



VIEWPOINT

Commonwealth Co-operation

From a speech by the Right Hon. Arthur Bottomley, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations

Practical co-operation in the Commonwealth is the sum total of a vast number of activities. Many of these are individually small in scope. Often they are unofficial rather than governmental. I would like to cite three examples of important pieces of Commonwealth co-operation at government level in widely differing fields.

First, the Colombo Plan which, from small beginnings as a purely Commonwealth initiative, has developed into an international organisation involving twenty-two countries.

Secondly, the Commonwealth role in the operations of peace-keeping forces provided by the United Nations from time to time in recent years. The participation of Commonwealth contingents has done much to make these forces efficient.

Thirdly, the constant informal exchanges of view between Commonwealth Governments, through the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, on questions of world trade.

The lesson of the last Prime Ministers' meeting was that, despite all the differences, they were determined that the Association should not merely survive but should develop with increased vigour. They recommended the establishment of two institutions, a Commonwealth Secretariat and a Commonwealth Foundation.

In the past, Commonwealth countries have had their reservations about centralised machinery. It savoured, some felt, of centralised control. That one of the two institutions recommended by the Prime Ministers should be a Commonwealth

Secretariat is a measure of the self-confidence of our partners. Its precise function will be worked out by the Commonwealth Governments; but broadly I see it as an impartial organisation at the disposal of all Commonwealth Governments, collecting and disseminating information on political and economic matters of general concern; it could also help with arrangements for Commonwealth meetings.

The Commonwealth Foundation will foster those unofficial contacts, particularly among professional people, which are of such benefit to the life of the Commonwealth, transcending as they do political differences between Governments. It is again for the Governments of the Commonwealth to decide on the precise terms of reference, but we in Britain hope to see the Foundation operating over a wide field, and we have offered to find half the cost.

It is an indication of our firm belief in the great potential of Commonwealth trade that we have decided to set up a Commonwealth Exports Council.

In its present form the Commonwealth is a very young association. But, young as it is, it shows every sign of lusty growth. Its potential for the promotion of international co-operation and understanding is, I believe, almost unlimited. But this will not be realised automatically. On the contrary, it will require the devoted application of all the peoples and Governments of the Commonwealth working together with a common aim.

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Presenting the
Commonwealth
to the
Commonwealth

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BRITISH MINISTER OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

On her first visit overseas since she became Britain's first Minister of Overseas Development, Mrs. Barbara Castle visited Pakistan and India, where these pictures were taken



In Pakistan she talked to President Ayub Khan and Foreign Minister, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto (left)



In New Delhi, talking to President Radhakrishnan. Sir Paul Gore-Booth, then British High Commissioner in India, is seen, right



Mrs. Castle also had a meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri



Accompanied by Mr. R. S. Chatari, Pakistan Chief of Protocol, and Sir Morrice James, British High Commissioner, right, she placed a wreath on the tomb of Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah

MASTER PLANNER

Tun Razak talks about rural development in Malaysia in an interview with COMMONWEALTH TODAY

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein, SMN, is the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of National and Rural Development of Malaysia. He is the chief architect of the tremendous advances Malaysia has made in improving not only the standard of living but also the quality of life of the people in the rural regions.

"The object of the rural development is two-fold. To provide the amenities of life for the rural people and to help them increase their incomes: this is done by providing land for those who have no land and opening up additional areas for those who have some land but not enough to enable them to earn a reasonable living.

"Although the overall plan was directed from the top, the planning started from the bottom: before the plan was approved we asked people at the lowest level to say what their needs were and what projects they would like for their particular area. The plan is as much the people's plan as the Government's, that is why it has been received with such support right from the start.

"The individual small farmers have complete freedom in what they say and do but they are given guidance in how they can carry out their work to earn their living in a better and more efficient way.

"One of the major policies now is to diversify the economy, to try out crops other than rubber. In the past we have depended on two main commodities: rubber and tin. Clearly it is necessary for us to find other means, other crops. We have devoted some effort to trying crops such as oil palm, cocoa and sugar cane.

"Money for this plan has come from various sources, from our own reserves, with loans, assistance from outside. We do get assistance under the Colombo Plan from a number of countries—Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Canada—and from international agencies such as the World Bank.

"Now we are helping other countries to train their officers in rural development. Our friends in Thailand have been sending officers to gain experience and obtain the benefit of our findings. We have helped them and are only too happy to help other countries too if they want our help."



The master planner explains the basic maps of the districts

Below: Tun Razak leads members of his party across a plank to reach Kampong Sengkela (Raub district)



Tun Razak examining a display of handiwork by the students of the school at Jasin, in Malacca
Below: Inspecting the nursery in a kampong (village) in Ulu Langat district



Below: Tun Razak arriving by air in Kota Bharu



Festival of Commonwealth Culture

by Ian Hunter, Director-General of the Commonwealth Arts Festival

September 1965 will see the inauguration of what is hoped will become a triennial series of festivals, bringing together musicians, performers, dancers and creative artists of all descriptions from the different countries of the Commonwealth. For the first time the world will be able to see together the contrasting styles of artistic expression and ideas of the cultural traditions of Asia, Africa and the English-speaking European worlds. The Festival will take place between 16th September and 2nd October, concurrently in London, Liverpool, Cardiff and Glasgow.

The original concept of a festival was born as long ago as 1956, and the first support came from the London County Council. It was then hoped that the Festival could celebrate the opening of the Arts Centre on the South Bank of the Thames, but due to restrictions of building development the buildings concerned will not be completed until 1966. Nevertheless, continuing support from London's great authority enabled us to bring in the cities of Cardiff, Liverpool and Glasgow to act as "co-hosts" with London, to the many Commonwealth artists who are to be received.

We were fortunate that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh agreed, at an early stage, to become Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Festival, on which the High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in London serve, and when it was clear that strong support for the idea was forthcoming from the Commonwealth, the British Government threw in strong support and offered substantial financial guarantees.

In 1964 I set off on a series of journeys involving over 50,000 miles of flying, which took me to nearly every independent country of the Commonwealth. Few have the opportunity to visit so many countries of the Commonwealth in such a short time, and the lasting impression is one of the richness and diversity of the cultural traditions contained within the Continents of the Commonwealth.

The Festival will open on 16th September with a ceremony in London, when the Duke of Edinburgh will give the inaugural address. That night a great series of concerts, featuring symphony orchestras from Toronto in Canada, Sydney in Australia, as well as the leading orchestras of London, the National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain, choirs from Christchurch in New Zealand and from the United Kingdom, musicians from India, Pakistan and Africa, and popular music and jazz musicians will commence in the Royal Festival Hall. In the Royal Albert Hall there will be the opening performance of the Great Dance Gala, which

will include teams from Sierra Leone, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Hong Kong and Pakistan.

Simultaneously, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet from Canada and the Kathakali dancers from South India, with the Kandyan Temple Dancers of Ceylon, will give performances in other halls.

Later in the Festival, musicians, dancers and singers from Trinidad and the National Dance Theatre Company from Jamaica will appear, together with the Nigerian Folk Opera Company; the Australian Ballet, appearing with the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, will be seen at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, with a repertoire which will include an exciting new ballet, "The Display", with choreography by Robert Helpmann, music by Malcolm Williamson, and settings by Sidney Nolan. "Le Theatre du Nouveau Monde" from Montreal will present a play in French, and it is hoped that the African Theatre will also be represented. The National Film Theatre will organise an exhibition of Commonwealth feature films; the Council of Industrial Design will arrange an exhibition of Textiles from the Commonwealth, and at the Royal College of Art there will be an exhibition of Children's Art from the Commonwealth.

The Festival in Cardiff will open on 16th September, the Festival in Liverpool on 17th September, and the Festival in Glasgow on 18th September. Between these dates and the end of the Festival on 2nd October many of the groups mentioned will be travelling between the various Centres, so that a wide public will be able to enjoy the various performances.

Each Commonwealth Festival Centre will be promoting a Festival with a character of its own. Cardiff will be arranging a Festival of Poets and publishing an anthology entitled "Young Commonwealth Poets '65", which will permanently commemorate the Festival. Glasgow will feature Scottish connections with the Commonwealth, and Liverpool, besides arranging a military tattoo, will also mount a conference of musicians from the various areas of the Commonwealth to discuss education in music and the future development of the different national styles.

There will be many exhibitions spread over the National Centres, which will not, for technical reasons, be moved during the Festival's 17 days, but several of the exhibitions will be on display in different cities in the ensuing months.

Probably, the most important exhibition will be "Treasures of Commonwealth Art", an exhibition of the visual arts, including painting, sculpture, jewellery, pottery and textiles, together with examples of ceremonial costumes and musical instruments. This exhibition,



Top: Kandyan temple dancer, from Ceylon, in his silver and gold head-dress

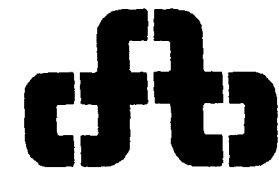
Above: The Commonwealth Arts Festival's Director-General, Mr. Ian Hunter, with Malaysian lion dancer



The Nigerian Folk Opera Company's production, "The Palm Wine Drinkard"



From Australia—the Sydney Symphony Orchestra



Far left: Trinidad's "Bamboo Dance"

Left: The Royal Winnipeg Ballet's modern presentation, "Chapter 13"

Far left: Sir Malcolm Sargent conducts the London Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall

Left: Embu drummers from Kenya

JUTE

PAKISTAN'S GOLDEN FIBRE

JUTE is the name of both the plant and the fibre derived from it. Among basic raw material fibres it is second only to cotton in world consumption. Practically every country imports jute goods in one form or another: it is used for packaging the wide range of agricultural and industrial commodities that require bags, sacks, packs and wrappings of all kinds.

Ninety-nine per cent of the world's jute producing area is in the land bordering the rivers Ganges, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. East Pakistan alone accounts for nearly 70 per cent of the world's jute acreage.

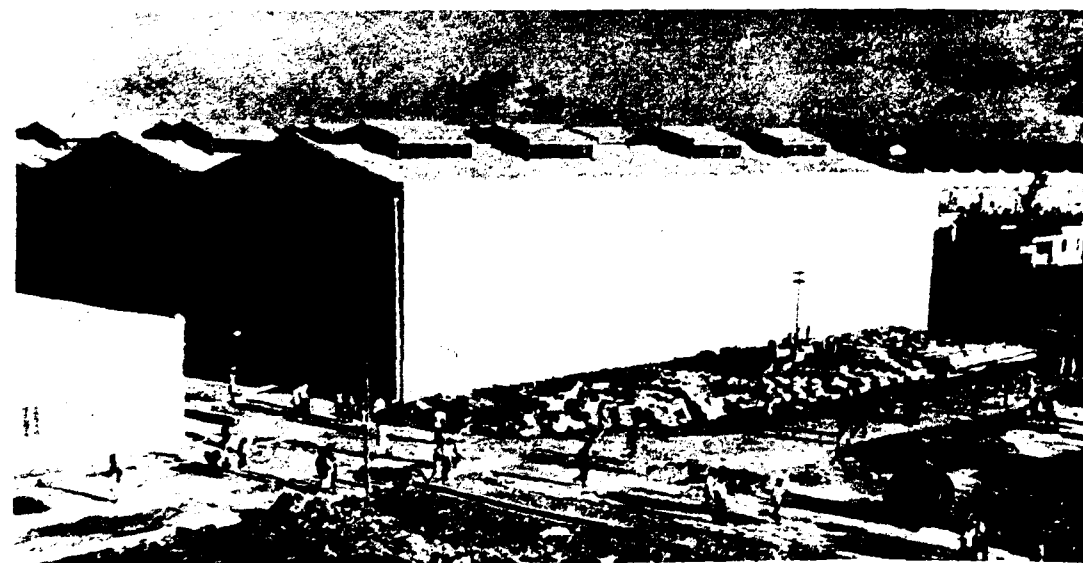
Jute is grown in the rainy season and thrives best when temperatures range between 70° and 100° F and relative humidity is around 90° F. The seed is sown in low-lying areas from mid-February to March and on the high land from the end of April. The crop can be harvested at the bud stage, flowering stage, early pod stage or pod stage. When harvested at the bud stage, the yield is very low but the fibre is very fine, clean and glossy. In order to get the best yield and also fairly good quality fibre the plants must be harvested when they are at the full flowering or early pod stage. If harvested at a later date, the fibre tends to get coarser thereby reducing the value of the fibre.

HARVESTED YOUNG

Some jute has to be harvested young to prevent its destruction by sudden rise of the river.

The plants are cut with a sickle close to the ground. The cut stems are tied in bundles and, in flooded districts, immediately immersed in water. On high ground the bundles are placed close together in a long line so that the upper leafy portions of one bundle cover the base stems of the bundle underneath. These are kept on the ground for two to four days during which time a kind of fermentation takes place and also allows for the shedding of leaves which enrich the soil.

The golden fibre that forms the backbone of Pakistan's economy accounts for about half the income of the agricultural community.



A jute mill in East Pakistan

The industry dates back to the 16th century. A book written about 1590 records that the inhabitants of Bengal wore jute cloth and lived on the tender shoots of the plant. Jute was spun into yarn for the first time in England in 1820 at Abingdon in Berkshire. Two years later a consignment reached Dundee, in Scotland.

WELL USED

Jute is used in all walks of agricultural, commercial, household and industrial life: there are jute-backed carpets, fabric covering, jute twine, insulated cables. Decorators use it for draperies; fashion designers make clothes from dyed burlap. Tailors use jute interlining. Shoemakers use it for the soles of sandals. Books have their covers strengthened by jute fibre. Considerable quantities of jute packing are used for artificial manures, and foodstuffs like coffee, cocoa, onions and potatoes. Chemicals, salt, coal and other minerals which are too heavy for paper bags also require jute for packing purposes.

In fact most jute is made into fabrics and the grain trade is the main customer of jute bags. Hessian (burlap) and sacking (a heavier fabric) are the standard wrapping and bag materials. Hessian cloth is usually made into bags in the consuming countries whereas sacking is cut and sewn into bags before export.

During the last six years, Pakistan's jute industry has made spectacular progress: the loomage has increased from under six thousand in 1957/58 to over ten thousand. Seven more jute mills are expected to go into production within the Second Plan period. A total of 4,185,000 bales were exported during 1963/64.

A proportion of the recent £4.06 million British loan is being used to finance the purchase of new jute looms. This loan, together with a further £3.89 million, brings the total of British aid to Pakistan to approximately £64 million, of which the contribution to the current plan is approximately £44 million.



Bundles of jute are loaded up ready to be transported



Jute fabric hung out to dry

Hessian bags being made in a Pakistan factory

Hessian in the process of being woven



A Pakistani worker at his sewing machine



The plants are cut close to the ground with a sickle

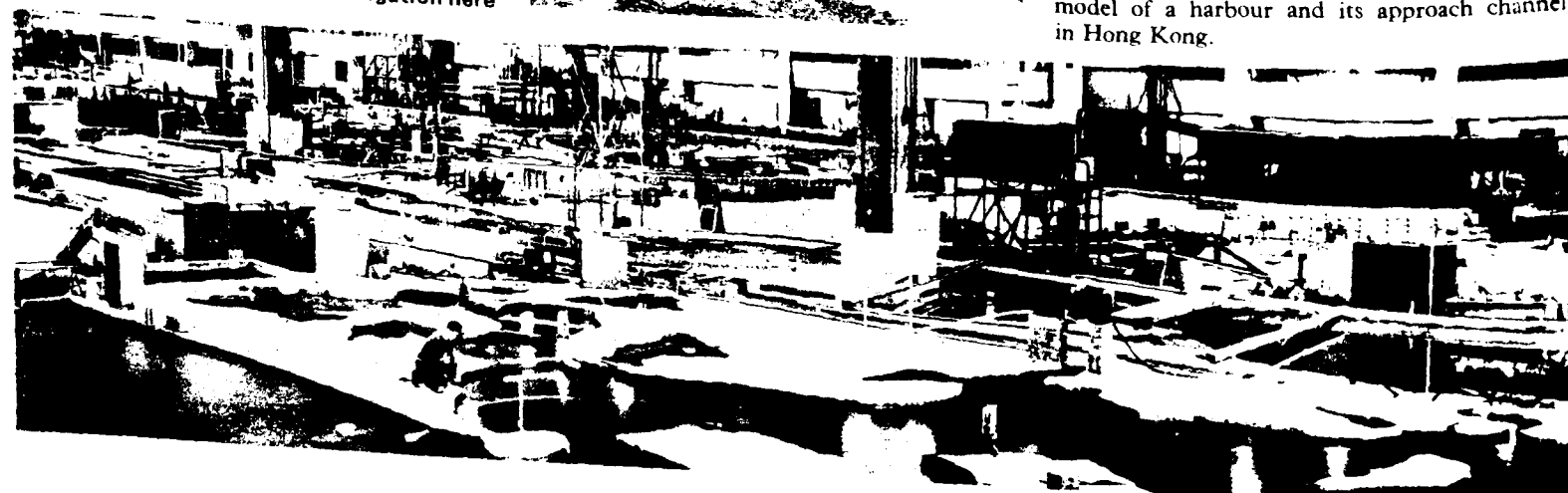


This model (above) of the spillway of the Ringlet Falls Dam, in Malaysia, was used to investigate energy dissipation at the base of the dam and to determine water levels further downstream

An Experimental Officer at Wallingford uses a gauge (right) to take water service levels in an open air "meander channel" which is used to study the changing geometry of shallow streams



Part of Wallingford's main experimental hall (below) which is so vast that two football pitches could be placed in it side by side. About 100 models are under investigation here



STANDING beside Britain's famous river Thames, as it winds through gentle countryside south of Oxford and nears the town of Wallingford, is an establishment where scores of engineers and technical experts are engaged on a variety of research projects into water and its vagaries. Some of these projects will affect the courses of rivers mightier than the Thames, and influence the lives of millions of people.

This is the Hydraulics Research Station, where study is made of water flow in "open channel" conditions. The Station investigates the natural course of water after rainfall, through drainage systems, into streams, and down rivers to the sea; studies water flow over weirs and the problems associated with hydro-electric schemes; and considers the flow of tides in estuaries, and the effects of waves in harbours and on sea coasts.

"Two-thirds of our effort," said one of the Station's scientific officers, "is spent in answering specific problems of hydraulics. A half of these problems relate to overseas projects such as dams and flood control, frequently in Commonwealth countries. The other third of our effort is devoted to background research."

Britain's pioneering work in this field goes back to the end of the 19th century. Then, in 1945, discussions were started at the prompting of the Institution of Civil Engineers with the aim of setting up a Government Research Station, and in 1947 Sir Claude Inglis, F.R.S., who had started hydraulics investigations with models in India many years previously, was appointed as the first Director of Hydraulics Research. In 1949 a country house and a 90-acre estate were acquired in Berkshire and transformed into a hydraulics centre which ranks, under its present director, Mr. F. H. Allen, among the most important and advanced in the world.

The effective control of water almost always involves civil engineering work on a big scale. If a government or other authority decides that a dam or sea wall has to be built, or a river diverted, it often engages the services of a firm of consulting engineers who estimate the probable cost of the work and prepare detailed designs. Tenders for the job are then invited from civil engineering firms.

In preparing the all-important basic design, the consultants frequently encounter technical problems which can be solved only by the use of scale models. When this happens they can call upon the services of the Hydraulics Research Station, for this is research that needs specialised equipment, expert knowledge and experience.

Recently, COMMONWEALTH TODAY visited Wallingford, a collection of buildings in pleasant green surroundings. The biggest is the main experimental hall, where two full-size football pitches could be laid side by side without overlapping. Here, at one's feet, is a carefully constructed model of the harbour at Tauranga, in New Zealand. A few paces away is an exact reproduction of terrain in the Federation of Nigeria featuring the Kainji Dam. Nearby is a model of a harbour and its approach channel in Hong Kong.

Problems in Water

At Britain's Hydraulics Research Station experts study methods of water control

Altogether, in this great hall of 170,000 square feet, there are about a hundred hydraulics projects under investigation, each presenting the expert with its unique set of problems.

A model, if one is necessary, may take from three to six months to design and build, an additional two to six months to "prove"—that is, to prove beyond doubt, in a successive series of tests, that the model reacts in the same way, in any situation, as the actual river or sea coast it represents; and, finally, another two years may pass while the model is used, and the last ounce of information that may help the engineers is extracted from it.

The model makers at Wallingford first consider survey detail provided by the consulting engineers or by their own survey teams. Then they decide upon the scale of the model and consider the problem in detail to see what has to be reproduced on that scale.

