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Viewpoint

THE SPREAD OF ENGLISH

by LORD CASEY, former Australian Minister of External Affairs

ONE of the phenomena of the last generation, particularly since 1945, has been the rapid growth of the use of English. More people speak English than any other language and more people are seeking to learn it. It is on the way to becoming the international language of the world.

Since the war all over the free world, radio communications between aircraft and airports are in English, except when the aircrew and the airport personnel speak the same language.

Mr. Nehru said in his autobiography in 1936, "It may be, as it is partly today, that English will become increasingly a language for technical, scientific and business communications and especially for international contacts. . . . English is bound to remain our chief link with the outside world. That is as it should be."

In October 1962, Mr. Nehru was reported as protesting against what he called the utter stupidity of the Indian agitation to "throw out English". He said the trend almost all over the world was to make the study of English compulsory. "It is not a question of language, but it is a question of the future of India. If you close the doors and the windows of your minds to outside breezes, then the country will fall."

The most eager learners of English are the people of the developing countries, and they have the greatest difficulties by reason of the dearth of English teachers and perhaps the greater dearth of those who know how to teach English and also know the indigenous language of those they are teaching. The British Council is struggling manfully with the task of teaching English in a great many countries of the Commonwealth and outside it.

English is very largely the lingua franca that enables the peoples of the countries of Asia and of Africa to speak to one another and to enable them all to have access to the world's knowledge. At the top level in many developing Commonwealth countries English is the most used language, if not the language of the home; whereas at the

middle or lower levels it is unknown. Hence the proper teaching of English is important, as well as, perhaps, a rough-and-ready bilingual competence in English and the local indigenous language. I believe there is justification for a considerable extension of the British Council's resources in English teaching, particularly in Commonwealth countries. And at the same time, the inclusion of Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the British Council might well be considered.

The great yearning for education and for the learning of English in developing countries generates a great demand for books in English, a demand that does not begin to be satisfied. Because of the low income level in these countries the average educated individual who is book-hungry cannot afford to buy the books he or she wants at the price books usually cost in the world today. The developing countries have a great need for books at a price they can afford to pay, which is a very low price. The natural source of supply for many of these countries has long been Britain.

Within the last three years the British Government has been subsidising cheap editions of British books, mainly university textbooks and informational books for the general public.

The "old" Commonwealth countries have not, to any significant extent, entered this field. Even if such books need to be subsidised by the "old" Commonwealth countries for the people of the "new", why should this not be done on a considerably larger scale?

The demand for books in English—textbooks, books that can be described as literature, technological books and all the rest—is loud and clear in all the developing countries. The task of supplying such books in much greater volume at prices that can be afforded is one of the many responsibilities that I believe should be accepted by the "old" Commonwealth countries in aid of the "new".

(From "The Future of the Commonwealth" by Lord Casey, published by Frederick Muller, Ltd., price 8s.)



COLOMBO PLAN PROGRESS

Thirteen Years of Good Work

BRITAIN spent nearly £35 million on the Colombo Plan and other types of aid for development in South and South East Asia during 1962/63—and it is intended to spend even more in the years ahead.

At the end of June 1963, Britain was pledged to spend a further £157 million on capital aid and technical assistance.

Britain's total aid under the Colombo Plan since 1951 is over £248 million.

British private investment in the area in 1962 was estimated at £28 million—higher than the previous year.

In 1963 about 700 Asian students were in Britain for training under the Plan, bringing the total since 1951 to over 5,000, the main subject for training being administration (1,408) followed by industry and medicine.

More experts

More experts were sent from Britain last year on a variety of assignments and at the last count a total of 15,696 experts, technicians and teachers were working in developing countries. This does not include Volunteer Overseas Workers of which there were nearly 600 in 1963 and the figure will probably rise to 850 this year. So successful have VSO personnel been in India that many requests for more are being received at the organisation's London office.

Equipment for training and research worth over £350,000 was provided in 1962/63, making a total in this sphere since the Colombo Plan's inception of £2,772,359.

In addition, educational assistance is provided through the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, and by the end of March last year nearly a hundred scholarships and bursaries had been awarded. Teachers from Britain have been sent to Commonwealth countries in S.E. Asia at a cost of over £200,000.

Two great river development schemes are receiving help from Britain: the project to exploit the lower Mekong River towards which £130,000 has been promised, and the development of the Indus Basin for the mutual benefit of India and Pakistan. Here Britain has agreed to contribute nearly £21 million.

More money

An additional £34½ million is to be given by Britain to the International Development Association which lends money to developing countries who need outside capital but whose foreign



The first Colombo Plan badge was presented to U Khine Man Chan at a ceremony held at Parliament House, Canberra. The picture above, right, shows Senator Gorton fixing the lapel badge to U Khine Man Chan's coat. All Colombo Plan students who have trained in Australia are eligible for the badge and the picture above, left, shows Mrs. Goonetilleke receiving from the Australian High Commissioner in Ceylon the first badge given to a Ceylonese Colombo Plan student who has returned home.



currency earnings enable them to service only a proportion of their loans on conventional banking terms.

In future all Colombo Plan students who have successfully completed a course in Australia will receive a badge before they return home—it will remind them of their stay in Australia and help them to keep in touch with other students. All the students—about 4,500 of them—who have already returned to their own country will be eligible to receive the badge from the Australian diplomatic mission in the country concerned.

The next meeting of the Consultative Committee will be held in London towards the end of the year, when the British Government will be host to 150 delegates from member countries and the extension of the Colombo Plan will be discussed.



COLOMBO PLAN PROJECTS

Since the inception of the Plan in 1951, Britain has contributed over £248 million to help the developing countries. Three examples of aid are shown here: Above, the Burma Technical High School, Rangoon. Below, left, the Srisambong Cotton Experimental Station at Thailand—Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, is shown round by a British expert. Below, right, the Neyveli Lignite Project at Madras.



COLOMBO PLAN AID

How Australia, Canada and New Zealand help

AUSTRALIA: During 1962/63 Australia's expenditure on capital aid and technical assistance amounted to £A4,821,896, bringing its total contribution since the inception of the Plan to £A48,442,787. The arrival of 523 Colombo Plan students during 1962/63 brought the total of Australian training awards to 4,594. In June 1963, 74 Australian experts were in the field, bringing the total to 744 since 1951.

CANADA: To the end of 1962/63 Canada has made available \$423.2 million for capital and technical assistance; 1963's contribution was \$41.5 million. Commodity assistance—about 48 per cent—has been concentrated mainly in India and Pakistan. A total of 2,159 trainees were brought to Canada from Colombo Plan countries, and to the end of last year 256 advisers and teachers were helping in the developing countries.

NEW ZEALAND: Up to the end of March 1963, New Zealand had made available £12,144,064 for capital and technical assistance. An additional £1 million has been appropriated for the current year. A total of £831,560 has provided for experts already in the field and trainees undergoing courses in New Zealand. The 232 students who arrived for training in 1962/63 brought the total training awards to 1,345.

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ASIA EDITION

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Cover: Vanessa Redgrave as Katharina in Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew"

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PETER HALL, the Director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, is a young man just over 33 years of age, tall, dark-haired, of an impulsive disposition, a frank and cheerful character, and an iron will. He is married to the film actress Leslie Caron, is the son of a station master in eastern England, was educated at Cambridge University, and has probably more dynamic drive than any other man of the theatre in Britain today.

As a director of plays, he can do wonders with a stage hardly bigger than a pocket handkerchief. Ten years ago, when just down from Cambridge University, he astonished discerning playgoers by a production of Lorca's *Blood Wedding* in London's small Arts Theatre. He showed there a poetic imagination which immediately caused people to realise that a new force had arrived in the British drama. On the tiny stage of the Arts Theatre, on which three people standing together seem like a crowd, he evoked a whole forest. A forest, moreover, in which an impalpable spirit of evil was made plain and manifest.

Theatrical instinct

He followed this with the first English production of Samuel Beckett's play *Waiting For Godot*. He displayed in this that characteristic of theatrical instinct and high spiritedness which has made him what he is at present, the Director of the Royal Shakespeare Company—a theatrical organisation which is almost, if not quite, as important as the British National Theatre itself.

"Look," he said to his cast assembled for the first rehearsal, "I haven't the slightest idea what this play means. So let us get on with it." And he did get on with it, bringing about a production which was the foundation of Samuel Beckett's reputation in England, and indirectly in America too. He made up the two chief characters as tramps, with battered bowler hats and torn clothes. The other day I said to him: "Why did you represent Vladimir and Estragon as tramps? There is absolutely no



Peter Hall, Director of the Royal Shakespeare Company

Peter Hall's 20th Century Shakespeare

by Harold Hobson, Theatre critic of The Sunday Times

evidence in the text to support this." "I just saw them as tramps," he replied, "I never for one moment doubted that they were tramps." The result is that today throughout the world, people automatically believe that Estragon and Vladimir were tramps. This is a measure of the extent to which Mr. Hall has impressed himself on the world's imagination.

This illustrates also the accuracy of his theatrical instinct. He saw in the protagonists of Beckett's play a characteristic of—let us say—"trampishness" which the author himself had not specified, but which must undoubtedly have been there, or it would not so have captured everybody's imagination. This is an essential mark of Mr. Hall's work as a stage director. He respects the words which an author writes, but he goes beyond them and behind them until he discovers something fundamental which

The Director at a rehearsal of *Henry VI*



perhaps the author himself did not know he was saying. This, on the artistic side, has been the principal mark of his work as Director of the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Mr. Hall is an artist; but he is also a statesman of the theatre. He is a scholar; but he is very ambitious. When, as a result of his striking achievements at the Arts Theatre, he was asked to become Director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-upon-Avon, his mind took fire. He walked by the still waters of the peaceful River Avon and dreamed great dreams which he has now made reality.

The greatest company

He saw the Memorial Theatre's company, not merely as the greatest team of Shakespearian players in the world, which he was determined it should be; but also as a company which should not merely present itself to tourists in Stratford—a town, charming but provincial, a hundred miles from London. He thought the company should come to the capital itself. It should challenge the fiercest competition of the West End, and extend its programme so that it played not only Shakespeare, but also such modern plays as seemed to Mr. Hall to deal with the same problems that Shakespeare dealt with, and which would therefore illuminate and enrich the playing of Shakespeare himself.

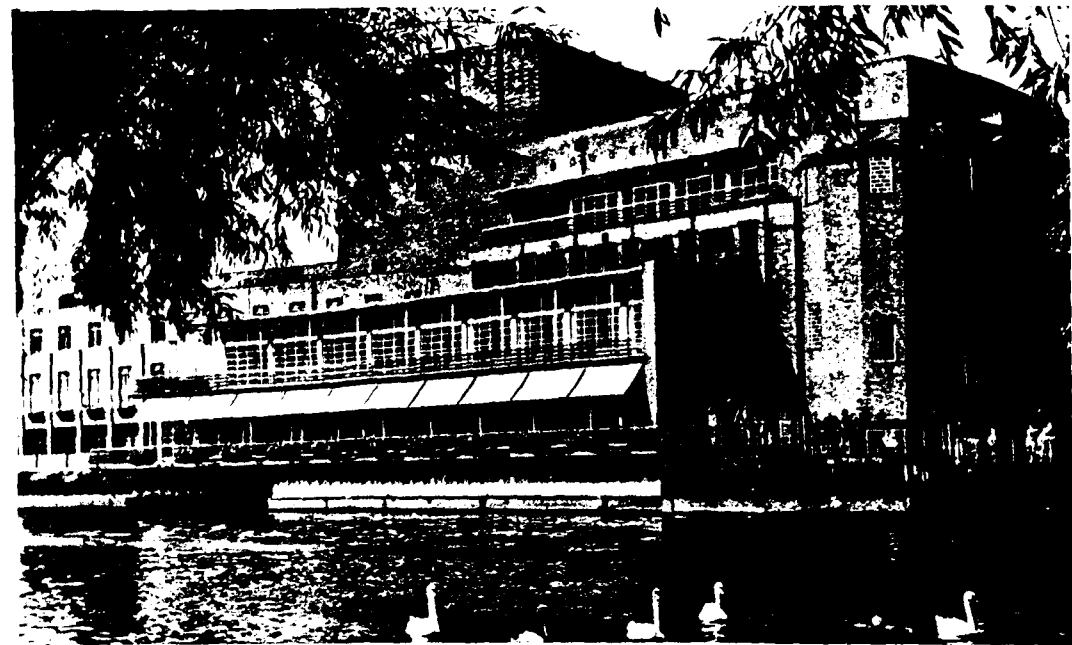
Mr. Hall's work at Stratford was so outstanding that the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre was honoured by a new, official title; it became the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Mr. Hall felt himself assured enough to take a bold and even dangerous step. He secured for the Royal Shakespeare Company a lease on the Aldwych Theatre in the West End of London. During the winter he put on plays there, and from spring to late autumn he supervised productions at Stratford. Sometimes the seasons overlapped, and players travelled backwards and forwards from one theatre to the other. Mr. Hall put celebrated actors and actresses like Peggy Ashcroft, Vanessa Redgrave, and Paul Scofield under long-term contract. He gathered round him fellow-directors of great skill and forward-looking views, such as Peter Brook and Michel Saint-Denis. Sometimes he met with disappointments. He thought at one time, for example, that he had persuaded Peter O'Toole to play in Jean Anouilh's *Becket* at the Aldwych, and then found he was mistaken.

Commissioning new plays

His greatest need, however, was money. The seasons at Stratford were very successful, and made a great deal of profit. Mr. Hall used these profits to subsidise the Company's appearances in the West End. He got men like John Whiting to write plays specially for him. This was the way that Whiting's *The Devils* came into existence. It was adapted from *The Devils of Loudun*, a study of possession by evil spirits by Aldous Huxley. It was Mr. Hall's own idea to adapt this historical work into a stage play, and it attracted very large audiences to the Aldwych Theatre.

But he has gone further than this in the actual creation of plays. He has taken as adviser a young English don from Cambridge, John Barton, a tall, gentle scholar with a brown beard.

Together they have examined Shakespeare's three parts of *Henry VI*. This long, rambling



The Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon

chronicle of the Wars of the Roses in England—of quarrels among barons and incessant battles, of intrigues and cruelty has always been considered one of Shakespeare's least satisfactory works, and quite unsuitable for presenting on the stage.

But Mr. Hall sees in it a remarkably accurate parable of the struggle for power which has gone on, and is still going on, in our own day. He thinks that its fights and its unscrupulousness and its mercilessness have a powerful message at the present time.

Therefore he and Mr. Barton have taken these three parts and reduced them into two plays which they call *Henry VI* and *Edward IV*. They have cut speeches, written new speeches, put in connecting scenes, and have between them—with Shakespeare's help, of course—produced what are really two hitherto almost unknown, or quite unknown, Shakespearian dramas. Moreover, these two plays have turned out to contain, in the person of the meek and persecuted King Henry VI, a new great Shakespearian character, comparable in theatrical effectiveness with Macbeth or Lear. A young actor, David Warner, plays King Henry, and his performance has made a sensation. He

The creators of two "new" Shakespearian dramas, Peter Hall and John Barton



draws a portrait of a mild, religious man, assailed on all hands by evil and ambition, which has had an immense effect upon the English playgoing public.

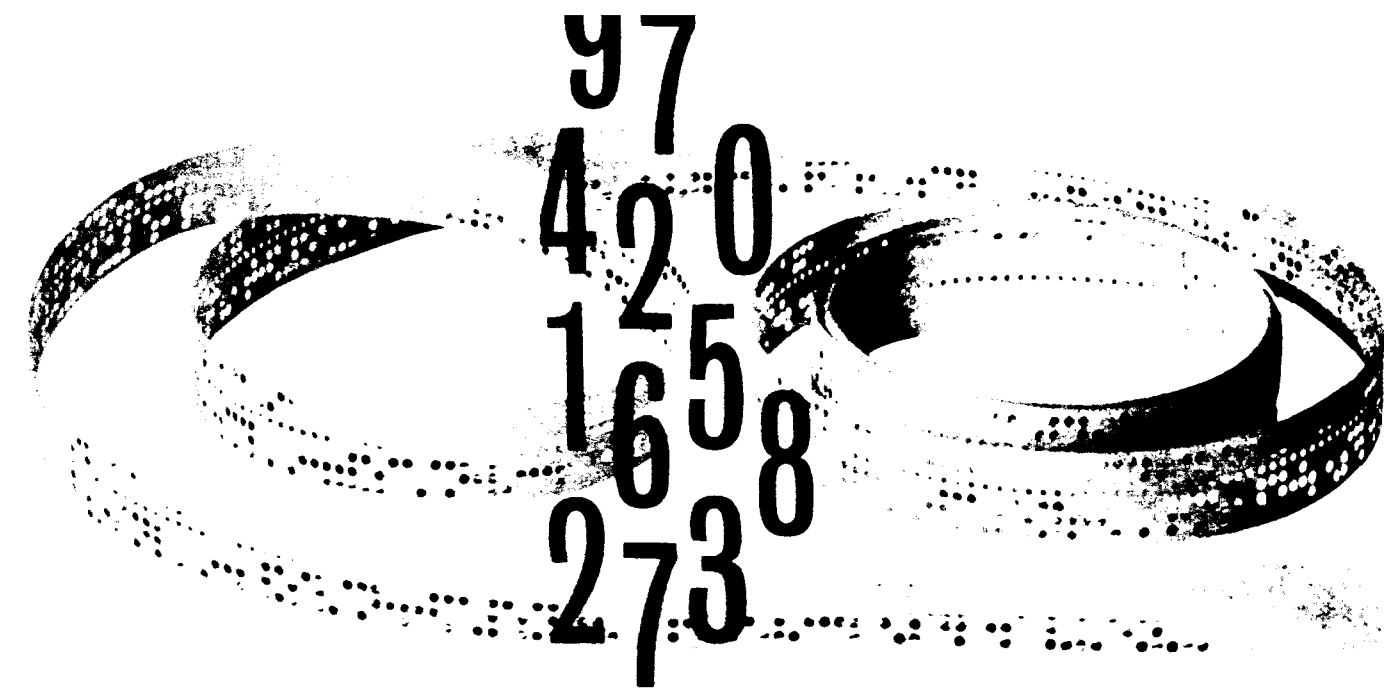
But Mr. Hall does not aim to produce great individual performances of Shakespeare. The big, arresting, tear-jerking, heart-thumping acting displays have for generations been a part of the Shakespearian theatrical tradition in Britain. Edmund Kean and Sir Laurence Olivier as Richard III, Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson and Sir John Gielgud as Hamlet, Sir Henry Irving and Olivier as Lear have contributed to that tradition. But I think Mr. Hall believes that they, and the attitude towards Shakespeare to which they conform, belong to a kind of thought and a cast of mind which is of the past rather than of the present. The magnificent performance of David Warner in *Henry VI* and *Edward IV* is therefore something of an accident. It was not in the original intention. These two Shakespeare plays, which are to all intents and purposes new plays, were not designed to give a young actor his big chance, but to illuminate the times in which we live.

A fresh interpretation

It is upon interpretation that Mr. Hall lays the greatest stress. He looks at *Twelfth Night*, for example, and he finds there, not a sentimental story, not even an exercise in great verse, but a high comedy in which Viola laughs at love, and Olivia laughs at grief. On this basis Mr. Hall founded a production of *Twelfth Night* which was one of the biggest popular successes of his career. In this production, Olivia was, probably for the first time in the history of the play, presented as a comic character.

Similarly, Mr. Hall has encouraged Peter Brook to direct *King Lear* as a domestic tragedy in which Lear deserved a great deal of what he got. For the first time, Lear is presented as a tiresome and noisy old man, and Goneril and Regan, the evil sisters, are found to have a good deal to be said for them.

Thus Mr. Hall has brought together a company which interprets Shakespeare in a new way, a way which Mr. Hall believes is nearer to the spirit of our own age than any the theatre has known. □



Computers or electronic brains, as they are sometimes called, are a phenomenon of our world. Why are these machines so important, and how will they affect our lives?

THE IDEA OF using some sort of machine to aid calculation is not new. The oldest of such devices still in use today in some parts of the world is the bead frame or abacus, in which beads on a wire are used to represent numbers. Early attempts to use mechanical devices such as wheels to represent numbers and perform simple arithmetic were hampered by the lack of precision engineering, but over 100 years ago an Englishman, Charles Babbage, laid the foundation of modern computer engineering by inventing a mechanical calculating machine in which sets of wheels geared together were used to perform the basic operations of arithmetic.

Satisfactory mechanical calculating machines were in use by the end of the last century, and are widely used today in, for example, cash registers. Any mechanism is necessarily fairly slow, since it is difficult to stop or start a moving part quickly, and a real advance in computing power had to wait until electronic devices, such as valves, were made both cheap and reliable. Early experiments with electronic circuits for computing were made before and during the war, but only in the last fifteen years or so has it been possible to manufacture computing equipment of sufficient power and reliability to be of real practical use.

