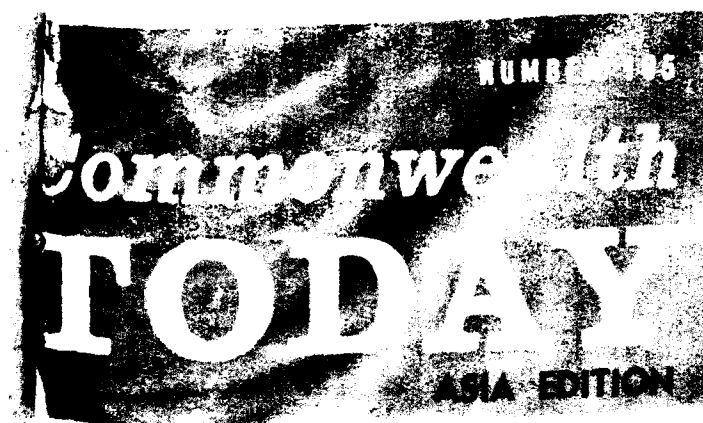
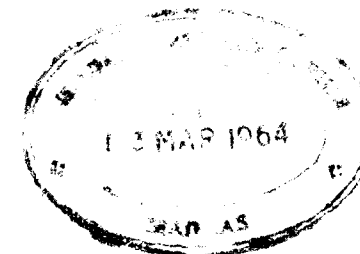


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1867

Mount Kenya rises, majestic—symbol of Kenya's Independence



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to the Commonwealth

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Viewpoint

From a statement by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P.

THE significance of the development of the concept of Aid to the Developing Countries in the second half of the twentieth century is not merely economic but moral.

In a world where disparities in living standards between the industrialised countries and the rest of the world are widening, clearly the dangers of political instability must grow.

Aid in all its forms will make an immense contribution to the peace of the world and to the happiness of mankind.

Life of Human Dignity

Many of the people of Africa and Asia are struggling to free themselves from a poverty that makes a life of human dignity impossible. At the same time it is to my mind impossible for the industrial societies to live easily with their consciences while the indigent societies are just over their garden fence.

It is sometimes alleged that our present day society in Britain has lost its sense of purpose. What is undeniable is that with the change from Empire to Commonwealth and the withdrawal of British rule over so much of the globe, a great outlet for the enthusiasm and energy of the British people, particularly the younger and more enterprising of them, has been disappearing. The effects of this change on our society are, I believe, profound, and for the sake of our own morale as a nation we need some new cause and new outlet to take its place. I am convinced that part of the answer lies in the British Aid Programme to the Developing Countries; already it is firing the imagination of many young people who go overseas under the voluntary services system.

The task of overseas aid must be properly explained, and not merely in terms of statistics.

What it means is the Indian farmer who with new tools and new fertilisers grows more food than he ever thought possible before; the African homes that for the first time see decent



Mr. Reginald Maudling: "The task of overseas aid must be properly explained"

lighting and decent sanitation; the coming of education to the young people of Africa or Asia who share with the people of this country the universal passion for it; the simple needs of ordinary men and women who still count in shillings what we count in pounds.

New Sense of Purpose

All these things properly understood and properly explained can, I believe, provide a new outlet and an important new sense of purpose for Britain.

We must recognise that overseas aid is a great and growing burden on our resources. Our reaction should not be, and never has been, to cut back on the aid, but rather to regard this as a source of inspiration in our efforts to expand our own economy and so increase the level of our aid achievement.

Over the last five or six years Britain's Aid to Developing Countries has doubled and this year we expect it to exceed £180 million.

HELPING EACH OTHER

THE Commonwealth countries are co-operating: helping themselves and each other with cultural exchanges, economic planning and the exchange and loan of experts.

Nigeria has officials from India in her navy airways, schools and hospitals, and an Indian economist, Dr. Prasad, was economic adviser to the Prime Minister for two years. During this time he helped to work out the Six-Year Development Plan—the foundation of Nigeria's industrial and agricultural future.

On his retirement last year, Dr. M. I. Okpara, the Premier of Eastern Nigeria, described him as "my idea of the type of expert we want in Nigeria".

Before coming to Nigeria, Dr. Prasad was economic adviser to the Reserve Bank of India, a Director of the International Monetary Fund, and was loaned by the Indian Government to U.N.O. And it was during his first U.N.O. assignment, as a mediator, that he became interested in the economic progress and development of Africa.

Dr. Prasad says that the greatest problem in Nigeria at the moment is shortage of man-power—"It takes many years after graduation before a doctor becomes a good doctor and it is the same in any other profession." India pro-



Indian technicians at a Lagos aircraft factory: Mr. P. Kapur, the Chief Inspector, and Mr. Lawson, Production Superintendent

duced her first University graduate over a hundred years before her Independence and Nigeria has just produced her first graduates three years after Independence. Once the problem of the shortage of man-power is solved, Dr. Prasad says, "Nigeria's progress will be phenomenal".

Another Indian expert is Mr. Kumar, an official of the Nigeria Airways: a man of great vision with a knack of trying out something new. If he were a young man today no doubt he would be a space man.

After graduating from Punjab University in 1930, he went to Britain. Aviation was new then and he joined de Havilland as an apprentice engineer. Returning to India he became Engineering Manager with the newly formed State-owned Indian Airlines Corporation and from here he was invited by Chief Fadahunsi to become General Manager of Nigeria Airways.

When he arrived in Nigeria in May 1962, he found that there were already a number of Indians "on the job". He said, "Indians have not come to Nigeria as teachers, they have come to work with their colleagues and in so doing they will impart their technical knowledge, while they learn also from the Nigerians." Mr. Kumar is married and has a family of three boys and two daughters.

"DOTUN OKUBANJO



Indian experts in Nigeria. Left, Mr. Kumar, General Manager of Nigeria Airways since May 1962. Right, Dr. Prasad, former economic adviser to the Prime Minister and a believer in unitary government



Fifteen Nigerian Cadets were amongst the 1,449 who passed out of the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, last autumn. They are photographed after the parade with the Nigerian High Commissioner in India and Lieut.-General Bahadur Singh. A further batch of cadets from Nigeria are now in training



Mr. J. C. Kakar, Indian High Commissioner in Ghana, performs a pleasant duty—presenting a gift of forty Indian toys to the Anfoega Day Nursery in the Volta Region



An Indian doctor is Deputy Medical Officer of Health at the Lagos Town Council. Here he is pictured treating one of his small patients at the Lagos Baby Clinic

The world cannot do without the Commonwealth

GORDON L. ECHENBURG, B.A., a young Canadian law student from McGill University, Montreal, travelled to Britain to take part in a series of organised debates with British university students. At eight of the universities he visited the motion for debate was: "This House believes that the Commonwealth has a role to play." On each occasion the motion was approved.

Perhaps the best of the debates was at Birmingham in the Midlands of England, where Echenburg spoke in support of the Commonwealth motion. Sometimes he was heckled; more often he evoked an approving "Hear! Hear!" Always, with the incisive debating style which made him a Gold Key debater—the highest debating honour at McGill—he commanded attention.

At Birmingham the motion for the Commonwealth was approved by 110 votes against 42, after lively debate. This is a shortened version of what the young Canadian had to say concerning the broad principles and aims of the Commonwealth we live in. . . .



Unique

When you look at the Commonwealth you must consider it not in isolation but on the world stage, and remember what the other players on the stage are doing. Then you have to look at the Commonwealth itself, and analyse its nature. You should not expect it to do anything it is not capable of doing.

The differences in the world caused by the schism of East and West and the existence side by side of "have" and "have not" nations give rise to anxieties, potentially destructive, which for the good of everyone must be translated into constructive thoughts and acts. This is why the Commonwealth, because of its constructive and far-embracing nature, has a vital part to play, and why I propose this motion.

Admittedly the Commonwealth is not the sole sane stabilising force on the world stage; but it is one of the factors that can contribute to the ever-necessary "touch of sanity", as Mr. Nehru called it.

In a sense the Commonwealth is an accident in history, because nobody purposely came along and said we need such an association. The Commonwealth is a free society of multi-religious, inter-continental, equal and auto-

nous nations. It is an association which, almost by its very existence, is an exercise in mutual understanding.

It is based to a great degree on morality in international politics. It co-operates and consults at many levels of government. It isn't governed by majority votes, so you cannot ask the Commonwealth at an international forum to vote in unanimity. You oughtn't to blame it for not doing so.

Because Commonwealth members are in all parts of the world, and can get together and discuss matters of international importance by sitting around a conference table instead of looking through the sights of a rifle, they are a healthy influence. They can be said to bridge the canyons that could possibly develop between the power blocs. They serve the cause of order.

Always remember that the Commonwealth is not meant to be an alternative to world regional organisations, but supplements them. It acts as a constructive force behind the United Nations Charter. It is a unique example of how international society can be organised—an indispensable model for the world.



Consultation

If you look at the Commonwealth you see the poorer members in a transitional period of adjustment to the modern world. The Commonwealth has the role of smoothing out the bumps and filling in the potholes on the road to national maturity, particularly in the fields of economic, educational and political development. It allows nationalism to grow within the security of internationalism.

Also—and I say this as a Canadian with great respect for America, and with many American friends—also the Commonwealth prevents the magnetic force of the U.S.A. from drawing countries completely into its orbit, thus causing a frigidity, a bi-polarisation in the world, that could in fact endanger world peace.

Look at the consultative role of the Commonwealth. As Mr. Mackenzie King, a former Prime Minister of Canada, said: "Commonwealth consultation is a continuous conference of Cabinets." Consultation which is carried on from Prime Minister level down, through all levels of government, reveals in a friendly way the ideas, aspirations and anxieties that other countries are facing. This cannot help but promote, rather than prevent, understanding.

Views expressed by Commonwealth countries on the world stage almost certainly carry more weight than they would if the Commonwealth

did not exist. The communique on disarmament issued after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1961 had great value in riveting world attention on this problem.

Finally, aid. The Commonwealth gives aid in a manner which is unique. You have in fact no strings attached. You are not given aid and told: "Vote with us." You are given aid in the true sense of the word, for mutual benefits.



The Future

If one thinks of the Commonwealth one must, I think, recognise that some day it might not exist. No institution is permanent. But the eventual disappearance of an organisation does not mean that it has failed. The disappearance of the Commonwealth, if it happens, may in fact be its great achievement. Certainly—and this is my main contention—the time for the retirement of the Commonwealth is not remotely upon us.

The Commonwealth has many roles to play, and they are valuable roles. The Commonwealth is not a giant military or economic power, but it is a moral force. It has all the necessary attributes of a moral force of world significance. It has the component elements that are basic for international morality.

Gordon Echenburg's chief opponent in the Birmingham debate was an English student, Mr. Hartley-Brewer. Here are some of the points he made, with Echenburg's replies:

1. "The Commonwealth is nebulous and many of the links of affinity between the various countries are eroding."

Answer: For every Commonwealth link that is weaker than it used to be, two or three new links have been forged. You only have to look at the work of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and count the many new scholarships awarded, and the conferences that take place every year, to see the truth of this.

2. "How can the rest of the world respect an organisation that doesn't even vote as one at the United Nations?"

Answer: Do not try to give the Commonwealth a role it cannot play. It is a meeting of like minds, not a unanimous body.

3. "Relatively speaking, Commonwealth trade is declining."

Answer: Even if this is so, the important thing is that individual countries are getting richer. Every Commonwealth country has increased its trade in the last two decades, in some cases very substantially.

PARLIAMENTARIANS GET TOGETHER



Dr. Lim Swee Aun of Malaysia, Chairman of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, opening the ninth annual conference in Kuala Lumpur

THE Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, mentioned by Gordon Echenburg as an example of Commonwealth links, held its ninth annual conference in Kuala Lumpur in November 1963.

Appropriately this conference of Parliamentarians from 28 Commonwealth countries was the first to be held in the newly opened £2 million Parliament House which today is one of the ornaments of the Malaysian capital.

There were 120 delegates from 66 branches of the Association—66 branches because not only national Parliaments but also State, Provincial and Colonial Legislatures are welcome members. Delegations ranged in size from one man to the contingent of 10 British M.P.s led by the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, Mr. Robert Carr.

CPA conferences have been held at intervals since 1948. At the 1961 conference in London it was decided to make them an annual event. The 1962 conference was in Lagos, Federation of Nigeria.

The Association claims no credit for promoting constitutional change and does not, at its conferences, pass resounding resolutions. Yet, as it claims for itself, it has "played a genuine and valuable part in the development of ideas about, and within, the Commonwealth."

As the Australian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, said at a CPA conference in Canberra: "One of the great features of these gatherings is that we do not need to attack each other; we do not meet to exacerbate any differences that may exist; we meet primarily to achieve an understanding of each other . . . and a greater mutual understanding of the parliamentary system in every country represented."

Speaker Echenburg in an emphatic mood during a debate at London University



PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

To mark the inauguration of Malaysia, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Secretary, presented the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, with a silver gilt table centrepiece. He said, "For a number of years Britain and Malaya have worked constructively for peace and progress, and when necessary we have stood fairly together in the defence of freedom. As it was with Malaya, so it will be with Malaysia."

"In so far as you need it, Britain will be ready to help in any way she can to defend Malaysia's independence and integrity. As members of the Commonwealth, Malaysia and Britain will maintain a continuous and intimate contact with one another."

Every day comes news of the way Britain and Malaysia are co-operating . . .

THREE of Malaysia's leading trade unionists took a three-month course in industrial relations arranged for overseas trade union members by the British Ministry of Labour: Mr. Shamsuddin (Vice-President of the Government Clerical Services Union), Mr. Lee Dang Fook (General Secretary, Federation Armed Forces Civilian Staff Union), and Mr. N. A. Das (Assistant General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya).

HELICOPTERS of No. 110 Squadron R.A.F. are helping a young British doctor—Malcolm Bolton—to operate a Flying Doctor Service in Malaysia. Dr. Bolton, who did his military service in the Army in Malaya, is picked up by a Sycamore helicopter at Fort Legap and flown to the tiny clearings in the jungle made by the aborigines for him to land. He treats his patients for everything from cuts to childbirth and, when necessary, evacuates the sick by helicopter for hospital treatment. During their tours, the doctor, with his pilot and crewman, live in the jungle and when the weather is bad they just have to wait until it improves. (See picture on opposite page.)

CHAIRMAN of the Bar Council, Dato S. M. Yong, speaking at the inauguration of the Federal Court of Malaysia, paid tribute to the British legal system. He said, "In our country, where there are thrown together peoples of so many races, customs and beliefs, we are fortunate in inheriting the same legal system of justice which is universally recognised as the best in the world."

"By this tradition, justice will be administered without fear or favour . . . we are well familiar with the concept of the Rule of Law." (See picture right.)

EXPERIMENTS are being conducted with models at the hydraulics research station at Wallingford, near London, to help cut costs in the construction of the second phase of the £25 million Cameron Highlands hydro-electric scheme. The experiments deal with the problems involved in the building of the dam on the Batang Padang River and are being held

in co-operation with the consulting engineers, Messrs. Binnie and Partners.

THREE chemical plants are to be constructed by Imperial Chemical Industries' Malayan subsidiary in the State of Selangor. I.C.I. technicians from Britain will supervise the working-up of the plants which will cost around £3½ million.

DR. JAMES MARTIN PRENTIS, lecturer at Cambridge University, spent six months as Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Malaya under the Colombo Plan for Technical Co-operation.

AID to the value of £30 million over the period 1963-65 has been offered to Malaysia by the British Government. This assistance is for development, compensation for expatriate officials, and defence. A further £13 million is offered beyond 1965, in which year there will be a review of defence aid.

STUDIO and outside broadcasting equipment for the Malaysia Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Television Service, valued at £100,000, will be made, assembled and installed by E.M.I. Electronics Ltd., of England. Installation and maintenance teams from the British company, based at Hayes, near London, will fly out with the equipment. They will train men in Malaysia and, in addition, technicians here have already received basic training in England.

TOTAL of 322 Malayan students were enrolled for full-time study or research in British universities for the academic year 1962/63. The subjects they studied were medicine, technology, social studies, arts, pure science, agriculture and forestry, veterinary science and dentistry.

MALAYSIA cabled an order for £2 million worth of cars from the British Motor Corporation. They are being shipped out over an eight-month period.



Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Carrington, paid a two-day visit to Kuala Lumpur: here he is seen in conversation with the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman



The Hon. Muhammad Yusof bin Mahmud (right), from Malaysia, discusses local government with Councillor Bland during his visit to London. He was taking part in the twelfth Parliamentary Course



The inauguration of the Federal Court of Malaysia. Picture shows members proceeding to the court room behind the mace bearer: the Honourable Mr. Justice Wee Chong Jin, Chief Justice of Singapore (left), and the Honourable Mr. Justice Campbell Wylie, Chief Justice Sabah (right)



Naval cadets from all parts of the Commonwealth go to England to train at the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. Picture shows Cadet Musa bin Jabar, Royal Malaysian Navy (left), taking part in an exercise



His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong presents the Honorary P.M.N. to Sir Geoffrey Tory, then British High Commissioner



Mr. Tan Siew Sin, Malaya's Minister of Finance, in London for financial discussion, talks to Mr. Maudling and Mr. Erroll, then President of the Board of Trade



A British doctor—Malcolm Bolton—is operating a Flying Doctor Service for scattered groups of aborigines in the jungle in the northern States of Malaya. Using helicopters of 110 Squadron R.A.F., he goes from clearing to clearing. Picture shows him (second from right) with his crew and a group of patients



During his brief visit to London, Abdul Rahman Palit, the Malayan Minister of Health, found time to meet Malayan girls studying nursing at London hospitals. He is pictured here at the St. Charles's Hospital, London, with four nurses from Taiping: Miss N. Boey, Miss M. Williams, Miss S. G. Tech and Miss C. H. Toh



SATYAJIT RAY



India's Great Film Maker

BY ISOBEL QUIGLY

Just over ten years ago a young commercial artist in West Bengal, called Satyajit Ray, was selling his books and records to raise money for a film he hoped to start making. Where the money to *finish* the film was coming from, he had no idea. He had no experience of film-making at all, and made the film in his spare time—at week-ends, on holiday—while doing a full-time job. It had no stars, and was shot “on location”—in natural surroundings, that is, and not in a film studio—and the characters, mostly played by amateurs, spoke Bengali, a language only 10 per cent of his possible audience in India would understand.

Yet this film, *Pather Panchali*, launched on a shoe-string by an inexperienced amateur, has been acclaimed a masterpiece all over the world, and the films that have followed it in the nine years since it was first shown, have proved that it was no case of beginner's luck. Ray is now among the top dozen or so film directors of the world, and every year, with

almost predictable regularity, his films carry off prizes at the major film festivals.

All this is a far cry from the early days of scrimping and hoping; but Ray is one of the few directors whose artistic judgment seems quite unimpaired by sudden, spectacular success. The film world is a mobile, international place, and so it is very hard, once a director is successful, for him to stick to what first inspired him, to his original methods of working, even to his own country, continent, or language.

Ray is one of the few major directors who has done just that—who has continued to make films so cheaply that on the average they cost the same as a very cheap second-feature film in Britain; who has insisted, in spite of pressure, on using Bengali as the language spoken in his films, and Bengali themes, stories, people and scenery.

“My roots in Bengal are very strong,” he once said. “They’ve been asking me to make

films in Hindi but I couldn’t possibly do that—just as I don’t understand how American directors think they can make films in Europe. Language to me is extremely important—not only speech but gestures: a Bengali uses his hands in a different way from people in other parts of India.”

His roots are strong; and the slow, loving familiarity with which his films reflect, not just the appearance, but the whole tempo and atmosphere of life in Bengal shows how much he is steeped in his own region.

He was born there in 1921, into a family that, although it was often in financial difficulties during his childhood, was rich in talent. His father was a prominent Bengali writer, also a painter, photographer, founder of a children's magazine and (like his famous son) the author of nonsense verses. His grandfather was a writer too; also a violinist, and a pioneer of half-tone block printing in India.

Ray himself is as versatile, being writer,

painter and musician as well as film director. The great Indian writer and poet, Rabindranath Tagore, was a friend of the family and often visited the house, and after Ray had got his B.A. at Calcutta University he studied under the poet until his death in 1941. Later, he was to make a film about his teacher Tagore, and to film some of his stories with exquisite delicacy and affection.

As a young man working in an advertising agency in Calcutta, Ray began to study films seriously (though he still had no experience of the way they were actually made) and when his firm sent him to London in 1950 he had the chance of widening his knowledge of what had been done, and was being done, in the cinema.

There he met the great French director Jean Renoir (son of the painter) who soon afterwards went to India to make a film and, as Ray by then was home again, he invited him to watch a few days' work in progress. Ray watched, with growing excitement; Renoir encouraged him to go ahead with his plans for directing a film of his own; and the idea of making a film based on *Pather Panchali*, a Bengali novel he had once illustrated, grew in Ray's mind.

From *Pather Panchali* two other films grew, and it is on these three that Ray's great reputation mainly rests. His other films show his versatility, the richness and variety of his mind and interests and techniques; but the Apu Trilogy, as the three films are called,



These scenes from Satyajit Ray's films emphasise his passion for “strong, simple subjects”.
ABOVE: *The World of Apu*. OPPOSITE PAGE: *Pather Panchali*. BELOW: *Two Daughters*



Satyajit Ray (facing camera) explains to two of his actors how he wants the scene played



remains his best loved and most characteristic achievement, and probably his greatest work.

The story which shows what Ray means when he speaks of the “strong, simple subjects” India has given him, is about the growth of a young Bengali called Apu from childhood to manhood. In the first film, Apu is a boy, growing, learning, watching, with bewilderment and delight, the world unfolding about him. He sees death for the first time—and, on the same day, his first train.

In the second film Apu is growing up, and leaves his widowed mother to study and find himself in the city; in the third film he marries, loses the wife he loves deeply, and is finally reconciled with the child who caused her death. The first film suggests the disintegration of an old, rural culture—the family house is battered by a monsoon and Apu and his parents seek refuge in the city; the second shows a modern, urban way of life; the third is a love story, more personal though not necessarily more poignant than the others.

Poet of the cinema

Ray is often described as a poet of the cinema; but he has also been called “the Chekov of films”, for, like the Russian writer, he can get to the heart of a character with marvellous exactness and economy, and his “strong, simple subjects” are treated with extreme subtlety.

Because Ray seems to have been born a great film maker, and his first film still remains among his best, he is sometimes described as an “intuitive” artist, working on inspiration and little else; but this is misleading, for his style is rich, highly wrought, and varies to suit his subject. As Ray himself has said: “In the cinema you can’t be a primitive. You can pick up a pen or a brush with no training but to make a film you have to know what you’re doing.”

Ray's liking for natural light, unknown faces and outdoor scenes tends to make him classed, in some people's minds, with documentary makers or improvisers; but in fact he prepares his films in minute detail beforehand.

A prince with precision

The thirty distributors who turned down *Pather Panchali* before it was made did so on the basis of a script Ray had worked out with almost fantastic care, with drawings of the most important scenes as he envisaged them.

A tall, quiet-mannered, impressive man who can talk with enormous intensity about the things that interest him, Ray has been described as looking like a prince disguised in film director's uniform. Although he believes passionately that the artist should work in the place and among the people he knows, that only by being true to what you are and know, by being in the best sense “local”, can you get across to others whose experience is quite unlike yours, Ray is also, in the best sense, international. For he has crossed the frontiers of country and language and custom with his films, and to innumerable filmgoers everywhere he has brought his particular part of India alive.

“The film is the art form of the 20th century,” he has written. “It encompasses all the other arts, drama, music, painting and dance. Above all, it gives us a means of communication such as we have never had. Through it, some day, we shall all come to know each other a little better.”



Hurricane



Hurricanes are dreaded in not a few Commonwealth countries. Can anything be done to mitigate the fury when it strikes? Will science find an answer to the "devil wind"?

ON Monday, 30th September, 1963, soon after lunch time, hurricane Flora hit the Caribbean island of Tobago with scant warning. In 90 minutes, nineteen people died, thirty-one were seriously injured and four-fifths of the island was devastated.

When the hurricane had passed there was the whisper of a typhoid danger. As the islanders queued for inoculations they looked in dumb disbelief upon their wrecked houses, sunken ships, smashed crops and the flattened, wasted land which looked as if a giant boot had been ground across its face.

Meanwhile Flora—all Caribbean hurricanes are given girls' names, and this was the sixth of the season—flexed her unfeminine muscles over Haiti and Cuba, leaving hundreds more dead before she moved away north-east and blew herself out in the North Atlantic.

Not for the first time people asked whether man will ever have the measure of these storms which regularly cleave an avenue of death and despair through some of the world's most beautiful islands.

HAVOC

Hurricanes have been recorded in the Caribbean since weather records began. In 1831 it was noted that a hurricane wind picked up a piece of lead weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., in Barbados, and moved it nearly half a mile.

In 1924 whole forests were uprooted in the British Virgin Islands. And in 1951, Port Royal, Jamaica, was destroyed by a hurricane which did terrible damage throughout the island.

Ten years and several hurricanes later the people of British Honduras suffered one of the worst storms on record when their capital, Belize, was almost obliterated by winds of up to 200 miles an hour and a tidal wave so powerful that it swept entire houses out to sea.

In the last ten years damage of nearly £1,000 million has been done by hurricanes in the Caribbean and the United States.

HURRICANE FORCE

Hurricane winds are not confined to the North Atlantic. In the Indian Ocean cyclones, equally powerful, visit Madagascar, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The worst storm disaster on record occurred in the mouth of the Hooghly river near Calcutta, in 1737, when a tidal surge caused by a cyclone drowned 300,000 people.

The north-west Pacific has its typhoons, which have struck at Hong Kong, and the south-west Pacific its "willy-willies", as the storms are known in Australia. All are cyclonic storms of tropical origin with wind speeds of 75 m.p.h. and more—hurricane force.

The Caribbean hurricane season is from June to November, when the temperature of the ocean is at least 82 degrees Fahrenheit. Hurricanes start in the equatorial belt of calms north of the equator, travel in a westerly direction and then usually swing round and move easterly to temperate latitudes.

Sometimes in an easterly air stream there occurs a minor disturbance known to meteorologists as an easterly wave. It is in effect a trough

of lower pressure into which the surrounding air converges.

Most easterly waves pass their lives as harmless tropical disturbances. Some graduate into tropical storms. A few, each year, become hurricanes.

FATAL SPIN

As every heating engineer knows, hot air rises. When air which is heated by the sun begins to rise, the surrounding air must move in to replace it.

Imagine for a moment that you are somewhere in the Caribbean Sea. The sun beats down on the glistening surface of an ocean already very warm. Soon enormous quantities of heated air, saturated with the vapour of the sea, begin to rise up.

At first the rise is gentle, for the air's buoyancy is slight; but as the movement continues, and surrounding cooler air moves in, the earth's rotation begins to impart a spin to the upward floating currents. This is why hurricanes north of the equator revolve anti-clockwise, and similar storms south of the equator clockwise.

As the spiral reaches higher levels it expands and cools; as it cools it turns to rain, hastening along with growing violence, producing heat to re-warm the air and quicken the movement. The light air over the ocean becomes a breeze, increases to a wind and then to a full gale, rotating madly all the time. It is but a short step now to the whirling terror of the mature hurricane, which, shaped like a disc and perhaps 300 miles in diameter, moves across the ocean.