Construction begins with the taking of standard reference points from charts or ordnance maps, and moulding the model relative to these, either in concrete or in a loose material such as sand. Fine-grained coal, it has been found, behaves in much the same way as sand and will form "bars", under the influence of tides and waves produced by the Wallingford wave-making machines, in just the same way that sand forms sand bars in river estuaries.

The problem at Tauranga, New Zealand, was how to develop the harbour, and improve the main navigational channel, without jeopardising existing facilities. Two models were built—one an overall model of the harbour and its surrounding area; the other, much larger, enabling the experts to look more closely at the harbour entrance. This is deep enough, but outside there is a sand bar. The problem: could the harbour be deepened by building a wall to direct the ebb-flow over the bar?

The model was moulded in concrete, and velocities were measured using a propeller meter. When the length or orientation of the wall had been determined, an area outside the harbour was broken up and remoulded in coal. Experiments are continuing.

At Kainji different problems were posed. In 1959 the Federal Government and the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria authorised an investigation into the feasibility of building a hydro-electric scheme on the river Niger at Kainji, some 60 miles upstream off the town of Jebba. The Hydraulics Research Station has been carrying out extensive tests on behalf of the British consulting engineers in order to determine how the proposed layout of the power house, spillway and dam is likely to influence the flow pattern of the water, and also to help determine a suitable design for the spillway and its bucket-type energy dissipator.

Several models were built for these studies, the main ones being a river model to a scale of 1:120 and a sectional model of the spillway (1:68). Sectional models were also used for studying other aspects of the scheme.

Other West African projects investigated by the Station in recent years include the building of a new road bridge across the river Kaduna at Wuya; a hydrological study of the same river further upstream connected with the supply of extra water for the city of Kaduna; an investigation of "scour patterns" round the base of a submersible crane pontoon at the mouth of the Escravos river, also in Nigeria; two model investigations of Tema Harbour, Ghana; and an investigation of the spillway of the Guma Dam in Sierra Leone.

Much work has also been done on behalf of Asian countries. In Hong Kong there is Aberdeen Harbour which lies, with its approach channel, between Hong Kong and the small

island of Ap Lei Chau. In order to provide protection for ships anchored there during typhoons, a breakwater is being built and two more are proposed. Extensive land reclamation is also being considered, and all these schemes are being studied in detail at Wallingford.

In Malaysia the town of Telok Anson is situated on a low-lying spur of land almost two miles long and half a mile wide, bounded on both sides by the river Perak, which is tidal at this point. Steadily the river is eroding its bank, thereby reducing the area of land available within the town and threatening to cut through the neck of the spur, leaving an island. Hydrological, topographical, and soil surveys have been carried out, and an investigation is being conducted to ascertain the cause of the erosion and, it is hoped, find a means of reducing or eliminating it. The model in use represents more than 12 miles of the river channel and a further six miles extending to the tidal limit.

In East Pakistan, at the vitally important port of Chittagong, the Karnafuli river, which empties into the Bay of Bengal, was meandering between sand bars and creating new ones, so that ocean-going vessels could no longer berth at eight of the 13 berths except at high water. The future development of the port was seriously threatened.

The Hydraulics Research Station embarked upon investigations which involved tracing records of the river back to 1840, experiments with models, and detailed additional experiments to decide the best type of embankment to recommend building on a critical stretch of the river. Most of the Station's recommendations were implemented by the Chittagong Port Trust, so that conditions in the port today are better than they have ever been. Ocean-going vessels can now use the port, even at low tide.

The most complex part of the Station's work is, in fact, concerned with the ceaseless transfer, by moving water, of earth and mud from one area and its deposition in another, where it is not welcome. There is, at Wallingford, an open-air channel five feet wide and 350 feet long in which the basic mechanics of what is known as "sediment transport" are studied. Other experiments concerned with the stability of alluvial channels are carried out on a sand table that is known as "the Meander Area".

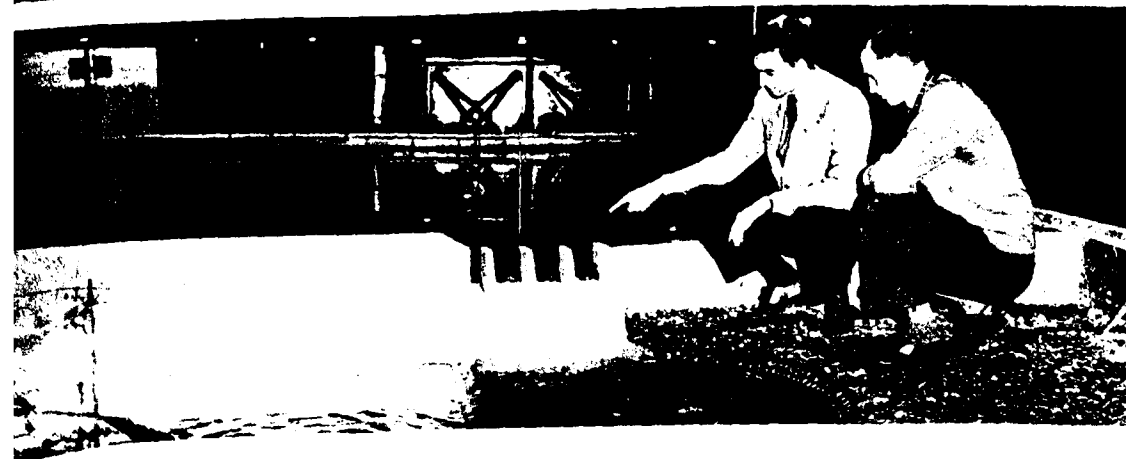
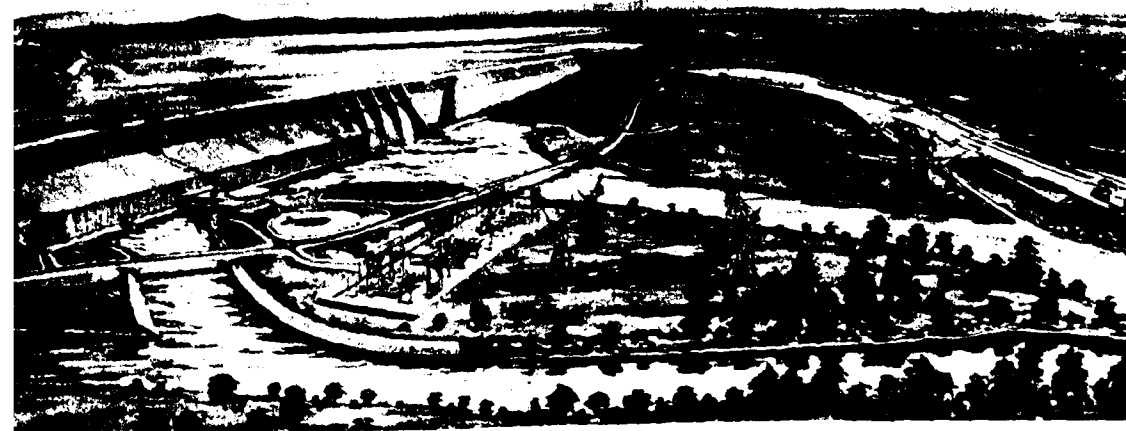
Research into sediment transport can involve the use of radioactive tracers—a relatively new technique—in actual rivers and on sea coasts. Tracers were first used by the Station's scientists to follow the movement of mud in the Thames estuary, and later to study sand behaviour on off-shore banks and in rivers.

Such methods are continually being refined and are likely to provide hydraulics engineers with valuable new tools for estimating, for example, such factors as the sanding-up of new reservoirs and harbours.

Thus modern science is deeply committed to the study and control of one of the world's most basic raw materials—water. □

The photograph (top left) of an artist's impression of the Kainji Dam, in the Federation of Nigeria, shows some of the features which will have benefited from research at Wallingford. They include the dam itself, the power house at its foot, the spillway, road bridges, and the converging channels below the dam.

Left: An early model of the Kainji Dam spillway being studied by experts



SCHOOLBOYS AND GIRLS EXHIBITION

Thousands of British parents each year face the problem of what to do with their children in the Christmas holidays. They solve it—for one day, anyway—by taking them to the Schoolboys' and Girls' Exhibition organised by the *Daily Mail* newspaper at Olympia, in London. The children come from all over Britain and from every kind of school. Nearly 250,000 youngsters attended the 1965 exhibition eager for fun and excitement but also anxious to learn more about the world and its opportunities. Although the 10-year-old schoolboy (below) has years in which to decide whether he wants to join the Army he will long remember his meeting with a 6-ft. 4-in. Guardsman at Olympia; and the boys using the telephone switchboard may be inspired to become electronics engineers. The many attractions at the exhibition included a "test your strength" stand with rowing apparatus, balloons to blow up, and weights to lift; a "scooter reaction test" to see how quickly children could react to road emergencies projected on a screen; and a huge working model of an international airport with 100 airliners and 1,000 cars, many of them in motion. For the first time there was an opportunity to find out more about other Commonwealth countries at the special "Meet the Commonwealth" stand. The general opinion of the exhibition was summed up by a London boy from a Comprehensive School, John Potter, aged 13: "It's smashing!"



Three aspects (above and left) of the Commonwealth stand, where many British children took the opportunity of talking with young men and women from Asia and Africa who are studying in Britain and gave up vacation time in order to attend the exhibition. Hundreds of boys and girls entered a Commonwealth Quiz competition, finding answers to various questions in a stand which had the flags of Commonwealth countries, and facts and photographs of Commonwealth leaders, people, industries, and natural resources, attractively displayed. Above: Mohammed Yusof bin Abdullah, of Malaysia, who is studying for a Degree in Social Science at Southampton University, talks with wolf cub Alan Baxter, aged 10, who collects Commonwealth stamps. The girls are Cheryl Tross, of British Guiana, and Elizabeth Masroh, from Ghana. Both are studying in Britain for their General Certificate of Education. Top left: Boys make friends with two Ceylonese. Mr. J. Fernand (left) is taking a course of primary teaching at the Newcastle Institute of Education, and Mr. K. A. Lankachandra is studying in London for a Diploma in Audio-Visual Education. Bottom left: Richard Elias, 12, a secondary schoolboy, answers a quiz. He wants to go to Australia when he grows up.



Right: Bubble blowing time. . . . These girls came to the exhibition and watched chicks hatch in an incubator; were lowered by soldiers through the turret of a British Army tank (along with 1,000 other children in the course of the day); patted the head of Rusty, a nine-year-old police dog; sat at a Post Office teleprinter and tapped out the message "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog's tail"; watched a fashion show of juvenile and teen-aged fashions organised by Marks and Spencer, one of Britain's best-known chain stores; and had an ice cream each. After that they bought bubble pipes and blew enjoyable bubbles. Girls as well as boys were greatly interested in the vocational guidance section of the exhibition, where the Nursing Recruitment Service, for example, conducted 14 interviews with girls of 15 and 16 in one morning session. Below: A judo demonstration by boys of the London Judo Society. This Asian art of self-defence is an increasingly popular sport in Britain.



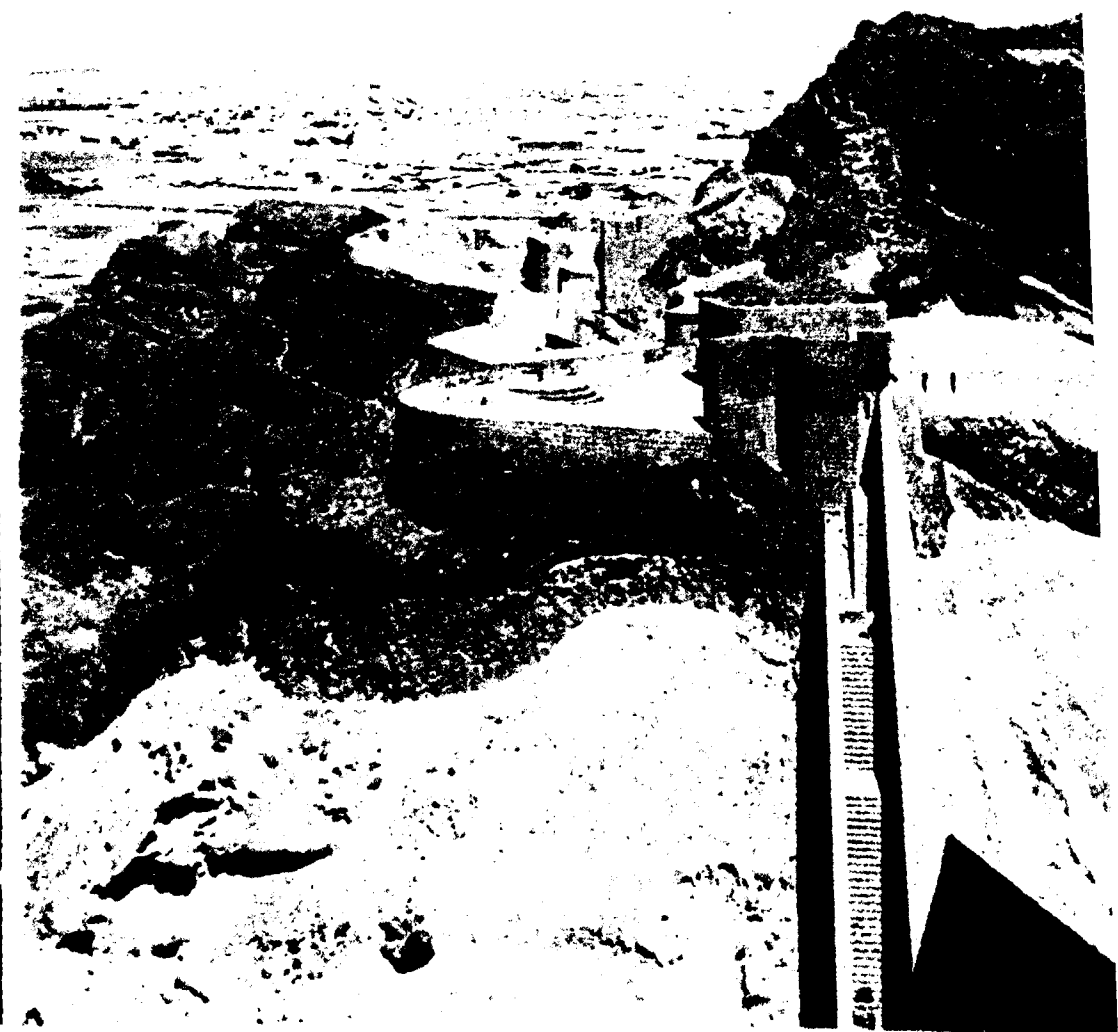
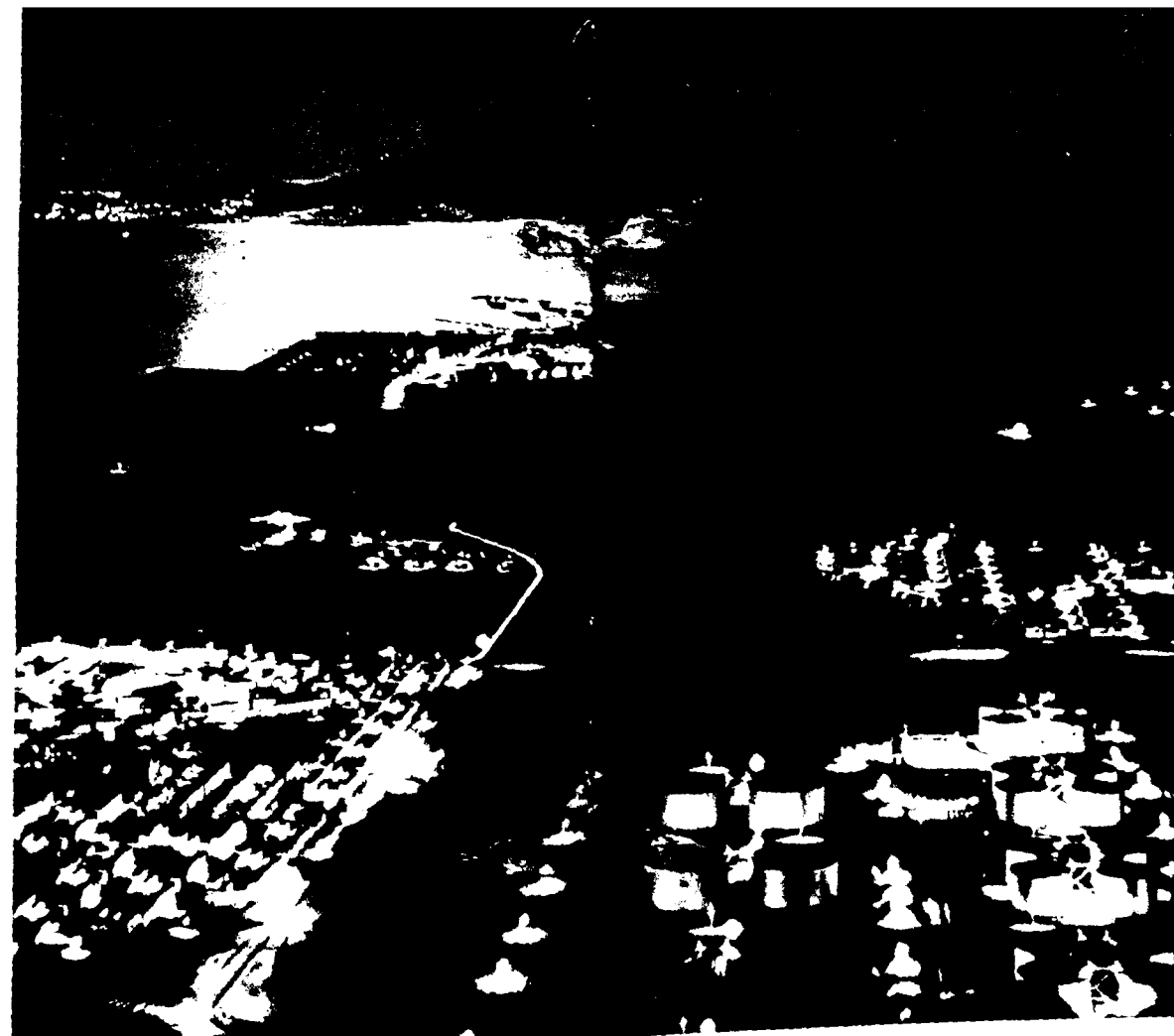
A product of the British toy industry (above) which challenges longer-established electric trains in popularity, chiefly because it is competitive. The circuit consists of electrified tracks on which miniature racing cars, each controlled by a different operator, dash around at high speed. Below: A dalek—robot monster from a science fiction series on British television—moves sinistinely round the floor pointing its ray-gun and speaking in an unearthly voice. For thousands of youngsters this was the greatest attraction of all.





Spring ploughing (above) on difficult land. Irrigation schemes have enabled cotton to be grown increasingly as a cash crop

Right: Aden oil refinery at night. It took 21 months to build and cost £45 million. Some 4,500 ships a year take on fuel at Aden



SOUTH ARABIA

THE action of the Governments of the Federation of South Arabia and Aden State, in proposing the creation of a unitary sovereign State" of South Arabia, was welcomed by Britain's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Anthony Greenwood, in the House of Commons in December 1964, after his return from a visit to the region. Such a State would be a climax to years of patient evolution and would put South Arabia on firmer foundations both politically and economically.

What are the ingredients that make up South Arabia? Aden State, with its 75 square miles and considerable population of Indians, Pakistanis and Somalis (although three-quarters of the people are Arabs), faces across the tropical Gulf of Aden to the eastern tip of Africa. It became a British dependency in 1839, and in 1963 joined the Federation of South Arabia on special terms which reflected its status as a Crown Colony and the advanced character of its institutions and economy.

The Federation was established in 1959 when six of the 20 Sultanates, Amirates or Sheikhdoms which formed the old Aden Protectorate agreed to a large measure of co-operation. Today, the Federation has 17 member States, an area of 24,000 square miles, and 745,000 people, of whom 220,000 live in Aden.

All the federated States, with the exception of Aden, are included within the Protectorate of South Arabia (868,000 people, 111,000 square miles), which succeeded the old Aden Protectorate and incorporates three important Sultanates which are not, as yet, members of the Federation. It is hoped, however, that they may agree to join a unitary State if one is formed.

Physically, South Arabia is a largely barren country of eroded mountains and

deserts endlessly scorched by the sun. Fertility depends on irrigation, and except in a few wadis, of which Wadi Hadhramaut is the most notable example, this is limited by irregular rainfall and political insecurity. Elsewhere, irrigation schemes, including the major scheme at Abyan, have brought thousands of acres of hitherto unproductive land under cultivation. Cotton, particularly on the coastal belt, is a major and profitable crop.

The fishing industry, already partly mechanised, is being further developed with aid from Britain. And there are more than 50 co-operatives in South Arabia concerned with the production and marketing of agricultural and fisheries products.