Million additions a second

A computer is essentially a device for doing simple arithmetic extremely quickly and accurately. Modern computers can do up to a million additions a second, and higher speeds can be expected from some new devices now being developed. Any calculation, however complicated, can be broken down into a sequence of simple steps: additions, subtractions, multiplications, divisions. A very complicated calculation, for example in the design of aircraft wing shapes, may involve many thousands of simple steps repeated many times over, so if an answer is to be obtained in a reasonable time very high-speed calculation is required. Some calculations are quite simple, for example the calculation of the amount of money to be put into a wage packet, but to do this for, say, ten thousand employees every week is a big job and requires fast and accurate arithmetic.

Before a computer can be used to calculate anything, the precise details of the problem

Living with Computers



New components like this tiny tunnel diode are revolutionising computer design. Below: A design engineer at work on the "brain" of a digital computer



must be worked out, and the sequence of simple steps established. This operation is called programming, and results in a set of instructions to the computer specifying in detail every action that it is to perform. By itself, the computer cannot originate anything, it can only follow the sequence of steps laid down for it.

One part of the computer is called the store, and in this is placed the programme and the basic data of the problem. Programmes and data are often punched in a code on a paper tape, using a keyboard similar to that on a typewriter. The punched tape resembles the teleprinter tape used for telegraph messages, and can be read by a special machine controlled by the computer so that the patterns of holes in the tape are converted into electrical signals. The computer operates on electrical signals, and so the programme and data can be read into the computer and placed in the store in the form of patterns of signals corresponding to the patterns of holes in the tape.

Arithmetic plus

When the calculation is started, the instructions in the programme are taken in turn from the store and are used to make the computer find numbers in the store, perform arithmetic upon them, keep intermediate results, test for correctness and finally present the answers, using either a punch to make more punched tape, or a printing machine to give directly readable figures or graphs.

This brief list of some of the actions of a computer contains more than simple arithmetic. It is, of course, true that numbers have to be taken from the store or the input tape, and put into the store or on to the output tape or printer, otherwise arithmetic could not be done or results delivered. A far more important facility, and indeed the facility that makes computers so useful, is the ability to test results and select the next part of the process according to the indications of the test. The simplest example of a test is perhaps found in a calculation that has to be repeated many times, for example the calculation of wages. When each pay slip has been printed, the programme must instruct the computer to test whether there are any more employees to be paid. If so, then the calculation is to be repeated with the new data appropriate to the next employee; if not, the computer must stop or go on to some other job.

Computers work with electrical signals. They are built mainly of a large number of simple similar electrical circuits that act in much the same way as ordinary switches, except that

they are turned on and off by electrical signals of the same kind as they produce. By means of these circuits it is possible, for example, to combine signals representing two numbers in such a way that a signal is generated which represents the sum of the numbers.

All the basic operations of which the computer is capable—arithmetic, testing, interpreting instructions and so on—are carried out in much the same way, and a computer may contain from about one thousand to one hundred thousand switch circuits. It is easy to see that the individual circuits must be small, cheap, quick acting and reliable if a worth-while computer is to be built, and a great deal of work is being done in computing research laboratories to find new and better ways of making switch circuits and putting them together into computing systems.

Smaller and faster

The earliest computing circuits used valves similar to those found in radio receivers. There are many objections to valves: they are large, they consume a great deal of power which turns into heat and must be removed by elaborate ventilation systems, and they have a fairly short life. When transistors became available they were quickly applied to computing because they do not have the disadvantages of valves. Newer devices are now being tried; one example is a component called a tunnel diode which promises to be very fast in operation and simple to use in computing circuits. Experimental work being done by the British firm of Elliott Automation Limited has shown that switch circuits made with tunnel diodes can switch on and off 50 million times in one second, and it seems likely that they can be made to work at least five or ten times faster than this.

Another advantage of the new components such as tunnel diodes is that they are very small. This is important if a computer must be built in a very small space, for example in a satellite. It is now possible to put into a suitcase a computer that, constructed with the valve techniques of ten years ago, would need a large building to house it.

To summarise briefly what a computer can and cannot do: It can find an answer to any problem that the programmer knows how to

define in sufficiently precise terms. It cannot create anything new. Thus if we think of the computer as an electronic brain, it is a brain wholly without imagination. It will do only what it is told, and if it is not correctly told what to do in every circumstance that could occur in solving a problem it will give the wrong answer.

To see why computers are becoming so important, let us consider some of the jobs they are used for. In commercial work so far their main application has been to various accounting and clerical tasks. Payroll calculation has already been mentioned; as well as calculating and printing pay slips the computer can work out how many notes and coins of different denominations must be brought from the bank in order to make up all the wage packets. It would even be possible to put the money into the packets automatically. Many tedious clerical jobs can be done by computer; an example is the preparation of orders for materials required by a manufacturer, and invoices for the goods sold.

Some of the big airlines are using computers to deal with seat reservations in aircraft. This can be quite complicated, since it may be necessary to investigate alternative routes according to the amount of traffic, availability of aircraft, or weather conditions at airports.

Airports themselves are beginning to use computers to help in controlling aircraft coming in to land or waiting to take-off. As the amount of air traffic increases, the number of aircraft an airport must handle is increasing, but to let aircraft come too close to each other could be dangerous. So the situation at any time must be assessed very quickly, and the speed of a computer can be a great help.

Weather forecasters are using computers to try to find out more about weather and what makes it change, so that they may be able to give more accurate forecasts, and longer warning of serious changes that might affect farmers or shipping or aircraft.

The design of many things is helped by the use of computers: ships, roads, consumer goods, computers themselves. The object here is usually to investigate the various factors that affect costs of manufacture or use: the shape of a ship's hull affects the amount of fuel needed; the cost of road building is influenced by the

amount of earth that has to be moved; the choice of the most suitable raw materials and methods of manufacture can reduce the cost of food, pots and pans, furniture; the speed and reliability of computers can be increased by making the best choice of component parts.

There is another way in which computers are used already, and will be much more widely used in the future, and that is in the control of industrial processes such as the manufacture of steel or paper, or oil refining.

These processes are essentially continuous, or nearly so, and the state of the product at various stages during the process can be checked continuously. The traditional way of controlling such processes is to employ a number of people to watch for changes in, for example, temperature or rate of flow, and make adjustments to the processing plant in order to try to keep the process running smoothly and efficiently. The demand for such things as steel, paper and oil is now so high that it is difficult to maintain efficiency at the rate of manufacture required, and computers are being used to control the processes directly.

The difference between this use of computers and the examples given earlier is that the input signals in process control applications come directly from the measuring instruments that sample the product, and the output signals from the computer control the process directly. There is no need for human intervention unless something serious not provided for in the programme goes wrong.

The case for computers

The advantage of using computers in process control is not only that they can take action more quickly than the human operator, but they can be programmed to be more sensitive to changes occurring at various stages in the process and so maintain a higher output of more consistent quality from the plant.

We can now begin to see why computers are important. By their use it is possible to reduce costs and increase productivity of the manufactured goods upon which our standard of living depends, and to relieve many people of the tedious drudgery in office and factory that our industrial civilisation has so far condemned them to endure.

But it is fair to ask if this release of humans from tedious tasks does not bring with it the risk of large-scale unemployment. Indeed it does, but by wise administration and planning the risk can be prevented from becoming a reality. It is true that some of the jobs at present done by people will be done by computers, but the increased productivity that computers bring will create new jobs for people, jobs that can be more interesting and satisfying since they need not be tedious, repetitive and thoughtless.

The great advantages of a computer are its speed, accuracy and the ability to go on working without getting tired. But it has no imagination, and there will always be jobs to do that need imagination. No-one now fears to use machine tools instead of human labour; no-one need fear to use computers either. The biggest challenge is to the educators: they must find ways of developing the wonderful human quality of imagination so that people are fitted for the new kinds of work, and the enjoyment of the increased leisure that the wide application of computing techniques will bring. □

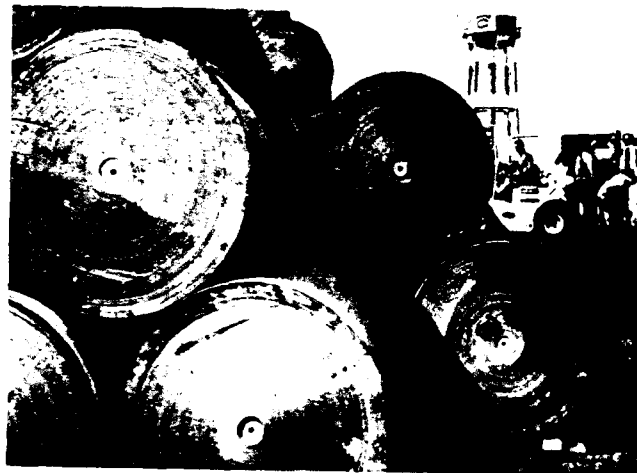
IAN GOULD

This computer centre in Edinburgh handles, among other things, wage and salary data for 70,000 employees of the Scottish Division of the National Coal Board



VANCOUVER

Paper, a major Canadian export. Vancouver is the biggest dry cargo port on the west coast of North America



Pride of the Pacific

BY ALEXANDER ROSS

The beauty of Vancouver by night. About 500,000 people live in "Canada's most beautiful city", which 100 years ago was little more than a collection of sawmills



A freighter beside a log boom in the harbour, where some 16.9 million tons of cargo were loaded in 1963

Grain elevators are prominent along the waterfront. At top of the picture: the tall office blocks of the downtown area

ONE hundred years ago, which is not a long time even in the short history of a comparatively young country such as Canada, Vancouver began its career as an international port. It wasn't even a city then; just a scattered assortment of sawmills on the edge of a rain-swept wilderness.

Today it is Canada's third largest city, the biggest dry cargo port on the west coast of North America, the largest export port in Canada. Its metropolitan area is home for about 500,000 people. Its economy, based on lumbering, fishing and shipping, may soon depend as much on Asia as it now does on Eastern Canada and the United States.

If last year's performance is any indication, 1964 should set new records. In 1963 some 16.9 million tons of cargo was loaded, and throughout the city's mild winter of 1963/64, which provided only a few flurries of snow to the end of January, the harbour was busier than ever before embarking grain for China and Russia and an ever-increasing flow of goods to the Commonwealth countries of Asia.

As an ice-free port on the threshold of one of the world's fastest-growing markets, Vancouver's future as a major trade outlet seems assured. Federal government officials in Ottawa are already talking of expanding and modernising the port's facilities.

Vancouver will also share this year in the development of two of the world's most exciting hydro-electric power projects on the Columbia and Peace rivers. The first of these calls for the construction of three large storage dams on the Canadian side of the Columbia river. The second involves the building of a £235 million dam at Portage

Mountain, about 700 miles north-east of Vancouver, which should provide cheap power for the Vancouver area by 1968.

In January 1964, largely as a result of the Peace River development, one lumber firm announced plans for a £20 million pulp and paper complex that eventually will create 3,000 new jobs, and a small town, in a region now populated largely by moose.

Vancouver, as the exporting and financial centre of the province of British Columbia, is bound to benefit from this and other industrial developments.

Meanwhile her inhabitants are particularly proud of three facets of their city: the climate, the setting, and Stanley Park. Thanks to the benign influence of the warm Japanese current, temperatures are moderate and snowstorms infrequent. While Toronto shivers in below-zero temperatures, and Winnipeg digs out from the latest blizzard, Vancouverites often amuse themselves on Sunday afternoons in January by driving around in open cars to watch the roses bloom in Stanley Park. There is an institution known as the Polar Bear Club, whose members go swimming in English Bay every New Year's Day.

The city is rimmed by mountains that provide good ski-ing well into the spring. Office workers in the upper floors of "downtown" skyscrapers look down on a picture-postcard harbour that rivals Sydney's or Hong Kong's. On weekends they crowd Stanley Park, a 1,000-acre complex of beaches, lakes, footpaths and tall trees that puts the wilderness within walking distance of the bustling downtown area. Or they can drive around the 1,000-acre campus of the University of British Columbia, a booming institution that is host this year to 1,538

students from abroad, including 680 from Commonwealth countries.

In a city where enthusiasts boast that it is sometimes possible to ski on nearby Grouse Mountain in the morning and go swimming at English Bay in the afternoon, it is hardly surprising that Vancouverites spend much of their leisure hours out of doors.

British Columbia's coastline is a maze of inlets and small islands which offers a summertime playground to thousands of sport fishermen and weekend yachtsmen. And since Vancouver, despite its rapid growth, is still in many ways a village on the edge of a vast wilderness, weekend camping is popular.

In 1954 Vancouver was host to the Commonwealth Games, an event that saw the famous four-minute mile race between Bannister and Landy. Today, the stadium where the race was run is the home of the British Columbia Lions, the team that was placed second in last year's Canadian football championship, the Grey Cup.

Canadian football, a hard-hitting variation of the rugby game, is easily Vancouver's most popular spectator sport. Ice-hockey comes next.

The growing volume of traffic in the century-old port of Vancouver is a constant reminder to the city that it is a child of the Pacific, a western town that has always faced east.

Captain George Vancouver, the venturesome British navigator who sailed into Burrard Inlet in 1792, probably wouldn't recognise his city today. But he would be impressed, as visitors still are, by the confidence of a city that is growing as fast as any place in the Commonwealth. □

Visitors from Ceylon, India, Malaysia,
Pakistan and Thailand

WELCOMED TO BRITAIN



1. MALAYSIAN RUGGER STARS



2. PAKISTANI JOURNALISTS



3. INDIAN STUDENT

1. Stars of the rugger team at Riversdale Technical College at Liverpool, England, are two Malaysian students—nineteen-year-old Yau Siew Wah and Mohammed Jamil bin Yahya from Kuala Lumpur. Both students originally came to Britain on Malayan Government scholarships to study at the Merchant Navy Training School, H.M.S. Worcester, and later they had jobs with the Alfred Holt and Co., Blue Funnel Line. Now studying seamanship at the college before returning to sea, both young men are enthusiastic about rugby. Their great speed has been the downfall of many an opposing team who complain that Jamil (left) is much too small to catch!

2. Four Pakistani journalists on a month-long tour of Britain, visit London's docks. From left, Amin Jan of British Information Services, Peshawar; A. L. Myles of the Port of London Authority acting as guide; Khaleeq Quraishy of the *Daily Awam*, Lyallpur; Syed Sayeed Akhtar of the *Dacca Morning News*; and A. K. M. Shahibul Huq of the *Pakistan Observer*.

3. The largest contingent of overseas students London's Imperial College of Science is from India. Here, K. V. Rao uses apparatus of his own design in his research. A characteristic of the Imperial College is the amazing collection of home-made apparatus built by the students to perform special tasks.

4. A party of Indian editors spent four weeks in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office; this picture of them was taken at the Commonwealth Institute in London. From left, Mr. Naria, editor of *Andhra Jyoti*; Mr. Mani, editor of *Hitavada*; Mr. Fernandez of the Press Trust Of India; and Mr. Rau, editor of the *National Herald*.

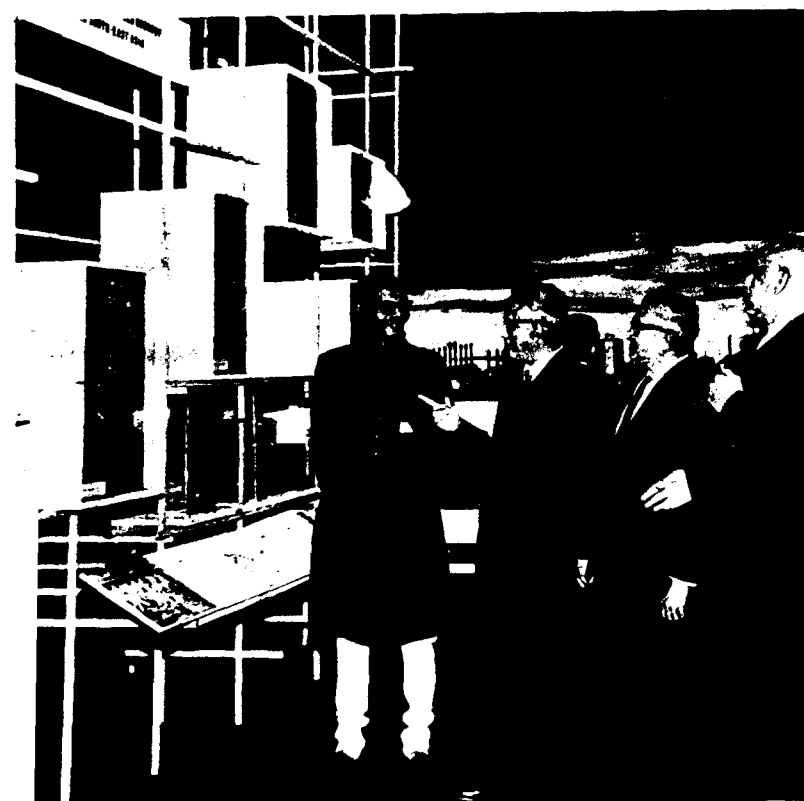
5. Two more visitors to the Commonwealth Institute are Mr. Nainan (left) and Mr. Sankaran, both Trade Unionists from Malaysia. They were attending the 17th Industrial Relations Course organised by the Ministry of Labour.

6. Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State for Britain's Board of Trade, was host to members of the Thai Trade Mission. From left in this picture taken in Lancaster House, London, are Mr. Somphorn, Col. Thin Bunnag, H. E. Luang Ghadravathi (Thailand's Ambassador to Pakistan), Mr. du Cann, Mr. Nam Phoonwathu, Mr. Phwn Wannamethee, and Mr. Preecha Tanprasert.

7. Pakistani artist Sadequain had an exhibition of his work at the Commonwealth Institute in London. Attending the opening of the exhibition was Pakistan's new High Commissioner in London, Agha Hilaly (right).

8. Amongst Commonwealth students studying at Wye Agricultural College, England, is Mr. V. S. Kulasegaram of Jaffa, Ceylon. A research officer at the Tea Research Institute in Ceylon, he says that Wye College is the ideal place for study—"quiet, beautiful and with friendly tutors".

9. Richard Hawkins of the Sarawak Post and Telegraphs Dept., is on an 18-month training course at one of the world's most modern radio transmitting stations at Ongar, near London. This picture shows him servicing telecommunications equipment with an English radio engineer. Richard's father is an aeronautic inspector with one of Britain's major electronic instrument manufacturers.



INDIAN EDITORS



5. MALAYSIAN TRADE UNIONISTS



6. THAI TRADE MISSION



7. PAKISTANI ARTIST



8. CEYLONESE STUDENT



9. SARAWAK RADIO ENGINEER

Fresh look at one of Britain's oldest industries



Clay is thrown on the spinning mould, shaped to the proper thickness by hand, and this profile tool used to shape the base

A loaded kiln may have £5,000-worth of pottery inside. There is an elaborate cycle of precisely timed, automatically controlled temperature changes



Girls mix their own colours, use their own brushes or "pencils". A little of the personality of each painter is always evident in hand-made tableware

FOR over two centuries tableware from the Potteries has been exported all over the world and today is being sold in 148 countries. These exports represent almost half the industry's output and in 1962 were valued at almost £14½ million. Over 70 per cent of the tableware sold in Canada, for example, comes from Britain.

About 90 per cent of English china and pottery is produced in North Staffordshire and in addition to tableware, the industry makes ceramic tiles, electrical porcelain, such as insulators, and sanitary-ware to an annual total of £45 million, of which nearly half is again exported.

No potter is ever satisfied with the clay body he uses—the raw material of his craft—and Staffordshire potteries have a long tradition of technical research. In the 18th century they revolutionised the whole art, mixing white clay from Cornwall with flint to produce a stronger, more attractive ware. In due course, they introduced bone to make bone china—the finest ceramic ware in the world. Britain is still the only country that continues to produce it successfully.

Latest studies have concentrated on producing a more sophisticated white earthenware body—hitherto it has had a warm ivory colour—and firing and glazing problems have had to be overcome. Apart from the research departments of the major individual potteries, the main centre for ceramic research is the British Ceramic Research Association, which is supported by the industry. The North Staffordshire College of Technology is famous for training students, from every part of the Commonwealth, in the latest pottery-manufacturing techniques.

Most British tableware is made of either china or earthenware and the manufacturing processes are fairly similar. The raw materials consist of china clay, ball clay, china stone and flint. First they are ground and mixed with water and then pressed dry to form the material from which ware is made. This is a highly complicated and technical process. The famous English bone china

is made with animal bone and china clay to form a strong white translucent ware. Other ware, known as "Continental" china, or porcelain, has a translucent body of grey or blue tint in which the mineral felspar is used instead of bone.

The clay is shaped and then baked, becoming what is known in the industry as "biscuit". Decorations are applied with transfers or by hand. The "biscuit" is dipped in glaze (liquid glass) and then fired again. There are numerous ways in which decorations are applied and in which tableware is finished.

The cost of producing a pattern or a shape from beginning to end is between £2,500 and £4,000 and some firms have as many as 1,000 different patterns.

In recent years the Potteries have seen striking changes. Gas and electric ovens have replaced coal-fired kilns. These new ovens are called tunnel ovens because the ware, loaded on trolleys, passes slowly through them like a train through a tunnel. The precision and regularity of the heat give better results than the old kilns.

Flow techniques have been introduced to conserve labour, but despite all efforts, total mechanisation is impossible. Each piece of china still passes through about 60 pairs of hands before it is finished, for basically the industry remains a craft depending upon the skill of the modeller, the mould-maker, the hand-decorator, the designer.

