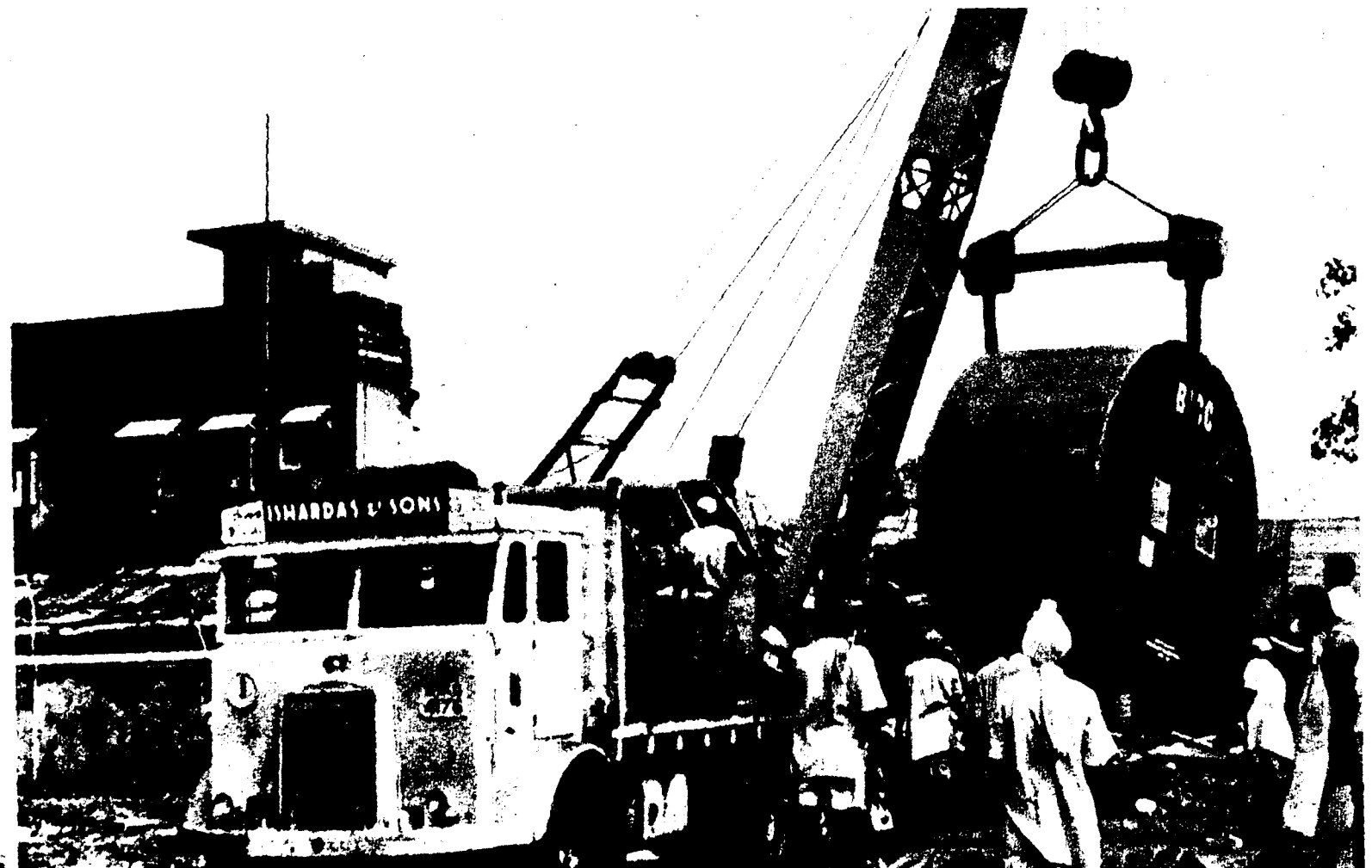
Indian railways electrification programme: a BICC testing train in operation on the pilot section between Tamburan and Vandatur



