



Scenes in the Debating Hall of the Oxford Union Society, where many of Britain's most famous politicians learned to speak in public

Oxford argues the point

During the one hundred and forty years of its existence the Oxford Union Society, the best known debating society in the world, has produced six archbishops, eight bishops, four prime ministers of England and one of Ceylon, five viceroys, five Lord Chancellors, one Lord Chief Justice, numerous government ministers and distinguished Civil Servants, and more than a hundred members of Parliament

A debating society was first formed in Oxford University in 1823, but it was strongly opposed by University authorities and was hunted by them from college to college, and room to room. This organisation, which had been known as the United Debating Society, was dissolved on 3rd December, 1825, to the great relief of the University authorities. But their satisfaction was short-lived. Only two days later it was re-formed, with new rules and a new name—the Oxford Union Society. The Union at once applied for permission to rent a room for its headquarters. The University authorities refused permission, but the Society met in the forbidden room. The proctors, officers who enforce university discipline, sent a message asking the members "to disperse and retire each to your own college". The president replied with dignity, "Sir, this house has received the proctors' message, and will send an answer to the summons by an officer of its own." From that time on the Society met little opposition. From its early days the Union became a forcing ground for men of distinction. One of its earliest presidents was W. E. Gladstone, four times prime minister of the

United Kingdom. Other famous men who were officers of the Union include Lord Robert Cecil, H. H. Asquith, Harold Macmillan, all of them British prime ministers, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, who became Prime Minister of Ceylon; scientist J. B. S. Haldane, and writers Anthony Hope, John Buchan, Beverley Nichols, Hilaire Belloc, Monsignor Ronald Knox, and A. P. Herbert. In recent years many Commonwealth students have been elected to office in the Union. Tariq Ali (Pakistan), Raghavan Iyer (India), R. W. B. Dickson (Jamaica) and Eric Abrahams (Jamaica) were all presidents. At the time of writing Montek Singh, a Sikh student of Magdalen College, is the librarian.

The Union holds debates every Thursday during university terms. The motions for debate are chosen by the president, who also invites the guest speakers. The rules of the society require the officers to wear evening dress for the debates, and every member is bound by the rules to submit to the authority of the chair. Anyone who refuses to do this may be removed by force from the debating hall, and this has been done on more than one occasion. Most of the motions debated are of a serious nature and some have occurred repeatedly during the Union's history. The perennial favourite is "This house has no confidence in Her Majesty's government", which has been carried more than sixty times. It is also occasionally defeated. Since 1888 it has been the custom to invite guest speakers from political and public life to take part in Union debates. Among the many famous men who have done so are Sir Winston Churchill, Eden, Attlee, Macmillan, and Mr. Nehru.

The Union is not only a debating society. It is a club for undergraduates, and there are many members who never take part in or listen to debates. The Union's Victorian buildings include, in addition to the debating hall, a restaurant which serves more than three hundred three- and four-course meals every day, a billiards room with two full-sized tables, two libraries containing more than 80,000 books, a panelled lounge bar, a reading-room which receives a copy of every English daily paper, a writing-room, and a café-restaurant in the cellars with a small dance floor. There is a permanent staff of about thirty clerks, messengers, librarians, and dining-room and kitchen workers, under the supervision of the Steward, Leslie Cawte. It is Cawte's job to see that the decisions of the Standing Committee of elected undergraduates, which controls the administration of the Society, are carried out efficiently.

In his long experience at the Union Cawte has learned to expect two things from undergraduates, high spirits and idealism. Debates are not always carried on with the calm and dignity which might be hoped for from future parliamentarians. The lights have frequently been switched off at the main during debates, obliging speakers to continue for a time in darkness. On one occasion the cable carrying power to the hall was chopped



Above left: Tariq Ali, of Pakistan, President of the Union for Trinity Term, 1965, in the Union's lounge bar. Above right: Joshua Bamfield, President, with Indian student, Montek Singh, librarian, Hilary Term, 1966



Above: The Union's attractive panelled dining-room. Below: The Union's two libraries contain more than 80,000 books. This is the Old Library, once the original Debating Hall of the Society



through. The debate continued by candlelight.