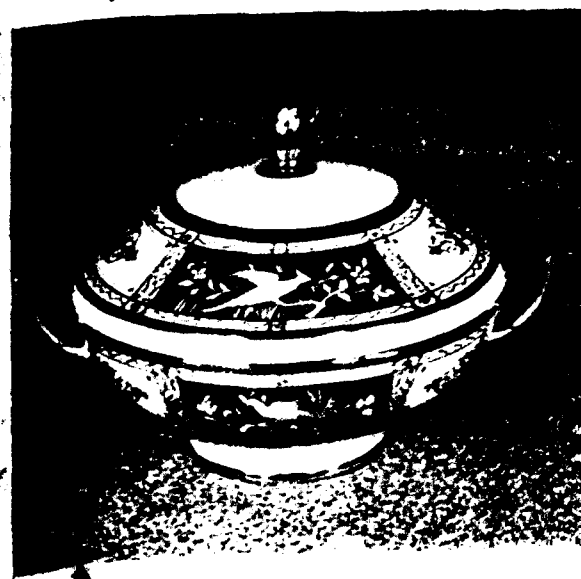
Although traditional shapes and patterns sell well in overseas markets, British potters are not resting on the laurels of the past. Each year, the industry awards travelling scholarships for designers. There is a close relationship with London's Royal College of Art, art schools and technical colleges, with regular recruitment of the most promising young talent. New patterns, fresh colours and most attractive shapes are being produced all the year round so that the industry shall maintain its lead in the quality-ware it offers the world.



Spode-Copeland's *Delphi* is a delicately traced design in burnished gold and was created to match their newest shape in white bone china

One of Wedgwood's most attractive designs is *Lichfield* on fine bone china. It is available in breakfast, coffee, tea and dinner sets

A fine hand-decorated vegetable dish by Minton. It has crimson and ivory panels with raised white enamel birds and foliage, and raised gold filigree



Inspection stage in automatic plate-making. The plates have been made on moulds in a fully automatic, hopper-fed making machine and dried. Dried plates are seen returning (top left) from the heater. The inspector picks the plates off the moulds which then return to the making machine



Three plates by Royal Doulton. Left to right: *Cambridge*, *Larchmont* and *Tumbling Leaves*. All designs are on English translucent china and are in the full tableware range



SPOTLIGHT ON INDIA

NEWS OF INDO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION . . .

Oxfam

THE Oxford Committee for Famine Relief made an emergency grant of £5,000 to aid those made homeless by the riots in Calcutta. The money was used through Catholic Relief Services in the city.

Nearly £200,000, contributed by the ordinary people of Britain in pennies, sixpences and shillings and other gifts was sent to India through Oxfam last year. The money was used to help a wide range of projects: £54,000 was sent towards the cost of a large cattle-feed plant at Anand. Nearly £10,000 was given to pay for an agricultural land resettlement scheme at Kattadi, and a similar scheme in Mysore received £6,425.

Tea and Textiles

Indian tea exports to Britain last year were the highest in five years: worth £2.25 more than the year before and valued at £99 million. Plans are in hand to increase exports still further, including free distribution of samples at all the important airports.

Textile firms in India benefited from an increase in Britain's imports of cotton yarns during 1963: sales from India increased by over a million lb., while British imports from Italy and Belgium dropped.

Scholarship Schemes

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme last year sent forty-three students from India to Britain. Under another plan—The British Council Scholarship Scheme—ten places a year are offered to India.

Under the Colombo Plan, Britain has spent around £1½ million on training 1,865 Indian students.

Leading British firms have also sponsored scholarship schemes of their own for Indians to go to Britain for postgraduate training. Among them, Burmah-Shell, I.C.I., Imperial Tobacco, Lever Brothers, Associated Electricals and a host of others arising from various Indo-British industrial collaboration schemes.

British experts

Britain has sent to India experts in chemical engineering, physics, civil engineering, electrical engineering, architecture, electronics, agriculture,

etc. Equipment has also been supplied worth over £1,200,000 and a number of important posts have been filled with British educationists.

The British Council

More and more books are being sent to India through the British Council's Library Service. Through 139 institutions, 65,000 textbooks are now available and the exhibition "British Books on India" was seen by 30,000 people in eighteen Indian cities.

Sent from Coventry

St. Luke's Hospital at Chakua has an ambulance donated by the parishioners of St. Christopher's Church, Allesley Park, Coventry, who raised nearly £1,000 to provide it. The Bishop of Coventry dedicated the ambulance and it was sent to India under the auspices of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel.

Indian Cultural Centre in London

Politicians of all parties attended a House of Commons luncheon in London to meet Dr. Mehta, the new Indian High Commissioner and his wife—and to hear plans for the building of an Indian Cultural Centre in London.

The centre, which will cost about £350,000, is being planned by the memorial trustees of Lokamanya Tilak, the Indian patriot and philosopher who stayed in London in 1919 and whose house has been turned into flats for Indian students.

British aid doubled

British aid to the developing countries, including India, has doubled in the past five years. British Government aid for India's second Five-Year Plan totalled £80½ million. For the third plan, Britain has pledged £125 million. A further £150 million a year is being spent by private investors in the developing countries.

Institute of Technology

Britain's Secretary for Technical Co-operation, Mr. Robert Carr, spent a morning looking round the Indian Institute of Technology for which his Department has provided staff and, in partnership with British industry, equipment valued at £250,000. An estimated £400,000 worth of further equipment is to be supplied in 1963/67.



Canadian teacher, John Wood, with his class in Saurashtra, Gujarat, India. Mr. Wood is one of 128 Canadians serving overseas under the Canadian University Service Overseas Scheme



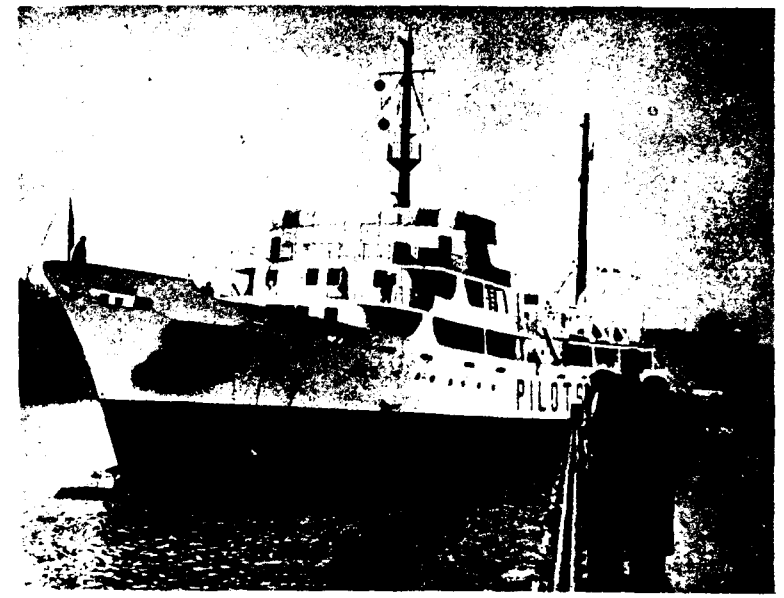
President Radhakrishnan greets Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the latter's birthday. Thousands of people, including children, crowded round his house bringing him flowers and good wishes



During his visit to India, Mr. Robert Carr, Britain's Secretary for Technical Co-operation, visited Durgapur Steel Plant. He is seen here (third from left) outside the steelworks talking to senior engineers



Children playing on the workers' estate at the Dunlop Sahaganj factory. Dunlop take great interest in the welfare of its employees and last year spent £660,000 on providing housing, medical services, first-aid posts, as well as facilities for trade training and advanced study



The pilot vessel Sagar, one of a pair built in Britain for the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Its displacement is 2,000 tons and there is room for ninety-six passengers. Costing £1½ million for the two, both vessels will be used on pilot duties along the Hooghly River



Children garland the Prime Minister with flowers on his birthday. Sir Paul Gore-Booth, British High Commissioner in India, said, "Anyone who lives in Delhi sees how, all day and every day, 'Panditji' works with utter wholeheartedness for the good of his country and people. He has one ideal solely in mind—to be of service"



While he was in India, Mr. Robert Carr had discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. Also taking part in the talks was the British High Commissioner in India, Sir Paul Gore-Booth, who is seen (centre) in this picture taken in Mr. Nehru's study



Packing books for India at the English Speaking Union in London. The book scheme is under the sponsorship of the Women's Council and the Women's India Association of Britain. A letter from India says: "We are greatly in need of good libraries for schools and colleges"

Votes for the Stone Age people

A triloplia fish speared from a pond in Goroka, Australian New Guinea. This fast-growing species was introduced to supplement the native diet



Orokaiva people of north-eastern Papua gorgeously dressed for a sing-sing



"If you see a cloud in New Guinea," the airman said, "you can be pretty certain that there is a mountain inside it." The country is rugged, mostly hot, very wet. Wide, thickly populated valleys nestle in the mountains like inverted islands. Rain forests of oak, beech, bamboo and pine clamber up the steep slopes. Above 9,000 feet there is a cold cloud forest where moss hangs dripping from the trees and few humans venture.

The western half of the island, formerly Dutch, is now part of Indonesia. The eastern half, with its two million people, most of them still primitive tribesmen, is administered by Australia. These people recently held their first general election for a new House of Assembly, containing a majority of native members. Thus Australian Papua and New Guinea, a land of former head-hunters and cannibals just emerged or still emerging from the Stone Age, has taken an important step towards the goal of self-government.

◀ A previous election meeting in the Highlands. The recent elections were for the new House of Assembly ▶



One of the sacred houses found only in the Sepik District. Women may not enter these houses ▶



Lorry ride home from school. Special attention is paid to teaching English as a common language among people who have over 700 languages of their own



Part of a village. Unseen are swarms of insects. Malaria is a major problem

HONG KONG HOSPITAL



The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, one of the largest in the Commonwealth—see also back cover

THE building of this hospital is proof that the people and the Government of Hong Kong are determined to improve the standard of living of all citizens."

The Duke of Edinburgh said these words when he laid the foundation stone of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

Today the hospital is one of the most advanced in the world and one of the largest units of its kind in the Commonwealth.

It has nearly 1,500 beds, cost £4½ million to build and its up-to-date equipment—including the Radiological Institute which was a gift from the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club—make it the leading treatment centre for cancer in South-East Asia.

The hospital has its own specialist clinic with twenty-seven examination rooms, facilities for specialists in medicine, surgery, orthopaedic surgery, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology.

The sisters' and nurses' quarters are in a separate block and each sister has a sitting-room as well as a bedroom. In a special suite of rooms on the 11th floor, away from the roar of traffic, off-duty night sisters can sleep in cooler air. The five hundred nurses each have their own rooms and restaurant.

In the same building is the School of Nursing with lecture rooms and every aid to modern teaching. With these facilities it will be possible to give initial training to all nurses (both male and female) required in the hospital and clinics operated by the Government's Medical and Health Department—with the exception of psychiatric training.

The provision of medical services is high on the list of Government priorities: last year, not including money spent on the new hospital, over £7 million was used for health services.

At most Government clinics the only charge is a Hong Kong dollar for each attendance (about 1s. 3d.) but there is free out-patient treatment for tuberculosis. Inoculations against certain epidemic diseases such as cholera are also free and BCG vaccine is provided without charge to doctors and midwives throughout the Colony. There is a sliding scale of charges for hospital beds but the fee is often waived. No charge is made for treatment or accommodation in the general and maternity wards, although there is a nominal charge for meals.

FACTS AND FIGURES

1955: plans and estimates for the hospital submitted and approved by the consulting architects, Messrs. Easton & Robertson of London.

1958: work started.

1959: the Queen, in a message from Government House, said she was graciously pleased to approve that the hospital be named the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, came to Hong Kong to lay the foundation stone.

1960: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Black, officially opened the School of Nursing and the nurses' quarters.

1962: the Specialist Clinic, a gift from the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, was completed.

COST of the hospital and staff quarters—nearly £4½ million.

BEDS: nearly 1,500.

WARDS: 31 surgical, 21 medical, including 10 children's wards.

OPERATING THEATRES: 22, including 4 for children.

CLINIC FACILITIES: 27 examination rooms; 3 minor operating theatres.



In the paediatric ward



An instruction class in the School of Nursing



Taking a patient's blood pressure in a medical ward



Sister with a small patient—and present



Examining a child in the Specialist Clinic



X-raying a child's hands



One of the rooms in the nurses' quarters

A new Standard for the President's Bodyguard

At a ceremony in the forecourt of Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, his official residence, the President of India presented the highest colour of all—the President's Standard—to the Indian Army's senior unit, the President's Bodyguard.

The President also presented the unit with Regimental Colours.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that the Standard "was symbolic of the great ideals and aspirations of our country". He said of his Bodyguard: "It has won for itself great distinction with courage and chivalry, forbearance and fortitude, spirit of sacrifice and discipline."

Although its present role is to lend pomp and splendour to State occasions, the Bodyguard is fully trained in mechanised and airborne warfare.

The Bodyguard was raised in 1773, when it was known as the Governor's troop of Mughals and consisted of 50 troopers. Today the unit is composed of Jats, Sikhs, and Rajputs, all of whom are at least six feet tall and all superb horsemen.



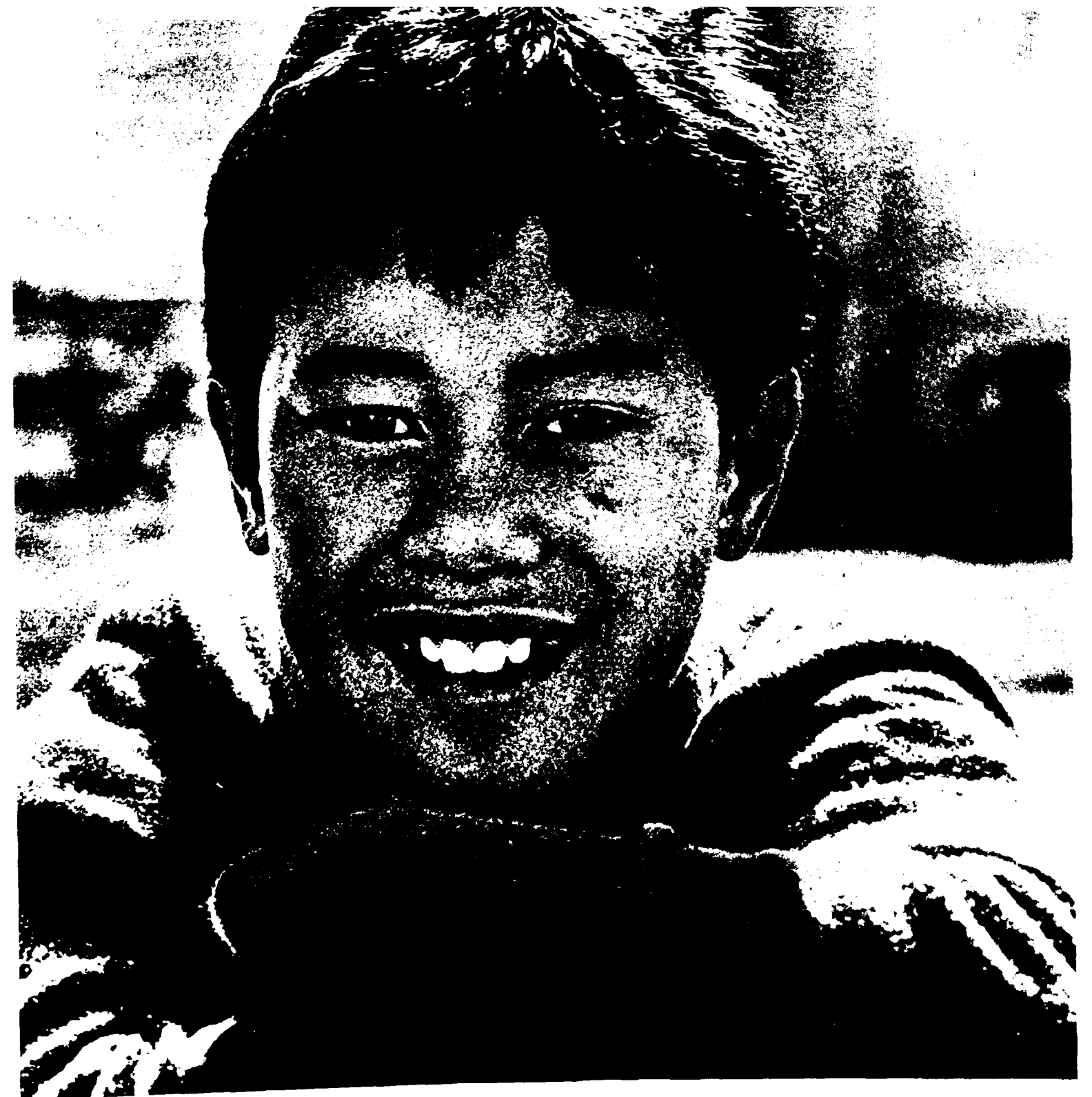
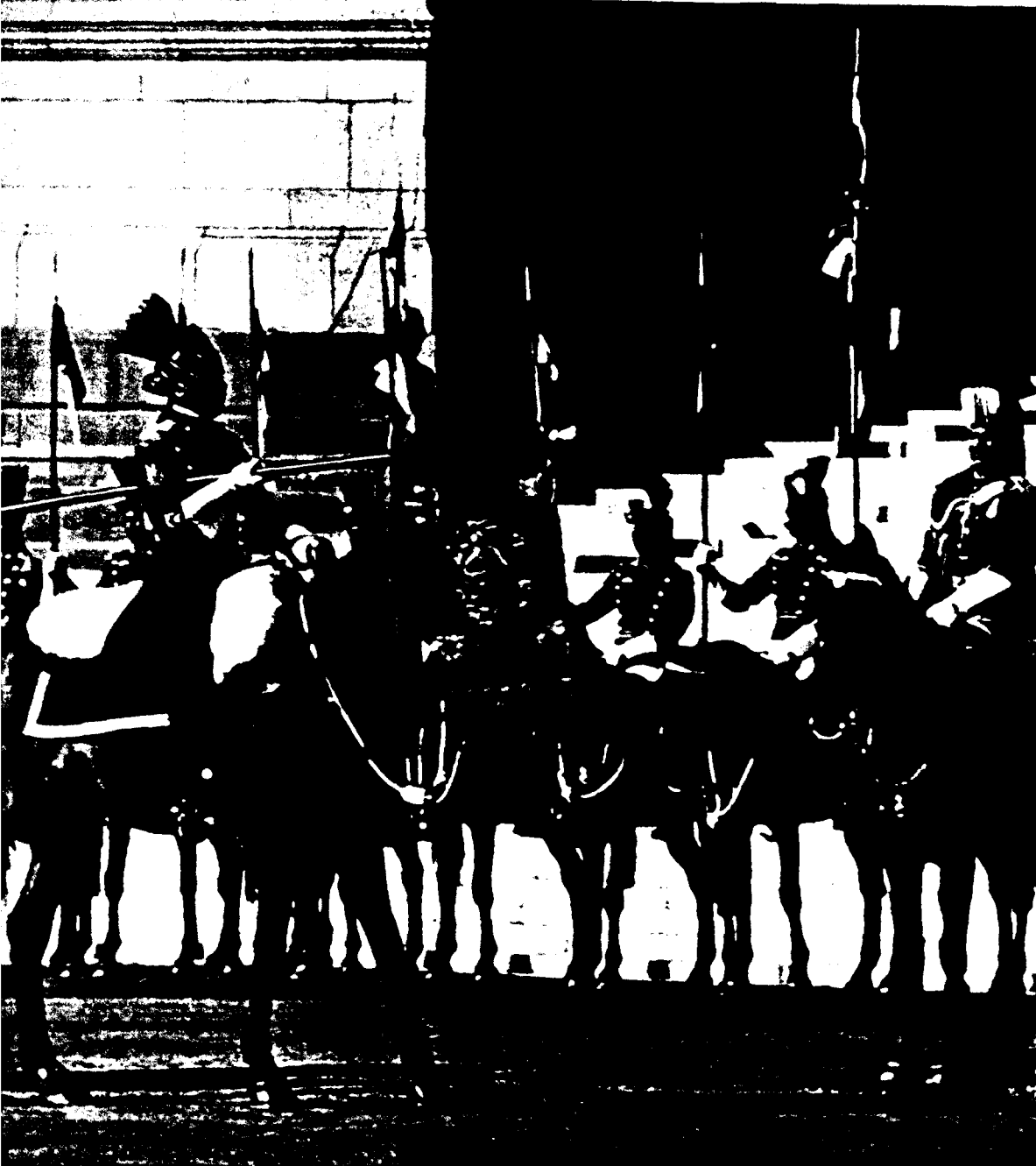
An officer of the Regiment receives the Standard from the hand of the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

The Standard is placed, together with the new Regimental Colours, on a pile of drums for the consecration ceremony



Colourful stalwart officers of the President's Bodyguard, which is the only ceremonial unit in the Indian Army

The Standard is paraded in front of the Jats, Sikhs and Rajputs who make up the Regiment. All are fine horsemen



MAORI BOY



I live in Auckland, New Zealand. Boy is what they call me in our street. But my real name is Charlie.

