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Viewpoint

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

BY SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME in a speech to the Nigerian Parliament

Our unique Commonwealth partnership can, if we have the will, the wit and the wisdom, play a unique role in bringing harmony and neighbourliness to the world.

If there is to be civic peace the rule of law must prevail within a nation. And if civic peace is to endure, the law must rest upon the consent of all men of good will—the majority is entitled to govern but the minority must be safeguarded and the order established by law must be just and must be seen and be felt to be so.

As with the affairs of one nation so with the affairs of the world: but it is a hundred times more difficult to establish a system of international order when there are well over a hundred individual nations each proud of its independence, jealous of its own sovereignty and passionately determined to promote its own interests.

Within each democratic nation we have a Parliament to draw up rules of conduct: and we have police to see that the rules are kept and judges to punish malefactors.

International society has not yet developed anywhere near this stage. World peace-keeping arrangements are still in a rudimentary form and subject to improvisation. While we intend to do all we can to strengthen the effective peace-keeping capacity of the United Nations the pace will be a crawl until the nations agree upon a common standard of values, a common interpretation of justice and apply the principles of international law without prejudice or favour. In that task my country is impatient to make progress because we realise that until these basic harmonies are achieved the best we can do in keeping the peace is to make do and mend.

The thaw in the cold war is the first of the sea changes that are coming over the international scene. If in a nuclear age the use of force to settle the argument is out then disputes will be settled by negotiation.

The second of the sea changes makes a more immediate impact on Africa. It is none other than the ending of the Colonial era. Basically the same ideas are at work among your people as among ours. That nations should be free in dignity and honour. Because freedom is in the blood of the British people, the seeds of it were in our Colonial political system from the start.

In your great continent everything covered by telescope hundreds of years of trial and error and

experience and to arrive at freedom by a shorter cut. While Nigeria has achieved freedom and order with impressive speed others have not been so fortunate—or so wise. But if the choice for Britain was going quickly and staying friends, or going slowly and becoming estranged, we chose to go quickly and remain friends.

When we took down the British flag in country after country we did it so that the flag which was hoisted in its place should stand for a nation not free just for a day but for ever.

I will never forget the speech of your Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, in the United Nations Assembly in New York. It struck a new and distinctive note: an African note of self-reliance, self discipline and of authority and responsibility. That wisdom which proclaims the pride of nationhood and yet the humility of man before the might of the universe. All who heard him came away with faith.

For us, colonialism is dead. But there are those who wish to destroy our friendship with cries of "neo-colonialism". I can tell you that it has no place in our dictionary of political terms.

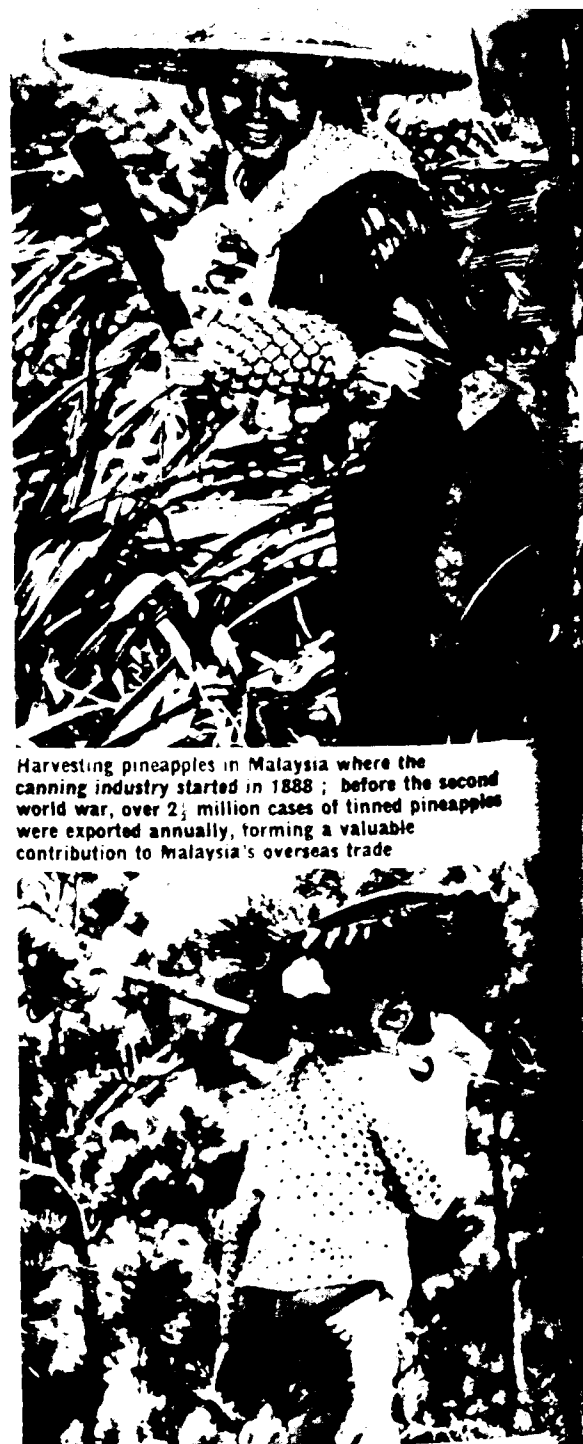
Britain believes that as the world moves towards interdependence, the Commonwealth has an opportunity to show the world the way it must go.

The Commonwealth is essentially a family business and not a public corporation. As I see it, the main function of our family of nations is this—deliberately to set the goal of our policies as the establishment of just societies at home and good neighbour relations abroad.

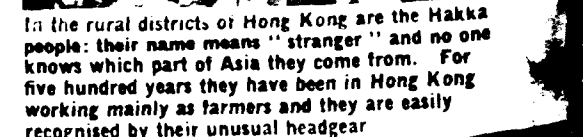
There are many ways of cutting a dash on the world's stage. But only one relationship that is worth mentioning, and that is neighbourliness.

I should like to see the Commonwealth—each and all its partners—setting an example in these things, acting as a point of contact between all the races, continents and creeds, acting as a leaven in the body politic of the world to improve the quality of international life.

Let us determine that in the councils of the world, the United Nations, and the Organisation for African Unity, the voice of the Commonwealth will always be heard on the side of reason, sanity and common sense. Let Nigeria and Britain set the example. Stand up in the world councils and be witnesses to the truth.



Harvesting pineapples in Malaysia where the canning industry started in 1888; before the second world war, over 2 million cases of tinned pineapples were exported annually, forming a valuable contribution to Malaysia's overseas trade



In the rural districts of Hong Kong are the Hakka people: their name means "stranger" and no one knows which part of Asia they come from. For five hundred years they have been in Hong Kong working mainly as farmers and they are easily recognised by their unusual headgear



Shamim Ara, one of Pakistan's most popular and beautiful film stars

Women of Asia



A dance sequence from the East Pakistan folk ballet, Manua



In Hong Kong, Tanka people like this girl live their whole lives on boats; they make a living by fishing or manning the junks



A beautiful Indian girl from Delhi



Thai classical dancing: for Thailand's own particular style of folk dancing the costumes are elaborate and feature tall, conical head-dresses

COMMONWEALTH
TODAY

ASIA EDITION
Contents

COVER: a young Sabah girl

Viewpoint	page 2
Women of Asia	3
Electronics for Better Living	4
India Today	6
One Man and 2,720 Acres	8
Saturday Afternoon	10
Sabah—Land of Many Peoples	13

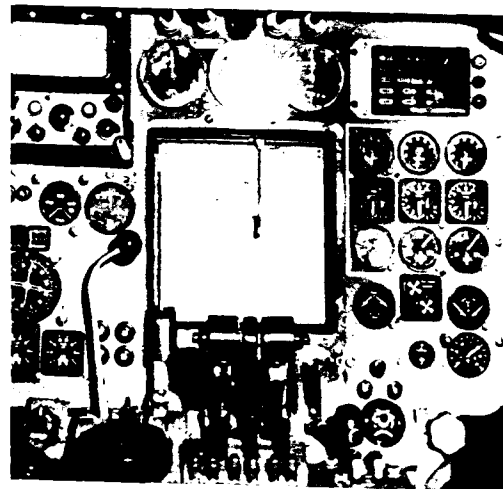
NUMBER 109

Presenting the Commonwealth
to the Commonwealth

Enjoying Life in Britain	14
The Man and the Moment	16
Focus on Pakistan	18
Cotton from the Desert	20
Quest for Gold	22
Readers' Pictures	24
Stamps	25
Hong Kong's New Chinese University	26
Geography Study	28
Books	29
Picturescope	30

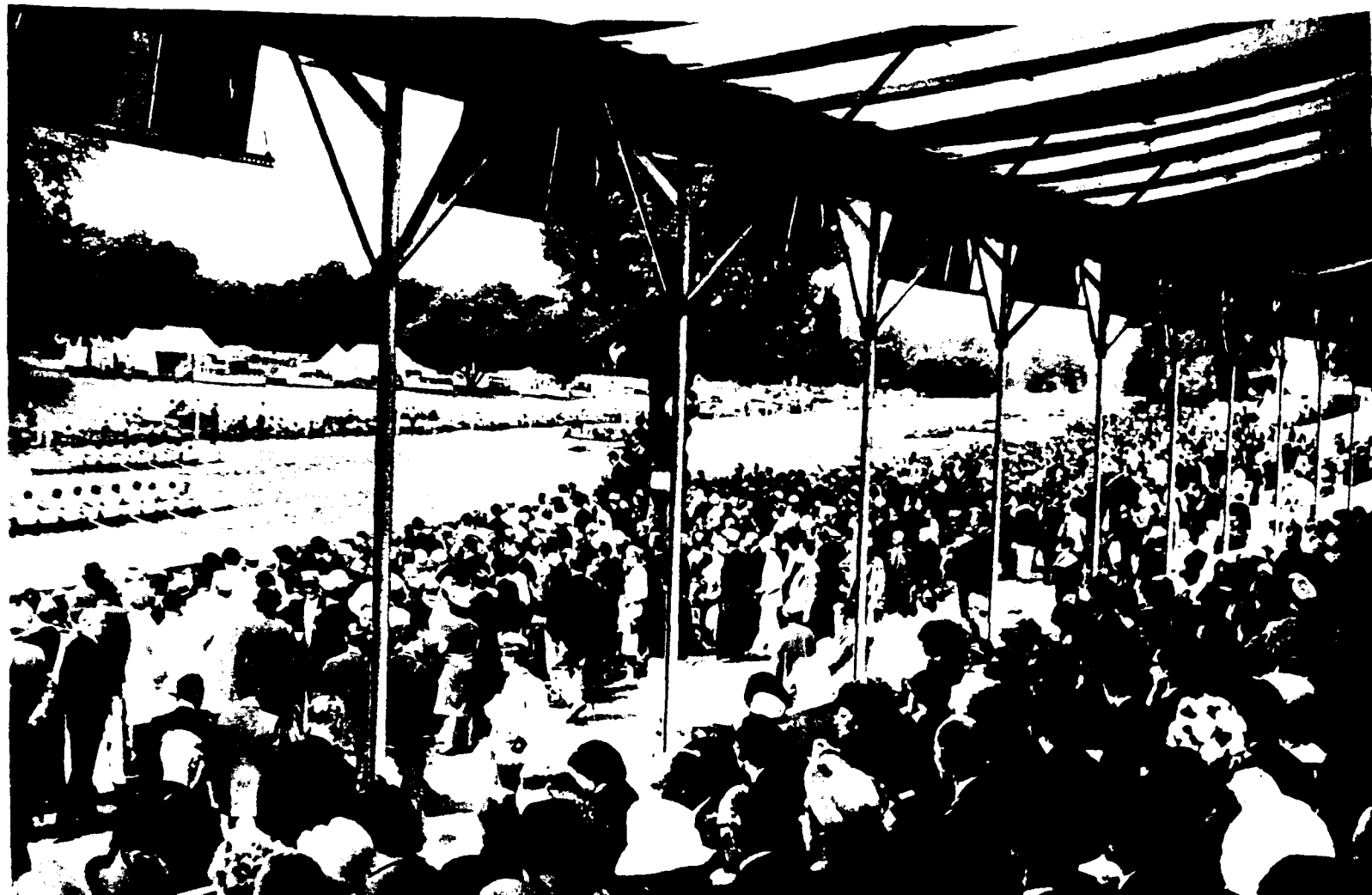
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ELECTRONICS FOR BETTER LIVING



Some of the instruments in the pilot's cabin of a jet airliner. The scroll map is part of a British-made navigation system which logs the aircraft's position and can be linked with an automatic pilot.

Regatta week at Henley, on the upper reaches of the river Thames, is one of the big events of the British summer. The closed circuit TV enables spectators in the stands to watch the finish of the rowing races.



An airliner circles the airport, begins its approach to the runway. Smoothly it lands, and the jet engines roar into reverse thrust to act as a brake.

A normal landing? Apparently yes. But this touch-down of Britain's Trident jet made history. The pilot sat with his arms folded while an automatic device took over the controls and landed the aircraft for him.

Now observe a different scene—the gay social whirl of a dance in progress. The room is full of handsome men and beautiful women.

Here is a girl with a slender gold band in her hair. Who would guess, as she chatters with her dancing partner, that she is almost completely deaf? But with the aid of a microphone, amplifier, loudspeaker and battery so small that they can all be hidden in the head-band, she is able to hear almost as well as you or I.

Finally, peep into a hospital room, where the patient in his bed has swallowed an object no larger than an average pill. He has swallowed a radio transmitter!

As the transmitter passes through him, the different pressures it meets are converted into

radio signals which are picked up on the receiver beside the bed. The signals, interpreted by medical specialists, suggest what may be wrong—perhaps there is an ulcer—inside the patient.

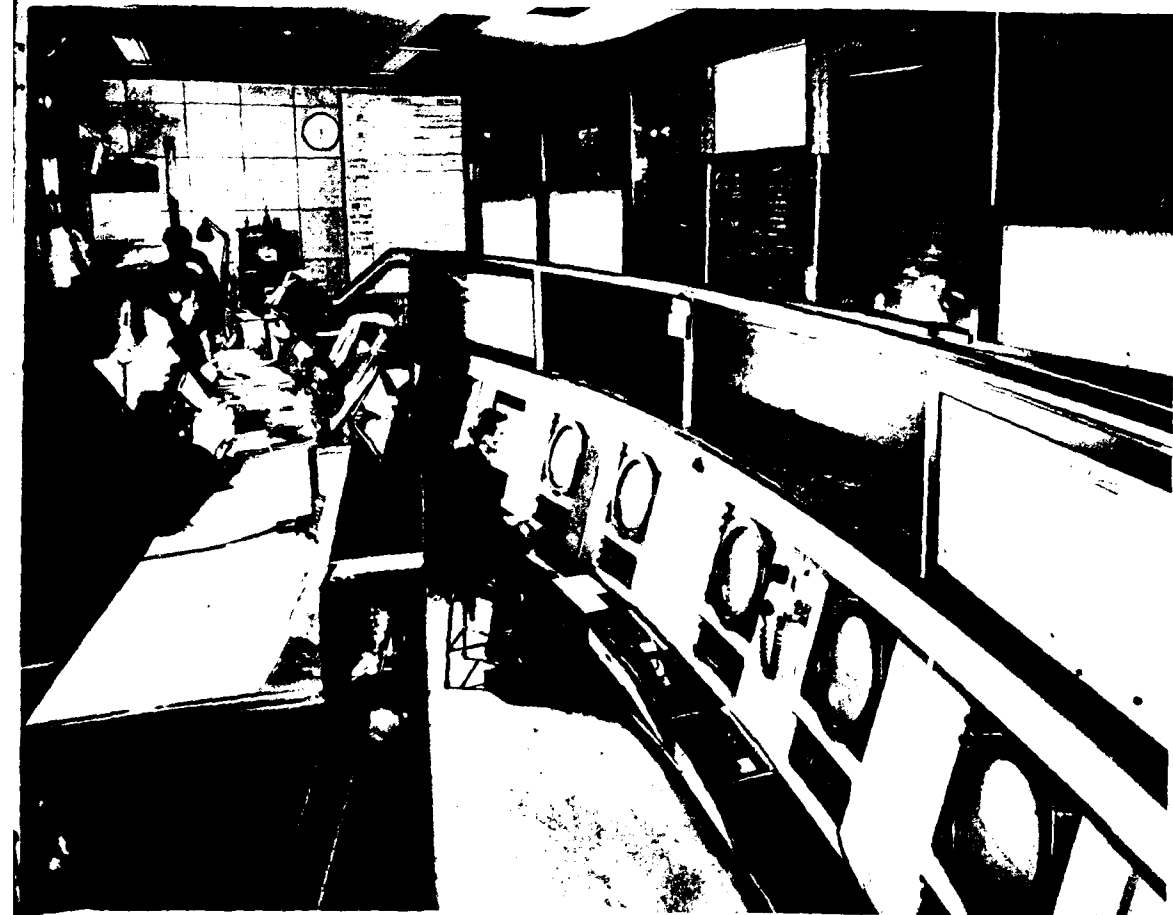
What have these three events in common? They all affect the lives of people, and they are all made possible by the spectacular progress of electronics.

The high-definition television now in use throughout the world originated in the laboratories of a British firm, Electric and Musical Industries Ltd. Today, entertainment is only one of television's uses. TV cameras go under water to locate sunken ships and explore the sea bed. Closed circuit TV is used in hospitals and universities as a teaching aid. It is being used experimentally by police in Britain as a method of watching traffic conditions on motorways. It is also widely used in industry, for research and for observing processes that may be too complicated, or dangerous, for the human eye to take in on the spot.

Britain was the first country to develop radar successfully. One of the leading firms in this field, Decca, has completed its 15,000th order



Adjusting a television camera beside a section of the M6 motorway, in the north of England. Pictures of traffic conditions are fed to monitor screens in a police control room.



Top left. An operator at the world's largest trunk telephone exchange, in London, plugs in an Atlantic call. The switchboard enables calls to be routed through the earth satellites "Telstar" and "Relay".

Five radar screens permit these officers of the Thames Navigation Service to watch the movements of ships to and from the Port of London, which has one of the best equipped and most comprehensive port information organisations in the world.

The Commonwealth is the leading market for British electrical goods of all kinds. In 1963 exports to Australia totalled £29,000,000, and almost as much was bought by Canada and India.

The future of the industry is bright, for it is obvious that modern man, having tasted the joys of electric light and the TV receiver, will not return to the gas lamp era. He will advance towards the ultimate in electronic living.

In the future Britain will have colour television; and experiments are being carried out with radar-controlled trains.

The Medical Research Council is developing tiny electronic instruments which, when fitted to a patient, will take continuous recordings of his temperature changes, heartbeats and breathing rates.

The famous limb-fitting centre at Roehampton, London, has been experimenting with an artificial hand, powered and controlled by impulses from the user's muscles and so delicate that it can pick up a cigarette or close a small clip. When the wearer tenses a muscle he causes electrical pulses which are fed to a small package of electronic components. These in turn control a motor, which drives the hand.

Most of these developments would have been impossible a few years ago. Electronics cannot stand still, and the British industry alone is spending more than £50,000,000 a year on research and development.

Expenditure will grow, bringing benefits not only to the industry but also to millions of people who expect and deserve better standards of living. □

for marine radar. The company manufactures a comprehensive range of equipment including radars for airfield control, surveillance and height finding; meteorological, storm-warning and wind-finding radars; defence radar systems; harbour and river radars; and the widest range of marine radars.

The dramatic reduction in the size of radios, and of most other electronic equipment, since the end of the second world war, was made possible by the transistor. Developed from materials such as germanium, which is a semiconductor of electricity, transistors can amplify, generate and rectify electric signals, are much smaller than the old-type radio valves and last longer. They have fathered a generation of lightweight portable radios which today are in use from the beaches of Britain to the forests of Africa; and they will be the star turn at the 1964 British Radio Show, which is held in London from 26th August to 5th September.

In some electronic apparatus, though not as yet in consumer goods such as radios, the transistor is being replaced by even more advanced techniques, which further reduce the size and weight of equipment. Micro-

miniaturisation, to give the full tongue-twisting name, has enabled the firm of Mullard to supply for use in a British rocket a computer which occupies 17 cubic inches of space, the size of a small cigarette box. Into this space are crammed 4,000 components.

Another electronic "magic box", Midas, has proved its value as an automatic crash recorder. It was fitted to an airliner which crashed on a proving flight, was recovered intact and provided investigators with thousands of readings, on half-inch tape, of the mechanical, electrical and hydraulic changes that had taken place in the airframe, engines and control devices of the aircraft before the disaster. The investigating team was able to decide what had gone wrong within hours, instead of spending months probing the wreckage.

Before World War II the British electronics industry was engaged upon little more than the production of radio and television receivers, and of professional broadcasting and communications equipment. Today the industry employs some 380,000 people and in 1963 had an output valued at £615,000,000.



MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

25th March, 1964.

The Commonwealth of nations is bound together by many ties, and few of us are in a position to understand and appreciate the vastness of the area covered by its member nations or the richness and variety of the cultures and civilisations of this rather unique organization. A pictorial magazine like "COMMONWEALTH TODAY" is a valuable source of information about each other's activities and helpful not only for bringing together different member nations into a common and coveted fellowship but also for promoting co-operative activity among them. World peace depends on such constructive endeavours. The idea of producing a regular Asia edition is welcome and I have no doubt that this will strengthen the expanding sphere of Commonwealth fellowship.

Lakshmi N. Menon
(Lakshmi N. Menon)
25.3.64

A MESSAGE

FROM

MRS. LAKSHMI MENON

Minister in
the Ministry of
External Affairs



INDIA TODAY

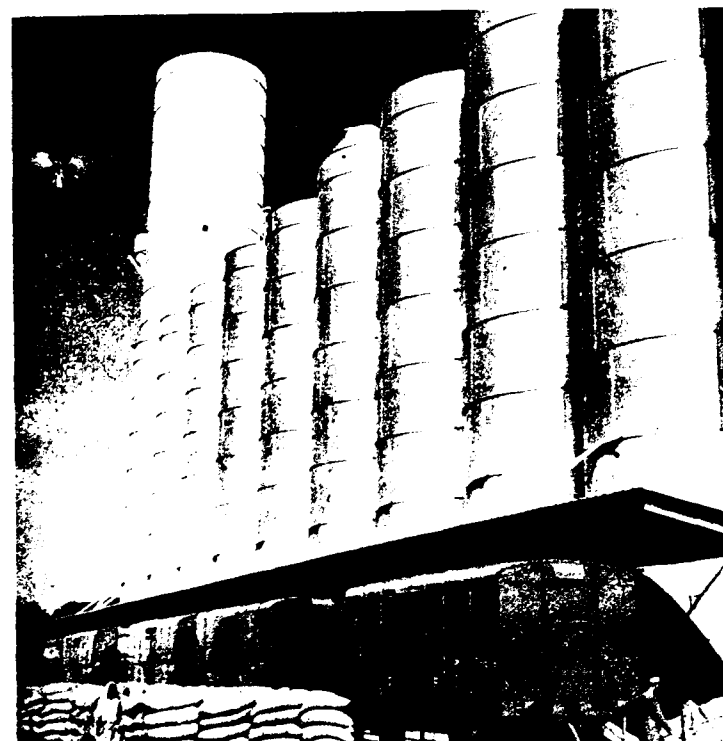
—a country of vast resources

The land area of India is over 1½ million square miles of which over half a million is sown with crops. Mineral resources include iron ore reserves among the largest in the world and coal reserves which are expected to yield over 100 million tons a year. The oil-bearing areas, as yet unexplored, are believed to extend over 400,000 square miles. It has irrigation schemes on the largest scale, one of the biggest railway systems in the world, and well-developed commercial and banking systems. India is a major producer of foodgrain, oilseed, fibre, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, hides and skins. It is the world's leading producer and exporter of tea and jute fabrics and among the leading exporters of cotton fabrics. The output of engineering products, chemicals and cement is considerable and rapidly growing.

PLANNING & PROGRESS:

electrification of India's railways is on the way to completion and these pictures taken near Sealdah Station, Calcutta, show the scene before and after electrification had been completed. British Insulated Callender's Cables have, since 1958, been awarded ten contracts for railway electrification in India valued at over 28 million and covering over 1,500 track miles.

INDUSTRY: a view of the Heavy Electrical township at Piplani, Bhopal. India has embarked on heavy engineering, electrical engineering and the manufacture of machinery on a large scale. She now builds ships, locomotives and aircraft and manufactures the machines for the building of these.



FOOD: the target for foodgrain in India's third Five-Year Plan is 100 million tons a year: more food is available per head now than at any other time before and in many schools free mid-day meals are provided. Linked with the question of adequate food supplies is the problem of safe storage of grain: modern silo elevators like this one at Hapur in Uttar Pradesh are being built up all over the country.



BRITISH LOANS: agreements for loans to India from the British Government, totalling £12½ million, were signed by Shri P. Govindan Nair, Ministry of Finance (left), and Sir Paul Gore-Booth, British High Commissioner in Delhi. Britain's commitment for the fourth year of India's third five-year plan will be £30 million.



TEA: one of India's three principal exports (the others are jute and cotton). Britain is the largest outlet for India's products and, in 1961, took 25 per cent of all exports including 66 per cent of tea exports. Under Commonwealth preferential arrangements many products have been admitted duty free while on others India has received tariff preferences. During the current Five-Year Plan, India's exports are expected to increase by 20 per cent. Picture shows tea being grown on the slopes of the Himalayas.



EDUCATION: is free in all States up to the age of 14: by 1961 the number of secondary schools had been increased from under 21,000 in 1950 to nearly 67,000. In 1947 there were 19 universities, today there are 59. Here, Dr. de Craft Johnson from Ghana talks to a student of African studies in Delhi.



CULTURE: Manipuri drummers at a school for classical Indian dances: Manipur State is famous for the rich variety of its folk dances. The Earl of Harewood, cousin of the Queen of England and a great admirer of Indian music, came to Delhi to take part in the first ever East-West music conference.



One man and 2,720 acres

By taking advantage of all the modern aids at his disposal, Varno Westersund runs his 2,720-acre farm in Alberta, Canada, as a one-man enterprise, using hired help only at harvesting

THE Westersund farm is large, even by Canadian standards. It takes up four and a quarter sections (2,720 acres) of rich grain land some 50 miles south of Calgary. The farm is completely mechanised and, except for a brief period during harvest, is operated entirely by the Westersunds themselves. Besides Varno there is his wife, Juanita, and two teenage daughters.

Westersund's methods are based on the maximum use of modern farming machinery. One such machine is a six-cylinder four-wheel drive diesel tractor bought in 1959 that can cultivate or seed 30 to 40 acres an hour in a one-man operation. Last year he bought a double swather. This piece of equipment lays a 16ft swath, and on subsequent rounds lays a second such swath on top of the first. The resulting 32ft swath increases the capacity of the farm's two combines.

A third useful piece of equipment is a special cultivator which allows the residue and surface trash from previous crops to remain in place on top of the land to prevent soil erosion.

Westersund uses aerial spraying as the most economical method of weed control.

He contracts from a flying farmer at 50 to 70 cents an acre (about 3s. 6d. to 5s.) plus the cost of chemicals. He is himself a "flying farmer", owning a low-wing, four-seat, 205 h.p. aircraft which the family flies some 250 hours a year or 40,000 miles. Operating costs are no more than those of a car.