NINE-DAY WONDER

Now water vapour is sucked from the ocean in a torrent—a million tons a second in the average hurricane. Now the process of condensation releases energy, in the form of heat, at rates equivalent to the explosion of 400 one-megaton hydrogen bombs an hour.

As the winds move in a great spiral round the storm centre—round the centre of lowest pressure—the centrifugal force of the spin forms the eye of the storm, an area of slight winds perhaps 13 miles across. Sometimes the sun will even shine within the eye, but the sea is roused to fury from all sides.

A bird caught by a hurricane is whirled round and ends up within the eye. There it must stay, in a kind of giant prison, until the storm abates. Ships in the eye have been known to be covered with trapped birds.

Over land, wind, torrential rain and tidal waves are a hurricane's method of destruction. The wind can overturn cars, lift trains off their tracks, ruin crops, crumple and steam-roller houses. The rain can cause appalling damage.

When one hurricane hit Jamaica, parts of the island received as much rain in a few days as London receives in four years. The floods caused by rain are often joined by tidal waves formed by the suction of the wind.

Over a continental land mass a hurricane's days are numbered. The rough surface of the land reduces the speed of the wind. Warm air forced up produces even heavier rain and the hurricane becomes just another depression.

Caribbean hurricanes do spin as far north as Canada, but all the time their power is ebbing.

Like soldiers fallen in battle, palm trees flattened by hurricane Flora.

Flying above a mature hurricane. Here the sky is calm, but in the curving clouds below, the wind howls anti-clockwise at over 100 m.p.h.

continued overleaf

Hurricane

The hurricane is literally a nine-day wonder, for that is the average length of its life.

Fearsome though it is, today its effects can be mitigated by sufficient warning of its approach. Hurricane Flora caught Tobago unprepared—partly because the island has always been regarded as outside the hurricane belt.

Natural hurricane signs include a "halo" or watery ring round the sun and moon, very sultry but calm air, and a big drop in the barometer which registers air pressure. Hurricane Janet in 1955 sent readings in the Caribbean down to 27 inches, and in 1927 a reading of 26.18 inches—a record low pressure—was taken on board ship during a Pacific typhoon.

The Caribbean has a hurricane early warning system based chiefly on radar and the Tiros III weather satellite, which is orbiting the earth with two cameras keeping an eye on storms. There is also the unmanned, electronically controlled recording raft anchored to the ocean bed, which transmits a five-minute weather bulletin at regular intervals.

None of these methods, however, can do more than see the elements of the storm and report its general direction. Aircraft flying in circles round the hurricane's periphery are necessary to determine its intensity and depth. Aircraft are kept in readiness at Caribbean airfields for just this purpose.

Whether, in the future, man will be able to interfere with hurricanes in their formative stages, preventing their development, remains to be seen. Even if it were possible, this might be dangerous, for hurricanes are one of nature's chief—and most dramatic—means of carrying heat away from the tropics towards the polar regions. It is possible that any attempt to alter this process might be to court climatic disasters worse in effect than the hurricane itself.

I WAS THERE

Mr. Harry Eudell, of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, was on holiday in Tobago with his wife when hurricane Flora hit the island. This is his story.

Having lunch on the hotel terrace we noticed corrugated iron roofs flying through the air. We also saw huge waves at sea, rushing in with spume blowing off their tops.

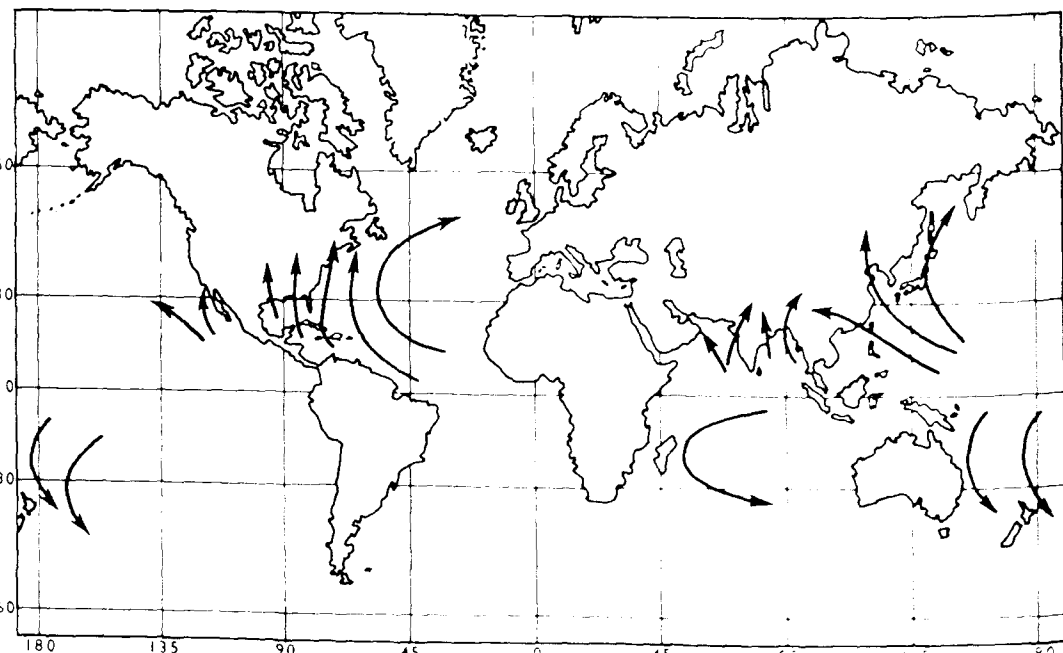
The wind blew hard and then there was a lull—the eye of the storm passing over. We went to the cottage where we slept, near the beach, to pack our possessions before the second half of the storm arrived.

While we were packing I heard a roar and a terrific whistling. Then there was a feeling of pressure in the room, as you get when an express train passes another in a tunnel. The entire room shook.

We decided that the safest place was in the tiled shower, and crouched there. The roar of the wind, accompanied by the deeper thunder of the sea below, was indescribable.

Soon there was a rending crash and the roof of the bedroom blew away. Torrential rain poured into the room.

We huddled in the shower for another two hours and then emerged shaken. The thatched roof of the cottage had gone. All trees near the shore had disappeared. Huts were blown flat, telegraph poles were down and most buildings were roofless.



Areas of the world that are affected by hurricane winds

COMMONWEALTH AID FOR THE STRICKEN



The Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Dr. Eric Williams (top picture), inspects crop damage in Tobago. Above: Some of the hundreds of Hong Kong fishing boats reduced to matchwood by typhoon Wanda

WHEN Tobago was hit by hurricane Flora offers of help came in from many Commonwealth countries including Jamaica, Barbados and other Caribbean islands. The crew of H.M.S. Tartar assisted in relief work ashore, and the Royal Navy fetched 42 large marquee tents from British Guiana which were handed over to the Trinidad and Tobago Government for use as temporary shelters for homeless people.

The British Government also asked the Red Cross to send 10,000 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine, plus syringes and needles, to Tobago, and donated 100,000 West Indian dollars (nearly £21,000), to the Relief Fund set up by the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Dr. Eric Williams. British voluntary societies also made generous cash gifts.

On 28th May, 1963, a cyclone accompanied by a tidal wave hit East Pakistan killing 12,000 people, 45,000 cattle, and destroying 100,000 houses. The British Government provided aid in kind to the value of £65,000, and voluntary societies in Britain gave £33,000 to the President of Pakistan's Relief Fund.

The British Government's gift was used in four ways: £10,000 was spent on the local purchase of clothing; £20,000 on medical supplies which were flown to Pakistan; £20,000 for an emergency radio communications system and £15,000 on the purchase of nylon twine for fishing nets.

On 1st September, 1962, typhoon Wanda hit Hong Kong. The colony, warned by the Royal Observatory, which is supplied with weather reports from 70 ships at sea, was prepared for a storm—which, however, turned out to be the worst since 1937. At Shauiwan fishing port alone 300 fishing craft were wrecked.

Britain, Canada, New Zealand, all sent aid, the British Government donating £10,000. Hong Kong also helped herself; the people agreed that the £312,500 in the Community Relief Trust Fund, set up three months previously, should be spent on typhoon relief.

As Independence comes to ZANZIBAR...

Low-lying, set in a tropical sea off the east coast of Africa, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba "small green islands that smell of cloves", as they have been described—together form the new nation of Zanzibar.

Independence day was 10th December, 1963. The Duke of Edinburgh represented the Queen at the celebrations and read a message from Her Majesty. Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Secretary, led the British Government delegation. The Prime Minister of Zanzibar, Muhammed Shamte Hamadi, said his country faced the future with confidence because of its unity of purpose and the support of "our partners in the Commonwealth".

About 316,000 people, Africans, Arabs and Asians, live on the 640 square miles of Zanzibar, the 380 square miles of Pemba. Nearly three-quarters of the export income of the islands is provided by cloves. Rice and cassava are grown for food.



Some 58,000 people live in Zanzibar Town, a picturesque capital with narrow streets that are windowed with the tiny workshops of goldsmiths and ivory cutters

A Zanzibar Broadcasting Service reporter interviews a Welfare Officer, Zuwana Abdulla Zaharan (left foreground) in a Pemba village. Miss Zaharan trained in Britain



Cloves are put out to dry; the browner stems have been drying for several days. There are about 4 million clove trees on the islands, which supply most of the world's requirements



A dockside scene in Zanzibar, which has been a port of call for Arab dhows since the 7th century B.C.

Livestock at Kizimbani Agricultural Research Station, where experiments with feeding and selective breeding should help to improve milk yields. In nine years Zanzibar's cattle population increased by 45 per cent



The Seyyida Maatuka Secondary Girls' School has 250 pupils—Africans, Arabs, Asians. Some 14 per cent of the Government's total budget is spent on education



ROUND ABOUT BRITAIN



CEYLON Minister of Trade and Industries, Mr. Senanayake, presented gifts to the Ven. Saddhatissa, senior Buddhist Monk in Britain, during his visit to the London Vihara. During his stay in England, the Minister had talks with Government and commerce leaders. Picture shows him with his wife and the Ven. Saddhatissa



LAOS Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, arrives at London Airport on an official four-day visit to Britain as a guest of the Government



PAKISTAN Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, in London for talks, leaves the Prime Minister's home in Downing Street



MALAYSIAN bandsman, Mahmud Bin Arshad, one of the students from twenty countries on a course at the Royal Military School of Music in London

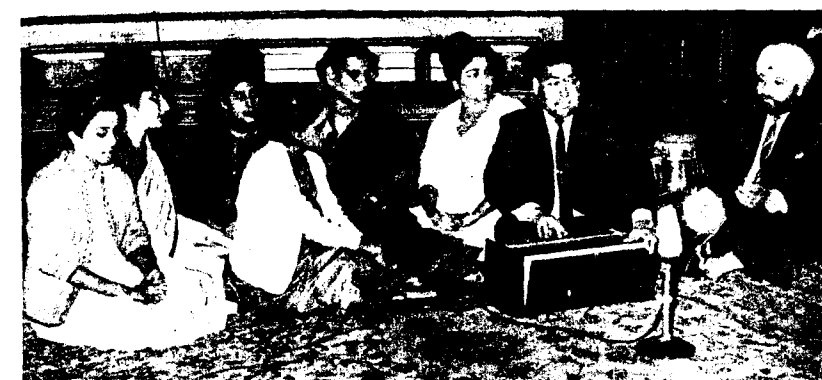


THAI cubmistresses, Miss Ubol Sowanhbanu (centre) and Mrs. Chaisee Ratananda (right), both from Bangkok, were among the Guide and Scout leaders from all over the world who met Lady Olave Baden-Powell (left) at a reunion held in England



"The Commonwealth is an association of nations representing all the five continents and various races and religions who all co-operate as equal partners . . ."

—the Acting High Commissioner for India, Mr. Kewal Singh, speaking at York, England



INDIANS from all over England came to a memorial meeting for Mahatma Gandhi in London. Principal speaker was the Duke of Devonshire, who said, "Besides greatness and goodness, people will remember Gandhi as a man of peace and love." Picture shows some of the gathering singing Mahatma Gandhi's favourite hymns



INDIANS training in England: left, two railwaymen on the footplate of a diesel express—Rajendra Madan of Delhi and Pritchish Sarkar of Madras. Right, engineer and surveyor Edmund James D'Sa of the Mercantile Marine Dept., Bombay, training with the British Ministry of Transport



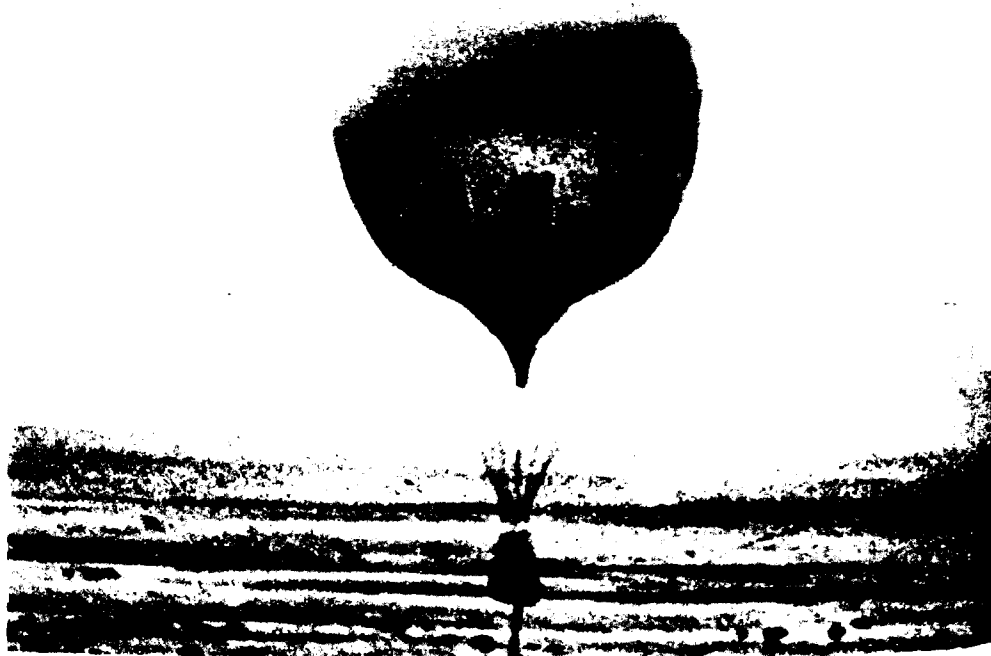
BURMA'S Deputy-General of Labour, Major Maung Maung (right) photographed during his visit to the Industrial Rehabilitation Centre at Perivale, England. With the manager, Mr. Cullen (centre), he watches a disabled trainee watch and clock repairer

BALLOON OVER AFRICA

To float silently in a balloon over the huge lakes and forests and the great plains of Africa was the dream which zoologist and science correspondent Anthony Smith turned into reality. He and his companions took off from Zanzibar and made the 35-mile hop to the mainland of Africa—dropping in the bush near Bagamoyo. They then travelled by road westwards to Tanganyika's Lake Manyara and the fabulous Ngorongoro Crater which lies next to the huge national park known as the Serengeti, covering 5,000 square miles. A series of highly hazardous flights followed. The balloonists by luck and judgment avoided dropping into the dangerous Manyara Lake, being sucked up into a thunder cloud, breaking their necks landing in forests and on mountains. But Smith and his friends were not seeking mere adventure. They were anxious to investigate the potential of the balloon for observing, recording and photographing the movements and habits of the great herds of wild life which move about the crater and over the Serengeti plains. In this they were successful for they floated gently and quietly above the animals without disturbing them. From such a vantage point they took a number of outstanding cine films and colour photographs—some of which are reproduced here. Such documentary evidence has rare value today. Many species of game face extinction due to indiscriminate slaughter. It is still possible to see elephants, giraffes, leopards, cheetahs, wildebeests and rhinoceroses in East Africa today—but for how much longer? Many conservationists believe that if something is not done most of the game will have disappeared in 20 years' time



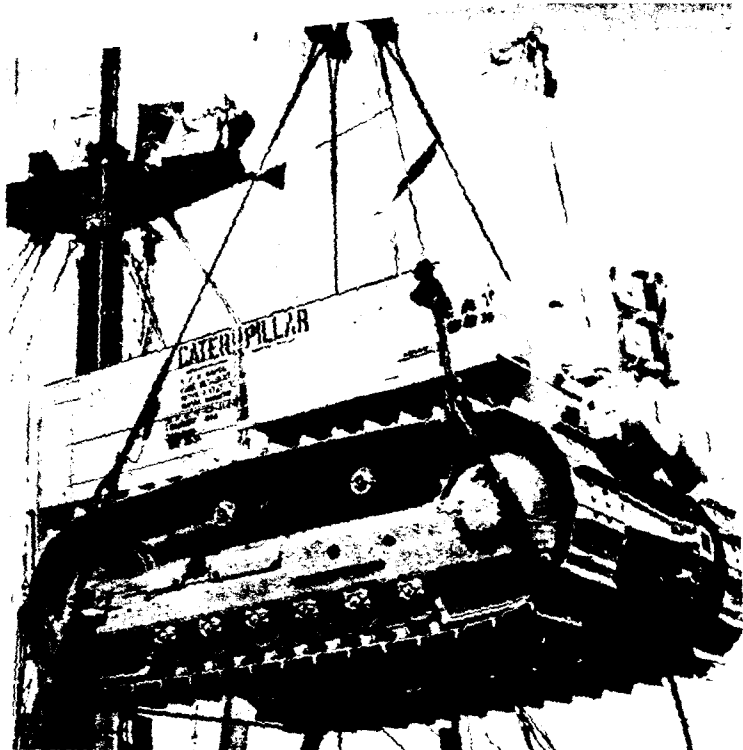
▲ Zanzibar take-off from the King George VI School playing fields is watched by 5,000 people. The balloon when inflated is the size of a five-storey house, contains 26,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. The basket is only 3 feet by 4 feet, contains as well as the three balloonists and a bushbaby, a quantity of equipment including a rope-ladder, a grapnel, a two-way radio, instruments, maps, cameras—and a bottle of champagne to celebrate the maiden flight



◀ Dream realised. Balloon captain Anthony Smith (in white cap) leans out over the continent of Africa

“Jambo” the balloon—named after the Swahili word of greeting—over the Ngorongoro Crater. The largest crater in the world, with steep walls rising 2-3,000 feet, it encloses an amphitheatre of 130-140 square miles. It is a reserve for vast herds of zebras, wildebeests, gazelles. Bush-buck, elephants, baboons, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, lions, cheetahs and leopards are among the wild game found there





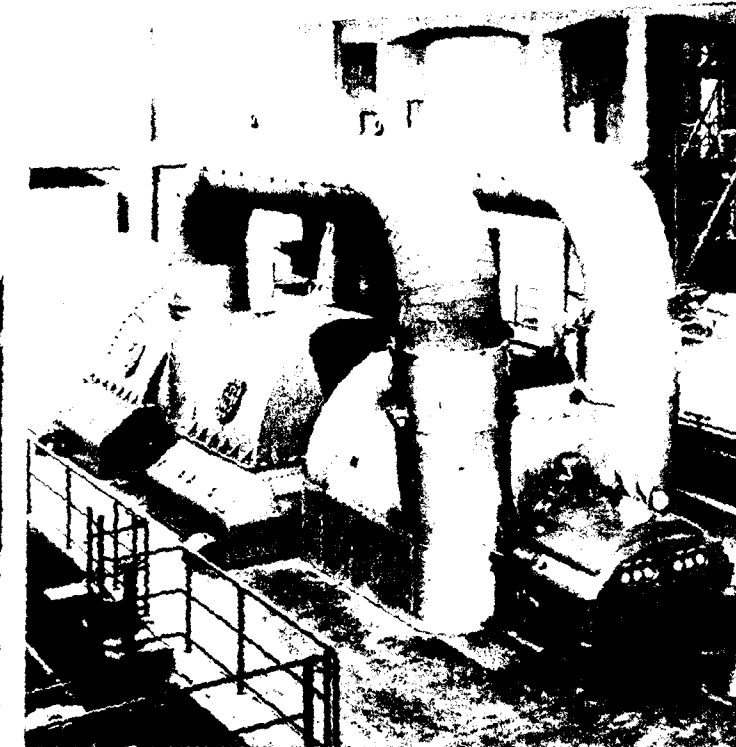
Swinging aboard a freight ship, one of twelve British-built tractors destined for the Kalat region irrigation scheme in Pakistan where over 400,000 acres of land will be irrigated



Pakistan International Airlines will soon have the most extensive helicopter service in the world; fares will be only 10 per cent higher than comparable rail journeys



One of the three cane harvesters given by the Government of Australia to the Kantalai Sugar Corporation in Ceylon: each machine can harvest up to 100 tons of cane a day

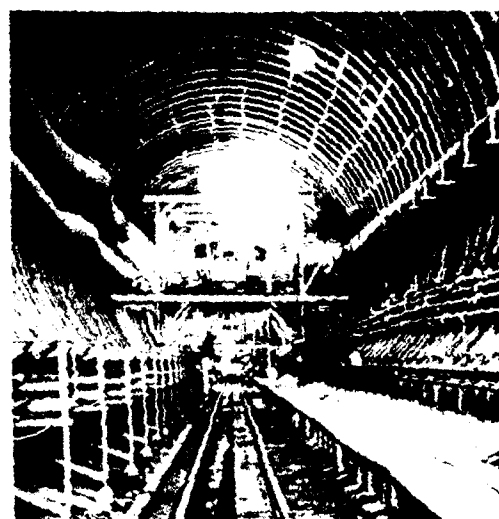


India and Pakistan are regular buyers of British generating plant. Contracts have just been signed for equipment similar to this for Hyderabad and the Punjab Power Station

Industrial Plans and Projects



Some of the two million wires being soldered for installation at the Havelock Town telephone exchange. Twenty-three British automatic telephone exchanges are to be installed at Colombo in Ceylon under a £2½ million loan by the British Government



Tunnel interior at the Mangla Dam Project which will impound flood waters that flow down the Jhelum River during the annual periods of snow and ice, and are normally lost to the sea. Consulting engineers for the project are Binnie Partners of London



The British High Commissioner, Sir Michael Walker (left), congratulates Mr. M. P. de Z. Srisaradena, Minister of Public Works and Posts, after he had inaugurated the Overseas Telecommunications new Telex link between Ceylon and Britain. "This new service will prove to be another link in the chain of friendship between the people of our two countries," said the Minister

All over Asia new factories are being built, new projects and schemes put into operation, new industries being developed. Each new plan is another step towards prosperity, another move towards a better standard of living. Here is news of some recent industrial projects . . .

HELICOPTER SERVICE: Pakistan International Airlines have set up the world's most comprehensive scheduled helicopter service. Centred on Dacca, the new service will eventually reach twenty points throughout East Pakistan. This will enable officials, technicians and businessmen to get to outlying areas quickly to deal with the hundreds of development plans operating throughout the country. For example, the journey from Dacca to Faridpur will be cut from over twenty-two hours to seventeen minutes. For the last three years Pakistan International Airlines have made a profit, although fares are the lowest in the world.

SUGAR FACTORY: Nepal's first sugar plant will be in operation this spring. London merchant bankers, Anthony Gibbs and Son, Ltd., financed the project and the Glasgow firm, Mirrieles Watson and Co., Ltd., have been given a £600,000 contract for the plant.

RECLAMATION PROJECT: The Calcutta Port Commissioners have ordered a series of vessels from the Scottish shipyard of Simons-Lobnitz Ltd. They will be used in dredging and reclamation projects on the Hooghly River.

BRITISH LOAN: Agreement for a £4 million loan to India from the British Government was signed in Delhi—this brings the total loan to £112 million since the beginning of the third five-year plan in April 1961.

MORE ELECTRICITY: To meet the growing demand for electric power in Kowloon, 132 kV oil-filled cables are to be installed in Hong Kong; they are made in Britain by Associated Electrical Industries under a £145,000 contract. A £5 million contract has been placed with English Electric by the Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd., for a complete new power station to be called North Point "C".

BLAST FURNACE: India has ordered a £7 million blast furnace from the British firm of Head Wrightson Engineering Ltd. The new plant will be India's largest blast furnace and form part of the extensions to the Durgapur Iron and Steel plant.

MECHANISED FLEET: Sixteen marine engines for the fishing fleet owned by the Fishermen's Co-operative Society Ltd., Karachi, have been ordered from the British firm, Gardner Engines Ltd., of Manchester, England. The Society is rapidly mechanising its fleets, a move that will result in bigger catches.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM: Ceylon is to have an £840,000 telephone exchange with an ultimate capacity of 26,000 lines which will cover some 250 square miles around Colombo. The contract has been given to Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., of England.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: The Pakistan Government has ordered £350,000 worth of crawler tractors from the British firm, Marshall Sons and Co., Ltd. The tractors will be used for agricultural development on the Indus Valley Project. Since 1946 this firm has supplied Pakistan with over 200 tractors.

POWER STATION EXTENSION: Associated Electrical Industries have been awarded a contract by the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority to supply electrical and mechanical plant for a £700,000 power station extension.

CONSUMER GOODS FACTORY: Considerable savings in foreign exchange will be made now that the new factory, associated with the British firm of Messrs. Reckitt and Colman Holdings Ltd., has opened at Ratmalana, in Ceylon. The factory will manufacture such things as antiseptics, cosmetics, toilet preparations and metal polishes and will contribute to employment and industrial development.

GIANT MANUFACTURING PLANT: The biggest transformer ever made in India has been completed at the Heavy Electricals factory at Bhopal. This is the giant electrical manufacturing plant built by the Indian Government.



The foundry at the new factory for Heavy Electrical Apparatus at Bhopal. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. were appointed by the Indian Government as consultants for the design and establishment of the factory

Green outer skin of the de-seeded gourd is removed by careful scraping to reveal the hard wooded shell. After a drying or curing period the shell is treated with oils and preserving resins. The Maoris preserved their gourds by filling them with animal fat, and in some areas by immersing them for long periods in oil-bearing thermal mud



During the growing season Schoon spends much of his time crawling under the vines to check the progress of his sculptures. Shaping a gourd to unnatural contours requires unremitting care

The man responsible for the revival of gourd cultivation and carving is Theo Schoon, an outstanding Dutch artist who emigrated to New Zealand from Indonesia in 1939. Having become interested in Maori art forms, Schoon spent six years studying Maori rock carvings and cave drawings in the New Zealand hinterland and among the more isolated Maori tribes.

He also studied facial and body tattooing, and it was during this work that he stumbled across the lost tradition of gourd carving.

Eventually his scholar's interest in the subject became a personal obsession: "I wanted to find out how the Maoris managed to grow such magnificent specimens," Schoon recalls, "and how they carved and preserved them. And as an artist I wanted to try my hand at forming and carving them myself. But most of the outstanding gourd varieties were extinct and there were no seeds—only memories. I had to piece together a jigsaw puzzle of a few facts and a confusion of legend."

A world authority

Eventually, Schoon obtained a handful of long-cherished seeds, and he was faced with the choice of forsaking his quest or else obtaining his information by actually growing and experimenting with the gourds himself.

Now, although he has been cultivating and carving them for only four years, Schoon's work is already being sold abroad for high prices, and he has become a world authority on the subject.