... All the Maoris in our street used to live in an old pa by the sea. "Pa" is the Maori word for village. When I was a year old the Government decided to build us a whole new street of houses on the hill above the pa. They pulled down the old pa except for the church and cemetery and they tidied up the land and sowed grass, and now it's the park where we play. Everybody liked the new houses and felt proud of them, but they didn't build fences and grow hedges around them the way the pakehas do. "Pakeha" means European. I know a few Maori words, but only the old people in our street can speak Maori properly

MAORI BOY

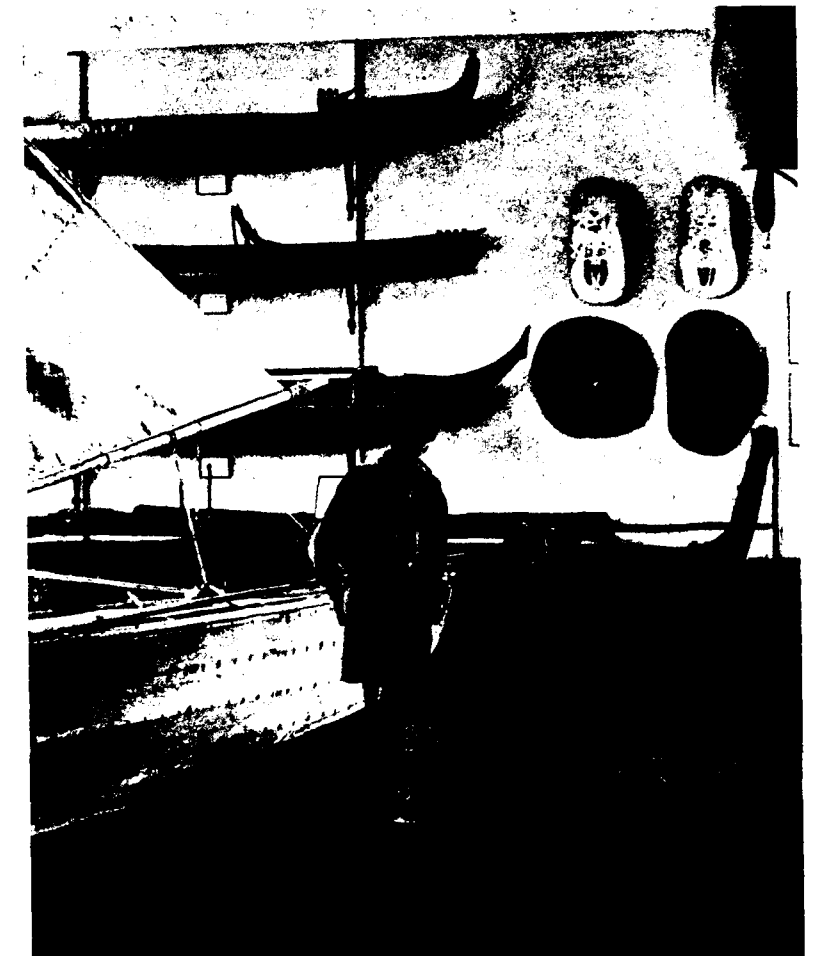


I wait for my friends from down the road and we all go to school together

School's good fun and our teacher is all right, but sometimes we don't go to school because we feel more like staying at home. My best subject is Arithmetic—it seems to make more sense than some of the other things we have to learn



On Saturday morning in the summer I go down to the beach for a swim, but in the winter I play football. We usually play in the park just below where our street is. You've got to be tough to play football, and my uncle says you shouldn't think about being hurt. But I do. If I ever get good at football, I might be an All Black when I grow up. All Blacks go touring all over New Zealand and even to England and Australia. There's lots of things I could be when I grow up. I could be a taxi-driver like Dad, or a bus driver like Uncle Henry, or a drummer in a band



A good place to see is the museum. Our teacher told us about it, and when I went there for the first time I was surprised that it was so big and cold. But it's got a terrific lot of things in it. There's a war canoe that's over one hundred years old. It used to come up the harbour past the beach where we swim now

Even though you go home the same way every day, there's always something different to look at. Maybe that's why we're often late for tea





Malaysian Scouts
Mrs. Claire Corridon, 184 Mount Pleasant Road, Singapore 11, Malaysia

Readers are invited to send photographs which they have taken themselves. Address and a 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

◀ CAMERA WINNER

Remembrance

This excellent photograph wins a prize of a Kodak 44A camera for reader

W. O. Yip, c/o Khoo Aik School, Kanger, Perlis, Malaysia



Thirst for knowledge

Peter Brandt, P.O. Box 1352, Nairobi, Ken.

Trading schooners in St. George's Harbour, Grenada

R. A. Calvert, Yacht "Carib", St. George's, Grenada, the West Indies



◀ Local laundry, Gibraltar

Miss A. Argue, 2A Springfield Avenue, Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland

River Swat in spate

Mohammad Ibrahim Shaikh, c/o Variety Jewellers, OT 3/52, 53 Mithadar, Karachi, 2, W. Pakistan



Country-craft
S. J. Bhacka,
70 Stephens Road,
Bangalore, 5, India



Stamps honour Shakespeare

Characters from some of Shakespeare's plays are featured on new British stamps issued on 23rd April, the playwright's birthday. The issue marks the Shakespeare Festival which is being held this year in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Britain's greatest poet and playwright.

The new stamps are the first to be directly connected with any person other than the Monarch, for ever since the world's first stamp, the Penny Black, was issued in 1840, British stamps have had the Royal portrait as the main feature of their designs. This honour is now shared by William Shakespeare.

The series contains five stamps ranging in value from 3d. to half-a-crown. Shakespeare's portrait appears on the four lower values, with Puck and Bottom, the Weaver, from *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (3d. stamp); Feste, the Clown, from *Twelfth Night* (6d. stamp); Romeo and Juliet (1s. 3d. stamp); and King Henry V, praying in his tent on the eve of the battle of Agincourt (1s. 6d. stamp).

The half-crown stamp is in a different style. Line-engraved in light brown, it shows the character who is probably Shakespeare's greatest creation, Hamlet, the tragic Prince of Denmark. The low value stamps have been designed by David Gentleman

and printed in two- or three-colour photogravure by Harrison and Sons Limited, while the half-crown stamp is the work of Robin and Christopher Ironside, and has been printed by Bradbury Wilkinson Limited.

For collectors who wanted first day covers—envelopes bearing the stamps and posted on the day of their issue—the General Post Office prepared special pictorial envelopes showing Feste and Bottom, the Weaver, on stage in an Elizabethan theatre. A "First Day of Issue" postmark will be used at Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon, and at over forty other towns in Britain. The stamps will be on sale for about one month and collectors will also be able to buy presentation packs, price 7s., containing a complete set of the stamps and a leaflet giving artistic and technical details of their production.

As well as these historic British stamps, commemorative issues are being made in many Commonwealth and foreign countries. Shakespeare's portrait and a view of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre are featured in the design of a general issue being made simultaneously in twelve Commonwealth countries. Among those participating in this issue are St. Lucia, Gibraltar, the Gambia and the Falkland Islands.

C. W. HILL

PAKISTAN PANORAMA

Astonishing industrial, cultural and commercial activity. . . . Increased production. . . .

Pakistan's new capital. . . . People of importance

BUILDING

INDUSTRIAL development is an evolutionary process and in order to accelerate the pace of development, Pakistan will have to depend on foreign loans and investment for quite some time.

In Karachi and Khulna, shipyards have been designed to construct ships of up to 10,000 tons. The building of two steel mills at Karachi and Chittagong has been sanctioned.

Construction work is beginning on Lahore township, West Pakistan. The project envisages development of about 18,000 plots of different sizes and construction of 10,000 quarters to provide accommodation for 150,000 people.

Progress is well advanced in the building of the new capital Islamabad: 26,400 sq. yards have been set aside for the British High Commission in the Diplomatic Enclave, with 14,600 sq. yards for the High Commission of Australia and 16,800 sq. yards for India.



The 62-mile-long Sidhna-Mails canal, part of the Indus Basin Settlement project to which Britain is contributing nearly £21 million

KARACHI HARBOUR

—a gateway of West Pakistan

SITUATED on the Arabian Sea, Karachi Harbour is a natural seaport with the two-mile-long rocky Monora Island standing as a shield and bulwark against the high seas.

There has been a steady increase in the volume of traffic handled and it is now between 4½ and 5 million tons a year. About 1,421 vessels entered the port in 1961-62 as compared with 891 ten years before.

The port is linked with the railways in West Pakistan and the 21-mile Karachi Circular Railway is routed through the port. During 1961-62 over 140,000 passengers were handled both at the east and west wharves and the arrival halls are well equipped with money changing facilities, a Tourist Bureau, telephones and refreshment counters.



An aerial view of Karachi Harbour

BUSINESS —impressive progress

SPEAKING at the opening of the Woodscrew Works of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds at Korangi, the chairman, Sir Alexander Symon, said, "Astonishing progress has been achieved in every sphere of activity—cultural, commercial and industrial."

The GKN Woodscrew Works have been constructed as a result of Anglo-Pakistan Co-operation. No company in Britain makes more nails—500 million a week; no one in Europe more bolts and nuts; no one in the world more types and sizes of screws.

Britain bought more cotton yarn from Pakistan last year, at a time when imports from Western European countries sharply declined. British imports from Pakistan in nine months rose from just over 200,000 lb. to 700,000 lb. The cotton textile industry is the most significant industry in Pakistan: surplus yarn has increased from almost nil to 43.2 crore pounds in 1962. The jute industry starting from nil at the time of Independence increased to over 286,000 tons in 1962. In the same period sugar production increased from 51,000 tons to 225,000 tons and should rise to 500,000 tons by 1965. Production of cement, too, has increased: from 325,000 tons in 1948 to 1,346,000 tons in 1962.

An important development has been the sanctioning and setting up of oil refineries and petrochemical and synthetic fibre industries. An oil refinery has already been established at Karachi with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons. A similar refinery with a million-ton capacity has been sanctioned for Chittagong and a refinery for production of asphalt and lubricants has been sanctioned for Karachi.

Pakistan International Airlines earned over £500,000 during 1962-63: the fourth consecutive year of profitable business.

Six British businessmen, led by Mr. Tearle, Managing Director of Associated Electrical Industries, spent three weeks in Pakistan on a fact-finding opinion-forming tour, studying the problems and prospects of industrial development and investment in East and West Pakistan.

V.I.P.s

PEOPLE of importance are finding it more and more necessary to visit Pakistan. Lord Cromer, Governor of the Bank of England, spent two weeks in Pakistan, addressed the SEANZA (S.E. Asia, New Zealand, Australia) Banking Conference, and had discussions on general financial topics with the heads of banks.

Lord Reith, Vice-Chairman of British Oxygen, toured Pakistan, visiting Karachi, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Malakand, the Khyber Pass, Lahore, Dacca and Chittagong. British Oxygen has sixteen subsidiary companies throughout the world and those in the sub-continent are developing satisfactorily, said Lord Reith.

Another recent V.I.P. to Pakistan was Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, who was most interested to visit Islamabad, Pakistan's new capital, and to see the main features and layout of the site. During his tour of S.E. Asia Mr. Carr said that 90% of Britain's £150 million a year aid to the developing countries now went to Commonwealth countries—which of course includes Pakistan.



The Radio Society of Great Britain presented a silver trophy to the Tiger Amateur Radio Club. Receiving the trophy is Major-General Yahya Khan

SPORTS

—and Sportsmen

CRICKET and football are two sports that Pakistan loves to play and watch. A meeting between two old cricketing friends last summer resulted in a Commonwealth cricket team touring Pakistan—the former cricketers are the ex-England and Surrey fast bowler, Alf Gover, and M. Saeed who managed the Pakistan Eagles-Pia team in England last year. They first met in India in 1935 when Gover was a member of the England team and Saeed was playing for all-India. The Commonwealth team played three unofficial test matches in Dacca, Karachi and Lahore as well as games in Rawalpindi, Peshawar and against a combined Universities side.

Mr. Gover now runs a cricket school in London.



Mr. Shaikh points out to Mr. Robert Carr the main features and layout of the Islamabad site



Lord Reith visits the Oxygen Plant room at Chittagong with, left, the area engineer Mr. Sarkar, and right, general manager Mr. Craster



The Commonwealth v. Pakistan cricket match coincided with the National Assembly session at Dacca—and members took time off to see the final Test



Pakistan's Mushtaq Mohammed acknowledges his ovation from an enthusiastic crowd after scoring 178 in the unofficial test match at Karachi against the Commonwealth XI



At Rawalpindi the Commonwealth XI played the President's XI: the teams are shown here outside the pavilion with General Musa, Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army



Members of the Karachi and visiting Ceylon Services rugby football teams photographed before their match at the Bath Island grounds

The Attock Oil Co. Refinery at Rawalpindi which employs 4,000 men and is making a major contribution to Pakistan's prosperity



Guests admire the new machinery at the opening of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds factory in Karachi



Geography study

Cloud arch heralds the warm wind

IN mid-winter, the citizens of Alberta watch for the appearance of a spectacular mass of cloud—the fantastic Chinook Arch which heralds the arrival of the hot, dry Chinook wind. The wind, similar to the *foehn* of the Alps, can cause astounding rises in temperature. A change of 30 to 40 degrees F in a quarter of an hour is not unusual and the thermometer has been known to rise 30 degrees F in three minutes. Although the temperature rarely rises above 40, to people who had been suffering the sub-zero temperatures of an extreme continental climate only minutes before, the heat seems like midsummer.

The Chinook (named after the Chinook Indians) occurs when pressure is high over the plateaux to the south and when a depression is crossing Canada—a combination of conditions common in winter and spring. The wind is generally south-westerly, but local topography can modify its direction. It blows off the Pacific as a warm, moist wind. As it rises over the mountains of the Rockies it becomes saturated and rain falls. This condensation releases heat and checks the fall of temperature as the air rises.

A cloud mass forms above the warm Pacific air as it rises over the mountains, and the Chinook slips under it and descends to the prairies on the eastern side of the mountains. The air is compressed and made even warmer, for in descending 5,000 feet it would be warmed 25 degrees F. It is now a hot, dry wind streaming over the plains and its effects are felt along the high plains at the foot of the Rockies both in Canada and the United States.

In winter it is beneficial, its dryness and warmth roll up the snow—making winter pasture available almost throughout the year, especially in Montana. Alberta's sugar-beet industry depends on the Chinook for an extension of the growing season, as does the vegetable canning business. But when it sometimes blows in summer it cuts rainfall and can steadily blast top soil



Above right: Fishing for perch near Calgary. Mean January temperature is 13 degrees before a Chinook. Below: Chinook wind has turned snow to slush, roads to rivers. A rise of 30 degrees Fahrenheit in three minutes has been recorded. Top: Chinook Arch over Calgary



BOOKS

Western culture and Africa

Sir Ivor Jennings is one of the Commonwealth's leading constitutional lawyers and is of immense academic distinction. He has vast experience of Commonwealth history and law and also of their practical applications, for he was involved in making the constitutions for India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

His book, *Democracy in Africa*, deals with the political problems of the newly independent nations of that continent. The work discusses the wider relationship of Western Culture and Africa, and is intended for students of government and students of African affairs. *Democracy in Africa* is available in Hausa as well as in English and the publishers intend to produce editions in other African languages.

The story of a nation

The Federation of Nigeria is the first of the New Commonwealth Series prepared under the auspices of the Commonwealth Institute. Further titles in this reference series will be *Uganda*, *Australia* and *Canada*. The book is an excellent start to a series intended for the general reader and the student. Introduced by His Excellency Alhaji Abdul Maliki, C.B.E., High Commissioner for Nigeria in Britain, the book tells, with the aid of many first-class photographs, the history of Nigeria—its government, people, natural resources and industries.

First-hand impressions

It was just 40 years ago when Elspeth Huxley first went to Kenya as a small child. Since then she has paid frequent visits to this and many other African

countries, and written some twenty books—fiction, travel, autobiography, history, comment, crime—nearly all of them on African themes. In *Forks and Hope—An African Notebook*, she gives her impressions of a three-month visit she made in early 1963 to Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

She travelled through the great game parks, talked to political leaders, visited new universities and old haunts, watched the emergence of a new East Africa, feeling its way into a future full of ancient enigmas and new hopes. The result is a book with a "double-vision": in the foreground, her shrewd first-hand impressions of the contemporary scene; in the background, a lifetime's acquaintance with East Africa and its peoples.

Animals on the Uplands of Tasmania

First published in 1953, *Coorinna*, by Erle Wilson, has been acclaimed as one of the finest books ever written about the lives and deaths of animals. A modern classic from Australia, it is a novel of animal life in the Tasmanian Uplands. It tells the life story of a marsupial wolf and his mastery over the other animals of the forest; and of the battle between Coorinna, the wolf, and the shepherd whose flocks he has raided. From this remarkable book emerges a complete picture of the animal life of the Uplands.

New Zealand saga

The Story of New Zealand, by W. H. Oliver, who teaches history at the Victoria University of Wellington, is now available in paper-backed form—it was first published in 1960. This work, which is not intended as a standard history, presents historical, geographical and economic facts about the country. Other volumes in this series are *The Story of Nigeria*, by Michael Crowder, and *The Story of Australia*, by A. G. L. Shaw.

India in transition

A novel from India about India is *The Princes*, by Lt.-Col. Manohar Malgonkar. The author was born in Western India and served in the Indian Army during the war and up to 1952. He graduated from Bombay University and became a big game hunter, an occupation which he has given up as he now disapproves of the killing of wild animals.

The Princes is the author's second book and is

told through the person of Abhay, heir-apparent to his father the Maharajah, ruler of a small Indian Princely State. Abhay joins the Army on the declaration of war as he feels that this will give him an opportunity to escape from the influence of his autocratic father. On his return from the war, he is faced with the breakdown of his father's world, as the Princely States are absorbed in modern India. Manohar Malgonkar brings authenticity to his picture of India in transition. *A Bend in the Ganges*, his next novel, is expected out soon.

East meets West

The *Love Songs of Vidyapati* form part of the UNESCO collection of representative works intended as a part of the Organisation's "Major Project" for furthering mutual appreciation of the cultural values of East and West.

Vidyapati, a 14th-century Indian poet, wrote his poems in Maithili, a regional language of Eastern India, and this present volume comprises one hundred new translations by Deben Bhattacharya, the modern Bengali poet.

W. G. Archer, Keeper Emeritus, Indian section at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, introduces the poems. He relates the circumstances in which the poems were written and explains their meaning and significance. The book is decorated with thirty-one reproductions of Indian miniature paintings. Some of these are part of W. G. Archer's collection, others are to be found at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and some in the National Museum of India, New Delhi.