At present the farm has two combines and in the autumn two men are hired to help with the combining. The Westersund farm averages 20 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre and 10 to 20 bushels of flax.

Although the farm lies in rich grain country, the Westersunds have varied their crops according to economic conditions and prospects. From time to time they have raised wheat, oats and barley, grass seed and flax, and kept a few cattle, pigs and chickens.

As scientific farmers, they keep crop, rainfall and production records. They keep their own books and have them audited by a chartered accountant each year.

Varno Westersund belongs to the community of prosperous and enterprising farmers of Canada who, making full use of modern aids and techniques, have established their country as one of the world's great granaries. □



Varno Westersund ... and his wife Juanita



Above. Typical prairie wheat land in Alberta, with endless railway tracks disappearing over a far horizon

Top. A neighbouring "flying farmer" drops in on the Westersunds. The combine in the picture is one of two in use on the farm

Top left. Varno and two extra hands (to run the second combine and truck), harvest 2,700 acres. Hangar houses the family aircraft

Left. Wheat seed is transferred from the grain truck to the seed drill by auger. The boxes attached to the drill hold the fertilizer

For most the week's work was over on Friday evening. The weekend stretches before them and the British relax. Saturday morning household chores are done. Saturday afternoon is waiting to be enjoyed. . . .

Some will work hard at their leisure, pound round a sports track, run up a mountain, dive into a swimming pool. Some will pursue their hobbies, chase butterflies, dig for ancient history, go to recitals, look at art. Some will do absolutely nothing at all.

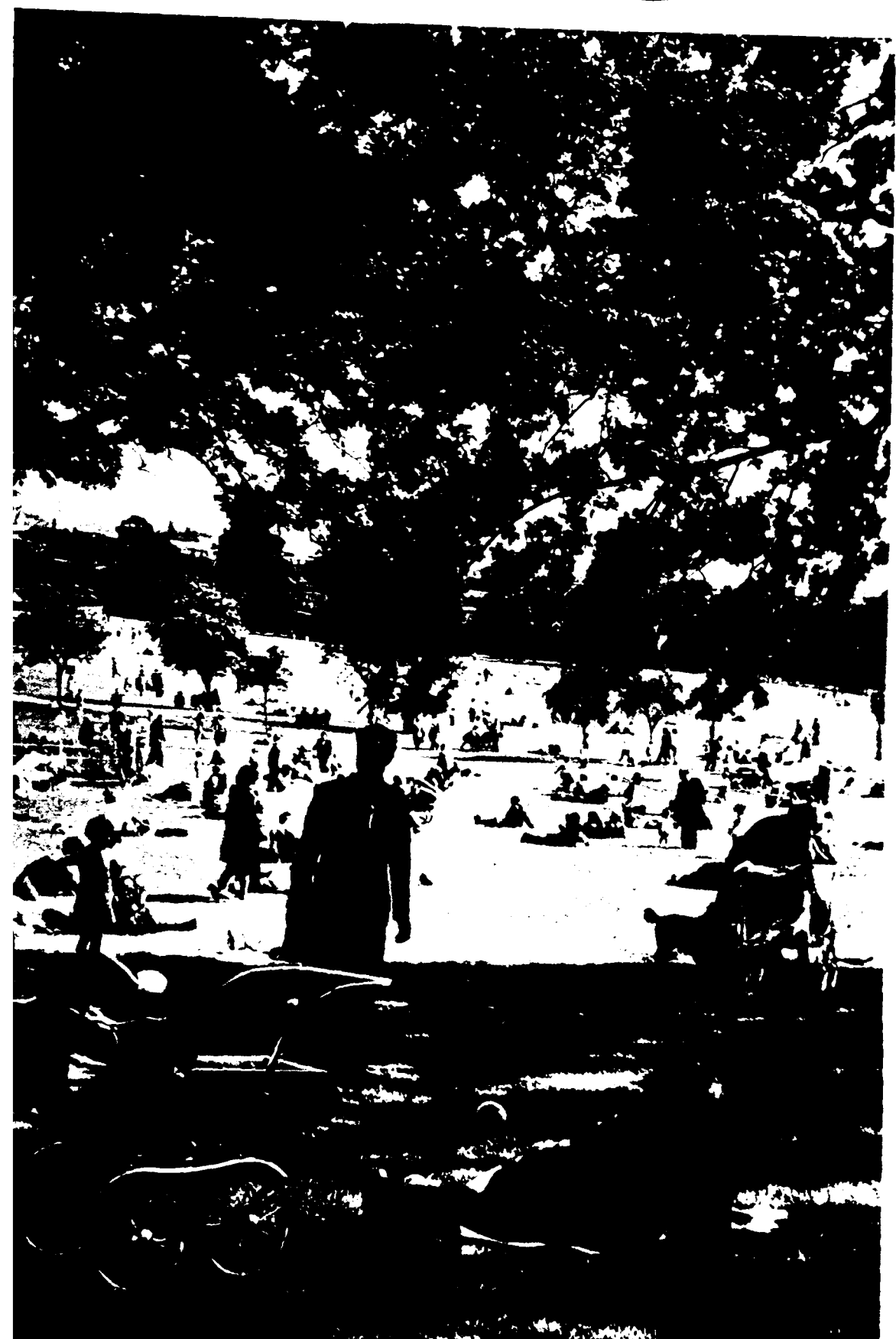
For this is Saturday afternoon—time for the family—time to do exactly as they please. . . .

Saturday afternoon



Time to stay at home, set up the front garden, keep an eye on the children, chat to the neighbours

... or go and enjoy the heckling at Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, London



Time to take the children out to London's Parliament Hill Fields



... or go along to Westminster Pier to take a cruise up the Thames to Richmond



Time to ferret out a bargain in Portobello Market—famous for its silverware, antiques and junk

ENJOYING LIFE IN BRITAIN



1. Air stewardesses from Hong Kong



2. Secrets of Ceylon cookery



3. Indian health expert



4. Korean envoy



5. Indian economists



6. Pakistani children

Visitors from Asia find a home from home in Britain

1. Air stewardesses from Hong Kong go back to school—the London Training School of British Overseas Airways Corporation—on an eight-week course. Here Ann Hughes, for nine years a B.O.A.C. air stewardess, shows Helen Ho and Irene Chang (right) how to set a passenger's tray.

2. Secrets of Ceylon cookery were demonstrated to visitors to the Ceylon Tea Centre in London: during Ceylon Independence celebrations demonstrations were given daily. Here, Dr. Malalasekera, Ceylonese High Commissioner in London, talks to Mrs. Samarasinghe the demonstrator.

3. Indian health experts visited Edinburgh, Scotland, during their round-the-world tour gathering ideas before establishing a medical administrative staff college in India. In this picture Lt. Col. Bhatia (right), one of the experts, talks to Indian students at Edinburgh University.

4. Korean envoy, Kim Kyun Chul, in Britain with his wife on a goodwill trip. The former Premier of South Korea, Kim Kyun Chul is now a Korean Presidential Envoy-at-large.

5. Indian economists spent a month in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office and this picture was taken during their visit to the Computer Factory of Elliot Automation, Hertfordshire. In the party were Dr. Vinayak Bhatt of the Reserve Bank of India; Dr. Dilip Ghosh, Planning Commission; Dr. Mehra Narain, Institute of Economic Growth; Mr. Dinker Panandikar, Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

6. Pakistani children, in Manchester, England, learn to speak and read English from Miss Josephine Holland, one of 17 teachers giving special English classes to children at Manchester's primary schools: object is to teach children of many nationalities quickly so they will not be handicapped in normal school lessons.

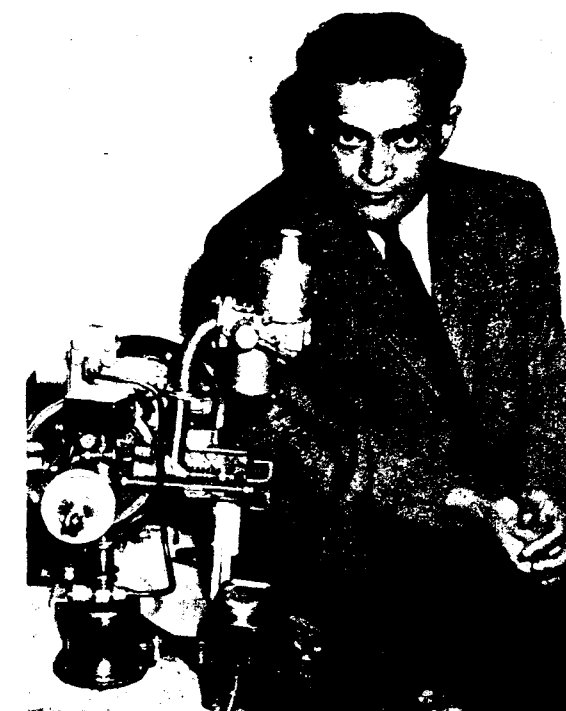
7. Malaysian prize winner. Grace Selvanayagam is one of 12 winners in a competition for young designers of printed furnishing fabrics organised by the British Cotton Board's Colour, Design and Style Centre. Grace is at the Manchester College of Art, studying on a Malaysian Federal Scholarship. She is pictured here with the design which won for her a £100 prize.

8. Ceylonese Engineer—Eton Rajakaruna—has invented an entirely new "heart beat" engine. Simple in design and operation and much lighter and more compact than conventional engines, the "heart beat" principle could be used for motor cars, marine engines, pumps and generators. Mr. Rajakaruna has been encouraged in his experiment by his employers in England—Hawker Siddeley Aviation.

9. Ceylonese dancers (from left) Jothia, Anura and Pinah, are congratulated by the Princess Royal after taking part in a special concert presented by the Ceylon High Commissioner at St. James's Palace, London. The concert was held as part of Ceylon's Independence Day celebrations.



7. Malaysian prize winner



8. Ceylonese engineer



9. Ceylonese dancers

Saturday afternoon

Time to try out naval tactics on Regent's Park Boating Lake, London



... or idle away an afternoon watching village cricket at Farnham, Surrey



SABAH land of many peoples

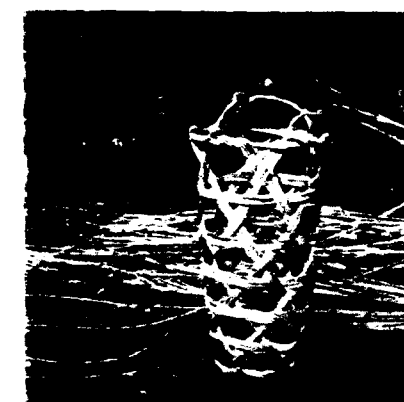


Young girl grinding corn at the entrance to her longhouse home. Unlike neighbouring Sarawak, there are few longhouses in Sabah. One group of people, the Rungus, who are found in the north of the State, still live in these giant houses

Sabah, formerly British North Borneo and now a State of Malaysia, is a country (29,388 square miles), roughly the size of Ireland, with a population of 455,000, made up of peoples of diverse race, creed and language. Yet the overall impression is not of diversity but of unity. It is a land of dense forests (timber is a major industry) and numerous rivers, the only means of communication in some districts. The relatively heavily populated west coast area produces most of the two major crops—rubber and rice. The first Europeans arrived in North Borneo in 1521 and in 1773 the East India Company founded a trading station on Balembangan Island. In 1881 the British Borneo Company was granted a Royal Charter to administer the territory. It became a British Crown Colony after World War II and in 1963 was renamed Sabah and joined with Malaya, Singapore and Sarawak to form Malaysia



Fisherwomen selling their catch at Papar township market wear traditional hats. Districts are characterised by the different hats or headdress worn by the women

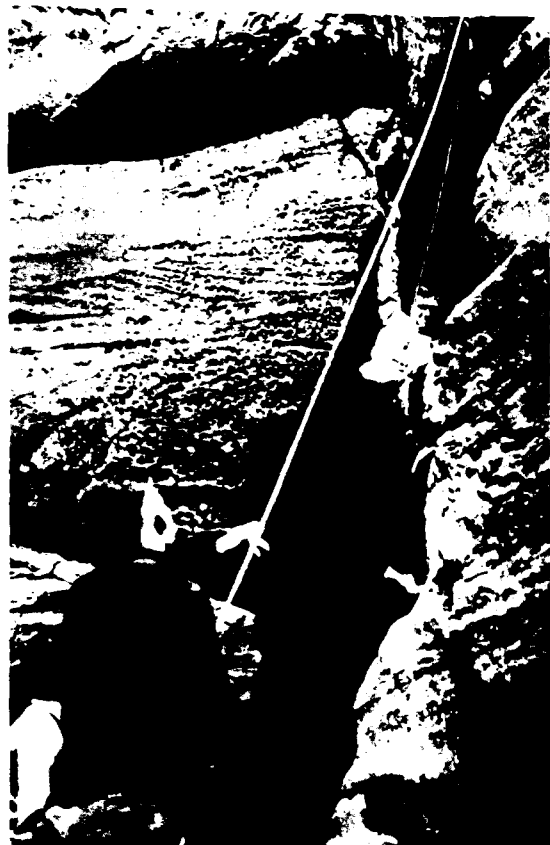


Lahad Datu on the east coast of Sabah is one of the centres of the timber industry. Small boats are used to control the huge rafts of logs on their way down river to the township for loading on to steamers for export

Artists in basketry. Groups of people can often be seen working at their craft by the roadside. This giant basket will be used to carry livestock to market

Jesselton, State capital of Sabah. Completely destroyed in World War II, the town has been rebuilt. Situated in a natural harbour, with palm-fringed coral islands lying a few hundred yards offshore, enjoying cool sea breezes most of the time, Jesselton is fast becoming a tourist centre

Time to learn to climb a mountain on a rock-course in Kent



Time to analyse modern sculpture



... or take the car to bits. This is Saturday afternoon

Right. Section of Panorama by television designer Voytek illustrates *Hamlet*, one of Shakespeare's most elaborate dramas



Below right. Puck with the sleeping lovers in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Part of the Court Scene designed by Astrid Zydower, in which Queen Elizabeth and Essex watch the play, guarded by 18 ft. high Beefeaters



Below. Ceramics by Australian artist, Arthur Boyd, evoke the pathos of *Romeo and Juliet*, Shakespeare's first tragedy



Above. Sculpture by Astrid Zydower of Ariel and sprites from *The Tempest* soars above the Jacobean Arcade



Right. Henry V by Angela Conner, a sculptress who works in brass, liquid aluminium and galvanised wire

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE as he really was—his life and career set within the rich context of Elizabethan and Jacobean England—is the theme of a remarkable exhibition which opened at Stratford-upon-Avon on Shakespeare's official birthday, 23rd April.

Under the direction of Richard Buckle, artists, designers and sculptors, both celebrated and unknown, have contrived an elaborate extravaganza in a golden pavilion on the banks of the Avon for the Bard's quatercentenary. With such aids as lighting, sound, movement, they have re-created the bustling, thrusting, prosperous England known to Shakespeare, in scenes

of town and country, at Court and university, in London's streets and the famed Globe Theatre itself. Impressions crowd upon the visitor as he travels back in time to feel and see as Shakespeare must have done. He can look at authentic portraits of Elizabethans with their narrow, deep faces, or aspects of Shakespeare's career told in 20th-century terms by young "pop" artists. The exhibition revives the texture of the past when man and moment met and the genius of Shakespeare was released in times most favourable to it. It speaks for today as all that is best in present-day art and design presents this tribute



Left. Shakespeare made his journey to London in his early twenties. Jean Hugo, great-grandson of Victor Hugo, designed the walk from Stratford as far as Oxford showing the places Shakespeare must have known and scenes which could have suggested episodes or images in his plays

The Globe Theatre. The past is evoked with the aid of subtle, changing lighting designed by Richard Pilbrow. Voices of Britain's finest Shakespearian actors and actresses are heard in excerpts from the later plays, with interludes of music and song. Scene by Alan Tagg

A nobleman's courtyard in Elizabethan London. One of a series of sets designed by Timothy O'Brien to show how London must have looked to Shakespeare



"He was not of an age, but for all time!" Shakespeare dreams in the Forest of Arden. Statue by Astrid Zydower

20th-century impression of *Love's Labour's Lost* by 24-year-old Carol Annand who left the Royal College of Art only last year

FOCUS ON PAKISTAN



£500,000 ORDER

A Pakistani boy on his mule stands next to one of the 6,600 galvanised steel poles supplied by British Insulated Callender's Construction Co., Ltd., to the Water and Power Development Authority of West Pakistan: it is part of a £500,000 order for the supply and installation of 450 miles of 11 kV overhead lines which will carry electricity to various towns and villages.



A young Pathan lad with his pet lamb from the historic Khyber area of West Pakistan

THE ASIAN HIGHWAY



The Asian Highway linking Pakistan with Iran and Afghanistan: here it is known as Lytton Road

The 34,000-mile Pan Asian Highway is now under construction in Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Cambodia, Iran, India, Indonesia, Java, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Turkey, Thailand and Vietnam.

The world's biggest highway will serve over 600 million—or about one-fifth of the total world population. It will fill in the gaps of the International Highway between Asia, Middle East, Europe, and the U.S.A.

In East Pakistan alone, nine major bridges will have to be completed.

Cutting across ancient rocks, wooded landscape, fishing villages, desert, mountains, the Asian Highway will be a monument of mutual co-operation and an example of collective work: a springboard for international tourism and trade.



A bridge under construction between Pakistan and Afghanistan



Across mountains and meadows the world's biggest highway snakes across Asia

LOWER INDUS PROJECT

Across the vast Indus Valley in West Pakistan, an acre of land goes out of production every five minutes: because of the salinity and water-logging. To overcome this and to restore fertility to the land, WAPDA (Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority) turned to British technicians for advice and aid. Now, with seventy specialists (from the combined firms of Hunting Technical Services and Sir Malcolm Macdonald & Partners) working on the project, a plan is in hand to achieve high agricultural development over an area of 14 million acres. It includes amongst other things, surveys of soil, drains, climate, canals, water and land usage, crop production, farming methods and budgets. Started in 1959, this detailed survey work is to be completed by 1965. Together nearly 1,000 Pakistanis and British technicians labour through the long hot days, learning about each other and working together.

A new British grant of just under £14 million brings Britain's total contribution to the project to almost £35 million.



Working in the fields farmhands gather crops in carts identical in pattern with those used in Mohenjo Daro five thousand years ago. While water-logging threatened to bring devastation to the Indus valley, modern drainage methods and scientifically controlled crop production can produce vegetables like those shown here being inspected by British and Pakistani technicians (left). One of the activities of Hunting Technical Services is the conducting of experiments in obtaining maximum corn yields.

KARACHI/TEHRAN ANKARA MICROWAVE LINK

● **Health Centres:** three hundred will be established in Pakistan by the end of the second Five-Year Plan period. In addition twenty demonstration and field training rural health centres have been established with the assistance of UNICEF.

● **Gas and Oil:** total production of gas in Pakistan increased by over 16% last year: there was also an increase of over 6% in the production of crude oil.

● **British Contribution to CENTO** (Central Treaty Organisation) totals over £2½ million and most of this money is being spent on the development of communications between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

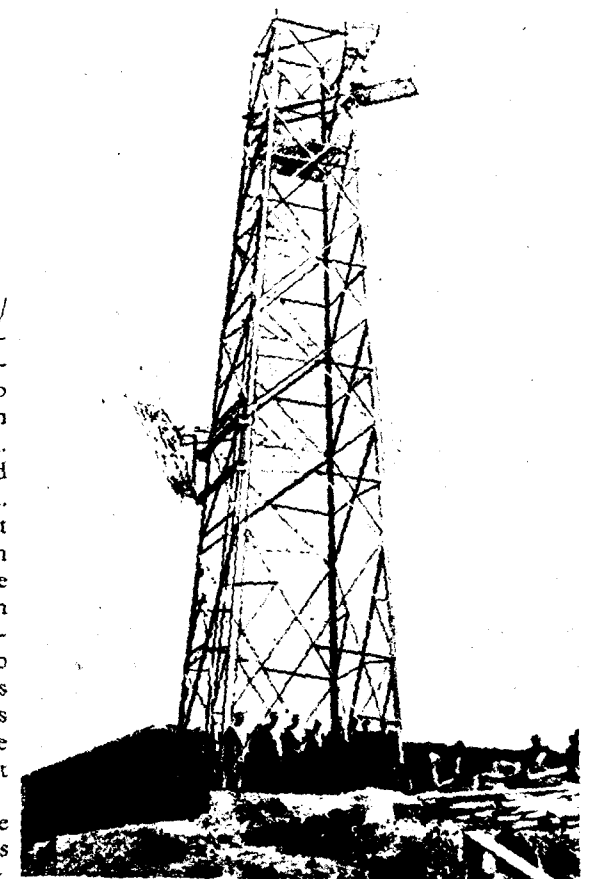
● **Fighting Cholera:** Finding out how much protection vaccines give against cholera is one of the primary tasks of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory. Dr. Benenson, Director of the laboratory, has been carrying out an extensive cholera vaccine trial in part of the Comilla district in East Pakistan with a population of some 26,000.

Sponsored by CENTO, the Karachi/Tehran/Ankara microwave link will provide telecommunication channels connecting the three countries and also serve as a trunk network for a modern inter-country telecommunication system. Ultimately it will form part of a world international telecommunication network.

In Pakistan, the system provides about 53,000 two-way channel miles, each channel can be used for one telephone circuit or 24 telegraph circuits. With additional equipment, the Pakistan section can be expanded up to 500,000 channel miles. The entire system is equipped with fault-reporting gadgets which instantly inform the maintenance stations who then set out with test equipment to rectify the fault.

Each station is provided with three diesel-powered generators; if one fails another automatically begins working.

Initial planning for the system was begun by British technicians in 1957 and British aid will total £650,000.



On top of Mastung mountain is a drop repeater station with a 70-foot self-supporting tower on top of the 7,800 ft. high peak

COTTON FROM THE DESERT



Early construction work on a new weir. Schemes of capital irrigation works have helped farmers achieve prosperity undreamed of ten years ago

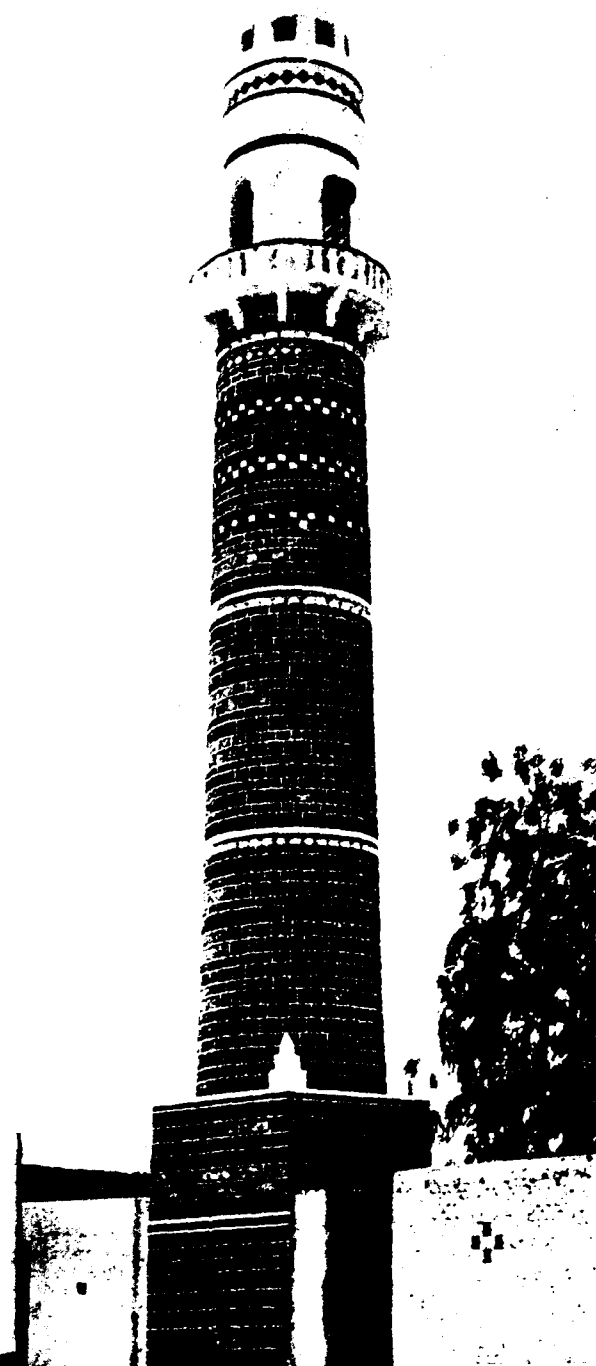
Below. Fields of young cotton. Abyan long-staple cotton is now the country's major export



ABYAN, in the South Arabian Federation some 40 miles east of Aden, used to be an almost totally unproductive wilderness. It had two rocky watercourses, or wadis, which in the rainy season provided ample water for crops; but unfortunately it was also a "no-man's-land" on the borders of two Sultanates. Fewer than 100 people farmed a paltry 50 acres. The valuable water ran to waste in barren hills and sand dunes.

In 1947 British agricultural experts, whose successors are still at work in Aden, decided that Abyan was well worth developing. The stage was set for the Abyan Agricultural Project.

An organisation known as the Abyan Board was set up with the aid of £270,000 provided by Britain. It comprised six landlords, six farmers, the Sultan of Fadhli and the Naib of Lower Yafa, and with the help of British experts took on the responsibility of supervising cotton production at Abyan—watering the land, allocating cotton



Mosque at Gi'ar, a new modern town which has grown up under the Abyan Scheme

Voters at a polling station wait to cast their votes in the first Fadhli State Legislative Council elections

seed to farmers, ginning the cotton, shipping and marketing the crop.

Today the Board is financially self-supporting. An ambitious scheme of irrigation works has been nearly completed. The Board owns its own ginnery, and has recently built its own power house which supplies electricity to the main towns and many of the villages which have developed along with the agricultural scheme. Artesian wells have been built south of Abyan, and the Board has carried out extensive research aimed at improving crops.

The reality of the minor miracle of the Abyan Scheme can best be appreciated by those who knew Abyan 20 years ago and live there now. As one villager told a visitor: "I have seen all these achievements grow out of nothing. What a great difference there is between yesterday and today."

In this one-time wilderness where only 50 acres were cultivated there are now some 50,000 acres under cultivation, and the acreage is being extended all the time. The high quality cotton crop alone is worth about £1½ million a year, and apart from cotton there are 3,000 acres of banana and paw-paw plantations and several thousand acres of melons, millet and maize.

Cotton cultivation in Abyan is unique, for the fields are only watered once a year.

The floods come in the four months from July to October. The water is channelled over the wadis and left to stand in the fields for about six hours; then it is released to water neighbouring fields, and so on, doing its work many times over.

Two weeks later the cotton is sown, and between March and May it is harvested. After ginning in Abyan it is shipped through the port of Aden to many parts of the world. India is the best customer.