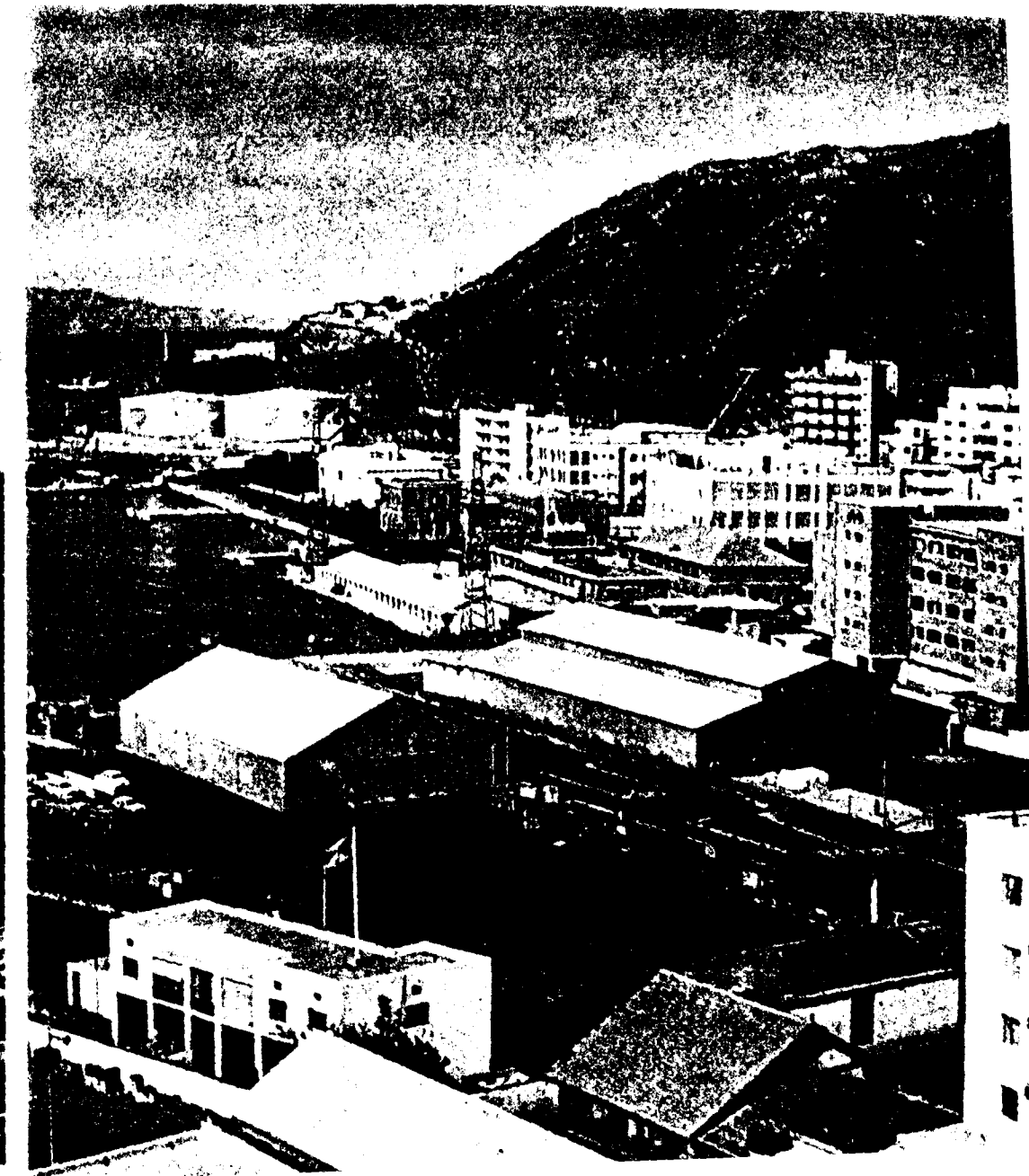
In 1964/65 Britain gave development aid to the Federation amounting to more than £9,800,000—aid which can be used, as in the past, to build new hospitals and health centres, improve road and air communications, or further education (at present over 30,000 children go to school).

The linch-pin of South Arabia is the modern Port of Aden which, because it sits astride the historic sea routes between Europe and the trade and tourist centres of the East, East Africa and Australasia, handles over 6,000 ocean-going ships a year, carries on an important trans-shipment and entrepot trade, and indeed is one of the world's busiest ports. In Little Aden there is an oil refinery which has been working since 1954 and has a capacity of 6,800,000 tons of oil a year.

A port and its hinterland are complementary; the one cannot realise its full potential without the other. Undoubtedly, a unitary State of South Arabia would have commercial as well as political advantages, and would benefit not only Aden and the other States of the existing Federation but also the whole of southern Arabia. □



Four aspects of Aden. . . . Above: A mother and her child. Right: A street in the Arab quarter. Top right: An ancient fortification on a sun-baked ridge that is typical of the terrain found in South Arabia. Far right: Looking over Maalla, a modern part of Aden built on land that has been reclaimed from the sea





1. Artist from India

VISITOR TO BRITAIN

— from Ceylon, India,
Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan . . .

1. Mr. Prafulla Mohanti, the Indian artist, had an exhibition of forty paintings at Sussex University, one of Britain's newest universities. Apart from being a painter, Mr. Mohanti is a qualified architect, Yoga instructor and part-time teacher.

2. Malaysian Civil Defence Officers see the Civil Defence Training Ground, Yeading, Middlesex, during their four-week tour of Britain. This picture shows them inspecting a mock "wrecked factory" set up for the training of rescue of victims trapped by heavy machinery.

3. Professor Himangshu Rajan Sengupta, from India, at work with an electron microscope at Leeds University with Mr. J. Benstead of the Department of Metallurgy. Professor Sengupta is at the university as a Colombo Plan Fellow for at least a year.

4. Malaysian actress, Pik-sen Lim, was born in Penang and was a schoolteacher before she decided to become an actress and came to London to study. After radio and film parts, she was chosen for a major TV role in the famous "Emergency Ward 10" programme and is shown here in her part of Nurse Kwei Kim Yen.

5. Begum Sarah Nasim of Pakistan addressed an audience at the Women's Corona Society conference at Guildford, in England. The Corona Society was established twenty years ago to foster inter-racial relationships. Begum Nasim is secretary of the London branch of the All Pakistan Women's Association and spoke on "Realities in the Modern Commonwealth".

6. Mr. Kenneth de Pinto, chairman of the Niyasa Housing Society, with his wife, lights the traditional lamp in the first house bought by the society. Rooms in the house, in Kensington, will be let to Ceylonese students and residents in London.

7. Mrs. Pandit, former Indian High Commissioner to Britain, opening the new £120,000 graduate house at Somerville College, Oxford. Mrs. Pandit later received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

8. Pakistani doctors, left, S. R. Chaudhuri from Sylhet and A. K. M. Nur Ahmed from Feni, pictured with, right, Sir Philip Southwell, Director-General of St. John Ambulance Association. Both doctors are post-graduate students studying in Britain and were attending a reception given by the Order of St. John in London for doctors from twenty-four overseas countries.

9. Mr. Gyanendra Bahadur Karki, member of the National Panchayat, Nepal, visited Rushcliffe Boys' Technical Grammar School, Nottingham, during his tour of Britain. Here he watches boys in the metalwork class.



4. Malaysian actress



6. New house for Ceylonese students



7. Mrs. Pandit at Oxford



8. Pakistani doctors



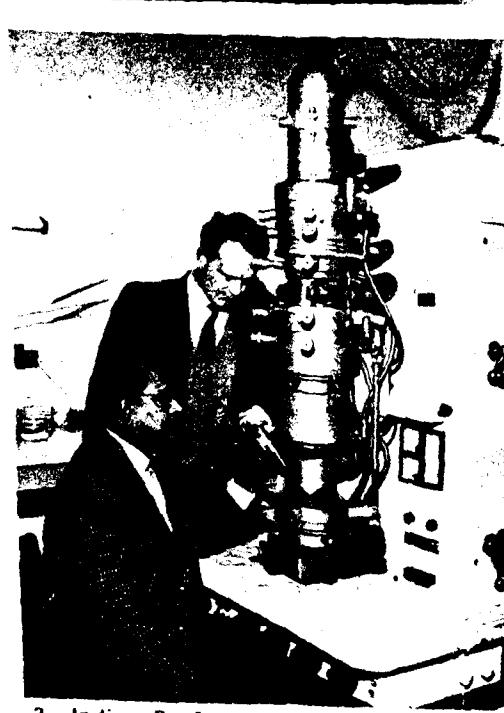
5. Pakistani Speaker



9. Parliamentarian from Nepal



2. Malaysian Civil Defence Officers



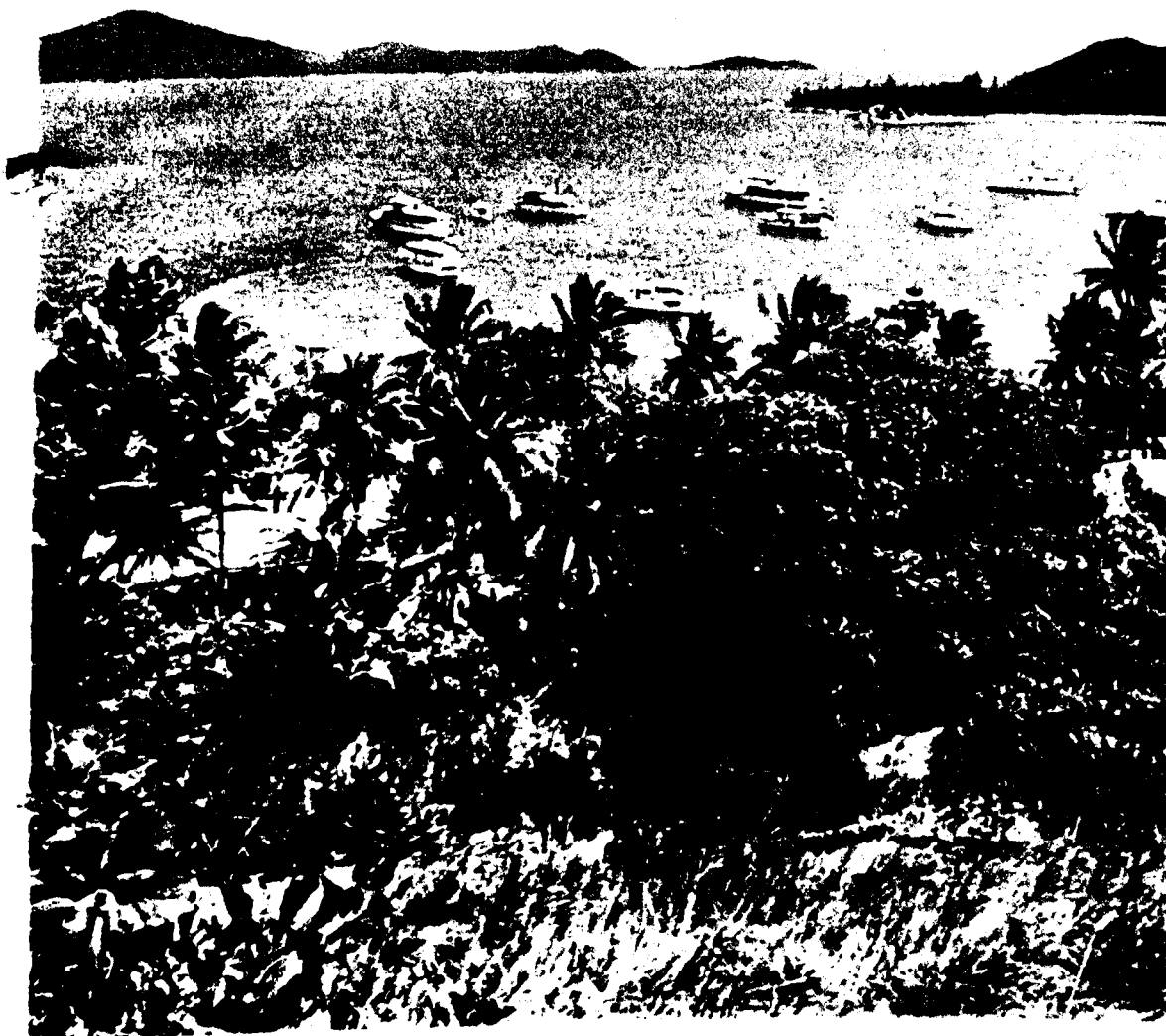
3. Indian Professor

Examining corals at low tide on the Great Barrier Reef. Picture shows (bottom left) "Tridacna", the Giant Clam. The spiky coral (bottom right) is "Acropora" or Stag Horn coral



AN UNDERWATER OBSERVATORY in the shape of a 50-foot steel chamber weighing nearly 40 tons, permanently anchored to the sea bed off Cairns, North Queensland, draws scientists, photographers, and tourists from far and wide to observe at close quarters the fantastic coral shapes, the myriads of fish and the giant clams which inhabit the Great Australian Barrier Reef. Another favourite way of viewing the reef is through a glass-bottomed boat; or one can dive into the translucent water and make a more personal acquaintance with creatures so many and varied that no naturalist has catalogued them all. One of the natural wonders of the world, the reef, which stretches 1,250 miles, roughly parallel with the Queensland coast, contains over 300 varieties of coral that has been formed by a minute sea animal known as a polyp, which protects itself by forming an external skeleton of lime. The constant increase of these limy skeletons, layer upon layer over aeons of time, has created the Great Barrier Reef which has commercial possibilities that are, as yet, only partially exploited by fishing, by the shell button industry and by regulated turtle canning. As Australia's population increases and distribution costs decrease the pure carbonate of lime present in the reef will be gathered and used for agriculture.

Millions of sea birds nest along the length of the reef. These terns on Michaelmas Reef, near Cairns, North Queensland, do not construct nests but lay their eggs haphazardly



Lindeman Island, a holiday resort on the reef, has an airstrip and offers sailing, coral viewing, aqua-planing, fishing and skin-diving



Golden Leaf coral photographed through a plate glass window in an underwater observation chamber. The chamber is reached, via an enclosed staircase, from a platform on the surface of the sea

GREAT BARRIER REEF



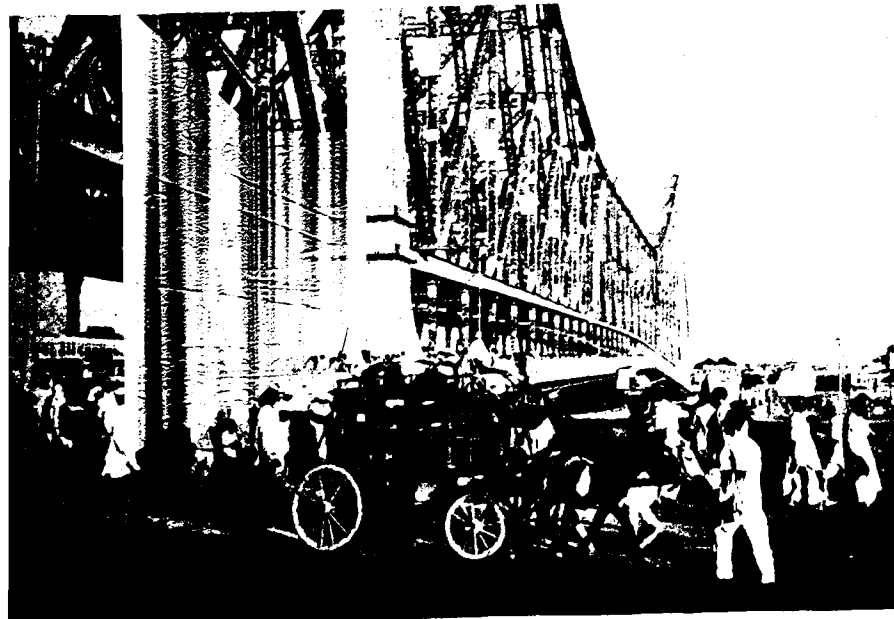
A fish well camouflaged for survival among the coral. Game fish that frequent the reef may weigh 200 lb. or more



A "frogman" encounters a hammer-head shark which, although potentially a "killer", has its moments of playfulness

INDIAN PANORAMA

Britain gives a helping hand



BRITISH BUILT Howrah Bridge, built by British engineers, spans the river Hooghly and links Howrah with Calcutta. The 1,500-foot-long cantilever bridge carries eight lines of traffic



BRITISH WELFARE WORKER Miss Evangeline Ingram, left, who has been a social worker in India for 25 years, is seen here at the Tibetan Homes Foundation dispensary, Mussoorie. Since 1963, 500 refugee children have been cared for, and donations and warm clothing have come from England



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE Colombo plan expert Professor Griffiths of Birmingham University, England, left, teaching research students at the Institute of Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University



OXFAM DONATION The leprosy colony at the Ryder-Cheshire centre, Dehra Dun, is a little village of cottages—six of them were donated by Oxfam. Most of the funds for maintenance come from England



COLOMBO PLAN ADVISER Mr. A. R. Reed, left, shows an electronic engineer, Mr. K. K. Bandyopadhyay, how to use a British-made instrument in the laboratory of the Hydraulic Study Department of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. Special equipment has been provided with the help of a World Bank loan



RYDER-CHESHIRE CENTRE Raphael, the International Centre for Relief of Suffering at Dehra Dun, was founded in 1959 by Group Captain Cheshire, V.C., and his wife, Sue Ryder, as the Far East Headquarters of their joint mission. Here, Mrs. Ava Dhar, Secretary Administrator of Raphael, right, visits the classroom in the home for destitute children



TALKING POINT During his visit to India, Lord Robbins, British economist, educationist and Chairman of the Committee on Higher Education, talked to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri



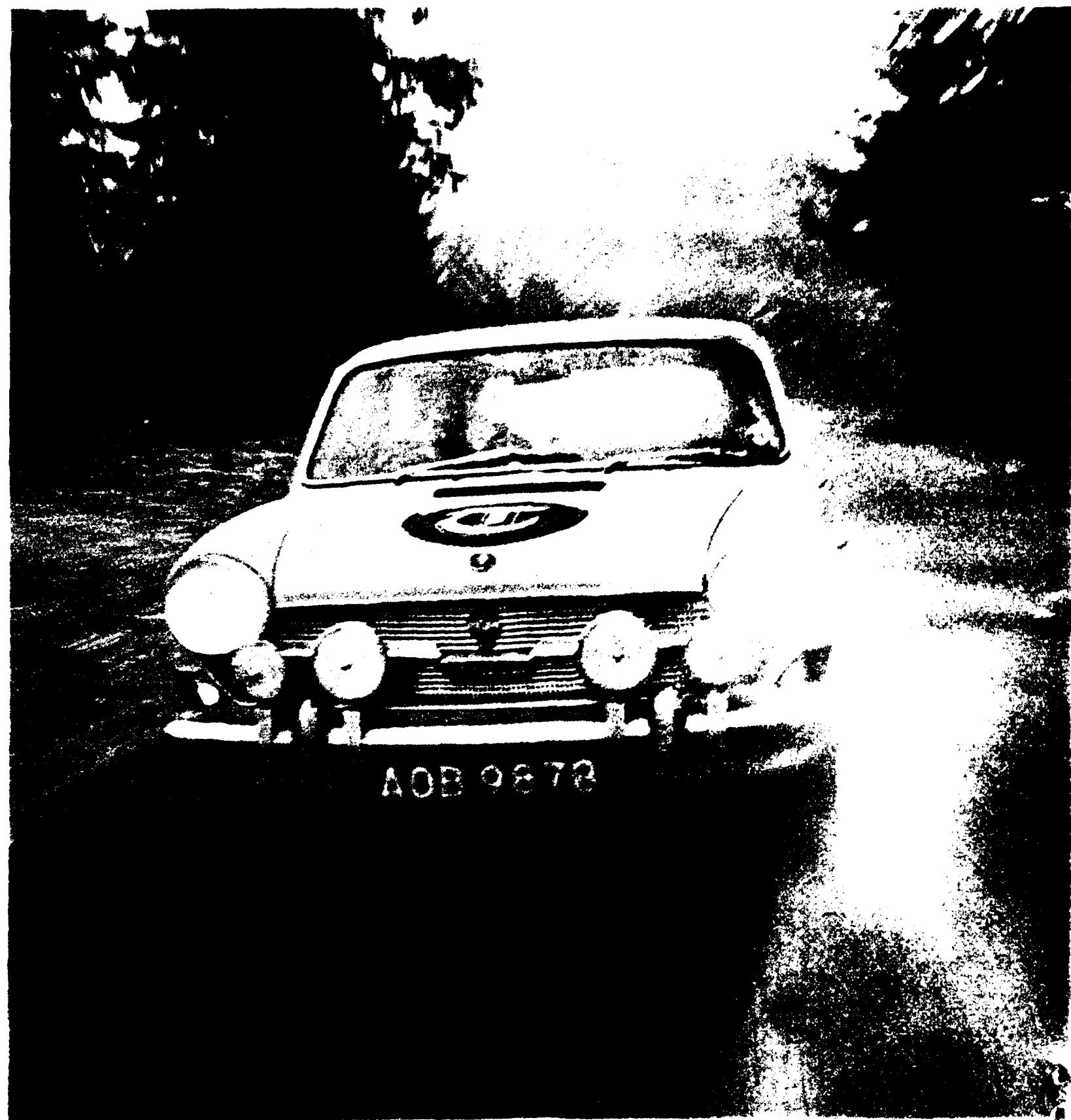
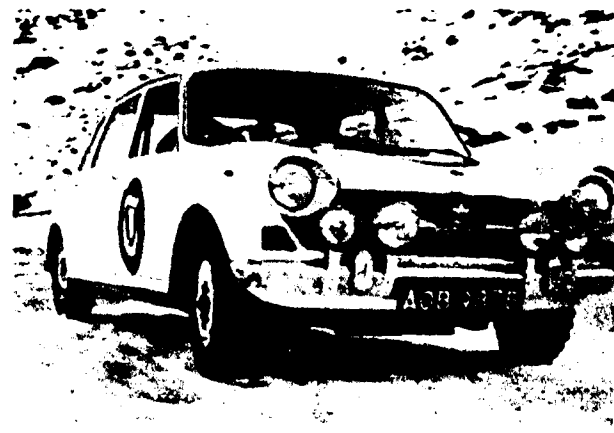
CASH CROP Chillies being made ready for auction: an important cash crop of India, chillies are grown both for home consumption and for export—among foreign markets are Ceylon and Britain. There is scope for extending this crop to areas now lying fallow: by using fertilisers it can be successfully grown



BRITISH TEACHER At the Save the Children Fund Home for Tibetan children at Stirling Castle, Elysium Hill, Simla, 18-year-old volunteer Kathleen Duncan, from Newcastle on Tyne, England, is spending a year teaching—and enjoying it, judging from this picture taken of her with some of her young pupils at Stirling Castle

Right: At the British Motor Corporation's works at Abingdon, Berkshire, a mechanic fits a special instrument panel to the Austin 1800

Below: The Monte Carlo Rally route covers 2,600 formidable miles, in weather which may vary from good to the most treacherous a driver can meet



TEST FOR A FAMILY CAR

by Courtenay Edwards, Motoring Correspondent, 'Sunday Telegraph'

SOME of my more outspoken friends said I was mad when I told them I was entering an Austin 1800 in the Monte Carlo Rally on behalf of the *Weekend Telegraph*. Then I added the information that I was taking two co-drivers—Tom Wisdom and John Sprinzel.