Quick guide to books mentioned

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PICTURESCOPE

Premier of Northern Nigeria in India • £3 million housing estate in Hong Kong • Lord Head in Malaysian jungle • Teachers arrive back in Singapore



Malaysia's Secretary for Defence, Enche Abdul Kadir bin Shamsuddin, greets Britain's Minister for Defence, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft at Kuala Lumpur



President Radhakrishnan, Prime Minister Nehru and other leading Indian statesmen had discussions with the Premier of Northern Nigeria, Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto, during his visit to India. The Sardauna's busy schedule included a visit to a community development centre at Gundalpet where he showed special interest in a poultry farm and marketing society and said that the problems of Northern Nigeria were similar to those of India, and if they pooled their experiences those problems could be solved. The Sardauna spent three hours in the factory at the Bhopal project. He also saw some of India's famous sights and is pictured above (left) at the Etma-ud-Daula Mausoleum, near Agra. Picture below shows him arriving at Mysore



Earl Mountbatten is the new patron of the BBC's "Paddy Bird" and "Lu Ye Chun" Clubs; he is pictured here with Daw Hla Hla Winn (left), the Paddy Bird Club leader, and U Tin Htway, the Lu Ye Chun Club leader



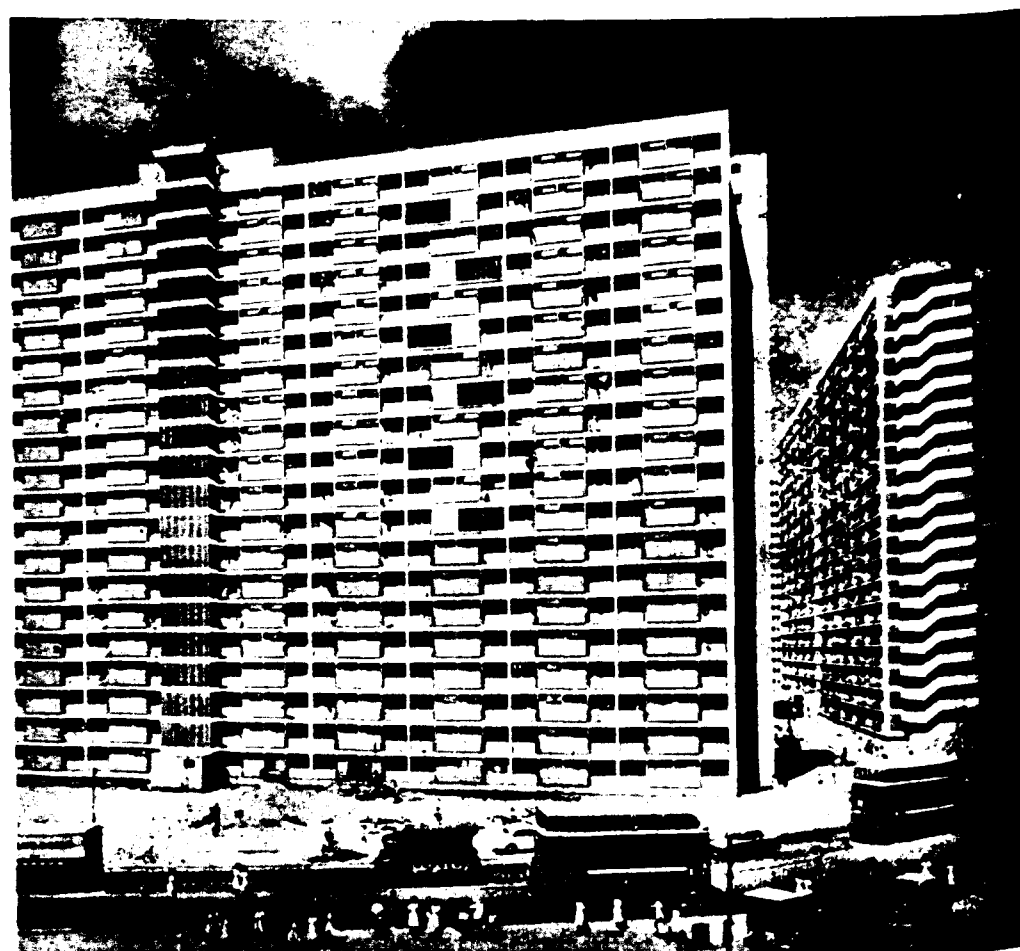
The British High Commissioner to Malaysia, Lord Head, crosses a jungle stream during his extensive tour of security border posts in the First Division of Sarawak. Lord Head said the troops were in high morale and had an effective system of controlling the border



H.S.H. Prince Pierng Nobadol Rabibhadana, Thai Ambassador in London, photographed at the Memorial Service for H.S.H. Prince Chula of Thailand



The Indian President's Bodyguard recently received the President's Standard, the highest colour of all. Pictured here, one of the oldest officers of the Bodyguard, 84-year-old Capt. Mahatab Singh, with Gen. Chaudhari



One of the blocks of new flats on the Choi Hung Estate: the flats range from four- to eight-person size and the estate has been built by the Hong Kong Housing Authority at a cost of over £3 million. In all, the new estate provides homes for 43,300 people



Round-the-clock shift work at Hayes, Middx., England, enabled EMI Electronics Ltd., to ship this outside broadcast vehicle to Kuala Lumpur in record time. The vehicle has three image orthicon cameras and associated equipment



Some of the 133 teachers who arrived at Singapore after a two-year course at Brinsford Lodge in England. In the final examinations the highest marks were scored by Pathmavathy Nadason of Taiping, former dentistry student



Three charming members of the nursing staff of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong, one of the largest hospitals in the Commonwealth



COMMONWEALTH
TODAY

Viewpoint

WHEN THE CHIPS ARE DOWN

From a speech by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Prime Minister, on plans to reinforce the bonds between the Governments and peoples of the Commonwealth

RECENTLY Britain has demonstrated beyond doubt how much she cares for the Commonwealth, its newest members and their independence. When we gave independence to colonial territories we meant, and we mean, them to keep it and to be given a fair chance to preserve their independence, their own identity and own way of life.

We have responded instantly to appeals from Commonwealth partners whose life and independence have been threatened. I hope, therefore, that the Commonwealth countries understand that when the chips are down, the Commonwealth can rely on Britain.

Mr. Chou En-Lai, on leaving Africa, stated, "Revolutionary prospects are excellent throughout the whole continent of Africa."

I cannot imagine a more cynical declaration. I hope that the people of Africa will realise from now on who their true friends are.

We look forward to discussing with them ways and means of helping them in any way they can suggest to maintain stable conditions in their countries for the future.

It is against such a background that the Commonwealth should get together to forge all the political, economic and social links that it can.

The great need of developing Commonwealth countries is investment. Private investment is running at £150 million a year. Under the Montreal conference loan system Britain has committed £300 million to 14 Commonwealth

countries. British Government aid to Commonwealth countries is running at £120 million a year and £80 million has been put at the disposal of international funds in five years.

Technical assistance is one of the most important ways of helping. Every kind of assistance is being given in such fields as health, education, agriculture and engineering. Under various schemes there are 18,000 officers in 39 Commonwealth countries. In 1962, 1,637 new appointments were made, of these 542 were in education, 254 in engineering, 219 in health and 97 in agriculture.

There are 42,000 students in Britain from Commonwealth countries and of these 5,000 are assisted in some way by the British Government. Last year, in spite of our own shortage, 600 teachers went to train teachers in developing countries.

At the Montreal Conference a Commonwealth Scholarships plan was started and this is working well; already 1,000 scholars have held awards in Britain since then.

Many voluntary organisations are sending young men and women overseas. This year 800 volunteers will go abroad, assisted by the Government through the various voluntary organisations.

This number is to be increased and everyone will be glad to know that the Duke of Edinburgh has agreed to be associated with this movement.



Mrs. Thorneycroft, wife of the British Minister of Defence, received a warm welcome when she visited the Singapore Naval Base Asian Kindergarten. With Mrs. Thorneycroft in this picture is Miss Hilda Francis, one of the teachers



Admiral Sir V. Begg, Commander-in-Chief, Far East, Royal Navy, meets the Defence Minister, Shri Chavan. Sir Paul Gore-Booth (centre), British High Commissioner in India, introduces the two men



During his tour of S.E. Asia, Mr. Robert Carr, British Secretary for Technical Co-operation, talked to Prime Minister Nehru and is pictured with him here



At his country home near Nairobi, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, talks to Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Dinesh Singh. In the background is the Kashmir carpet which Mrs. Gandhi presented to Mr. Kenyatta on behalf of the people of India

PERSONALITY PARADE

People of importance—in and out of Asia



Mr. James George, the Canadian High Commissioner in Ceylon (right), tells Mr. Hangeratue, Ceylon's Minister of Defence, of the Canadian Government's offer of aid for the Katunayake International Airport project



On his visit to Ceylon, the President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan, admires a "Samadi" statue of Lord Buddha at the Watadagaya, Polonnaruwa. With him is Dr. Godakumbura, Commissioner of Archaeology



The Chief Justice of India (left), on a visit to Nigeria, meets the Prime Minister of the Federation, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (right), and the Chief Justice of Nigeria



On his way to New York, Mr. Bhutto, Pakistani Foreign Minister, stopped off in London to talk to the British Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home (right)

COMMONWEALTH TODAY

ASIA EDITION

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Cover: Miss Jane Milbank, a physiotherapist from Britain, with three of her young patients at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria.

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THE COMMONWEALTH GOES BY BICYCLE



Indian milk roundsman serves his customers by bicycle



Cyclo-cross—a sport that is gaining popularity in Britain and the Continent. Competitors ride over countryside and when the going is rough carry their machines

Cyclists predominate in the early morning traffic rush at Idumota, Nigeria

ON 30th August, 1937, Sri Mastan Saheb, recently retired from his job as a Police Sub-Inspector in Andhra Pradesh, India, bought himself a bicycle. It was a respectable "sit up and beg" roadster, the type most favoured in Asia and Africa because of its strength and sensible lines. It has since carried Mastan Saheb 28,376 miles without serious mishap.

In the 27 years he has proudly owned the bicycle Mastan Saheb has worn out 8 tyres, 17 inner tubes and 26 valve rubbers. He has also had 49 punctures, but, as he said in a letter to the British manufacturers of the machine: "My cycle is still in perfect condition, and I hope it will be in service for at least another two decades." He added: "There is nothing for me to complain against the cycle, and its running is smooth even today."

Britain exports 70 per cent of the bicycles she makes. In 1963 more than 180,000 machines were sent to Africa, for example, and about 70,000 to both Canada and Malaysia. India now makes her own cycles based on British designs. There is practically no country on earth where British-made cycles are not in use.

In the British Isles there are about 9 million cycles privately owned—one bike for every six people, although a large proportion are not on the roads regularly. They are used chiefly for short journeys to and from school or the local shops, for touring the countryside at weekends, and for sport. The most popular machines are the racy-looking lightweight sports cycles with drop handlebars and gay colour schemes.

Roadster supreme

In Africa and Asia, however, the roadster, with its 28-inch wheel and robust frame, is supreme. The African and Asian customer does not buy his bicycle on eye appeal alone. First he wants to know if it is strong enough to carry people and goods, perhaps over rough roads, for many years. Then he studies its appearance—will it lend respect to its owner? Finally he asks the price.

The first machine that vaguely resembled a bicycle was seen in France in the year 1791. You sat astride a wooden frame fitted with two wheels and propelled yourself along by thrusting at the ground with your feet. In 1817 a German fitted a steerable front wheel to the same kind of machine, but this hobby-horse, as it was called, was still far from the bicycle we know today.

It was a Scottish blacksmith who in 1839 discovered that two wheels placed in line could be balanced while made to move by means of treadles and cranks fitted to the axles. For the next fifty years the cycle developed hardly at all. There was the "boneshaker", which caught the fancy of Queen Victoria, the "penny farthing" with its huge front wheel, and then the safety cycle, the first to employ chain-drive to the rear wheel.

In 1890 Britain produced the first machine which had all the features upon which succeeding bicycles have been based. Unlike the penny farthing it had two medium-sized wheels, and it also had the first diamond-type frame. It was called the Humber.

There remained one other major basic development, which affected the cycle as it did most other forms of road transport: the pneumatic tyre. Tyres were at first made from solid rubber or leather; then in 1888 John Boyd Dunlop, a veterinary surgeon from Belfast, Northern



Cyclists of the 1870s. These machines were called "penny farthings" because of the immense front wheel and tiny rear wheel

Ireland, patented a pneumatic tyre for cycles, the first being made for the tricycle owned by his son. The following year, at a local sports meeting, a cyclist by name of Hume, using pneumatic tyres, won every race he entered and dealt the solid-tyred machine a mortal blow.

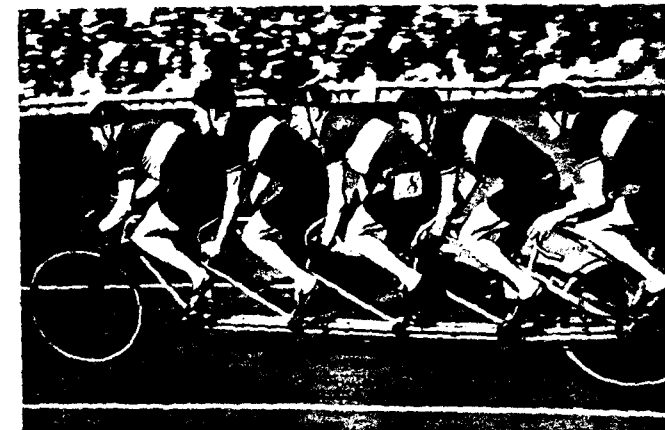
A bicycle with pneumatic tyres is one of the most efficient machines ever invented, for only a very small part of the muscular energy expended upon it is lost through friction. The development of the cycle in this century is chiefly a story of refinement and the paring down of weight by the use of steel alloys, which has made the cycle even more efficient. Before the first world war a road-racing cycle weighed from 30 to 33 lb. Between the wars the weight dropped to about 26 lb. and today it is around 20 lb. Cycles used for track racing—that is, machines without brakes, mudguards and accessories—can weigh as little as 14 lb.

Display their strength

Three-speed gears have for years been a standard feature of most of the bicycles sold in Britain, and in markets such as Canada. In Africa, however, where cycles are used chiefly by men and very few women ride, the majority of cyclists prefer to demonstrate their strength by pedalling uphill without benefit of gears.

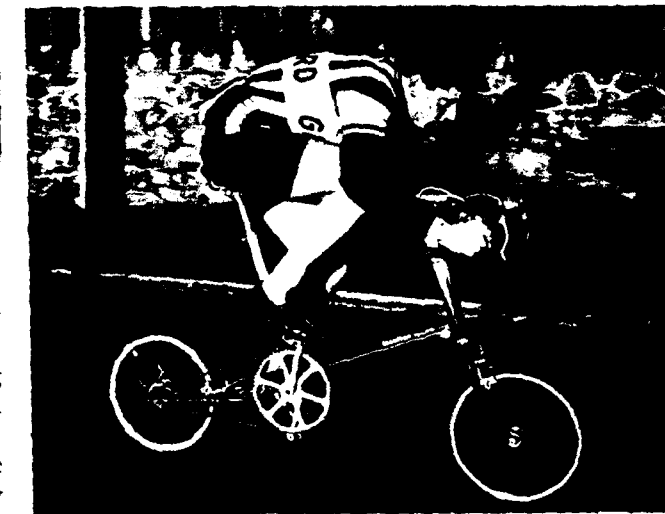
Most British cycles today are made in Nottingham, shipped in pieces and assembled overseas. There are thousands of customers in Africa and Asia for whom the purchase of a bicycle represents an investment in the future. The refinement most readily accepted is the hub dynamo for night riding, and there is a growing sale for all-chrome machines which, although they cost extra, stay shining bright with an occasional quick wipe down, in tropical countries.

A phenomenon of cycling in Britain that has not yet spread widely in the rest of the Commonwealth is organised cycle touring. The Cyclists' Touring Club (the C.T.C.) was founded in 1878 and is the oldest touring club in the world. Membership costs 25s., if you are over 18, and 15s. for the under-18s. Babies can be registered



Known as the quintuplet, this freakish machine raced on British tracks but didn't catch on with the racing public

The Moulton bicycle is revolutionary with its small wheels, low centre of gravity and shock-absorbing suspension



as members at birth, often travelling with their parents in a family section and graduating into juniors, intermediates, and finally the hard riders, who may cycle 140 miles on a summer Sunday.

The club, which has 200 branches in Britain, recommends 5,000 hotels, pubs, inns and cottages that make cyclists welcome, organises club runs and provides members with free third-party insurance and legal aid, plus the right to join a cheap personal insurance scheme.

Thousands of Britons who go cycle touring in the lanes and by-ways of Britain and the continent of Europe do it on their own, for the sheer enjoyment of the exercise, the countryside and the fresh air. Surely among the most determined cyclists in the world is a Glasgow railway worker who, by the time he was 55, had cycled more than a million miles—the equivalent of 40 times round the world—exhausting 9 cycles, 37 mileage meters, 20 pairs of pedals, 27 chain wheels, 52 chains, 82 cog wheels and 131 tyres.

What is the future of cycling? In an age of speed, when many bicycles themselves have become motorised, the cyclist in many countries must compete with massive car traffic and pedal through clouds of petrol fumes. But the world is a big place, and in Africa and Asia especially there is more than enough room for all the cycles that industry can produce and money buy. The cycle is still developing, for recently a British engineer called Alex Moulton brought out a cycle with very small wheels which he claims is safer than the big-wheeled cycle in traffic. It also has a patent shock device built into its forks to make cycling easier still.

As long as men have muscles and wish to go places cheaply the bicycle will thrive. □



Model of the massive Secretariat Blocks

ISLAMABAD

Pakistan builds a new capital—from bare hills and virgin fields a new city is emerging

IN FIVE rapid years, since the announcement of President Ayub in 1959 to shift the Federal Capital of Pakistan from Karachi to the interior of the country, a new city is coming up fast. Highways and paved avenues have appeared, along which Government offices and residential quarters, public parks and recreation centres, schools and libraries, mosques and markets, are being constructed.

The site selected for the new capital—about seven miles N.E. of Rawalpindi—known as Islamabad, covers an area of 25,000 acres.

Climatically, it is ideal, with a maximum temperature not exceeding 84 deg. F., and a minimum not lower than 57.9 deg. F. The annual rainfall is about 36 in., the hot spell seldom lasts for more than a few days.

Planning and Foresight

Building a new capital requires a lot of planning and foresight. National capitals like New Delhi, Canberra and Brasilia, built during the present century, were studied. Plans were invited for the main Capital complex as well as the city as a whole, from internationally known architects and town planners. Finally, the master plan submitted by Constantine Doxiades, one of the top town planners of the world, was accepted by the Government of Pakistan.

Bulgarian-born Doxiades, aged 49, who came to Greece with his father as a refugee during the first world war, has helped to renovate old cities or build new ones in 15 countries. As he sees it, "Cities built for the future should take four scales into consideration; men, cars, airplanes and rockets."

Unity in Diversity

Architecturally, Islamabad will be an example of unity in diversity. In capital cities such as Brasilia and Chandigarh (capital of East Punjab), the Governments concerned entrusted

the entire designing of all major buildings to one architect. The Capital Development Authority in Pakistan, however, decided to achieve unity through the concerted efforts of a group of famous architects whose work was in sympathy with each other. It was felt that, by this method, monotony would be avoided and the combined experience of a group of renowned architects would impart a certain variety and vigour to the architectural conception without destroying the essential unity.

Community Buildings

The designing of the National Assembly building was entrusted to Professor Arne Jacobsen, the famous Danish architect. A Colombo Plan Team of six architects has designed community buildings such as shops, schools, restaurants, offices and food markets; also 3,500 houses to provide accommodation for Government servants within an area of some 500 acres.

The designing of important cultural buildings like the National Museum, the Central Library and the Archives has been entrusted to Sir Robert Matthew of Britain who is also Chief Co-ordinator in the Administrative Sector of the new city which will house monumental public buildings such as the National Assembly Building and the President's House.

Colombo Plan Team

The Colombo Plan Team has been carrying on "back room" work in developing economic forms of construction for the solar insulation of walls and roofs of buildings, as well as creating an environment suited to the needs of the people and meeting the climatic conditions of Islamabad.

The landscape architects, while planning the paving, planting and landscaping of public areas, have also been dealing with the re-

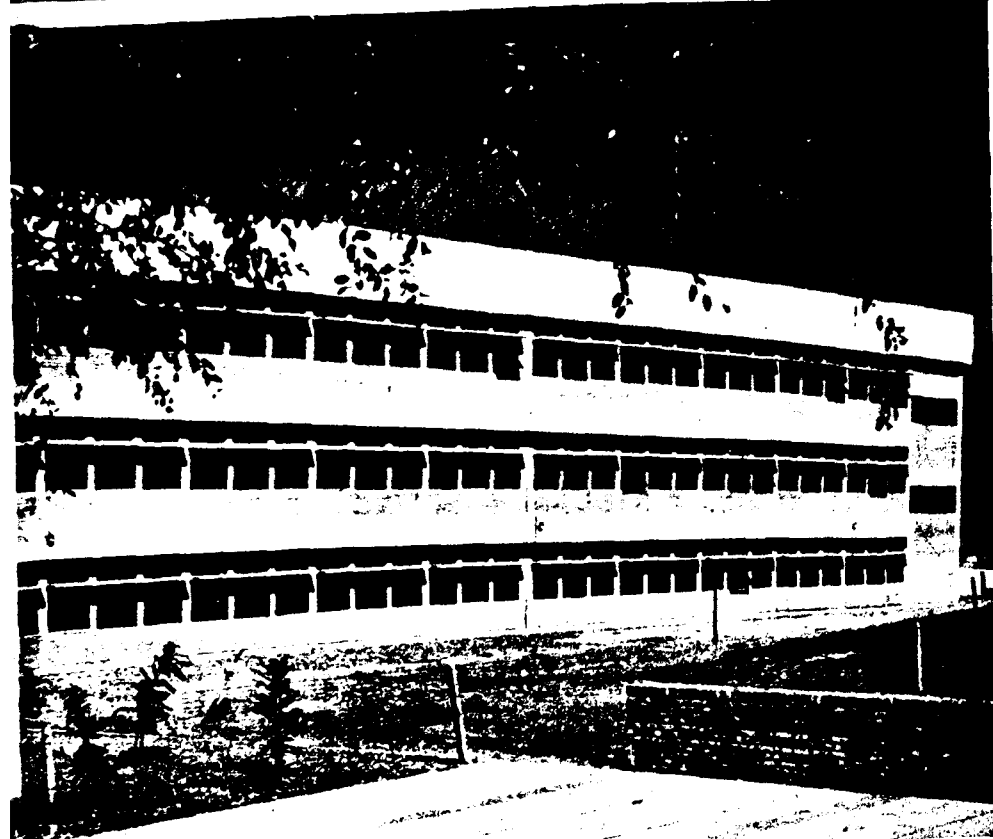
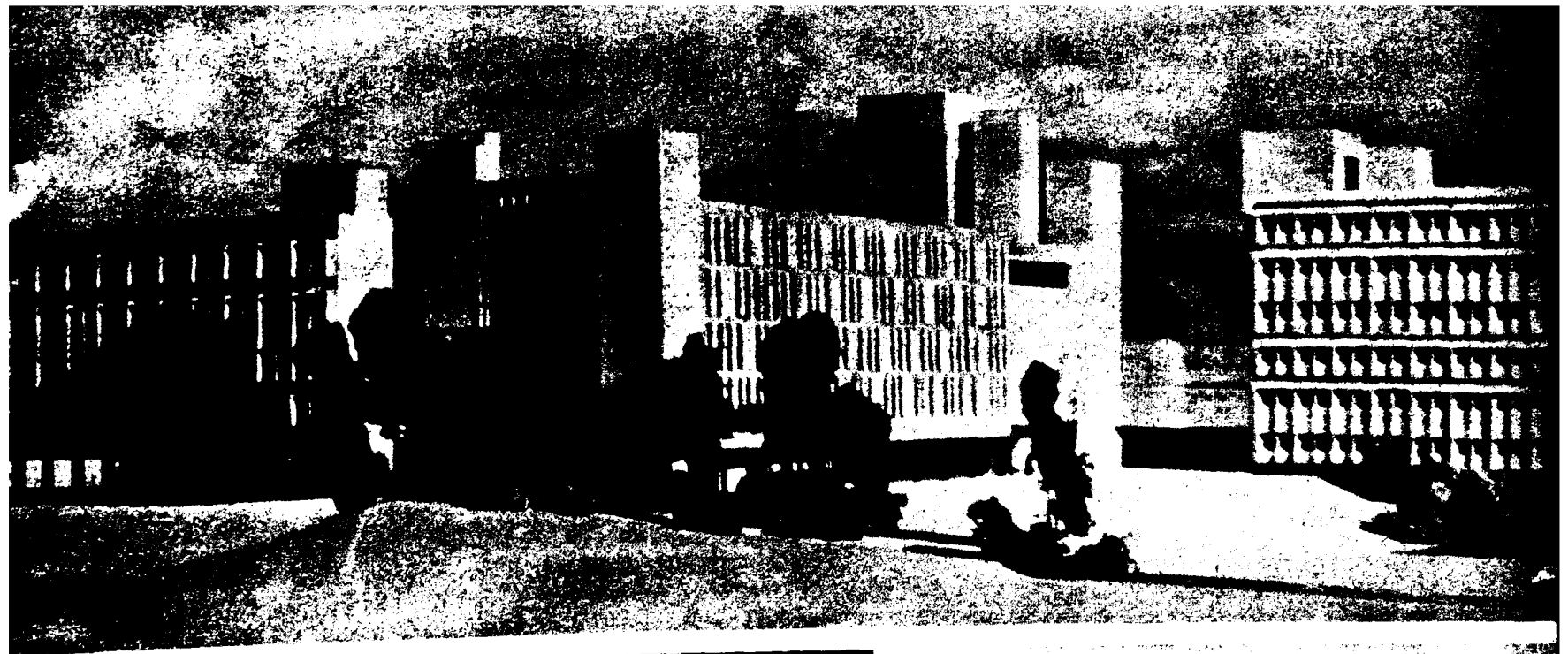
afforestation of a range of hills running alongside the capital area. An undulating hilly tract has been converted into a Japanese garden—the first of its kind in Pakistan.