It is Union tradition to enter whole-heartedly into the spirit of the debates. When the house debated the motion that it "Would rather be a don than a dustman", one speaker became a dustman for a day to see what it was like, and the secretary entered the hall on a corporation dustcart borrowed for the occasion. At various appropriate occasions members have appeared for debates dressed in full Elizabethan or Restoration costume, and when the house debated the passing of Victorianism, an undergraduate dressed in striped blazer, straw hat, and white flannels, wheeled a penny-farthing bicycle into the hall.

The Union has a membership of about 4,500. In the men's colleges about half the undergraduates are members. Women were admitted to the Union as members for the first time in 1963, but only a little more than ten per cent of women students join the Union, and not many of them attend debates, and fewer still speak in them. The first woman to be elected to office was Janet Morgan, of St. Hugh's, who became secretary for the Hilary term this year, and treasurer for Trinity term. The normal route to the top in the Union is from the library committee to the standing committee, and then, in successive terms, secretary, treasurer, librarian, and finally president. The office of president of the Oxford Union Society has long been regarded as a sure stepping stone to a successful career in politics or public life. As president an undergraduate gains valuable administrative experience. He serves on several committees, he is responsible for the invitation and reception of guest speakers of considerable distinction. He has his own office, telephone, and some secretarial assistance. He has administrative and social responsibilities on a level which most young men in business could not expect to reach for several years. Perhaps it is not surprising that nowadays a distinguished career in the Oxford Union Society is practically a guarantee of a flying start to a career in commerce or industry, as well as an entrée into political life.

Commonwealth Today

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Foundation

At their 1965 Meeting the Commonwealth Prime Ministers approved proposals for the establishment of a Commonwealth Foundation. The Foundation would administer a fund for increasing interchanges between Commonwealth organisations in professional fields throughout the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Foundation is now a reality. From the Foundation's Director, Mr. John Chadwick, C.M.G., comes this special report on its aims and functions.

"WHAT! Yet another Commonwealth organisation?" This, plus a microphone, was the first question thrust at me recently by a charming young Caribbean interviewer from the B.B.C. Certainly the number of Commonwealth bodies seems legion. Is there room for this small newcomer? Will it be able to avoid treading on the toes of its larger and elder brothers? And what is it up to anyway?

The Commonwealth Foundation is in fact a rather novel animal. Endowed (with one exception) by all the independent member governments, it is an autonomous body—and, in order to comply with British law, a "charity" to boot—working in the non-governmental field. It is probably the only Foundation in existence with so international a character.

For some years now there has been a growing realisation that, as Mr. Duncan Sandys, the then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, put it in 1962: "The Commonwealth is not just an association of governments. It is an association of peoples, between whom there are countless connections. . . . There is a vast network of personal and business contacts. . . . There are close links between professional men. . . ." It was this aspect of the Commonwealth relationship that led both Mr. Gordon Walker and Lord Casey in recent books to urge the creation of some new body to foster these professional links throughout the Commonwealth.

Two years ago, the Commonwealth Relations Office carried matters a stage further. During a one-day conference at Marlborough House, they invited some fifty representatives from learned societies and the professions in Britain to discuss

the strengthening of their several Commonwealth links.

So gratifying was the response that a second, similar meeting was called by the Royal Commonwealth Society on the eve of the London Prime Ministers' Meeting of 1964. It was at this Conference that the idea of our Foundation was born. In January of the following year Commonwealth officials met in London to put flesh on the still bare bones: and in July the Heads of Government approved the Foundation's terms of reference and agreed to subscribe pro rata to its annual income of £250,000. The final step was to appoint a Chairman and Director. In December last, the Commonwealth High Commissioners jointly announced the nomination to these posts of the distinguished Australian microbiologist and Nobel Prize winner, Sir Macfarlane Burnet, O.M., and myself. On 1st March our small but hopeful venture was launched from its headquarters at Marlborough House.