"You'll never do it, old man!" was the general verdict. "The car's too new. The car's under-powered, anyway. And did you say there will be a crew of three, not two?"

There were 237 starters, from nine different points around Europe's perimeter. Thanks to a blizzard which swept the Massif Central and the Alpes Maritime at the crucial moment, only 35 cars got through. My Austin 1800 was among them. So was the only other Austin 1800 entered privately in what turned out to be the toughest "Monte" of all time.

It was a stimulating rally debut for the British Motor Corporation's biggest front-wheel-drive car, big brother of the Mini and 1100 range and star of the London Motor Show last October. Yet I must admit it was tough going. We only just made it, with a great deal of credit due to John Sprinzel for inspired driving on the most difficult sections, and to the built-in reliability of a car which was announced to the world only four months previously. The only trouble we had was a puncture, a broken oil pipe, worn-out pads on the disc brakes at the front and a damaged starter-motor cable.

The oil pipe broke when we were nearing Monte Carlo after battling through a nightmare of snow and ice. It cost us 25 minutes, and we got to Monaco with only 12 minutes in hand. That was after 2,500 hard, almost non-stop miles. Then, after a night's rest, came the 370-miles "mountain circuit" round which the 35 survivors had to drive in the dark, keeping up an average of about 37 m.p.h. most of the time over steep, narrow, winding Alpine roads covered in treacherous ice or packed snow. The rest of the time we had to drive flat out over special sections on which we all lost a certain number of marks.

No wonder 10 cars dropped out through crashing or breaking down! No wonder only 22 cars finished within the sadistically devised time limit! We ourselves finished only two minutes outside our time limit after taking 10 minutes to change those brake pads. The other Austin 1800, although eventually classified 29th to our 31st, went off the road and rolled over. Because we were two minutes outside our time allowance we received the same number of penalty points as cars that did not finish the mountain circuit. Ah well, that's rallying.

More important is the fact that our overloaded, unmodified, £809 family saloon, with its 1,798 c.c. transversely mounted

engine pushing out only 84 brake horsepower, not only survived this winter motor-ing marathon but also did better than 206 of the other starters. I do not say that conceitedly but in tribute to a new unproven car for which I predict a big future and impressive popularity in many lands.

Our 90 m.p.h. Austin, with its single carburettor, lacked punch in the intermediate ratios of its excellent all-synchromesh gearbox, and the steering is low-geared for rallying, however suitable it is for ordinary motoring. But its road-holding was superb, thanks to its hydrolastic independent suspension. This kept the car on an even keel however rough the road, and tightened up the faster we went. It helped us when we took turns at snatching a bit of sleep on the back seat of this deceptively roomy car.

Fatigue can be the big enemy on the "Monte", and our ability to get some sleep—thanks to the Austin's excellent springing—helped to justify our three-man crew and

the extra weight it entailed. I do not know how much petrol we used. You have to keep sloshing it in at strategic points and I lost count of the litres.

Our m.p.g. figure was probably less than 20, but we were driving the car hard, with free use of the intermediate gears and high revs most of the time. The 1800 normally gives an overall petrol mileage figure of some 25 to the gallon.

Altogether there were six B.M.C. cars among the 35 that finished: four Minis, including the Cooperised edition driven into first place by Timo Makinen and Paul Easter; and two Austin 1800s. It is the second year running that a Mini-Cooper "S" has won the "Monte".

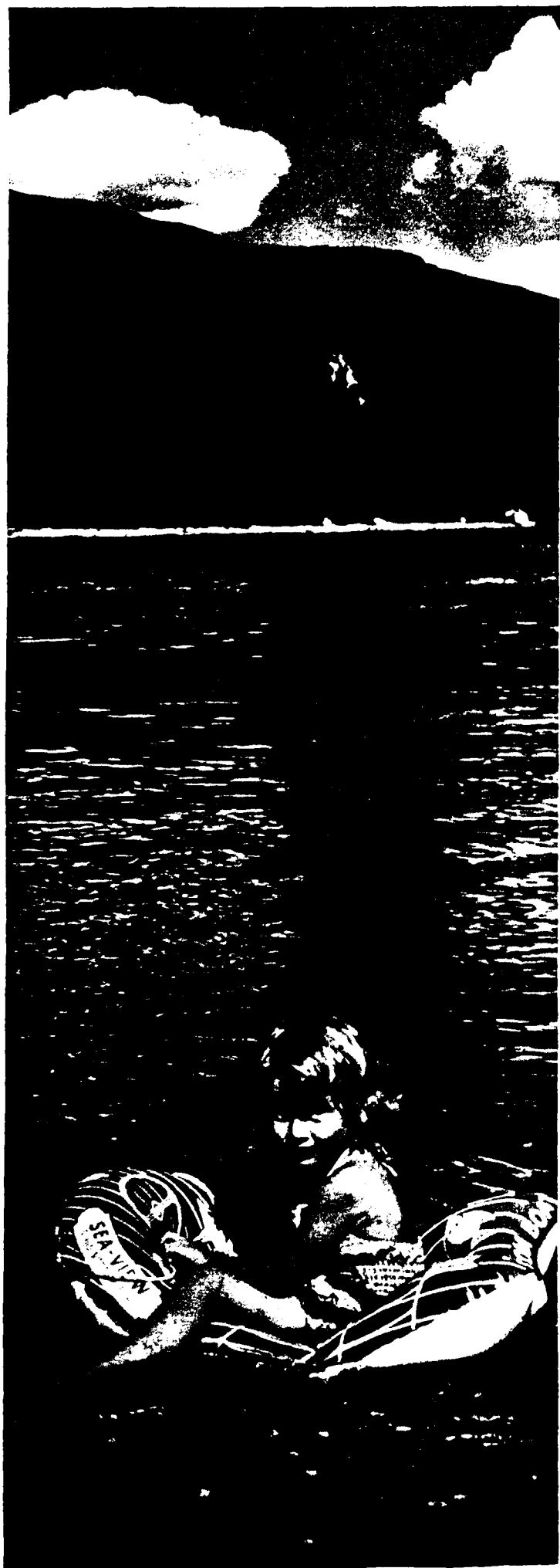
There were nine British cars in the first 22 and 16 out of the 35 finishers were British: four Minis, two Sunbeam Tigers, a Rover 2000, two Hillman Imps, two Austin 1800s, two Ford Cortinas and three Triumph Spitfires. □

Helped by a French peasant woman and her grandson, one of the Austin 1800 drivers puts on studded tyres in preparation for the snow and ice on the roads ahead



READERS PICTURES

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



Mable Lake, British Columbia
Rev. Hugh Irwin, 7092 Jubilee, South Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada



Berries for dessert
M. Ismail, Bombay Welding Works, Railway Road, Jhelum, W. Pakistan



Water arch
James Louis Williams, c/o Reynolds Metals Company, Kwakwani Park, Rio Berbice, British Guiana



Market Day in Northern Nigeria Philip A. Owubokiri, 41 Bola Street, Ebute Metta, Lagos, Nigeria



Moving house
Devinder Raj, Chung Hwa (N.T.) Secondary School, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaya, Malaysia



Public scribe, Singapore
A. D. Macpherson, 2 Camp Road, Crombie, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland



Romance Anver Kamal Siddiqui, 43 Ripon Street, 1st Floor, Calcutta, 16, India



Three of Hong Kong's 87 banks standing side by side in the heart of Victoria city

of 197 branches. In the first nine months of the year alone, thirty-seven new branches were opened. Among countries represented by banks in Hong Kong are the United Kingdom, the United States, Malaysia, India, France, Japan, Belgium, Pakistan and Thailand.

THE savings habit has been established long enough in Hong Kong for well-defined trends to become apparent. The main one shows that Chinese depositors put their money into the bank to save for a specific purpose, the chief one being to buy an education for their children. A second major target for Hong Kong savers is the acquisition of a home, which usually means a flat in one of the skyscraper blocks being built.

Although it is possible to buy flats on time payments most are purchased for cash to avoid the high interest rates often demanded. This means the almost total liquidation of savings, but they show a rapid re-growth not long afterwards. The reason for this is that many families buy bigger flats than they need in order to rent out rooms, the rent going straight into the bank.

MORE sophisticated savers embarking on a long-term savings project can take advantage of the higher interest offered by time deposits and in the last ten years such accounts have increased sixteen times. The interest rate normally goes to 4½%, though some banks have offered considerably more.

By the middle of 1964 total savings in Hong Kong had reached £378 million: more than five times the figure of ten years ago.



Customers depositing cheques for the credit of current accounts. On busy days literally thousands of people pass through the banking hall



Dollar coins being mechanically counted into bags. In the past ten years money in circulation has almost doubled, now stands at over £81 million



Sir Stanley Unwin, who has been a publisher for no less than 50 years, recently celebrated his 80th birthday. **COMMONWEALTH TODAY** invited him to tell its readers something about his chosen career. Sir Stanley has made five trips round the world, and has visited book-sellers throughout the Commonwealth. He emphasises the importance of books in the modern world, and explains the part played by the publisher in their production and distribution

A drawing by Andrew Freeth specially commissioned for **COMMONWEALTH TODAY**

THE ROLE OF THE PUBLISHER

BY SIR STANLEY UNWIN

The number of people who confuse printing and bookselling with publishing always astonishes me. Many authors, for example, seem to think that when a book has been printed and bound the publisher's task is over, whereas his primary function (according to the dictionary in front of me), "to send forth to the public", is only beginning.

But the publisher's work starts before ever the printer sees the typescript. The publisher has that most responsible task of selecting the books he feels ought to be published. This is a very personal decision which will influence the character of his list. It may lead one publisher to issue fiction, another text-books. It is the publisher's duty to see that any book he publishes is well and clearly expressed, not to act as a censor or, unless definitely invited to do so, to edit the author's work. Publishers have to spend a lot of time and money in examining and getting expert opinions on manuscripts from which they will obtain no return, and incur only the author's displeasure.

When once the book has been selected, a contract with the author completed, and the typescript sent to the printer, the publisher starts his task of making it known, in the first place to his customers the world over, the booksellers through whom the books are sold, through the provision of advance information and review copies, and later through publicity in the press.

The biggest factor in selling a book is not,

as is widely supposed, the amount spent in advertising it, but getting it talked about. To the British publisher the export sales are a large part of his bread and butter, averaging over 40 per cent of his turnover—in the case of my own firm, as an outcome of five trips round the world calling on booksellers, 56 per cent.

In this connection I would like to emphasise the excellent work done by a group of British publishers in helping with the educational problems of the newly independent and developing countries. Few people seem to be aware of the millions of books in innumerable local vernacular languages that, for example, the Oxford University Press and Longmans Green have published, or the extent to which British publishers have willingly given encouragement to indigenous publishers. Local publishers in older countries like India have made huge strides, but are still being handicapped for the lack of machinery, particularly for binding.

In the natural world-wide desire for local production, it should never be forgotten that the biggest factor in the cost of producing a book is the number printed. The largest item in production costs is the actual setting up of type (and, in the case of illustrated books, of making blocks), which is the same, whether 500 copies or 50,000 are printed. Thus, the more copies printed, the more cheaply can a book be sold. For this reason local production has of necessity, on purely

economic grounds, to be restricted to those publications—

of which the local demand justifies the production of a large number, of which the demand, though restricted, is exclusively local.

This factor dominates many British publications which could not be issued at a saleable price but for their large export sale. But it goes further. Many of the most popular books with coloured illustrations could not be published at even double the price charged for them were not the illustrations printed on large rotary machines for editions of which the text is printed in many different foreign languages. This so-called "international publishing" has made huge strides in recent years and is not confined to any one country. It is not without its complications and difficulties, particularly when one publisher urgently wants a reprint and the others do not because, here again, the number printed at one time determines the cost per copy.

The Low-Priced Books Scheme organised by the British Government is practicable only because the Government arranges for an otherwise unjustifiable number to be produced and is prepared to bear all consequential loss. It does not mean, some assume, that other books could be issued by publishers at the same low uneconomic prices.

The overhead expenses connected with the running of a book publishing business

probably more formidable in relation to over than in any other. Take, for example, just this one item: if he is to do his efficiently, a publisher must have at least representative in every important country, calling upon the booksellers with particulars of forthcoming publications, as well as securing orders for stock lines which otherwise would soon be forgotten altogether or left temporarily out of stock, which, specially in distant countries, would mean permanent loss of sales.

The best (i.e. the more long-sighted) publishers do their utmost to steer all the business they can through local booksellers to encourage them to carry good stocks. They do not, for example, supply public libraries. They urge the librarians to support the local bookshop(s) and help to build it (them) up into a cultural centre. In this they have the wholehearted support of the British Council and the British Information Services.

The British Council libraries are an enormous help in spreading knowledge of British literature, as well as of the English language which opens the door to a fascinating world.

It is quite impossible in such a short article to deal at all adequately with the Role of a Publisher, but it so happens that I have written a text-book on the whole subject of publishing, now in its 7th edition and translated into about fifteen languages, which I have been specifically asked to mention. It is entitled "The Truth About Publishing" and should be readily obtainable anywhere.

CONCERNING 'COPYRIGHT' SIR STANLEY UNWIN WRITES:

Some people apparently resent the existence of copyright. They seem to feel that though it would be highly improper to appropriate any other form of property without compensation, the work of an author is something which they are entitled to have without his permission, let alone for the most meagre compensation.

They overlook the fact that nearly all the countries of the world are signatories of one of the three copyright conventions and regard adherence as a sign of progress. The principle underlying the Berne Convention is to set a high standard of protection for the rights of those who create the world's music, art and letters, in the belief that it is not only just to do so but ultimately in the public interest because of the encouragement it gives to the production of such works.

One thing all countries, and particularly developing countries, need is the goodwill of authors. In their legislation, or proposed legislation, some, however, operate apparently on the theory that the public interest is best served by reducing the protection given to authors so that their works may be more accessible. Such a policy is misguided, not only because it plays into the hands of those wishing to exploit authors for private gain, but also because it discourages the produc-

tion of cultural and educational works on which the development and progress of a country depends. There is no more effective way of sacrificing authors' goodwill than by regarding them as not being entitled to payment for their work.

The amounts involved are often trifling. If any excessive demand is made by a publisher, complaint can be made to the publisher's association of the country in question; if the demand is made by an author the relevant author's association can be consulted, if all else fails the International Publishers Association of Geneva should be informed. But in all such cases of complaints, the reason why the demand is considered excessive, e.g., the smallness of the population, the small size of the edition, etc., should be clearly stated. Most authors are delighted to see their work translated and have no wish to be unreasonable. An excessive demand by either author or publisher may be, and often is, due to ignorance of what is reasonable and practicable.

COPYRIGHT: The exclusive right given by law for a certain term of years to an author, composer, etc. (or his assignee) to print, publish, and sell copies of his original work (*Oxford English Dictionary*)

Books

Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia: New edition, 13 volumes (Oxford University Press, 12 main volumes, 42s. each; index volume, 35s. Volumes can be bought separately or the complete set for £25). Oxford University Press have fully revised and reset their "Junior Encyclopaedia" which was first published between 1948 and 1955. New material has been added and new subjects, such as computers and space engineering, have been introduced.

The encyclopaedia consists of twelve separate volumes, each dealing with a particular range of related subjects, and each complete and independent in itself, though the volumes are linked by cross-references.

A General Index and Ready-Reference volume containing charts, lists and maps to supplement the main volumes completes the work. Each article has been written by the best contributors, including many names distinguished in education and academic life, in literature and the arts, the sciences, and in industry.

Illustrations help the reader to follow the text and supplement it, often providing visual information which can be clearer and more exact than a verbal explanation.

Vol. I: MANKIND—including evolution, ancient world, races and nations, religions, mythology, folk-lore.

Vol. II: NATURAL HISTORY—including beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, plants.

Vol. III: THE UNIVERSE—including physical laws, astronomy, geology, weather, geography, countries and towns.

Vol. IV: COMMUNICATIONS—including language, writing, printing, broadcasting, land travel, aircraft, ships.

Vol. V: GREAT LIVES—including philosophers, artists, writers, scientists, reformers, lawgivers, explorers.

Vol. VI: FARMING AND FISHERIES—including home crops, tropical crops, domestic animals, forestry, hunting and trapping, fishing, gardening.

Vol. VII: INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—including mining, manufacture, marketing, money, business.

Vol. VIII: ENGINEERING—including power, machinery, fuels, materials, tools, instruments, structures.

Vol. IX: RECREATIONS—including theatre, concert, dance, clubs and societies, sports, games, pets.

Vol. X: LAW AND SOCIETY—including world affairs, government, justice, armed forces, public services, local government.

Vol. XI: HOME AND HEALTH—including houses and furniture, housekeeping, the kitchen, the nursery, clothes, health.

Vol. XII: THE ARTS—including literature, drama, music, painting, sculpture, architecture.

Vol. XIII: INDEX AND READY-REFERENCE VOLUME—containing a comprehensive index to the Encyclopaedia and many other features presented in pictures, charts, and tables, such as—An Illustrated Time Chart of World History from 4000 B.C. to A.D. 1945; Characters and Places in Greek and Roman Mythologies, and in the New and Old Testaments; Typical Regions of Britain; Countries of the World; Flower Families.

The Faber Junior Dictionary (Faber, 1964, 25s.). This dictionary has been compiled primarily for people between eight and fourteen years of age. It contains all the words normally found in adult dictionaries, with simple definitions. Grammatical complexities are excluded, and the only abbreviations are the names of the parts of speech.

Stamps



INDIA



The modern commemorative stamps of India are among the most popular of Commonwealth issues, for their designs are interesting and attractive while their face value, always an important consideration with collectors, is uniformly low.