With the completion of the new Capital, Islamabad will be a model of planning, modernity, beauty and neatness, realising a President's dream. It will beckon to people from Karachi, Lahore and other large cities of Pakistan. It will boast the highest rate of literacy and greater intellectual, artistic and cultural activities than anywhere else in Pakistan. It will also have some of the most modern institutions, libraries, hospitals and community welfare centres.

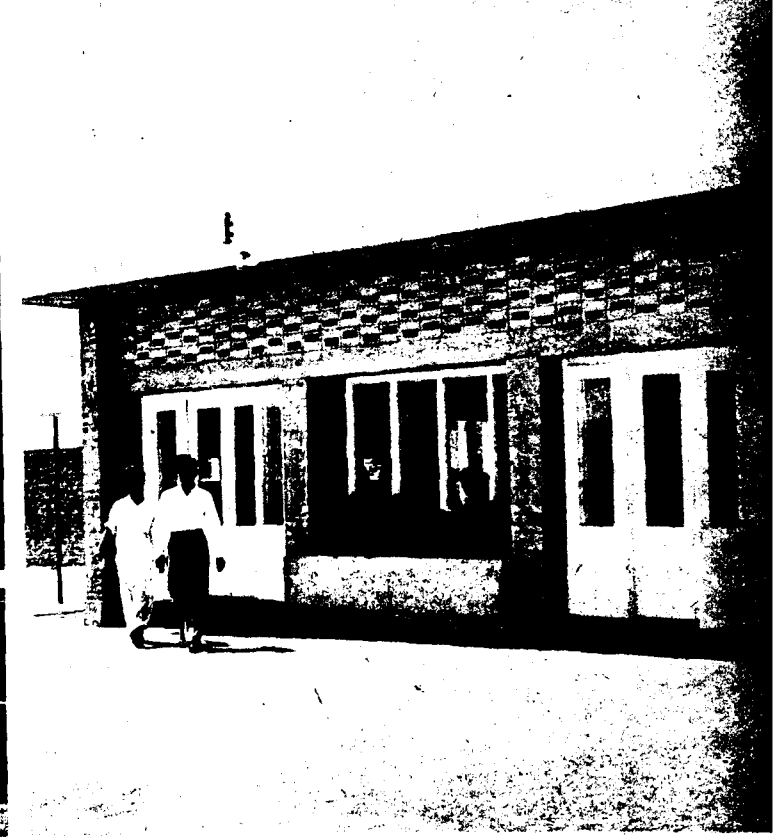
A. B. Rajput



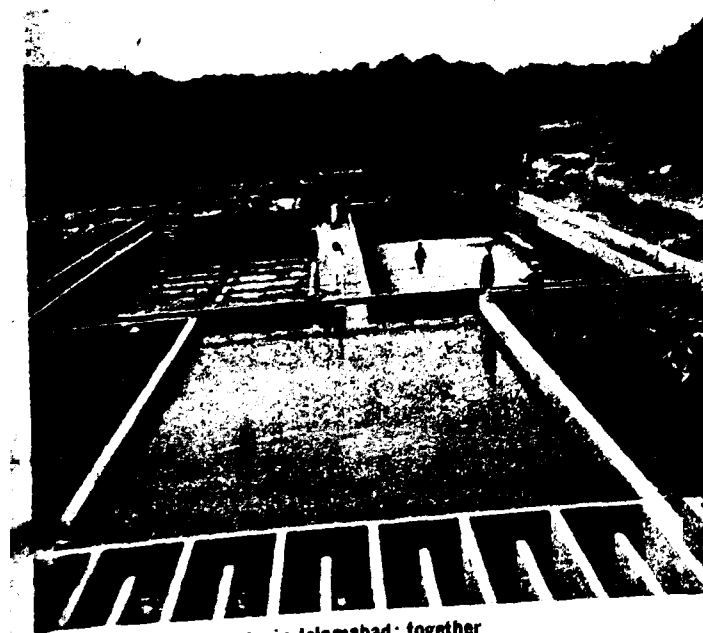
Mr. Robert Carr, British Secretary of Technical Co-operation, talks to Mr. Shaikh, chairman of the Capital Development Authority



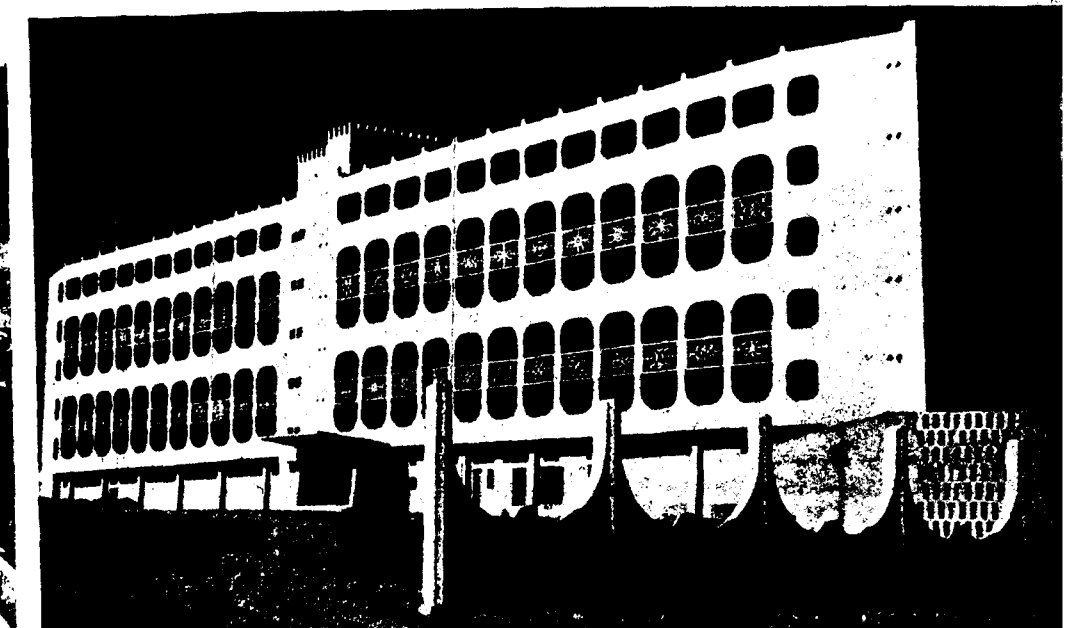
One of the three Municipal Office blocks in which central Government Ministries are temporarily located



This cafeteria in the Community Centre of Islamabad is typical of the modern, practical design of the new capital



Murpur Headworks in Islamabad: together with Saidpur Headworks, it will be capable of supplying 1½ million gallons of water a day



Dignified and impressive and a fine example of modern architecture: the six-storeyed Pakistan House, Islamabad, where members live when Parliament is in session



Hyde Park Hotel, London

MANY Commonwealth countries are rapidly building up tourist industries. There is the pride and pleasure of showing off the country and the satisfaction of knowing that visitors are making a contribution to the economy. But enchanting scenery and a splendid climate are not enough if first class accommodation is lacking. New hotels—wholly or partly financed by Britain's Commonwealth Development Corporation—have recently gone up in British Honduras, Antigua, St. Lucia, Grenada, Sierra Leone and Nigeria; and the C.D.C. has helped the New Stanley Hotel and the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya.

International hotels require progressive and efficient management if they are to provide the high standards of service, cuisine and comfort their clients expect. The training of hotel staff and managers is as important as the provision of top hotel buildings.

Many students come to Britain to learn to cook, serve in restaurants, advise on wines, keep accounts, interview staff, receive

guests, deal with complaints—all the many activities necessary for the smooth running of a big hotel. They take diplomas in catering and hotel management and craft courses at technical colleges throughout Britain and do practical training in hotels and restaurants. Others come to learn the finer points of management.

Paul Kamau is one such student. Now in his early 30s, he went straight from school to the Railways Catering Department in Kenya and learned the rudiments of his trade. He then went to the world-famous New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, where he has been for the past 11 years, becoming Under-Manager in the restaurant. He is in Britain for six months, attached to London's luxury Hyde Park Hotel learning how kitchens are run under some of Europe's finest chefs. Every Wednesday and two evenings a week he attends Hendon College of Advanced Technology to study reception, accounts, English, French and the service of food and drinks. Kamau hopes to go back to the New Stanley later this year as an Assistant Manager.

The secret world of the grand hotel

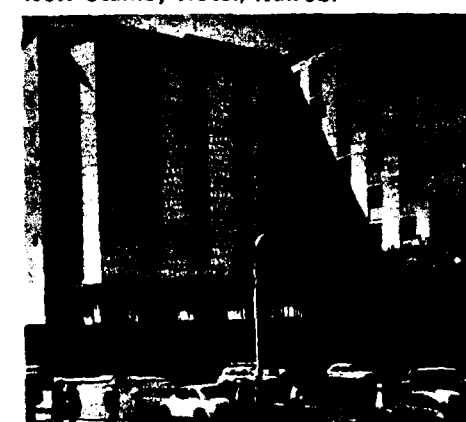


The catering department of Hendon College of Advanced Technology is one of the best in Britain. It has a staff of 17 and 150 students. There are full-scale "hotel" kitchens and a restaurant equipped to international standards. This lecture room is furnished as a hotel reception office for practical training



Kamau learns the secrets of the Hyde Park Hotel's kitchens, how they are managed, how artists prepare food (opposite, top left, left centre and left). In the restaurant overlooking Hyde Park (above) he studies the hotel's way of serving food and drink. Kamau says his experience in England has shown him where he had made mistakes before and he knows he will be better qualified when he returns home

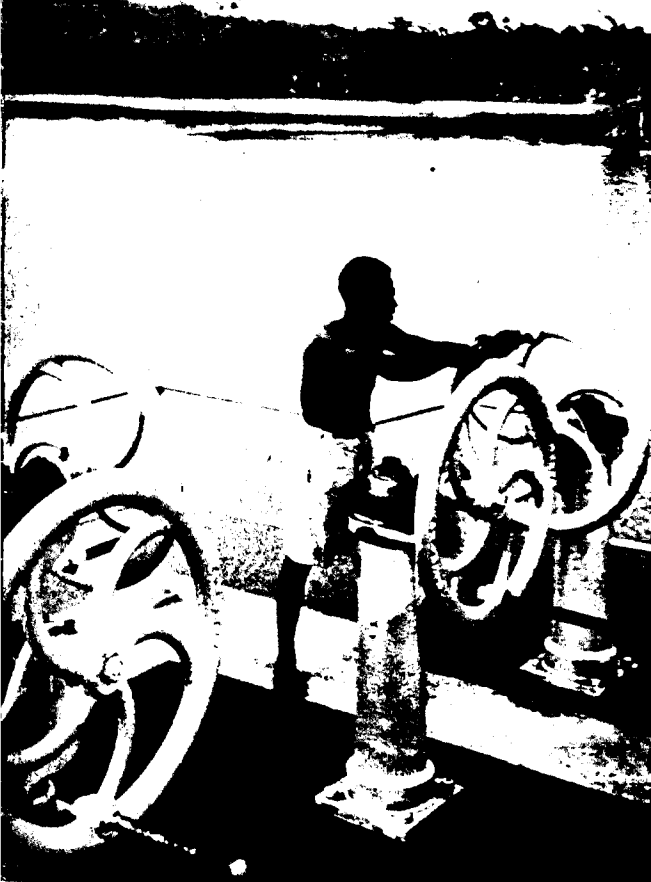
New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi





Water for Hong Kong. A bellmouth overflow, 80 feet in diameter, part of the Shek Pik scheme on Lantau Island. The Shek Pik reservoir has a capacity of 5,575 million gallons and is one of the largest in south-east Asia

Water for the households of Ibadan, Nigeria. A modern pumping and filtration plant provides pure water for the city



been completed and 20,000 acres of black soil flats have been irrigated and settled. The Tapakuma project in British Guiana—it will irrigate an area of 35,000 acres—is also under way and similar schemes are in operation in Swaziland.

Water control can often be coupled with hydro-electric power stations. The great Kariba Dam across the Zambezi River at Kariba Gorge not only created the biggest man-made lake in the world (2,000 square miles) providing a new fishing industry for the people of the regions, but through one of the world's greatest power plants built there, can supply electricity to the whole of Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

The proper use of water involves a carefully co-ordinated development plan. Scientific irrigation and large-scale tube-wells systems, for instance, may cut across traditional land tenure and farming practice. Irrigated land cannot be exploited unless good seed and plant varieties are used, plus fertilisers and careful pest control.

INDUSTRY and towns bring new problems. Factories and private users make heavy demands on local supplies. Hong Kong, with its high industrialisation and dense population, is making vigorous efforts to provide an adequate water supply. The Shek Pik reservoir, the largest in Hong Kong, was completed in the middle of 1963. The reservoir was built on the almost uninhabited island of Lantau. Water is pumped through an eight-mile submarine pipeline to Hong Kong Island and the scheme will produce an average of 26 million gallons of water a day and increase the water supply by 50 per cent. Other plans there include transforming the sea inlet of Plover Cove into a huge fresh water lake.

Industrial areas demand astonishing amounts of water. It has been estimated that 45,000 gallons of water are needed to make one motor car, and 120,000 gallons to make one ton of aluminium. The water is used for steam, for cooling and other purposes. In some parts of Britain, crops are irrigated in summer to increase yields and if this practice grows, the water demand will double. More reservoirs and perhaps the construction of a national water grid is the answer to the problem so that dry areas can import water from wetter ones.

In arid areas of the world, water can be piped from regions where rain is more abundant. But costs are high and it would not pay to use the water for irrigation. But the price is not too high for industrial and domestic use. In the long run, methods used for overcoming water shortage could greatly affect the whole pattern of life in arid regions forcing them to change from a predominantly agricultural into a more industrial and urban way of life. It will be more economic to use water for agriculture as near as possible to its source. The further it must be transported, the more expensive it becomes, and only the intense productivity of factories and towns can manage the cost.

The same logic applies to extracting fresh water from the sea or from salty underground sources. Technically, there are many possible methods—but the choice is limited by cost.

So far, desalination plants are only economic in rather specialised circumstances. The simplest process is to boil the water and condense the steam, which will give fresh water. About 3 kilowatt hours of energy are needed to produce 1,000 gallons of water by this method.

This would be an economic proposition if plant could be built which would apply this energy at 100 per cent efficiency. But present desalination processes work at no more than 10-15 per cent efficiency, and engineers would regard a 20 per cent efficiency as a triumph.

Other methods all operate at around the same degree of efficiency. They include sucking fresh water through special membranes which keep back the salt; freezing water to separate the salt; and various kinds of rapid heating and evaporation.

A number of such plants are now working in parts of the world where the necessary price can be paid for the water produced. One plant in Kuwait produces fresh water from sea-water, using a "flash" evaporation method. There are other commercial plants in the Bahamas, Gibraltar, Curacao, Cyprus, some American cities, and aboard some ships. In Malta, a combined thermal electric power and sea-distillation project is under way. This will consist of a 25,000-kilowatt power station, which will double the generating capacity of Malta's public electricity system, and a water distillation plant with a capacity of one million gallons a day.

One of the most attractive ideas is to use the heat of the sun to distill water—especially as several deserts are relatively near the sea, and so combine plenty of sun with an unlimited supply of sea-water. Here again, the main problem is cost. The sun does not give very concentrated heat compared with a boiler, for example, and to compensate, very large areas are needed in which to collect the solar energy. Metal reflectors have been used, and also large cylinders or balloons of plastic film, which let heat in but not out, so that high temperatures build up inside.

Unfortunately, the costs of such installations tend to be high compared with the amount of water produced, and it is often difficult to keep equipment free of accumulated salt deposits. But for small isolated communities, such solar stills' methods can be useful.

EVENTUALLY, nuclear power may help. Water distillation would then be combined with power production. A large nuclear power station would generate steam, which would first pass through the turbines, and then be used to evaporate sea-water. Such stations could produce large quantities of fresh water each day—but they are expensive to build, need skilled men to run them and a nearby demand for the large quantities of electricity produced.

Overall, the global water picture is tantalising. There is plenty of water available if only it can be controlled, managed, piped and purified to reach the right places at reasonable cost. More research will show the way to improved methods of irrigation and water control and to new methods of distillation. But these methods will have to be fitted into the planned development of whole regions—complete river valleys and watersheds. Only then, when the water resources and water needs are fully surveyed and measured, can rational use be made of them.

Learning to make proper use of water is thus one of the most important aspects of development and modernisation. Ancient civilisations always grew up near great rivers. Modern civilisations, using scientific technology, need not be so restricted—but only if they learn to use water with care and knowledge. □



Donkeys patiently await their owners in the ravine that leads down to Jamestown, the capital and only town. Donkeys are a common form of human transport and are used to carry flax from the steep slopes where it is grown

Below: Part of the capital's picturesque one-mile-long Main Street. The island has 65 miles of roads. In 1962 there were 314 motor vehicles



Jonathan, the tortoise, a living link with the years 1815-1821 when Napoleon lived here in exile

Islanders turning New Zealand flax, the only commercial crop grown on the island. It is exported in the form of fibre, tow, rope and twine



ST. HELENA

The Portuguese discovered this island in the South Atlantic—"a huge black castle rising from the ocean", as Charles Darwin the biologist described it—on St. Helena's Day, 1502. In 1659 it was annexed by Britain, when settlers sent out by the British East India Company landed where Jamestown now stands. Taken over by the Crown in 1833, it had served as a place of exile for Napoleon Bonaparte after Waterloo and later became a coaling station. Today its 5,000 people, descended mainly from British settlers and soldiers and people of African and Asian blood, are administered by the Governor, assisted by Executive and Advisory Councils.

Like its dependencies Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, St. Helena is of volcanic origin. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ miles broad, and 1,200 miles from West Africa, the nearest continental land. The main product is flax, and five mills each employ about 60 workers. The most consistently successful export, however, is of postage stamps, which are in great demand by collectors all over the world. The people speak English and the British way of life is firmly established.



It is never too early to start learning the art of lace making

fly like a bird...

To the true gliding enthusiast, the man sitting in a jet airliner is not flying at all. Real flying, claims the enthusiast, means climbing into an engineless machine, made of wood and fabric, and launching into the blue knowing that unless you can find rising air currents your aircraft will lose altitude at the rate of three feet a second at 30 m.p.h., and come down to earth rather sooner than expected. Gliding is a kind of conjuring trick—the illusion of defying the forces of gravity. It is a sport which challenges the skill of the individual and makes him feel, for glorious moments, akin to the birds.