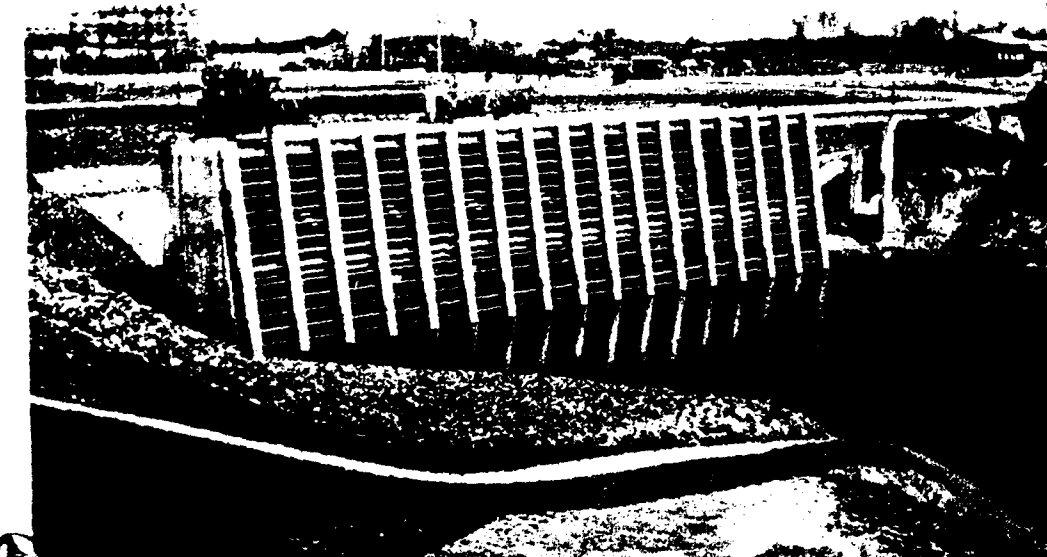
The largest composting plant in the world at Bangkok: picture shows the six-storey fermentation house



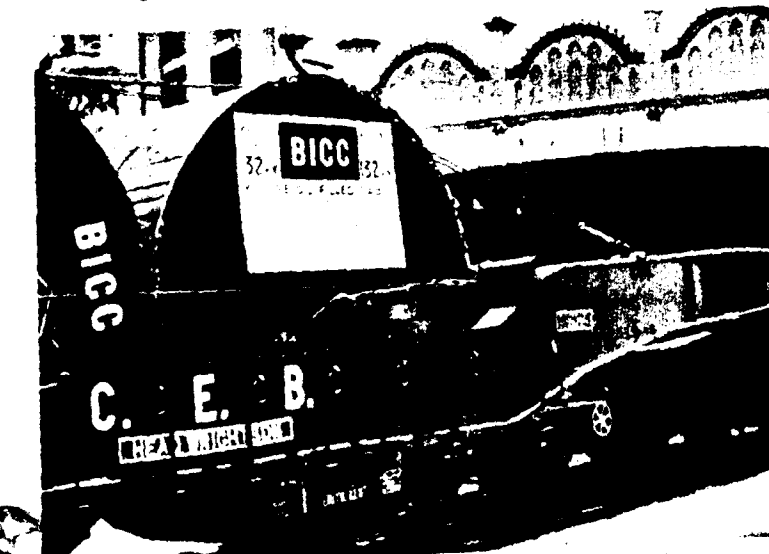
The Natural Gas Fertiliser Factory set up recently at Fenchuganj, East Pakistan



A Cable drum being lifted by a mobile crane at Carnac: part of the overhead equipment for electrification of India's Northern Railway



Warsak multi-purpose Dam in the north-west of Pakistan, designed to provide electricity as well as irrigate the land, and built in co-operation with Canada



Oil-filled power cables manufactured by BICC for the Central Electricity Board of Malaya's Cameron Highlands hydro-electric scheme on the Perak-Pahang border region, arriving at Port Swettenham



His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (centre) accompanied by Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong, inspects the below-ground power station, part of the Cameron Highlands hydro-electric scheme

Britain's aid
to India now
totals over
two hundred
million
pounds...



THE WINGED THIEF



East Pakistan,
between the
Caspian Sea in
the north and
Tanganyika in the
south, the desert
locust breeds and
bides his time,
subdued but
undefeated



In some parts of the world, when seasonal winds bring rain to stimulate the growth of plants, they also bring the locust.

Seldom can the damage done by locust hordes be calculated precisely, but swarms which descended on Morocco in 1955 in six weeks devoured cultivated crops (like the almond trees above, stripped bare) worth £4½ million. A large swarm of 1,000 million insects may consume 3,000 tons of food in a day.

The desert locust is difficult to subdue chiefly because it has no fixed breeding ground. A winged thief, it roams at will, threatening the crops of an eighth of the human race, reproducing wherever and whenever it finds suitable conditions.

Five hundred million females in one swarm in six months of life can each deposit 300 eggs in the warm desert sands. The hatchlings that wriggle from the eggs become hoppers which may, if there is sufficient plant growth, develop, breed and die where they are. However, if the hoppers are crowded on scanty food they become gregarious, take on a darker colour and march in bands which may range in size from a few square yards to an army acres in extent.

The hopper bands move by day, roost on vegetation, eat as they go. Finally, fully adult, locusts take wing, intent upon plunder.