Many Indian stamps of recent years pay tribute to men and women who have given outstanding service to their country. Pre-eminent among them is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose death on 27th May, 1964, was mourned throughout the world. Within fifteen days of Mr. Nehru's passing, the Indian Post Office had prepared and issued a special stamp to honour his memory. Designed by S. V. Waghulkar, of Bombay, the stamp shows the kindly, sensitive face of Mr. Nehru looking down at a crowd of the Indian people to whose service he devoted his life.

Each year since 1957 it has been the practice of the Indian Post Office to issue a stamp on Mr. Nehru's birthday, 14th November, which is celebrated throughout India as Children's Day. The 1964 issue featured in its design the commemorative one-rupee coin which has been minted in honour of Mr. Nehru. As with all other Indian stamps, a special postmark was used on the first day of issue, so that philatelists

who collect "first day covers" may have an interesting souvenir for their albums.

Among other famous Indians portrayed on recent stamps is Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. Dr. Naoroji is also remarkable for having been the first Indian to become a Member of Parliament in Britain. He was elected in 1892 as Liberal member for Central Finsbury, London, and served until 1895. Honoured and respected as a great scholar, a gifted writer and a staunch patriot, Dr. Naoroji was over ninety when he died in 1917. The stamp bearing his portrait is a 15 p.p. value, pale grey in colour.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the English philosopher and educationist, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, former President of India, and Henri Dunant, Swiss founder of the International Red Cross, are other celebrities portrayed on recent Indian issues.

Particularly popular have been stamps with a different theme—the preservation of India's wild life. Rare animals, among them the one-horned rhinoceros, the Himalayan panda and the gaur, or Indian bison, have been featured on these attractive issues.

C. W. HILL



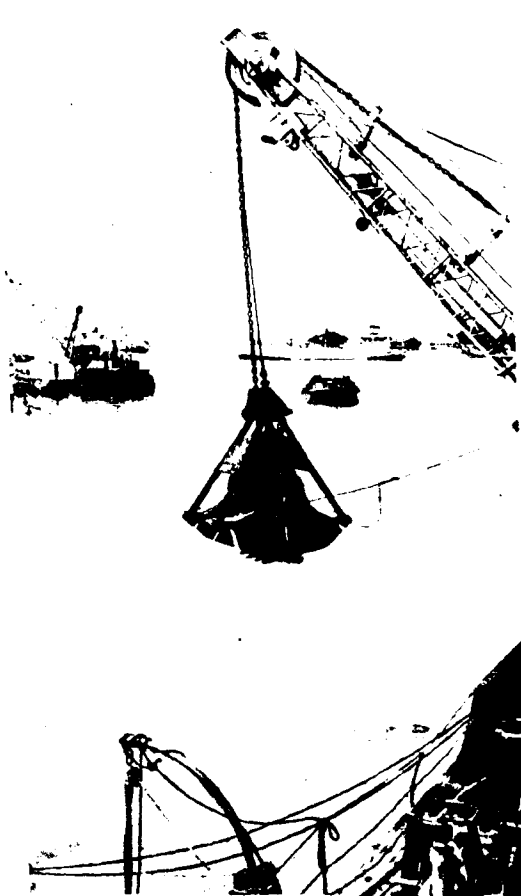
Pulling the self-supporting aerial power cable off its drum on the 11 kV cable route between Dhanmandi thermal power station at Dacca and the new East Pakistan radio transmitter, Savar

PICTURESCOPE

Thailand's floating market ● New Shakespeare Company in India ● Singapore exhibition of National Festivals ● Ceylon's harbour extension



A British Shakespeare Company gave fifty performances in seven Indian cities on its two-month tour. *Top*: Arriving at the theatre President Radhakrishnan, Lady Gore-Booth, wife of the former British High Commissioner, and Mr. Midgley, Economic Adviser. *Above*: Mrs. Lakshmi Menon (right) with Lady Gore-Booth and the cast



Ceylon developments: here, extension work in progress on Galle Harbour. The Government is developing the harbour to cope with extra traffic. A consortium of British companies is planning to provide finance for a number of the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation's development projects over a period of ten years



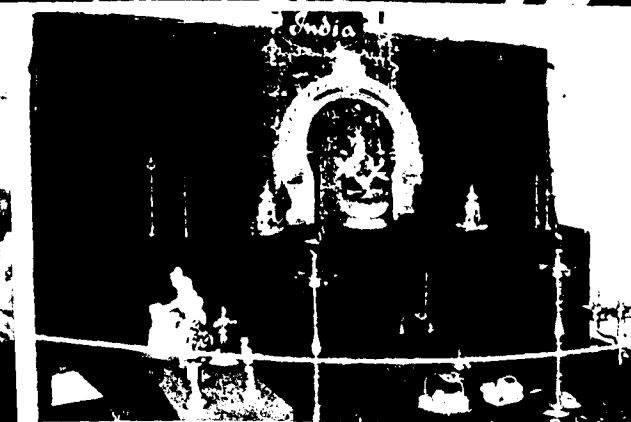
Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Elworthy, Chief of Air Staff, Royal Air Force, visited Pakistan Air Force at the invitation of Air Marshal M. Asghar Khan, Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Air Force. *Top*: Sir Charles Elworthy with President Ayub Khan. *Above*: Air Marshal Khan presented Sir Charles with an ibex head, the insignia of 60 Squadron R.A.F.



The floating market of Thailand. Bangkok has been called the "Venice of the East" because of the maze of "klongs" intersecting the city. The klongs are crowded with boats and the boatmen chant in rhythm as they pole their loads to the market places



Young girls making umbrellas in Burma, where it is a most flourishing industry. Notice how they use their feet to hold the umbrellas steady while they sew



Over 2,000 people saw the National Festivals Exhibition in Singapore, opened by Mrs. Rajaratnam, wife of the Singapore Minister of Culture. *Above*, India's contribution



Britain's contribution to the Festivals Exhibition was "Tribute to Shakespeare". Taking part were Joyce Savidge (2nd left), wife of the British Information Services press officer, and the daughter and wife of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Jill Moore (left), and Mrs. Moore (2nd right). They are shown talking to Mrs. Rajaratnam

NUMBER 116

COMMONWEALTH TODAY



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A Commonwealth Day Message from Her Majesty The Queen

When I talked to the Commonwealth on Christmas Day I spoke about the problems of the world which sometimes loom so large that it is hard to see what each one of us can do about them.

In this, my first Commonwealth Day Message, I suggest that there is something practical which we can all, whatever our age and occupation, be doing to help.

The world's great need is for understanding and goodwill to guide and stimulate people to help one another to real effect.

In the Commonwealth we start with the advantage of sharing many ways of looking at things and doing things. This makes co-operation between our countries easier, but our Governments will, in the long run, only be as close together as their people feel.

Let it therefore be our resolve to seek out every chance to get to know about the people of the other Commonwealth countries, and to meet them when we can, so that we may have the warmth of fellow-feeling and the vision to work together for the good of the world in the years to come.

My heartfelt good wishes to you all in this great common endeavour.

**COMMONWEALTH
TODAY**

NUMBER 116
ASIA EDITION

Presenting the Commonwealth
to the Commonwealth

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Dress in "Orlon" by
the young British
designer Mary Quant
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The Duke visited the village Mavi Kalan in the Meerut District and is shown here at a progressive farmer's house. He has a Tilak on his forehead, placed by the village headman who called him "a good friend of India"



In New Delhi, President Radhakrishnan gave a luncheon party for the Duke, who is pictured here with the President and Mrs. Indira Gandhi



In Kuala Lumpur, the Duke was entertained by the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, and they exchanged gifts: the Duke was presented with a gold-mounted dagger, the Tunku with gold cuff links



The Duke of Edinburgh at the famous bridge over the River Kwai in Thailand. Accompanied by Commonwealth Attachés, His Royal Highness laid a wreath in the Military Cemetery

The Duke of Edinburgh's Tour of Asia

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TRAVELLED 21,000
MILES IN EIGHT WEEKS VISITING INDIA,
MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN AND THAILAND



The Duke of Edinburgh looks towards a forward position in Sarawak where he visited a detachment of the Gurkha Rifles



At Sibn, Sarawak, the Duke was greeted with the Dayak Miring Ceremony. This ceremony is performed in a longhouse when it is visited by a high-ranking person. Dayak maidens sing songs asking the gods to bring blessings and protection on the house



The Duke with a group of Gurkha heroes to whom he presented gallantry awards in Sarawak

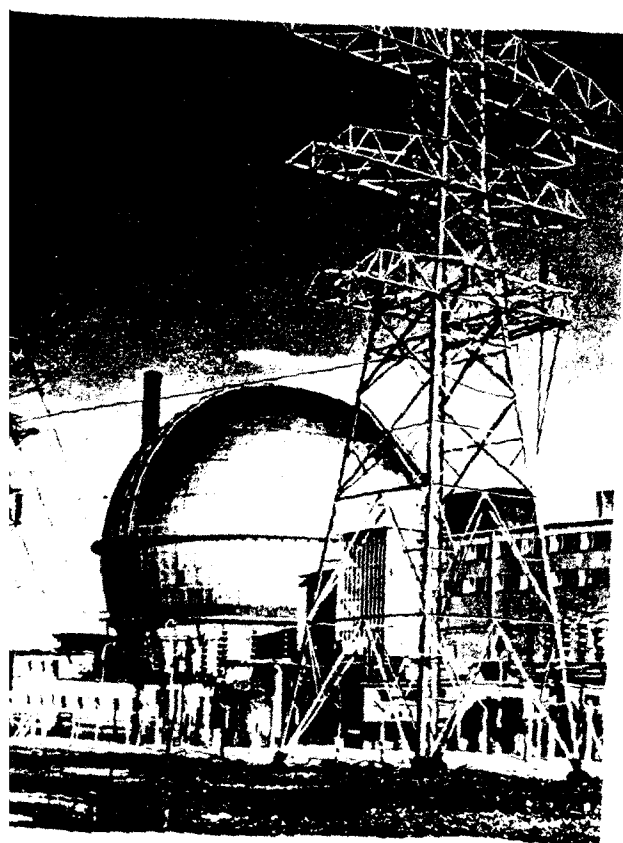


The traditional Maori greeting awaited the Duke when he visited the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment barracks at Terendak Camp, Malacca



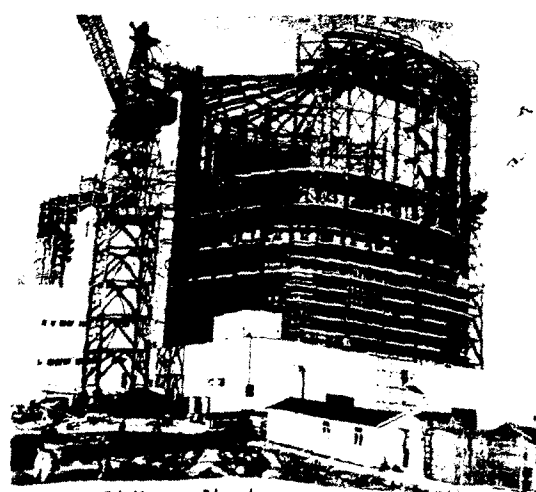
A little Pakistani girl presents a bouquet to the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival at Chaklala Airport, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. President Ayub Khan is seen on the left

Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor at Windscale, Cumberland. The A.G.R. represents one of the main lines of reactor development undertaken by the Atomic Energy Authority. The system in large sizes can produce steam conditions matched to the most modern turbines at a net thermal efficiency exceeding 40 per cent. This is as high as that for any other power station, either conventional or nuclear. The purposes of A.G.R., Windscale, were, first, to prove the reliability of this nuclear system; next, to provide a testing ground for improved designs of fuel elements and reactor materials.



NUCLEAR POWER

—the Third Source of Energy



Above: Oldbury Nuclear Power Station (600,000 kW.) under construction in Gloucestershire. Improvements introduced include the use of pre-stressed concrete instead of thick steel vessels to contain both reactors and heat exchangers.

Right: View of No. 1 reactor pile cap, Hinkley Point Nuclear Power Station (500,000 kW.) in Somerset. To the rear is one of the four charge/discharge machines. These are used to load and unload the fuel elements.

THE uncertainties of nuclear power are ending, and both the hopes and the disappointments of the early years are in proportion.

Today nuclear power is becoming commonplace in Britain. Uranium has become the alternative to coal and oil for producing electricity. Nuclear power stations, with their towering reactor structures housed in streamlined, modern-style buildings, are starting to ring the country along the shorelines.

Already they have shown that big nuclear power producers can be built to generate electricity on a commercial scale. What remains is to demonstrate, first, that this can be done at fully competitive rates; and next, that it can be done at costs well below those of even the newest, most efficient coal- and oil-fired stations.

Here the scientists and engineers have made detailed studies, and they are optimistic. Nuclear power, they forecast, will be as cheap as conventional power by around 1970. Thereafter it will become progressively cheaper, with the cost falling below a halfpenny a unit.

Britain's original Atomic Energy Power Programme—the world's first—was announced a little over 10 years ago, in February 1955. Energy was to be extracted from atoms to supply industry's rapidly growing needs for extra power which coal and oil alone would not be able to meet within foreseeable time. For, with the surging expansion of Britain's—and the world's—industries and the rising standards of living, the consumption of electricity in Britain has been doubling every 10 years. Coal, increasingly supplemented by oil, had hitherto met the demand of the power stations. Oil, however, has to be imported, and this is uneconomic compared with the import of uranium.

Britain's programme was a relatively modest one as a start: to supply 1,500,000–2,000,000 kilowatts of electricity; in other words, sufficient to operate that number of one-bar electric fires.

Since 1955 the project has been greatly expanded and modified. Today Britain still has the biggest commercial nuclear programme in the world. Under its first and current stage, nine twin-reactor stations are completed or under construction, and they will produce some 5,000,000 kilowatts by around 1969. A further group of stations will be built under the second stage to supply about another 5,000,000 kilowatts by 1975.

The first group have all adopted the well-tried nuclear system used at Calder Hall, the first big-scale experimental station which started work in 1956. The system consumes natural uranium, is cooled by carbon dioxide gas circulated under pressure through the reactor, and it makes a ton of uranium do about as much work as 10,000 tons or more of coal. The system is reliable and relatively simple to operate, and one lorry-load each week can keep a station supplied with fuel once the initial charge is in place. As with all nuclear stations, building costs are high compared with those of conventional stations, but operating costs are low.

Calder Hall has proved its value as a prototype: since its start-up it has worked faultlessly. Its reactors have produced 40 per cent more power than was first estimated. It has also

served as a test-bed for structural components and for fuel elements. Further, a study of the plant has suggested that nuclear stations are likely to have a life of 25–30 years instead of 10 as was assumed for costing purposes—and this would reduce the cost of nuclear power to the 20-year life.

Meantime the increased knowledge gained in designing and operating commercial stations has led to major improvements in structural and other fields. The efficiency of the systems has also been increased by raising operating temperatures and by improving the heat transfer qualities of the fuel elements.

The effect was to lead to a marked increase in electrical output and a decrease in generating costs. First of the commercial stations, Berkeley (Glos.) was designed to produce a modest 275,000 kilowatts. The ninth, Wylfa, in Anglesey, has a designed output of 1,180,000 kilowatts. The cost of electricity from Berkeley, which started work in 1962, is 1.21 penny per kilowatt-hour; that of Wylfa, which will start in 1968, will be 0.67 penny per unit.

This is just a beginning. Now Britain is about to move on to the more advanced, more compact and efficient types of reactor systems to supplement the current stations. The next systems will produce power at costs estimated at below

the halfpenny-a-unit level. This is cheaper than is possible with even the best of either today's commercial nuclear stations or conventional power houses operated by coal or oil.

Already there are in operation or under construction large-scale experimental reactors which point to the probable pattern of the future: the Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor and the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor for the comparatively near future; and the Fast Reactor and the High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor to supplement them by around 1975.

An *Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor* has been under test at Windscale in Cumberland since 1962. Its performance has been most

promising and the system has merited top consideration for Britain's next group of commercial nuclear stations. It operates at temperatures around 550 degrees Centigrade, which is some 150–200 degrees higher than those of the present-day commercial stations. These higher temperatures match the high temperature steam conditions required by modern power houses. The fuel is slightly enriched uranium oxide in pellet form encased in stainless steel, and the coolant is carbon dioxide circulated under pressure as in the Calder Hall system.

A *Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor* is under construction at Winfrith in Dorset, and it is expected that it will represent a major advance in water reactors. The steam from the reactor will directly drive the turbines. The fuel consists of uranium oxide pellets encased in zirconium alloy in the boiling channels, where the steam temperature is raised to about 550 degrees Centigrade. The coolant is natural water; the moderator, heavy water. The system may prove to be more economical in the smaller sizes than other contemporary systems.

A *High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor*, known as the Dragon Project, has been built at Winfrith by the member countries of Western Europe's Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. It represents a stage beyond the Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor in that it produces still higher temperatures—about 800 degrees Centigrade. As a result, it may be possible to use it to operate a gas turbine, so avoiding the heat losses incurred with heat exchangers. The coolant is helium, the fuel is enriched uranium dicarbide along with thorium dicarbide. Part of the latter is transmuted under irradiation into uranium 233, a nuclear fuel, during the course of operations. (Uranium 233 is a variant of uranium not found naturally.)

A *Fast Reactor* is operating at Dounreay in the north of Scotland. Biggest of its kind in operation anywhere, it started work in 1959, and was brought to its full power output of 60,000 kilowatts of heat in 1963. The system consumes enriched fissile fuel, and the "furnace" is no more than two feet in diameter and height. It generates so much heat that a liquid metal, a sodium-potassium alloy, is needed to carry it away towards the boilers.

What is important about the fast reactor is that it provides the best way of utilising the relatively large quantities of plutonium 239, which by the middle 1970s will have been created as a by-product of the first group of commercial stations. It also has the useful property of "breeding" more nuclear fuel than it consumes in the "blanket" of non-fissile uranium set around the reactor core. It does so by transmuting uranium 238 into plutonium 239 during the reaction.

Making use of this "breeding" process it may be possible to extract much more of the potential heat in natural uranium than is now possible—and this will provide the most efficient method known to atomic scientists of using nuclear fuel. Theoretically, at least, one ton of uranium could be made to produce as much heat as 3,000,000 tons of coal.

Meantime research in the field of reactor construction continues unceasingly. The Atomic Energy Authority has altogether a score of different systems under study. It is the most promising of them that have been developed into large-scale experimental versions, adoption of any one for producing electricity in commercial nuclear stations must depend on the answer to the simple question: how can the system produce it? □



PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

HOW INDIA AND BRITAIN CO-OPERATE

PLANS for the development of the Durgapur steel mill have been discussed in London. It was originally built by a consortium of British firms with a capacity of 1 million tons and the first stage was completed in 1961. The second stage, expansion to 1.6 million tons, should be finished by 1966. The talks that have recently taken place discussed the third stage: the expansion of the mill to a final capacity of 3 million tons.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT investment in India since 1951, amounts to more than £250 million. Private investment amounts to about the same figure. British Government technical assistance comes to over £3½ million.

COSSIPORE Power Station, Calcutta, is to have a new coal-handling plant, to be installed by Tata-Robins-Fraser Limited. The order, placed by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, is valued at £187,000 and incorporates facilities for discharging 80-ton B.O.X. type rail wagons.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD has awarded a £½ million contract to British Insulated Callender's

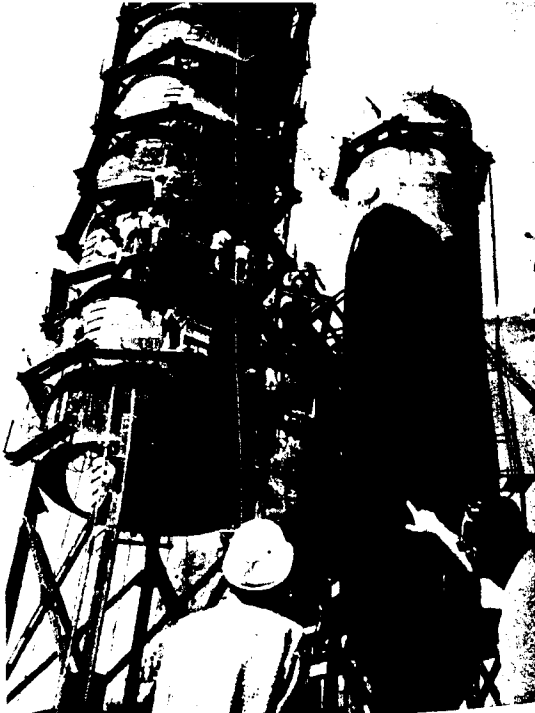
Cables Ltd., for the supply and erection of over 100 track miles of 25 kV 50 cycles overhead equipment and 14 switching stations between Kharagpur and Tatanagar. Since 1958 when the railways electrification programme started in India, BICC has been awarded 15 contracts valued at more than £10 million and covering 1,700 track miles.