There are 193 privately owned gliders registered with the British Gliding Association. Machines can cost up to £2,000 each. Most of the 6,000 or so British enthusiasts fly in the 179 gliders owned by gliding clubs. Membership involves a yearly subscription of about 10 guineas and the payment of a 5s. "launch fee" each time you go up. The average person needs 40 launches before he is good enough to gain his "A" and "B" certificates, proving that he has made three solo flights, usually lasting about three minutes each. Another 20 launches may be necessary to gain a "C" certificate for staying higher than the launching point for five minutes. Many youngsters learn to glide by attending 10-day courses run by clubs in the summer months at an all-in fee of about 18 guineas.

These certificates are only the start of gliding prowess. To gain an International Silver "C" a pilot must complete a five-hour flight, fly 50 kilometres, and gain a height of 1,000 metres. There are higher awards, one involving a flight of 500 kilometres (311 miles). This is almost impossible to achieve in a country as small as Britain, though in 1958 an R.A.F. glider pilot flew 348 miles from Gloucestershire, in the West of England, to the German frontier.

The essential controls in a glider are the control-stick and rudder pedals. Backward and forward movement of the stick moves the aircraft up and down, while sideways movement of the stick, together with movement of the rudder, turns the aircraft. Essential instruments are an altimeter, air speed indicator, and a variometer to indicate the rate of climb and descent. With these, and a well designed sailplane, the glider pilot is in his private heaven. The wings of his glider seem an extension of his own arms. The sky is his kingdom.

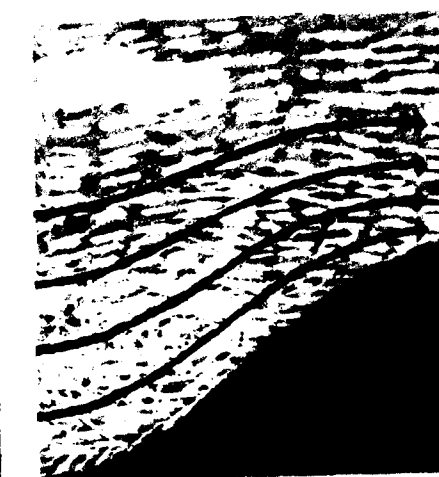
This Skylark glider sailing so serenely above the English countryside was made, like so many high performance gliders in use the world over, by a modest, retiring man called Fred Slingsby, whose firm at Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, is run as a charitable trust. All profits go to the British Gliding Association to help promote the sport. Slingsby served in the Royal Flying Corps in the first world war, became a partner in a cabinet-making firm and then in 1929, when enthusiasts began the British gliding movement, decided to build himself a sailplane. He has been building them ever since—gliders with the ideal qualities of good handling combined with a low rate of "sink" at high speeds



Pulling a glider to the starting line at Lasham Airfield, Hampshire, where a seventh of all civilian sailplanes in Britain are based and where the Commonwealth Gliding Centre trains overseas enthusiasts. Gliders can be towed aloft behind powered planes, pulled behind cars until they are airborne, or launched by winch, which involves much team-work on the ground

Bottom left: Gliders, like colourful moths, at Lasham during the 1963 British Gliding Championships. They are stored in the 25 to 30-foot trailers lining the roadway, and can be assembled in as little as 10 minutes

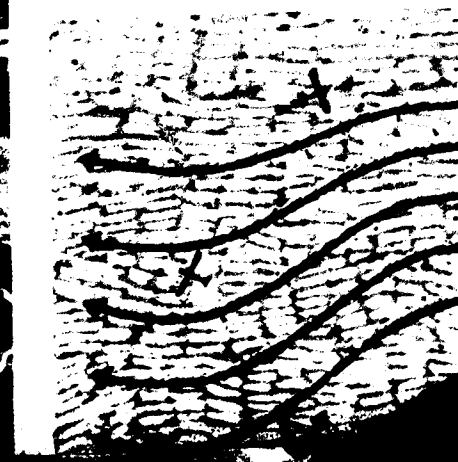
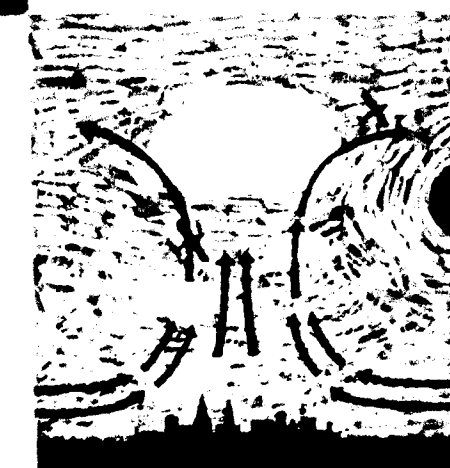
Below: British and Australian competitors in the 1963 World Gliding Championships, which were held in the Argentine, discuss the day's prospects. Next year's World Gliding Championships are being held at the Royal Air Force airfield at South Cerney in western England



How a glider climbs

1. **HILL LIFT** is the most used method for gaining altitude, in which the glider rides the wind, surging up and over the hilltop

2. **THE THERMAL**, chief source of glider power and the key to soaring flight. When the air above part of the land becomes hotter than the surrounding air it breaks away and ascends, an embryo cloud. The experienced pilot looks for towns or factory roofs which may reflect the sun, causing hot air, or for flocks of birds—Nature's thermal spotters—spiralling into the sky



3. **AIR WAVES**. In the same way that falling water often causes a series of waves at the foot of a waterfall, wind pouring down a slope sets up air waves. Riding such waves, the glider passes from one wave layer to another, gaining height all the while



Prime Minister
Ceylon

Colombo, 3rd March, 1964

I should like, through Commonwealth Today, to send greetings to all other Commonwealth countries throughout the world.

Through Commonwealth Today we learn something of the way of life and development of the peoples in various Commonwealth countries. Although we display differences - inevitable on account of our history and independent evolution - yet, in spite of this diversity there is an essential unity in the Commonwealth. Perhaps it shows itself best in the common desire for Peace and closer understanding between peoples everywhere.

Commonwealth Today, in focussing our attention on the common problems and aspirations of people within the Commonwealth, provides a valuable service in strengthening the unity within this unique association that we belong to.

Sirimavo Bandaranaike
PRIME MINISTER

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

FOCUS ON CEYLON



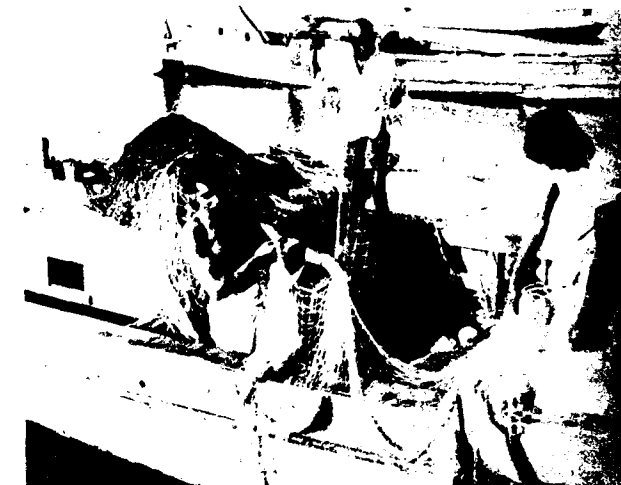
MRS. SIRIMAVO BANDARANAIKE



Tea: Ceylon's principal export. Here the freshly plucked leaf from each basket is weighed



Opening day of the Ceylon Independence Art Show in London: India's High Commissioner to London, Dr. Mehta and his Ceylon counterpart, Mr. Malalasekera, with Sir Kenneth Bradley, Director of the Commonwealth Institute (left) and Aelian Nugara (right) a journalist from Ceylon



Fishermen in Jaffna haul in a catch using "Uletron" gill nets sent out from Britain. They are made from a new synthetic yarn by I.C.I. stronger than nylon when wet and lighter in weight. Messrs. Knox Ltd. of Scotland supplied 172 nets to the Co-operative Fish Sales Union in Colombo for trials



Women tea pluckers at work on an upcountry estate, with the factory in the background

As the world's first woman Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike is doing a man-sized job. She has confounded her critics by tackling the problems of her country with courage and great determination.

It is all the more remarkable that it should be left to Asia to provide the first woman Prime Minister—for in Asia women have long been in the background. But now all that is past: today Singhalese women have entered most of the professions. There are women doctors, lawyers, farmers, diplomats as well as the more usual teachers, nurses and secretaries.

Women, too, are taking a big part in athletics and in sport, playing tennis, golf and hockey. Last year for the first time, a women's team competed in the Asian Games at Djakarta. And, for a first attempt, they did remarkably well, winning a silver medal in tennis and a bronze medal in athletics.

The emergence of Singhalese women has of course been accelerated during the past few years by the increased educational facilities. Today any village girl can go to school whereas twenty years ago, education was available only to the rich. In 1943 education, including University, was made free for all and, in the past four years, more girls than boys have gained admission (through a highly competitive

entrance examination) to the State University at Kandy.

Of course Singhalese women still fulfil their traditional role of homemaking, looking after their husbands and children. But, with the spread of literacy, it is natural that they should desire to play a more active part in their country's plans and progress.

Towards the end of the last century, voluntary associations were formed to do welfare work and Mrs. Bandaranaike was an active social worker and a member of the Ceylon Women's Association for nineteen years. This Association is similar to Britain's Women's Institutes and is affiliated to the Associated Country Women of the World.

Mrs. Ezlyne Deraniyagala, who was Ceylon's first woman delegate to the United Nations was also an active social worker—after getting her law degree at Oxford, she was the first woman barrister in her own country.

Since 1931, Singhalese women have been able to vote and after Britain gave Ceylon Independence in 1948 they were allowed to enter the Senate and House of Representatives.

After that it was only a short time before a woman was elected Vice-President—and then, in 1960, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike made history, by being the first woman to be elected Prime Minister.



The Minister of Posts and Works, Mr. M. P. de Z. Siriwardena makes the first "direct dial" call from the new automatic telephone exchange at Nugegoda to the Prime Minister. This is the largest automatic telephone exchange completed so far in Ceylon and is the first of 23 British exchanges supplied under Britain's £24 million loan for the scheme



School children give a display of traditional Singhalese folk dancing at the Colombo Exhibition

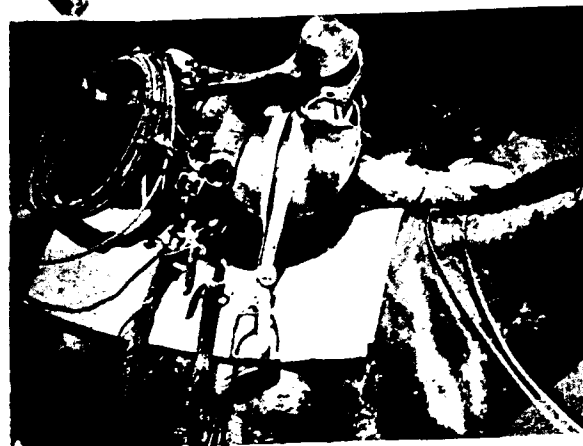


◀ Longhorns on the hoof. The breed is well adapted to the terrain and can stand shade temperatures of 90 degrees F. all the year round

▶ The Dadanawa Ranch has soil so poor that it is useless for any purpose but the raising of the hardest cattle

▶ A round-up can take as long as six months, is hard and dangerous work. The cowboys work in gangs of sixteen

▶ Saddling up is Stanley Brock, manager of the Dadanawa Ranch which carries over 27,000 head of cattle



Catching a fresh mount. Amerindian cowboys known as *vaqueros*, may use as many as seven horses, changing mounts as they begin to tire



Cattle range freely in search of grass, are rounded up once a year for branding and selection



DEEP in the interior of British Guiana, over 300 miles from the capital, Georgetown, 40,000 Spanish Longhorns range freely over the vast savannahs of the Rupununi District.

Beef from these herds goes to the thickly populated coastal strip where 570,000 of the country's 590,000 inhabitants live. The beef is produced on 5,000 square miles of low-lying, poor grassland—useless for any other purpose. Even the best areas of grazing can support only 20 head of cattle to the square mile—or some 32 acres to every beast. For this reason, the old "open range" system still prevails. The cattle roam at will and every year are rounded up by cowboys, mostly Amerindian, known as *vaqueros*, for branding and steer selection.

These round-ups can take as long as six months and are hard and dangerous. A free-ranging herd carries many unbranded renegades or *lavaderos* and animals seen but once a year can run completely wild. A bunch of *lavaderos* cannot be headed or turned, and when approached will split up and gallop for thick cover, not hesitating to attack any horse that bars their way.

When such a bunch is encountered, the *vaqueros*, who work in groups of four in a 16-man round-up gang, each lasso an animal using the thick rawhide rope coiled at the back of their saddles and anchored to a ring on the front girth. The animal is thrown and while the horse keeps a tight strain on the rope, the *vaquero* dismounts and lashes together the fore and hind legs of the animal with another length of rawhide. This is no easy matter against a 1,000 lb. bull with horns sharpened to needlepoints on the granite boulders of the range.

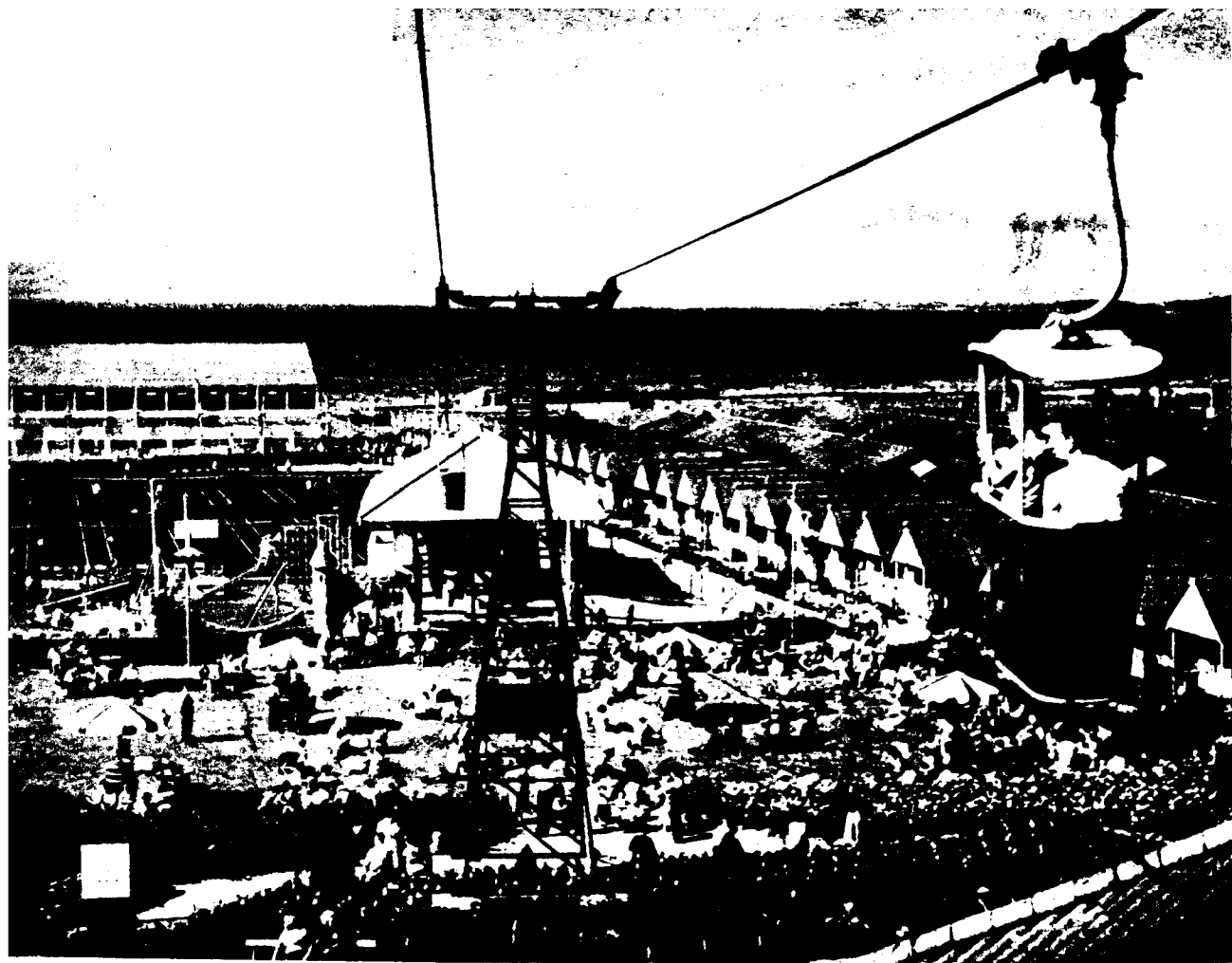
More than half the cattle population grazes on the Dadanawa Ranch—one of the largest in the world. The current herd of 27,000 head is spread out over 3,000 square miles.

For many years, beef was sent to the coast by the slow and perilous boat journey along the Rupununi and Essequibo Rivers, used now only for the carriage of supplies. In 1920, the Government cut a cattle trail through the forests and cattle had to cross the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers and be driven on up to Berbice where a river steamer took them on to the coast. The journey took 25 days and the average loss of weight was 40 lb. from a 1,000 lb. animal. Losses from fatigue and drowning were often more than 10 per cent, while the smell of jaguar or puma could lead to a stampede and total loss as the herd left the trail and panicked into the jungle.

In 1958, the cattle trail was abandoned and Dadanawa now ships beef out from Lethem by British Guiana Airways Dakotas. Each year over 3,000 steers reach the coast in this way.

South America had no indigenous cattle, and the Spanish Longhorn was brought to the continent from Spain in the 16th century and to Rupununi from Brazil in the 1850s. It has proved successful in a district which lies only two or three degrees north of the Equator and where cattle must be able to withstand a shade temperature of 90 degrees F. all the year round.

Ranchers have been trying to improve the quality of the breed for some years and in 1957 ten bulls and ten heifers of the Brahman breed—a variety of Indian Zebu—were imported from Jamaica. These have proved hardy, drought-resistant, fly-resistant, and relatively fast-maturing animals. They have long legs which enable them to cover the country in search of grass. But they are also highly strung, temperamental beasts, quiet enough when handled regularly, but completely wild if left loose on the range and seen only once a year. It seems unlikely, therefore, that the pure-bred Brahman will replace entirely the Spanish Longhorn in Rupununi. □



A typical holiday camp in Scotland, with the sea for a backcloth

Aquatic frolics in the glass-sided pool



BRITONS ON HOLIDAY



If you don't enjoy yourself, it won't be the fault of the camp staff—models of patience, helpfulness and good humour

Dining halls seat 2,500, with eight to a table



Free rides, thrills for young and old on a switchback

A three-year-old tries the chute in the children's playground



West Indies "limbo"—strictly for younger campers

Model parrots look down on Europe's largest heated indoor swimming pool



PLANNING and saving for the annual family holiday has long been one of the chief preoccupations of the average Briton. Today, newspapers and magazines carry pages of information and advertisements on holidays as early as January, when families sit around the fire and decide where they will go in the summer.

In the 1920s and '30s, the British working man would take his wife and children to the seaside, stay in a boarding house and spend every minute, weather permitting, on the beach. Today, in an age of fatter wage packets, guaranteed holidays with pay and a far wider choice of holidays at home and abroad, millions of Britons still prefer their own sea coast.

Many still like to stay in boarding houses, making their own entertainment; but more than a million this year will head for the 80 holiday camps which are now established around the coasts of the British Isles.

These camps provide accommodation, food, dancing and entertainments for an all-in price, and the biggest and most popular attract people from all classes and all walks of life.

Holiday camps are particularly popular with the parents of young children, for most camps include trained nurses on their staffs who run playrooms and playgrounds for the younger children, who can be left safely while parents are busy elsewhere. Single people, too, find seaside camp life more attractive than wandering about a holiday resort on their own.

Mothers and fathers, teenagers, children and babes in arms arrive every week at the camps from May to September. They sleep in brightly painted chalets with comfortable beds, ample drawers and cupboards; and take their meals in communal dining-rooms.

There are many activities from which to choose, including swimming in the sea or outdoor heated pools, tennis, miniature golf, boating, roller-skating. The children have sandpits and endless free rides on roundabouts and scenic railways. Evening is the time to dance, watch cabarets, or meet in cosy bars, and in some camps the staff operate a baby-listening service so that young parents can enjoy such evening activities, too.

Even inclement weather cannot mar enjoyment for holiday-makers in these camps. If it rains there are lavish indoor swimming pools, film shows, whist drives, talent competitions—all provided free.

Some people say that they would not be seen dead in a holiday camp because it is so highly organised and you cannot escape from the crowd. But today, camp operators try to avoid the regimentation of the mid-'30s when camps first began. There is no doubt that camps are popular. Thousands return year by year to meet old friends, collecting camp badges like campaign medals. The children love it. □



Mole-cricket, found during the rainy season
E. Constantine, 6 Harold Place, Florida, Umtali, S. Rhodesia



Karachi Pottery Maker
Omar A. Raheman, c/o Rafique Bros., Wood Street, P.O. Box 4172, Karachi, 2, Pakistan



Ring a Flower!
Md. Husain Bin A. Bakar, B.T.T. College, Brunei

Boys Will Be B(u)ys
J. A. Rumball, 75 Mile Cross Road, Norwich, England



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.