NEARLY 10,000 bands of hoppers were destroyed by international anti-locust forces in Saudi Arabia in 1962. Another 12,000 groups were annihilated in Somaliland, where 350 tons of poisoned bait was used.

This gives some indication of the scale of a war in which it is important to catch the insects early. Young hoppers form small, very dense bands of up to 10,000 individuals to the square yard, but the older they get the more diffuse are the groups, and the more difficult to deal with.

About four pounds of insecticide mixed with 96 pounds of bran is enough to kill hoppers 4½ acres in extent.

The fully grown locust can be sprayed from the ground when settled there, but a swarm of locusts in flight, which looks from a distance like a trailing cloud of smoke and may extend for many square miles, can only be tackled effectively from aircraft.

One spray plane of the Desert Locust Survey, an organisation founded in East Africa in 1948, after spraying for 14 minutes once killed 400 tons of flying locusts. Since 1955 there has been a twenty-fold increase in the efficiency of spraying, as the result of research and improved techniques.

PERHAPS no other insect has been so intensively studied from so many different angles.

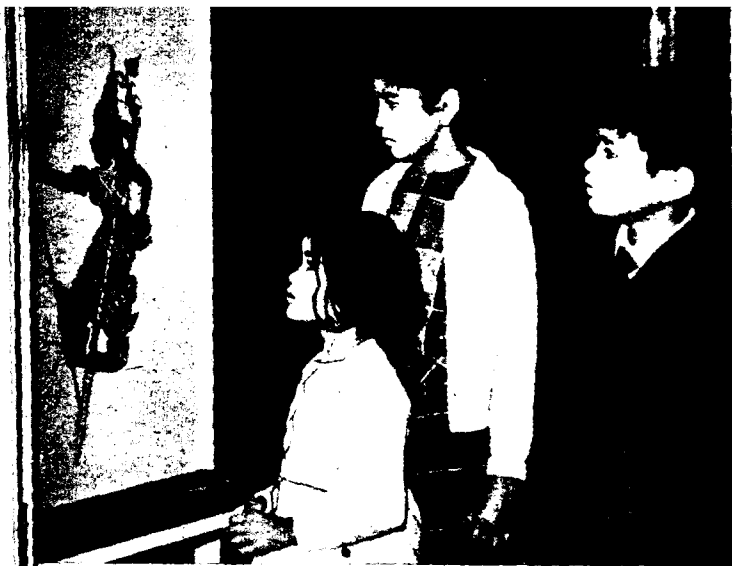
The typical locust is about 6 centimetres long, has a wing span of 12 centimetres, weighs about 2 grammes and eats its own weight of food in a day. Details of its circulation, digestion, reproduction, nervous system, respiration and habits are well known.

Thanks largely to the work of three British scientists, Dr. R. C. Rainey, Miss Z. Waloff, and Mr. H. J. Sayer, experts now have a reasonably clear picture of the all-important flight potential and behaviour of locust swarms.

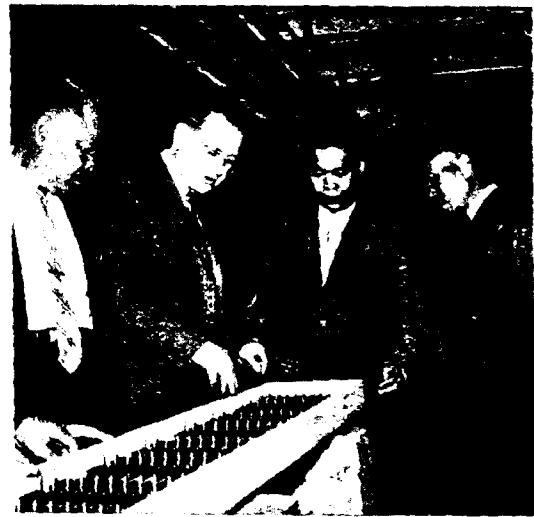
But there is still much to be learned, much to be done. In London the world-famous Anti-Locust Research Centre, a part of Britain's Department of Technical Co-operation, recently moved with its staff of more than 60 and its thousands of home-bred locusts to new and larger headquarters.

About 60 countries send locust information to the Centre, which operates a Desert Locust Information Service backed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, conducts and fosters research, promotes technical co-operation, assists visiting scientists and students, and advises the British Government on locust and grasshopper control.