What are our tasks? Among other things, to sponsor new inter-Commonwealth conferences; to subsidise attendance at existing ones; to encourage the creation of national professional institutes; to sponsor worthwhile research; and, within limits, to help the interchange of young professional people. Our funds are small: our staff still smaller. But already a heart-warming interest has been shown in our existence. Perhaps later there will be a chance to tell readers of COMMONWEALTH TODAY something of our practical achievements. If the Foundation is to be the servant of the Commonwealth at large, it is right that it should render account of its stewardship to the widest possible Commonwealth audience.

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In Hong Kong there's little room for large green playing fields—but the children don't go short of somewhere to play and enjoy themselves. This picture shows children having a wonderful time in one of Hong Kong's many rooftop play centres



Children crowded round Princess Alexandra to present her with gifts after she opened the "Children of Asia" exhibition at the Chenil Galleries in London organised by the Women's Council in aid of needy children in Asia



Five-year-old Maung Kyaw Thein arrives in London from Rangoon for a hole-in-the-heart operation at Westminster Hospital. An appeal fund was launched by the Salvation Army's children's newspaper to pay for Maung to come to London

CHILDREN OF ASIA



This picture of a little girl in a thoughtful mood comes from Colombo from Mr. S. R. Thambiah, a reader of "Commonwealth Today"



Indian photographer Mr. Ram Singh won a prize in the portrait section of a competition organised by the British Weekend Telegraph with this picture of an Indian girl watching a street magician



Pakistani children enjoying a ride in a donkey cart in Karachi



A young Indian girl, from Maharashtra near Bombay, dressed in traditional costume

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Commonwealth Today



INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA

—how a great project is expanding

When most new projects are launched in India Leylands take part. Coal, cotton, salt, iron-ore, irrigation schemes, dairy-farming development, paper mills, harbour building, oil refining, hydro-electric schemes—whatever the project, trucks are needed and the trucks are invariably Leyland trucks.

Every new project demands increased transportation: huge fleets of Leyland buses carry millions of passengers; over a thousand in Delhi, in Andhra Pradesh, and in Gujarat.

Ashok-Leyland production is concentrated on Comets and over 21,000 of them operate in India and over eighty per cent of the chassis are produced in the country.

They also produce diesel engines for trucks and buses and also for industrial uses such as electricity generating and stone crushing. India's new tanks are powered by L60 700 h.p. opposed piston two-stroke diesels.

When it was announced that Ashok-Leyland planned to introduce Beaver and Hippo heavy trucks to supplement the Comets, orders came pouring in even before the customers had seen a single machine.

In 1956, when Indian manufacture of Leyland Comets began, the factory area was a little over 100,000 square feet.

The Madras factory will have an area of nearly a million square feet when the extensions are completed, which will enable Ashok-Leyland to add heavy chassis to the Comet medium weight range on which production has concentrated in the past.

Maximum Efficiency

And this is by no means the limit of expansion. The only limit to plans for the future is the time it takes for the building to proceed.

Steadily improving efficiency has already boosted the eight-hour daily output from sixteen to twenty Comets. This year the production rate will be 5,500 Comets, which is regarded as the practical limit of the present

plant—but it will surprise no one at Ashok-Leyland if the 1967 target isn't even higher.

Insatiable Demand

The demand for Leylands in India seems almost insatiable. Even the present plans for expansion are not enough.

The standard of employees is very high and many of the top-job Indians have had the benefit of Leyland training in Britain. There is a great thirst for knowledge among the young people of India and those who join the firm often already have high academic qualifications. Practical training schemes have been set up at Ashok designed to train completely unskilled men for specific tasks as well as to prepare the academically qualified for supervision and skilled work.

Training Projects

Men for semi-skilled jobs are taken mainly from industrial training schools and go through an intensive six-month training period. Trade apprentices from schools are trained over five years. Supervisory staff are drawn from diploma courses at engineering colleges and undergo three years' practical training. Graduates from universities are also trained over three years and usually begin their active careers as foremen.

Plans for expansion are so great that the number of employees will have to increase by about fifty per cent, so the training centre will be working flat out for some years. By the end of this year the number of employees will be 4,781. By the end of 1967 it will have increased to something like 5,800. The average age of employees is only twenty-five.