AGREEMENTS have been signed in New Delhi providing for British loans totalling £5½ million. The loans form part of the British contribution towards foreign economic development under India's Third Five-Year Plan. One of the loans, for £5 million, will be used for buying goods from Britain; the other loan of £½ million is for the development of the fertiliser plant at Sindri.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE members in Britain have given about £4,000 as part of their contribution to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign for a village training project in West Bengal. Social workers from Calcutta will visit six villages to train women in literacy, home economics, family planning and health. A nursery school and crèche will be started in each village and medical care provided.



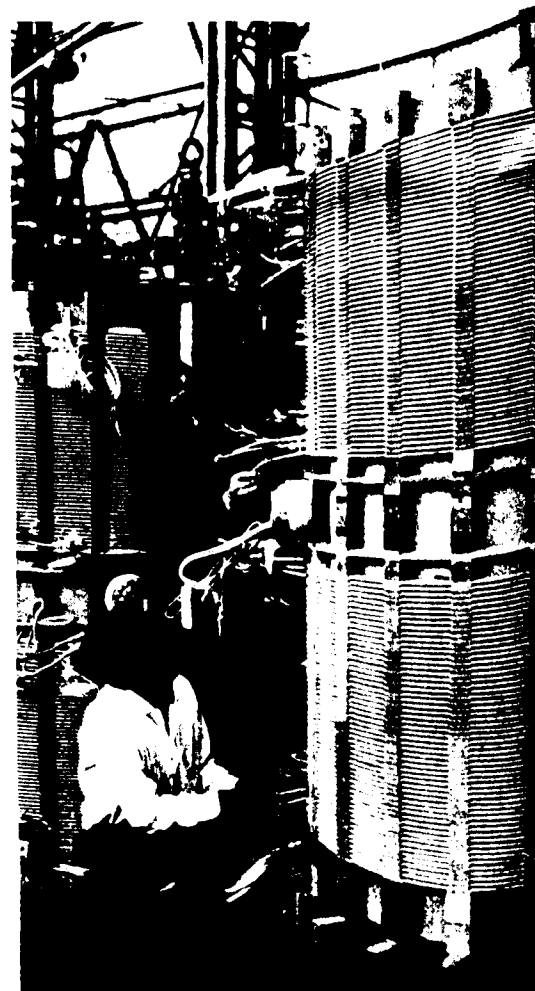
The Prime Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, was at home in New Delhi to folk dancers from various parts of the country. This picture shows him with some of the dancers from Rajasthan



The Durgapur steelworks, due for expansion with the help of financial and technical aid from Britain. This picture shows a new blast furnace under construction



Mr. Addiscott, a British expert, second left, has been in India since 1963 under the Colombo Plan. He advises on the design of dies for pressure die-casting on the Industrial Estate at Guindy



Soldering connections on a central phase transformer for railway electrification at Bhopal. The Associated Electrical Industries engineer pictured here is Mr. A. Bee from England



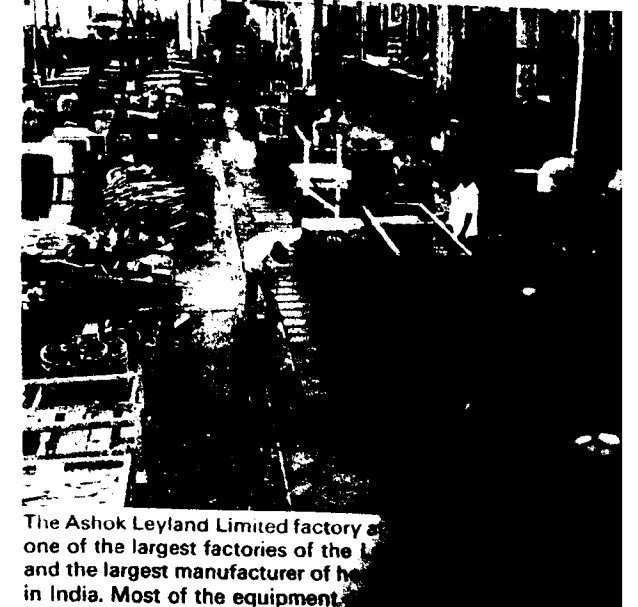
India Pistons Ltd., in technical collaboration with Associated Engineering Ltd., started the manufacture of pistons, pins, rings and cylinder liners for cars and commercial vehicles in 1949. Today they are the biggest manufacturers of their kind in India: 90 per cent of all the plant was imported from Britain



The English Electric Company of India Limited, employs about 1,000 people in its Madras factory. It began full operation in 1961 and is one of the most up-to-date factories in India—designed by Prynne, Abbot and Davies of Britain. This picture shows a female operator being given tuition in the small fuse assembly department



Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Overseas Development, visited the Low-Priced Books Scheme Exhibition, arranged by the British Council, at the Indian Institute of Technology in New Delhi. Here she looks at the 100th title to be issued



The Ashok Leyland Limited factory is one of the largest factories of the kind and the largest manufacturer of heavy trucks in India. Most of the equipment



ADMIRING THE WORLD OVER

Above: A white pique party dress edged with guipure lace flowers by Rhona Roy. British price 7 guineas
Left: From the 1965 Maggi Shepherd Summer Collection, a more expensive three-piece, consisting of a beautifully printed black, red and white cotton pique coat and matching hip skirt with a black crepe blouse

Less than a decade ago, almost the only British fashions to be exported were exclusive tweeds and homespun, soft lambswools, cashmeres and mohairs. For these Britain was, and still is, renowned. Last year, Pringles, to name only one famous Scottish knitwear firm, sold 60 per cent of their £2 million output overseas. But woollen goods apart, British ready-to-wear fashions scarcely made a ripple on world markets before 1957. In fact, it might be nearer the truth to say that they only travelled outside their own country on the backs of their wearers! Today, all that has changed. Some of the finest ready-to-wear clothes in the world are exported from London to almost every corner of the globe.

How has this remarkable transformation come about? Mainly due to the combined efforts of three British fashion groups and a spate of talented young designers from British College of Fashion who have established a reputation overseas for originality of design and high quality workmanship at extremely competitive prices.

The Fashion House Group of London, formed in 1958, is Britain's leading fashion

export organisation with markets in the Commonwealth, the Americas, Europe, the Middle and Far East. One of its members, Rembrandt's, is as well known in Iceland as in Chile. Dresses and suits bearing the Rembrandt label go to Australia, Canada, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria and Rhodesia. The 28 members of the Group include such well-known names as Frederick Starke, Frank Usher, Reldan Digby Morton, Alexon, who exports to 61 countries, and Susan Small, whose name is almost a household word in most Commonwealth countries.

Twice yearly, in the spring and autumn, the Group stages a London Fashion Week to which buyers come from all over the world. Over 1,000 buyers from 41 countries attended the most recent of these. In 1963 the Group took its Fashion Week to Paris, in 1964 to Berlin, where over 700 buyers placed so many orders that the visit is to be repeated this year. Seven years ago the Group's exports were less than £500,000. Last year they totalled £4½ million.

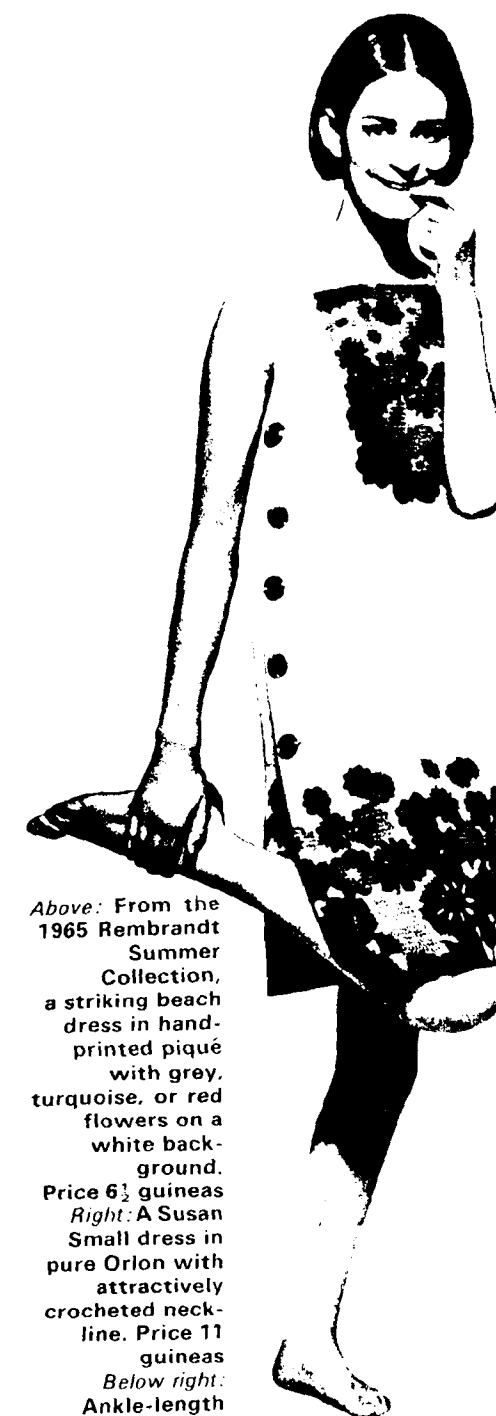
The British Fashion Export Group, representing the cheaper wholesale houses, also holds twice-yearly "London Presents" fashion parades for overseas buyers. Its exports for 1964 topped the £6½ million mark as compared with just under £4½ million in 1963. Blanes, one of the most successful members of the Group, are currently exporting to 32 countries, including Australia, Cyprus, Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand and Zambia.

The third British fashion group, The Associated Fashion Designers, was formed only in July of last year, but already its nine members—Carol Freedman, Hildebrand, John Marks, Marlborough, Ricki Reed, Rhona Roy, Mono, Andre Peters and Mark Russell—have established a reputation for bright young fashions, beautifully designed and moderately priced, which have caught the imagination of overseas markets. Their export figure for 1965 is £167,000 as against £34,000 in the previous year.

Many of the young designers have established quite fantastic reputations overseas. Mary Quant, one of whose dresses appears on our cover, has sold her entire collection several times over to American fashion houses. Another young designer, Angela Cash, was so successful in New York that she is starting her own production set-up there. Caroline Charles, who exports 70 per cent of her entire output, is as eagerly sought after in the Middle East as in America. Maggi Shepherd, one of the best discoveries of the past year, is backed by the fashion house, Berg of Mayfair, and her easy-to-wear, timelessly elegant dresses and suits are being snapped up by top stores in Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden and the U.S.A.

Young Roger Nelson has been invited by the famous French store, Galeries Lafayette, to establish his own boutique within their Paris establishment. Colin Edwards has been asked to bring his Winter Collection to Australia, and Bob Schultz, one-time designer for Young-Jaeger, has found a growing market for his ready-to-wear range in Canada. Jaeger themselves have recently opened their own shop in Paris and find fashion-conscious Parisians eager to buy their classically English camel coats and matching skirts.

A great deal of the credit for these success stories must, of course, go to the fabric producers and textile designers, for these are the people whose superb quality fabrics help the garment trade to sell their goods. The fashion houses have received the continuous support of Britain's leading fabric manufacturers and such



Above: From the 1965 Rembrandt Summer Collection, a striking beach dress in hand-printed pique with grey, turquoise, or red flowers on a white background. Price 6½ guineas
Right: A Susan Small dress in pure Orlon with attractively crocheted neckline. Price 11 guineas
Below right: Ankle-length evening dress in pure Orlon by John Marks, with boldly striped, rib-knit bodice and plain-knit skirt. Price 5½ guineas



French couturier, Guy Laroche, used British fabric designer Bernat Klein's multicolour all-wool tweed for this spring suit with pastel shantung collar facing



giant organisations as British Nylon Spinners, Courtaulds, I.C.I., and The National Wool Textile Organisation. Sakers Silk and Bernat Klein's fabulous mohairs have taken the fashion world by storm; it is no accident that leading French couture houses used more British fabrics than ever before in their 1964 collections.

The man-made fibre organisations have produced a whole range of equally exciting new materials which have helped to bring down the price of fashions. Courtaulds, alone, exported £81.6 million of man-made fabrics such as Tricel, Courtelle and Vincel in 1964. They, too, have been taking British fashions abroad for the past four years—to Berne in 1960, Kenya and Mauritius in 1961, Hong Kong and India, Kenya, Rhodesia and Zambia in 1964.

But when all is said and done, it is the customer who has the last word. And if, as it appears, more and more fashion-conscious women are filling their wardrobes with British garments, it is because they know that, in so doing, they can have beautifully styled, highly fashionable clothes at a price which will not make a big hole in their pockets. □

When the British Council was formed just over 30 years ago, its founders could hardly have foreseen the world-straddling organisation it was to become. Today the Council has offices and centres in almost every Commonwealth country and in 40 other countries besides. It has an annual budget from public funds of more than £10 million

The British Council



Left: Teacher at a boys' secondary school, Bhopal, India, tries out a new textbook compiled by the British Council's local English Language Teaching Institute. Above: A British Council officer is on hand to welcome West African students arriving in London. Right: The British Council helped these Commonwealth students find accommodation at an international students club in London

in the Commonwealth

Though, with the years, the emphasis of its work has changed, the Council remains an independent body directed by an Executive Committee under its chairman, Lord Bridges, but having close consultation with the British Government and with governments of the countries in which it works.

The Council's aims, defined in its Royal Charter, granted in 1940, are the promotion of a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and the English language abroad, and the development of closer cultural relations with other countries.

It is a fact, however, that from the nature of its work, the Council is much better known to people outside Britain than it is to Britons themselves. To many people overseas it is

identified with the more glamorous and newsworthy side of cultural life—the visits of the Bristol Old Vic and the New Shakespeare Company to the Indian sub-continent; the Nottingham Playhouse Company's tours in West Africa; the world tour of the London Symphony Orchestra; or exhibitions of sculpture and paintings by internationally famous British artists.

To the student, the Council can mean a library from which he has been able to borrow much needed books; to the teacher of English, it may conjure up a refresher course during vacation time. Many who have visited Britain as students or visitors have memories of the British Council officer who helped them overcome the painful uncertainties of arriving in a

strange country, whose planning of a detailed programme enabled them to accomplish in a week what might have taken a month if they had been thrown on their own resources.

These examples indicate the range of the Council's work which can be summarised under four headings: English language teaching and other work; personal contacts; the printed word; the arts and science.

The Council's efforts in recent years have been increasingly directed towards educational work in developing countries both within and without the Commonwealth. This work, which now accounts for some four-fifths of the Council's expenditure, is closely related to the educational side of technical assistance. The Council's interest in the English language is as great today



Far left: A corner for quiet study at the British Council Library at Ndola, Zambia. Left: 29-year-old Mr. Edwin Leroy Bailey of St. Peter, Barbados, lives with his wife Myrtle and 2-year-old son Ian in their own flat at YMCA Residential Club, Northfield, Birmingham, while he studies pathology at Selly Oak Hospital

as it ever was. Indeed it could scarcely be otherwise since it is difficult to keep pace with the demand for English language experts to help train teachers, advise on syllabuses and give many other kinds of assistance in English language teaching.

One of the results of the Second and Third Commonwealth Education Conferences which were held in New Delhi and Ottawa respectively, was the decision to initiate and then expand the Aid to Commonwealth English scheme (ACE), under which, by 1970, sixty additional experts will be appointed to the Council's staff to serve in key English language teaching posts in Commonwealth countries.

Some years ago, the Council was asked, as a matter of urgency, to advise on the training and re-training of English teachers in Southern India. The Council put forward to the Madras Government the suggestion of a mass English language teaching campaign which came to be known as the Madras Snowball. In less than five years, over 33,500 teachers of English in Madras State received refresher courses from Indian tutors who had been trained at intensive short courses guided by British experts.

Co-operation with overseas Ministries of Education in English teaching leads to other demands for the Council's services, especially for help in recruiting British teachers for universities, teacher-training colleges and schools; the Council is one of the several British agencies helping to meet this need. The Council is also increasingly assisting with scientific teaching in schools in developing Commonwealth countries.

The Council's major interest in books is easily explained by the obvious connection between education and the printed word. Libraries of British books have long been a central feature of its overseas offices and centres which between them lend four million books each year, as well as providing a service of technical and professional journals.

A recent report from East Pakistan gives a good idea of the variety of a Council librarian's work in a Commonwealth country. Among requests received was one from a member of the American Peace Corps seeking advice about books on Pakistan for recommended reading for new volunteers assigned to Pakistan. There were requests for book lists on public administration, Parliament, public relations, the education of the deaf, voluntary social services, administration and discipline in medical colleges and hospitals in Britain. Of a more technical nature were requests which included sugar technology, the chemistry of the soya bean, self concrete roofing, flood control, meat analysis and many other subjects of professional interest.

continued overleaf



The reading room of one of the Council's finest libraries, at Ibadan, in Western Nigeria

Cultural relations are a two-way affair

A notable aspect of the Council's work is its contribution to the public library services of many Commonwealth countries. The help which the Council gave in establishing libraries in such countries as Trinidad and Jamaica is now a matter of history, and in recent years the Council has also made capital grants towards public library projects in East and West Africa and Fiji.

Also helping to bring British books to a wider public are the Council's book exhibitions. In two years there have been 67 exhibitions in 19 Commonwealth countries, which were seen by hundreds of thousands of people. British publishers regard such exhibitions as a valuable

shop-window and local booksellers co-operate in handling orders.

Another important way in which the British Council helps international understanding is its programme for sending experts on short overseas advisory tours. Some recent visitors to Commonwealth countries were: Sir Kenneth Clark, former Director of the National Gallery, to Hong Kong; Sir Steven Runciman, the historian, to Pakistan; Professor F. Dickens, biochemist, to Nigeria; Dr. M. Ledermann, radiotherapist, to Ceylon and Kenya; and Mr. A. Norrington, publisher, to Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

An inward flow of people to Britain takes place on a much larger scale; every year the Council assists several thousands who visit Britain for consultation, observation or study of one kind or another. Some of these are British Council scholars and bursars. Others come under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, British technical assistance schemes and United Nations Fellowships. Many more come independently. Some are distinguished and at the top of their professions, others may be just beginning their careers. The British Council endeavours to arrange a programme tailor-made to the visitor's needs.

The British Council's interest in visitors to Britain covers full-time students and trainees who come either provided with scholarships or private means. In the last academic year there were some 64,000 of these students—two-thirds of them from the Commonwealth.

The British Council, on behalf of the British Government and in agreement with many Commonwealth and foreign governments is responsible for the students' welfare. Its services include meeting them on arrival, help in the finding of suitable accommodation, short introductory courses on living conditions in Britain, the provision of club centres, the arrangement of private hospitality, the organisation of short study tours at week-ends and in the vacations. For assistance to these overseas visitors and students, the Council's representatives stationed throughout Britain co-operate closely with the overseas governments, with centres of higher education and the many voluntary organisations and individuals who are interested in the welfare of overseas students.

Such a short survey of the Council's work cannot but be incomplete. The part it plays in providing overseas countries with the best of British drama, music and visual arts could be described at length. It must suffice to say that the Council organises overseas tours by British theatre, ballet and opera companies, orchestras and individual musicians, enabling them to perform in countries where opportunities of seeing or hearing British actors or musicians are rare. During the Shakespeare quatercentenary year, the Council sponsored recordings of the complete works of Shakespeare, which are now available throughout the world.

It goes without saying that cultural relations are a two-way affair. In many Commonwealth countries Council centres are extensively used for meetings, exhibitions and performances by local cultural, dramatic and other societies which bring together people of different races and nationalities in a common enjoyment of art, music and drama.

Behind the Council's activities there is but one object: that these should result in mutual benefit to Britain and to the particular country concerned. The Council undertakes no work that is not welcome to the receiving country. This dual theme of enlightened national self-interest and international idealism is the driving force of British Council activities. □



The British Council Centre (above) at Ibadan, Western Nigeria, was opened in 1961. Below left: The Director of the Education Extension Centre and the Director of Public Instruction, East Pakistan, examining visual aids at the opening of the Council's English Teaching Information Centre at Dacca, in February 1964. Below right: Primary school teachers spend Saturday morning class at the British Council Centre in Accra, Ghana, designing aids for teaching English. Bottom left: The Council's Shakespeare Exhibition, part of the quatercentenary celebrations at Kingston, Jamaica. Bottom right: Science and technical textbooks, sent by the British Council to Malaysia on show in Kuala Lumpur.