MALAYAN exhibits at the Commonwealth Institute in London attract the attention of the children of the Malayan Ambassador to Britain, His Excellency Y. T. M. Tunku Ya'acob. From left, Helen, Rozayah and Jimmy



THAI telephone executives were welcomed to Britain as guests of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. They toured A.E.I. factories and are photographed here looking at printed circuit connectors at Woolwich near London. From right, Colonel Pak, Nai Boonchoo; left, Lieut-General Phachorn Nimbutr

WELCOME TO BRITAIN



MALAYAN Minister of Health, Abdul Rahman Palit, got a great welcome from these Malayan girls who are studying nursing in London. He is pictured at the Lewisham Hospital with, from left, Lucy Lim from Singapore, Josephine Samy and Cheah Swee Yee from Kuala Lumpur and Chock King Huang from Singapore



LAOS Director of Information Services and Press, Mr. Thip Thammarong, talks to Mr. Thomas, Administrative Controller of the COI. Mr. Thammarong came to Britain on a twelve-day tour to visit the BBC and newspaper offices and to meet M.P.s



INDIAN Director, Mr. Asoke Sarkar, spent two weeks in Britain as the guest of the Commonwealth Relations Office. He is the editor of two Calcutta papers and is pictured here at a lunch given by the Indian Eastern Newspapers Society. From left, Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. Sarkar, Mr. Dalal and Mr. Scott (British Information Services, India)



FAR EASTERN Information Officers and journalists spent four weeks in Britain as guests of the Colonial Office and are pictured during their tour of some of the colleges of the University of Oxford. From left, Dr. Chang, M.B.E., British Information Services, Singapore; Mr. Rahman, Treasurer, United Sabah Organisation, Sabah; Mr. Patel, Editor "North Borneo News and Sabah Times"; Mr. Kraal, Press Officer, Information Office, Kuching, Sarawak



PAKISTANI Chief Justice, Mr. Alvin Cornelius, meets the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and, with his wife (centre), is photographed with Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sandys in London. Mr. Cornelius told the Lord Chief Justice of England, "I am impressed by the bond of fellowship which unites the English Bar"



CANADA-bound Alina Hashmi of Pakistan International Airlines won the title "Miss Travel" in London last year and her prize was two tickets to Vancouver and a week's stay in Canada. The contest, sponsored by Canadian Pacific, celebrated the 21st anniversary of their airlines



CEYLON'S Minister of Trade, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, shakes hands with the engine driver as he leaves London for a tour of Northern England. He visited industrial establishments and held important trade talks



DURGAPUR steelworks technician, Mr. Singh, receives his certificate from the Duke of Devonshire after a seven-month course in Britain. Mr. Singh is the 377th Indian technician to complete the course



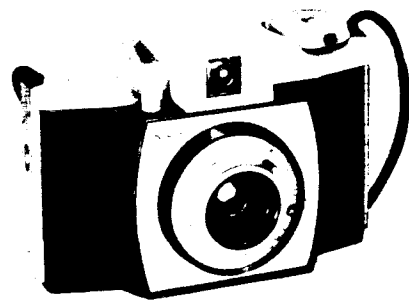
INDIAN film artistes made a very successful tour of Britain giving a three-hour show of music, singing and dancing. Here one of the attractive dancers, Jeevan Kala, prepares for her performance at a London theatre

READERS' PICTURES

"FISHING"

"What is striking about this picture is the fine sense of composition which made it stand out among the other entries".

This was the opinion of the judges of "Camera Competition" in awarding first prize to the picture on right. For his entry, Loh Keong Kok, 114 Cintra Street, Penang, Malaysia, receives a 44A Kodak camera.



Win yourself a camera

Readers are invited to send in photographs which they have taken themselves. A prize of a Kodak 44A camera will be given for the best picture published. A guinea will be paid for other published pictures. Prints should be marked "Camera Competition", with address and description 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.

DANCING DAUGHTERS
Jack G. Jacovides, P.O. Box 543,
Nicosia, Cyprus



DUG-OUT CANOES
Percy Litete,
Box 22, Zomba,
Nyasaland

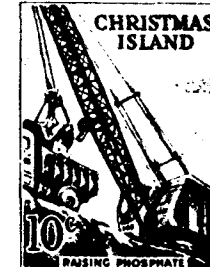


HAPPY HERE AND
NOW
S. Ramamoorthy,
c/o The East
Asiatic Co. (I)
Pte., Ltd.,
18, Mount Road,
Madras 2, India



OLD AND THE NEW
Y. M. Kindy, P.O. Box 742, Zanzibar

STAMPS



Christmas Island



There are three Christmas Islands in widely separated parts of the Commonwealth and all of them may be represented in the collector's album, two by postmarks and one by stamps.

There is a Christmas Island on Bras d'Or Lake, in Nova Scotia, Canada. Another Christmas Island lies in the Pacific Ocean, forming part of the British colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. In recent years British and American service men have been stationed there for the testing of nuclear weapons and although they put ordinary British and American stamps on their mail, appropriately inscribed postmarks are also in use.