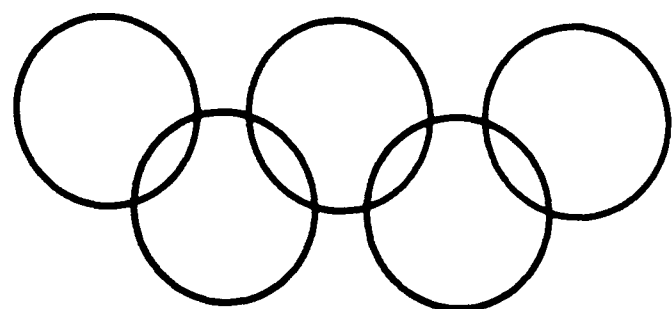
In 1949-50, the first year in which cotton grown at Abyan was exported, no more than 100 bales, or 40,000 lb., of lint were produced. Today cotton is being grown in several States of the Federation and on a small scale in two States of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, as well as at Abyan, and production averages something like 30,000 bales a year.

Below left. Livestock graze on land won from the desert



Below. Boys' primary school at Gi'ar, Lower Yafa Sultanate. Most primary and intermediate education is provided free





Commonwealth athletes in Olympic preview by BRIAN GLANVILLE

Quest for Gold

COMMONWEALTH athletes have a splendid postwar record in the Olympic Games; their achievements are quite out of proportion to their numbers. In Tokyo, this October, it seems probable that they will again win far more than their warranted share of medals.

I confess that the athlete whose fortune most interests me is Peter Snell, the New Zealand holder of the mile record. How well one remembers his marvellous final burst in the Rome 800 metres four years ago: the emergence of that heavy-set, black-jerseyed figure, making hell for leather for the tape. Since then, of course, Snell has fulfilled the predictions of the man who coached him, Arthur Lydiard, and turned into a great miler.

In Tokyo, he will have to defeat the challenge of the slight, persistent young American, Tom O'Hara, from Chicago. Whether Snell will

succeed is hard to say; he's an enigmatic, up and down runner, who has more than once been reported to be on the verge of retiring. We have heard that his physical condition would no longer permit him to run; and hard on the heels of this, he has astonished the world with other splendid times.

I think Snell will be trying very hard to reach his peak for Tokyo, not least because he is that rare thing, a patriotic athlete, a genuine amateur at heart. It gives him a thrill, he says, to win for his country, to hear the National Anthem being played. He is essentially a competitor, and the Olympiad should bring the best out of him; should reward him for all the endless miles he has run, often after dark, on the roads around Auckland.

Over the longer distances, above all the 5,000 metres, the Commonwealth's hope is Canada's Bruce Kidd. Kidd has been setting remarkable

times since he was 17. He is now 20, and there is no sign that the forecasts of the Jeremiahs will be proved.

"Maybe I'll be over the hill at 19," he once told me. "That's what they think in the States. They've been calling out my coach, Fred Foot, for having 'burned out Bruce' at every age; I've been burning out for the last three years!"

Kidd is a wiry, slight young man with a rather strange action; his hands paddle away almost like the feet of a duck. "Running is done with the legs," he says, "the arms are used for balance and for no other reason at all. If you cross the room and you stand still and start flailing away, you'll never get there. You run from the hips down—you can consume a lot of energy flailing your arms; I try to relax my upper body as much as possible."

Kidd, like all successful, world class athletes, has immense determination. If he is beaten, he trains a little harder, and back he comes.

"It's a matter of mental build-up, based on my physical condition. If I'm physically okay, then I'm mentally okay." He will be both in Tokyo.

It is altogether less easy to forecast how Seraphino Antao, of Kenya, will do. At his best, and Europe saw him at his best in 1962, he is a magnificent sprinter, beautiful to watch, with his long, lean body, and his sensitively articulated face. 1963 wasn't remotely as good a year for him, but sprinters are strange, temperamental people, and by the time Tokyo comes, he may be on song again; even though, at 27, he won't be young for a dash man.

Antao began sprinting in 1956, just before the Melbourne Olympic Games, and ran a ten-seconds 100 yards in his first race, thus setting a Kenyan national record. He had entered almost for a joke: "I used to work in conjunction with the railways and they have their meetings up at Nairobi every year, and I just thought I'd take a free ride to Nairobi."

His problem, he says, is the lack of competition in Kenya. "If I go out to a meeting back home, I know I'm going to win; it's too easy."

After Tokyo, Antao may give up sprinting and turn instead to the high hurdles, an event which appeals to him.

Ron Clarke, the Australian, has a fine chance in the 10,000 metres. If he wins the race, it will be a fascinating example of the "forgotten" athlete who came back.

In 1956, Clarke, then a junior runner of high promise, carried the Olympic torch on the last lap in Melbourne—and had a number of burns to show for his pains, when the lap was over. At that time, nobody had yet heard of Herb Elliott, destined to stroll the 1,500 metres and win in his own time, four years later. Clarke, meanwhile, receded from view preferring to concentrate on his accountancy studies.

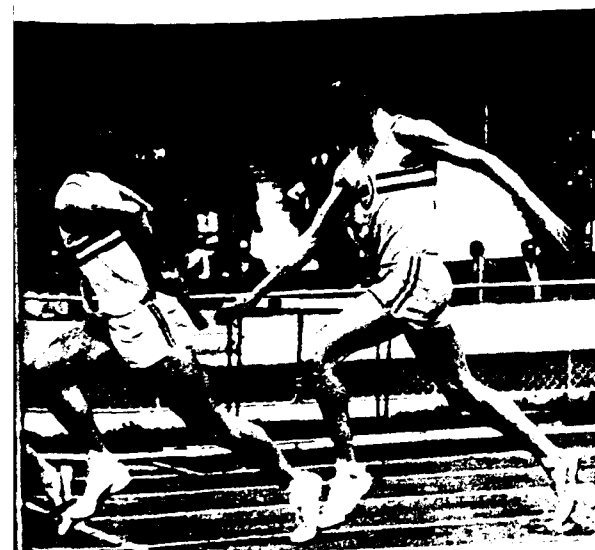


Australian distance runner Ron Clarke, holds world record of 28min. 15.6 secs. for 10,000 metres

Seraphino Antao of Kenya, magnificent sprinter with a beautiful action



Robbie Brightwell, Britain's Olympic captain, and present European 400-metres champion



Two of Britain's 4 x 110 yards relay team—David Jones and Peter Radford—who have equalled the world record for this event

Peter Snell, New Zealand holder of the world mile record, is still as great a force as when (below) he beat George Kerr of Jamaica in the VIlth Commonwealth Games in Perth



20-year-old Bruce Kidd, Canada's hope for the 5,000 metres, is a dedicated athlete

One of the brightest stars of Britain's Olympic swimming team, 17-year-old Stella Mitchell, who has twice broken the world record for the 220 yards breast stroke



It wasn't till after the retirement of Elliott that Clarke, now twenty-six, decided he had made enough of his career to permit himself to train hard again. Immensely long practice runs gave him back his stamina, and so well is he running now that he could be a force in the 5,000, 10,000 and the marathon. A good-looking man with a pleasing, rhythmic style, Clarke should certainly be capable of at least one gold medal. I imagine it will come in the 5,000 or the 10,000; the marathon, as Abebe of Ethiopia showed us in Rome, is a very dangerous race to forecast.

Britain has a number of excellent track men, and in Dorothy Hyman, one outstanding woman. Miss Hyman must have a splendid chance of victory both in the 100 and the 200 metres, especially now that the incomparable Wilma Rudolph, most graceful sight of the 1960 Olympics, has retired from the track.

Miss Hyman works as a tracer for the Coal Board in Yorkshire. Quiet, shy and utterly modest, she has, at the same time, a colossal determination and an enviable detachment. What does seem pretty certain is that she will retire after these Olympics, at the early age of 23.

Robbie Brightwell, the captain of the British team, had a splendid victory in the European Games 400 metres, in Belgrade. He will face a tremendous challenge in Tokyo, but has the potential to win again. Tall, fair haired, rangy and dedicated, he takes his role as captain very seriously, and one hopes he will not allow it to interfere with his own excellent prospects. He seems really to have won his duel with the good-looking Oxford runner, Adrian Metcalfe, but Metcalfe has great talent as a quarter miler and, even if Brightwell stays ahead of him, the two of them will form the basis of another brilliant relay team.

Tense, self-tormenting

Britain's chances of winning the 4 x 100 metres relay took an unpleasant knock when Berwyn Jones, their Welsh champion, decided to become a Rugby League professional; but that still leaves such fine sprinters as Peter Radford, third in the 100 metres in Rome, David Jones, fair haired, powerful, and ebullient, and Ron Jones, another Welshman, the most consistent man of all last year. Radford, a thin, tense, self-tormenting young man, bitterly upset that he didn't win in 1960 (he felt he was capable of doing so) is said to be coming back this year; the very year he needs to do so.

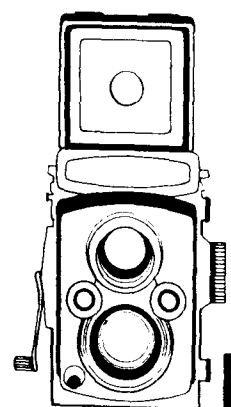
In the marathon, the excellent Coventry distance man, Brian Kilby, will certainly be one of the favourites. Kilby is not only a devoted trainer who does his first spell of training before he even goes to work, he is also at his best in major competition. But he will face the greatly improved Japanese marathon men, who will, after all, be running in their own conditions.

Australia will again, undoubtedly, win several gold medals for swimming. Murray Rose and Dawn Fraser are almost veterans now, the exceptions who prove the rule that sprint swimming belongs to the very young (Britain have Stella Mitchell, Jill Norfolk and Linda Ludgrove to prove it, and a teenaged Scottish hope in Bobby McGregor).

Certainly the Commonwealth will bring an abundance of talent to Japan. I shall be surprised if it does not take away an abundance of medals. □

Dorothy Hyman (No. 3), fastest woman runner in the history of British athletics and a great hope for one or even two sprint gold medals at the Tokyo Olympics





READERS PICTURES

Readers are invited to send photographs which they must 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, COM-MONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1, will not be returned unless requested.

1 Botanical Gardens, Mauritius

B. Avinash D. Guman, Petite-Rosalie, Pamplemousses, Mauritius

2 Ready, get set . . .

Miss J. C. Chin, 2 Cheeseman Road, Penang, Malaysia

3 Village mother, Northern Rhodesia

George Guyot, 325 Bazin Street,

Laval des Rapides, Montreal, P.Q., Canada

4 Time to spare

L. E. Mitchell, Trinidad Cement Ltd., Claxton Bay, Trinidad, West Indies

5 Swing high, swing low

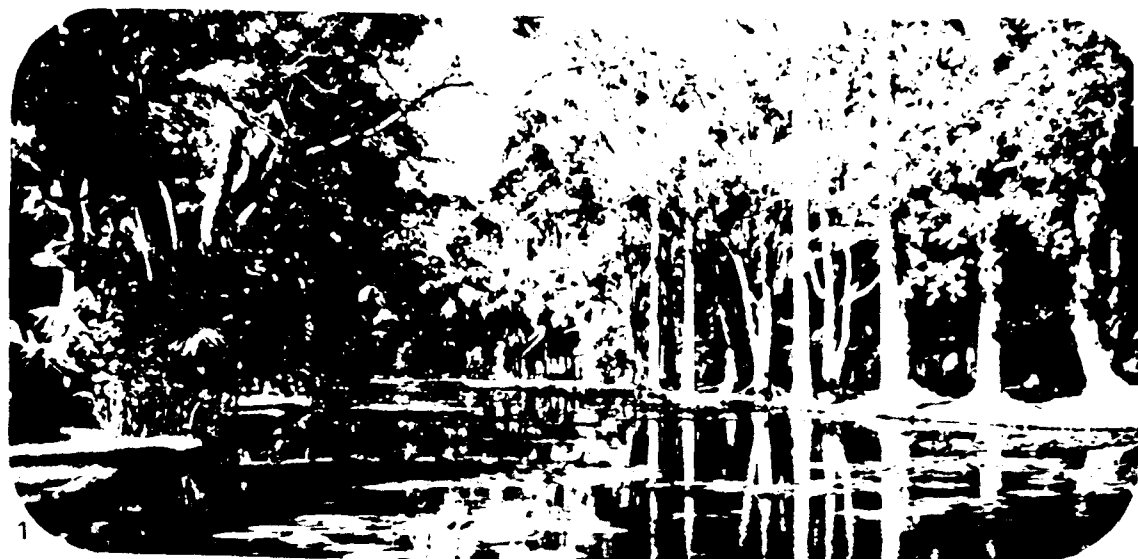
Bhupinder Singh Dhillon, 80/54 B. Malviya Nagar, New Delhi, 16, India

6 Research Ship John Biscoe in Antarctica

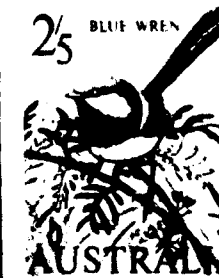
Andrew Mack, "Downberry", 53 Church Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex

7 Magic casements

M. Khursheed, 109 B Satellite Town, Rawalpindi, Pakistan



STAMPS



AUSTRALIA

Two famous British explorers are portrayed on high value stamps issued recently by the Australian Post Office. They are George Bass and Matthew Flinders, both Lincolnshire boys who became sailors and explored the uncharted seas of Australasia.

After serving his apprenticeship to a doctor at Boston, George Bass was appointed ship's surgeon in H.M.S. *Reliance*. He sailed for the Pacific in 1795 and spent five years there, surveying the coasts of New South Wales and Tasmania. The 150-mile-wide stretch of water between Tasmania and the mainland of Australia is named after him, Bass Strait. The new Australian £1 stamp, deep reddish-violet in colour, shows a portrait of George Bass and, in the background, the small boat, a whaler, in which he first penetrated into Bass Strait.

One of Bass's shipmates in H.M.S. *Reliance* was a midshipman, Matthew Flinders, who was also an enthusiastic explorer and accompanied Bass on some of his surveying expeditions. Born at Donington, Flinders entered the Royal Navy as a lad of fifteen and saw active service against the French at the battle of The Glorious First of June. In 1801 Flinders again sailed for the Pacific, this time in command of his own ship, *Investigator*, in which he explored more of the Australian coast-line. His voyage home, however, was a disaster, for he was shipwrecked and taken prisoner of war by the French. His captivity in Mauritius undermined his health and he died in 1814 at the age of forty. The new 10s. stamp, which is brownish-purple, shows his portrait and his ship *Investigator*.

Also issued recently in Australia are three stamps depicting wild birds in their full natural colours. They have been designed by a noted Australian bird artist, Mrs. T. Temple-Watts, of Canberra. The 9d. stamp shows the black backed magpie on a branch of eucalyptus and the 2s. 5d. stamp features the blue wren against a background of bracken fern. The galah is the subject of the other bird stamp, a 1s. 6d. value.

C. W. HILL

HONG KONG'S NEW CHINESE UNIVERSITY

THE NEW Chinese University in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is directly aimed at stimulating a knowledge of Chinese culture, traditions and heritage as well as providing an up-to-date education in science and Western technology.

Generally speaking, instruction is in Chinese. Admission to the University of Hong Kong, the colony's other university establishment, is restricted to Chinese students with a higher school level of English.

Although the older University is planning to expand and already holds about 2,000 students, there is still not enough room for all who would like to go. The Chinese University's annual intake of 530 students will help to cope with the increase of eligible students.

In 1959, the Government invited Mr. Fulton, Principal of the University College of Swansea and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales, to advise them on the future development of the Chinese post-secondary colleges in the Colony.

At that time there were a number of Chinese-staffed colleges operating with a Government grant which gave pupils an advanced education although they could not grant degrees.

In 1963 the Fulton Commission—which included representatives from the Universities of Cambridge, Malaya and Leeds—decided that an all-Chinese University would be possible if three of the leading post-secondary schools amalgamated: the Chung Chi College, the United College and the New Asia College.

Because Chung Chi College was in the countryside with room for expansion it was agreed that the new university should be concentrated on this area. The Government has made arrangements for 250 acres of land here to be reserved for future extensions.

The purpose of the new Chinese University is to revive in Hong Kong's immigrants an interest in the traditions of their country and, at the same time, equip them to take their place in a modern scientific world. To achieve this, some of the classes in the new university will be conducted in English and a certain standard of English will be maintained. When the University is in full operation 65% of its running costs will be met by the Government. Admittance will be by examination as in the case of the University of Hong Kong, and within three

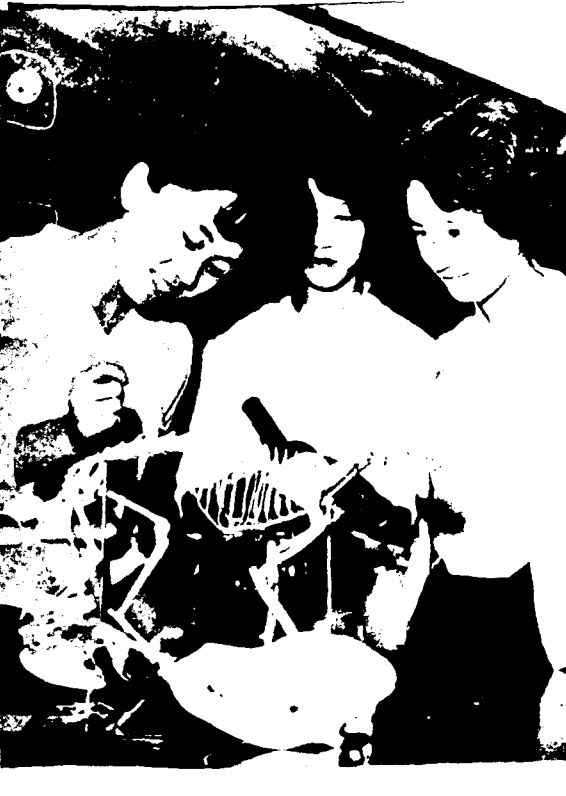
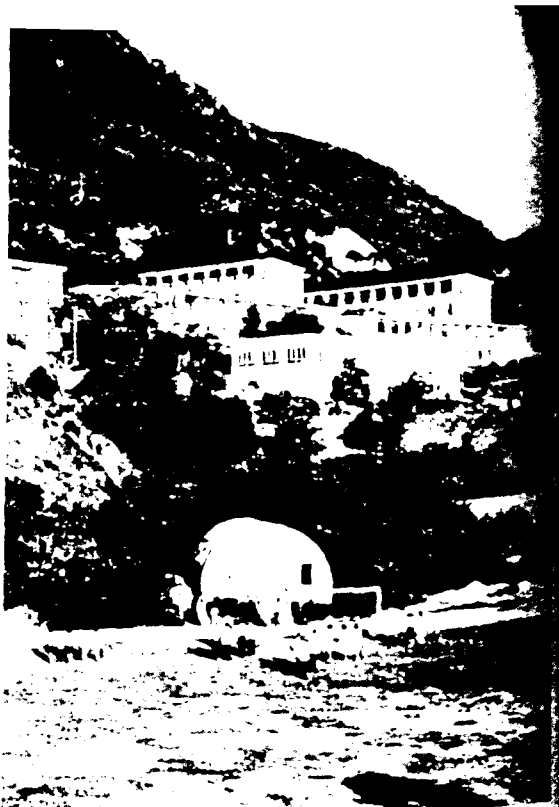
years its teaching staff will number two hundred; the first examinations for degrees will be held this summer.

At the inauguration ceremony, Sir Robert Black, Chancellor of the University, said that the Colony is an important meeting place for Eastern and Western peoples, and the new university will present many opportunities for the interchange and exchange of the essence of the mind and spirit.

TOP ROW : Left, the Chung Chi College where the new Chinese University will be situated. Right, the inauguration ceremony when the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Robert Black, was declared Chancellor of the University. Here he receives a copy of the Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance from the Hon. C. Y. Kwan

RIGHT : the New Asia College in Kowloon and, far right, the United College. With the Chung Chi College these two colleges are to be amalgamated into the new University

BELOW : Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the first Vice-Chancellor of the new University, pictured on his visit to Britain where he met the Marquess of Lansdowne, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. Centre pictures show students studying anatomy and receiving instruction on a tape-recording machine—a technique to be used extensively. Far right, a group of students at the Chung Chi College

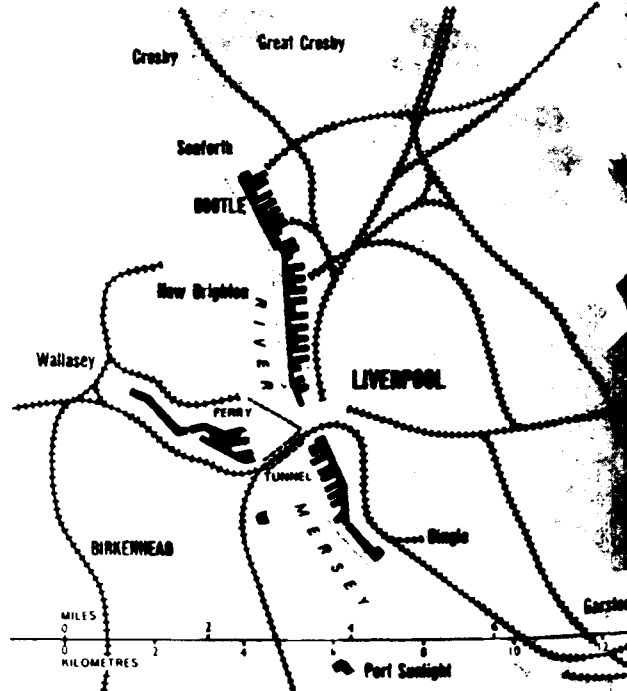
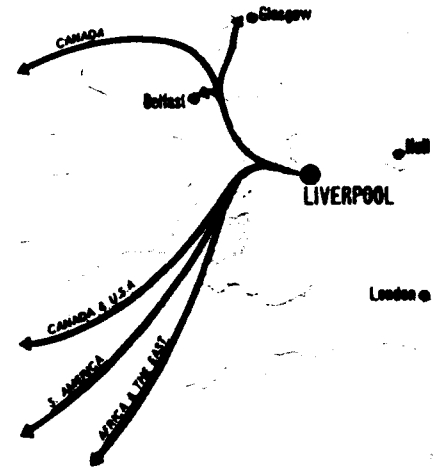


Geography Study by
Dr. L. Dudley Stamp

THE SITE OF LIVERPOOL



Above. The broad estuary of the River Mersey. Liverpool with Birkenhead ranks second in size to London among Britain's ports and first as an exporting port. Below. The great lines of docks. Total area of the dock estate is more than 2,000 acres. There are 58 docks and branches, of which seven are at Birkenhead



Most of the world's great ports owe their humble beginnings to some favourable factor of their original site. Usually it was a natural harbour or anchorage where small sailing vessels and fishing boats could take refuge in time of storm. The broad estuary of the River Mersey flowing north-westwards into the Irish Sea was not sufficiently protected, but on the north-eastern side of the estuary and connected with it was a rock-girt natural harbour, well protected from the fiercest winds, and known as Liver Pool. Nearby a low hill mass of sandstone formed a fine site for a settlement—in no danger of flooding by the highest tides or highest waves, but at the same time yielding such poor soil that farmers had never bothered to try to cultivate it.

Today that hill, or little plateau, is the core of the vast city of Liverpool. On its modest heights tower the vast new Anglican cathedral, still in course of construction, the Catholic cathedral, and the many buildings of Liverpool University. But what of the original Pool? That has long since disappeared—as ships became larger it was no longer adequate and in due course has been filled in. As a port that might well have been the end of Liverpool had it not

been for other favourable factors. Along the shores of the estuary on each side of the sandstone hill the land was low and built up of soft muds, silts and sands. These could easily be dug out to any depth needed and steadily great lines of docks were built. Similarly, the estuary itself was found to be floored with soft alluvium and so channels could be dredged for the largest vessels. Tidal range is small and tidal currents only moderate, and this helped.

As Liverpool grew, so the opposite side of the estuary—about a mile across—developed too with the manufacturing town of Birkenhead, devoting itself to shipbuilding. Ferries connected the two and thousands of workers made the crossing daily. Round Liverpool is much magnificent farming land; round Birkenhead it is slightly more hilly, but there are many fine sites for homes, with distant views of the Welsh mountains. A railway tunnel was built under the estuary and then, opened in 1934, came the famous Mersey Tunnel, then the longest underwater road tunnel in the world.

So today Merseyside—Liverpool and Birkenhead with suburbs—is one of Britain's great conurbations, with 1,400,000 people.

BOOKS



Dr. Geoffrey Serle

Australian literary award

Dr. Geoffrey Serle, senior lecturer in history at Monash University, Melbourne, has won a £A500 award for literature. This is the Moomba Book Award of Melbourne's annual Moomba Festival. (Moomba is an aboriginal word meaning "let's get together and have fun".)

He won it with his book *The Golden Age*, an account of the gold rushes in Victoria between 1851 and 1861. It was on the foundation of gold, allied with rural wealth that the State of Victoria developed into Australia's financial centre, a position it still holds.

The book took four years to complete and Dr. Serle studied the period intensively, both from documents in Australia and British Government records he examined in England.

Dr. Serle was Victorian Rhodes Scholar in 1947 and after graduating from the University of Melbourne, took his Doctorate of Philosophy at Oxford. In addition to his present work at Monash University, Dr. Serle is one of the Australian researchers and historians concerned with the production of the 15-volume "Australian Dictionary of Biography" which will cover the lives of 7,000 to 8,000 people who have made their marks on Australia's history since the nation's founding at Sydney in 1788.

Achebe's third novel

A new book by 33-year-old Chinua Achebe is a literary event, and it was marked in Lagos by a launching party at the Bristol Hotel, given by the publishers, Heinemann Educational Books. Achebe has been hailed as the leading novelist in independent Africa and his third novel, *Arrow of God*, has been highly praised by the critics.

Set in the Ibo villages of Umuaro, Eastern Nigeria, in the year 1921, it tells the story of Ezeulu, Chief Priest of Ulu, who finds his spiritual authority strengthened when a local war he has been trying to prevent is stopped by the British District Officer, Captain Winterbottom. Ezeulu realises that the world is changing and sends one of his young sons to study at the local mission.

But the conflict between old ways and new comes to a head when the boy, inspired by a fanatical teacher, tries to kill a royal python—a creature sacred in the religious traditions of Umuaro. Ezeulu's opposition to the authority of the white man becomes more pronounced and although he achieves a temporary victory over Winterbottom, all ends in tragedy.

Achebe catches the atmosphere of African village life and the beautiful proverb-laden language of the Ibo which gives a classic serenity to the book. His first two novels *Things Fall Apart* and *No Longer at Ease* have been translated into German, Italian and Spanish.

Gopuras of South India

Gopura is a Sanskrit word meaning a town-gate or the gateway to a temple. These gateways are a familiar sight in Southern India and are of great significance as they came to supersede the central shrine as the largest and architecturally most important buildings in the temple.

Dr. James C. Harle, who is now Assistant Keeper in

the Department of Eastern Art at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, spent the autumn and winter of 1957-58 in Madras investigating and photographing the four famous temple gateways in Cidambaram, which had never been studied in detail before. He also chose a few representative examples of gopuras to give a picture of earlier development. He has incorporated his researches in his book, *Temple Gateways in South India*.

The Cidambaram gopuras, built approximately 700 years ago, are amongst the earliest of the large gopuras which in the 16th and 17th centuries were built to a height of over 200 feet—a considerable technical achievement. They are exceptional in that each of the external niches contains a stone image so that Dr. Harle was able to include sculpture in his study—which, as in the Gothic art of the West, cannot be separated from its architectural background. Dr. Harle was able to consider the types of images selected and the positions in which they were placed.