During the growing season his one-fifth acre suburban property in Auckland is a green tangle of vines and broad leaves that obscure the front of his bungalow home and at times encroach menacingly on neighbouring gardens. Beneath the vines grow more than 40 varieties of gourds, many of them flourishing outside their native environment for the first time, and some of them hybrids that have not been seen before.

There are giant African gourds, five or six feet in circumference and weighing up to 200 pounds, bottle-shaped Maori gourds, other varieties from Indonesia, India, North and

South America, Mexico and the South Pacific.

To get these varieties Schoon contacted missionaries, scientists and government officials working in remote areas of gourd-growing countries. He also spent back-breaking hours improving the plants by trial and error methods and by compiling meticulous notes.

"I learned that the gourd is essentially a man-made plant. It degenerates rapidly in its wild state, but responds dramatically to careful cultivation in a rich soil. Each variety has its own distinctive shape, but these shapes can be manipulated by hanging them from poles during growing, by supporting their weight from beneath, by tying them in the middle—to produce a dumb-bell shape—or by confining them in netting. There are almost no limits to what you can do."

Beauty unadorned

Schoon spends six months of the year cultivating his gourds and nearly three more preparing them for sculpture and carving. His bungalow becomes a storehouse and showroom for the annual crop of 60-odd matured gourds and each takes up floorspace until the interior pulp has rotted and the seeds have been removed, and until the hard shell, with the green outer skin scraped away, has been judged as fit or unfit for carving and preserving. Finally there may be six or ten prize specimens, perfect in shape and texture, hard shelled and resonant. Some will simply be polished and coated with a preserving resin and will never be carved; these Schoon will have judged to be classic specimens, too beautiful to need further embellishment.

The remaining gourds will be set aside for carving, but before a mark is made on their surface, Schoon will have lived with them for weeks or months, studying them under various lighting conditions, until he has produced a design that will be harmonious with the gourd's shape and character. Schoon uses traditional Maori motifs, but he is also evolving his own style and interpretations.

"The gourd has served mankind for thousands of years," he says, "and it can go on doing so. Modern society's knowledge of fertilisers, insecticides and plant husbandry offers unlimited possibilities—for the gourd grower as well as for the artist in search of a unique raw material. I hope to be able to lead the way."

He grows sculptures in his garden

GOURDS, richly carved, stained and polished, were once cherished possessions among the Maori tribes of New Zealand. The seeds of the gourd or calabash plants were probably brought from Polynesia by the first Maori seafarers, and their extensive cultivation in New Zealand's fertile soil perhaps forestalled the development of a Maori pottery tradition. The bottle-shaped gourds provided ready-made drinking vessels and food containers and specially selected gourds, chosen for their size and beauty, and further enhanced by intricate carving, were assigned for the exclusive use of chieftains. Many of these became heirlooms, handed down through generations.

With the coming of the European settler and his metal and earthenware utensils, there was a sudden decline in the art of gourd growing and carving among the Maoris. Many of the outstanding gourd varieties became extinct, and gourd carving a lost art. A few regal specimens were secured by museums and discerning collectors, but many were lost for ever. Recently, however, the gourd has been given back its status as a thing of beauty and a natural sculpture in itself.

NEW ZEALAND'S GOURD ARTIST

A short-necked bottle gourd, carved in contemporary style, contrasts with the soft green of a long-necked gourd fresh from the vine

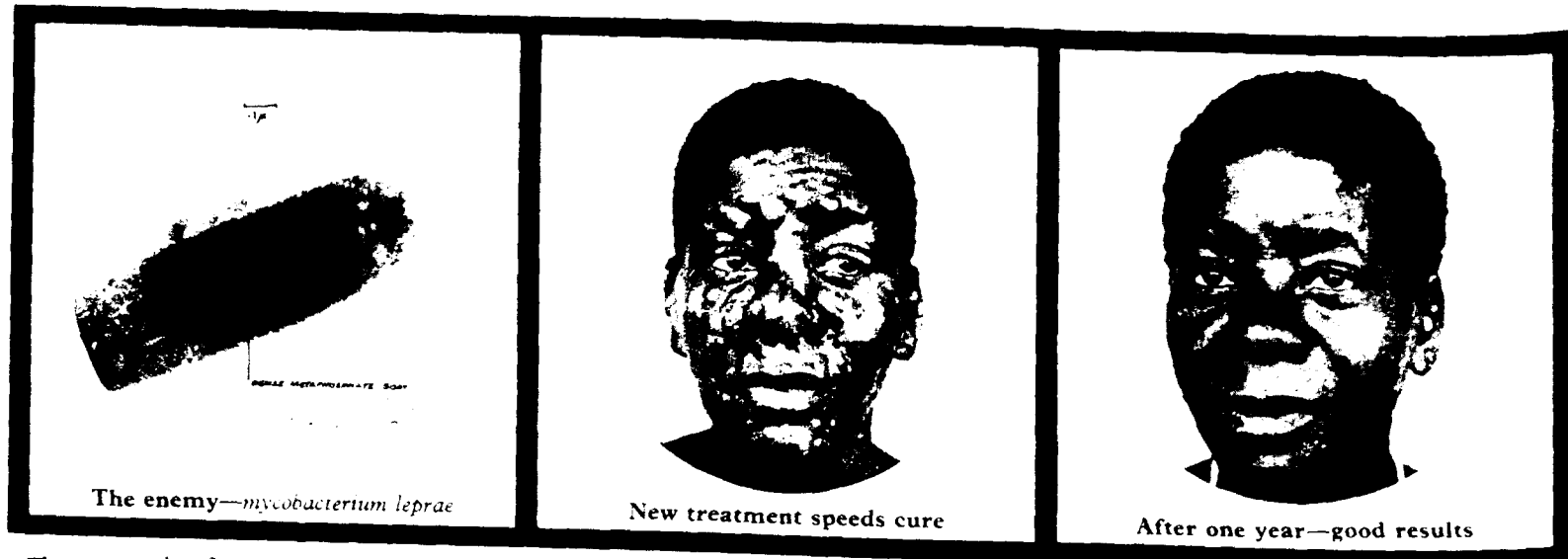
Surrounded by examples of his artistry and craftsmanship, Theo Schoon works at carving a Maori bottle gourd. He studied carving under the tutelage of the outstanding Maori sculptor, Pine Taiapa

A normally pear-shaped papagodo gourd from the Amazon river area takes a dumb-bell shape by being tied with a strip of calico in the early growing stage. These gourds weigh up to 120 lb.

FAR RIGHT: Matured gourds are picked from the vine and left to stand for up to six weeks while the interior pulp rots. Then an opening is made in the shell (located according to the use that will be made of the gourd) and seeds and pulp are removed and the shell cleaned of fungus. The seeds can be stored for up to thirty years



World War on Fear



LEPROSY has for centuries inspired horror and loathing in men's minds. The disease has carried a stigma almost unparalleled in medicine. Ancient China saw it as an incurable disease of the devil, medieval Europe as a dreadful punishment for sin. Too many people still picture leprosy as something disgusting and highly infectious, bringing with it hideous disfigurement and mutilated limbs. They think, mistakenly, that leprosy patients need to be strictly isolated and banished to some secluded leprosy institution.

Today, world organisations, governments and voluntary societies, scientists, doctors, surgeons, physiotherapists, community leaders and social workers are fighting to eliminate such antiquated fears and prejudices.

Leprosy can be cured

Modern discoveries mean that the majority of leprosy cases can be cured. There are two main forms of the disease, one of which is infective, the other very much less so, perhaps, even not at all. It is probable that three-quarters of all patients belong to the relatively non-infective types. They do not need rigorous isolation and respond well to modern methods of treatment. But unless treatment is begun early they become crippled and deformed. If the infective cases can be isolated and treated and children safeguarded from contact, the world will begin winning its long war against the disease.

There is much to be done. The incidence of leprosy in the world is estimated at 15 million patients, a quarter of whom are children. Leprosy has receded from Europe but is now highly prevalent in most Asian, African and South American countries and in parts of the West Indies and Pacific islands.

The Commonwealth's battle

There are four million cases in the Commonwealth, of whom 2,400,000 are in India and Pakistan and some 2,500,000 in Africa. It is not surprising, therefore, that Commonwealth doctors and patients are in the forefront of the fight against leprosy.

Governments and voluntary societies were



Physiotherapy—an important aspect of leprosy work. Learning to walk with an artificial limb at Hong Kong's leprosarium on Hay Ling Chau Island

galvanised in the 1920s by Sir Leonard Rogers' work in India. He re-introduced chaulmoogra (hydnocarpus) oil as a remedy, preparing a compound suitable for injection, thus making treatment possible to patients everywhere. This was the first major break-through to a cure for the disease. Treatment was long, sometimes painful but successful in a large proportion of early cases, though less effective in patients lacking resistance to the leprosy bacillus. But it meant hope.

In 1931, doctors from various parts of the world formed the *International Leprosy Association* which by regular international congresses and exchange of information has widened and assisted the advance of knowledge of the disease. Commonwealth doctors have figured largely in its work and at the Association's congress in Rio de Janeiro last September, it was unanimously decided to ask for the next assembly in Britain in 1968 in recognition of her

important contribution to leprosy control.

A few years earlier, in 1924, Sir Leonard Rogers, Sir Frank Carter and the Rev. Frank Oldrieve founded BELRA (The British Leprosy Relief Association), with "the aim of spreading the knowledge that modern science could treat and finally prevent the spread of leprosy and of assisting in every possible way areas that had insufficient means to carry out the work of leprosy control and cure by themselves".

The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, which was founded by Sir Leonard Rogers in 1920, since 1927 has been supported by the former Indian Council of BELRA, now known as the Hind Kusth Nivaran Sangh (Indian Leprosy Association). Thousands of early cases of leprosy have been successfully treated in hospitals and clinics by doctors trained at this school.

BELRA experts have visited nearly all the leprosy-infected countries of the Commonwealth. British Guiana was the first dependency to adopt BELRA methods. Compulsory segregation was modified and early cases treated at clinics financed by the Association. After 15 years an actual decrease of leprosy was reported.

New drugs, new methods

One of the greatest advances of medical science in this century was the discovery and development of sulphone treatment. First used in 1943 in the United States, it was in Commonwealth countries, notably India and Nigeria, that much of the continuing study and practical application of the new treatment took place. In 1946, Dr. Cochrane used injections of DDS, the parent sulphone, in patients in India. But it was at the BELRA Research Unit at Uzuakoli, Nigeria, established in 1947 under the direction of Dr. Lowe, that the most significant advances were made. Dr. Lowe experimented with the oral method of treatment, establishing a safe, cheap, effective and simple routine of treatment using Dapsone (or DDS), a sulphone compound easily manufactured at low cost.

Already in 1945, the Nigerian Government, with the help of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, had organised the Nigeria



A doctor takes a skin scraping from a patient and (right) examines the density of bacilli

Leprosy Service to take over and extend BELRA's work there on a larger scale. The government and local governments, together with voluntary societies co-operated to bring in modern methods of control.

In accordance with BELRA policy when governments are prepared to take over leprosy treatment, the Uzuakoli Unit is now under the Nigeria Leprosy Service and continuing its good work. Similarly, the East African Leprosy Research Centre at Alupe, Kenya, is administered now by the East African Common Services Organisation.

Modern campaign plans

Present-day leprosy control is naturally affected by latest methods of treatment and prevention. Oral treatment means that mass campaigns can be initiated based on dispensary and home treatment. But leprosia are still retained as co-ordinating centres for these campaigns. They can provide special medical treatment for difficult stages of leprosy, provide facilities for surgical reconstructive operations for the deformed, act as training centres for leprosy workers and for routine tests and research. The anti-leprosy campaign aims to bring medical or bacteriological cure to as many people as possible and bring surgical rehabilitation to those who need it and make all patients fit to enter full civic life again.

Reconstructive surgery and rehabilitation are important. Dr. Brand examines a young patient at Vellore, India



The name of Dr. Paul Brand of Vellore Medical College Hospital, India, Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery and Director of this work for the Mission to Lepers—another benevolent association specialising in leprosy—will always be associated with surgical rehabilitation. Dr. N. H. Antia of the J.J. Hospital, Bombay, has given considerable aid to the reconstruction of facial deformities by plastic surgery.

The leprosarium at Kuching in Sarawak has not only sent a number of its orthopaedic surgeons for training in Vellore, but has also sent a member of its staff to be trained as a physiotherapist in Vellore methods. Among other surgeons in the Commonwealth who have taken an active interest in orthopaedic and plastic surgery, the work of Dr. Price, formerly of Uzuakoli, and Dr. Ross of Oji River, Eastern Nigeria, is outstanding.

How to face the world

Occupational therapy is recognised today as of enormous value in rehabilitating patients—making them ready for life in the ordinary world. Mrs. Nimbkar of Bombay is world-famous for her work in this sphere. Important too is the work being done at the Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium sited on a small island off Hong Kong. Counteracting the psychological effects of the disease is now a vital part of leprosy treatment. Surgery is helping at Hay Ling Chau, for example, by filling in a tell-tale hollow between the thumb and forefinger—a distinguishing mark of the leprosy patient whether he is cured or not. Known to the Chinese as the "tiger's mouth", this hollow can now be completely hidden by a simple operation. This leprosarium is staffed by the Mission to Lepers, which bore the capital cost of the hospital. The Hong Kong Government also helps towards the cost.

Hong Kong is proud of its leprosy control work and keeps a constant check on the disease, particularly among newly arrived immigrants. Patients are treated at the three government-run clinics specialising solely in the care of leprosy patients. There they can be fitted with specially devised artificial limbs in the newly

opened surgical rehabilitation centre, recognised as being one of the most advanced in the world, and the crippling foot ulcers which are often an inevitable sequel of leprosy can be healed.

WHO and the campaign

Leprosy services throughout the Commonwealth are co-operating with and receiving assistance from the World Health Organisation. A large number of projects are under way. WHO consultants visited Pakistan in 1959 and 1960 and paid special attention to the problems of control in East Pakistan where leprosy is a serious public health problem. A three-year campaign began in 1961 under the auspices of UNICEF for massive leprosy control work. A country-wide scheme aimed at strengthening existing leprosia and establishing new leprosy clinics has been drawn up. A modern leprosy hospital is to replace the existing Manghopir Leprosy Hospital in Karachi and the government has provided 1½ million rupees (£112,500) for the project. A 20-bed leprosy clinic has been opened at Dacca to provide diagnostic treatment and treatment facilities. A similar clinic is being set up in Karachi.

Fellowships in leprosy control work have been awarded for projects in Sierra Leone and for leprosy rehabilitation in Ceylon. In India, UNICEF is assisting in a five-year plan which began in 1961 to develop a leprosy control programme covering the whole country. An inter-regional leprosy advisory team has been operating since 1960 to help governments investigate the prevalence of leprosy and disease patterns and to assess the results of leprosy control campaigns in progress, with regard to case-finding methods, results of mass treatment and the extent of the problem of disabilities due to leprosy.

The war goes on

No one can pretend that with eight out of ten patients still untreated that the fight against leprosy is over, especially since malnutrition and overcrowding commonly exist and weaken resistance to the disease. Fundamental research will continue to try to find an effective vaccine. In 1962, a great deal of groundwork had been done by Rees and Valentine, Binford, Hanks, Shephard and Chatterji and others. Confirmation has come of British and Indian workers' success in the transmission of leprosy to mice and of similar work by American scientists. But the true break-through has not come yet. Meanwhile, the use of BCG, the vaccine against tuberculosis, is encouraged, particularly for young children. The tubercle and leprosy bacilli are related and some immunity can be given.

The search for new drugs also continues and Malaya and East Africa have joined Nigeria and India as important centres of research. Most patients recover under DDS treatment, but a minority cannot tolerate it or fail to progress on it. Top priority in the search is to find a bacteriological cure which takes four months instead of the two to four years at present. Not only would this benefit patients, it would strengthen prophylactic measures. A quick cure would reduce leprosy infection in a given country to a minimum and would eradicate the disease in our lifetime.

The long campaign against leprosy

Readers are invited to send photographs which they have taken themselves. Address and description of the picture should be marked on the back. A guinea will be paid for each photograph published. Photographs, which should be addressed to the Editor, *Commonwealth Today*, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1, will not be returned unless requested

READERS' PICTURES

WINS A CAMERA

GHANAIAN DRUMMER

A prize of a Kodak 44A camera goes to the sender of this virile study—E. A. Aryeetey, Box 745, Accra, Ghana

Two that didn't get away.

Fisherman with his giant catch on his way to the open-air market in Port Victoria, capital of the Seychelles. K. McCall, Teacher Training College, Victoria, Seychelles



Dhows in Mombasa Harbour.
E. R. Watts, Kuimosi Training College, Kisumu, Kenya



Smiling pupils of the Federation School for the Deaf, Penang, Malaysia. Mrs. Shantha Sundram, 42 Peel Avenue, Penang, Malaysia

Balancing Feat. A highlight of the annual festival at Cheung Chau Island, Hong Kong, is the "balancing children". The secret lies in the cleverly arranged reinforced poles which support the child's shoes. Before the parade starts the children are lowered into their shoes from an upstairs window. M. G. Hodges, C4, Paterson Building, 3rd Floor, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong



The Last Touch.

Jitendra N. Oza, 989 Shantiniketan, Bhavnagar, India

Matli, a village in the interior of Sind.

M. Yusuf, Aftab Building, Ramswami, Karachi, 3, Pakistan



STAMPS

Cyprus



Three thousand years of history are illustrated on stamps of the definitive series now being used in Cyprus. Its position in the Mediterranean Sea, between the three continents of Europe, Africa and Asia, has made the island a bridge over which have passed many peoples and civilisations, each leaving traces of its passage.

The 3-mils stamp recalls one of the earliest chapters in this long history, for it features an Iron Age jug decorated with a drawing of a bull smelling a lotus-flower. This is a characteristic example of Cypriot pottery-making about the seventh century B.C.

On another stamp, the 10-mils value, is shown the bronze head of Apollo, found at Tamassus, near Nicosia, capital of the island. This fine sculpture dates from about 450 B.C., when Apollo was worshipped in Cyprus as god of the woodland. A view of the Temple of Apollo forms the design of the 30-mils stamp and another relic of this period of Greek ascendancy, a portrait bust of Aphrodite, is shown on the 35-mils value. The 50-mils stamp has a view of the ruins of the Salamis Gymnasium, where the Aphrodite head was found.

Places of Moslem and Christian worship are featured on other values of the series. Among

them are the Sultan Hala Tekke Mosque, which dates from the first Arab invasion of Cyprus during the middle of the seventh century A.D., and the Selimiye Mosque which dates back to the fourteenth century, when it was the Christian church of St. Sophia. On the 25-mils stamp is a view of the Church of St. Barnabas, near Salamis.

Today Cyprus is an independent republic within the British Commonwealth, and has had three and a half years of self-government under the presidency of Archbishop Makarios. Great efforts are being made to develop the island's natural resources and one of the main occupations, wine-making, is illustrated by a bunch of grapes on the 5-mils stamp.

Emphasis is also being laid upon the tourist attractions of Cyprus, for as well as the many historic monuments and scenic beauties which the island can offer, the visitor may enjoy the modern sport of ski-ing in the Troodos mountains. This is featured on the 40-mils stamp, appropriately coloured dark blue, light blue and white.

Cyprus is indeed an island of many charms and this current series of stamps provides a miniature guide-book to some of its attractions.

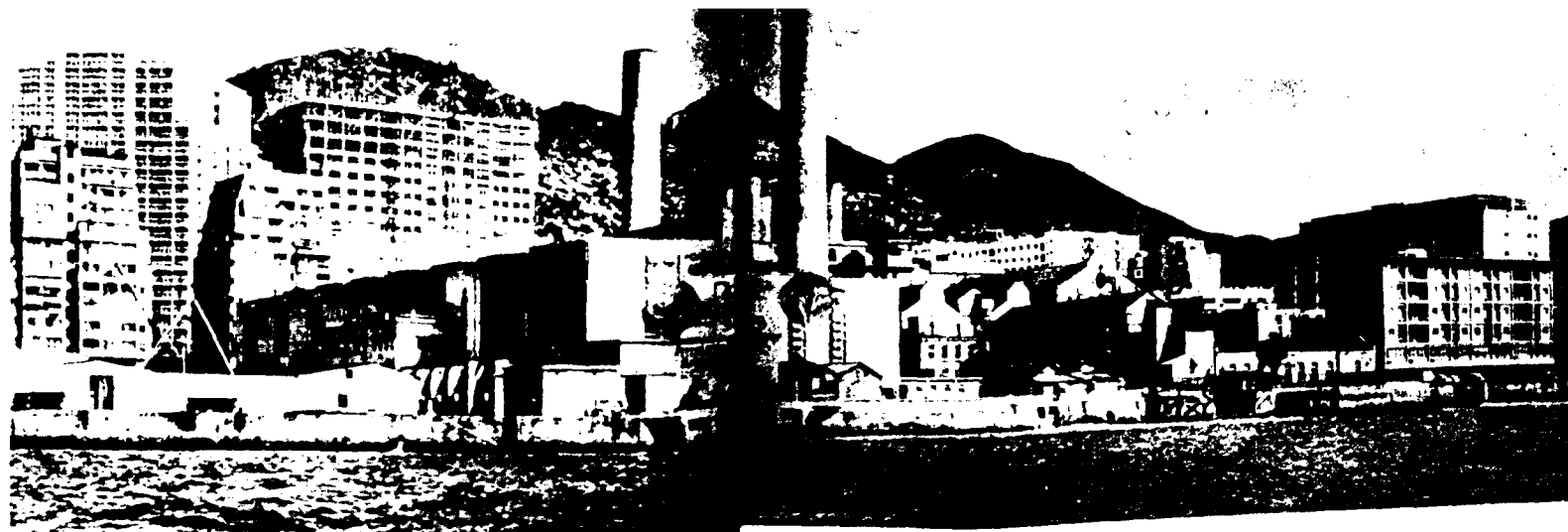
C. W. HILL

THIS IS HONG KONG



Drought is a serious problem in Hong Kong: last year more than half of the fourteen reservoirs completely dried up and the Government chartered a fleet of tankers to bring water from the Pearl River in China. Picture shows children drawing water at a street standpipe where supplies were maintained every alternate day.

Below: One of the costliest and largest reservoirs to be built in South-East Asia—the Shek Pik reservoir on the island of Lantau. It will have a storage capacity of 5,575 million gallons and will cost nearly £15 million. It will do much to alleviate the water shortage in the Colony, but already there is another, even greater, scheme in hand—this calls for the linking up of a series of small islands in the north of the Colony into a vast artificial lake. Consulting engineers for the Shek Pik reservoir were the British firm, Binnie, Deacon and Gourley. This picture shows water lying in the dam.



The North Point "B" power station, entirely British built, was ordered by the Hong Kong Electric Company to meet the rapid electrical demand in the Colony since the war. All the electrical plant was supplied by English Electric on a "turnkey" basis. The buildings have been designed to withstand typhoons and the station is built on land reclaimed from the sea.



The newly opened Queen Elizabeth Hospital—the largest in the British Commonwealth—was visited by Lord Lansdowne, Minister of State, Colonial Office, during his official three-day visit to Hong Kong. He is pictured here meeting an amah, Miss Lai Wing-Han. In the centre is Miss Agnes Siron, Senior Sister at the hospital, who was formerly at the Birmingham Children's Hospital in England.



In Hong Kong schools work in shifts to cope with the shortage: when the first shift ends (8 a.m.—1 p.m.) the second begins (1.30—6.30 p.m.). The Government has promised a primary school place for every child in its vast building programme and a school is being opened every four days. Training facilities for teachers are being stepped up, and this picture shows a student teacher in the library at Northcote Training College, which has 7,000 English books.



"Can we help you?" This is what 250,000 people are asked every year by Hong Kong's Public Inquiry Service. Originally started to help immigrants adjust themselves to the laws and regulations in Hong Kong, the service now handles queries of every possible description: from the small boy who wanted to know if he could have tea with the Governor, to the worried mothers who come to inquire about lost children. The staff are all young women hand-picked not only for their wide knowledge of Government regulations, but also for their tact and ability to speak several Chinese dialects. Today there are two Public Inquiry centres and they provide a necessary link between the Government and the people.

Above: Inside the Public Inquiry Service's office in Kowloon, a young man gets advice in an atmosphere free from officialdom.
Below: A general view of the main centre in Hong Kong.

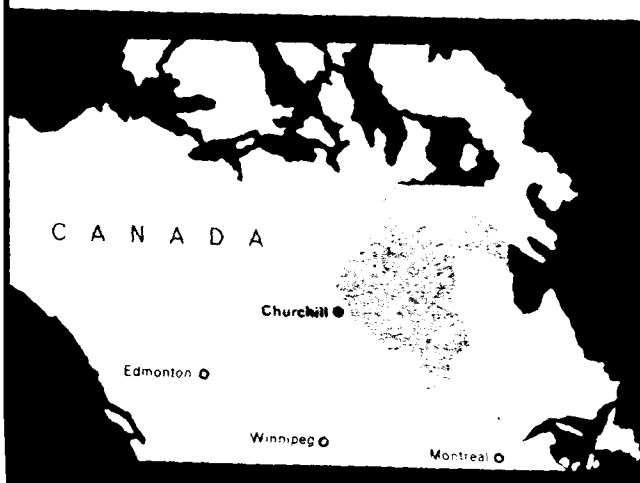
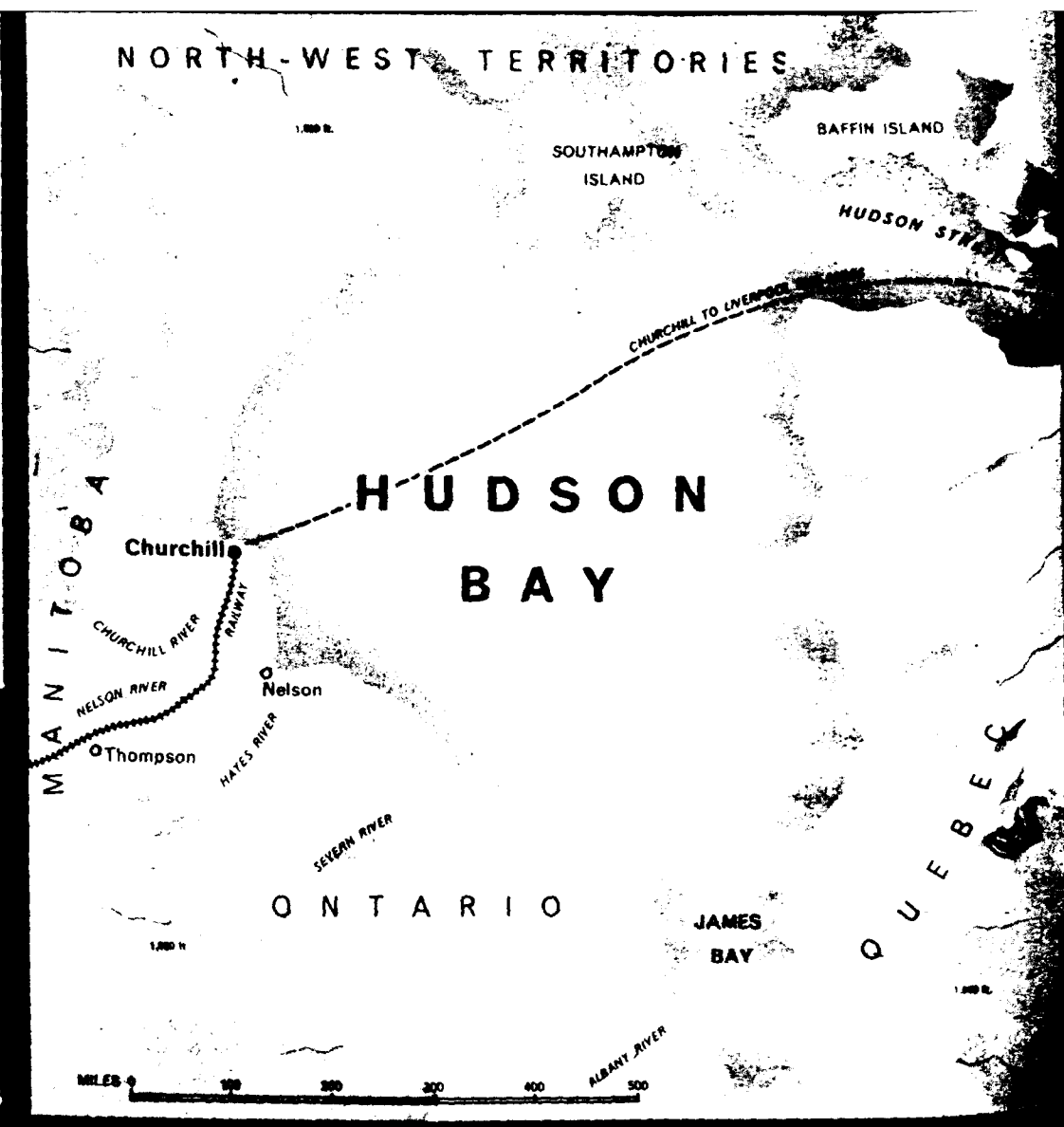


Commonwealth Today Geography Study

Port Churchill

HUDSON BAY, CANADA

Port Churchill, on the Hudson Bay, is Canada's most northerly port. First a trading post and today a wheat port, it is playing a part in pushing back Canada's last frontier—the North.