The third Christmas Island is in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south of Java Head and roughly midway between Malaya and Australia. It has large natural deposits of phosphate of lime which have been worked for over seventy years. Until 1958, Christmas Island was administered by Singapore and used Malayan stamps but it was then transferred to Australian sovereignty. To mark the transfer Australian stamps, with a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, were overprinted with a value in Malayan currency, ranging from 2 cents to 1 dollar.

This portrait series has recently been replaced by a new series of ten pictorial stamps showing views in Christmas Island and some of its flora and fauna. The importance of phosphate to the island's economy is emphasised by three designs which show stages in the extraction of the phosphate. The 10-cents value shows a crane loading phosphate into a lorry.

The 50-cents stamp features the frigate bird, already well known to stamp collectors from its appearance on issues of Nauru and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. With brownish-black plumage and a wing span of up to seven feet, the frigate bird is something of a pirate, for it preys upon smaller sea-birds. It menaces them until they disgorge the fish they have caught, and then dives at high speed to retrieve the fish before it falls back into the sea.

Other values of this handsome series show the golden bo'sun bird, the robber crab and the moonflower. The 6-cents value is a reminder that Christmas Island lies in the tropics, for it shows a palm-fringed bay.

C. W. HILL



After worshipping one of the Hindu gods, comes the ceremony of washing the feet so that the bridegroom is "wholly clean" before being admitted into the family by marriage

The First Hindu Wedding in Nigeria



Mr. and Mrs. Areseni Veeti Kesu made history when they were married in Lagos: for theirs was the first ever Hindu wedding to be celebrated in Nigeria. It was of such historical importance and significance that the Prime Minister of Nigeria interrupted his holiday at Bauchi to fly to Lagos to attend. The bridegroom is a Marine Engineer working on a six-year contract with the Nigerian Ports Authority. His wife studied business in America and is a company secretary.

Picture left shows the sister of the bride with the candle that symbolises light to drive away darkness on the path of the new marriage.

Below left, shows the bridegroom presenting the traditional wedding gift: this is after the couple have made a sacrifice of fried rice to the Gods so that they may never want.

Below right, the Prime Minister of the Federation, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, congratulates the newly married couple



Ravi Shankar (above)—a fiery, dictatorial personality he brought the audience to its feet insisting on more and more encores



Yehudi Menuhin and Narayana Menon (left), who gave an introductory recital dealing with the basic principles of Indian music



Ali Akbar Khan (below left)—applauded for four minutes and heard by people from one hundred countries



Alla Rakha (below)—an "almost incredible skill and an emotional quality"

INDIA: THE MOST ARTISTIC CIVILISATION IN THE WORLD

The seventeenth Edinburgh Festival will long be remembered, not for its Berlioz, Bartok or Britten, but for the Indian music recitals that dazzled and astounded the audiences.

Mr. Philip Rawson, organiser of the Exhibition of Indian Music and Art in the Royal Scottish Museum, said that India is the most artistic civilisation in the world: a country where art is naturally appreciated and not just the prerogative of a few as is the case in some Western countries.

Lord Harewood, artistic director of the Festival, brought to Edinburgh Indian artistes of the finest quality, led by Dr. Narayana Menon.

The first full-scale performance of Indian classical music ever given at Edinburgh was received with such enthusiasm that Ali Akbar Khan and Alla Rakha had to return to perform an extra piece. The applause lasted for a full four minutes and they took fourteen curtain calls.

The Princess Royal—Lord Harewood's mother and aunt of Queen Elizabeth—was in the audience when Alla Rakha and Ravi Shankar performed. She rose to her feet with delight to applaud an encore played by Ravi Shankar in which he incorporated the Scottish folk song "Charlie My Darling".

Some people had warned that Indian music might seem strange to Western ears and not appreciated in Edinburgh, but Lord Harewood's decision to bring these great artistes to the Festival was vindicated by the critics from all

over Europe and America who described the performances as "amazing", "as rich in artistic imagination as in technical mastery", "incredibly moving" and "brilliant".

As an extra "surprise" at the end of the first session, Lord Harewood introduced the great dancer Balasarasvati who performed an "utterly exquisite and entirely intelligible sequence of conventionalised mimes".

Many of the critics afterwards confessed that they had come to the recitals expecting to be mystified and perhaps bored by the unfamiliar; instead they were enraptured, even when sometimes uncomprehending. Lord Harewood has long wanted to show Britain the different facets of Indian art. He is delighted that his ambition has now been realised—through the help and encouragement of Professor Humayun Kabir, Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and his staff in New Delhi.