This scholarly, lucidly written and beautifully produced book contains Dr. Harle's photographic record as well as sketches and plans. It is an important contribution to our knowledge of the art of Southern India for it is only through such painstaking research that gaps in our present knowledge will be filled. It will appeal not only to the scholar and lover of Indian art but also to anyone interested in the appreciation of art in general.



Illustration by Adebayo Ajayi from *Tales Out of School*

Successful new readers

The African Universities Press has launched a series of English readers, called "African Reader's Library", which are enjoying a deserved success in Nigeria. All by well-known authors, the stories are set in African surroundings, employ simple prose of great charm and are well illustrated with black and white drawings.

Titles include: (1) "An African Night's Entertainment" by Cyprian Ekwensi, illustrated by Bruce Onabrakpeya; (2) "Tales Out of School" by Nkem Nwankwo, illustrated by Adebayo Ajayi; (3) "Twilight and the Tortoise" by Kunle Akinsemoyin, illustrated by Stephen Erhabor; (4) "Eze Goes to School" by Onuora Nzekwu and Michael Crowder, illustrated by Adebayo Ajayi; (5) "The Adventures of Souza" by Kola Onadipe, illustrated by Adebayo Ajayi.

Tales Out of School is, as the title suggests, a first-class school story. It describes Bayo's first term at a secondary school with all the adventures, scares and alarms one can expect. Bayo leaves his village of Edi-Esu to go as a boarder to Abule grammar school. He learns to cope with a strange new world, conquer home-sickness and settle down happily.

The characters are well drawn and parts of the book are hilarious. In particular the effects on the dress—and ambitions—of Bayo's friends when the professor who actually wrote the first form's Latin textbook pays them a visit. There are good accounts of football matches and the annual duel between Abule and Elele College makes an exciting climax to the book.



Sir Hugh Foot

"Not an end but a beginning"

Sir Hugh Foot was for 30 adventurous years in the British Colonial Service and tells in *A Start in Freedom* the story of his life. He began his career as an administrative officer in Palestine and was later Assistant British Resident in Trans-Jordan. He was Chief Secretary of Nigeria from 1947 to 1951 when the country was entering the last phase of its progress to independence. Colonial Secretary in Jamaica from 1945 to 1947, Sir Hugh returned as Governor in April 1951.

In 1957 he left Jamaica once again—this time to be Governor of Cyprus, where he had been Colonial Secretary during the last two years of the war. Since he left the Colonial Service he has stepped into a new role of wider leadership in the United Nations.

All the countries in which he has served are now governing themselves and, as he points out, since 1945 more than 600 million people in the Commonwealth have attained independence.

Sir Hugh's story is also partly the story of the last decades of the Colonial Administrative Service, "the decades in which with gathering momentum there emerged so many new nations from the greatest empire in history". This was the time when, he writes: "We realised, perhaps dimly at first, that we were fortunate enough to have a hand in one of the greatest enterprises of our generation—the creating of new nations". As he says, all that was achieved in the colonial era was "not an end but a beginning". How good a start the Colonial Service was able to give the new nations in governing themselves, how it went about it and how far it succeeded are some of the questions Sir Hugh tries to answer in his book.

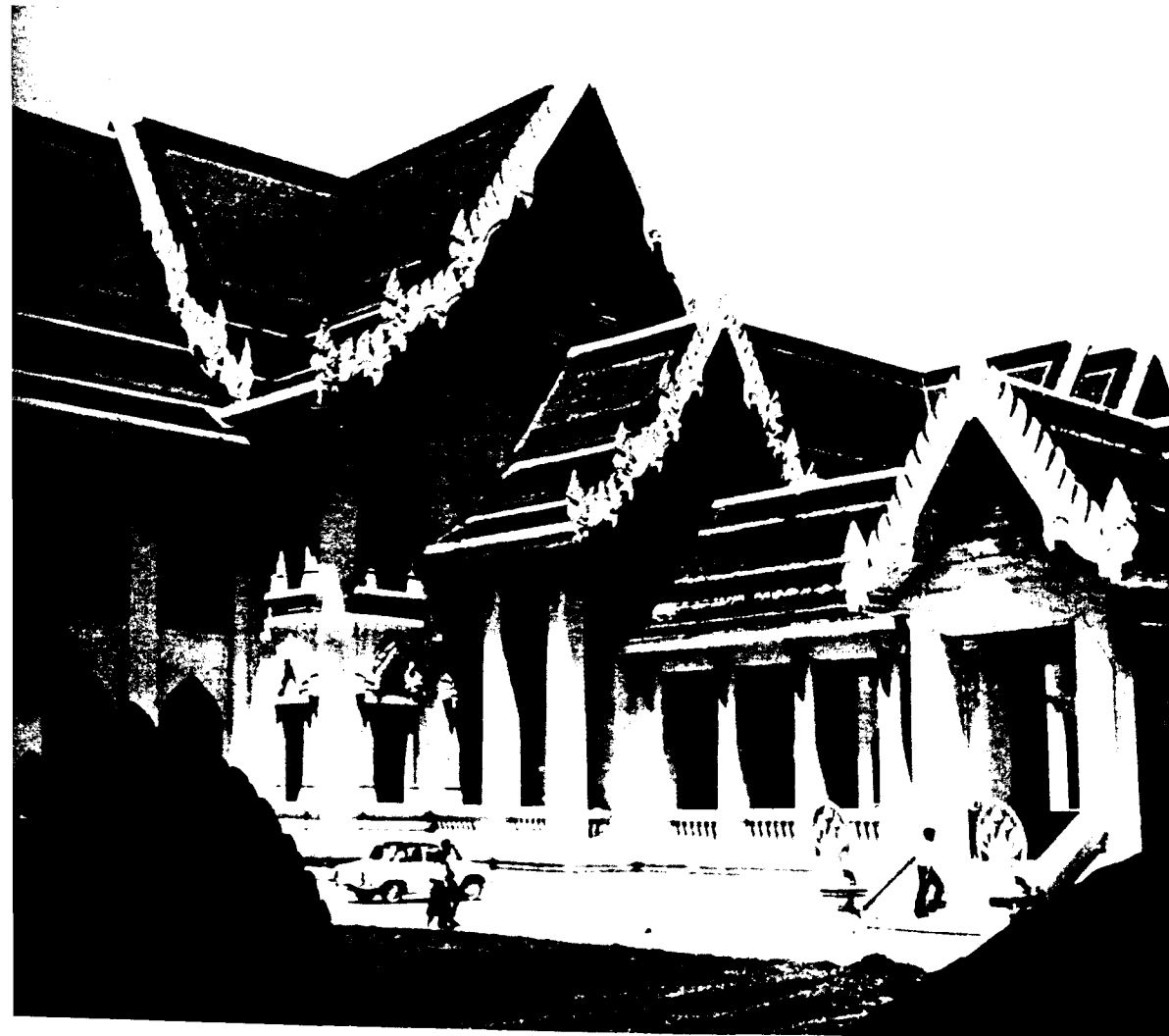
As he tells in vivid and forthright language his own personal story, one sees the man himself, a member of one of England's most remarkable families, working in close accord with leaders as different as President Azikiwe of Nigeria, Prime Minister Bustamante of Jamaica and Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, loving the peoples he served, welcoming each new task, passionately advocating his own beliefs.

Quick guide

Serle, Dr. Geoffrey. *The Golden Age*. Melbourne University Press. 70s.
Achebe, Chinua. *Arrow of God*. Heinemann Educational Books. 21s.
Harle, Dr. James C. *Temple Gateways in South India*. Bruno Cassirer Oxford. *Faber & Faber*. 95s.
Nwankwo, Nkem. *Tales Out of School*. African Reader's Library, No. 2. African Universities Press, Lagos. 3s. 6d. (No. 1 in series 5s., Nos. 2-5, 3s. 6d.)
Foot, Sir Hugh. *A Start in Freedom*. Hodder & Stoughton. 30s.

PICTURESCOPE

- Nigerian journalists in India and Pakistan
- English Teaching Information Centre
- President Nyerere meets Malaysia's Goodwill Mission



Chulalongkorn University—the oldest university in Thailand. During his visit there, Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, announced that technical assistance to the value of £150,000-£200,000 is being provided by Britain to the University. Over the next five years Britain is providing staff, equipment and training facilities



Mr. Rahman (right), Director of Public Instruction, East Pakistan, opened the new English Teaching Information Centre at the British Council in Dacca. With him here, Mr. Sharafuddin, of the Education Extension Centre, and Mr. Bradley, British Council



In order to understand the difficulties confronting the farmers—and to help solve them—a series of tours were made to the rural districts of Singapore by experts, including the Minister for National Development: here, rows of flourishing young plants are examined



The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who died on May 27th, photographed here on his last visit to London with his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Prime Minister who flew to India to attend the funeral, paid tribute to Pandit Nehru: "We mourn the death of the architect of modern India, a wise and far-sighted world statesman, and, above all, an eminent and respected Commonwealth leader. His death is a grievous loss to the Commonwealth and to the world"



President Nyerere of Tanganyika (centre) chats with Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Premier of Singapore (left) at the Presidential Palace where the Malaysia Goodwill Mission stayed in Dar es Salaam. From right, Mr. Tewa (Tanganyika Minister for Lands), Dato Ganie Gilong, M.P., and (second left) Mr. Ningkan, Chief Minister of Sarawak



A group of agricultural students of varying ages in Vietnam listen to a lecture during which a British expert explains the use of various agricultural implements. He shows them a selection of British-made implements which are designed to make farming easier and more efficient



Sir Morrice James (left), British High Commissioner in Pakistan, with Mr. Young of Hangers Ltd. (leading British specialists in artificial limbs) at the British stall at the International Exhibition on the Rehabilitation of the Disabled in Karachi



A party of Nigerian journalists recently visited India and Pakistan. Picture, above left, shows Mrs. Indira Gandhi talking to a member of the press delegation in Delhi, and, picture right, shows Mr. Altaf Gauhar of the Pakistan Ministry of Information (right) talking to some of the journalists at the State Guest House, Karachi. From left, Mr. Sogunle, *Sunday Post*; Mr. Fajbo, Radio Nigeria; Mr. Shasara, *Daily Express*; Mr. Khan, Commissioner, Karachi

Viewpoint AS I SEE IT

Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, Prime Minister of Zambia, speaking about the Commonwealth and African Unity on the BBC programme "African Forum" in London

The Future of the Commonwealth

We believe that the strength of the Commonwealth lies in the fact that it is a free association: one is free to join it and free to leave it. When I say this, I do not by any means wish to imply that we will be in a hurry to leave this very worthy organisation.

Rather I would like to say that, if there is anything that we disagree with, we will be able to put it to the Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers so that it can be put right.

Take the question of the Privy Council. This is an organisation that today might be said to belong to Britain alone although it has some Commonwealth judges. I would like this Privy Council, this judicial committee, to sit not only in London but in Canberra, in Lagos, in Accra, in Dar es Salaam, in Nairobi, Entebbe and, in turn, in Zambia.

Then we would see it become identified not only in theory but in practice as well with the whole Commonwealth.

And what about some of the Ministries that are non-controversial, like the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and Agriculture? These could very easily be organised so that we could pool our human and material resources for the good of all our people in the Commonwealth.

What about youth? In my own country there is a saying "Growing trees provide you with your bush" meaning that the future of any country lies in its youth.

In the Commonwealth the future certainly lies with youth. It is high time that Commonwealth leaders began organising cultural societies or something of that nature so that our young people can go to and fro to various parts of the Commonwealth.

There must be more activity amongst our young people, so that they can identify themselves with each other. In this way we will not be isolationists within the Commonwealth. When we speak of mankind uniting we are thinking of all the courses at our disposal, joining in fortifying the United Nations in its work of trying to unite mankind.

Our goal should be beyond African unity; our goal should be mankind as a whole, unified. African unity is merely a way of helping mankind to come together because, as the saying goes: charity begins at home. We cannot preach from the rooftops the unity of mankind if, at home, we are fighting between ourselves. So that I would like to use the question of African unity as something that is indeed necessary not only in the context of African unity—the African continent—but, as I say, mankind as a whole.

African Unity

Now what should be done about it? First I would hope that when our young people meet in London or elsewhere they should get together; because African unity cannot be achieved through high-sounding declarations. This is one of those things that can only be achieved through action. Talk less, and do more. If someone goes wrong in Southern Rhodesia or the Congo it doesn't pay me or the cause of African unity to start making capital of it. Even if I disagree with their policies it is up to me to try and help them. "My dear brother, this is what I think about what you are doing." And I am sure, if he is sensible, he will see nothing wrong with a letter written confidential, top secret, describing my point of view on what he is doing. I think if we started in this way we would be going a long way towards implementing this African unity.

Then there is the question of language. We have French there, English there. I would like former French territories to learn English and I would like us to start learning now, French, even if it means going to night schools.

There are many things we have in common: customary law for example. I am amazed at the amount we have in common in this direction between various countries in Africa. In other words, we will help bring about African unity if we emphasise these things we have in common rather than pointing out our differences.



Mr. Shah, from Pakistan (left), examines an infra red gas analyser at Birmingham University. Mr. Shah, a reader in Mechanical Engineering at Peshawar University, is taking a degree course in thermo dynamics



The "Wider Horizons" course at the Overseas Service College, Surrey, trains men and women for "responsible partnership" abroad. Mr. Mukerjee, a Calcutta banker, talks to organiser Mr. Maxwell Robertson



Fourteen handicapped children from the Occupational Therapy Institute, Delhi, came to London for medical consultations, but also found time for sightseeing; here, six-year-old Dibya is warmly welcomed by the Indian High Commissioner Dr. Jivraj Mehta

THEY COME TO BRITAIN

Every year the number of students from the Commonwealth training or studying in Britain increases. They come either at their own expense, through some aided scheme such as the Colombo Plan or under the auspices of their own or the British Government; others come at the invitation of the British Council. Parliamentarians, journalists, trade unionists come to Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office; others, such as youth leaders, are sent by their organisations. But all come to look and to learn, to exchange ideas and plan for the future.



A party of enthusiastic Malaysian Youth Leaders, in Britain for a four-week study tour, are photographed, listening to a discussion, during their visit to the Co-operative College near Loughborough



Prince Philip met Miss Fernando, a Cubmaster from Ceylon, when he took the salute at a march past of over 1,000 Queen's Scouts at a parade at Windsor Castle



After seeing her in Kuchipudi and Odissi, Mr. Coton, a London ballet critic, described Miss Devi's dances as "Collector's rarities". Ritha Devi is pictured here by the Indian section of the Commonwealth Institute, London, where she gave two recitals



Radio and television executives from Thailand, accompanied by Mom Chao Prasobuskh Sukhvasti (third left), visit the control room of ITV studios in London



Senior officials in the Pakistan Civil Service on a visit to Britain, see the new shopping centre at Broadmead, Bristol

COMMONWEALTH TODAY

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Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

ASIA EDITION

Contents

Viewpoint	—	—	—	—	page 2
They Come to Britain	—	—	—	—	3
Master Sleuth in Search for Man	—	—	—	—	4
Democracy at Work	—	—	—	—	6
Building a New Malaysia	—	—	—	—	10
Commonwealth Scientific Co-operation	—	—	—	—	12
Ceylon's Festival of the Sacred Tooth	—	—	—	—	13
Pakistan's Natural Gas Revolution	—	—	—	—	14
The English Rose	—	—	—	—	16
Britain's New Map of Learning	—	—	—	—	18

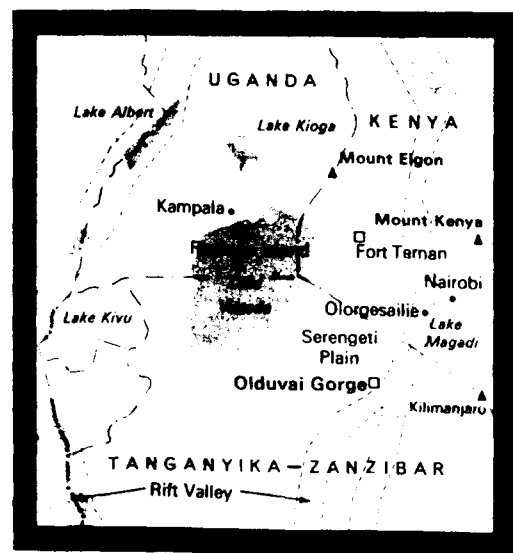
All About the Colombo Plan	—	—	—	—	22
Readers' Pictures	—	—	—	—	24
Stamps	—	—	—	—	25
Spotlight on India	—	—	—	—	26
Geography Study	—	—	—	—	28
Books	—	—	—	—	29
Picturescope	—	—	—	—	30

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On 8th June this year, Dr. Louis Leakey received the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London for his explorations and discoveries in East Africa, one of the two highest honours that the Society can bestow. Two years ago he was awarded the Hubbard Medal of the National Geographic Society of Washington. This may seem surprising, for Leakey's name is associated with prehistoric archaeology, anthropology and palaeontology (the study of fossils) rather than with geography. But geographical exploration in the old sense is practically over and nowadays the emphasis is on scientific exploration and research. The fact that East Africa is now acknowledged throughout the world as the most important area for the study of the origins of Man is due entirely

Dr. Leakey skinning an animal with a Stone Age tool. Similar tools were used for digging up edible roots and in many other purposes.



Dr. Leakey (right) points out the stratum at Olduvai that yielded 1,750,000-year-old Zinjanthropus



Heslon Mukiri, Dr. Leakey's senior African assistant and discoverer of the jaw of Kenyapithecus, the Kenya ape that lived 14 million years ago

Master sleuth in the search for Man

by Sonia Cole

to Leakey's explorations over nearly forty years in the country of his birth.

This remarkably versatile man is a rather stout figure with white hair; but his looks belie him and he has more energy and drive than most men of half his age.

Louis Seymour Bazett Leakey was born in 1903 at Kabete in Kenya. His parents were both members of the Church Missionary Society, working among the Kikuyu, and Louis learnt to speak Kikuyu as fluently as English. This language was one of the subjects he chose to read at St. John's College, Cambridge. There was one slight difficulty: no one could be found competent to examine him, so he had first to teach Kikuyu to his examiner. Later on, he was accepted as an elder of the Kikuyu tribe and he spent over two years studying their customs.

Leakey's archaeological career began in 1926. At this time, practically nothing at all was known of the country's past and he was able to realise the dream of every archaeologist: to explore the prehistory of a completely new territory, with an incredible wealth of early human remains and stone tools waiting to be discovered. During the course of four archaeological expeditions, between 1926 and 1935, he laid the foundations of prehistoric research in East Africa and he has kept at it ever since.

It was in 1931 that he found the first stone tools at Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanganyika, that fabulous site which, above all others, has brought him fame.

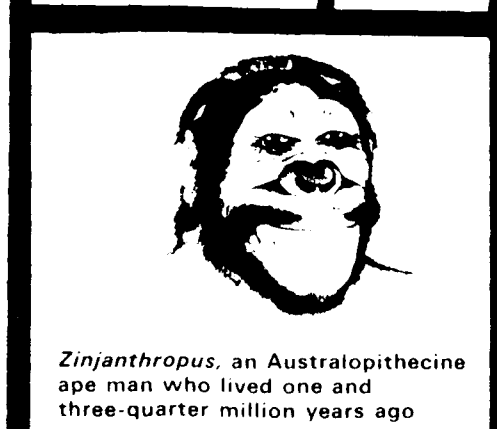
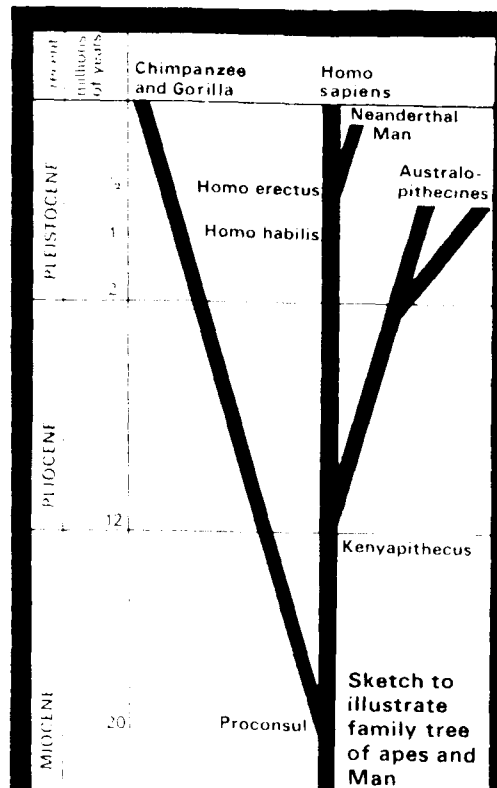
During the second world war, Leakey was in charge of the African section of Special Branch C.I.D. in Nairobi. There was little time to pursue his archaeological interests, but nevertheless during a week-

end's leave in 1942, his wife Mary found another of the famous Leakey sites: Olorgesailie, near Lake Magadi. Mary is an archaeologist, Louis primarily a palaeontologist; in other words, she studies the stones, he the bones. Together they form a very strong team.

In 1945, Leakey became curator of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi, where he was able to combine his interest in the study of Man with his love of natural history and wild life. He held this post until 1961, when substantial grants from the National Geographic Society of Washington freed him from administrative duties and enabled him to devote most of his time to research.

In the space available, it is impossible to do justice to Leakey's discoveries. Probably the best way is to mention the more important ones in order of age, beginning with animals that lived in East Africa 20 million years before Man appeared on the scene at all. These are the finds from Rusinga Island and other sites near Lake Victoria in western Kenya, dating from the geological period known as the Miocene. They include a great variety of mammals, mostly forms which became extinct a long time ago. Most interesting to us, since they concern our own evolutionary history, are the Miocene apes. In 1948, after years of patient work, Mary Leakey found a nearly complete skull of a form known as *Proconsul africanus*. This is the earliest ape skull known from anywhere in the world and it caused great excitement in scientific circles. It may be distantly related to the chimpanzee and not very far from Man's remote ancestors.

Nearer still to Man's direct line of descent is *Kenyapithecus*, the Kenya ape, whose jaw was discovered at Fort Ternan in western



"Chellean Man", or *Homo erectus*, lived about half a million years ago. (Reconstructions by Maurice Wilson)



Kenya in 1961. It dates from the very end of the Miocene period, about 14 million years ago. This site has also produced a large number of fossils in a wonderfully good state of preservation, including ancestral giraffes so tiny that an adult was no bigger than a modern new-born giraffe. Several of the animals from Fort Ternan, including these little giraffes, are entirely new to science.

Leakey's most famous discoveries, however, are those of the so-called "ape men" and "near men" of Olduvai Gorge. In the sides of this impressive canyon in the Serengeti Plain can be seen layer upon layer of deposits. They contain the bones of fantastic beasts, many of them of gigantic size, as well as the remains of the men who lived beside them and the stone tools they made. The importance of Olduvai lies in the fact that it contains actual living sites of various ages, that is the spots where Man camped, made his tools, and ate his meals.

In the lowest bed of the gorge, Bed I,

Mary Leakey found in 1959 the skull of a creature named *Zinjanthropus* or man of Zinj, the old Arab name for East Africa. In fact, he was not a true man, though he belonged to the same family as ourselves, and it is now recognised that he is similar to others known from South Africa under the name of Australopithecines, or southern apes. His huge grinding teeth earned *Zinjanthropus* the nickname of Nutcracker Man. He may have lived as much as one and three-quarter million years ago, according to dating by the new potassium-argon method. This can be applied to any rocks containing minerals rich in potassium, and it depends on the decay of the radioactive isotope potassium-40 into argon-40 at a constant rate.

Fossil hunting with the Leakeys is very much a family business and within a year, their son Jonathan discovered the jaw and other bones of a creature which proved to be even more exciting. His brain was calculated to be considerably larger than

that of *Zinjanthropus* and it seems likely that it was he who made the stone tools found with the bones. In April 1964, therefore, Dr. Leakey dignified him with the scientific name of *Homo habilis*, meaning "able" or "handy" man. Clearly he was on the borderline between the Australopithecines, represented in East Africa by *Zinjanthropus*, and *Homo* or true men, the genus to which we ourselves belong.

Homo habilis is now represented by several individuals, both in Bed I and in the lower part of Bed II, and he is by far the earliest member of the genus *Homo* known from anywhere in the world.

Higher up in Bed II, a human skull was found in 1960. This "Chellean" man, so-called from the tools he made, lived much later than *Homo habilis*, about half a million years ago. He had a larger brain and huge brow-ridges, like his contemporaries Java Man and Peking Man. Whereas his predecessors were mainly scavengers and chasers of small game, this new type of man was a skilled hunter of the gigantic mammals of his day. There were pigs the size of rhinos, baboons as big as gorillas, and strange herbivorous animals with horns measuring as much as 12 ft. from tip to tip. By painstaking excavation over the years, the Leakeys have collected enormous numbers of fossil mammals from Olduvai, many of them unknown before.

They have also found thousands of stone tools of various ages and stages of development. Many of these are hand-axes, which had one end rounded to fit comfortably into the hand, the other end chipped to a point. They would have been very suitable for skinning animals, for digging up edible roots and for many other purposes. Other tools, shaped rather like a modern axe-head with one straight edge, are known as cleavers. As their name implies, they are admirable for chopping joints off carcasses. Leakey is expert at manufacturing such tools and has often demonstrated with them how to skin an animal and cut it up.

In such practical demonstrations he shows his gift for teaching, as well as in his writings, lectures, broadcasts and television appearances. It is impossible to listen to him without being fired with his own enthusiasm. One of his books was called "White African", and it is as an African rather than a European that he sees himself. He has always been an individualist and he has often been the subject of controversy.

His interpretation of some of his finds has been questioned—for instance the status of *Homo habilis* and whether he was justified in creating a new species to accommodate it. But no scientist has ever questioned the unique importance of his discoveries. For as long as Livingstone or Baker are remembered for their geographical explorations, Louis Leakey will be remembered for his scientific explorations. □

BRITAIN'S GENERAL ELECTION 1964

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

1. The people

Political power in Britain rests with the people for it is they who choose who shall represent them in the House of Commons—the centre of Parliamentary power. The composition of the Commons is decided at General Elections which must by law be held at least every five years.

It is rare in modern times for a Parliament to run its full five-year course. The present Parliament will have done so on 19th October, 1964, and must then be dissolved. But it is within the power of the Prime Minister to call the Election at any time before then by advising the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament. A General Election is expected in the autumn and the three major parties—the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal Party—are already preparing for a tough election campaign.