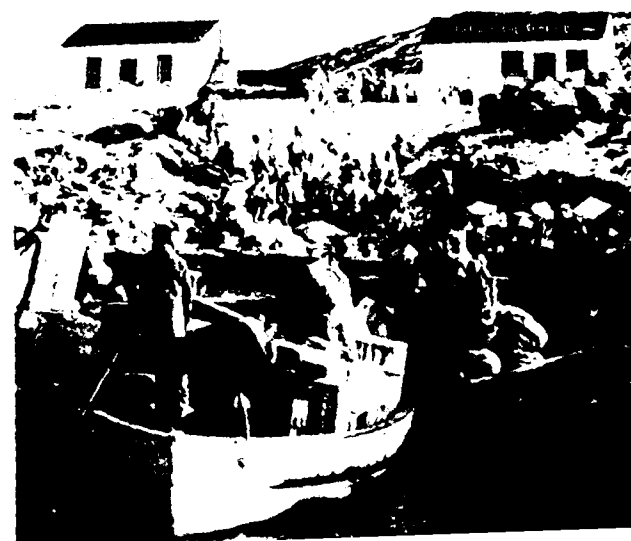
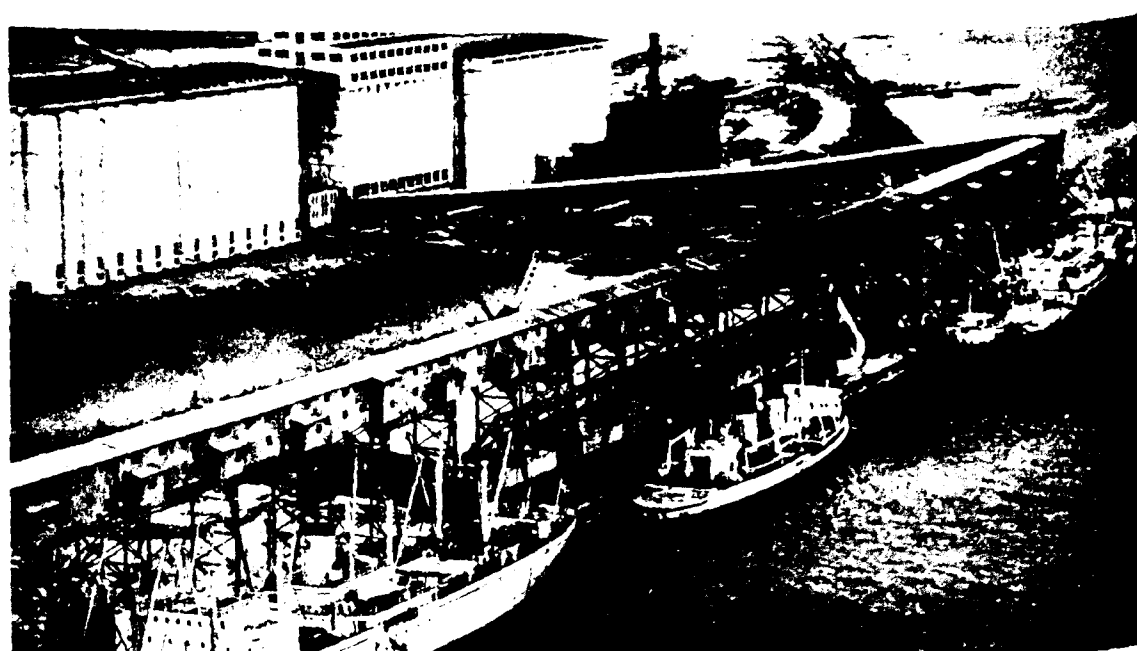
Port Churchill was established as a Hudson Bay trading post in 1685. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it was also a base for explorers. The rich, forbidding North is still a pull, but today's explorers are the hundreds of scientists and pilots who are systematically probing its secrets.

Since the 1930s Churchill has been a seaport for the export of wheat from the Prairies and for bringing imports to the inland towns. It is 3,700 miles from the heart of Canada, via Churchill, to Liverpool in England, and this route cuts 1,000 miles off the journey by way of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence river ports.

Churchill's usefulness as a port, however, depends upon the length of time it is open each year. Studies are being undertaken to lengthen the navigation period and the present season, July to October, could be increased by a month at each end. Heavy ice drifts in the Hudson Strait and a stream of ice over 100 miles wide is carried by the arctic current across the mouth of the Bay. The shipping lane through the Strait is patrolled by icebreakers and helicopters.

The ancient rocks of the Canadian Shield surround Hudson Bay and are rich in many minerals. Ores from important deposits nearby are transported by spur lines. Railways to Resources, which connect with the railway between Churchill and the Prairies.

Several big rivers, Churchill, Nelson, Albany, Severn, etc., flow from the Canadian Shield to the central depression occupied by the Hudson Bay. These rivers have a vast hydro-electric potential which is only beginning to be utilised. Power for the mines at Thompson (the world's second largest source of nickel, comes from a new power station at Grand Falls on the Nelson.



Wheat freighters load at Port Churchill's granary. The port is situated on a fertile bench a few miles north of the tree line and is surrounded by barren tundra.

The Hudson Bay trading post, Great Whale River.

Something to read



Michael Anthony

West Indian debut

A young writer from Trinidad, Michael Anthony, has just had his first novel favourably received in London. It is **The Games Were Coming** in which he describes the weeks of tension which precede Trinidad's carnival and the Southern Games. Leon, the hero, is a potential crack cyclist training for the Games to the exclusion of all other interests—including his girl friend. What happens is described in a work full of gentleness and irony. Michael Anthony conveys the intoxication of carnival, the excitement of the Games, the very essence of the place, the season, and the occasion.

The author who is a clerk at Waterloo, one of London's biggest railway stations, was born in the village of Mayaro in 1932. The book took him three months to write and he says he was greatly encouraged by V. S. Naipaul, the famous Trinidad writer. Married with two children, Michael Anthony feels at home in London and finds it encourages him to write.

Surveys in depth

Serious academic studies of the relations between races need to be encouraged and made easier to produce and it was precisely for this purpose that an unofficial and non-political body, the Institute of Race Relations, was set up in London in 1958.

Under the auspices of this Institute, a series of paper backs have been issued. They include **Indians in Fiji, Ceylon: A Divided Nation** and **Asians in East Africa**. The opinions expressed are entirely those of the authors as the Institute is precluded by the Memorandum and Articles of its incorporation from expressing an "Institute" opinion on any aspect of the relations between races.

Dr. Mayer, the author of **Indians in Fiji**, is Reader in Indian Anthropology at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London. In her book she discusses the development of the Indian community in Fiji and the reactions of other sections of the population. The contemporary relations among the various ethnic groups of the islands are also described.

In **Ceylon: A Divided Nation**, B. H. Farmer, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and University Lecturer in Geography, describes the way in which the present communal tensions and divisions in Ceylon can be traced back to ancient history and have been complicated in more recent times by colonial rule, economic development, and political change.

George Delf, the biographer of Jomo Kenyatta, wrote **Asians in East Africa**. In his book he portrays the community of a quarter of a million Asians in East Africa and discusses the present situation. He considers past developments in so far as they help to explain the present dangers confronting this community, and then analyses recent trends and developments and the relations between the Asians and other groups in the four East African territories.

Balloon over Africa

The feature on pages 16 and 17 cannot do full justice to the exciting story of Anthony Smith's balloon adventures over Africa. His book **Throw Out Two Hands** does so. Full of incident and excitement, it describes the expedition from start to finish—his first attempts at ballooning, how he gained his licence and had his balloon made. There are fascinating side-lights into the history and lore of ballooning—the Royal Aero Club, for example, was founded by three people when up in a balloon. The title of the book refers to the practice of throwing out handfuls of sand to check the descent of the balloon.

Anthony Smith's description of Africa—its animals and birds, the forests, mountains, lakes and plains—is full of anecdote and colour and he is able to communicate his affection and enthusiasm for it to the reader. The book has many excellent colour photographs.

Collectors' pieces

Two books of outstanding beauty are guaranteed to give not only pleasure in reading but joy in possession. **Outrider**, the second volume of poems by Randolph Stow, the Australian novelist and poet, is decorated with representative works of Sidney Nolan, the Australian painter. The work of each complements the other and both talents enrich our understanding of the Australian scene.

Nigerian Images combines the scholarship of William Fagg, who is Deputy Keeper of the Department of Ethnography in the British Museum, with the photography of Herbert List. The book describes the sculptural art of Nigeria in two phases—from about 500 B.C. to the 19th century; and the tribal art of the past hundred years. More than 140 chosen items are photographed to reveal their aesthetic qualities.

With young people in mind

A number of new school books on the Commonwealth have recently been published but many an adult reader will find them fascinating.

Schoolchildren preparing for the Ordinary Level and School Certificate papers of the various Examining Boards throughout the Commonwealth will find a useful textbook in **The British Empire and Commonwealth 1500-1961** written for them by W. D. Hussey, who is a Senior History master at an English public school.

The book covers the whole history of the British Empire and Commonwealth from the first colonising ventures in North America during the early 16th century to the present day. Attention is paid to constitutional aspects as well as to basic geographical, economic, military and political history. The book is illustrated with 16 clear sketch maps—an invaluable examination aid.

Those interested in English history may like to know of a joint venture on the part of history

specialists at three famous English schools. **A History of England**—like Caesar's Gaul "is divided into three parts". Part One "From Prehistory to the Close of the Middle Ages" is by John Thorn, Headmaster of Repton School. Part Two "To the Accession of the Hanoverians" is by Roger Lockyer, Head of the History Department at Lancing College. Part Three "To the Close of the Second World War" is by David Smith, History Master at Manchester Grammar School. But this is no dreary textbook. It is written with lively narrative skill and incorporates the results of recent historical research, especially when this has altered long-accepted judgments on both people and events. It is primarily a political history and relates political events to their background of social change but it touches upon scientific discovery as well as artistic achievement.

Specially for Africa

The Senior Series of the **Oxford Progressive Geographies** is intended to provide a graded course for pupils in African Secondary Schools preparing for the School Certificate and similar examinations. The fourth book in this series—**Africa**—has now appeared. Previous publications were: Book 1: "Regions and Peoples of the World"; Book 2: "Asia and Australia"; Book 3: "Europe, The British Isles and the Americas".

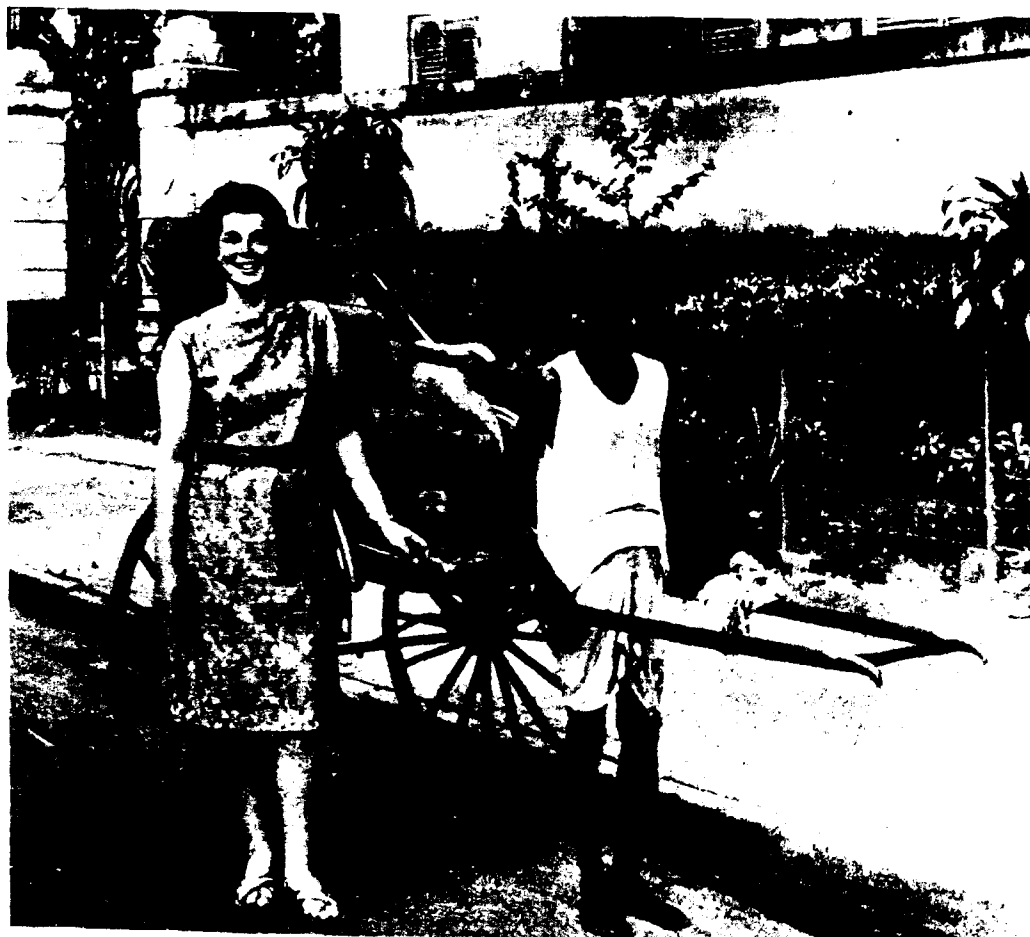
Professor Stembidge, the author of all four books, has taken into account the fact that African pupils will not have so wide an English vocabulary as their British counterparts and has therefore used somewhat simpler language. In each successive book the vocabulary is enlarged to match the pupil's increasing knowledge of English. In **Africa** he deals with the whole of that continent and the neighbouring islands. The text, maps and diagrams have been compiled from the latest information available and therefore take into account the changes that have taken place in Africa at the time of writing. A fifth book in this series, called "The World: A General Regional Geography" is in preparation.

Quick guide to books mentioned

- Anthony, M. M. **The Games Were Coming**. Andre Deutsch 16s.
Mayer, A. C. **Indians in Fiji**. Oxford University Press for the Institute of Race Relations, London 9s. 6d.
Farmer, B. H. **Ceylon: A Divided Nation**. Oxford University Press for the Institute of Race Relations, London 7s. 6d.
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Smith, A. **Throw Out Two Hands**. Allen & Unwin 30s.
Stow, R. **Outrider: Poems, 1956-62**. Illus. with paintings by Sidney Nolan. Macdonald & Co. 25s.
Fagg, W. **Nigerian Images**. Illus. with photographs by Herbert List. Lund Humphries & Co. £4 4s.
Hussey, W. D. **The British Empire and Commonwealth 1500-1961**. Cambridge University Press 15s.
Thorn, J., Lockyer, R., Smith, D. **A History of England**. Ernest Benn 25s.
Stembidge, J. H. **Africa**. Oxford University Press 11s. 6d.

PICTURESCOPE

Penguin Book Exhibition • Yip Tin Ts'z finds a new home • British teachers in India • Pakistan's winning team



Sixteen university graduates from Britain have taken up teaching posts in India: the first volunteers to come to India under the Graduate Voluntary Service Overseas scheme. The graduates, who include two girls, will teach mainly English and science and receive local rates of pay. Their fares are paid by the British Government. Miss Mary-Rose Hickey, pictured here, was born in India and is delighted to be returning to teach at Loreto College, Darjeeling.



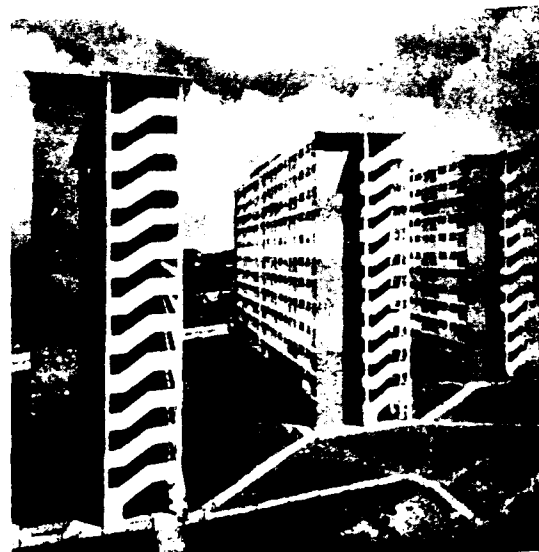
This 90-ton press brake, the largest item of the refrigeration plant of the Associated Electrical Corporation at Neboda, Ceylon, was supplied by Bronx Engineering Co., of Birmingham, England.



Mr. John Tilney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, pictured on his visit to Colombo in discussion with Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, Minister of Finance.



On their way back home, the Pakistani hockey team interrupted their journey to meet—and soundly beat—a London hockey eleven. Pictured here, the British Olympic sprinter David Jones who, despite his speed, could do little against the Pakistani defence.



Three blocks of twelve-storey flats along Queensway, Queenstown, in Hong Kong. In three years the Housing and Development Board has constructed 23,000 units of housing. By 1965 the Board will have reached its target of 52,000 housing units.



The Chief Justice of Ceylon, Mr. H. H. Basnayake, is greeted by giant penguins as he arrives to open the Penguin Book Exhibition in Colombo. Right: Sir Allen Lane, founder and chairman of Penguin Books.



President Nkrumah (second from right) and Madam Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Premier Nehru, moved a hearty discussion outside Flagstaff House, Accra, during Madam Pandit's three-day visit to Ghana.



Yip Tin Ts'z, whose name means "Gift from Heaven", has been adopted by the Rev. Louis Judson, of Eden Grove Methodist Church, Bristol, England, and his wife. They already have three sons of their own and are delighted to have a little daughter to join them. Yip Tin Ts'z arrived in England with four other little girls, all of whom have been adopted by English families.



Members of the British Parliamentary delegation meet Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi during their visit to India.



Mr. Duncan Sandys, left, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is met at Katunayake airport by the British High Commissioner in Ceylon, Sir Michael Walker (right), when he arrived for a two-day visit to the island.

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VIEWPOINT

FREEDOM AND UNITY

From a broadcast by the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys, on Kenya's Independence Day

FOR A LONG time it has been Britain's declared policy to lead her colonies to separate nationhood. Steadily and unswervingly we have pursued this purpose. In the last seventeen years, seventeen British dependencies with a combined population of over 500 million have received their independence, and everywhere this has been achieved in an atmosphere of peace and friendship between Britain and the new nations.

This has been done because we wish to be true to the principle which has guided and inspired the British people throughout their history—freedom. We regard it as our high mission to pass on to others the freedom which we have won for ourselves.

But when we talk of freedom we mean much more than political independence. Independence is of course an essential element. But independence would be a hollow sham if it meant no more than official recognition of national sovereignty. If it is to be a reality, independence must also be a charter of personal freedom for every individual man and woman in the land—freedom to lead their lives without fear under just laws impartially administered, and freedom to play their part in the democratic government of their country.

The Kenya Independence Act is not just a piece of paper. With it we handed on the torch of liberty and justice which Britain has carried to the four corners of the earth. It now rests

with you to see that this flame of freedom is kept burning brightly throughout the length and breadth of Kenya.

A new spirit has been born—the spirit of unity, the spirit of Harambee. Under the wise, fatherly leadership of Jomo Kenyatta all Kenyans of all races and of all tribes are learning to look upon each other as brothers, and are making up their minds to face the future together.

I am sure that everyone throughout the land will wish to pay a generous tribute to all the British administrators, farmers, traders, missionaries and others whose work has, in different ways, contributed so much to the progress of the country.

Independence marks the beginning of a new relationship between Britain and Kenya as free and equal partners in the Commonwealth. We are very happy indeed to welcome Kenya as the newest member of this world-wide association of independent peoples, which embraces one-fifth of the entire population of the globe.

The supreme task of this modern Commonwealth is to promote mutual confidence and understanding, to uphold justice, and to show the rest of the world by our example how nations of different races can live together in peace and friendship and can help each other to better the conditions of their peoples. Kenya with its population of many races will be able to play a particularly valuable part in this vitally important mission.



The Ninth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was formally opened by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, who is seen here delivering his inaugural address



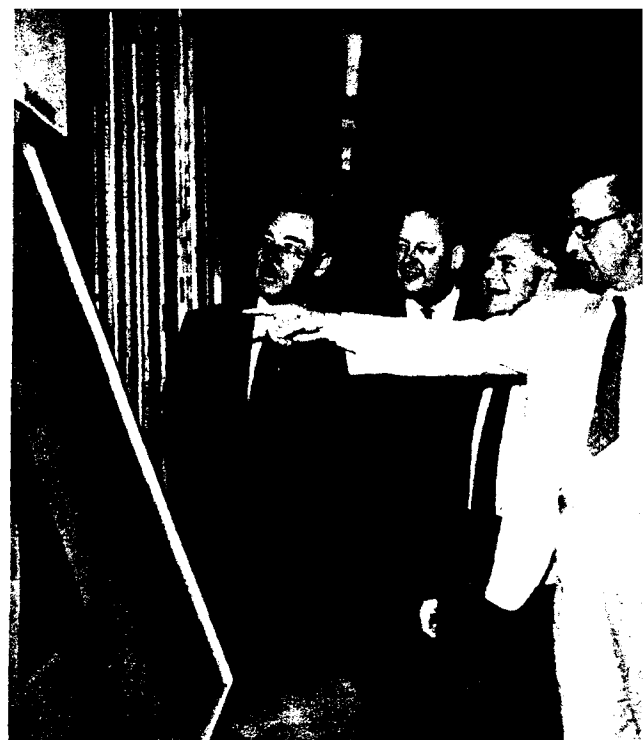
Mr. Robert Carr, Britain's Secretary for Technical Co-operation, at the Conference: "British Aid to the developing countries has doubled in the last five years and is now running at £150 million a year"



Delegates meet at the airport on their way to the Conference: from left, Enche Fredericks (Secretary to the CPA branch in Malaysia), Mr. Kamanda Bongay (Sierra Leone), Mr. Njoku (Nigeria Minister of Transport), and Alhaji Isa Kaita (N. Nigeria)



Conference Delegates toured the Rubber Research Institute Experimental Station at Sungei Buloh, Selangor, inspecting research divisions concerned with rubber planting and processing. Picture shows them watching a rubber tapping demonstration



The British Parliamentary delegation, led by Sir John Barlow (in light suit), who presented the Speaker's Chair to the Malaysia Parliament, studies progress charts in the Operations Room

Commonwealth Conference

FOR THE first time in the history of Malaysia, the annual conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held in Kuala Lumpur. It was the first of its kind to be held in the whole of South-East Asia and was attended by 120 delegates from 28 Commonwealth countries.

The three principal subjects for discussion were technical and educational co-operation, the promotion and expansion of trade between Commonwealth countries, and the customary review of international affairs and defence.

The idea of forming the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association came from Mr. L. S. Amery in 1911. Delegates from all parts of the Empire were then in London for the coronation of King George V, and at a conference they formed and defined the objects of the association (then the Empire Parliamentary Association):

"To promote understanding and co-operation for common purposes between those engaged in the Parliamentary Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, by the establishment of machinery for the exchange of information and of individual visits, and for the organisation of conferences between members of the legislatures of the Commonwealth, and also to promote understanding and co-operation by similar means between those members and the members of legislatures outside the Commonwealth having close political and parliamentary associations with them."

In 1911 there were six branches; today, over fifty years later, there are over 90, including affiliated members.

It is much more than the mere words "An association of parliaments of the Commonwealth" can imply. Through the facilities it offers, members can obtain knowledge and understanding of each other's problems. They can confer frankly as with members of the same family and take back to their own lands the fruits of experience they have gathered.

By these means, throughout the entire Commonwealth a certain common background of thought and opinion can be created which at times of international crisis may be reflected in a readiness for common action.

The Conference coincided with the opening of Malaysia's new Houses of Parliament, and at a glittering ceremony four British M.P.s presented a Speaker's chair on behalf of their own House of Commons.

Accepting the gift, the Malaysian Prime Minister said that since Malaya became independent, whenever they needed help, either by way of technical assistance or expert advice the British always responded with ready and friendly spirit.

He said, "I have declared in the past that we in this country are linked with the Commonwealth, that we float or sink with the Commonwealth, and I would like to stress this declaration of ours firmly here once again."