Before returning to India, Alla Rakha said, "I can speak for all my colleagues when I say that this has been a wonderful, wonderful experience. The audiences have obviously enjoyed our music as much as we have enjoyed playing to them and off-stage the Scottish people have been so kind that we have hardly had a spare minute. We are all very happy and everyone should be grateful to Lord Harewood who had the courage to make the very bold experiment of introducing a completely unknown form of music into his Festival."



Srimati Subbalakshmi—one of India's foremost singers—"before such art one can only bow the knee in humility" wrote a Scottish critic



Balasarasvati—the great Carnatic dancer—"the living embodiment of countless centuries of music, dance and song," said one critic

MOUNT EGMONT REGION

North Island, New Zealand

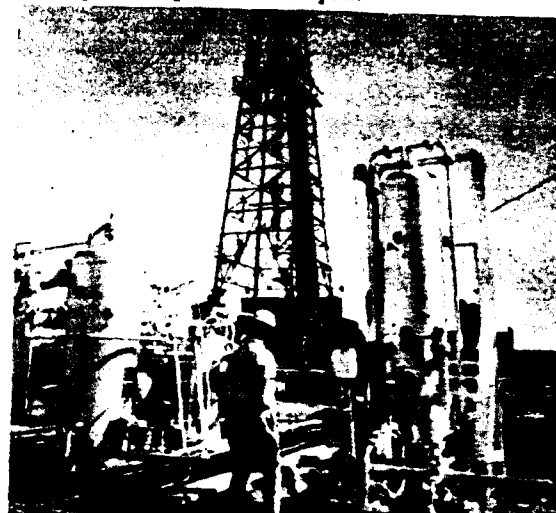
Farming is the main source of New Zealand's income and nearly 90 per cent of her dairy stock graze on the undulating farmlands of North Island. Mount Egmont dominates Taranaki—a major dairy farming district



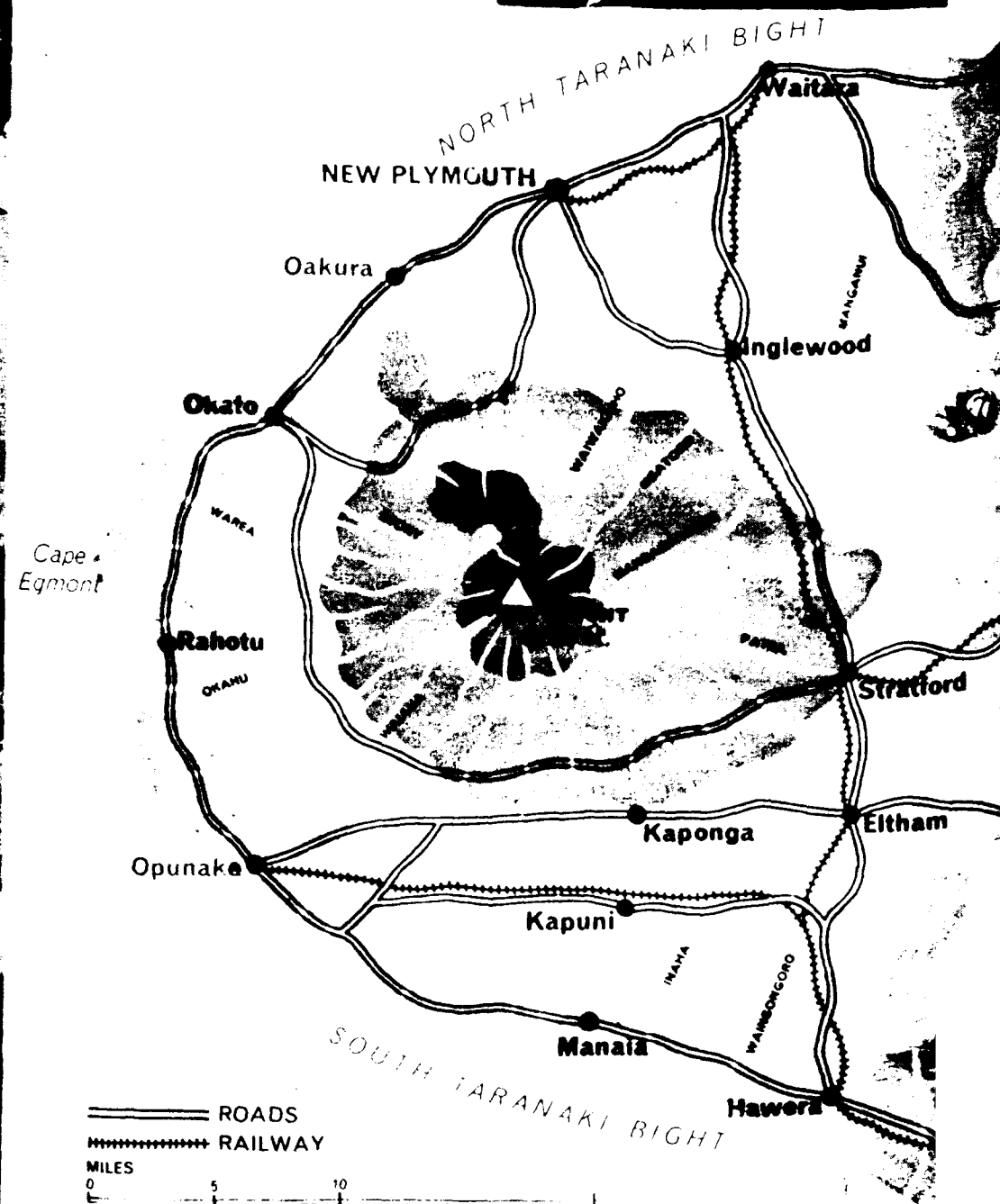
A dairy farm near snow-capped Mount Egmont