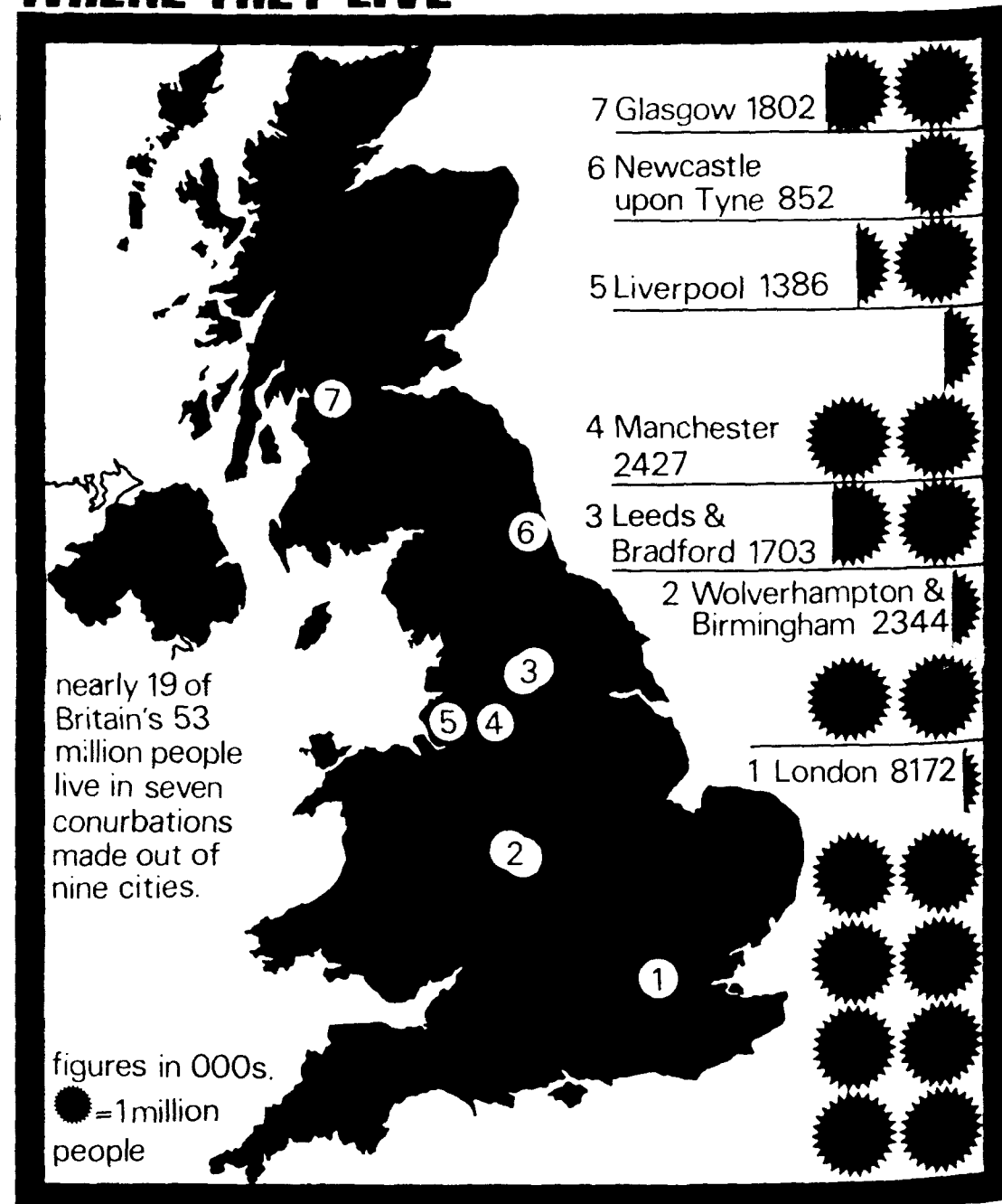
More than 36 million people will have the right to cast their vote—although it is not compulsory to do so.

What kind of people will be going to the polls in 1964? Who are they? What jobs do they do? Where do they live? What sort of lives do they lead? The answers to basic questions such as these can help to explain the attitudes and aspirations of the electorate which will decide the future Government of Britain.

But there is a broader background still. Living in a small, densely populated country which produces only half the food it needs, the people depend for their livelihoods on trade with the rest of the Commonwealth and the world. Britain thus ranks third in world trade, accounting for about one-tenth of the total and takes a fifth of the world's exports of primary products. It is the central banker of the sterling area—an area containing a quarter of the world's population.

However apparently domestic, therefore, issues at the Election may seem, these are the facts of life for Britain as a member of the Commonwealth—facts which the electorate, whatever its current political views, can never forget.

WHERE THEY LIVE



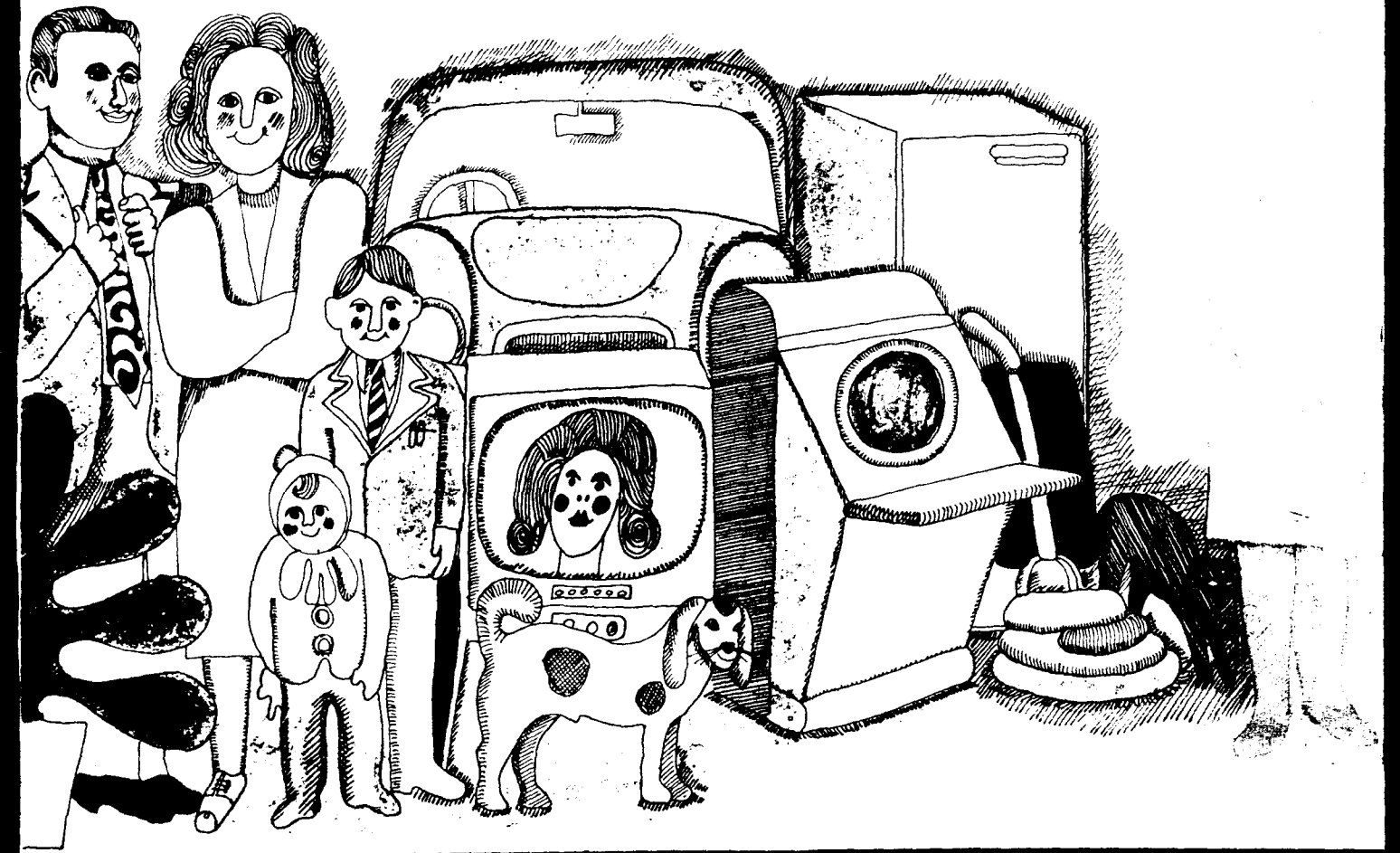
the number of men and women in some age groups of Britain's 36.8 million voting population.



AGE GROUPS: MEN AND WOMEN

HOW THEY LIVE

There are 16 million households in Britain. The average married couple have two children. 80% of families own a television set, 75% a vacuum cleaner, 40% a washing machine, 35% a refrigerator. There are 6½ million cars in the country. Less than 5% of households employ regular paid help, and servants have almost disappeared: less than 1% of all households have a resident servant.



the jobs of the 24.1 million British people in civil employment.

figures in 000s.

agriculture 861



PRODUCTION

construction and mining 2360



heavy 3539



INDUSTRY

light 5290

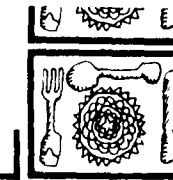


selling 3401



SERVICES

other (e.g. gas supply, transport, catering) 4274

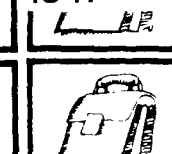


professional 3061



ADMINISTRATION

government (national and local) 1347



WHAT THEY DO FOR A LIVING





NUMBER 110
**COMMONWEALTH
TODAY**

...events of the period
...for the Shakespeare
...The paintings depict



1682

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DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

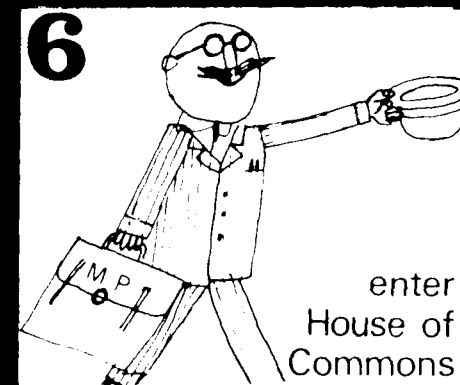
2. How it works

Britain is divided into 630 constituencies approximately equal in size, each of which return a single Member of Parliament. He is elected by simple majority in a single secret ballot—whether or not there are more than two candidates. This system hinders the development of splinter groups and helps the two larger parties and results in more stable government. There is universal adult suffrage and no person may have more than one vote. The Polls everywhere are held on the same day. The Leader of the Party which has been given a working majority in the House of Commons is then called upon by the Sovereign to form a Government and he selects it mainly from leaders among his majority but also from the House of Lords. The Government is responsible to Parliament and depends on the support of the Commons.

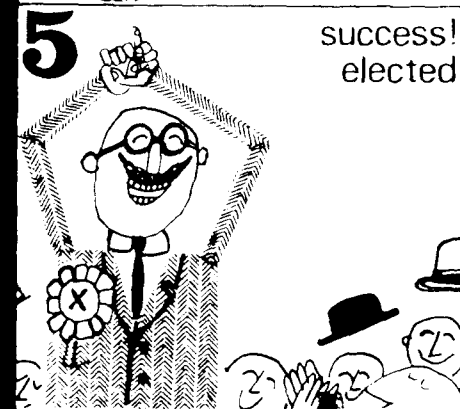
Any political party can nominate candidates and candidates may be independent of any party. But candidates from minor parties and Independents win very few seats. The two larger parties, the Conservative Party and the Labour Party, nominate candidates in most of the constituencies and a third party, the Liberal Party, also puts a considerable number of candidates in the field although in recent years it has won few seats. Labour won in 1945 and 1950 and the Conservatives in 1951, 1955 and 1959.

The elector knows he is voting not only for a candidate who will represent the locality in which he (the elector) lives but also for a candidate standing on a party political platform. The parties' official election programmes are issued at the start of an Election Campaign and become the bases of the individual candidate's own election addresses. They are also the subject of speeches, debates, newspaper and television comment throughout Britain as each party puts forward the policy it would implement if elected. The British public buys more newspapers per person than any other in the world and national newspapers can be bought anywhere in the country on the day of issue. In addition, four out of five families have television sets and television has become more and more important in electioneering.

Opinion, therefore, tends to move similarly in the different constituencies although, of course, the distribution of party opinion within the different constituencies will vary. Nevertheless, an increase or decrease in support for particular parties, or a high or low poll in one constituency, will be repeated elsewhere. This is why so much of the parties' efforts are concentrated in the "marginal" constituencies—those seats held by a narrow majority. A "swing" of opinion there and consequent gains or losses can decide the outcome of a General Election.



enter
House of
Commons



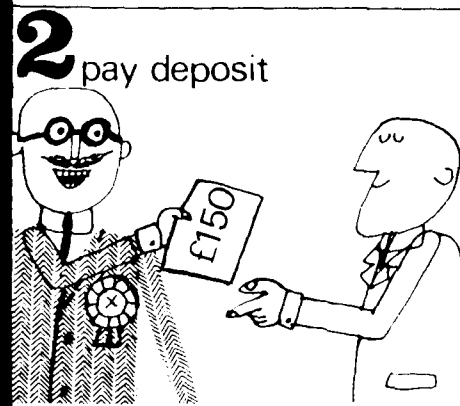
success!
elected



eve of
polling day



campaigning



pay deposit



chosen by local
party

HOW TO BE AN MP

THE CAMPAIGN

A candidate is limited in the amount of money he may spend on his campaign to £450 with an added allowance of 1d. for each elector in town constituencies and 2d. for each one in country districts. His accounts will be carefully checked officially after the campaign. He is also allowed to send post-free one packet (up to two ounces in weight) to every elector in his constituency. Backbone therefore, of his campaign is provided by bands of voluntary unpaid canvassers who visit street by street the electors (1) deliver election material, encourage supporters to vote. Behind the scenes work goes on in party committee rooms throughout the country as meetings are arranged, canvassing teams briefed and sent out and envelopes filled with party publicity (2). Candidates address shoppers in the street (3), call on electors to answer questions (4), make speech after speech after speech.

Always busy are loudspeaker vans which broadcast slogans, announce public meetings, talk to workers as they leave the factory (5). On the national level, chief speakers of all parties travel the country making speeches and answering each other—particularly in vital "marginal" constituencies. Newspapers day by day report this country-wide debate. Party leaders address the nation in turn in sound and television broadcasts—the time being carefully allocated between the various parties so that each of the major contesting parties receives an equal proportion of the available publicity.



2



3



4

5

POLLING DAY

Polling stations are open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. A clerk checks the name of the voter against the electoral register of all those entitled to vote (1). He tears a ballot paper out of a book and stamps it on both sides to prevent fraud (2). He then hands it to the voter. The voter takes his ballot paper to one of the compartments, puts a cross against the name of the candidate of his choice; folds his paper to conceal his vote; drops it through the slot of the locked ballot box (3). When polling is over, the boxes are sealed and unused counterfoils and registers are also sealed. These are then taken to the place of counting accompanied by a police constable.

Votes are counted under conditions which ensure full scrutiny by candidates and their agents who are sworn to secrecy (4), though it is impossible for them to know how any person has voted. Ballot papers are first counted and checked with the number of counterfoils. Votes from different ballot boxes are then mixed together for counting so that no-one knows how a particular district has voted. Results are announced immediately. Counting goes on all night but in some rural areas may take place the next morning. Radio and television programmes follow and comment on results (5) as they become known.



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Telegraphic Address—PERMENT
Telephone No. 84432 & 88228



Malaysia,
Kuala Lumpur

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

The Commonwealth is the greatest "family of free people" that the world has ever known.

Malaysia is happy and proud to belong to this family which aims to work for peace and prosperity for all.

Malaysia is determined to play her part in the "family's" future and fortunes, believing that she will always, at all times, be supported by the Commonwealth.

Knowing that "Commonwealth Today" is read throughout the Commonwealth, I am glad to have this opportunity of sending my good wishes to all members of "the family".

Kuala Lumpur,
May, 1964

(Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra)
PRIME MINISTER,
MALAYSIA

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj



Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj

WHENEVER the Tunku is asked, "What is your political aim?" his reply is always the same: "I want to make everybody happy."

When he received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in the Philippines in 1960, the Foundation said, "His labours are aimed to build a nation where man can live with man in honour and peace. Exuding a spirit of live and let live, he has fostered an understanding, rare in newly independent countries, that the future is best insured with tolerance and goodwill among one's fellow men."

"Honour" and "peace" are the two key words that have guided him in building Malaysia.

Below: the Tunku, a great lover of children, is pictured with his family. Front row: adopted daughter Mariam, grand-daughters Sharifah Intan and Sharifah Hanizah. Middle row: the Tunku, his wife and daughter-in-law Sharifah Azah. Back row: son-in-law Syed Hussein Othman, adopted son Syed Abdullah, daughter Tunku Khatijah and son Capt. Tunku Ahmad Nerang



BUILDING A NEW MALAYSIA

BEFORE Independence the Tunku observed, "The freedom to which we aspire is the freedom to govern ourselves under a system in which Parliamentary institutions shall be exclusively representative of the people's will."

Since Independence roots have been struck and plans laid that will sustain and nourish a strong Malaysia. Investment capital coupled with political and economic stability, a sound currency and a prosperous overseas trade, have proved her ability to prosper and progress: the federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah is assured of a flourishing future.

Her economy has an agricultural basis, rubber being by far the largest export earner. It accounts for more than half of Malaya's overseas trade and nearly 30% of the national gross product. Timber, rubber and copra are Sabah's main exports; Sarawak exports rubber, timber and pepper. Malaya's other standby is tin.

Development plans call for a greater diversification of agriculture, for self-sufficiency in rice, modernisation of the rubber industry, higher rural standards and industrialisation with the aid of a Malaysian common market of over 10 million people. Singapore is Malaysia's gateway to the world and the commercial capital. Here up to 400,000 tons of smallholders' rubber is remitted, graded and packed for shipment to world markets. Over 50,000 tons of copra is traded a year through Singapore and Penang. Two thirds of the petroleum refined in Indonesia is sold in Malaysia.

THE Commonwealth Development Corporation is ready to back with finance and organisation, Malaysian initiative from any source provided a significant part of the effort is Malaysian. The CDC is already associated with local development agencies such as the Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Co., Singapore Factory Development Ltd. and the Borneo Development Corporation. The CDC's total commitment in East Asia and Pacific Islands region last year was over £20½ million of which nearly £20 million was in Malaysia.

Australia is helping in Malaysia's building development. Large scale housing projects in Singapore are completing apartment units at the rate of one every 45 minutes! Australian building material are being used in increasing quantities and import include everything from complete prefabricated buildings to kitchen sinks. Malaysian carpenters erect the new buildings using Australian power tools, nails, hardboard, glass, etc. At least 70 Australian firms are actively engaged in negotiations to enter into joint ventures in Malaysia with Malaysian companies.

A magnificent example of Commonwealth co-operation is the 2,000 mile cable link which will be open for public service early in February and will link Hong Kong, Jesselton and Singapore. The second stage will link the system to Australia and the whole project is the joint undertaking of Australia, Canada, Malaysia, New Zealand and Britain. British partner in this SEACOM project is Cable and Wireless Ltd. A £250,000 contract to supply and install equipment has been awarded to Associated Electrical Industries and Submarine Cables Ltd. (owned jointly by A.E.I. and BICC) have received orders totalling £2½ million.



The Cantonment Road Housing Estate, Singapore, one of the urban rebuilding programmes completed by the Government who plan to build 60,000 housing units under the second five-year plan starting in 1965



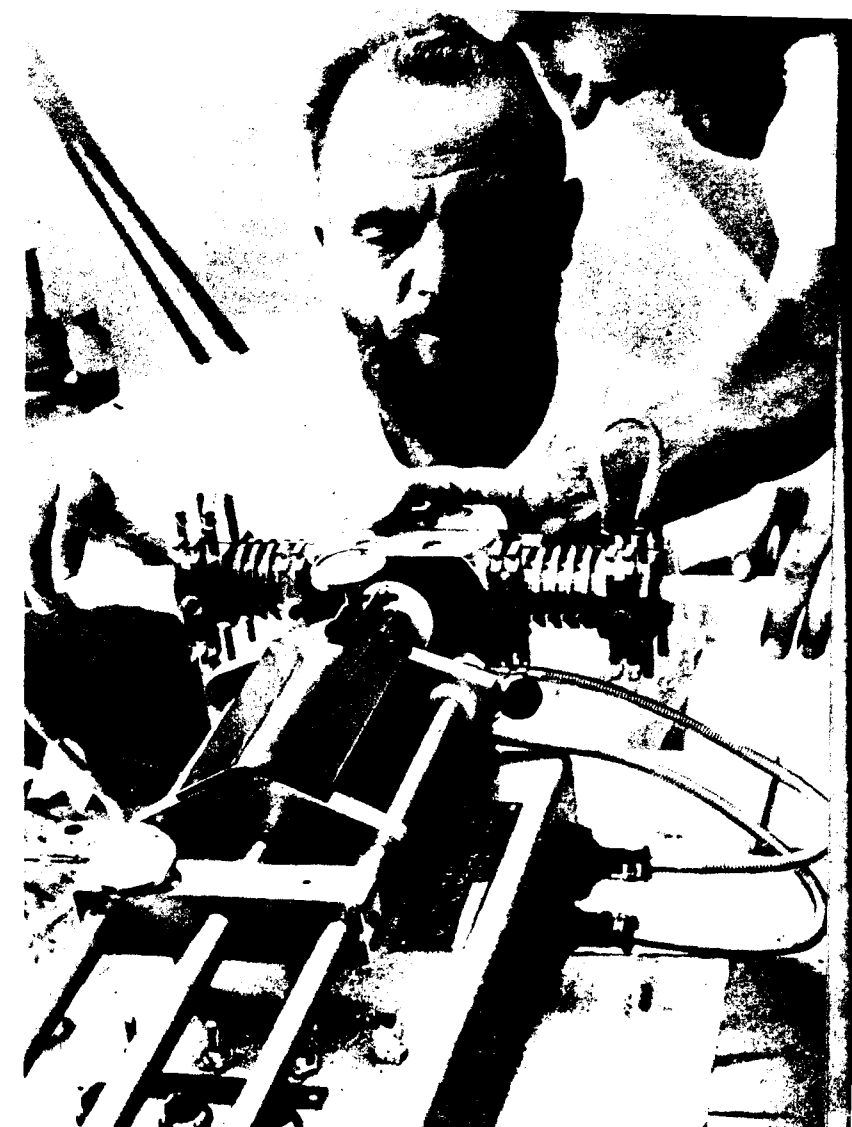
Malaysia signs an agreement for Air Services with Britain: right, Dato Dardon bin Haji Jubir, Minister of Transport, with Lord Head, British High Commissioner



A.E.I. equipment that will form part of terminal stations at Hong Kong, Jesselton and Singapore for the first stage of SEACOM, the round-the-world Commonwealth telephone cable



The largest single group of officers from the Malaysian army ever sent to study military engineering has started a year-long course at Liverpool, near Sydney. Here some of the officers are instructed in the use of Army radar



An historic moment—the final splice in COMPAK is made on board the cableship Mercury and the Pacific Ocean is spanned by telephone cable for the first time and the most ambitious submarine telecommunications enterprise yet undertaken is successfully completed



Two British minesweepers, renamed Jerat and Kinabalu, have been handed over to the Malaysian Navy for use in coastal defence. Here, British and Malaysian sailors at the handing over ceremony

Christine Gilchrist, a graduate of London University, is one of a dozen V.S.O. workers in Malaysia; she is teaching at the English College, Johore Bahru, where this picture was taken





SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH



Scientific agriculture... just one of the countless branches of science in which Commonwealth countries co-operate. Above: Two experts examine a plant in a maize experiment at Chitedze Agricultural Research Station, Malawi (formerly Nyasaland). Top: At the Tropical Products Institute in London a scientific assistant from Eastern Nigeria and a British assistant experimental officer work on apparatus for extracting wax from dried banana skins. Much of the work of the institute is aimed at finding new ways for countries of the tropics and sub-tropics to cash in on their natural resources

FROM the middle of November next to early December, some of the Commonwealth's leading scientists will gather in New Zealand for the third meeting of the British Commonwealth Scientific Committee. In a series of private discussions they will review the progress of Commonwealth co-operation in scientific affairs since the last meeting in New Delhi, India, in 1962, and will clear the way for more fruitful progress and co-operation in the years ahead.

In 1946 a Commonwealth Scientific Conference was convened in London "to consider the best means of ensuring the fullest possible collaboration between the civil government scientific organisations of the Commonwealth". A Standing Committee of scientists was set up consisting chiefly of the executive heads of the national research organisations of Commonwealth countries. In 1958 this committee was redesignated the British Commonwealth Scientific Committee (B.C.S.C.) and met for the first time in its new form in Britain in 1960.

As new countries have become independent in the Commonwealth they have maintained the completeness of the Commonwealth co-operation in the scientific field by joining in the activities of the Committee.

The B.C.S.C. stimulates co-operation in certain scientific disciplines through its specialist Committees on fuel research, mineral processing, mineral resources and geology and culture collections of micro-organisms. It also operates the British Commonwealth Scientific Offices (London) where the scientific liaison officers of Commonwealth countries in London are housed. It is these men, in daily contact

with one another, who keep the wheels of co-operation smoothly oiled.

One of the functions of the Liaison Offices is to assist Commonwealth scientists seeking to visit Britain as well as assisting British scientists to visit Commonwealth countries. Another important function is to stimulate the exchange of scientific information of all kinds, for in science particularly the fruits of research in countless scattered institutions cannot be savoured if other scientists are not aware of what is going on.

B.C.S.O. (London) provides a focus for Commonwealth co-operation in civil science and forms a useful channel for implementing action recommended by the British Commonwealth Scientific Committee. One example of this is the Commonwealth Index of Translations which contains details of all translations into English of scientific papers, reports, etc., made in the Commonwealth.

The index enables the research worker anywhere to find out if a translation of any foreign scientific paper he wishes to consult exists, and if so, to obtain a copy.

In much the same way the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux act as clearing houses for information in agriculture and forestry. There are thirteen of these bureaux, each specialising in some branch of agricultural science such as Animal Health, Plant Breeding and Genetics, or Biological

Control. Close touch is maintained between Commonwealth countries and individual bureaux by a system of "official correspondents", each country nominating a scientist who specialises in the appropriate subject to act in this capacity.

Each bureau also publishes its own abstracts of scientific developments in its own field, allowing busy scientists to keep reasonably up to date. As a British scientist, Sir Edward Appleton, said in 1948: "If anyone set himself the task of merely reading let alone trying to understand all the journals of fundamental science published, and worked solidly at his task every day for a year, he would discover at the end of the year he was already more than ten years behind". This is why abstracts are so important in the scientific world.

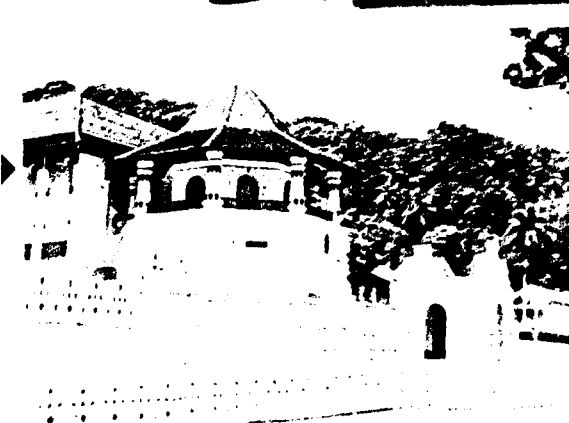
Britain's learned societies, among them the Royal Society of London, the Royal Society of Arts, the Royal Institution, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, played their part, along with the universities, in fostering co-operation in science long before governments showed the great practical interest that they are now taking. These societies established friendly links with overseas institutions, such as the Royal Society of Canada, which dates from the 1880s, and India's oldest learned society, the Asiatic Society of Bengal. And they encouraged the founding of new learned societies overseas.