The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Lim Swee Aun, who is Chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association speaking at the inaugural session in Parliament House



Some of the delegates at the dinner given in their honour by the Rubber Trade Associations: from left, Mr. Montano (Trinidad & Tobago), Mr. Ojora (Uganda) and Viscount Boyd (Britain)



Sardah Hukam Singh, Speaker of the India Parliament, presents a gift edition of the Indian Constitution to the Speaker of the Malaysia Parliament, Dato Haji Mohd. Noah bin Omar



His Highness the Sultan of Selangor with some delegates: from left, Mr. Kamanda Bongay (Sierra Leone), Mr. Nash (former New Zealand Prime Minister), Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Braine (Britain)

Commonwealth TODAY

NUMBER 106

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

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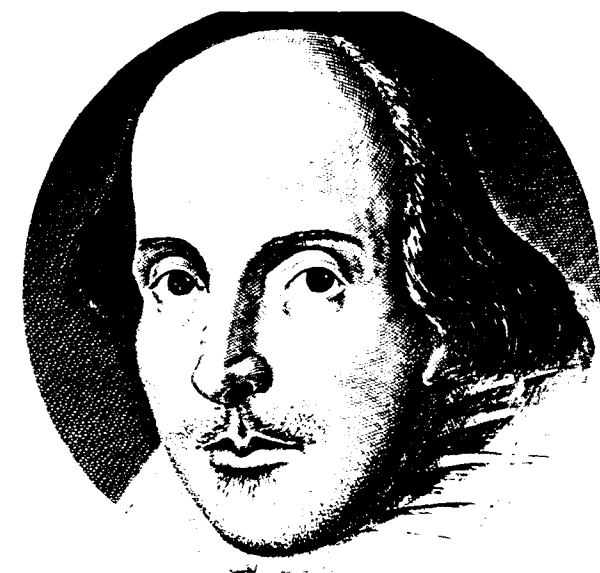
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NUMBER 106

Commonwealth TODAY



Shakespeare



William Shakespeare was born 400 years ago. His plays are appreciated today by a wider public than ever. As a prologue to the celebrations that are taking place all over the world Commonwealth Today publishes an assessment of Shakespeare and his works by Ivor Brown, distinguished dramatic critic and former Editor of "The Observer" newspaper

Major Events

Some of the activities organised in Shakespeare's honour

AT STRATFORD (his birthplace)

Royal Shakespeare Theatre—*Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, and the trilogy "The Wars of the Roses"*

Shakespeare Exhibition (April 23–August 5)—The life and career of Shakespeare against the background of Elizabethan and Jacobean England

Exhibitions, lectures, recitals, films,
poetry readings, summer schools and
festivals

IN LONDON

Royal Shakespeare Company (The Aldwych)—International Festival of Drama (March 20-June 13)

Old Vic (National Theatre Company)—
Sir Laurence Olivier in *Othello*

**Sir Laurence Olivier in *Othello*
New Shakespeare Company (Regent's
Park)—*Henry V*, *Two Gentlemen Of Verona*
(May 25–August 15)**

Covent Garden Opera—Verdi's *Macbeth*, *Otello*, *Falstaff*; Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Royal Festival Hall—Music inspired by the works of Shakespeare

IN BRITAIN

Countless events in cities, towns and villages

OVERSEAS

The bard's quatercentenary is being honoured in most countries. The British Council is sending actors, lecturers, books and photographic exhibitions, to almost every Commonwealth country and dependency.

APRIL 23

Shakespeare's birthday. A £250,000 new Shakespeare centre opens at Stratford-upon-Avon. More than 65 nations have contributed

NOTHING would have more astonished William Shakespeare than the world-wide tributes which have been justly paid to him in recent centuries and will swell to a further flood of acclamation in 1964 on the fourth centenary of his birthday. As a maker of plays he was successful and esteemed in his lifetime, but he was not then regarded as being far above his fellow dramatists and poets. According to such contemporary accounts as we have, he was a modest, friendly, amusing, hard-working man, tackling all the work of the theatre, acting and managing as well as writing.

Poets like to think of their work lasting for ever ; it is for many a delusion, but a possible consolation for making so little money. Shakespeare did, in one of his Sonnets, say that his " powerful rhyme " would out-live the monuments of princes, but that is the only sign of vanity and it may be just a compliment to the patron in whose praise he was writing. Most of his poetry went into his dramas, which were regarded as perishable goods. He took no trouble to preserve the texts of his own plays, and it is only a lucky chance that has saved thirty-six of them in a single volume put together by two of his colleagues after his death.

Loved by Millions

Plays then were sold to the acting companies by the writers who retained no rights in them. So Shakespeare's plays were the property of his colleagues, with the manuscripts kept in the theatre for future use but not for immediate printing. He obviously did not foresee a great future for them since he did not insist on having them put into book form, as another playwright, Ben Jonson, did for his own work. Jonson had a big opinion of himself and of Shakespeare too, since he prophesied that such drama and poetry was not for an age but for all time.

There spoke a true prophet. As the years rolled by and became centuries the forecast was abundantly fulfilled. The fame of Shakespeare and the genuine love and enjoyment of his writing multiplied continuously. No doubt students have sometimes been put against him because the plays have been made examination subjects. But he has survived such handicaps of the classroom. He is not only venerated by those who pride themselves on being learned and cultured. He has been truly loved by delighted millions in the theatre and by still more millions of readers. Why was that ?

The answer is simple. He was Everyman. He wrote for all, with all kinds of understanding. Because he composed plays in which all kinds of characters had to speak and behave according to their natures he was representative of the largest possible variety of human types and opinions. In this way he spoke for the rulers who have great burdens as well as great powers. With sympathy he described a king, "laid in bed majestic" but care-worn and sleepless while his subjects, even the humblest and

poorest, "crammed with distressful bread" and "winding up ^{days} with toil and nights with sleep" had, as he put it, "the vantage of a king".

He Spoke His Mind

But he spoke too for the hungry and "the unhoused, unfed" whose torn and scanty clothing was no more than "looped and windowed raggedness". He believed that society could only be held together by some firm rule, but he knew that the robes of pomp and power might conceal iniquity and bravely said so in plays presented before the monarchs of his time. He despised the mob for being "slippery"—that is, ready to change its leaders and desert its one-time heroes: yet he was equally outspoken about the fawning courtiers who bent their knees in servile adulation.

He defended the central authority that saves a nation from the power-hungry upstarts and the civil wars which they create (England had seen enough of this murderous anarchy in the centuries prior to his own). But he had an instinctive sympathy for the rebellious impulse which resents the arrogance of officials, "dressed in a little brief authority". One of the greatest of his characters, the impudent, ungovernable Falstaff, was extremely popular in his own time and has stayed so ever since. Shakespeare delighted in this creation. If the good kings were men after his own mind, the defiant and disorderly types who refuse to be regimented had a large place in his heart. Here, too, he spoke for Everyman.

Fresh, Vigorous Language

Writers rarely, if ever, win the admiration and warm affection of the world if they have strong opinions of their own and stick to them rigidly. Shakespeare had no over-ruling doctrine ; he was so wide in his sympathies that one day he was speaking for the governors and on another for the governed. He had a huge capacity for laughter and was ready to make fun of all sorts of people according to his mood of the moment. He mingled his liking and respect, his indignation and his ridicule, over the whole range of mankind's achievements and failures, its occasional grandeur and more frequent pettiness. So all can find in him what they want to hear and can easily be remembered.

Shakespeare had a genius for words. He fortunately happened to be working when the English language was young, fresh, and vigorous; its words had not been staled by over-use and brave, new words, brought in by travellers or invented at home, were something in which there was a great delight. So he had a wonderful implement in this talk of Elizabethan England and of its busy and vigorous London which he vividly described.

as "the quick forge and working-house of thought".

Here then was a poet who was not an aloof intellectual but a man from the country, well enough schooled but not a great scholar, one who met people of all ranks, observed them with enjoyment and perception, and could render in his own perfectly chosen forms of speech what all were saying and feeling instead of what a few were thinking. The English novelist and dramatist, Somerset Maugham, has wisely said that what grips an audience in a theatre and readers everywhere are "those commonplace, fundamental ideas that are almost feelings". Such themes are love and the joy of living, death and the destiny of man. Maugham added that there is nothing new to be said about these. "The great truths are too important to be new." But they can be stated in new and memorable ways. Shakespeare had a gift of phrase which gave the highest effect to "what oft was thought but ne'er so well expressed".

Toleration and Mercy

He is significant for our times because he is significant for all times. He told the young that life is but a flower, and none wrote more tenderly of flowers and of the spring-time of lovers. He reminded the old that "ripeness is all". Those are not original ideas, but he wove them into patterns of sound that are unforgettable.

We must remember that he wrote words for actors to speak to audiences which had to be "held", as actors say. They were working in theatres half open to the sky, full of people of all classes who could be noisy and were restless and even rowdy if the players did not grip them. His theatre, the Globe Theatre, on the South Bank of the Thames, was in the centre of London's pleasure-ground, famous for its supply of the grosser indulgences. There, amid the blood and cheers of the neighbouring crowds who preferred savagery to poetry, he won his own public who wanted the mystery and magic of words as well as the stirring action of drama and the jests and capers of his clowns. So it was that the words which he gave to his colleagues of the acting profession went out from that stage not to be forgotten, as he probably thought they would be, but to linger on the lips of men for ever.

That could not have happened if he had been the darling of an intellectual clique or a propagandist who used drama for imparting doctrine. But he stood for mercy and toleration always. In one of his later plays, "The Tempest", the epilogue seems to be stating Shakespeare's own opinions about life, and he spoke for mercy in all human dealings. He also described his project, "which was to please". Could anything be simpler or better justified by history? He pleased and pleases still because he was the voice of Everyman. Indeed he was not a man but a multitude.



Larry Sutton of Sydney, aged nine, steps out to inspect the troops

The 66-man band of the Royal Ulster Rifles leads church parade



Operation 'Sky High'

BRITISH TROOPS FLY 12,000 MILES FOR EXERCISES IN AUSTRALIA



An aboriginal musician tries out the bugle of Bugle Major Sean Brannigan, Royal Ulster Rifles



Michael McKiernan (left), who emigrated to Australia 16 years ago, is reunited with brother Tommy

THERE had been nothing like it in the history of the British Army. One day the 1st Bn. the Royal Ulster Rifles were in their billets on Salisbury Plain. Seven days later 550 of them were 12,000 miles away in New South Wales, Australia—flown there by Britannia aircraft of R.A.F. Transport Command, in the longest airlift of British troops ever carried out in peace or war.

Their military task in Australia was to join 6,000 Australian troops in exercises in the back-breaking mountain ranges and timber choked gorges of the Great Dividing Range, about 150 miles north-east of Sydney. For the purpose of the exercise it was supposed that enemy troops had established a "liberation front" and were trying, by guerilla tactics, to overthrow the Government of New South Wales. The Royal Ulster Rifles joined with Australian units to deal with the threat.

It was a realistic "war" fought in eucalyptus forests, on mountains and in deep canyons, involving close co-operation between the army and the air force, as well as between the various army units. Six thousand parachutes were used to drop supplies during the exercise.

The "enemy" consisted of the 2nd Battalion the Royal Australian Regiment, which had just returned to Australia from Malaysia after its second spell of patrolling in the jungles. These tall sunburned Aussies knew all about guerilla warfare and jungle terrorists; they played their part in the exercise with cunning and resource.

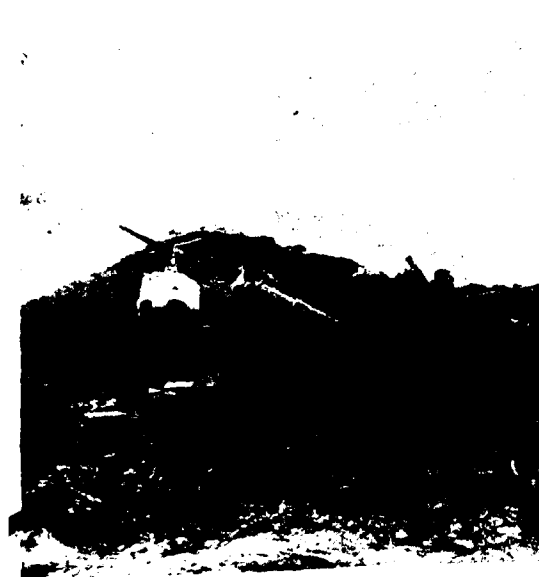
Their toughness was no surprise to the Royal Ulsters opposing them, for the two Battalions, Australian and British, fought shoulder to shoulder in Korea.

It wasn't all work, of course. The British and Australian troops hit it off from the start. Ulster

bonnets were exchanged for the Australian slouch hats; reminiscences and drinks were exchanged by the hundred. The Ulsters enjoyed their leave in Sydney, and the Regimental Band with its black trousers, white jackets and black and silver accoutrements gave a concert in Sydney Town Hall, two television shows, played at the Cenotaph in Sydney and at numerous RSA (Returned Servicemen's Association) Clubs.

A spirited Royal Ulster male voice choir which had a fine repertoire of Irish, Scots and English songs when it flew to Australia, added several equally fine Australian songs before it flew home.

Operation "Sky High" proved that British troops can be flown speedily even as far as Australia. It also proved that British and Australian troops are well able to tackle invading terrorists in difficult country.



A helicopter flies in with supplies



Electric shaving point on a tree



Setting up the headquarters sign

Commonwealth Journalists on Training Course in Wales



James Jura, from Nairobi, Kenya, interviews a Cardiff dock worker

TWELVE journalists from overseas assembled in Cardiff, the great industrial city and seaport in South Wales, for the first of a series of courses of Training in Journalism organised by the Thomson Foundation.

The course lasted three months, covered all journalistic techniques—reporting, feature writing, sub-editing, typography and layout, leader writing and pictures—and gave the visitors an opportunity to see life in Wales.

Nine of the journalists on the course were from Commonwealth countries. They were:

Folarin Adeboke and Isaac Pepple, both from Lagos, Federation of Nigeria; Aloysius Ggala, of Kampala, Uganda; James Jura, Nairobi, Kenya; Mahendra Chakraborty, Calcutta, India; Martin Mordecai, Kingston, Jamaica; John G. Myers, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Charles H. Webb, Bermuda; and Joseph Adewale, from Ibadan, Western Nigeria.

The Thomson Foundation was established in 1962 by the Canadian-born businessman, Mr. Roy Thomson. It embodies a Trust Fund for promoting the advance of education with particular reference to the media of mass information, television, radio and the Press.

The journalists attending the first Press course stayed in hotels in Cardiff; now the Foundation has acquired premises in the city to act as a combined college and residential hostel.

A college for television training will operate in Glasgow, Scotland.



John Myers types his story for Commonwealth Today

A personal impression by John G. Myers, sub-editor from Port of Spain, Trinidad

THE drizzle persisted; my body shook with cold. In spite of the dreadful weather Rodney Parade was packed. It was Newport against the visiting All Blacks, from New Zealand.

The game, naturally, was rugby. What madness, I thought. Then the many thousands broke into song. They stood in the rain, in the icy breath of winter, and sang from their hearts. It was, for me, the most moving example of life in Wales.

As our train sped away from London bringing us to Cardiff I tried to imagine what it would be like, living for three months among the Welsh people. I saw the green fields hurrying past and remembered the words spoken by a British friend in Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the eve of my departure for Britain: "You will find Wales a beautiful country—very cold sometimes, but you will meet a wonderful people, eager and interesting."

How right he was. . . . Especially about the weather!

The modern newspaper

The two dailies printed in Wales, the *Western Mail* and the *South Wales Echo*, are both produced in a building that was acquired four years ago by Mr. Roy Thomson, the newspaper magnate. The managing director of the newspapers, Mr. David Cole, said in his speech of welcome: "I hope we will have a lot to teach you, but I am sure we will learn a lot from you."

Our first week was spent seeing something of the educational, cultural, industrial and other aspects of life in Wales. We visited the giant Steel Company of Wales at Port Talbot, the Glamorgan County Council offices, television studios, the offices of the *Merthyr Express*, and other places. The week culminated with a dinner at historic Cardiff Castle, where we met men prominent in all walks of Welsh life.

Later we accompanied newspaper reporters and photographers on their assignments—went to police courts, inquests, fires, and the scenes of road smashes. We interviewed celebrities and saw the Welsh people at home, work, and at play. We also did late night duty on the sub-editing desk, wrote features, learned the techniques of page make-up.

The *Western Mail* has seven editions, the *South Wales Echo* five. Working on them we gained a most valuable insight into modern newspaper production. I am a sub-editor on the *Evening News* back home in Trinidad, so I paid special attention to sub-editing and the display of news stories.

We attended lectures covering a wide field from newspaper law and administration to feature writing, from tourism in Wales to the Welsh Nationalist Movement and politics. When not

deep in textbooks we were taken on tours, including a four-day, 400-mile tour of North Wales. "If you haven't been to the north you haven't seen Wales", the Welsh say.

Cardiff was still asleep when we drove off in bright early sunshine. The truly "United Nations" bus passed hustling workers, modern factories, stately homes.

We visited the university town of Aberystwyth, where the first University College of Wales was founded in 1872. A well laid out, progressive-looking town, Aberystwyth, with a student population of 2,000.

A visit to the university revealed the effort that is going into education in Wales. In the words of the Mayor of Aberystwyth, Councillor Roy K. Clues: "Wales has a great regard for education. The people will spend their last penny to educate their children."

We saw in action an electron microscope that is capable of photographing cells, and another electronic device that can divide material measuring a millionth of an inch.

The next night we spent in the walled town of Caernarvon, with its intriguing history of Roman, Danish and Viking invasions. Caernarvon Castle, still proudly guarding the town from invasions from the sea, was a miracle of preservation.

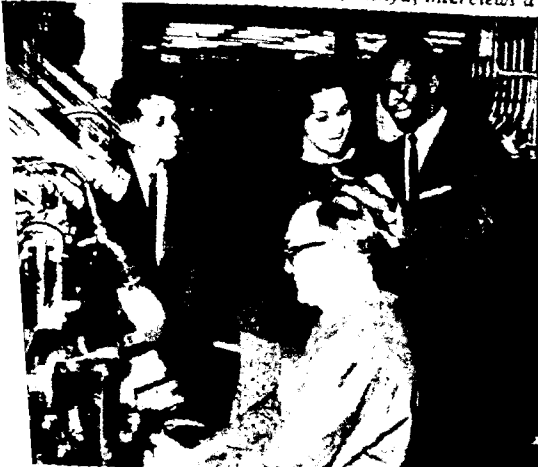
At Llangollen, known for its annual international Eisteddfod, which attracts singers and dancers from about 30 countries, we were entertained at a "Welsh Night" when Mrs. Eleanor Dyrwrdd, dressed in traditional Welsh costume and strumming a harp, took us on a short journey into the rich cultural history of Wales.

Remarkable people

We returned to Cardiff from North Wales with fond memories of majestic Snowdon Mountain, of foaming rivers that chased our bus, of multi-hued foliage, rolling hills and silent, mysterious lakes. We had met a hard-working, remarkable people who revealed a zest for living with every song, with every shout on the rugby field.

We also toured West Wales as guests of British Railways—an excursion into the industrial heart of the country. At Margam we saw in operation one of the finest marshalling (control) yards in the world, which daily sends 4,000 wagons and 220 trains to all parts of Britain. At Milford Haven, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, we toured the 360-acre oil refinery that has been built there.

Our visit to Britain ended where it had begun—in London. We returned to our respective countries with a determination to show our colleagues the techniques we learned in Cardiff, which may assist in small ways in raising the standards of our profession.



Mahendra Chakraborty of India, Miss Abd-el-Fattah Hassan, Egypt, and Charles Webb from Bermuda



Two of the journalists watch corrections being made to type in the composing room



Aloysius Ggala, Uganda, receives advice from a chief sub-editor on the make-up of a newspaper page



Martin Mordecai, from Kingston, Jamaica, is puzzled by the treatment of a news item

HAPPY TO KNOW YOU

Students, parliamentarians, schoolboys, booksellers—all from Asia find a welcome in Britain . . .



Dr. Kaldate, an Indian Youth Leader, met young people from all over Britain and watched youth services in action during his ten-day tour of the country. This cheerful picture was taken during his visit to one of Britain's scouting centres at Gilwell Park, near London



Mr. Bouttry of Radio Vientiane, Laos, visited both N. Ireland and Scotland during his tour of Britain and is pictured here with Mr. Sutherland of the Scottish Information Service looking at the view from Edinburgh Castle



A party of Indian economists, on a visit to Britain, tour the Abbey Steelworks of the Steel Company of Wales. From left, Dr. Ghosh, Dr. Bhatt, Mr. Colin Davies (Steel Company of Wales), Dr. Narain and Mr. Panandikar



Winnie Chung Po-Kam of Hong Kong is studying soft furnishing and design at Shoreditch Furniture Trade College, London. She is pictured here with one of her teachers



Brilliant 16-year-old Inderjit Singh, from Dalhousie, N. India, has won special prizes at his English school for getting 100% in maths and 99% in technical drawing examinations



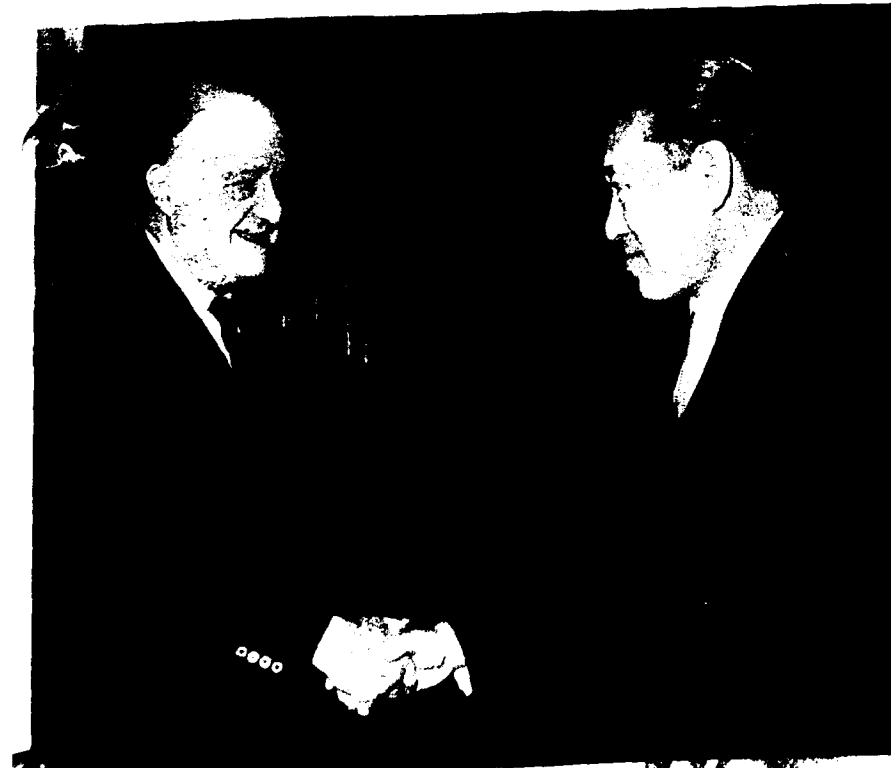
The pretty bride with the wind blowing her veil sky high is Jasmine Lee, daughter of Sir Henry Lee, Malayan Finance Minister. She is pictured after her marriage at the Holy Trinity Church, London, to Mr. Robert Goh, son of a Singapore businessman



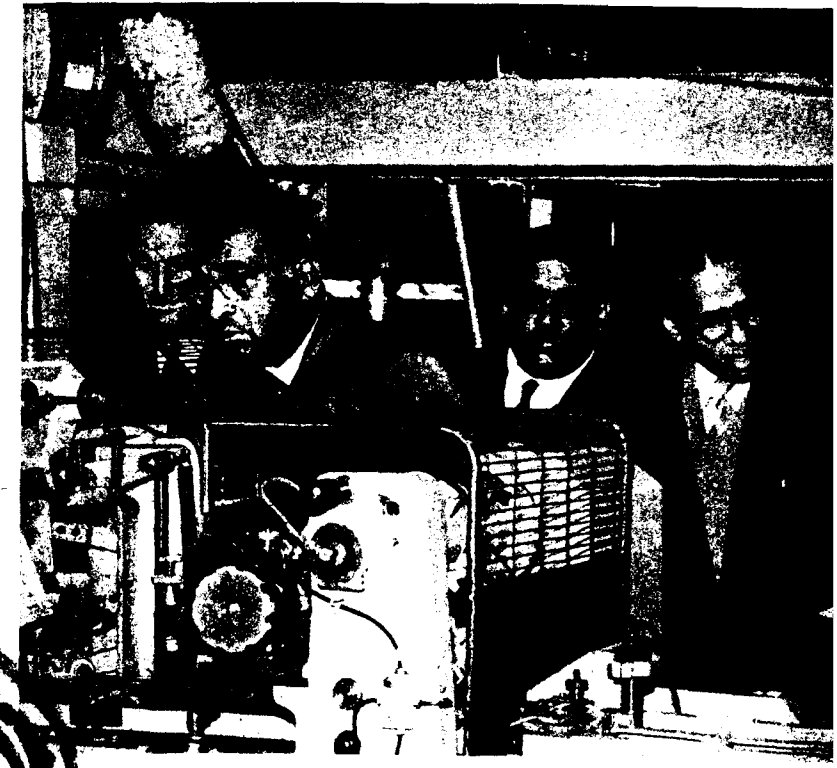
Four ceremonial coaches were sent from Buckingham Palace to convey His Excellency the High Commissioner for Pakistan, Mr. Agha Hilaly, to the Queen to present his credentials. Mr. Hilaly was accompanied by senior members of the High Commission



Mr. Mirza, a bookseller from Pakistan, examines some recent titles in the low-priced book series, during his visit to London



Mr. Delejunain Balzhinnyam, the first Mongolian Ambassador to Britain is given a warm welcome at the Foreign Office in London by Mr. R. A. Butler, the British Foreign Secretary



Parliamentarians from Ceylon visit a London food factory during their month-long tour of Britain. From right, Mr. De Silva, Senator Perera and Mr. Senanayake

British Honduras

Land of Mahogany

BRITISH HONDURAS, which achieved internal self-government on 1st January, 1964, has more variety than many countries twenty times its size. It is no larger than Wales yet it has many races in its 90,000 population. Four basic languages are spoken—English, Spanish, Carib and Maya. English, however, is the official language, and in this British Honduras is unique among the countries of the central American mainland.

What are the chief constituents of this fascinating little country? It lies on the Caribbean coast of Central America, and the inner coastal waters are sheltered by a line of reefs dotted with islets called "cayes". The innermost coral reef, which extends almost the entire length of the country (174 miles), is the next longest in the world after the Great Barrier Reef

which lies off the east coast of Australia.

The low coastal plain, much of which is covered with mangrove swamp, rises in the south to form the Maya mountains. Here is the Toledo district, inhabited by Maya and Ketchi Indians and East Indian farmers.

Farther north up the coast is the Stann Creek district, where most of the valuable citrus fruit is grown. The coastal inhabitants of Toledo and Stann Creek are called Caribs, though they are, in fact, of mixed Carib and African origin.

Farther north still, up the coast, is Belize, incorporating Belize City, many of whose 33,000 inhabitants are Creoles of African descent. The two most northerly districts, Corozal and Orange Walk, contain descendants of the Spanish-Indian people.

Finally there is the central inland district of

Cayo, perhaps the most cosmopolitan of all. It contains Mestizos (Spanish-Indians), Maya Indians, Creoles, and settlers from Middle East countries. There are German-descent Mennonites in the north and west, and British, Americans and Chinese in various parts of the country.

About 90 per cent of the 8,600 square miles of British Honduras consists of forest land. The first settlers, in 1638, were shipwrecked British mariners who settled to cutting logwood. Trees have been felled ever since, and Honduras mahogany is the best known, and among the finest in the world. Cedar and pine are also exported.

Agricultural production has more than trebled since 1950 and today is booming despite the setback caused by Hurricane "Hattie", which did great damage in the countryside and levelled

much of Belize in October 1961. The production of tobacco and honey is increasing, cattle raising is improving, and lobster and other fishing is expanding. A Canadian company is producing resins and turpentine from timber waste on a large scale. Another firm is to produce citrus concentrates from some of the excellent oranges and grapefruits grown in Stann Creek.

A boost to the country's economy may be provided increasingly by the tourist trade, the attractions of which include Maya ruins and the exotic jungles, fishing, and fine yachting in the sheltered waters within the coral reefs.