Shorn Romneys on a hill farm



Gas separation plant near Kapuni



Mount Egmont, 8,260 feet, is a symmetrical volcanic peak lying in the west of North Island. Quiescent for three centuries, the mountain is ringed by intensively farmed dairylands.

New Zealand's dairy industry is centred on those districts where rainfall is heavy. Rainfall around Mount Egmont averages 60 to 100 inches a year and good pastures are found. Many streams flow in the shallow valleys radiating from the mountain to cut across the yellow brown soils of the Ring Plain farmlands. These soils are derived from the fine-textured volcanic ashes erupted by the volcano in years past.

Taranaki is a cheese-producing district and factories are scattered throughout the region. Butter is also made and processed milk manufacture is increasing.

Land is intensively farmed and productivity is high because of mechanisation and constantly improving techniques. Electricity is cheap, cows are milked by machine and powered shearers make wool shearing faster and more efficient.

Natural gas is available from the new Kapuni field where a big reservoir of gas and light-oil condensate is being developed. A small crude oil refinery at New Plymouth (population 33,000) treats oil from the nearby Moturoa field.



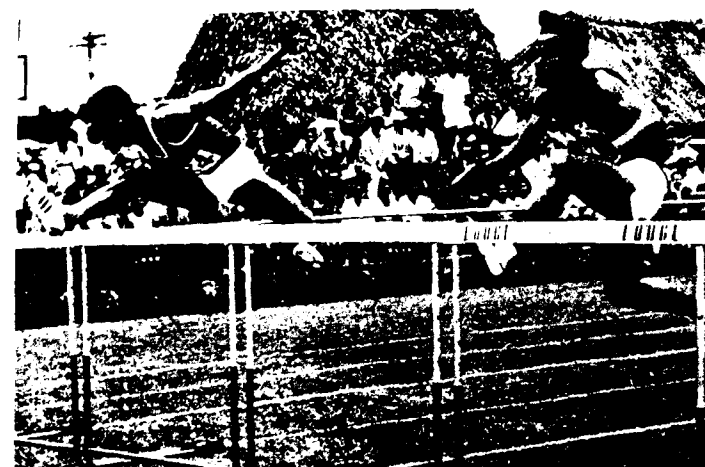
Giant Fijian, Mesulame Rakuro, here winning the shot putt with a throw of 47ft. 6½in., won a second gold medal for Fiji in the discus

Fiji played host to more than 700 athletes representing thirteen Pacific Territories when the first South Pacific Games were held in Suva, the capital, from 29th August to 7th September.

The Games (in future to take place every three years) were opened by the Governor of Fiji, Sir Kenneth Maddocks,



Fiji's captain, Jo Saukuru, scores a try in the Rugby match against Western Samoa, which Fiji won 29-6



C. Tetaria (French Polynesia), on left, winning the final of the 110 metres hurdles from K. Pale (Tonga)

South Pacific Games in Fiji

Who read a message of good wishes from the Queen. There were also goodwill messages from the Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Robert Menzies, and from the following territories competing in the Games: New Hebrides, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Tonga, Western Samoa, American Samoa, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua-New Guinea and Fiji.

The Games included athletics, boxing, tennis, swimming, table tennis, volleyball, Rugby, soccer and basketball.

Fijian athletes took the honours with 34 gold, 23 silver and 27 bronze medals—a total of 175 points, with Papua-New Guinea second—62 points, and New Caledonia third with 50 points.