The banking hall of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Cash turnover on an average day is about £2 million and on a busy day £5 million. 450 staff are employed in the banking hall

NEW IDEAS ABOUT MONEY

FOR forty-five of her sixty years Wong Ah-Loke had worked as a servant in the homes of wealthy Hong Kong families. The harshness of the poverty she had known as a child in China taught her the value of thrift and all her working life she had saved a little from her wages. Now, for the first time in her life, she entered a bank.

Although it was Ah-Loke's day off, she still wore the traditional household uniform of the Hong Kong servant. Her black silk trousers came down to an inch above her ankles. Her spotless starched white jacket was buttoned down the side under a high collar. Her hair was tied into a bun set with mathematical precision above the nape of her neck. As she mounted the bank's marble steps she clutched in her hand a brown paper carrier bag.

The bank she entered counts its assets in millions and has branches all over Asia, but Ah-Loke knew none of this. Signs in Chinese and English pointed the way to her destination—the savings bank. A Chinese clerk came forward to attend to her. Could she open a savings account? Certainly, the clerk told her.

Ah-Loke rummaged in her carrier bag and brought out a roll of banknotes bound with a thick rubber band. As the clerk spread them flat he saw from the numbers that many of the notes had been in circulation for a long time but showed little signs of wear. Obviously these were the old lady's carefully hoarded savings. He counted the notes twice and made the total sHK 3,200, the equivalent of £200.

But the clerk was wrong in thinking this was Ah-Loke's entire fortune for she dipped again

into her bag and brought out a tightly rolled sock. She worked the foot loose and thrust her hand down the leg, then laid on the counter a thick gold bracelet, six matching gold bangles and a gold locket and necklace.

The clerk knew that everything was real gold. The only question was, how much? Within ten minutes he had the answer from the bank's assayer. Ah-Loke's little hoard was worth sHK 4,015 or £251. The clerk explained that the bank could not take gold in payment but would gladly sell it for her and credit the money to Ah-Loke's account.

AH-LOKE walked again through the banking hall. Her business had taken less than fifteen minutes yet in that time she had broken with a thousand years of tradition. No member of her family had ever opened a banking account.

Ah-Loke's break with tradition is one that has been made by thousands of Hong Kong's 3,750,000 people in recent years. A prospering industrial economy has put more money than ever before into circulation and with this new prosperity has come an awareness that the proper place for savings is a bank.

In the past ten years savings deposits in Hong Kong have increased eleven times. Between the beginning of 1962 and June 1964 alone they doubled to total over £83½ million. The rate of interest paid by leading banks is 3%.

To meet the demand on their services, banks in Hong Kong have been opening branches at an unprecedented rate. By September 1964 there were 87 banks of fifteen nations, operating a total

FURS were early recognised as a valuable natural resource in Canada and steps taken to provide legal protection for certain valuable fur-bearing animals. Since then all Provinces have enacted legislation designed to protect these animals and to regulate the methods of trapping. Both the Federal Government and provincial conservation departments consider trapping as a commercial industry. Their aim is to conserve a breeding supply of wild fur-bearers, thereby enhancing the value of the country's natural resources and providing an occupation and a source of revenue.

Thus the registered traplines came into being areas registered for the taking of fur-bearing animals by a licensed trapper. A licensed trapper, for a yearly fee of 10 dollars, holds a certificate of registration of the trapline and must not, if he intends to hold it, allow it to remain untrapped for a period in excess of one year except with Government permission. He must also blaze or otherwise mark the boundaries of his area.

Working a large registered trapline is not solely a winter occupation. A successful trapper uses the summer and early autumn to do everything possible to give him more time for his traplines during the winter months. Traps and supplies must be brought in early. In remote wilderness regions this is done by plane, boat or canoe, in more accessible regions by pack horses or even truck. When freezing weather comes, meat is killed, packed to the cabins and hung. Wood is cut and piled high.

Log cabins are built a day's travel apart, a distance of 10 to 15 miles. These consist of a larger base camp and smaller outlying cabins in which the trapper spends a night, then works his way to the next, and so on. Sometimes a circular route of a hundred miles or more requires six or eight or even more cabins. On a shorter and smaller line perhaps only three are necessary. Often on a small line a trapper utilises one central cabin only, working out in all directions in short circular routes.

In recent years dog teams as a mode of transportation have all but vanished, giving way to the modern power-toboggans and other motorised snow vehicles. Above all, the trapper must have knowledge of the woods and the habits and nature of the fur-bearers, for his rewards will come from the mastery of his craft. Fur-bearing animals such as the lynx, bob-cat, marten and fisher establish pretty well-defined hunting trails, completing a circuit anywhere from a week to 15 days. Most other animals, coyote, fox and wolverine, are similarly inclined but are more unpredictable in their hunting forays. Mink and otter hunt along streams and lake shores, while the muskrat and beaver are, of course, almost strictly water dwellers.

The basic and conventional practice to catch fur-bearers is by luring an animal by means of scent or bait into a position where it will step into a trap, or by utilising a "blind set" in a place where natural or man-made obstructions will force an animal to travel over a trap.

Animals such as the beaver, muskrat, mink and otter that live and hunt along streams and lake shores are best taken in water sets or sets near water. Trapping beavers and muskrats after the lakes and streams are frozen over requires considerably more time and effort. An effective muskrat set under such conditions is made by chopping a hole in the ice and inverting a wooden shell box over the hole. For beaver, a hole is cut through the ice near its lodge or near shore and traps are placed at the bottom. Branches of green poplar, cottonwood or birch are placed in the hole, but below the ice.

The trapper uses his judgment as to where

and in what manner to set the variety of sizes of traps. His judgment is based on the particular environment as well as the fur-bearers that mostly frequent it, the types of sets he will make, and the bait and lure he will use.

The raw fur trade is the oldest commercial activity in Canada. In the wilderness areas furs are brought in by the trapper to fur trading posts, the majority of which are owned and maintained by such large collecting organisations as the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Freres. There are also many small individually owned trading posts. Furs brought to wilderness trading posts by professional trappers are traded for food, clothing, camp and trail supplies. Closer to civilisation, money is used as a medium of exchange.

The large collecting organisations maintain their own auction houses in important fur centres and raw furs are regularly shipped to these centres for sale.

Independent traders either sell their furs to dealers or brokers in the fur centres or consign their goods to independent auction houses.

In easily accessible trapping territory, travelling fur buyers go to the trapping grounds and deal directly with the trapper. Buying fur by mail has developed into a big business throughout Canada. Fur buyers contact trappers through advertisements in newspapers, outdoor publications and through the mails.

The early 1940s marked the heyday of the fur trade. A good beaver, otter, marten, fox and fisher pelt brought 100 dollars or more. A good lynx and mink pelt 50 to 60 dollars. A weasel brought up to 6 dollars, and even a squirrel pelt was worth up to a dollar and a quarter. In the latter part of 1940 prices slipped to but a fraction of their previous worth. In the years since, the market has improved only slightly and, as a result, has made radical changes in the lives of many professional trappers. A winter's reward no longer suffices to make trapping a self-contained year-round business except on the largest and better traplines. Hence many trappers have left their lines for other vocations and many more supplement their income with summer employment.

The animals also go through definite cycles of scarcity and plentifulness. These cycles are partly due to disease epidemics and partly to the scarcity and plentifulness of small animal and bird life which constitute the chief source of food for the fur-bearers. These small birds and animals also go through like cycles because of the inroads of infectious diseases.

Despite its economical decline, the fur industry still represents big business in Canada. A recent survey of Canadian furs trapped in an average year estimates the value of the important species at: muskrats—4 million dollars,

beaver—3 million dollars, mink—2½ million dollars. Many ranchers and farmers or their sons, particularly in sparsely settled areas, augment their income by running a small trapline under a Resident Trappers Licence. Despite the hardships and the often lonely, solitary existence, the dedicated trapper returns again and again to the wilderness. The previous winter may have been harsh and the returns for his labours only meagre, but with the approach of the following season the trapping fever again grips him. Matching wits with the fur-bearers of the wilds has become a part of his being.

Canadian Trapper



Above: Lunch break on the trail

Top right: Trapper makes a tour of his trapline. In background—the Rocky Mountains

Bottom right: A typical trapper's cabin. Traps, supplies, wood fuel must be stored in summer or early autumn

Below: Trappers in the past used dog teams; these have now given way to power-toboggans and other motorised snow vehicles



Fur Trapper's Quarry



COYOTES



PINE MARTEN



MINK



WOLVERINE



RED SQUIRREL



CANADIAN LYNX



BEAVER



ERMINE



SHOWSHOE RABBIT



Pakistan Panorama

ARMY PIPE BAND COMPETITION

A feature of the Lahore Horse and Cattle Show is the magnificence and pageantry of the massed bands of the Regiments of Pakistan. When the Duke of Edinburgh saw them in 1960 he was so impressed he offered to present an annual trophy for which the bands could compete. The competition was held for the first time in 1963 and over fifty pipe bands now take part.

The first five prize-winners of the individual competition receive points which not only count for the individual but also contribute to the total gained by the band of the piper's own regiment. The winners receive medals specially struck in London at the Royal Mint.



Lieut.-Col. D. J. S. Murray, an expert piper himself, was appointed judge for the competition in 1964. Here, he inspects the equipment of the pipers of the 3rd Baluch Regiment



Subedar Ajab Gul,
Army Medical Corps

Pipe-Major Aurangzeb,
5th Punjab

Pipe-Major Rahmat Ali,
1st Frontier Force

Piper Haq Hawaz,
3rd Baluch



LANDSCAPING PROJECTS

Mr. Richard Sudell, one of Britain's leading landscaping architects, visited Lahore as consultant on a number of projects in West Pakistan. He is advising on the £250,000 water supply and irrigation project for the Lahore district and the industrial projects the £5 million housing project site

NEWS NOTES

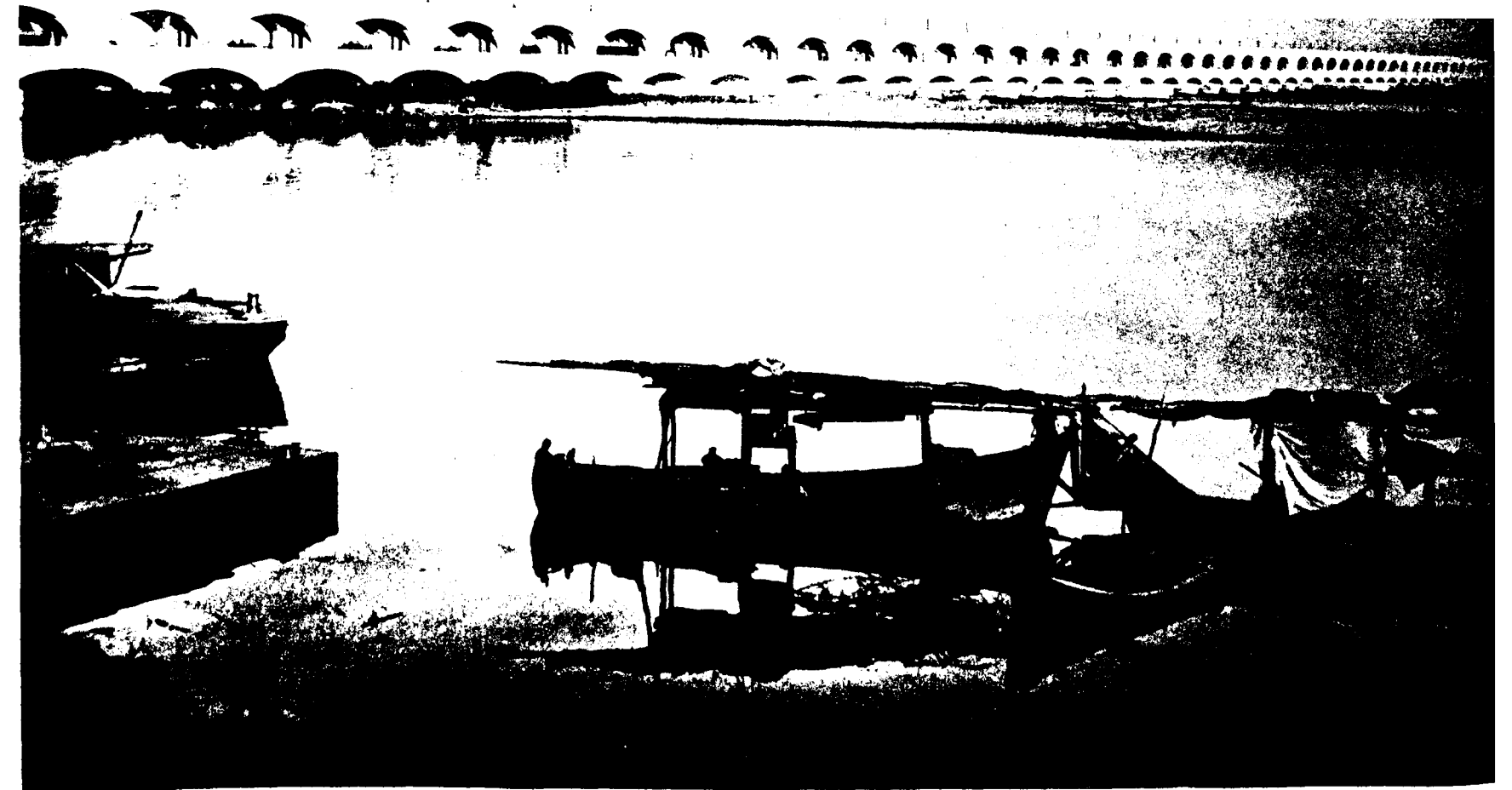
A £1½ million order has been given to the Marconi Co., by Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd., of Karachi, for the engineering, supply and installation of the telecommunications, telemetry and instrumentation for the first phase of a new natural gas pipeline to be laid in West Pakistan. Civil engineering construction of the first phase, over 300 miles of this new pipeline, is already under way.

Plans have been made to set up new steel mills to meet the increased requirements of East Pakistan during the Third Plan period. Total production capacity will be nearly 225,000 tons per year when the new mills go into production. Five steel re-rolling mills will also go into production this year, producing 50,000 tons of rolled milds, steel bars, galvanised wire and light structurals per year.

During the Perspective Plan covering the period 1965-1985 it is planned to triple the Gross National Product to Rs. 145,000 million, more than double the per capita income, provide full employment for the entire labour force, and eliminate the current disparity in the per capita income between West and East Pakistan.

The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, together with investors in Britain and Pakistan, is to help to finance Crescent Jute Products, Ltd., a new public company organised to construct a major jute mill in West Pakistan.

Cotton production for the year 1964/65 is estimated at 2.2 million bales: the yield per acre is improving and measures are being taken to step up the quality of Pakistani cotton.



IRRIGATION CANAL

The famous Sukkar Barrage whose network of irrigation canals stretch some 300 miles from north to south. If placed end to end they would more than girdle the earth



GIANT ON THE INDUS

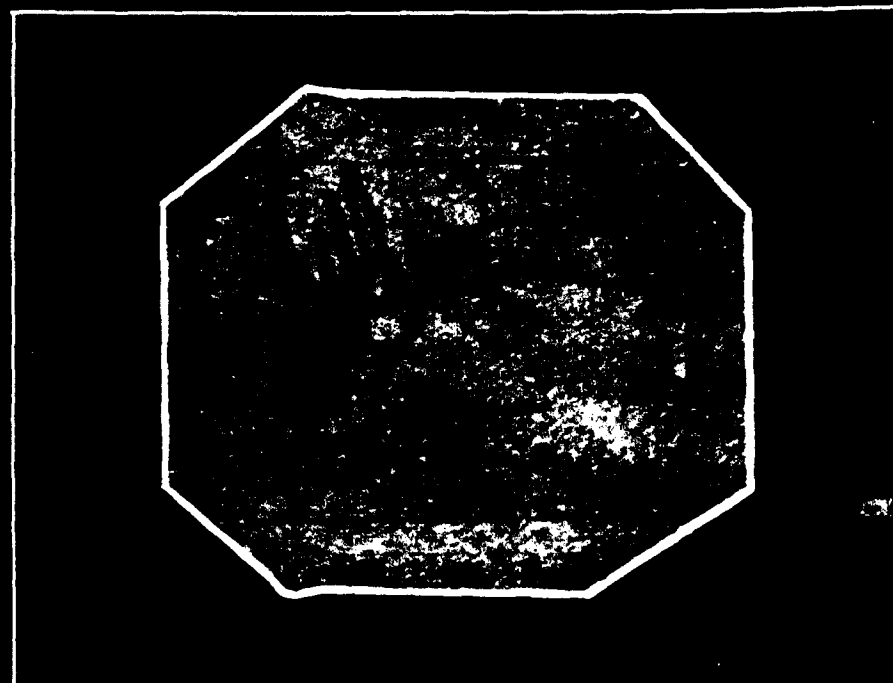
Work in progress on the Mangla Dam site: the great slope of the spillway rears above the men building it. When complete the spillway will have a capacity of 1.2 million cusecs and the water flowing over it is expected to generate roughly 40 million horsepower of energy



FINANCIAL ADVISER

Mr. P. L. Hogg, Bank of England adviser, right, had discussions in Dacca with Mr. Abdul Latif, Deputy Governor of the State Bank, East Pakistan. Mr. Hogg visited the Lackatoorah Tea Estate, Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.'s Gas and Petrol Processing plants in Sylhet, and shipyards and mills in Khulna

1. One of Canada's first three issues—the Twelve-pence Black. 2. The deep-blue Lady McLeod was issued in 1847 for franking letters carried between Port of Spain and San Fernando by the steamship *Lady McLeod*. It is now regarded as the first British Colonial stamp. 3. The Uganda Protectorate's first issues were off a typewriter. The currency (50) was in cowrie shells. 4. The 1s. orange vermillion Newfoundland, now worth £2,000. 5. In 1873, before the Falkland Islands introduced orthodox stamps, franking was done by captains of visiting ships. 6. The 1856 British Guiana one-cent—the world's rarest stamp. 7 and 8. The 1d. and 4d. "wood-block" Cape of Good Hope Triangulars, printed locally when supplies from England ran out. 9. British 2d. Blues of 1840: this rare block shows part of the sheet's marginal instructions.



The Story of Stamps



Stamps of the Commonwealth have always been among the most popular. These are all recent issues.

TREASURE IN A SAILOR'S KIT-BAG

Early in 1856 a Plymouth youth named Stanley Gibbons persuaded his father, who kept a chemist's shop, to allow him a corner of the shop window in which to offer foreign stamps for sale to collectors. The venture prospered and within a few years young Gibbons was occupying a room above the shop and employing a lady clerk to attend to his growing correspondence.

One morning in 1863 two sailors, passing by the shop, noticed the sheets of stamps for sale and inquired whether Gibbons would buy a kit-bag full of used postage stamps which they had won in a raffle while ashore in Cape Town. They were delighted to accept £5 for the lot, but by selling the stamps at prices varying between 1d. and 4s. each, Gibbons was able to make a profit of some £500. From that morning he was really in business!

Soon afterwards Stanley Gibbons began to publish the stamp catalogues which have made his name a household word among stamp collectors all over the world. The earliest known edition is dated November 1865, and cost twopenny, post free. Only two copies appear to have survived the intervening century. One belongs to an American philatelist and the other to the British Museum, which lent it to form the centre-piece of an exhibition at the Royal Festival Hall, London, this year, to

1837, Hill had suggested that the penny postage on a letter should be prepaid in cash. Realising, on reflection, the difficulties this would cause when, for instance, the post offices were closed, he later amplified his suggestion by proposing the sale of labels "covered at the back with a glutinous wash which the sender might, by applying a little moisture, attach to the back of the letter".

There was irony, too, in the choice of Queen Victoria's portrait as the design of the Penny Black. Treasury officials were afraid that unscrupulous individuals would defraud the Post Office by forging the new postage stamps. When it was suggested that a portrait would be more difficult to forge than any other design, as a few lines of difference would alter the expression of the face and so become immediately apparent, they gladly agreed to the use of the Queen's portrait.