After the devastating hurricane of 1961, Britain made about £5 million available to the Government of British Honduras. Approximately £1 million of this was spent on emergency assistance; the remainder, spread over four years, is being spent on general reconstruction and to help meet the cost of building a new capital city on higher ground. Although low-lying Belize was nearly wiped out by the hurricane and resulting floods it has made a good recovery and is back in business as a town, port and trading centre.

British Honduras has been under British rule since 1786. There have been many landmarks in constitutional development and in 1963 a London conference decided that the colony should have full internal self-government. The Prime Minister of British Honduras, Mr. George Price, aims at total independence within the Commonwealth. He sees his country as a link between the British and Latin countries in the Caribbean.



◀ The Bliss Institute in Belize houses a concert and drama hall, museum and library

▶ Schoolgirls in Belize, the capital, protect themselves from the midday sun



▼ Orange groves and a modern canning factory in the Stann Creek Valley



Agricultural production (above) in British Honduras has more than trebled since 1950

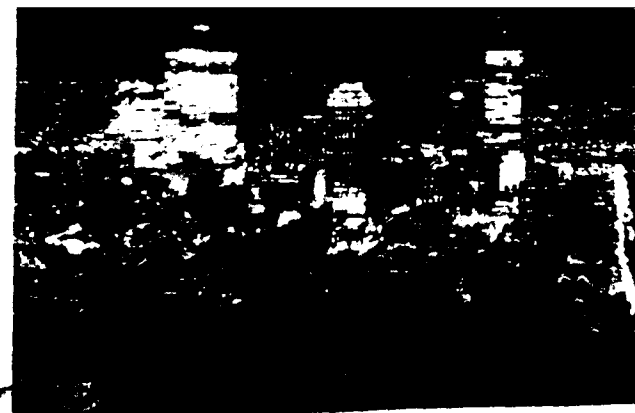
A "chiclero" (top right) taps the resinous sap, chicle, which is used as a basis for chewing-gum

Right: Pine planks stacked near a sawmill. Other forest products include mahogany and cedar



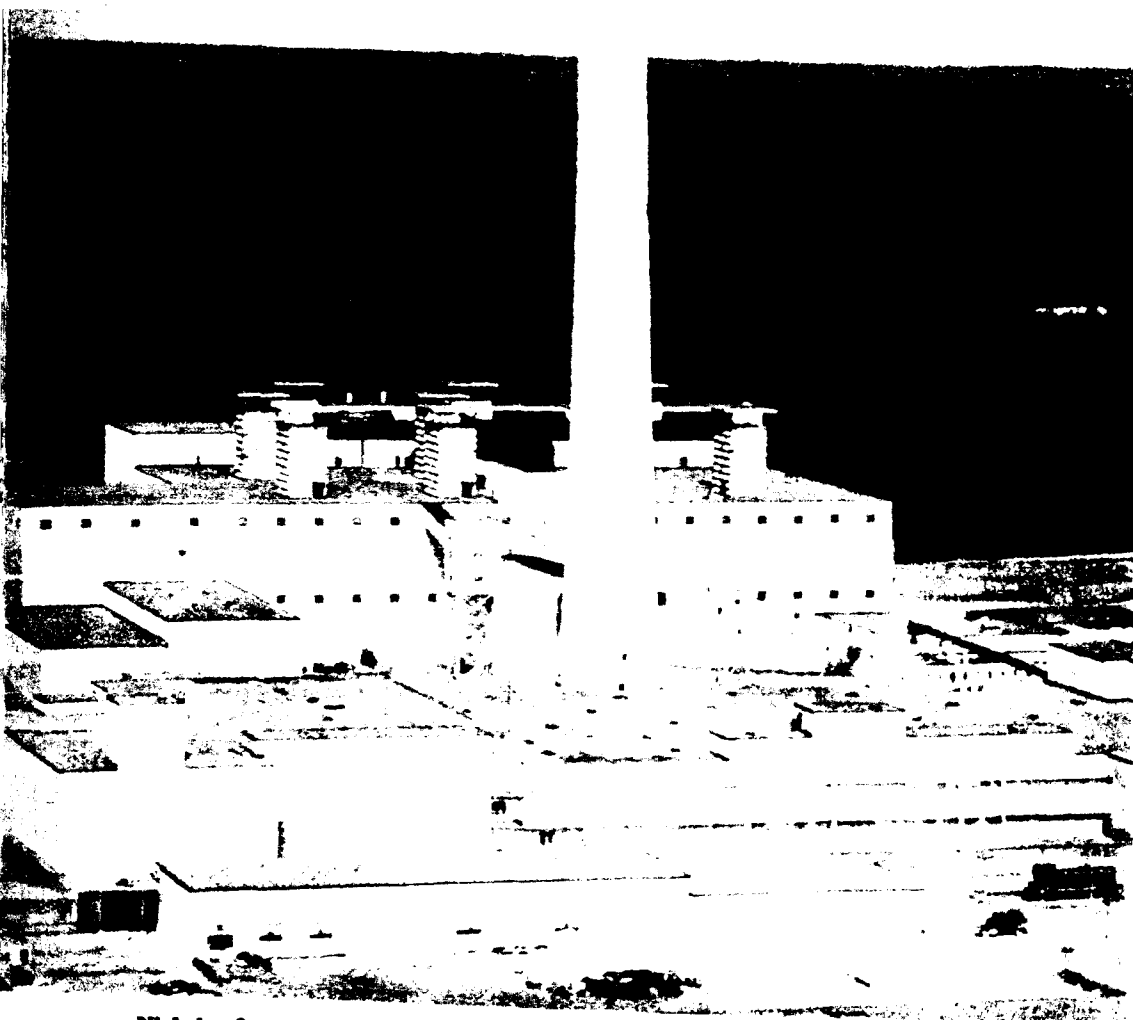
CANADA IN SIGHT OF HER

INHERITANCE

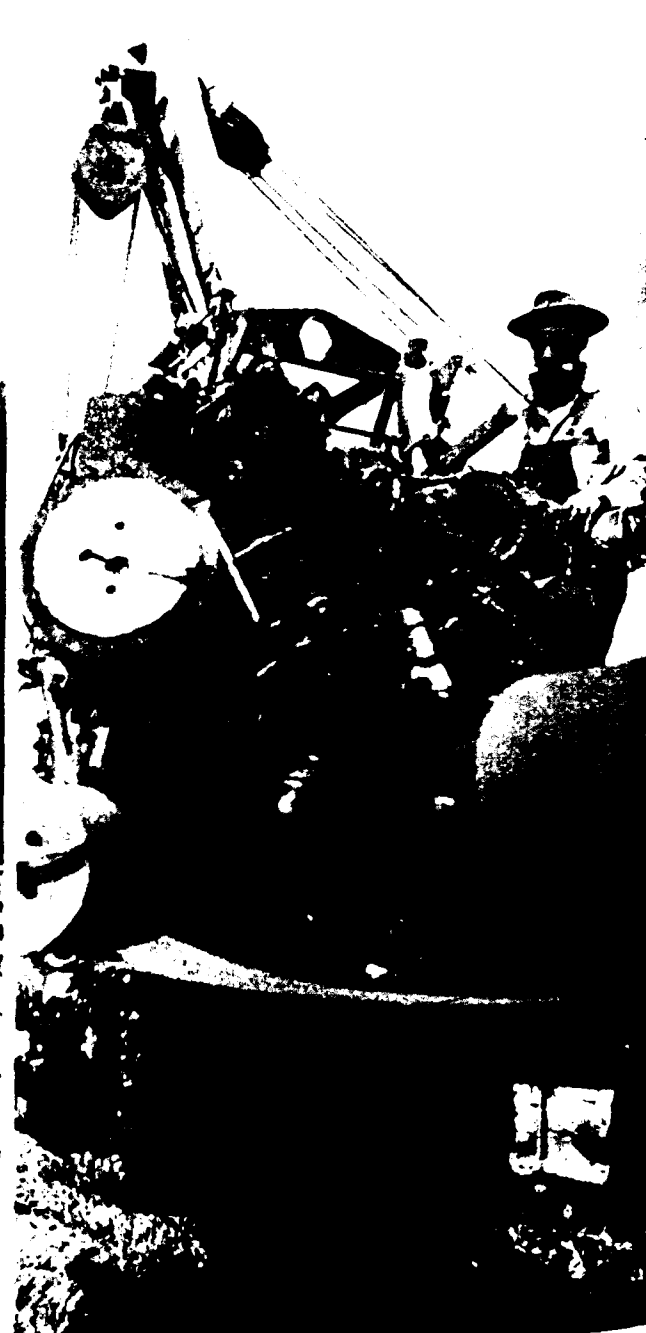


Night view of Montreal, Quebec

Reaching north to grasp the huge iron deposits of Labrador and Quebec, building new towns to serve the great nickel mines of Manitoba, laying the world's longest pipelines to bear away the newly discovered oil and gas of Alberta and Saskatchewan to cities as far east as Montreal—Canada's economy flexes and expands. New areas in this vast country of 3,851,800 square miles—second only to Russia in size—are still being settled and new road and rail networks are binding the country together. New sources of electricity are being developed to meet the insatiable needs of Ontario's manufacturers—already Canada is second in world output of hydro-electric power. In one generation, the economy has been transformed as Canada begins to produce and export not only primary products such as pulp, wheat, minerals, but more and more goods manufactured from her own raw materials. Agriculture is big business, farms larger and even more mechanised as output goes up. Capital for development flows into every Province and the great commercial centre of Montreal extends its activities as the skyscrapers multiply downtown. That mesh of the industrialised country—the widespread interchange of goods and services, the ploughing back of savings—helps to keep incomes high and Canada's nineteen million people enjoying one of the highest standards of living in the world



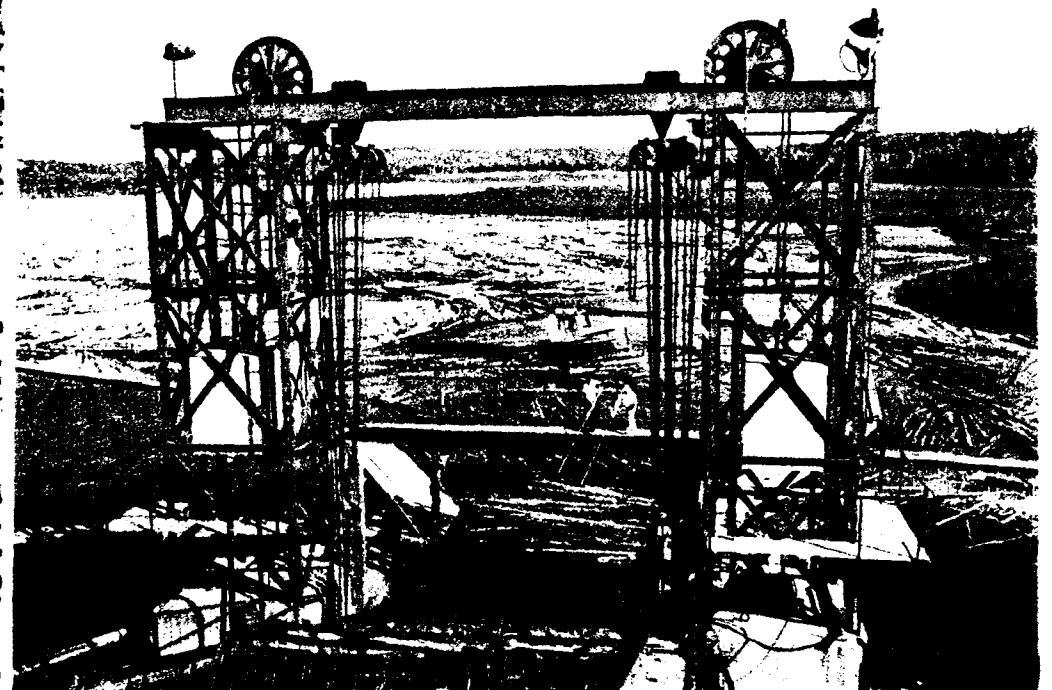
Nickel refinery and smelter, Thompson, Manitoba



Natural gas pipeline, Alberta



Loading aluminium at Kitimat, British Columbia



Looking down jackladder to log boom, Terrace Bay, Ontario

THE TRADITIONAL. Nearly a million square miles or over half of Canada's forest area is considered commercially productive. The average annual three and a half million cubic feet taken out is still much less than the annual growth of forests. Canada is first in world output of newsprint, second in output of pulp, third in production of sawn timber. Her farmlands, like her forests, stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific and 174 million acres are in use. Agriculture is becoming more and more diversified, but in the Prairies Provinces grain production still reigns supreme. Canada has almost one-third of the world's wheat acreage and wheat is her second greatest export surpassed only by newsprint. Britain is chief customer



Petroleum refinery, Montreal



ABOVE: Harvest in Southern Alberta
LEFT: St. Lawrence Seaway: St. Lambert Locks, Montreal

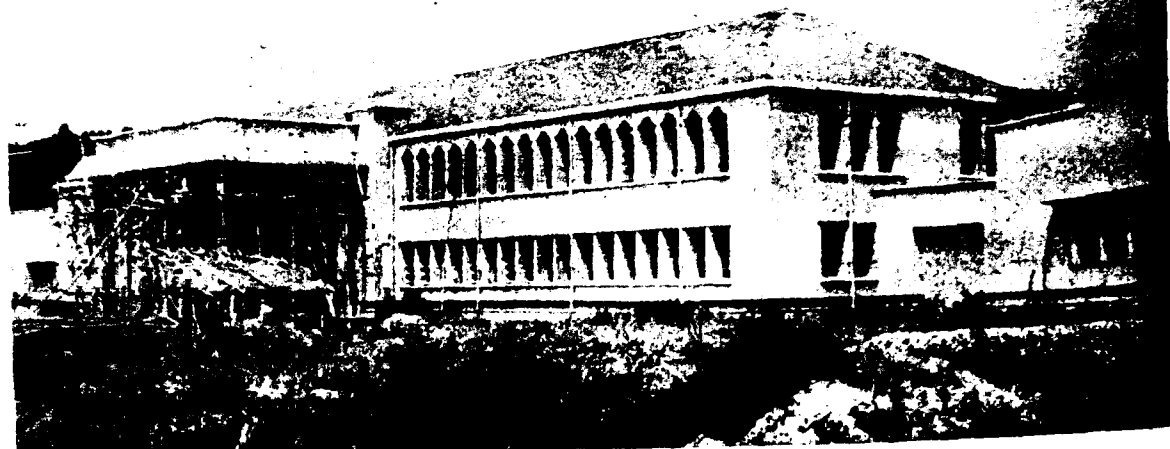
THE NEW. Oil discoveries in Alberta in 1947 led to the development of a tremendous new industry. Petroleum production reached a record 244 million barrels and natural gas production soared to 955 million thousand cubic feet in 1962. Even higher production figures are expected for 1963. Helicopters are opening up the north as new sources of iron, nickel, copper, zinc, asbestos, tungsten and uranium are exploited. There are 300,000 miles of roads now surfaced and trucks take an increased share of freight movement. Railways improve techniques—use powerful diesel locomotives, build new lines to remote mining areas. Ocean freighters travel 2,200 miles inland along the St. Lawrence Seaway to serve industrial Ontario

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE



BICC overhead equipment for railway electrification at Moghalsarai on the Grand Trunk Line from Calcutta to Delhi. At Moghalsarai, BICC has completed electrification of one of the largest marshalling yards in Asia—155 miles of track. In all the BICC Group has received £8 million orders for work in connection with India's railway electrification programme.

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, Britain has provided facilities for over 5,000 trainees under the Technical Co-operation Scheme...



The British Government is giving equipment to the new Engineering Faculty of the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya. Picture shows work in progress on the new building which will house the equipment. Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, over 100 British experts have come to Ceylon and nearly 700 students visited Britain for training.



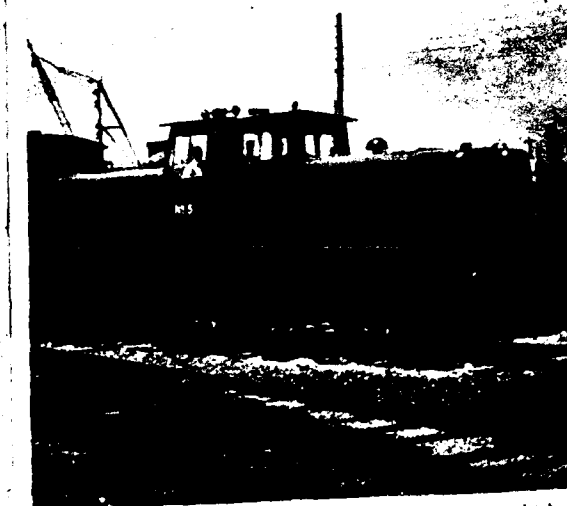
The British High Commissioner, Sir Michael Walker, signs the contract between Ceylon Ceramics Corporation and two British firms for the supply of equipment and machinery. From right, Mr. Byrrell, who represented both firms, Mr. Kurera, director, and Mr. Wijeyekoon, chairman of the Corporation.



A 2,000 ft. pipeline made of "Alkathene", manufactured in Ceylon by I.C.I. Export Ltd., being laid from the mainland in Ceylon to Mantivu Island, which houses leper patients. The pipeline was installed with the help of I.C.I. technicians.



The Commanding Officer reads the commissioning order of the vessel K.D. Sri Kelantan at Portsmouth, England. This is the sixth of the ten fast patrol craft ordered by the Royal Malaysian Navy.



One of the two British diesel locomotives bought by Colombo Port Commission, and two more are on order. Made by Andrew Barclays of Kilmarnock, they are powered by Rolls-Royce engines.



Master Plan for Pakistan's capital, Islamabad, was approved in 1960 and work is proceeding: a distant view of the project area is seen here. 7,000 acres have been acquired, a further 5,000 are being obtained.

Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, returning from Kuala Lumpur, said that "exciting progress" was being made in Malaysia. Here is news of some of Malaysia's projects and other developments throughout Asia...

Malaysia's first flour mill, at Batu Undan, Perak State, will have all its equipment supplied by the British firm, Henry Simon, Ltd. The mill should be in production by the end of the year and will supply the country's entire flour consumption. Total cost of the project is just under £2½ million.

British expert, Professor Norman Langdale, head of the education department of Imperial Chemical Industries' heavy organic chemicals division is advising the Indian Institute of Technology on development of practical training. The Institute—formerly the College of Engineering and Technology—was established with the assistance of British industry and the British Government.

Ceylon Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power has awarded a £325,000 contract to British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., for the design, supply and erection of 168 miles of single circuit 33 kV transmission lines. BICC have also received a £250,000 contract from the Indian Railways Board.

Indo-British enterprise in Vandalur, 18 miles from Madras: here the Standard Motor Products of India Ltd. are turning out 16 cars a day and 60% of each car is made entirely in India.

Nepal has a new £50,000 hospital built by the Mission to Lepers with donations from every Commonwealth country.

India's new steelworks near Madras will manufacture tool and die steels and stainless steel sheets. The plant, designed by the British Company, Campbell Gifford and Morton, is expected to cost about £4 million. Manufacturers of special steel in Britain will provide technical advice and facilities for training Indian personnel. The British Government is assisting with long-term, low-interest loans.

Ceylon Ceramic Corporation have signed contracts with two British firms for equipment for a ceramics factory at Boraesgamuwa. Messrs. William Boulton Ltd., of Stoke-on-Trent, are supplying equipment and machinery; Messrs. Gibbons Bros. of Dudley, the kilns. The factory should be completed by January, 1965.

Hindustan Steel Company in India has given a £300,000 order to the Sheffield engineering firm of Edgar Allen and Co., Ltd., for a dolomite preparation plant. Scheduled to begin production in August, the plant is to be used in connection with the Durgapur expansion scheme.

Malaysian Regional Broadcasting is to be developed with the help of an engineer from the B.B.C., Mr. Stanley James Davies. For six years Mr. Davies has been working in the Planning and Installation department of the B.B.C. and it is with the object of building new studio centres that he has been given a two-year assignment with Radio Malaysia.

Durgapur steelworks are to have £1,450,000 power plant extensions which are to be built by a British firm who will spend half the cost of the contract value in India on material, equipment and civil engineering works.

India has a new switchgear factory near Calcutta. Following negotiations between Reyrolle and Co., of County Durham, England, and Burn and Co., of Calcutta, India, a new company has been formed, the capital being equally subscribed. Reyrolle-trained staff came to India to supervise installation of the plant and equipment and assist with the assembly and manufacture of the switchgear.

Thailand University is to receive a gift of between £150,000 and £200,000 in technical help from the British Department of Technical Co-operation. The gift follows the visit to Thailand last year of Sir Andrew Cohen, D.T.C. Director-General.

Pakistan's oil output at Rawalpindi has increased from 2,500 barrels a day to over 8,000 barrels of crude oil since Independence. In 1962 an oil refinery was built at Karachi which now refines 42,000 barrels daily. At Chittagong in East Pakistan another refinery is expected to go on stream in a few years and a further refinery has been sanctioned by the Government for Karachi to purify heavy crude oil.

Canada and India have signed agreements for collaboration and co-operation in building a nuclear power station in Rajasthan. Mr. Nehru, in his remarks after the signing of the agreement, said, "Canada helps us in many ways and I am sure this help will continue."

Burma is to have six Callender-Hamilton unit-construction double lane highway bridges. The orders, worth nearly £70,000, have been given to BICC by the Government of the Union of Burma.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation has increased the number of its passengers from 47,000 in 1959 to over 150,000 last year—since the introduction of the Helicopter Service. Within this coming year, with the Helicopter Service fully developed, the number is likely to be increased by a further 100,000.

Hindustan Motors Ltd. of Calcutta is receiving a £450,000 loan from the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., as a contribution towards the total estimated cost of £10½ million required for the expansion of the company's factory at Uttarpara.

Malaysian army officers took a special signals and vehicle maintenance course in Britain following their passing out at Mons Officer Cadet School in Southern England.



From the Sind region, kurti, tunic with striped pyjama and silk stole. The car and nose rings are typical of the region.



The modern kameez—kurti trousers and short trousers length—is now the most popular and practical dress for informal wear.



A single embroidered kurti can be worn with a dark blouse—note the pallu which is draped over the left shoulder.



The modern kurti—kurti trousers and short trousers length—is now the most popular and practical dress for informal wear.



Another version of the gharara-kurta: divided long skirt and short tunic with a silk stole.



A sophisticated dress for formal wear—richly embroidered, as is the heavy stole, with gold lace-work.



A bride in embroidered tunic and stole worked in gold thread; the jhoomer for the head is of gold and precious stones.



Bride from the northern area wearing a gold embroidered dress and traditional gold ring through the nose.

FASHION IN PAKISTAN

No matter what fashions the Pakistani woman borrows from the West, she respects the age-old tradition of covering herself from head to toe

FASHION is the rule rather than the exception in women's fashion throughout the world. But in Pakistan, fashion is undergoing a particularly great change as Western ideas make themselves felt and as the style and shape of Pakistani dress is being altered to suit the changing life of the modern woman.

When Pakistan came into being in 1947, the gharara was the unofficial national dress. It consists of a loose, flared, divided skirt, a kameez (shirt) on top and a dupatta draped over the head and shoulders.

The gharara touches the ground and, in movement, trails on the ground like the train of a Western-style wedding dress. The average gharara is made from anything from seven to twelve yards of material and in the 18th and 19th centuries such heavy materials were used that a maidservant had to carry the train.

Ghararas for brides

As you can imagine the gharara is more suited to gracious living than an office job and today it is rarely worn except on special occasions. Most brides choose a gharara for their wedding day although more and more lengha are being worn. This is a modernised version of a very old dress of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. It consists of a flared skirt that reaches below the ankles and is worn over a starched underskirt; on top is a tightly fitting kameez and a dupatta.

Another aristocratic looking Pakistani dress is the pehcha—this consists of tight pyjamas worn under a dress of fine material that is tight to the waist and then flows out in loose gathers to below-calf length.

The dress most commonly seen all over

Pakistan is the shalwar kameez. It originated in the former Province of Punjab and is known as the Punjabi dress. Traditionally it consisted of baggy trousers that narrow at the ankles, a loose kurti or kameez on top and a dupatta, but there are variations in different regions. In the Frontier, the kameez is very long, reaching almost to the ankles and the shalwar is narrower. In Sind, the trousers are narrow, too.

Modern style

The modern style shalwar kameez bears little resemblance to the original. It is much sleeker and the style varies according to the vogue of a new season or mood. Today the shalwars worn by teenagers look more like skin-tight jeans. The kameez has acquired a number of different shapes ranging from a sheath to a sack or loose kurti.

The dupatta used to be made from a minimum of two and a half yards of muslin. Now it consists of a narrow band, preferably of the same material as the kameez or shalwar and it is thrown casually over the shoulders.

Perhaps the most cosmopolitan dress worn by Pakistani women is the sari. In East Pakistan it is worn by all women, old and young but in West Pakistan it is seen only in the towns where it is used as formal dress. The sari is a straight six-yard length of material but it is so beautifully draped that, to the uninitiated, it gives the impression of a very formal dress. It is worn with a blouse of matching or contrasting colour.

Women have found many individual ways of arranging the sari. Mostly they drape the loose end or pallu over the left shoulder, but Pattee women drape from the back and over the right shoulder.

The changing pattern of women's fashion is symptomatic of the progress made by the women in urban areas where they are gradually coming out from the confines of their homes. Changes come to the rural districts more slowly: in Sindhi villages for instance, the susi shalwar or the lengha worn with a backless, waist length gajak, heavily embroidered, has as yet found no substitute.

Interest in fashion

The Pakistani woman's interest in fashion is by no means new: she has always adorned herself with bright colours, rich embroidery and heavy jewellery. But before the twentieth century, women were restricted to their homes and their dresses could be seen and admired by only a few relatives and neighbours. Now they have emerged from their isolation, their interest in fashion is intensified.