The spirit of the Games was summed up in the message of welcome by the Chairman of the Games Council, Mr. L. R. Martin, who said: "We can show this troubled world that the peoples of the South Pacific can play together and live together in peace and understanding."



Edward Laboran (Papua-New Guinea) wins the high jump with a height of 6ft. 3in.



PICTURESCOPE

Low-cost housing in Colombo and Hong Kong • Commonwealth cadets pass out at Mons • Four thousand Sikhs at Smethwick • Prime Ministers meet



Ceylon's national festival, the Kandy Perahera, is spectacular, educative and inspiring: picture shows the Maligawa tusker, flanked by two other elephants, passing the Temple of the Tooth. The elephant carries on its back a casket containing the sacred rites



Of the hundred cadets who passed out at Mons Officer Cadet Training School last year, forty-four were from the Commonwealth. After the parade, Officer Cadet Vangsavat Prabhasavat of Thailand entertains his friends



Wong Anak Tedong is congratulated by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Bray after passing-out from Mons Officer Cadet Training School in England. Wong Tedong is the son of the Iban of Sarawak



Four thousand Sikhs from all over Britain attended a special service at Smethwick to mark the second anniversary of the opening of their temple in the Midlands in England. It was built in 1961 for £10,000 and is thought to be the largest in Europe. Picture shows leading Sikhs presenting the Mayor of Smethwick with a gift



A friendly handshake between the Malayan and Singapore Prime Ministers: Tunku Abdul Rahman (left) and Mr. Lee Kuan Yew



Corporal Hogg, a British soldier serving in the Sarawak jungle, pictured with the newborn baby he saved with a "kiss of life". The delighted mother, a local woman, has named the baby Bobby, after him



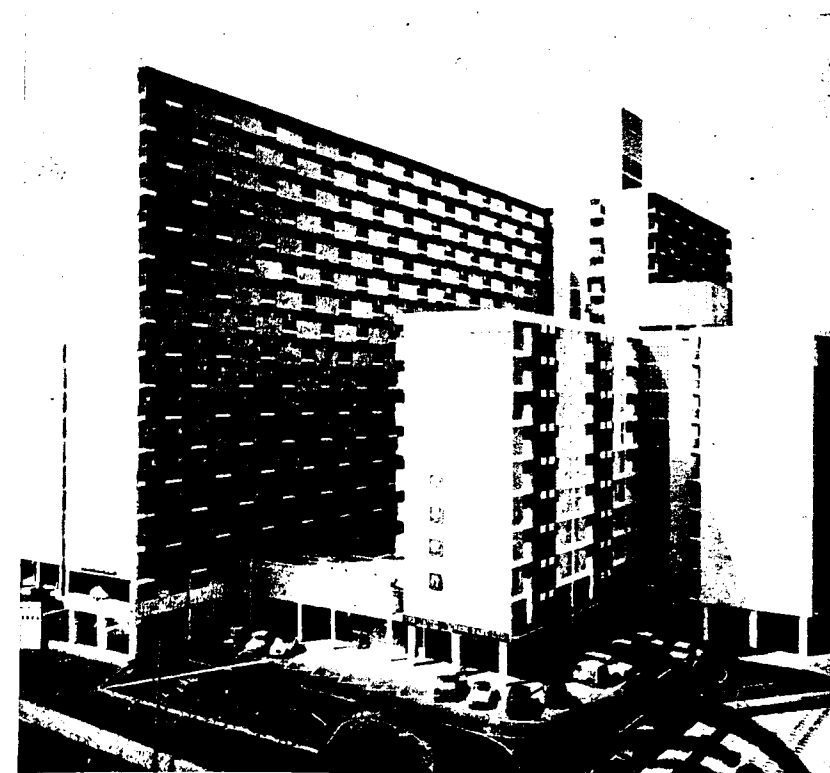
One of the hundreds of low-cost houses in Colombo, Ceylon, built with prefabricated steel frames supplied by Taylor Woodrow Ltd., of London



During the holidays, a "crash" programme to raise the level of English spoken and written by Indians and Pakistanis living in Britain's Midlands region was held in Birmingham. Picture shows English teacher Mrs. Collins with Indian boys at the William Murdoch School



Children at play in one of the playgrounds of the So Uk Estate, Kowloon: this is one of the six estates of low-rent homes built by the Hong Kong Housing Authority in the last ten years. In 1962 a ten-year programme was adopted to house 153,000 people in 24,500 flats by 1973; all rents are Government controlled



Selegie House, part of the town centre urban redevelopment in Singapore: the twenty-storey block is the tallest built by the Housing and Development Board. Over 50,000 sq ft of flats will be built with shopping arcades, restaurant and ten-storey school