The Queen herself was also evidently well pleased with the portrait, for throughout her reign it remained unchanged and British stamps issued sixty years later, in 1900, still portrayed her as the plump, unwrinkled girl of 1840. By the end of Victoria's reign London was the acknowledged centre of the ever-growing stamp market. The firm founded by Stanley Gibbons had moved to offices in the Strand and not far away were being formed the two greatest

and Stanley Gibbons

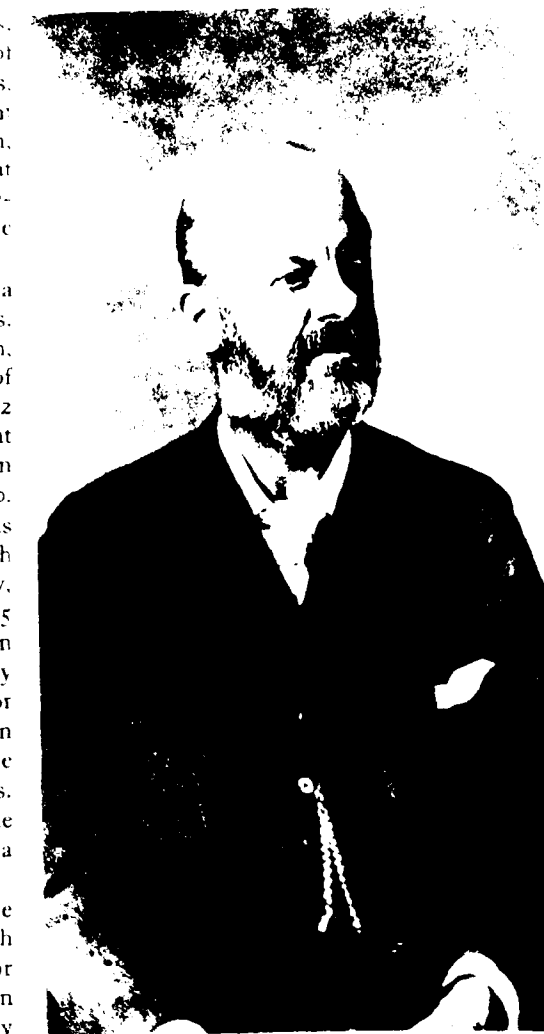
mark the centenary of the Gibbons' catalogues.

Also on view at the exhibition were some of the world's rarest and most valuable stamps, including the legendary British Guiana 1-cent stamp of 1856. This, the only known specimen, was part of a small provisional issue printed at the offices of the local newspaper in Georgetown during a temporary shortage of the normal 1-cent stamps.

Discovered nearly twenty years later by a British Guiana schoolboy, who sold it for 6s. because there was no place for it in his album, the 1-cent stamp passed through the hands of several collectors at increasing prices. In 1922 an American millionaire paid £7,300 for it at a sale in Paris. It was next bought by an American collector who insured it for £200,000.

Although the British Guiana 1-cent stamp is an outstanding example of the way in which rare issues appreciate in value as time goes by, Stanley Gibbons' penny catalogue of 1865 provides many other instances. A used specimen of the world's first postage stamp, the Penny Black of 1840, could be bought in 1865 for one penny; today a specimen in good condition costs upwards of £3. The Cape of Good Hope triangular 1d. red stamp of 1851, priced at 3s. by Stanley Gibbons, now costs £300, and the Maltese 1d. stamp of 1860, worth a penny a century ago, is now priced at £50.

It is one of history's minor ironies that the adhesive postage stamp, the pursuit of which has now become the most popular of indoor hobbies, was little more than an afterthought in Rowland Hill's scheme for uniform penny postage. In his pamphlet *Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability*, published in



Stanley Gibbons, one of the most famous names in the history of philately



The 1840 Penny Black, the first stamp ever issued. As a strip of four cut vertically, these are particularly valuable

philatelic collections in the world—that of the British Museum and the Royal Collection, begun by King George V and now housed in Buckingham Palace.

Although the early stamps of most Commonwealth and foreign countries had prosaic and utilitarian designs, modern issues have become much more colourful and attractive. Together with greatly improved printing techniques has come a wider conception of the purpose of postage stamps, so that their designs now range over almost every field of human activity. They are issued not only to prepay postage but also to honour the achievements of famous men and women, to celebrate historic anniversaries or mark important events, to support charitable campaigns or international exhibitions, and to publicise the scenic beauties, the flora and fauna of the countries from which they come.

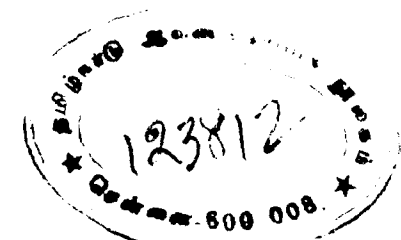
The stamps of the British Commonwealth have always been among the most popular. While some collectors prefer those of the larger members of the Commonwealth—Britain, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Nigeria or Pakistan, for example—others pursue the issues of the smaller and remoter islands such as Bermuda, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Trinidad or Tristan da Cunha. But whether he is a wealthy connoisseur studying some priceless rarity through his magnifying glass or a schoolboy sifting the contents of a large bargain packet, every collector knows the excitement that Stanley Gibbons must have felt as he emptied the sailor's kit-bag of Cape of Good Hope triangulars on to the counter of his father's shop in Plymouth more than a century ago.

C. W. HILL 2

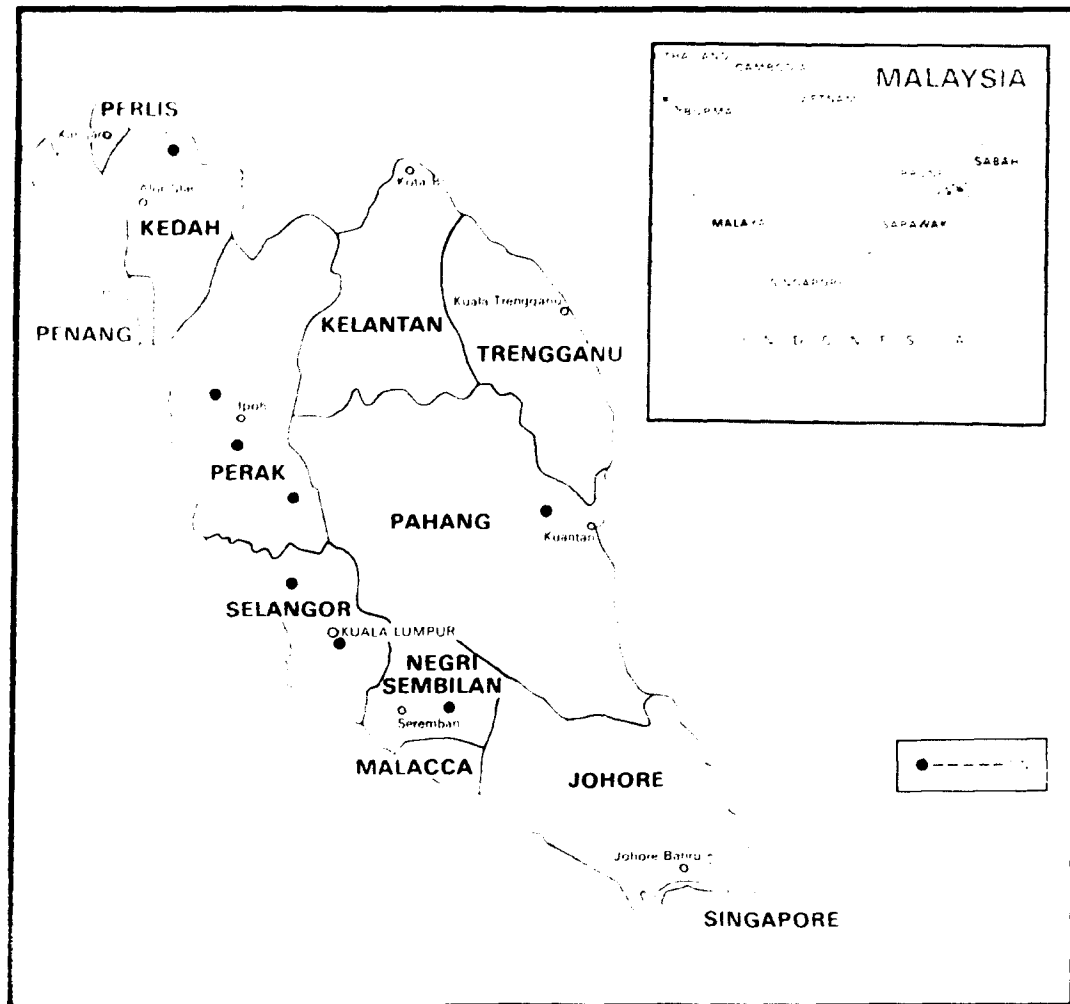
READERS PICTURES

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

- 1 **Papya tree.** Hossain K. Mahmud, Em Em Company, Naogaon, Rajshahi, E. Pakistan
- 2 **Festa time.** Francis Ellul, 123 Marsa Road, Marsa, Malta, G.C.
- 3 **Chieftain's daughter.** Isaiah O. Uwasomba, 7 Edozien Street, Uwani-Enugu, E. Nigeria
- 4 **Shoes mended while you wait.** Lennox Hinds, 158 Titus Street, Agricola, E.B.D., British Guiana
- 5 **Kanchanjangha, from Darjeeling.** Rameshwar Saran, Babu-Bazar, P.O. Arrah, Bihar, India
- 6 **Toyland transport.** Mahmud Bin Yusoff, Sekolah Kebangsaan Tanah Merah, Kelantan, Malaya, Malaysia
- 7 **Wild life in Luangwa Valley, Zambia.** George Guyot, 325 Bazin Street, Laval des Rapides, Montreal, Quebec, Canada



Tin Mining in Malaya



Geography Study by Sir Dudley Stamp, CBE

Nearly all the world's tin is derived from one mineral, known as cassiterite. It is the oxide of tin to which the chemists give the formula SnO_2 , and it requires to be smelted to obtain the metal itself.

Cassiterite has two very important characteristics. First, it is very heavy—heavier than any common mineral such as those which make up grains of ordinary sand. Second, it is extremely stable—that is to say it does not weather or rust or change into something else when exposed to the atmosphere. In both these characteristics it resembles gold; gold particles are heavy and gold also is stable. The difference is, of course, that gold is the metal itself, whereas tin is extracted from the grains of ore.

The tin ore originated in the lower layers of the earth's crust and then in times of great mountain-building activity was brought up by tremendously hot molten rock or gases to be deposited in cracks or veins where it solidified as ores of vein tin. The veins

are commonly found on the margins of great granite masses such as are found on the north-south mountains of Malaya. Then, in the course of millions of years of weathering, the tin ore was washed out of the veins and carried down by streams and rivers. Because it is so stable, the grains of tin ore were rounded but not destroyed; because it is so heavy the ore was deposited at the *bottom* of river valleys, at the base of the deposits of sand and gravel. There it is called stream tin or alluvial tin.

Especially on the western side of the mountainous peninsula of Malaya, there are numerous gravel-filled valleys; at or near the bottom of the gravels the tin ore is found. So Malaya has two sources of tin ore (a) the valley gravels which are by far the most important, (b) the veins up in the hills which are only slowly being found and worked.

Everybody is familiar with the picture of the old gold prospector washing sand or gravel in a pan

with water, agitating the water and sand in such a way that the light sand particles are thrown off and only the heavy gold particles—if any—left in the pan. The principle in tin mining is the same and, indeed, panning by hand is still carried on locally by Malays or Malayan Chinese. But large-scale methods are the rule. Where the bed rock underlying the tin-bearing sand or gravel is hummocky or irregular, the richest pockets of gravel are dug out and transported in baskets (as in most Chinese-controlled mines) or by trucks on rails to a washing shed. There, under a current of water, the sand is washed away, the heavy tin ore being left behind.

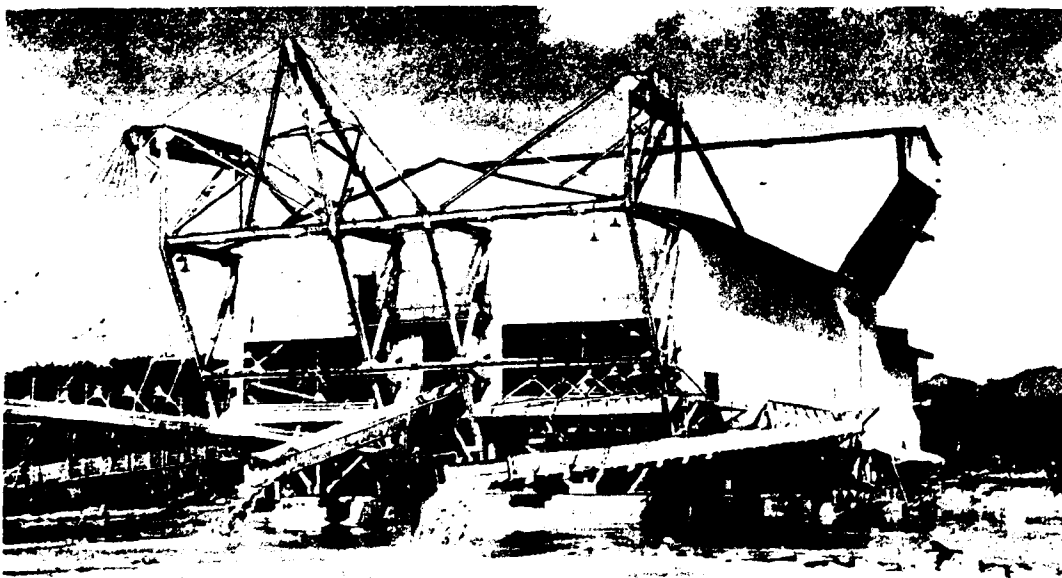
Another method of working is by "hydraulic sluicing." A powerful jet of water washes out the loose sand and gravel, and as the sludge passes down prepared channels it is constantly raked so that again the heavy tin ore is left behind.

But the typical Malayan working, possible where the tin-bearing gravels occupy broad valleys, is by the dredge. The dredge is like a huge floating barge; a pit is dug so that it can float and then the gravel is scooped out by a series of buckets, dumped on a sloping platform where it is washed by a current of water, again separating the heavy tin ore. As the dredge eats its way forward, the waste material is dumped behind and the valley floor is built up again and can be re-cultivated. Very many Malayan valleys have been worked over in this way with very little to show, under flourishing rubber plantations or paddy fields, that the tin has been extracted from the underlying gravels.

Tin ore has been won from the gravels of Malayan valleys for a long time, certainly since the 15th century, according to Chinese records. Malays were producing 300 tons a year at the end of the 18th century. In the 1870s there were often fights between rival Chinese gangs or between Chinese and Malays, with the result that the British were asked in to restore peace. This led to the system of government with Malay States and British Residents or advisers.

On a world scale tin ore is much more restricted in its distribution than most metalliferous ores. There are important deposits in Bolivia and Nigeria, some in Australia and North America, whilst the now unimportant deposits in the county of Cornwall in south-west England were for centuries the chief source of supply. Two thousand years ago the Romans named the Scilly Isles, off Cornwall, the "isles of tin", or Cassiterides. But the world's main source of supply is South-East Asia: Malaya, neighbouring parts of Burma and Thailand and nearby islands of Indonesia. Between 1900 and 1908 Malaya produced about 50,000 tons a year—over half the world's total. Although similar quantities were produced in later years, the output represented only a third of the world total. In recent years output has increased and is now running at 60,000 tons a year.

The stream tin is bagged, sold to local buyers and then goes to one or other of the great refineries—on the little island of Pulau Brani, just south of Singapore Island, or at Penang. The concentrate varies from the finest sand to a gravel the size of peas. "Straits tin" is refined to an average of 99.9 per cent pure and has properties which render it the best of all tin in the tinplate industry—its principal use. Its production is an important aspect of the economic life of Malaysia—representing 10–20 per cent of total value of exports, thus being next to rubber in value.



Above: A floating dredge. As the dredge moves ahead, the tailings, the material from which the tin ore has been washed, are discharged by chutes at the rear. Right: Tin ore is "cleaned up" or recovered from the palong (sluice box) of a gravel-pump mine



HOW TO FIND OUT

by JOHN HAMPDEN
member of the British
Government's Advisory
Committee for the
Selection of Low-Priced
Books for Overseas and
former Books Adviser
to the British Council

Among users of
the Reference
Library of the
London Borough
of Hampstead's
new Public
Library are
students from
all parts of the
Commonwealth



BOOKS OF REFERENCE

"Knowledge is of two kinds," said Dr. Johnson in 1775. "We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."

If this was an important distinction in the 18th century, as indeed it was, how much more important it is today! With knowledge expanding so far and so fast, it is obviously impossible for any of us to know enough, even in our own special subjects, to have no need of books and periodicals; without them our knowledge must be inadequate and getting rapidly out of date.

So it is not surprising that the world-wide demand for reference publications of all kinds is greater, more insistent than ever before. In Britain alone there are 6,000 periodicals, many of them highly specialised, and some 200,000 books are kept in print, with more than 26,000 new ones added every year.

New reference books for new branches of knowledge appear frequently, while standard works are often revised and re-issued. Recent among general reference books are *Hutchinson's New 20th Century Encyclopedia* (Hutchinson, 4th edition, 1964, 40s.), a million words and 1,600 illustrations in one volume, and remarkably up to date. Very valuable supplements to this are provided by the annual *Whitaker's Almanack* (Whitaker, 97th edition, 25s.), a remarkable compendium of international information; and *The Statesman's Year-Book 1964-65*, statistical and historical annual for the States of the world (Macmillan, 101st edition, 50s.). *The Writers' and Artists' Year Book 1965* (A. & C. Black, 58th edition, 12s. 6d.), is a quick-reference guide to Commonwealth and American book-publishers and periodicals, which is invaluable to booksellers and librarians as well as writers and artists. A directory of great interest to workers and specialists in all the sciences and humanities is *Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain* (Allen & Unwin, 61st edition, 1964, 45s.), which gives all the societies' publications as well as terms of membership, etc.

Among new editions of dictionaries are *Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary* by Daniel Jones (Dent, 12th edition, 1964, 21s.) and *Cassell's English Dictionary* (Cassell, 2nd edition, 1964, 30s.). The most recent addition to the great Oxford family of dictionaries, *The Oxford Illustrated Dictionary* (Oxford University Press, 1st edition, 1962, 50s.), is a unique combination of English-language dictionary and concise general-knowledge encyclopedia, with 1,700 illustrations.

There are also many dictionaries, year books, etc., dealing with special subjects, such as *Kemp's Engineers Year Book for 1965* (Morgan Brothers, 70th edition, 2 vols., 92s. 6d.); *A Reader's Guide to Books on Mathematics* (Library Association, 2s. 6d.); *A Dictionary of Science* by E. B. Uvarov and D. R. Chapman (Penguin, 3rd edition, 1964, 5s.); *A Dictionary of Biological Terms* by I. F. and W. D. Henderson (Oliver and Boyd, 8th edition, 1963, 42s.); and *Index to*

Man-made Fibres of the World by P. Lennox-Kerr (Harlequin Press, 2nd edition, 1964, 21s.).

Another important class of reference books are manuals of particular subjects which professional men and women need for frequent consultation—such as *Commercial Accounting* by R. H. S. Beacham (University of London Press, 1964, 25s.); *Tropical Architecture in the Dry and Humid Zones* by M. Fry and J. Drew (Batsford, 1964, 84s.); *Organisation in Business Management*, a guide for managers and potential managers, by W. Puckey (Hutchinson, 1963, 35s.); and *A General Textbook of Nursing*, a comprehensive guide, by E. Pearce (Faber, 16th edition, 1963, 32s. 6d.).

Two British Council exhibitions currently on show in India and Nigeria show very conveniently the vast range of British reference books. They are arranged in thirty-two subject sections, beginning with "General Reference Books" and "General Reference Books for the Scientist and Technologist". The thirty professional groups for whom the remaining sections cater range alphabetically from accountant, advertising executive, architect and surveyor, to public health officer, teacher and veterinary surgeon, and include, among others, the dentist, doctor, government administrator, librarian, mining engineer, nurse and printer. "Infinite riches in a little room."

The more specialised the book, the more likely is the price to be relatively high, for its potential sale will be small. Conversely, when the expected sale is large, down comes the price, as in the case of *Whitaker's Almanack* and *Hutchinson's New 20th Century Encyclopedia*, two examples of books which are very cheap indeed in relation to their contents.

Notable exceptions to this rule are the books published through the English Language Book Society. These are paperback editions of well-known books issued by leading British publishers and made available by the English Language Book Society with the aid of the British Government, at about a third of their original prices, to help students in developing countries. They include reference books, "Teach Yourself" and "How-to-do-it" books and standard text-books. Hundreds of thousands have already been sold in the 38 African and Asian countries in which they are available. Up-to-date lists of these books can be obtained free from booksellers in the countries concerned.

Information and advice regarding reference books from Britain can also be freely obtained from British Council offices and reading rooms—from the name of the publisher and price of a single book, to a select list upon almost any subject. In the event of the inquiry being too technical for the resources of the local office, it will be referred to one of the Council's departments in London, which are staffed by doctors, scientists and other specialists.

All prices in this article are the published prices in Britain. 29



His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh (*left*) inspecting a model of a new housing estate at the headquarters of the Housing and Development Board at Queenstown, Singapore. His Royal Highness is accompanied by Mr. Lim Kim San, Minister for National Development.

Below: On the site of a new industrial estate at Jurong.