As science increased in scope and importance governments took an increasing interest, giving support first to medicine and the primary industries, such as agriculture, and extending it into practically every branch of scientific effort. Today every Commonwealth country is firmly committed to scientific progress and the development of its resources on scientific lines.

The Diyawadana Nilame, Trustee of the Temple of the Tooth and lay custodian of the Sacred Tooth relic, in his ceremonial dress

The Dalada Maligawa, or Temple of the Sacred Tooth, where the relic is enshrined. Four other temples in Kandy also participate in this brilliant Festival

The golden casket of the Tooth is carried in the howdah of the middle elephant flanked by two other elephants with officials on their backs



Ceylon's Festival of the Sacred Tooth

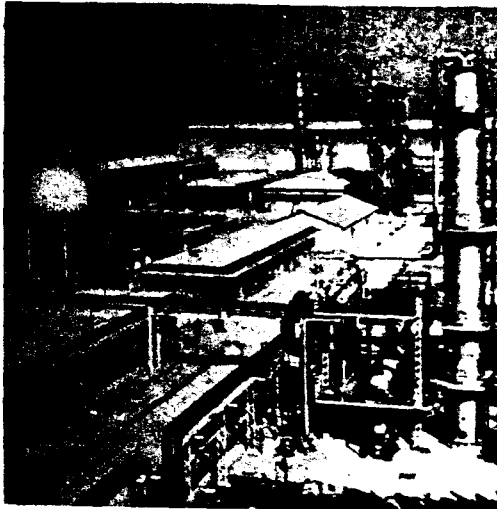
In late July and early August thousands of pilgrims visit Kandy, once the hill capital of Ceylon, for the Esala Perahera festival. For two weeks the streets are filled with drummers, trumpeters and energetic Kandyan dancers, parading each night beneath a brilliant moon, holding aloft glowing torches.

These scenes of great splendour culminate in a day-time procession which includes about 100 elephants led by the gorgeously arrayed elephant of the Dalada Maligawa, Temple of the Tooth. The golden casket of the Sacred Tooth is carried in a howdah on the leading elephant's back while uniformed officials shower it with jasmine and flowers. The Sacred Tooth itself—said to be the 2½-inch right eye tooth of the Lord Buddha, which was brought to Ceylon in A.D. 313 hidden in the hair of a Kalinga princess—is left behind in its jewelled vault. This year, however, for the first time in ten years, the relic was taken from its seven rich caskets within the vault and shown to the venerating public.

The Festival has been held almost without interruption for 2,000 years, and each day has a special religious significance. The Ceylonese put great store by the festival, which follows customs and traditions established over the centuries and fosters national awareness and unity.



PAKISTAN'S NATURAL GAS REVOLUTION



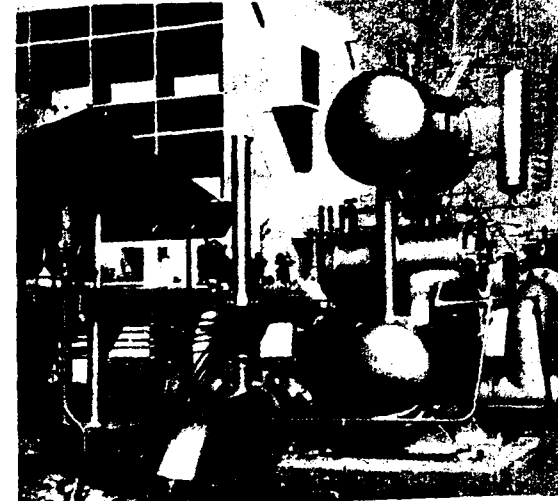
The Natural Gas Fertiliser Factory set up at Fenchuganj, East Pakistan. A highly effective fertiliser is produced by converting the vaporous gas into Urea pellets



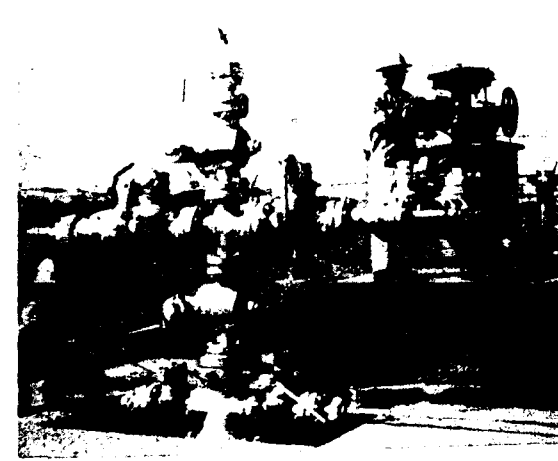
Laying feeder lines for Karachi's domestic and commercial needs; Karachi is Pakistan's biggest gas consuming city using more than 50 million cubic feet of gas daily and with a long list of applicants pending



On its 347-mile journey from Sui to Karachi the gas transmission pipeline crosses every conceivable terrain. This picture shows one of the 54 canal crossings. Over 4,000 workers including 125 British and American worked round the clock to complete the pipeline in a record period of 168 days



Part of the installations at the Karachi Terminal of the Sui Gas Transmission Company. Right are the odorizers, and, at left, the gas meters



The gas producing well at Sui; topping it is the "Christmas Tree", an oil industry term to describe the assembly of high pressure valves and pipes and other controls through which petroleum hydrocarbons are produced from underground

THE DISCOVERY of natural gas at Sui in 1952 provided West Pakistan for the first time with an important domestic source of fuel. Sui is one of the ten largest natural gas fields in the world, with reserves of recoverable gas estimated at 6,300 billion cubic feet: equivalent in energy to 147 million tons of oil, or about 220 million tons of high quality coal, and is sufficient to meet the entire industrial fuel requirements of West Pakistan for more than a century.

The availability of Sui gas in Karachi, Hyderabad, and other centres, has made possible a steady growth of industrial production in West Pakistan which otherwise would have been severely hindered by the necessity to use scarce foreign exchange resources for imported fuel.

Sui gas consists of approximately 90% methane with a fraction of sulphur, carbon dioxide, moisture and air which are eliminated before the gas is passed on to the pipelines.

Pakistan Petroleum Ltd., decided to purify it at the field and transmit it to Karachi at a cost of nearly £1 million.

Better Substitute

Natural gas has proved a much better substitute for both diesel oil and coal in the industries and has definite advantages over firewood, charcoal or kerosene in domestic use. In a country like Pakistan, where coal was obtained with great difficulty and kerosene had to be mainly imported, the discovery of natural gas has made it possible to plan her industrial development on an entirely new footing. Sui gas is cheaper in cost than oil by 6% in Karachi and by over 10% in the up-country towns; it is cheaper still more compared to coal.

On Tap

Between Karachi in the south and Multan in the north, Sui gas is on tap at all important places and is meeting the entire fuel and power requirements of the industries in the region. Sui gas is also used as a raw material for the manufacture of fertilisers at the Natural Gas Fertiliser Factory in Multan. It is supplied to over 10,000 houses in the Karachi area.

The average daily consumption of Sui gas has

increased from less than 10 million cubic feet per day in 1955 to about 110 million cubic feet per day in the first quarter of this year. The use of this indigenous fuel has brought about a great saving to the country in foreign exchange—an estimated Rs. 230 million till the end of 1963 alone.

Besides Sui gas field, six other gas fields have recently been discovered in West Pakistan. These are at Zin, Uch, Mari, Khairpur, Kandhkot and Mazarani. Except Mari, all other fields were discovered by Pakistan Petroleum Ltd., in which the Burmah Oil Co. of Scotland holds 70% of the shares and the balance is held by the Government and public of Pakistan. These fields are shut at present because Sui gas reserves are sufficient to supply all power, fuel and raw material requirements of West Pakistan for more than a century.

Superior Quality

The discovery, exploitation and utilisation of natural gas has not been confined to West Pakistan. In East Pakistan, the Pakistan Petroleum Ltd. discovered gas at Sylhet in 1955. Subsequently appraisal wells were drilled and gas reserves were estimated at 280 billion cubic feet. Although the field is small compared with Sui, the gas at Sylhet is of superior quality. It needs no purification and is piped straight to the consumer. The discovery of natural gas at Sylhet made possible the planning and setting up of a giant fertiliser factory at Fenchuganj in East Pakistan.

In 1959 PPL discovered at Chhatak, East Pakistan's second gas field. Present estimates of gas reserves here are small, only 20 billion cubic feet but the quality of gas is similar to Sylhet gas and is piped directly to Assam-Bengal Cement Co., Ltd., twelve miles from the field.

Between 1960 and 1963 the Pakistan Shell Oil Company has discovered four more gas fields in East Pakistan at Rasidpur, Kailas Tila, Titas and Habiganj. These fields are not yet developed but the oil company is reported to have submitted to the Government plans for the utilisation of natural gas from these fields.

A. B. Rajput

INDUSTRIAL NEWS NOTES



Shaikh Abdul Hai, a Pakistani mineralogist, is Australia's 5,000th Colombo Plan student; to commemorate his arrival Sir Garfield Barwick presents him with a kangaroo hide brief case

The article, "Lower Indus Project", on page 19 of COMMONWEALTH TODAY number 109, states that Britain has contributed almost £35 million towards the cost of overcoming salinity and waterlogging in the Indus Valley, West Pakistan. The figure of £35 million does not, in fact, relate to this project but represents the British pledge to the Indus Basin Development Fund—a scheme of works being constructed to allow a re-allocation of the waters in the Indus Basin in accordance with the terms of the Indus Waters Treaty signed between Pakistan and India in 1960.

PAKISTAN Water and Power Development authority has awarded a £13,650,000 contract to a consortium of three firms—Gammon Pakistan Ltd. (a member of the British Gammon group) and firms from Copenhagen and France—to build a massive barrage across the Chenab River. The works will form part of the Indus Basin settlement plan. The consortium is at present carrying out the £8 million Mailis syphon contract for the same authority.

BRITISH industrial concerns have steadily provided capital for the establishment of industry in Pakistan. In the five years between 1955 and 1959, British private investment totalled 88.6 per cent of this type of foreign investment. The Burmah Oil Company group for instance have invested Rs. 280 million.

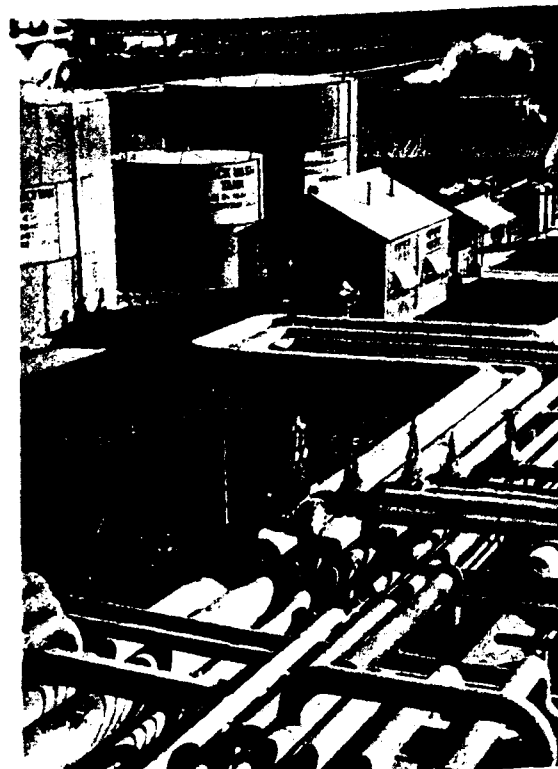
BRITISH industries have awarded six scholar-

ships to Pakistanis to enable them to gain practical experience in British industry and engineering. Amongst the firms who will be giving practical training are the English Electrical Co., near Liverpool, Babcock and Wilcox in Glasgow, Sir Alfred McAlpine and Son Ltd., and Ransome & Rapier of Ipswich.

PAKISTAN'S economy has been transformed over the past sixteen years from a predominantly agricultural to a semi-industrial one. The jute industry for instance has risen from nil in 1947 to over 286,000 tons in 1962 with export earnings at over Rs. 300 million.

BRITISH Insulated Callender's Construction Co., has received an order valued at nearly £300,000 from International Industries Ltd., Karachi, for the installation of an overhead line and two substations for the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. in West Pakistan.

PAKISTAN BRITISH joint ventures represent the confidence of both the industry and trade in Britain in the economic potential of Pakistan. The Brush-Rahman factory in Lahore is an example of Pak British enterprise. The Pakistani participation comes from A. Rahman and Co., and the British Companies are Brush Electrical Engineering Co., and Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. The factory was established to meet the country's expanding demand for electric motors, switchgear and transformers.



An interior view of the purification plant with criss-crossing maze of pipes and tanks. The plant, costing £1 million, is the largest in Asia and capable of handling 74 million cubic feet of gas per day



A well-kept, fully stocked shop in the centre of Sui, in the hot desert land of the Bugti tribal belt of West Pakistan; everything is sold to the employees at wholesale rates

A ROSE IS BORN

NO other flower is so highly developed, or so popular. There are about 250 species of wild rose in the world, five of which are found in the British Isles. It is none the less a fact that 40 million rose bushes sold each year in Britain owe more to human ingenuity and perseverance than to nature.

A look at the history of one of the hundreds of commercially raised rose varieties will show why this is so. In 1958, in the nurseries of Samuel McGredy Ltd., at Portadown, in Northern Ireland, the pollen of an orange to crimson-red rose called Spartan was crossed with seed from a bright orange scarlet rose, Highlight. It was a routine crossing, one of hundreds such.

In 1959 twenty-five seedlings from this experiment were growing with 100,000 other seedlings, the progeny of different crosses, in the glasshouses at Portadown. Some were chosen for planting in the open for further trials, their buds cut off and grafted on to briar roots. All modern roses make use of vigorous "host" roots.

In 1961 nurserymen inspecting the trial plants noticed that one of the offspring of Spartan and Highlight was showing a fragrant and exceptionally attractive flower. Buds were cut and grafted on to 35 rootstocks. This was done with 50 of the more promising offspring of hundreds of artificial crosses. Later a selection of bushes was sent for evaluation to the trial grounds of Britain's National Rose Society, which is the largest specialist flower society in the world.

In 1962 Sam McGredy, fourth-generation head of a firm which was founded in 1880, decided that the offspring of Spartan and Highlight had the qualities for commercial success. He budded up another 1,150 plants and buds were also sent to other nurseries for development under licence.

Meanwhile experts of the National Rose Society watched the progress of the bushes growing in their trial grounds. They were judged over two years not only on their beauty and fragrance in flower but also on vigour of growth and freedom from disease, resistance to damage by wind and rain, and on the amount of flower produced.

The rose born at Portadown in 1958 passed all the tests. In 1963 it was named Elizabeth of Glamis, after Her Majesty the Queen Mother. It was awarded the President's Trophy of the National Rose Society as the best new rose of the year and the Clay Cup—another major award in the rose world—as the best scented new rose.

It was now clear beyond doubt that one at least among Mr. McGredy's 90,000 seedlings was a winner. Growing on a massive scale commenced. Forty thousand bushes were budded and in 1964 the rose Elizabeth of Glamis, now six years old, was exhibited at the Chelsea Flower Show in London and offered to the public.

Rose growing therefore is big business. A firm such as Harry Wheatcroft & Sons Limited, Nottingham, has perhaps 250 acres devoted exclusively to rose production and sells up to a million bushes a year. Fortunately roses can be multiplied with astonishing speed. A grower has been known to obtain 60,000 "budding eyes" in one season from 26 plants.

Comparatively few of the many British rose nurseries create new roses, preferring to grow new varieties from buds introduced from elsewhere. The firms that do hybridise, that is introduce truly new rose varieties, include such famous names in the rose world as Alex Dickson of Northern Ireland and C. Gregory of Chilwell, Nottingham.

Occasionally the amateur hybridist scores a startling success. Two of the most popular roses, the crimson scarlet Ena Harkness and Frensham, were raised by an amateur enthusiast in Surrey and later marketed by big firms. The British, as everyone knows, are keen gardeners, and few British gardens are without a rose bush or two. The raising and growing of roses is one aspect of man's perpetual search for fresh aspects of beauty.



Left: Elizabeth of Glamis, born in 1958, won highest awards in 1963. This is a floribunda rose, that is, it bears flowers in clusters

Below, left centre: Sam McGredy in his nursery in Northern Ireland, where the rose Elizabeth of Glamis, a queen among flowers, was created

Bottom: Queen Mary Rose Gardens in full bloom—one of the sights of summer in Regent's Park, London

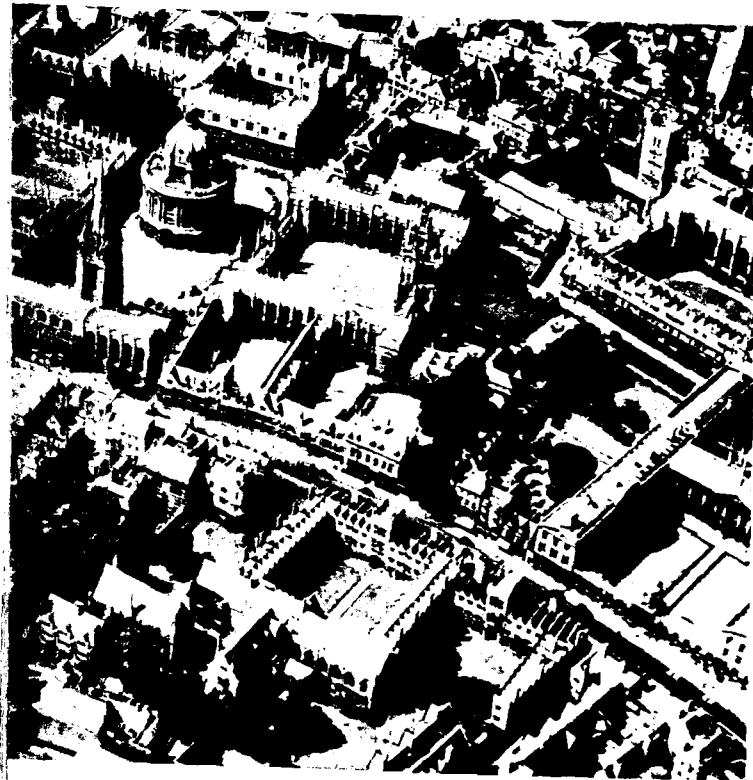
Below: Wendy Cussons, raised by C. Gregory of Nottingham, is a Hybrid Tea type. Rose varieties include ramblers, climbers and dwarfs



Above: The famous Peace rose. Although not raised in Britain it is, after 22 award-winning years, still very popular with British rose lovers

Mr. Harry Wheatcroft, a famous British grower

Britain's new map of learning



Oxford. Part of the ancient university



Glasgow. Old tower, new engineering block



Sussex. Pink brick, concrete, and many windows, in this new university

We live in a time when formal education, especially in its advanced form, is sought after by millions of people in all parts of the world.

No country can afford to neglect the brain potential of its people. Certainly Britain, which lives on its trade and native resourcefulness, must keep abreast of science and technology. She must provide more and better advanced education for all the young people who are both eager and able to benefit by it. In addition, there is in Britain a genuine desire to assist the Commonwealth in the field of higher education. More than 10 per cent of the students at British universities are from overseas countries.

In October 1963 a report of the Committee

on Higher Education, appointed by the British Government under the chairmanship of Lord Robbins, and popularly known as the Robbins Report, was published, which suggested in detail how Higher Education in Britain might be developed. It is a milestone in the history of British education. But first let us look at some of the milestones that have already been passed and left behind.

The two most renowned and venerable universities in Britain are Oxford and Cambridge, whose first colleges were formed in the thirteenth century. Scotland had four universities by the end of the sixteenth century, but in England Oxford and Cambridge stood alone until the 1830s, when London and

Durham Universities received their Charters. The University of Wales was established in 1893 and that of Northern Ireland in 1908.

Thus, for six centuries, Higher Education in Britain was well defined, classical, uncomplicated. Then, as a result of the industrial revolution, there arose regional university colleges which developed, in the early twentieth century, into the Civic universities of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield and Bristol.

These so-called "red brick" universities differed from Oxford and Cambridge, not only in the small particular that many of their buildings were faced in the red brick characteristic of the 19th century and the industrial

areas of Britain, instead of the grey stone which is a feature of the medieval monastery or convent. The chief difference was that the Civic universities unashamedly had their roots in industry and turned out graduates many of whom intended either to work in industry, do industrial research or teach science and technology.

The establishment of Reading University in 1926 gave Britain 17 universities proper, and this was the situation until the end of the second world war in 1945. Between 1948 and 1957 five more university colleges matured into universities entitled to grant their own degrees: Nottingham, Southampton, Hull, Exeter and Leicester. In 1962 Keele, which in 1949 had

been founded as the University College of North Staffordshire, became a university; in 1963 Newcastle, formerly part of the University of Durham, set up house on its own; and in June 1964 the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, achieved higher status as the University of Strathclyde.

These universities, developed from older institutions, are continuing to expand. But in the 1960s Britons are witnessing a new phenomenon—the growth of seven entirely new fully fledged universities which have been created "from the ground up". It is noteworthy, too, that while (and even before) looking to her own needs, Britain has enlarged enormously her contribution to education in the Commonwealth.

The University of Sussex accepted its first students in 1961, the Universities of York and East Anglia in 1963; the Universities of Essex and the North-West are due to open in 1964, and the Universities of Warwick and Kent in 1965.

This will bring the total of universities in Britain to 32, and the Robbins Report recommends that they should be increased to 60 by 1980-81, including six more entirely new universities, 10 developed from Colleges of Advanced Technology and 10 from existing regional technical colleges and training colleges.

The British Government, accepting the Report, announced immediate plans to provide 328,000 places in full-time Higher Education (including 197,000 university places) by 1967-68, these plans to dovetail into a 10-year expansion programme aiming at 390,000 places (218,000 at universities) by 1973-74. This compares with 216,000 students who were attending all institutions of advanced learning on full-time courses in 1962-63.

Bold plans. . . . And they will cost the British taxpayer, in the 10-year period, £3,500 million.

However, the emphasis now being placed on Higher Education in Britain does not mean that the burgeoning new universities will be forced into one mould—mass-produced institutions devoted to the mass-production of graduates. All the new universities of the 1960s are in some way different in concept, differently designed, and equally determined, although they rely on public funds, to go their own ways. They alone will decide what degrees they will offer and under what conditions, which students shall be admitted, which professors and other academic staff appointed, how their teaching programme shall be arranged, and what research shall be undertaken.

Creating a new university is an exciting, challenging process, for, in the words of Professor Asa Briggs, the Pro Vice-Chancellor of Sussex University, "it provides the opportunity of replanning the map of learning with which the university will be concerned".

Professor Briggs claims there are three principles upon which all university activities depend. They are: belief in independent thought and critical discussion; the free pursuit of new knowledge; and the communication of old knowledge in such a way that new genera-



Students in their common-room at York University, second of the new universities of the 1960s, temporarily housed in an Elizabethan mansion

tions can share it and go on to make discoveries of their own.

This broad framework of thought allows much difference of detail in its realisation. The British schoolboy who has obtained his General Certificate of Education with "passes" in at least two Advanced levels—the minimum requirement for entry to a university—has a wide range of choice.

His first preference may well be Oxford or Cambridge, where he will reside in, or near, an independent college, have a tutor, and concentrate either on the sciences or the humanities.

He may go to one of the older Civic universities, some of which offer highly specialised courses. In this event, probably, he will live in a lodging house, commonly known as digs, or halls of residence away from the university, and travel in every day for lectures, which remain the chief method of teaching in the universities as a whole.

He may apply for entry to a new university, and here he will find an amalgam of ideas borrowed from older institutions together with some fresh conceptions of how Higher Education should be projected.

Sussex University is currently almost as much in vogue as Oxford and Cambridge perpetually are. When the university opened there were 10 applicants for each place.

The Sussex curriculum is designed to provide the combined benefits of a specialised and general education. The university is organised not in departments but in Schools of Studies, where undergraduates will specialise in a particular subject and also tackle a number of papers common to all students in the School.

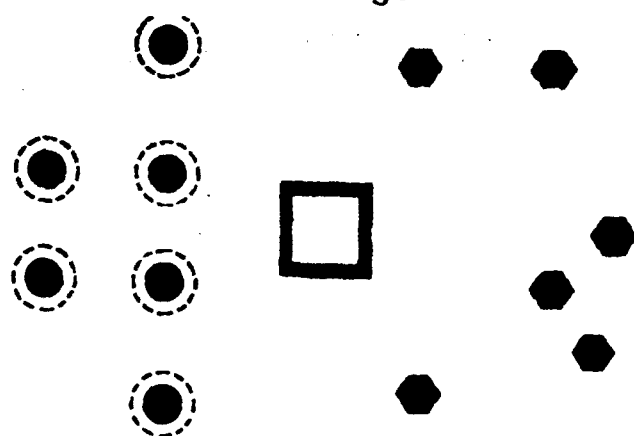
The four Schools established first were: School of English and American Studies; School of European Studies; School of Physical Sciences; and a School of Social Studies. In October 1964 two additional Schools, of Educational Studies and African and Asian Studies, were due to be added, the latter concerning itself very much with the development and present-day problems of India and South Asia, and East and Central Africa.

continued on page 21

PATTERNS OF UNIVERSITIES

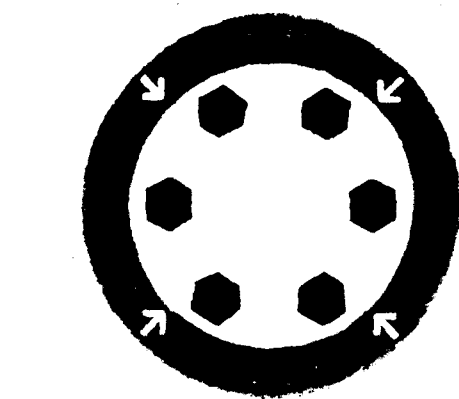
A comparison of some of the social and academic patterns in British universities—the older Oxford and Cambridge; the civic universities; and at a new university. The diagrams are greatly simplified, purely representational, and are not meant to imply, for example, that Oxford and Cambridge have only six colleges.