New Addition to the Flock
P. N. Mehra, 74 Belvedere Estate, Alipore, Calcutta, 27, India



Break of day
Yasithi Punyavong, 639 Sriboonyong Road, Lampang, Thailand

Fishermen of Lake Nyasa
Ayoob K. B., P.O. Box 18, P.O. Kyela, Tanganyika



Ballet Dancer
Ng Shiu Wai, 1-B Babington Path, Ping On Mansion, Block A, 8th Floor, Hong Kong



Morning Sun
Lee Thean Chui, 116 Green Lane, Penang, Malaysia

STAMPS

COOK ISLANDS



Some of the scattered group of South Pacific islands named after the great explorer, Captain James Cook, were sighted by him in 1773 during his second voyage of discovery and he visited others in 1778 during his last voyage. Fifty years later a British missionary, John Williams, completed the exploration of the islands. Both these famous men are portrayed on stamps of the definitive series in use in the Cook Islands during recent years.

In 1888 the islands were officially taken under British protection and one of the first acts of the British Resident was to appoint a postmaster and arrange for special stamps to be issued. These had a simple design consisting of the inscription "Postage—Cook Islands Federation", with seven stars representing the seven principal islands of the group.

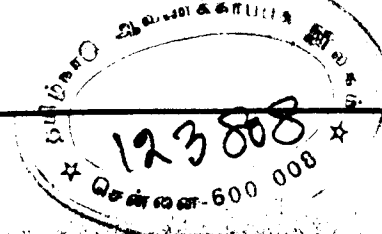
At the turn of the century the islanders petitioned for the protectorate to be annexed by New Zealand and since then over a hundred different stamps have been issued. Some of them have been New Zealand stamps overprinted "Cook Islands" and others have been handsome pictorials showing views of these beautiful South Pacific islands, with their waving palm trees, sandy beaches and placid lagoons.

To replace the stamps which have been in use since 1949, a new pictorial series of eleven stamps ranging in value from ½d. to 5s. has now been issued in the Cook Islands. One of the most striking designs is that of the 1s. 6d. value, which has a dignified portrait of Her Majesty the Queen. Some of the flowers to be found on tropical islands are depicted in their natural colours on other values. The white, yellow and red blooms of the hibiscus are shown against a pale red background on the 6d. stamp, while the frangipani and the orange are shown on the 3d. and 1s. values.

The love tern, a graceful sea bird familiar among the Pacific islands, is featured on the 5d. stamp.

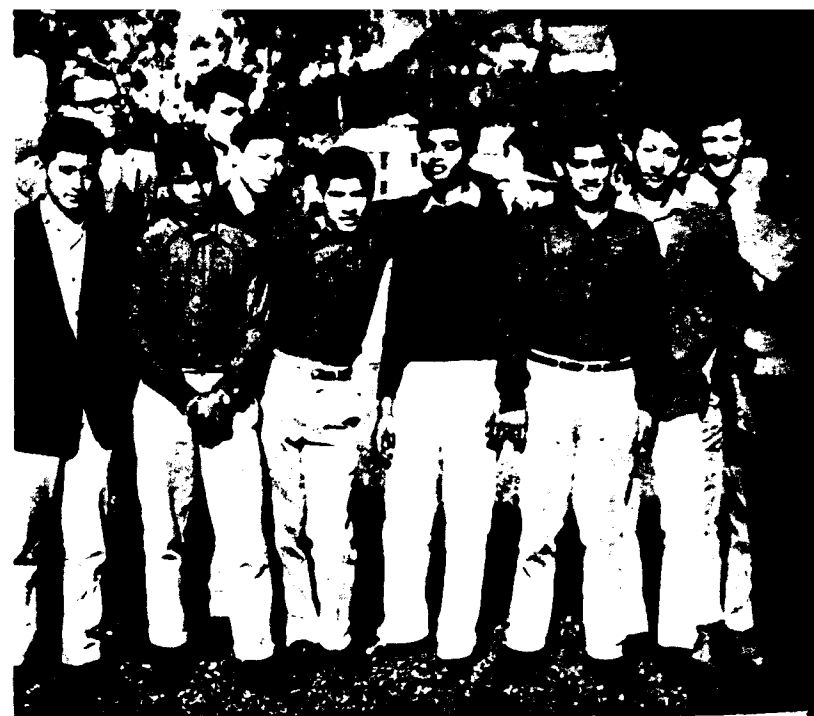
The administrative centre of the Cook Islands is the island of Mangaia, which is also the largest in extent and where about 2,000 islanders have their homes. A view of the government buildings on Mangaia is shown on the 3s. stamp of the new series.

C. W. HILL





Jennifer Stephens from South Norwood, London, is teaching at Queen Mary's School, Delhi, under the Voluntary Service Overseas scheme. She is very interested in dramatics and hopes to study drama when she returns home



Two young V.S.O.s are teaching at Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong: John Coston (second right) and Christopher Olney (second left). John Coston a graduate of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, wants to stay on in India



Celia Bradshaw of Norfolk, England, gave up her job in a London textile firm to come to India as a V.S.O. She is helping at the British "Save the Children" Fund home for Tibetan children in Simla

WHAT'S GOING ON—IN INDIA



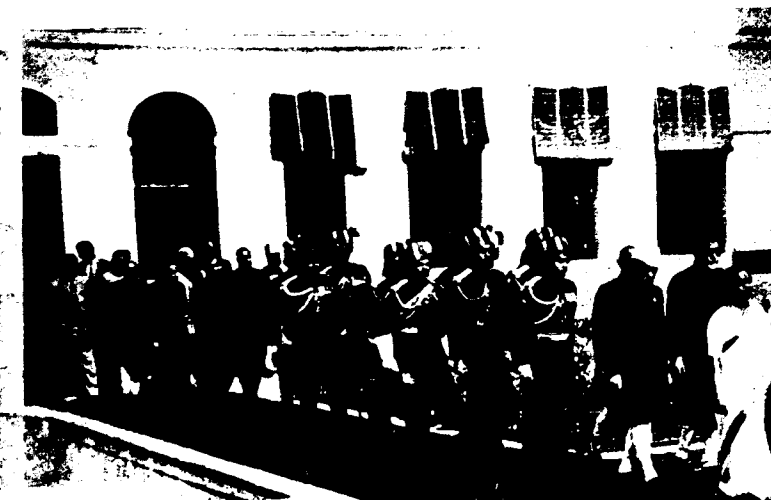
Dr. Zakir Husain, India's Vice President, visits the British section of the Delhi Flower Show. With him here, Lady Gore-Booth (left), wife of the British High Commissioner, and Mrs. Lochore, wife of New Zealand's Deputy High Commissioner



Platt Brothers of Oldham, England, are to supply machinery for 17 textile mills in India. This is part of the modernisation programme that will enable India to increase her exports of yarn and cotton cloth. The \$7½ million contract was signed by Mr. Menon, Director of the State Trading Corp., and Mr. Kerfoot, Managing Director of Platt Bros.



Mr. Sen, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, examines the microscope given to the Institute by Rolls-Royce of England. The microscope was built by A.E.I. and can magnify up to 120,000 times



Dr. Zakir Husain arrives in procession to address the joint session of the two Houses of Parliament in New Delhi. On his right, Shri Satya Narayan Shaha, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and, ahead, Shrimati Violet Alva, Deputy Chairman



The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram presents a bat which belonged to Sir John Hobbs to Mr. Allen, President of the MCC, at a reception given by the British High Commissioner, Sir Paul Gore-Booth, to the MCC team in New Delhi. The bat will be kept at the museum at Lord's in London



Sir Lawrence Bragg, the British scientist and Nobel Prize winner, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at Delhi University. He is seen here with Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President of India and Chancellor of Delhi University, at the convocation ceremony



One of the foremost of Indo-British partnership firms, Martin Burn Ltd., has played a leading role in India's industrialisation and, in 1856, began constructing the Howrah Iron Works which are now known as the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (IISCO.) This picture was taken inside the Burnpur works of IISCO

The map shows the Chittagong region in Bangladesh. The Bay of Bengal is to the east, and the Indian Ocean is to the south. The Chittagong Hill Tracts are shown in the north. The city of Chittagong is marked. The Chittagong Hill Tracts are marked. The surrounding districts of Cox's Bazar, Comilla, and Feni are marked. An inset map shows the location of Chittagong within the context of South Asia, including Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh.



PAKISTAN consists of two main parts—West Pakistan and East Pakistan—separated by a thousand miles. West Pakistan is a very dry country much of it desert, and the populated parts are only rendered cultivable by a supply of irrigation water from the Indus and its tributaries. East Pakistan is much smaller, but a very wet and fertile lowland, for the most part densely populated by people speaking Bengali.

with very wet, dense, evergreen forest. Range succeeds range, rising inland to the great ridge along which runs the boundary between East Pakistan and Assam-Burma.

The forests in the hinterland are a good source of timber, but far more important, the abundant rainfall is a magnificent source of water power. Modern works of the great Karnafuli scheme produce cheap hydro-



It now has good communications by rail, road and sea, and exports much of the jute and most of the tea grown in the east of the country, together with hides and skins. As a manufacturing centre it has jute and cotton mills, rice and oil mills, timber-using industries including a match factory and paper mills, tanneries, and a rapidly growing number of minor factories. □

Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, was in London in April when his books **History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago** and **Capitalism and Slavery** were published in Britain. A reception in his honour was held by the publishers, André Deutsch, at the High Commissioner's residence in Hampstead to mark the occasion.

A distinguished scholar as well as an active politician, Dr. Williams took a first class in the Honours School of History at Oxford University and stayed on with research awards to take his doctorate.

At 53, he is a man of the utmost significance in the Caribbean, working unsparingly for stability and harmony; close to his heart is the conception that there must be unity of purpose in a free Caribbean untouched by either colonialism or communism.

A passionate nationalist, in his book, **History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago**, he aimed to provide his people with a national history on their Independence Day and to explain to people within and outside the Commonwealth the policy of Trinidad and Tobago.

At the request of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, UNESCO undertook a review of the conditions and natural resources of the African continent and Madagascar. In **A Review of the Natural Resources of the African Continent**, all current knowledge on the topography, geology, seismicity, climate and meteorology, hydrology, soils, flora and fauna of Africa has been surveyed. The book takes the form of critical studies, prepared by experts with a wide knowledge of Africa and it contains bibliographies, maps and lists of institutes, centres and other sources capable of providing information.

The survey shows gaps in current knowledge, for UNESCO hopes to open the way to new fields of research. The book, which will be welcomed by all interested in Africa, will appeal to the general reader as well as the specialist.

Archaeologists do not normally direct their efforts towards periods which fall into the time-scale of "Modern History". But Professor A. W. Lawrence, who directed archaeological investigations in Ghana from 1951 to 1957, has gone further than this and has now published the results of a fascinating piece of pioneering research.

The theme of *Trade Castles and Forts of West Africa* is, as he explains, "a manner of life (in professional jargon a 'culture') as shown primarily in material remains of a period and peoples outside the normal scope of archaeology".

The author gives an archaeologist's sidelight on history describing the fortified trading-stations established in West Africa between 1482 and the

Professor Lawrence—he is the late T. E. Lawrence's younger brother—was formerly Professor of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge and from 1951 to 1957 was Director of the National Museum and Monuments in Ghana as well as Professor of Archaeology at the then University College of Ghana.

The ten essays in **Studies of a Small Democracy** were written in honour of a pioneering historian, Professor Willis Airey, on the occasion of his retirement. Each is written by a former student of the Professor and some of his main interests are reflected in topics discussed.

Each essay is a study in depth and together they explore a century of New Zealand's history and politics, stating leading ideas for a fresh history of the country. The book reflects the steady growth of New Zealand scholarship for which Professor Airey did so much.

In his travel narrative, *Faces of India*, George Woodcock brings to life the journeys he and his wife made in India in the winter of 1961-62. He evokes the magnificent variety of Indian scenery, the new and old worlds which confront each other in India's great cities and the more traditional life of provincial towns and the Indian countryside.

This is a travel book of unusual distinction and worth. It is illustrated by photographs taken during the journey by Ingeborg Woodcock.

The country of Pakistan has existed as a nation only since 1947. " Within these sixteen years, however, a faltering economy with a precarious outlook has been converted to one beginning to grow at an encouraging rate with promising prospects for continued advance." So writes Albert Waterston, whose book, **Planning in Pakistan**, is one of a series of country case studies prepared from material assembled by the Economic Development Institute—an offshoot of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Institute aims to improve the quality of economic management in government in developing countries. The views of authors in the series are not to be taken as necessarily expressing the official policy of the Institute.

In a lucid and balanced study, Waterston traces the historical, economic and political background of Pakistan and the problems facing the planners. The two Five-Year Plans are considered—the second finishes in the year 1964-65—and targets for the third Five Year Plan are described. The book will interest all those concerned with problems of economic development.

Williams, Dr. Eric. *History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, Capitalism and Slavery*. André Deutsch (both) 90s. hardback, 15s. paperback.

Unesco. A Review of the Natural Resources of the African Continent: Natural Resources Research—I. H.M. Stationery Office, 67s. 6d.

Lawrence, Professor A. W. Trade Castles and Forts of West Africa. Jonathan Cape 63s.

Chapman and Sinclair (ed.) **Studies of a Small Democracy.**
 Angus & Robertson 27s. 6d.

Woodcock, George. *Faces of India*. Faber & Faber 30s.

Waterston, Albert. *Planning in Pakistan*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Oxford University Press, 24s.)

PICTURESCOPE

British gift to Bangkok laboratory . . . Singapore's
"Campus Queen" in Canada . . . Pakistan's £6 million order
for Tridents . . . Indian boy gets Scouts' Highest Honour



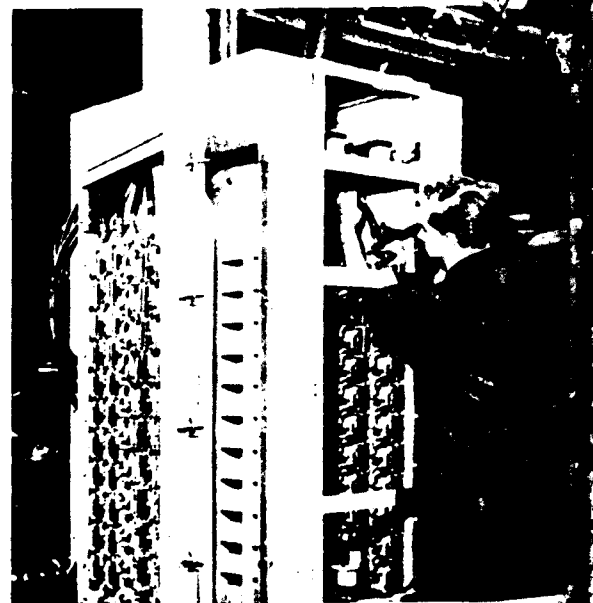
Subhash Treon, 17-year-old Indian boy, wins the Queen's Scout Certificate, the highest honour in Scouting: here, he shows the certificate, bearing the Queen's signature, to the Lord Mayor of Belfast. Subhash came to N. Ireland on holiday with his family five years ago—they liked it so much they stayed



Lever Bros. factory at Grandpass in Ceylon is undergoing a vast development plan. Training schemes—including courses overseas—are run by the company which employs 800 people. This picture shows the British High Commissioner, Sir Michael Walker, watching soap being packaged



The High Commissioner of Pakistan, Mr. K. K. Panni, presents his letters of Commission to the Governor-General of Kenya, Mr. Malcolm McDonald, at the State House, Nairobi



Associated Electrical Industries is supplying sixteen sets of conversion equipment to Indian Railways. Here, one of the silicon rectifier cubicles is nearing completion in A.E.I.'s factory in England



This towing trolley (designed and built by Plint & Partners of England) has been given to the SEATO Graduate School of Engineers in Bangkok, and will be used in the Hydraulics laboratory for measuring river flow



Aileen Yap of Singapore, first foreign student to win the title "Campus Queen" of Saskatchewan in Canada where she is studying under an exchange scheme



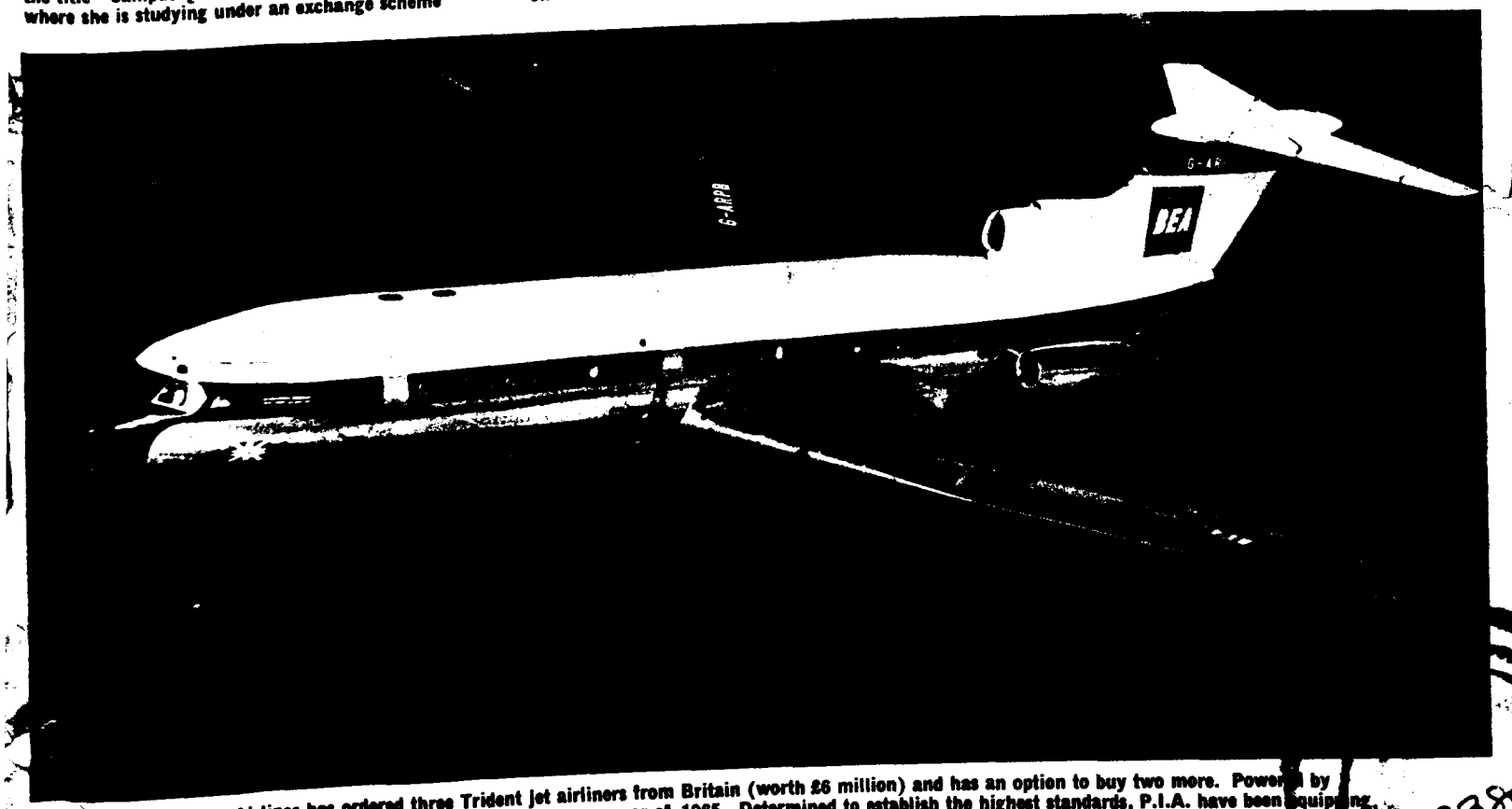
Aftab Jawaid, the first Pakistani to win the British Amateur Squash Rackets Championship, pictured here on his return to Karachi



Dr. Fraser (left), Medical Secretary to the Mission to Lepers, shows the Nepalese Ambassador in Britain a model of the Leprosy Hospital on Hay Ling Chau, a small island off Hong Kong. Dr. Fraser has developed this into one of the finest Leprosariums in the world.



Under an agreement signed in Karachi, Britain has made a \$6 million loan to Pakistan (bringing the total to over \$53 million) to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment. Picture shows Mr. Osman Ali, Secretary of the Economic Affairs Division of the Government (left centre), and Sir Horrice James, British High Commissioner in Pakistan, signing the Agreement



Pakistan International Airlines has ordered three Trident jet airliners from Britain (worth \$6 million) and has an option to buy two more. Powered by three Rolls-Royce engines, the Tridents will be delivered in the summer of 1965. Determined to establish the highest standards, P.I.A. have been equipping their fleets with the most modern aircraft

Tower Bridge and the dome of St. Paul's seen from the Pool of London, which for centuries was London's port. Today it is still lined with privately owned wharves. The five principal dock systems of the modern Port of London lead off the 26 miles of river between here and Tilbury. The lower deck of Tower Bridge can be raised to let tall ships through