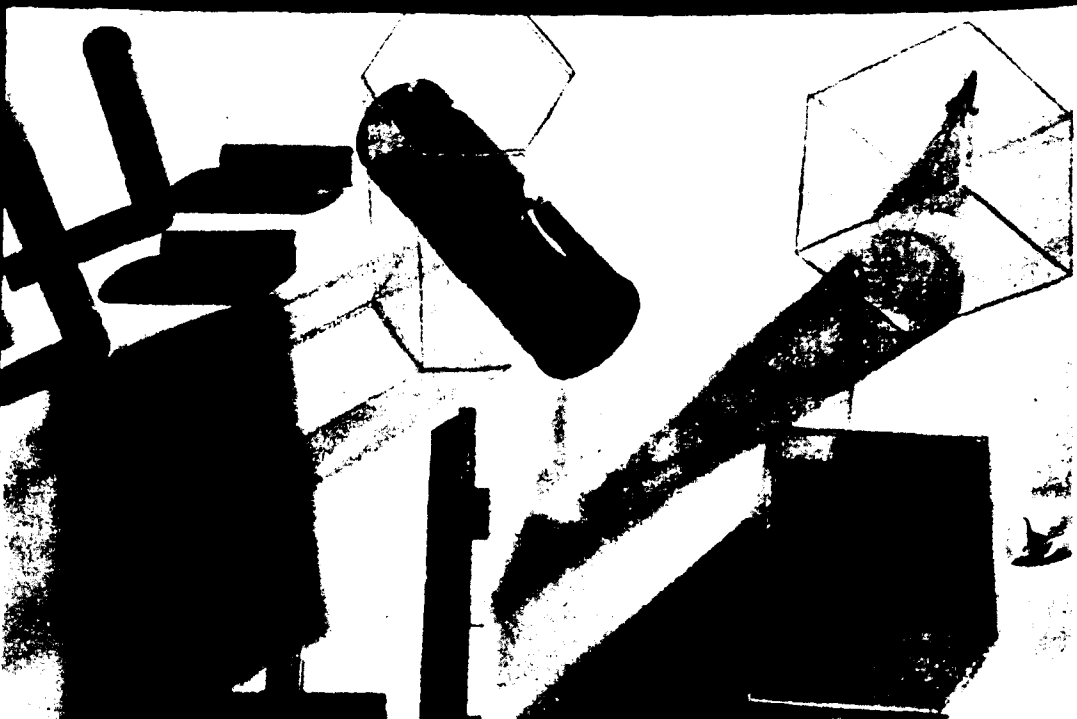
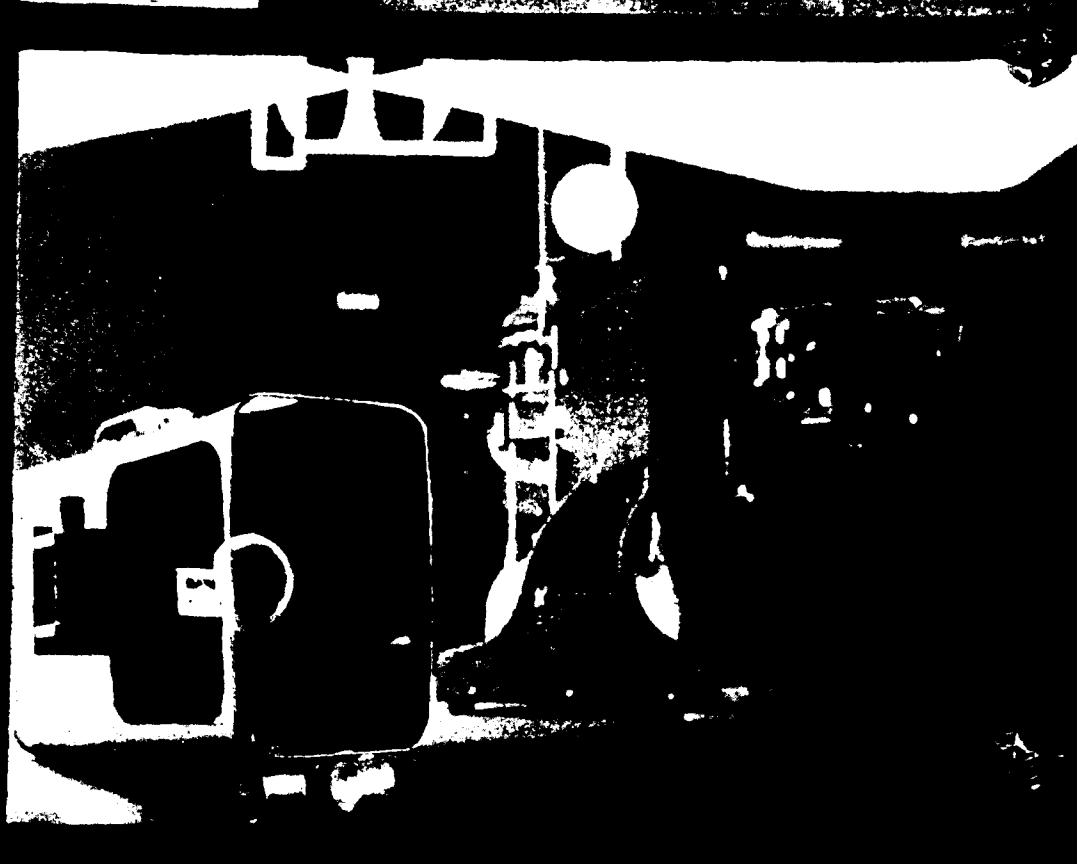
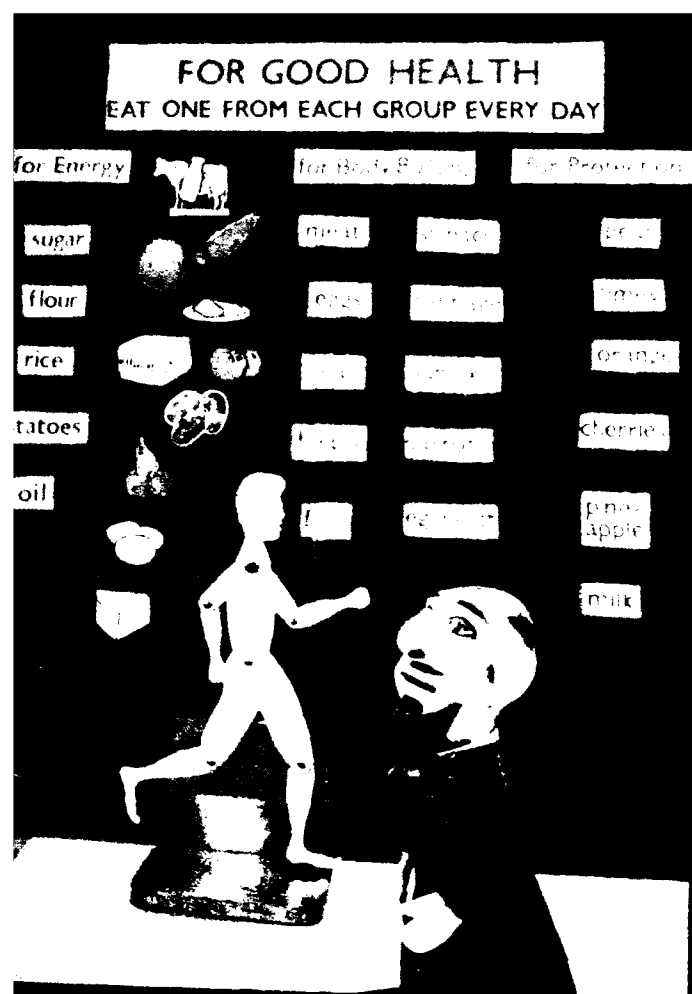
But no matter what the contemporary Pakistani woman may borrow from the West, her style of dressing remains traditional. Whether she wears a gharara, a sari or a shalwar kameez, a Pakistani woman respects the age-old custom of covering herself from head to toe.

HAMEEDA MARUF

Editor's Note: British ready-to-wear fashion—acknowledged to be the best in the world—achieved record export figures to the Commonwealth (including Pakistan) last year. A total of about £2½ million was exported, an increase of 29% over the previous year. In 1964 it is hoped that this figure will be increased by a further ten per cent.



The Queen of Thailand was much impressed by the traditional dress of the Pakistani women she saw on her visit: here she is photographed with a group of Pakistani models.



Aids to Learning

by G. H. Rusbridger
Director, Oversea Visual Aids Centre, London

THE Oversea Visual Aids Centre (O.V.A.C.) was started in London six years ago sponsored by the British Government and the Nuffield Foundation. Its title does not fully reflect its many-sided activities but it would be hard to find one that did. In the course of a few days, we may be asked for posters and leaflets on the prevention of hookworm; to suggest suitable models of tape-recorders for tropical climates; to advise on simple display techniques for rural shows or to give details of gramophone records useful in the teaching of English as a foreign language. So one of the Centre's main functions is to help anyone whose work involves the communication of knowledge and skills to others. We do this partly by displaying audio-visual equipment and materials at the Centre to many thousands of visitors who come from the Commonwealth and elsewhere, but equally important are the training courses which are held in London or overseas.

In the course of a year these are attended by the many hundreds who wish to learn how to make their own teaching aids and how to operate equipment such as film and slide projectors, overhead projectors and tape-recorders. An important function of such courses is to illustrate how the various aids, if properly used, can promote more varied and more stimulating methods of teaching, thereby helping people to learn more quickly and surely.

Simple and inexpensive

What are the aids in which the most interest is shown? Without any doubt those that are simple and inexpensive. Many for example want to know how to reproduce drawings, diagrams and maps quickly and in an enlarged form for use on the blackboard or as charts or posters. We show them different ways of doing so—such as the use of the pantograph or cheap episcope.

After two or three practical sessions these techniques are soon acquired. There is equal interest in various methods of lettering. Some wish to make charts and maps which can be seen clearly from the back of a classroom. Others may be responsible for arranging exhibitions or displays in areas far from electricity supplies on subjects such as better housing, nutrition or agriculture. For reasons of cost or lack of skilled personnel they must depend on their own initiative and ingenuity in designing their own display stands and an essential feature of these is attractive and legible lettering.

Those who master drawing, enlarging and lettering techniques quickly find that they can put them to good use with the flannelgraph—an aid which intrigues by its novelty. Its cheapness, simplicity and versatility have a universal appeal. It consists of a back-cloth of rough material such as flannel, homespun cloth or an old woollen blanket. If this is stretched tightly over a board such as a blackboard, pictures and captions backed by pieces of flannel or sandpaper can be placed on it and unless there is a strong wind blowing they will adhere with ease. Thus

the outline of a room may be drawn on the back-cloth and by the addition of appropriate pictures and captions it can be transformed into a kitchen, bedroom or sitting-room. Names and illustrations may be added or removed at will as the lesson proceeds. Vocabulary in a foreign language can be associated with the pictures and ample material provided for oral and written composition. Here is an aid costing only a few shillings which supplements the black-board and when not required may be kept in a large envelope for frequent use in the future. On our courses, many excellent flannelgraphs have been made on subjects such as nutrition, biology, soil conservation, geography and office organisation.

Things that move

The making of models and puppets also has a wide appeal. Many people cannot afford to buy puppets ready-made but we have often been told by our visitors that glove puppets constructed from papier mâché or gauze dipped in plaster have been invaluable. With young children they quickly arouse interest especially in language work. Equally they fascinate adults. Their value has been proved on numerous occasions in different parts of the world as a medium for putting across new concepts and ideas. Models too have the advantage of representing objects and situations in a realistic three-dimensional form. Their use at the right time can obviate much tedious verbal explanation.

In the more expensive range of equipment the



A student learns to make a flannelgraph map at an O.V.A.C. course

tape-recorder and filmslide projector are very popular with our visitors. Interest in the teaching of English is common to many of them. They find that the tape-recorder enables the pupil to hear models of well-spoken and grammatical English as well as to record and listen to his own voice and, with guidance from the teacher, to compare the two. The recording of plays, concerts, discussions and the exchange of tapes with schools in different parts of the world are other examples of the versatile way in which this is such a useful educational aid.

Slide and filmstrip projectors are widely used. They are far cheaper than film projectors and the keen amateur photographer finds plenty of opportunity to make his own 2 in. by 2 in. transparencies to illustrate subject material of local or territorial interest. Moreover there are thousands of filmstrips on every conceivable subject which are obtainable at moderate prices.

'Single concept' films

While many of our visitors appreciate that the 16 mm. film has tremendous possibilities as an aid to teaching it suffers from the disadvantage of being expensive. Projectors are costly; many countries have no educational film lending libraries and few schools can afford to buy their own films. Recently, however, an 8 mm. loop film projector has come on the market and this has aroused great interest overseas. It costs about £55 and it shows silent 8 mm. films of up to 3-4 minutes in duration on a large number of subjects.

Each film confines itself to one aspect of a subject and for this reason the films are called "single concept" films. They cost from about 25 shillings upwards but any teacher who has his own 8 mm. camera can, with practice, make his own films to supplement those commercially available. Ways in which this can be done are explained at our courses. Alternatively, for the many teachers who have their own 35 mm. cameras, the courses include lectures and demonstrations on how to make 2 in. by 2 in. slides or 35 mm. filmstrips for use as aids in different teaching and training situations.

The way O.V.A.C. helps

These are but a few of the aids to teaching and training with which the Centre is concerned. The question which inevitably arises is the extent to which O.V.A.C.'s activities help in the enormous programmes of education and community development now being implemented particularly in Asia and Africa. From reports we receive as well as from information gained by visits of our staff overseas there seems little doubt that in at least two ways the information and training obtained are being put to practical use.

Since we began in 1958 a number of audio-visual centres have been established in developing countries and on their staffs are many who have had some of their training at O.V.A.C. Thousands more have returned to schools, agricultural institutes, health clinics, literacy classes and to industrial training centres better equipped to meet a demand for learning without precedent in human history.

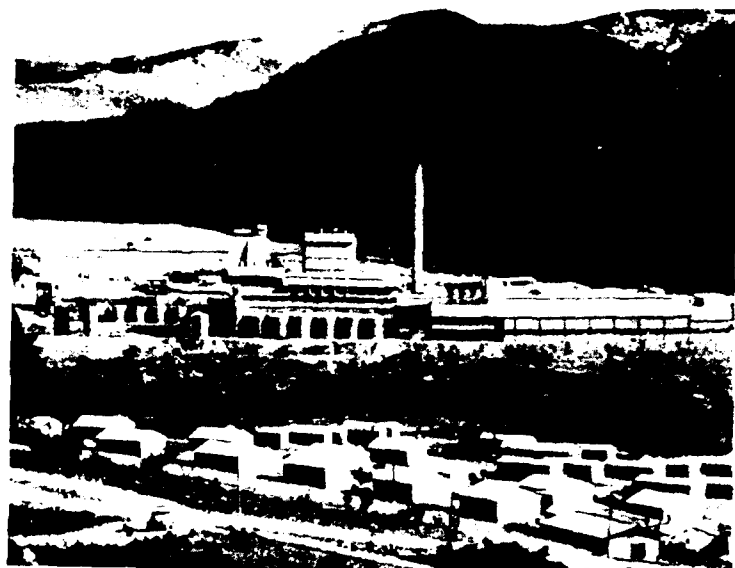
When viewed against such a gigantic background O.V.A.C.'s contribution cannot be other than a modest one. Nevertheless, if the continuous increase in requests for our services is any guide their significance is widely appreciated.

Aids to Learning

Some of the ingenious aids to teaching made or tested at the Oversea Visual Aids Centre, London. The flannelgraph (shown background of pictures—top left, middle left) can be used for teaching any subject, is the cheapest, most flexible, and one of the most popular aids. It is made from any rough-textured material such as flannel, hessian or an old blanket. Pictures for display are cut out and backed with a similar material, can be placed anywhere on the flannelgraph, be moved about or removed at will, for the two materials stick together on contact. Puppets (top left) are particularly important in rural education. Puppet plays teach new agricultural methods, hygiene, child care. Tape-recorders (top right) and gramophone records (middle left) are extensively used for the teaching of English. The filmstrip projector (left of picture—middle right) costs only a few shillings to make and is powered by the sun. The Keroscope (right of picture—middle right) uses a kerosene lamp. Both are useful where there is no electricity. Mathematics become less of a mystery when Perspex cubes and cones can be seen (right), when coloured rods are used to demonstrate fractions and factors.



*Fifty million pine trees
bring change to Swaziland*



The pulp mill with village for employees in the foreground

Resin oozes out of felled trees

The Perpetual Forest

FEW SWAZIS living and herding their cattle on the Highveld in 1949 could have known that the purchase that year of 100,000 acres of grassland astride the Great Usutu River was to revolutionise their way of life. But the decision of the Colonial now Commonwealth Development Corporation to buy the land and plant with African pine was to have far-reaching results.

Surveys had shown the Corporation that the area was specially suitable for the creation of a big man-made forest. The soil and climate made growth four or five times faster than in the north. It was one of the few places in the world where it was worth while to make a forest—a perpetual forest—for replanting would go in step with the cropping.

To many Swazis, the creation of permanent employment there would mean a completely changed way of life. Paid work would be available on the spot and young men would not need to seek employment in the distant mines or cities.

But although the land was suitable for creating a forest, the export of softwood was uneconomic and the alternative—pulp milling—meant discharging noxious liquid effluent into the river. A new type of mill was required, operating on closed circuits.

Negotiations therefore took place between the Colonial Development Corporation and Courtaulds Ltd., a commercial firm producing rayon and textiles. Wood pulp is a basic raw material in the manufacture of synthetic materials. As a result of the talks, Courtaulds

undertook an intensive research programme. Designers, scientists and engineers went to work in England to develop a mill using a new pulping process. Meanwhile the forest grew.

By 1959, over 90,000 acres had been planted with 50 million pine trees. A township with its own hydro-electric scheme had been established, and access roads and an airstrip constructed. By this time 80 Europeans and 1,400 Africans were working in the forest.

In that year, a joint enterprise, the Usutu Pulp Company Ltd., was formed by the Colonial Development Corporation and Courtaulds to acquire the forests, to build a pulp mill and to manufacture unbleached sulphate pulp for the paper and board industries.

The mill began operating at the end of 1961 and pulp is being dispatched by road 95 miles to the railhead at Goba in Mozambique and thence some 50 miles to the port of Lourenco Marques. A railway is now being built linking a new, large iron ore project in north-west Swaziland with the existing Mozambique railway. When completed this year, the railway will skirt the forest area within 14 miles of the mill.

Today the children of those who went to plant the forest in 1949 are themselves employed in the industry—some controlling the powerful machinery of the mill. Young Swazis are being trained in industrial skills; better living conditions now obtain and better social facilities are available. So far, over £10 million has been invested in the project and 300 Europeans and 2,400 Africans now work in the mill and forest.



A Swazi forestry worker



At school in the forest

Something

to read



V. S. Naipaul Wilson Harris Randolph Stow Edward M. Courtney

An English setting

V. S. Naipaul, born and educated in Trinidad and subsequently at University College, Oxford, is a well-known reviewer of fiction in England. His first novel "The Mystic Masseur" won the John Llewellyn Rhys Memorial Prize, a literary prize awarded to writers under the age of thirty. His third novel "Miguel Street" won a Somerset Maugham award. In fact all his previous novels, five in all, have been set in his native West Indies. But his new novel, **Mr. Stone and the Knight's Companion**, is his first to deal with England and English characters. It is the story of Mr. Stone's last months before retiring from the post of librarian in a large commercial undertaking. Faced with the loneliness of retirement, Stone marries for the first time at the age of sixty-two. He also has the inspiration to conceive an idea which is adopted by his firm—an idea which under the name "The Knight's Companion" helps to mitigate the emptiness of the lives of other pensioners.

A study in relationships

Wilson Harris, the novelist and poet from Guiana, has now had published the last volume, **The Secret Ladder**, in his Guiana quartet—the others being "The Palace of the Peacock", "The Far Journey of Oudin" and "The Whole Armour". The author spent 15 years mapping and surveying in the Guiana rain-forests, and he draws on his own experience when he writes of the relationship of a young land surveyor with the workmen with whom he is charting the upper reaches of the Canje river deep in the hinterland.

Steeped in New Zealand

New novel by E. H. Audley, **No Boots for Mr. Mochau**, is steeped in the New Zealand environment. Audley is a teacher with 40 years' experience in both primary and secondary schools in New Zealand. He takes as his central character an elderly Maori living amongst a dwindling community of his fellow Maoris. But their idyllic existence is threatened by the approach of civilisation.

India 600 B.C.

Ambapali, by Vimala Raina, is an historical novel from India set in ancient India in the year 600 B.C. It is the story of the first woman to be admitted by Buddha to his "sangh". In writing **Ambapali**, the author sets out to re-create the India of those times, its culture, religion and philosophy. Mrs. Raina is well known for her many plays in Hindi and this is her first novel in English, although she has a collection of poems in English to her credit. It is her intention in future to write novels in English because she feels that in this way she can communicate with a wider audience.

New paperbacks

Two important reprints, both with an Australian background—Randolph Stow's **To the Islands** and **The Boy in the Bush** by D. H. Lawrence and M. L. Skinner—have recently appeared in paperbacks.

To the Islands, when first published in 1958, received the Miles Franklin Award for Australian Literature. Set in the north-west of Western Australia it has as its hero an old white man, Stephen Heriot, who for many years has run a mission station for Aborigines. Having reached a crisis in his life, he sets out on a journey of self-discovery to the islands of the dead. Amongst other things, Randolph Stow studied anthropology and himself worked on a mission station in the part of Australia which he uses as a back-cloth for this novel.

In 1919, D. H. Lawrence and his wife left England and visited first Europe, then Australia and America. In Australia he found material for his famous novel, "Kangaroo" and met Molly Skinner who gave him her manuscript "The House of Ellis". Whilst travelling in America, Lawrence re-wrote this under the title of **The Boy in the Bush**. It is the story of an English boy, Jack Grant, who arrives in Australia in 1882, with academic failure behind him, to start a new life. He comes to manhood whilst coming to terms with his new environment.

A fight against intolerance

One of Canada's most distinguished authors is Professor McCourt who is at present a lecturer in the English Department of the University of Saskatchewan. His new novel, his sixth, is called **The Ettinger Affair**. It is concerned with a young don who is sacked from a small provincial Canadian university, following the publication of a novel which the governors consider to be immoral. The faculty in their fight against intolerance, choose as their leader a distinguished scholar who is a member of the staff. This man is faced with a conflict in as much as he despises both the novel and the author, while he feels he must fight for freedom of speech.

Quick guide to books mentioned

Naipaul, V. S. **Mr. Stone and the Knight's Companion**. Andre Deutsch 19s.
Harris, Wilson. **The Secret Ladder**. Faber & Faber 16s.
Audley, E. H. **No Boots for Mr. Mochau**. Hodder & Stoughton 15s.
Raina, Vimala. **Ambapali**. Asia Publishing House 25s.
Stow, Randolph. **To the Islands**. Penguin Books 3s. 6d.
Lawrence, D. H. and Skinner, M. L. **The Boy in the Bush**. Penguin Books 5s.
McCourt, Edward. **The Ettinger Affair**. Macdonald & Co. (Publishers) Ltd. 16s.

Commonwealth Arts Festival

THE theme of the first Commonwealth Arts Festival is one of contrast. The Festival now being planned for September 1965 will take place in London and there will be centres in Cardiff, Glasgow and Liverpool. Mr. Ian Hunter, the Director-General of the Festival, believes that almost three-quarters of the world's cultures can be represented within the Commonwealth. He aims to present programmes which will bring together artists and art from many parts of the Commonwealth. Such contrasts, he believes, will give the Festival a unique place in the world.

Auditions throughout the Commonwealth

Mr. Hunter will travel throughout the Commonwealth to audition artists, negotiate with governments and fit together the jigsaw of what will be a highly original Festival programme. Already Mr. Hunter has great experience of the arts in the Commonwealth. He served as adviser to a committee headed by Mr. Vincent Massey, Governor-General of Canada, in 1956, and as adviser to a committee which set up the famous Adelaide Festival for the first time in 1960 and was as well associated with Indian and other Asian artists as Director of the East-West Music Encounter in Tokyo in 1961. In Britain, he is well known as a former Director of the Edinburgh, Bath and City of London Festivals.

Appeal to the young

Processions, fireworks, dancing in the streets and floating pavilions on the River Thames may all be possible at the Festival, for programmes are to be aimed not at the sophisticated few but specially towards the young people.

There will be performances of music, opera, ballet and all forms of the dance, drama and jazz. There will be exhibitions of art and sculpture, industrial design and architecture, and special film and television-film shows. Artists and art exhibits will be seen not only in London but will tour all the centres so that the widest possible public will be reached.

The Duke of Edinburgh is chairman of an advisory council which is made up of a wide and distinguished group of people, many of whom have special knowledge and experience in the arts world. Commonwealth High Commissioners in London have been invited to join the council. Many Commonwealth governments have already agreed in principle to the idea of the Festival and the British Government has agreed to put up £80,000 as a guarantee against loss.

Lord Balfour of Inchrye, chairman of the non-profit-making company which is organising the Festival summed up the reasons for holding it: "There are Commonwealth organisations to bring together those interested in education, science, medicine and sport—to mention but a few links which do remain and should remain unaffected by political, economic and military considerations, on which there can well be differences of view. Survey the many fields over which there is Commonwealth unity, and you will find there is one thing missing, for up to now there has been no link in Commonwealth expression of the arts. It is to fill this need that our Commonwealth Arts Festival is being organised."