Oxford and Cambridge



- The University
- Colleges, which are independent and self-supporting
- Lodgings associated with the colleges
- Faculties—branches of art or science

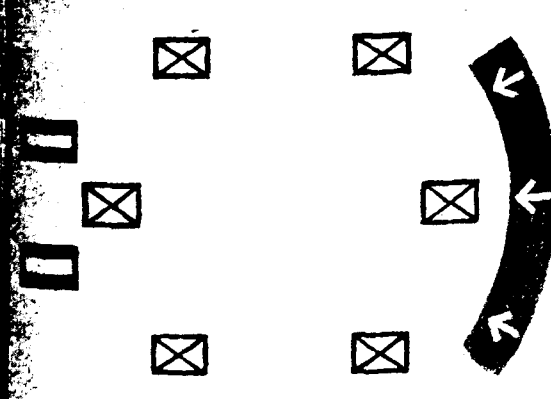
Civic Universities



- The university, with its various Faculties
- Halls of Residence and private lodgings in different parts of the surrounding city

Note: In the civic universities in general there are no colleges. The social centre is the University Union

New University



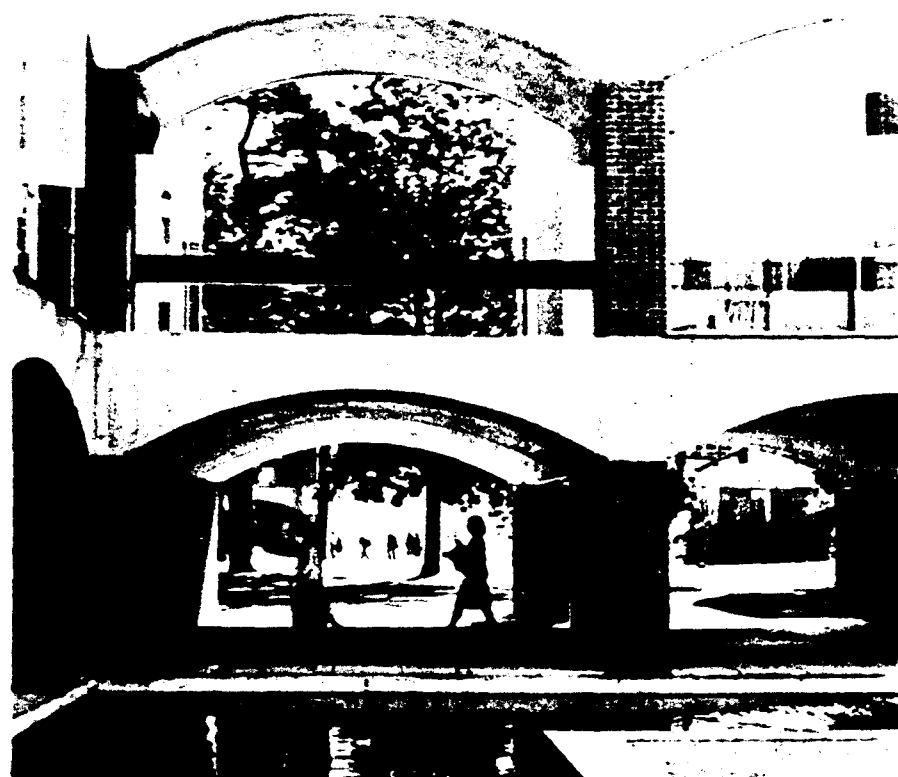
- Schools of Study aimed at breaking down divisions between the old Faculties—the pattern of Sussex University
- Halls of Residence, which are being built on the university campus
- Student lodgings in the nearby seaside resort of Brighton

New University of Sussex

When the University of Sussex, first of seven new British universities, opened its doors in October 1961 it comprised four professors, four lecturers, and 50 students reading Arts and Social Studies, accommodated in two 19th-century houses in the seaside town of Brighton. Today the university occupies a beautiful site in 200 acres of parkland near the town. Some of the permanent buildings, including the University Union and the Physics block, are finished. Others—the chemistry, biology and engineering blocks, halls of residence, and the huge library—are being built. From October 1964 there will be 1,200 undergraduates attending the university, living in lodgings in Brighton and involving themselves in the life of this cosmopolitan town.

The University was designed by Sir Basil Spence and most of the buildings are in pink brick and concrete which has a warm cloistered effect. Here is part of the University Union, where students congregate between lectures and tutorials

Below: Within the Union building undergraduates relax, study, play chess, run their many societies, enjoy being students. Intelligent talk with like minds is one of the joys of university life



Below: In the refectory meals are cheap and students can enjoy the fine rural view. The architect has interfered little with natural features. The University was planned to blend with its surroundings

Bottom left: Dr. Bhuvan Chandra Pant, from Lucknow, India, a postgraduate student in chemistry, here at work in a laboratory, has been at Sussex University since December 1963



Sussex has chosen to reject the college system of "Oxbridge"—generic term for Oxford and Cambridge—but at the same time has adopted the tutorial system which provides each student with a specialist professor who advises him on problems connected with his work.

The new University of York, which took its first 200 students in October 1963, has conventional degree courses and favours colleges. Situated for the time being in a large Elizabethan mansion less than a mile from the ancient walls of the city of York, in ten years the university will have eight colleges each with about 300 undergraduate members and residential accommodation for half of them. Much of the teaching, although organised centrally by the university, will take place within the colleges themselves.

The other new universities express their individuality in various ways; yet they retain much in common. There is the feeling that the arts and the sciences should not be kept in airtight compartments. There is the knowledge that a university is neither a glorified school nor, as cynics suggest, a superior playground for pampered adolescents, but a place where young men and women must learn for themselves in the hard way and prepare for fruitful work in a wider society. As the Robbins Report states: "The good society desires equality of opportunity for its citizens to become not merely good producers but also good men and women".

Many of the undergraduates going up to British universities today come from homes with no tradition of learning. Scholastic achievement, not wealth, is the passport to university admission, and about 90 per cent of university students in Britain receive financial aid in the form of a grant from public funds or, less commonly, of a scholarship from a private body or industrial concern. Such a grant, including the cost of living in term time, and part of the cost of living in vacation time, plus payment for tuition and other fees, can amount to £545 a year—more in the case of overseas students.

This grant is a very good thing, for it opens up Higher Education to all in Britain with the ability to profit by it. It means, however, that more students go to university with an adequate knowledge of the world but little innate feeling for university life. They may take longer to settle down, especially in the newer universities which have yet to establish their traditions, and they may feel that they must devote all their time to concentrated study at the expense of constructive leisure.

The comparatively few York students have founded 15 sports clubs and 25 political, social, religious and cultural societies, the most successful of which is the dramatic society. A student council has taken office with Pradip Nayak, an economics and politics student from Kenya, as its first President. Another Commonwealth student, Moses Ntukidem from the Federation of Nigeria, is hoping to organise an international seminar, in York in 1965, to discuss the economics and politics of developing countries.

It was a York student who inspired a New

Universities Festival, which was held at the wholly residential University of Keele and enabled undergraduates from Keele, Sussex, York and East Anglia to get together and talk things over.

Girl undergraduates are prominent in the newer universities which, from the very beginning, have accepted women on the same basis as men.

In addition to the universities there are, in England and Wales, about 600 very important technical colleges ranging from the 350 local colleges which provide mainly part-time courses to the 10 colleges of Advanced Technology. There are five times as many teachers in training as there were before the war, and large numbers of students are attending colleges of art, architecture, agriculture, music and drama, domestic science and nursing. The armed services run their own colleges and there are students who, having graduated, are undergoing specialised training for admission to various professions.

The Robbins Report, the result of two years of detailed study and investigation by an expert committee, made many proposals with such authority that few of its main conclusions have been questioned. The Report looked beyond the 10-year plan to 1980-81, when it envisaged 560,000 students in full-time Higher Education, two and a half times the present number.

Students and books are inseparable. Here, undergraduates browse in a bookshop in the new University of East Anglia at Norwich, which is organised not in departments but, like the University of Sussex, in Schools of Studies



It said that existing universities should aim at 10,000 students each, with the exception of London, which already has 24,000, and Oxford and Cambridge.

It urged more broadly based courses, more supervision of vacation work, more post-graduate work, and more opportunities to transfer from one course to another.

It recognised that the number of students taking scientific and technological subjects has increased greatly in the past 20 years, and recommended that five new special technological institutions should be established in addition to the 60 universities.

It stated that teacher-training colleges should be renamed colleges of education and attached to universities.

It sought an enlarged and transformed University Grants Committee—the institution that advises the British Government on the financial needs of the universities.

It urged a new council to administer degrees for students in those institutions which fell short of university status.

Lord Robbins and his committee, in fact, took a long hard look at an aspect of life which is vital to the future of Britain and also of greatest importance to the Commonwealth. The influence of the committee will long be felt through its transformation of the map of learning. □

ALL ABOUT THE COLOMBO PLAN

It has an atmosphere and spirit that is unique; it relies on goodwill rather than administrative machinery to achieve success...

THE COLOMBO PLAN has no Constitution, no treaty, no text. It isn't really a plan: it is the name given to a number of plans for aid and technical assistance and co-operation between member countries.

It grew out of a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers who came to Colombo in January 1950 to discuss the post-war situation in S. and S.E. Asia. The Ministers, impressed with the magnitude of the contribution which progressive policies in S. Asia could make to the peace and prosperity of the world, decided to set up a Consultative Committee. This would assess the needs of the area, the resources of capital and technical manpower available and required, and focus world attention on the problems. The Committee meets once a year and this year, the fifteenth meeting is to be in London.

How it Works

The way the Colombo Plan works is almost incredibly simple. The receiving country makes its own determination of its needs and negotiates with the donor country as to the best way of meeting the need. Nobody from the outside intervenes or interferes.

The constant sharing of plans and programmes, techniques and experience has resulted in a general ferment of ideas.

Although the original seven members of the Colombo Plan are all in the Commonwealth—Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand and Pakistan—it was never intended that it should be confined to the Commonwealth and today, amongst the twenty-two members, are non-Commonwealth countries.

Self-help

The aim of all members is to raise the standard of living in countries of S. and S.E. Asia which means, in effect, raising the standard of nearly 800 million people.

Every country has its own national development plan and self-help and effective co-operation are the essence of the Plan.

Originally it was easy to distinguish between recipient and donor countries; today it is more difficult. Fifteen countries in the region have themselves become donors. Of the sixteen

countries that provided training facilities in 1962-63, ten are within the region. India alone has provided over 2,000 training places.

Training within the region is obviously desirable since trainees who go overseas afterwards have to adjust themselves to different conditions, different living standards and ways of life on their return.

Emphasis on Agriculture

Since the countries of the Colombo Plan region are predominantly agricultural, national development plans are largely devoted to agricultural fields. Nearly three-quarters of the people in S. and S.E. Asia depend on the land for their living and the major part of their foreign exchange is derived from agricultural exports.

Recently all countries in the region have improved irrigation and the quality of seeds, increased the use of fertilisers and modernised techniques and equipment. Many countries are developing or expanding double cropping and producing new crops such as maize, cassava, jute, millet and root crops.

Financial Aid

Aid in 1962-63 by donor countries was over £600 million in the form of technical assistance, loans and grants, provision of agricultural commodities and equipment. In addition there has been substantial private investment.

Since 1950 over 30,000 trainees have received training and nearly 7,000 experts have visited the region to undertake a wide variety of highly technical jobs.

How Britain Helps

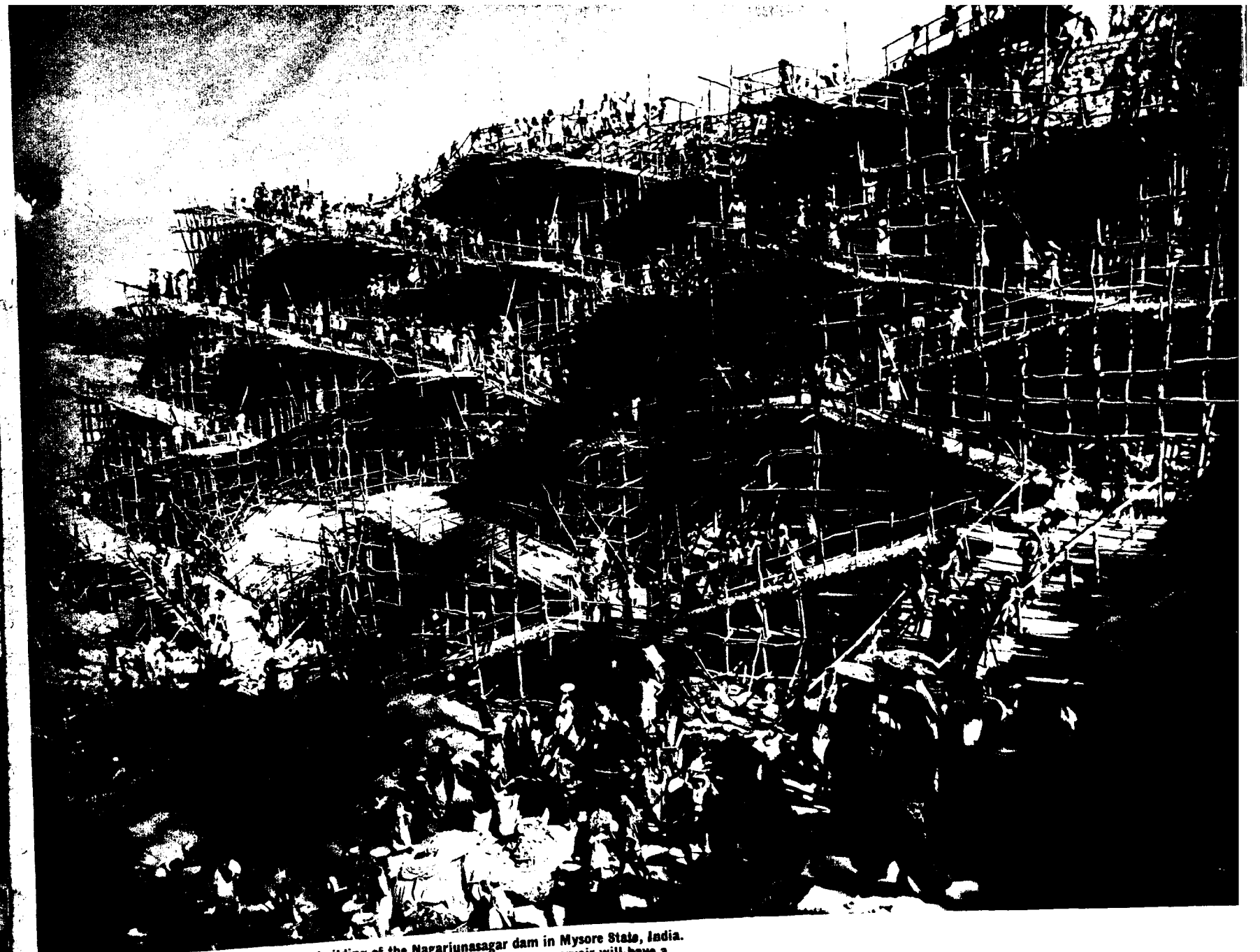
Although Britain's contribution to the Colombo Plan countries has been largely in the field of training, provision of experts and equipment, British grants and loans have assisted a number of projects including Malaysia's irrigation scheme in North Perak, a fish marketing scheme, mechanisation of rice cultivation and the development of the cocoa industry. Botany experts have been provided for Nepal. British equipment is used for cotton production in Manila; meteorological equipment for the Mekong project; workshop tools and equipment at Vietnam's College of Agriculture.



The Colombo Plan Council in session in Colombo. The President for 1964, Mr. Gooneratne of Ceylon, fourth right. The next meeting of the Council—the fifteenth—is to be held in London in November.



Ceylon's Government Printer (left) who trained in Canada and Britain under the Colombo Plan now trains local men at the Government Press: here, a lino operator at work.



The gigantic Colombo Plan project, the building of the Nagarjunasagar dam in Mysore State, India. It provides labour for thousands of both skilled and unskilled workers. The reservoir will have a water spread of 74 sq. miles and enable food grain production to be increased by 800,000 tons.



Paul Kuek Sze Hock, a Colombo Plan student from Sarawak, held a one-man art exhibition in Melbourne, Australia, where he is studying at the Royal Institute of Technology.



Mr. Hafeez Uddin, a poultry expert trained in Australia, examines chickens hatched in an incubator supplied by Australia at a farm in the Thal district of Pakistan.

WHAT THEY SAY about the Colombo Plan...

The results show what can be achieved by international co-operation. Britain is proud to have played a significant part in this work and will continue to do so.

Mr. Robert Carr, M.P., Secretary to the Dept. of Technical Co-operation, Britain

A highly successful experiment from which all members have benefited.

Rt. Hon. Lord Casey

An outstanding example of what individual nations can achieve when they unite.

Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister of Canada

What started as an attempt at economic co-operation has, during the years, led to the promotion of better understanding and increasing

friendship among its member nations.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister, Ceylon

Those who met at the first Colombo Plan Conference did so in a spirit of hope and confidence, feeling that what they had in mind was both a necessary and practicable means of ensuring economic development. Little did they dream, however, that they would be building the foundations of what would prove to be a very solid and substantial structure indeed.

The Hon. Al-Haj Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, Prime Minister, Malaysia

Sarawak's progress, chiefly in the fields of education, public health and agriculture are due, in great measure, to the Colombo Plan aid. Sarawak has received trained and qualified teachers from countries such as Canada, New

Zealand and Australia.

The Hon. Stephen Lalang Ningkan, Chief Minister, Sarawak, Malaysia

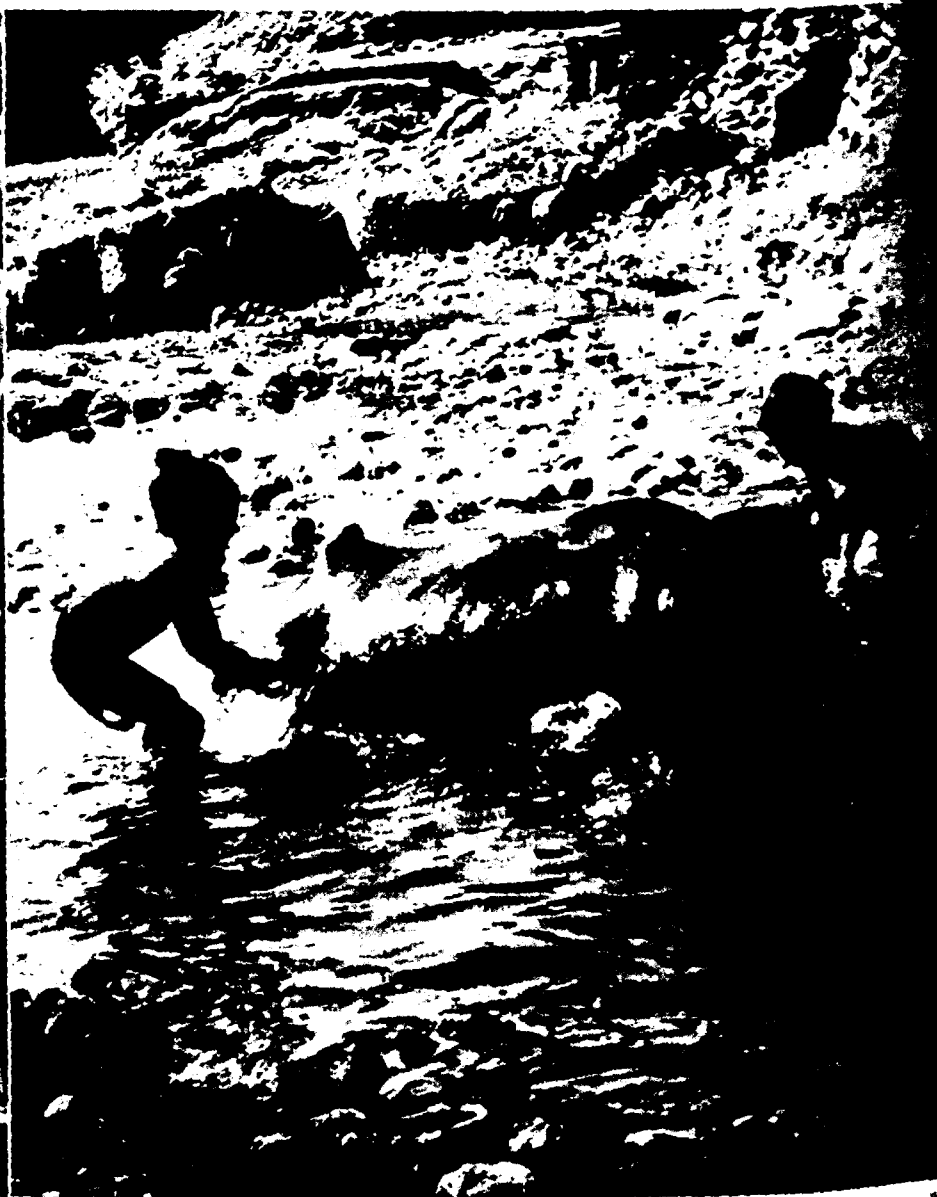
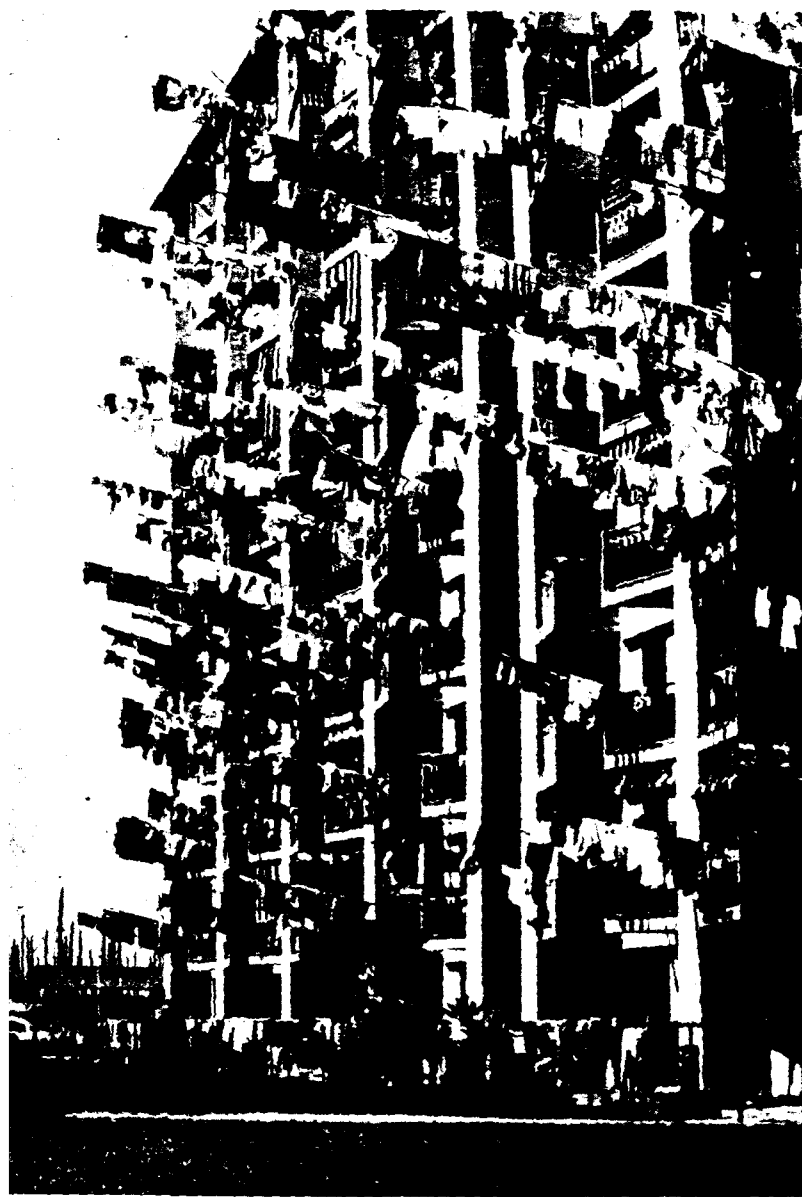
When the future historian records the epic struggle of the developing nations to realise their aspirations of a fuller and better life for their people, the Colombo Plan will find an honourable mention as a highly successful experiment in international co-operation.

H. E. Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, President, Pakistan

India has received benefit from this Association and has also given help to other member countries. The Colombo Plan represents a stimulating effort at international co-operation.

The late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India

READERS PICTURES



Readers are invited to submit photographs which they must 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 should be addressed to the Editor, COMMONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, SE1, and will not be returned unless requested.

1
Washday
Mrs. C. Coridon
184 Mount Pleasant
Singapore 11, Malaysia

2
Cooling Off
Bobby Joseph, Abbottabad
W. Pakistan

3
Tusker Gates of Mombasa
C. Ratilal, P.O. Box 329,
Mboale Uganda

4
Kulu Belle
Tekur, 15A/29 Karol Bagh,
New Delhi, 5, India

5
Beach Scene
Tran-Trong Khiem,
519 Gialong Street
Quinhon, Vietnam

6
Grass Tree
B. J. Thompson
State School, No. 2677
Myrrehe, Via Moyhu,
Victoria, Australia



STAMPS

Wild Birds

In recent years people in all parts of the Commonwealth have become increasingly aware of the need to preserve the wild life of their lands. In the campaign to protect birds and animals, butterflies and flowers from thoughtless extinction, postage stamps have been playing an important part. Modern printing techniques allow wild creatures to be depicted on stamps in all the glory of their natural colour, and nobody seeing these stamps can fail to be disturbed at the possibility that the beautiful creatures they depict may become extinct.

The stamps currently in use in two of the smaller countries of the Commonwealth, British Honduras and the Gambia, provide particularly attractive examples of propaganda for the wild life preservation campaign, for they both feature wild birds in their full natural colouring.

The series from British Honduras contains twelve stamps ranging in value from 1 cent to 5 dollars. The designs are the work of an American artist, Don R. Eckelberry, who specialises in painting American birds, and he has chosen species which are familiar to the people of the Colony. One of the most attractive is the Great Kiskadee, which inhabits plantations and the more open country of Central and

South America. It is featured, in its gay plumage of yellow, orange, brown and white, on the 4 cents value. The more sombre shades of black, purple and blue on the Red-legged Honeycreeper on the 2 cents stamps are relieved by the bright vermillion legs from which it derives its name.

A larger bird, the Great Curassow, is featured on the 1 cent stamp and other values show the Scarlet Macaw, the Toucan and Frigate Bird.

Equally beautiful are the thirteen stamps, ranging from 3d. to £1, which depict wild birds of the Gambia. A bird well known in most parts of tropical Africa, the Yellow-mantled Whydah, is featured on the 1d. value, and members of the parrot family appear on the 2d. and 3d. stamps.

One of the most brilliantly coloured of small African birds, the Amethyst Starling, is shown on the 4d. stamp. It is the male of the species who is so dazzling, for he has a pure white breast while the rest of his plumage is a metallic amethyst-purple in colour. The Emerald Cuckoo, the Orange-cheeked Starling and the Long-tailed Sunbird are shown on other values. All the stamps have an inset portrait of Her Majesty the Queen.

C. W. HILL

SPOTLIGHT ON INDIA



All eager to learn, the young and not so young queue up at the Delhi Public Library's mobile van at Sahibabad village to borrow books and return those they have read

A young man from Calcutta, Mr. Bishu Pada Das, of Chandernagore, is in Australia for two years working on the Snowy Mountains Scheme to gain practical experience on a major engineering project. He left Calcutta in 1957 to study engineering in England and graduated at London University. The Snowy Mountains project is one of the world's biggest and most complex hydro-electric constructions: it involves the construction of nine major dams, 100 miles of trans-mountain tunnelling and 10 power stations.

New factory in Bombay, built by Pye of England and the Tata Group of India and National Ekco of Bombay is the largest of its kind producing radio receiver sets in India. The factory is another example of collaboration between British and Indian business interests.

British equipment will help Indian gold mines to increase output: the General Electric Co. of England and G.E.C. of India are jointly to provide a gold crushing and grinding plant worth nearly £1 million for the Hutti Gold Mines Co., Mysore.

India's six major ports—and nearly 200 minor ones—are getting busier every year. Capacity in 1951 was 20 million tons: today it is double and expected to increase to nearly 50 million tons in another two years.

The Indian Iron and Steel Company of Calcutta is embarking on a large-scale expansion scheme for increasing the output of coal from under 1 million to over 1½ million tons a year. In connection with the expansion they have ordered colliery equipment to the value of nearly £1½ million from the General Electric Co. of India in conjunction with G.E.C. Engineering Ltd., of England.

Oxford University students in England have given £25,000 to Oxfam to enable the Cheshire-Ryder hospital at Dehru Dun to build a new block. The money has been raised largely through the efforts of Geoffrey Archer of Brasenose College.

Tamil books have been presented to the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London by the Bureau of Tamil Publications, a department of the Madras Government engaged in translating into Tamil standard textbooks from all over the world. The books—83 in all—cover a wide field of study including logic, commerce, politics, psychology.

Indian High Commissioner in Australia, Shri B. K. Massand, was host to the Premier of Western Australia, Mr. Brand, when he opened the India Pavilion at the Perth Homes and Industries Fair. He said, "Western Australia and India are good trading partners." Mr. Brand told him, "Western Australians are no idle admirers of India's great strides forward. We are eager to share in it through mutual trade and strengthen ties which have existed for more than a hundred years."

An Indian schoolteacher, Mrs. Mari Guha who teaches at the Bluebell's Private School in Delhi, says that English schools have the most to offer in the way of early education of small children. "I have visited many schools in Europe but have found that the English schools are the most profitable to me. Our systems are much alike and I have felt much at home with the different ideas and problems I have met here. The English schools I have visited are extremely progressive and interesting."



Young Tibetan children at Kasauli Nursery

WORKING FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

My introduction to India were different from that of most tourists, it is not surprising: for I was not a tourist. I had come from England to work for a year as a volunteer of an international voluntary organisation. This meant working anywhere and in any capacity in return for basic food and lodgings and, in my case, an allowance of 25 rupees a month.

My first work camp in India was at Merhauhi on the outskirts of Delhi. I joined a team of volunteers varying from businessmen to students, who were building a kitchen extension to a Buddhist Ashram, intended for use as a multi-racial training centre for refugees.

After this I worked as a nurse amongst Tibetan refugee children in the Himalayan foothills and was due to return to England in October, having completed my year's service, but I was so enthusiastic about the work that I stayed on and moved down to Madras State where a local doctor of Kotagiri had begun a Tribal Welfare Association in the Nilgiri district. To my great delight I found myself living in the remote jungle community of Thengumarahada at the foot of the Nilgiris, 22 miles from the nearest town. I combined my duties of caring for the 2,000 inhabitants of the village with that of medical work among the tribal settlements which lay in the surrounding jungle.

I treated 200 patients daily and rarely left my dispensary before 9.30 p.m. In the morning I made trips into the deeper parts of the jungle on foot. Although actual conversation with the Tamil-speaking people was severely limited I still recall with pleasure the atmosphere of great ease and friendliness in which I lived in that community.

In March 1963 I was asked to work a further period in a leprosy project where the need for a nurse was desperate. Soon I knew most of the 250 patients by sight, had visited every hut in the colony and set up a small hospital ward for the helpless patients. It was apparent that there were not only material and physical needs to meet but a deeper psychological one: the need for affection and acceptance that they had lost in their own communities. For me, amongst them for ten hours or so every day, the work was never less than happy and their company gave me the feeling of belonging to a large family: a family in which I would linger long after the hour of duty had passed. When my replacement arrived I felt not joy, only sadness, to be relieved of my work in this community which had been my whole world for four months.

Valerie Hagger



This picture was taken as waters were released into the Rajasthan Canal system for the first time: workers and residents line the banks to cheer as the water surges into the first 30-mile stretch

DESERT ON THE RETREAT

LORD MOUNTBATTEN, the first Governor-General of Independent India, said in 1948 that science would reclaim the deserts of Jodhpur and Bikaner "within fifty years". Already, only sixteen years later, rapid progress on the Rajasthan Canal has gone a long way towards turning 10,000 square miles of Rajasthan arid desert into one of India's biggest granaries. And the project will be complete by 1975 '76.

On full development the Canal area will produce food crops valued at Rs. 66 crores a

year: this is just a little less than half the total cost of the project and the production will largely meet the deficit of food requirements of the whole country which, at present, have to be met from imports.

Cash crops including sugar-cane, cotton, and oil seed will be produced to support industries. In time raw materials will form the basis of profitable industries such as sugar, cotton ginning and processing, textiles and oil mills.



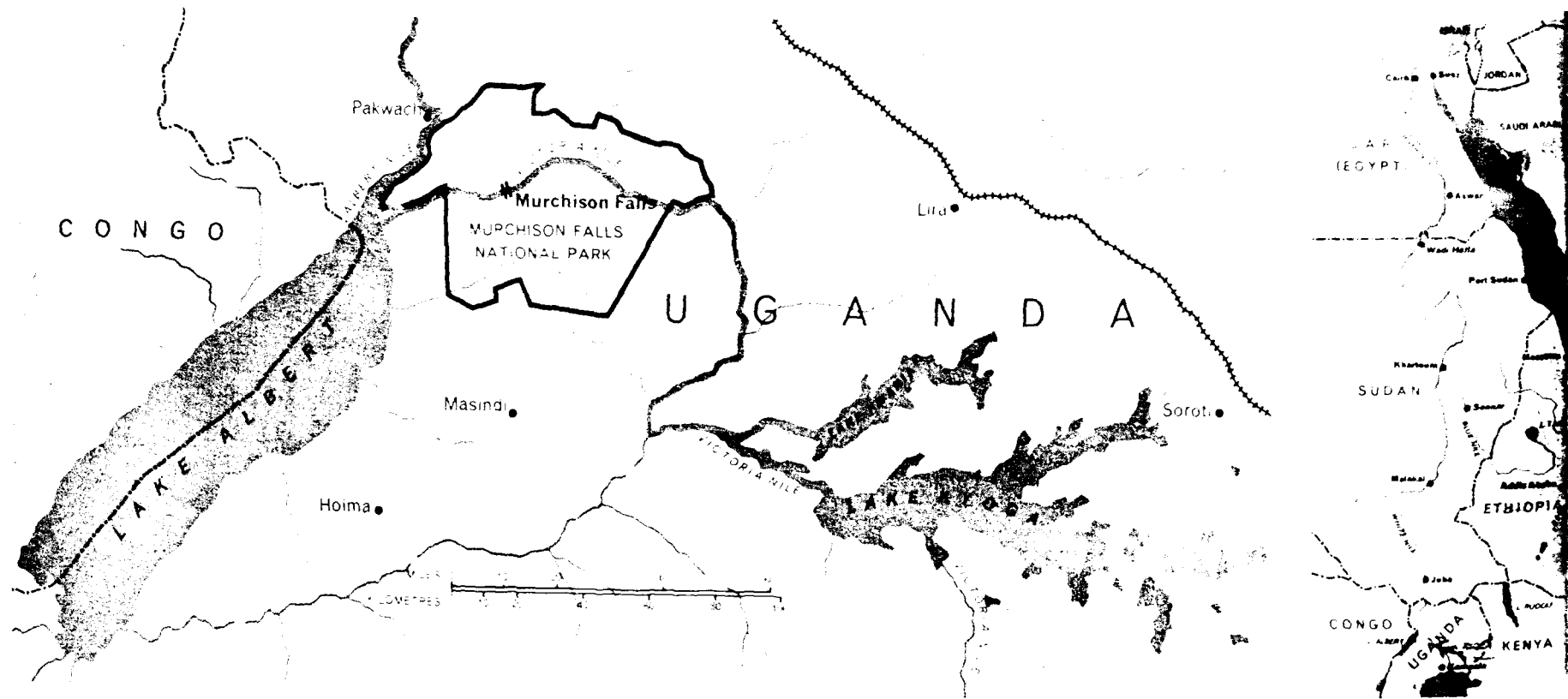
Twenty-six child actors from Calcutta took part in the International Conference of Children's Theatre in London: here, a party of them are shown the sights by Mr. Chanda, a student member of London Maglis. They were the only children taking part, all other countries being represented by adult professionals. The conference, the first of its kind in the world, was held at the Commonwealth Institute



Indian journalists in Britain watch a pupil working in the metalwork class of Mount Grace Comprehensive School, Middlesex. From left, Mr. Kakkar, Mr. Kokje, Mr. Srinivasan, Mr. Bose



The Sen-Raleigh factory at Asansol where 200,000 bicycles are produced a year and an expansion scheme is under way to raise production to 340,000. The Sen-Raleigh project is the result of co-operation between the late Mr. Sen, "father of India's bicycle industry" and Raleigh Industries of England



Geography Study
By L. Dudley Stamp

Murchison Falls

THE Nile is the longest river in Africa as well as one of the longest in the world—exceeded only by the Mississippi, the Amazon and perhaps the Yangtze. It flows roughly from south to north and the lower part of its course through the arid land of Egypt has been known to civilised man from time immemorial.

Over most of Egypt no rain falls for years together and the whole country would be uninhabited desert if it were not for the life-giving waters of the Nile. Every year without fail the Nile waters rose and flooded the low land in its narrow, cliff-bounded valley. But where the water came from, why it had this annual flood season, neither the ancient Egyptians nor Europeans knew. In the south of Egypt at Aswan or Assuan, is the first of the great cataracts, where the river tumbles over boulders in a rocky bed. Followed upstream, that is southwards, through the Republic of the Sudan one cataract after another is found—seven in all—separated by stretches of calm water.

In the heart of the Sudan the capital, Khartoum, was built where two great rivers join. They are the Blue Nile and the White Nile. Standing near the junction there is no need to question the names—the Blue Nile, from the south-east really is blue, and it was the first to be traced by European explorers to its source in the mountains of Ethiopia where the monsoon rains give rise to the annual flooding.

The White Nile is a stream of almost constant volume. Travelling southward upstream there are vast marshlands with masses of floating vegetation or sudd. The source of the White Nile was disclosed first to Europeans when the Englishman



Murchison Falls, Uganda.

Samuel White Baker and his wife met in 1863 two English travellers, J. H. Speke and J. A. Grant, who had come down from the vast shallow lake cut across by the Equator which Speke had called Lake Victoria in honour of his Queen.

Many streams, which are really source streams of the White Nile flow into this lake, and one mighty river leaves it over the Ripon Falls, now submerged, and the Owen Falls, now the site of a great dam and power station. This river, the Victoria Nile, flows through marshy Lake Kioga, then along a rocky course, until quite suddenly the water is channelled into a narrow gorge and plunges into a deep chasm as the Murchison Falls. The chasm is so narrow it looks as if one could jump across, but it would be a brave man who tried. A wooden footbridge has been built across and one can look down into the foaming waters below.

Below the Falls the river flows west for about eight or 10 miles, then into the north end of the large Lake Albert, and then out again northwards, as the true White Nile, and so across the border from Uganda into Sudan.

About ten years ago a wonderful plan was initiated by the Uganda government to make a large area which had practically no people or settlements, into a National Park and nature reserve for animals. Near the point where the Nile enters Lake Albert there is a cliff. A friend and I pitched our tents there and, after hearing a lot of animals in the night, we had our breakfast watching wild elephants having theirs amongst the trees below. Now that site has become the centre for the Park, with residences for the wardens and visitors.

From there launches ascend the few miles almost to the foot of the Falls, and give visitors one of the most wonderful trips in the world. Quite unconcerned, there are thousands of crocodiles basking on mud banks, hundreds of hippos, shoulder deep in the water, and dozens of elephants of all sizes strolling along the margins. Of course there are many other animals and birds, as well, and this fine animal refuge has become one of the great tourist attractions of East Africa—a great source of wealth, so long as poachers do not kill the animals. □

BOOKS



African Journey

Peter Larsen is a young British photographer who learned his trade in the Australian Air Force, worked for *Drum* magazine in Kenya, travelled in Russia and India, and lived in places as far apart as Singapore and New York.

His book *Young Africa* is the result of a ten-month drive across Africa from Dakar in the Republic of Senegal, the westernmost point of the continent, to Mombasa on the east coast of Kenya. The journey took him through fifteen countries, and in his book he gives a personal and well-substantiated account of a continent that is emerging as a major political, economic and cultural force.

He discusses the important developments now taking place which will shape the future of African life—among them the changing attitude towards marriage, medicine, childbirth, nutrition, farming, religion and, above all, education. He saw much of the good work being done by the agencies of the United Nations, while his description of the way Africa is tackling the problems of industrialisation is one of the most fascinating parts of the book.

As one would expect, the book carries excellent photographs—over forty—taken by the author, and there is a most useful appendix which gives facts and figures on the countries of the continent.



The Story of the Sikhs

Khushwant Singh, who lives in New Delhi, is the author of several works of fiction as well as historical studies, and has now written the first of two volumes on *The History of the Sikhs*.

Set in the Punjab with rich descriptions of the social, religious and political background, Volume I covers the rise and fulfilment of Sikh power between the years 1469 and 1839.

It traces the growth of the Sikh Church from Hinduism and Islam to the Sikh faith as practised in the Punjab and tells of the compilation of the sacred scriptures of the Sikh faith—the *Granth Sahib*—selections from which appear in the appendices.

The gradual transformation of the Sikhs from a pacifist sect to a militant fighting group called the Khalsas, led by Gobind Singh (1666-1708) is

portrayed in detail. The author goes on to describe the persecution of the Sikhs by the Mughals and Afghans and the liberation of the Punjab from Muslim domination by Sikh fighting bands under Maharajah Ranjit Singh (1780-1839), who was commanding armies at 18 and ruled the Punjab for 40 years.

Khushwant Singh has based his account on original documents in Gurmukhi, Persian and English in the archives and libraries of India, Pakistan, Britain and the United States. As a Sikh patriot, he writes with vigour and a much greater command of the facts than any earlier writer on this important stream of Indian life. In Volume II he will continue the story up to the present day.

African Debate

The Ibadan Seminar, as it is called, took place at University College, Ibadan (now University of Ibadan), in March 1959. Its theme was "Representative Government and National Progress" and it was sponsored by the Congress for Cultural Freedom (Paris) and was organised in conjunction with the University's Department of Extra-Mural Studies whose Director, Ayo Ogunshye, was the brilliant permanent chairman for the occasion.

Now in *Africa: The Dynamics of Change* comes the record of the conference. The editors, K. A. B. Jones-Quartey and Herbert Passin, have skilfully reduced the thousands of words that were recorded during the seminar to produce a thought-provoking book.

The seminar was the first of its kind in West Africa and was the first direct confrontation between French-speaking and English-speaking African intellectuals, academics, politicians, journalists, lawyers and others involved with the new problems and commitments of their respective countries. The conference attracted some of the most notable figures of West Africa, and the diversity of views and high quality of debate, added to the influential positions of so many of the participants, gave importance and solidity to discussions which a purely academic seminar might not have had.

Among subjects heard and discussed at the conference were those of "Tradition and Modern Authority", "Political Leadership and Support", "Government and Opposition", "Federation", "Africa and the World", and "Democratic Government in the Underdeveloped State", as well as papers on administration, public opinion, local government and intellectuals and democratic development.

The authors have reproduced papers by J. G. St. Clair Drake, S. N. Eisenstadt, David E. Apter, Ayo Ogunshye, Thomas Diop, F. R. A. Williams, K. A. B. Jones-Quartey, Edward Shils, Emo O. Awa and A. D. Gorwala.

Malayan History for Schools

Since the achievement of independence in 1957 considerable research has been made into the history of Malaya, and in recent years publications have widened our knowledge of many periods of Malayan history.

Although *The Making of Modern Malaya* concentrates on the internal history of the country, it also attempts to relate Malayan events to their wider setting in Asian and world history. The author, N. J. Ryan, has been teaching history in Malaya for some ten years, a greater part of which has been spent at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. He is therefore particularly well qualified to write this history, which is designed for upper forms of secondary schools in Malaya and for the general reader who requires a short up-to-date account of Malaya's development.



Royal Visit to World Book Fair

The Queen accompanied by Prince Philip visited the stand of the Asia Publishing House when she opened the World Book Fair held in London in June. The Asia Publishing House is one of the biggest English language publishing companies in India.

Prince Philip, seen here with the managing director, Mr. Jayasinghe (facing camera) was particularly interested in "The Defence Mechanism of the Modern State", by Dr. Nagendra Singh, to which Lord Mountbatten has written a foreword.

Mr. C. Kumble, the London manager of the firm—the only Indian firm exhibiting at the Fair—was well pleased with the results. Each day of the exhibition the stand was visited by librarians, schoolteachers and others who were particularly interested in books from India. Mr. Kumble thought the London World Book Fair a unique exhibition, for exhibitors not only met members of the trade but also members of the public and in fact it was, he thought, the only exhibition of its kind where publishers could meet the public.

New Look at the British Isles

The fifth edition of *The British Isles—A Geographic and Economic Survey*, by L. Dudley Stamp and S. H. Beaver, follows only nine years after the fourth edition of 1954. But as Dr. Stamp writes in the preface: "... the changes in that brief span of time have been so many and often so far reaching that numerous sections of the book have required rewriting."

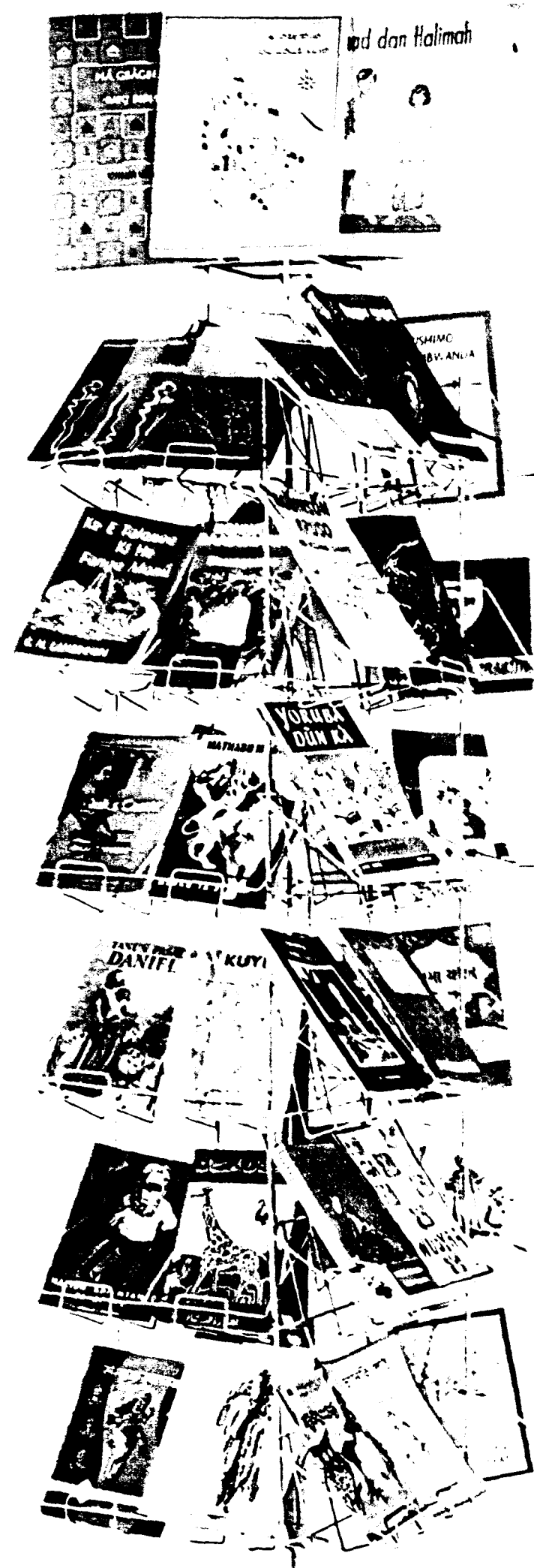
This comprehensive survey was first published in 1933 and has become established as a standard textbook in schools. But the book will be of interest not only to students of geography and economics, but also to the business man and general reader, for it takes stock of national resources past and present, gives an account of climate, agriculture, commerce and industry, and has a number of photographs and excellent maps to illustrate these subjects.

The book is part of a series called "Geographies for Advanced Study", edited by S. H. Beaver, which takes in the main regions of the world as well as geographical methods.

Book reviews prepared with the co-operation of the National Book League.

Quick Guide

Larsen, P. *Young Africa*. J. M. Dent & Sons, 25s.
Singh, Khushwant. *The History of the Sikhs: Volume I, 1469-1839*. Oxford University Press, 50s.
Jones-Quartey, K. A. B., and Passin, Herbert (Eds.). *Africa: The Dynamics of Change*. Ibadan University Press, 15s.
Ryan, N. J. *The Making of Modern Malaya*. Oxford University Press, 11s. 6d. (Malaysia—\$4.80).
Stamp, L. Dudley, and Beaver, S. H. *The British Isles—A Geographic and Economic Survey (Fifth Edition)*. Longmans Green & Co., 65s.



School books from Britain

Not only in English but in countless other tongues—from Igbo to Bemba, from Urdu to Xhosa, from Gujarati to Bukar Sadong—books from Britain are helping to educate the children and older students of the world. Whether the subject is simple arithmetic or algebraic projective geometry, British publishers seek to satisfy educational needs wherever they occur and to adapt their products in accordance with the special problems and conditions of each individual country. Many of the books are produced in the countries for which they were prepared

PICTURESCOPE

British Council's English Teaching Centre • Radio Ceylon broadcasts overseas • The Loy Krathong Ceremony • Shakespeare Quatercentenary exhibitions in Delhi, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur and Penang



Mrs. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, and President Nkrumah of Ghana, share a joke before the start of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference at Marlborough House in London



One of the late Prime Minister Nehru's last public appearances was to a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" given as part of the Shakespeare Quatercentenary celebrations in Delhi. He is seen here, second row, third from left



A visitor to the Shakespeare Exhibition in Bombay admires one of the panels provided by the British Information Services. A new Shakespeare Company, led by David Conville, will give 50 performances in India in November and December



In Kuala Lumpur a special showing of the film of Shakespeare's "Richard III" was attended by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, seen here arriving at the theatre with the British High Commissioner, Lord Head



Mr. Rahman (right), Director of Public Instruction, East Pakistan, at the opening of the British Council's English Teaching Information Centre, Dacca. Left, Mr. Forster (British Council) and Mr. Sharafuddin (Education Extension Centre)



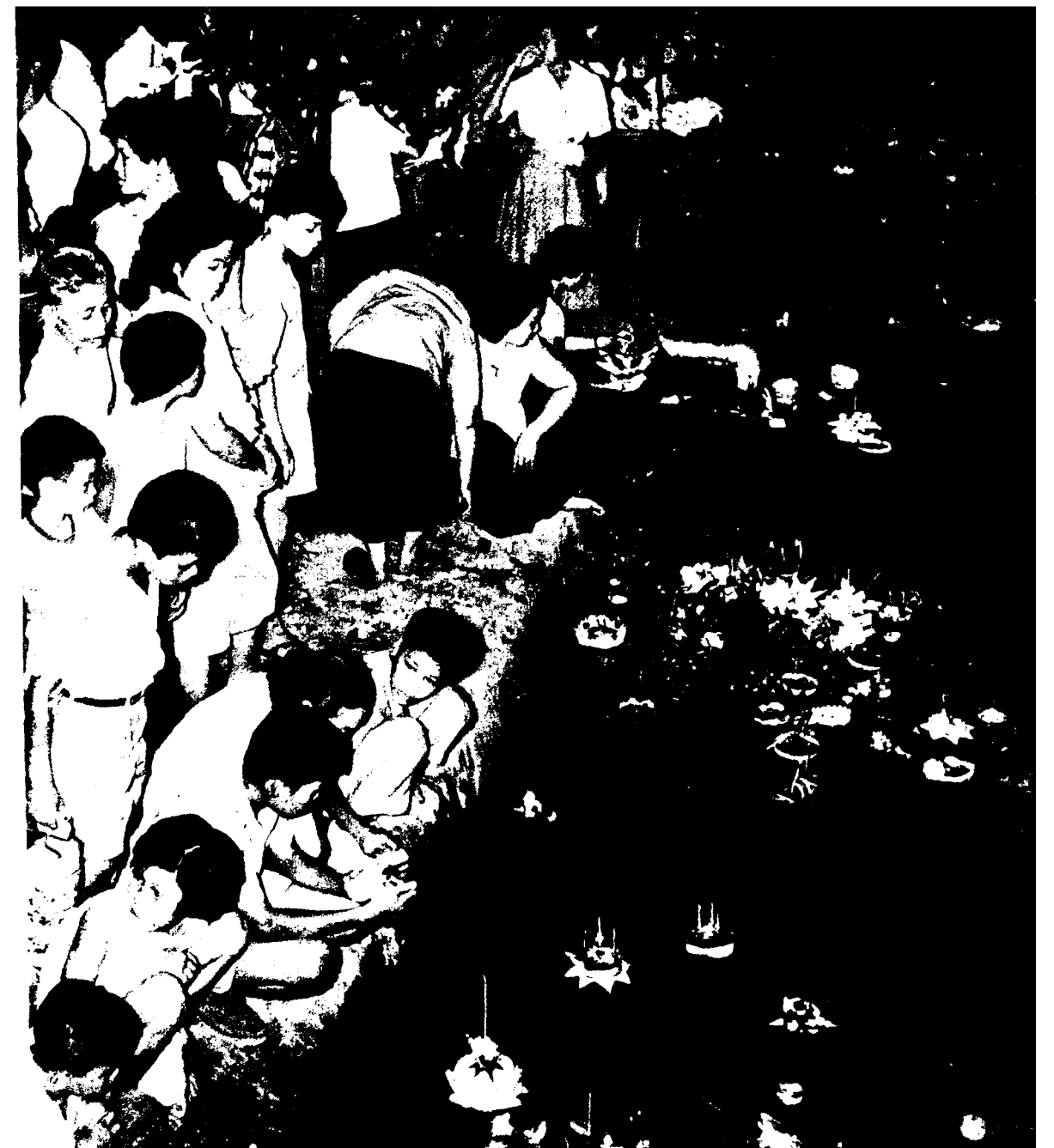
His Holiness Pope Paul received His Excellency Mr. Habibur Rahman, Minister of Pakistan, to the Holy See, and Begum Habibur Rahman, during their visit to the Vatican. Mr. Akram Zaki, Second Secretary of the Legation, is on the left



Lady Walker, wife of the British High Commissioner, Sir Michael Walker (right), presents Mr. Weerasinghe, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ceylon, with a set of books: a gift from Britain



Radio Ceylon broadcasts daily to listeners in Europe and Asia to keep Ceylonese abroad posted with news from home: programmes include music and talks covering a range of subjects and outstanding Ceylonese artists



The fascinating Loy Krathong Ceremony is held in Thailand on the night of the full moon during the twelfth lunar month: rivers, streams, lakes and ponds glitter with tiny, flickering flames from hundreds of thousands of "krathongs" made of banana leaves, decorated with flowers. In the krathongs, lighted candles, joss sticks, a coin and betel nut are placed and their owners give thanks to "Mother Water" as they let the craft float away



"Julius Caesar" performed by the students of the Malayan Teachers College, Penang. The aim was threefold: to give the students the opportunity of acting in a great tragedy; to help the schoolchildren with their set work; and to celebrate Shakespeare's Quatercentenary



Hong Kong has over 2,000 primary and secondary schools and nearly half of all the pupils receive a Government subsidy to help with their fees. Here, kindergarten children attending a class organised by the Government with voluntary and private organisations. Most parents in Hong Kong go out to work and kindergarten schools are an essential part of community life