READERS PICTURES

Readers are invited to send photographs which they have taken themselves. Address and description of the picture should be marked on the back. A guinea will be paid for each photograph published. Photographs, which should be addressed to the Editor, *Commonwealth Today*, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1, will not be returned unless requested

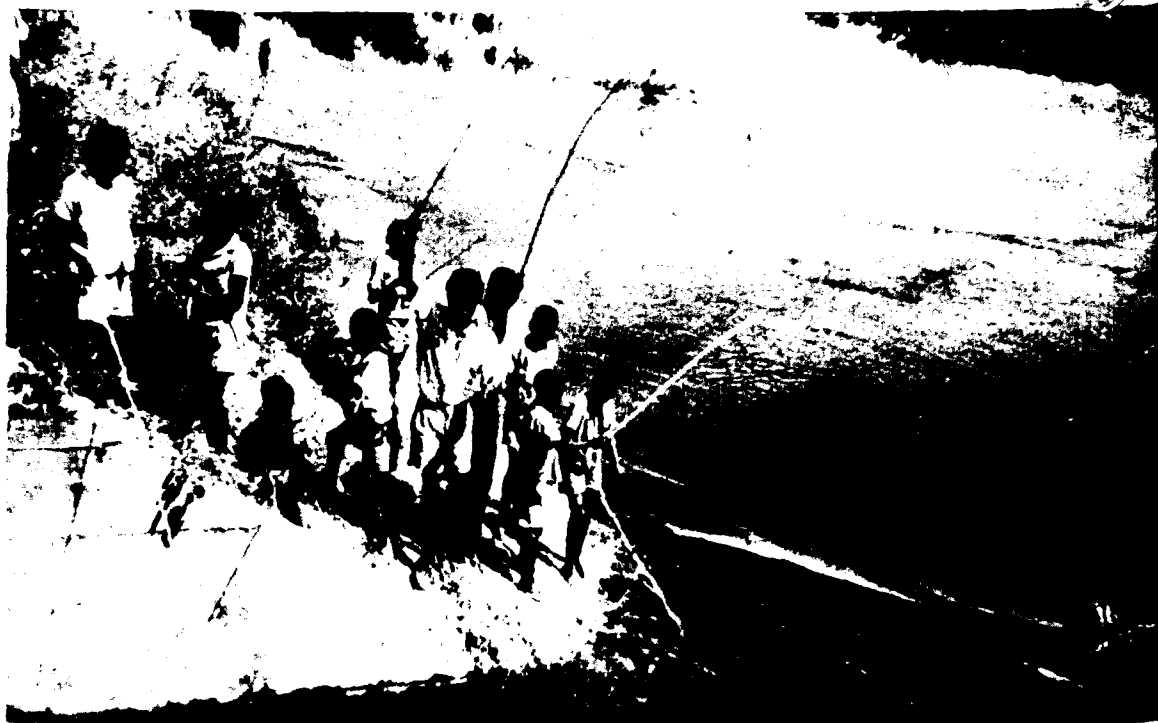
Wins a Camera

"VILLAGE WELL"
"The interesting subject matter and design of this picture make it our choice for a camera award." Such was the decision of the judges of our Camera Competition in awarding a 44A Kodak camera to Suraj N. Sharma, 2177, Khezra-Ka-Rasta, Jaipur, India

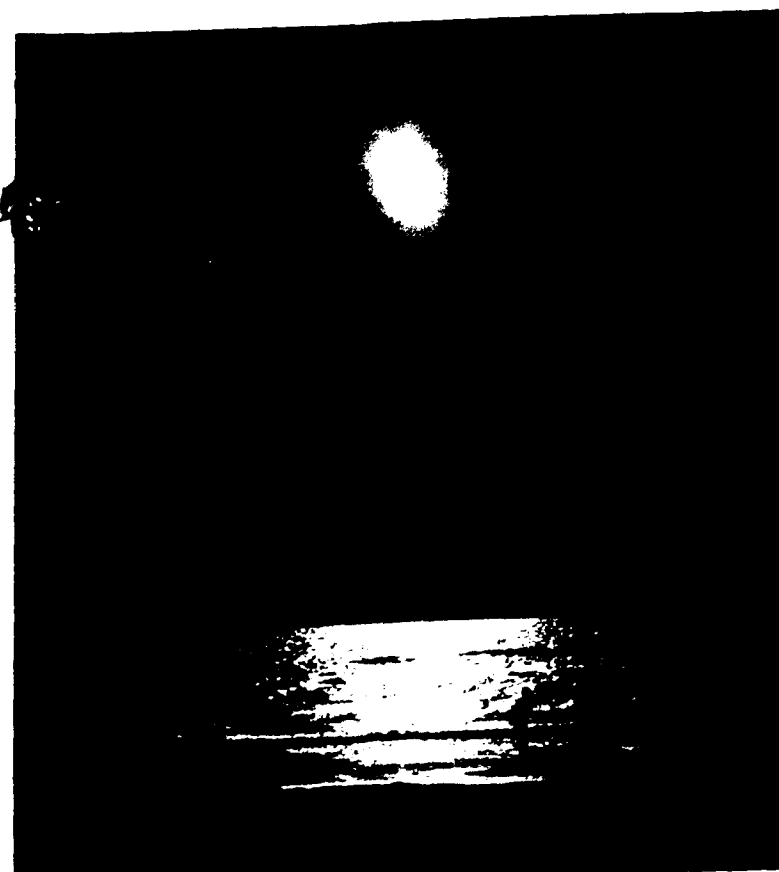


Young Fishermen

W. L. A. Yasim, Kafue Secondary School, P.O. Box 23, Kafue, N. Rhodesia



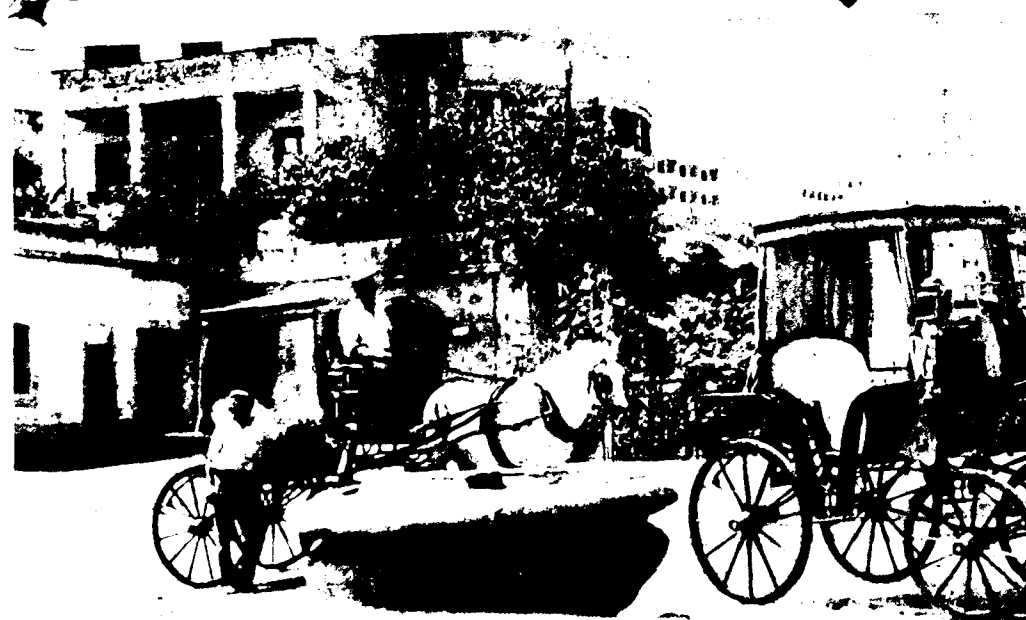
Day Dreaming
N. Gatt, 1145
Pacific Highway,
Pymble, New
South Wales,
Australia



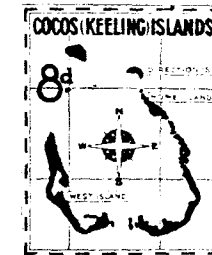
I Wonder !
TOP LEFT
Otakear Cerny,
Czechoslovakia

Moonlight Dip
R. D. Ahmad,
Pakistan Forest
Institute, P.O.
Peshawar
University,
Pakistan

Karozzins
Miss Lilian
Sciberras, 60,
Mensia Street,
St. Julian's,
Malta



STAMPS



Cocos Islands



A new name was recently added to collectors' albums when a series of six pictorial stamps was issued for use in the Cocos, or Keeling, Islands. These are the first stamps to be issued specially for this group of coral islands, which lie in the Indian Ocean, roughly halfway between Australia and Ceylon.

Although they were discovered by Captain William Keeling, of the East India Company, in 1609, the islands remained uninhabited until 1827, when a Scottish planter, John Clunies Ross, settled there with a few Malayan seamen and began to cultivate coconut palms to produce copra.

Copra is still the main export of the Cocos Islands and one of the new stamps, the 3d. value, shows two girls splitting open coconuts to remove the kernels for drying. Palm trees growing on the shores of a lagoon provide the design of the 1s. stamp and the 2s. value shows a dukong, a fast sailing cutter used by the Cocos islanders to collect coconuts from the uninhabited islands of the group.

The Cocos Islands were at one time administered from Singapore and stamps of the Straits Settlements, now absorbed in Malaysia, were used at the Cocos Islands post office, which was opened in 1933. These stamps can be identified only by the postmark on them—it reads simply "Cocos Island". Examples are scarce and specialist collectors prize them highly. Malayan stamps were again used when the Cocos Islands post office was re-opened after being closed during the second world war. These post-war issues are not as scarce as those of the nineteen-thirties.

In 1954 Australia assumed responsibility for the Cocos Islands and Australian stamps have been used there until the issue of the new series. Qantas, the Australian airline, uses the Cocos Islands as a staging-point on the Australia to South Africa route, and the 5d. stamp shows a Qantas Super Constellation about to land on the palm-fringed air-strip on West Island.

On the 8d. stamp is a map of part of the Cocos group, with the main islands, West, Home and Direction, marked by name. The highest value, the 2s. 3d. stamp, shows a familiar sea bird of the tropics, the white tern.

C. W. HILL

ROUND ABOUT INDIA

News of agriculture . . . Indo-British Co-operation . . .
Industrial projects . . . Encouragement for regional crafts



1-TEA SORTERS



2 ENGLISH GIRL IN INDIA



3 MASTER CRAFTSMAN

1 **Tea Sorters** on the slopes of the Himalayas—before packing, the tea is sorted and graded under such attractive names as Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, etc. Tea is India's largest foreign exchange earner: during 1962 she exported 471 million lb., of which 268 million went to Britain. The British are the biggest tea drinkers in the world: 10 lb. per head a year. Speaking at the opening of the new Tea Centre at Edinburgh, Scotland, the High Commissioner for India said, "If Indian tea is famous all the world over, it is primarily due to the fact that it was a Scotsman who, in 1823, discovered tea growing wild in India. Tea drinking constitutes a great bond between our countries."

2 **English Girl in India:** eighteen-year-old Susan Martin Hall, of Sussex, England, is spending a year at the Khasi village of Kharang working as a dispenser at the local clinic. Her work is sponsored by the Unitarian Community, a religious organisation with long-standing connections among the Khasi people. When she goes home at the end of the year, Susan will take up nursing at London's Guy's Hospital.

3 **Master Craftsman** decorates some newly made pieces of ceramic pottery. At the Delhi Design Centre experimental work is being carried out in some of the major regional crafts such as wood and metal work, pottery, stone carving and Northern India jewellery.

4 **Scientific Agriculture**—the rapid growth of population poses a major problem of food supply. Production of crops must be increased by modern scientific methods. In our picture, a north Indian farmer displays a bumper crop of improved quality wheat.

5 **Increased Medical Facilities** have led to decreased disease in the North-East Frontier Agency. In 1947 there were only eight hospitals and five dispensaries: now there are ninety. Malaria control has been particularly effective.

6 **British High Commissioner.** Sir Paul Gore-Booth, opened the Community Hall of the Deena Seva Sangha in Bangalore which was built with a substantial gift from the "War on Want" movement in Britain to the Deena Seva Sangha, a social service organisation of over thirty years' standing. In our picture Lady Gore-Booth lights a lamp to mark the inauguration of the hall. Acting Governor of Mysore Sri Nittoor Srinivasa Rao, Sir Paul Gore-Booth and Mr. Siva Shankar, President of Sangha are seen left to right.

7 **Indo-British Co-operation:** Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. were chosen by the Indian Government as British consultants for the design and establishment of a factory for heavy electrical apparatus at Bhopal. The factory is a crucial factor in the industrial complex of modern India and described as "a landmark in Indo-British co-operation". Here a cable is being laid outside the factory.

8 **Carpet Weaving** in the Kaming Division—these Monpa women are expert at adjusting the intricate patterns used in the making of Indian carpets. It is proposed to set up a carpet-weaving centre at Tuting.



4-SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE



5 INCREASED MEDICAL FACILITIES



6-BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER



7-INDO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION



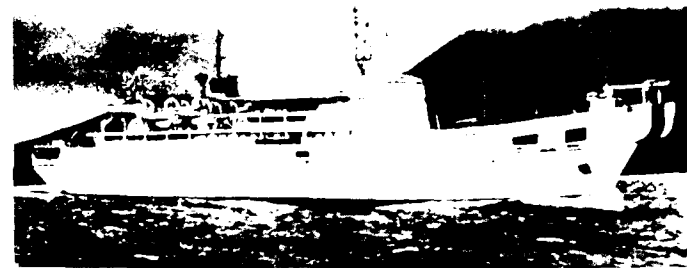
8 CARPET WEAVING

The new Commonwealth Pacific cable

The Commonwealth Pacific telephone cable (COMPAC) was opened in London in the late evening of December 2nd (early morning December 3rd in Fiji, New Zealand and Australia). 8,700 miles from Vancouver, via Fiji and New Zealand, to Sydney, it is the world's longest submarine telephone cable.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S 14 million square miles have for many years been linked by a system of telegraph cables and wireless transmitting and receiving stations. This system is being supplemented, and in part replaced, by the submarine telephone cable which will greatly improve communications between Commonwealth countries.

Britain's experience in the design, manufacture and laying of cables goes back a hundred years to when the first transatlantic telegraph cable was laid. Modern cables are very advanced when compared with their older counterparts. In 1870 it took 4½ minutes to transmit a brief message from London to Bombay and get an acknowledgment over the newly opened telegraph cable to India. The lightweight COMPAC cable, designed by British Post Office engineers, has facilities for transmitting



The final splice of the COMPAC cable was made by technicians on board the cable ship "Mercury"

"... Today a new link has been forged between the peoples of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres... this Pacific cable is more than a communication link—it is a practical expression of the faith of the Commonwealth in its own future. It is an example of what can be accomplished within our family of Nations when we enter into a common venture as partners and apply to it all the skill and resources at our disposal."

(From the Queen's message to mark the opening of COMPAC.)

"... The design of the cable and of its repeaters is a triumph for the engineers of the British Post Office... Our special Commonwealth relationship depends upon constant and informal consultation between Governments. This process of continuous contact is the very life blood of our Commonwealth association."

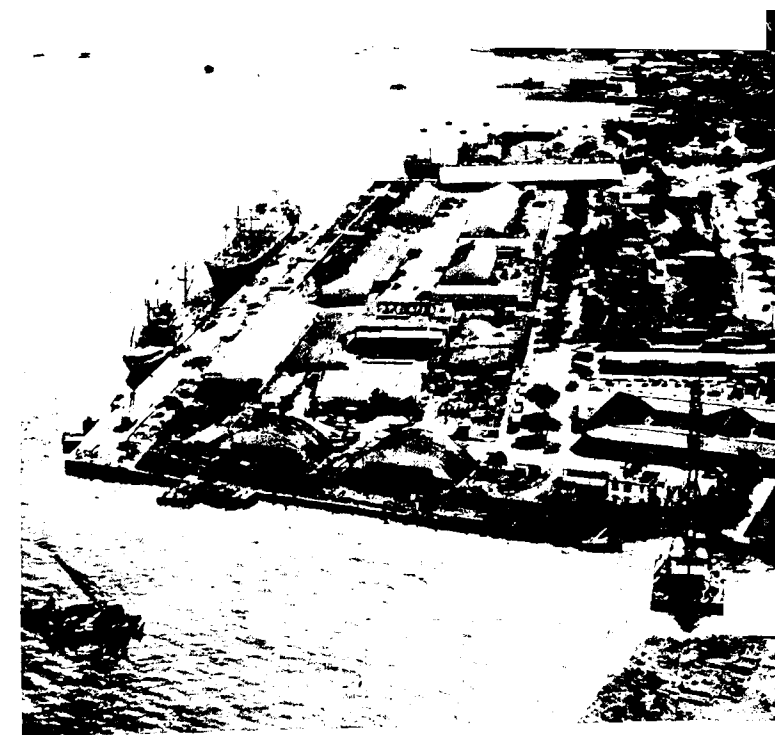
(The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies.)

80 simultaneous telephone conversations and can also be used for telegraphy, photo-telegraphy, telex services and for relaying broadcast programmes.

COMPAC is a co-operative venture financed jointly and owned by Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Britain. It is the first telephone cable across the Pacific and the second completed section of the round-the-Commonwealth cable system. The first section—CANTAT—between Britain and Canada, came into service in 1961. A microwave link across Canada connects the CANTAT and COMPAC systems and makes direct telephoning between London and Sydney over a distance of 16,000 miles, almost as easy as telephoning between London and Birmingham.

The next section, SEACOM, is to be completed in 1966 when Hong Kong and Singapore will be linked with the system through Australia.

A page of scenes and people from the group of islands in the South Pacific that make up the British Dependency of Fiji



Window on Fiji



TOP LEFT: A pilot's view of the wharves at Suva, Fiji's capital, which has 38,000 inhabitants. The large building in the right foreground houses the Municipal Markets.

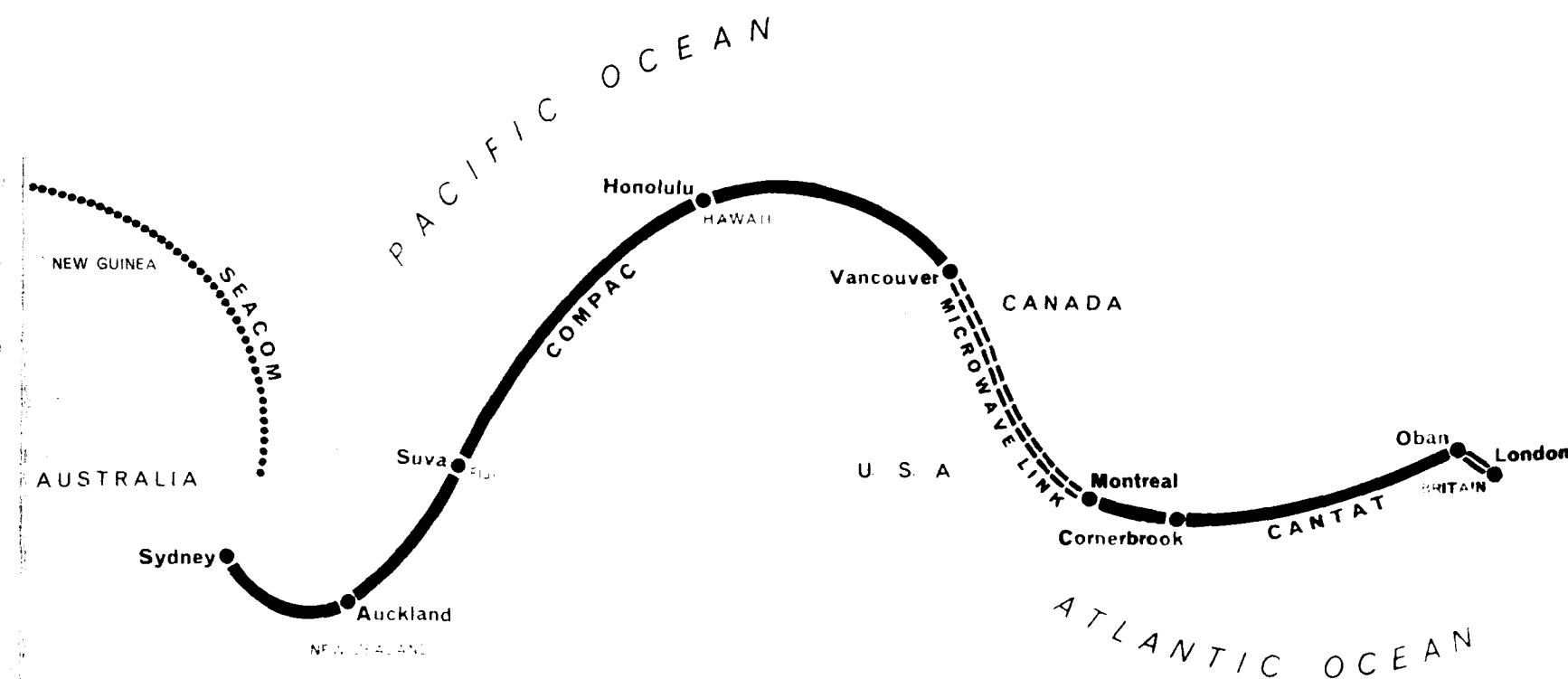
TOP RIGHT: Beauty and a water-melon... Food grown on the 500 Fiji islands and islets includes bananas, coconuts, rice, coffee, cocoa and sugar cane.

ABOVE: A Fijian with his machete, which he uses for cutting the sugar cane. Fiji is developing new areas for land settlement and is improving her agricultural techniques.

CENTRE: This old mango tree in Suva's main square is a favourite meeting place. More than half of Fiji's 420,000 people are Indians, like the man with the umbrella.

MIDDLE RIGHT: An Indian schoolmistress, Prenwati Sharima, teaches in the sunshine. About 85,000 children attend school. Many win bursaries and scholarships.

RIGHT: Storms can cause great damage to the coconut plantations. These trees denuded of nuts and leaves will take years to recover.



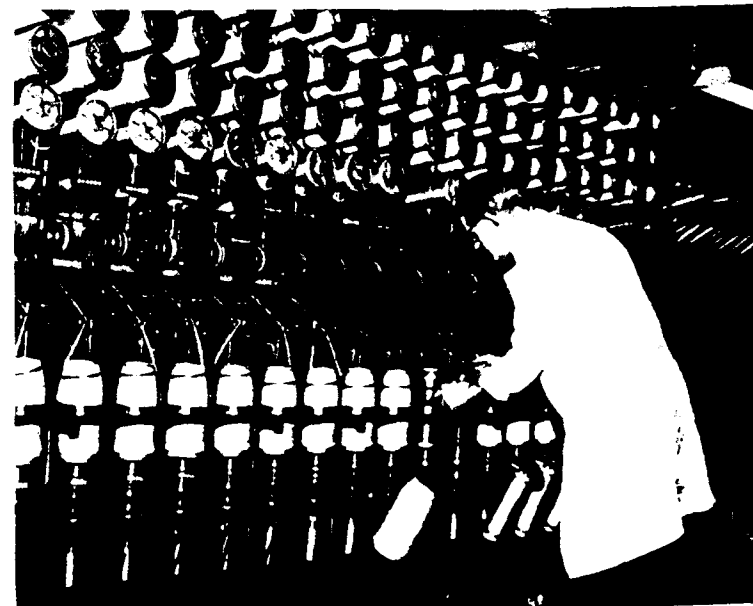
PICTURESCOPE

Britain's loans to India • High Commissioners in Malaysia •
Gift from Britain to Pakistan • Nigeria V.I.P. in New Delhi • Stage debut



Vice-Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, British Far East Fleet, meets a Paramount Chief at Nanga Gaat during his tour of Royal Naval units in the Sabah territories. The chief provided labour to clear jungle landing sites for helicopters.

Government officials from Afghanistan, on a four-week tour of Britain, welcomed at the Foreign Office in London by Mr. William Morris, Head of the Far Eastern Department. From left, Mr. Sami Madhush, Dr. Ali Nawaz, Mr. Morris, Mr. Hedayat Azizi.



A gift from Britain to Pakistan: millions of yards of nylon twine, costing £14,560, have been produced by James Pearsall Ltd., of Taunton, England. It will be used for fishing nets by the Chittagong communities who suffered in last year's cyclones.



Loans from Britain to the government of India: above, Mr. Jha, Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Belcher, Acting British High Commissioner, sign a £10 million loan agreement. Below, a £4 million loan is signed in New Delhi by Sir Paul Gore-Booth, British High Commissioner, and Mr. Govindan Nair of the Ministry of Finance.



The Hon. J. M. Johnson, Nigeria Minister of Labour, talks to the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, during his nine-day visit to India.



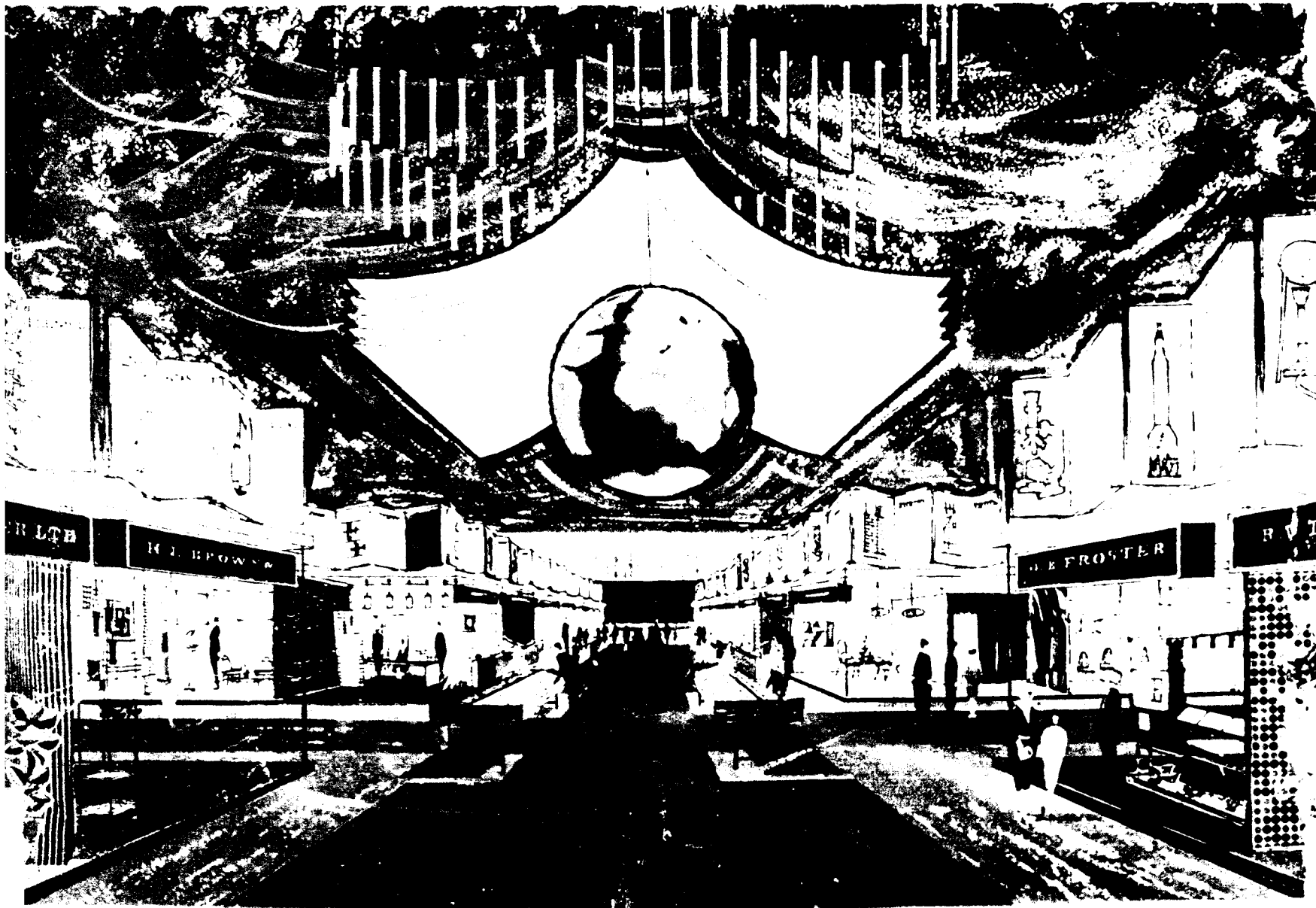
Celia Gore-Booth, daughter of the British High Commissioner in India, made her stage debut in "The Rose Without a Thorn", a period play produced in New Delhi by the British High Commission A.D.C. Here she is being congratulated by Mr. Nehru after the performance.

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High Commissioners to Malaysia present their Letters of Commission to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur. Above, Pakistan's Mr. S. M. Hassan being congratulated by Dato Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, who is photographed below with Viscount Head who has succeeded Sir Geoffrey Tory as Britain's High Commissioner to Malaysia.





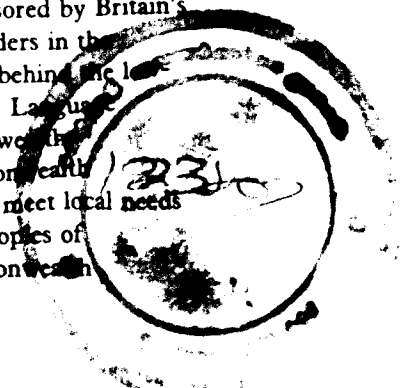
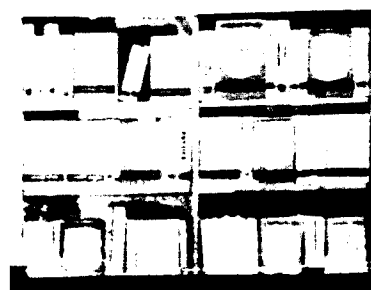
Reverley Pick's design for the exhibition

World Book Fair

London June 10th to 20th, 1964



The World Book Fair is the largest and most comprehensive display of books ever seen in Britain—takes place. Countries the world over will be displaying their books—for this is an international event. The Fair is not for booksellers and publishers alone. Modern display techniques are to be applied and visitors will see just how exciting and important a role books play in men's lives. The book today is the life-blood of scholarship, of science, of industry, of trade, of all shades of literacy—as Commonwealth publishers well know. Visitors from all over the world will be welcome, especially those from Commonwealth countries. The World Book Fair is to be sponsored by Britain's Publishers Association, whose members have been leaders in the international field for many years. They are the men behind the low priced books published in association with the English Language Book Society which go to many parts of the Commonwealth. British publishers have given invaluable aid to Commonwealth countries, where they have published special books to meet local needs and established independent companies run by the peoples of those countries. Both in Britain and overseas, Commonwealth publishers are filling the book needs of the world.



World Book Fair