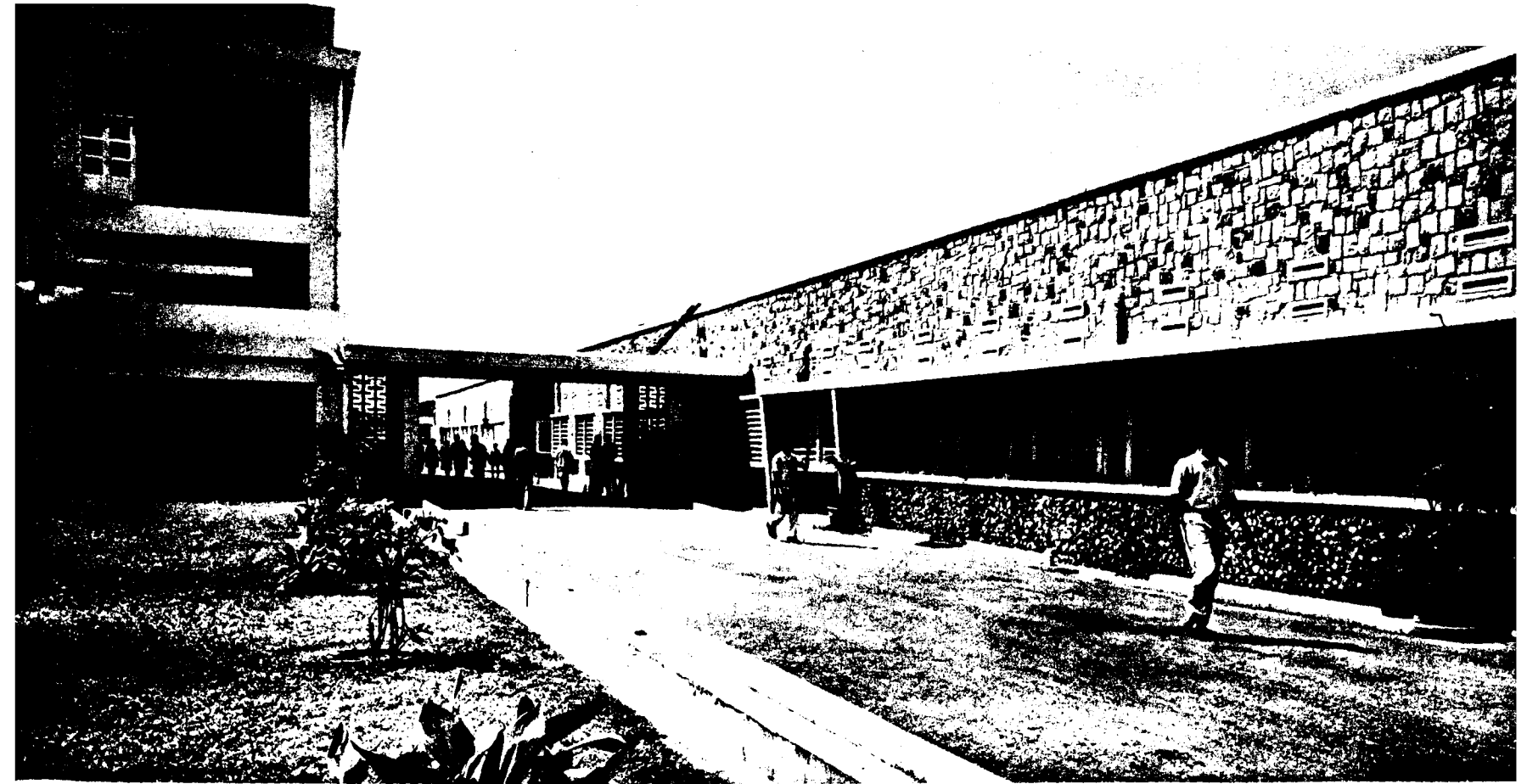
The Ashok-Leyland influence is actually more far-reaching than the company's own affairs. Because of its high standards any company selling to Ashok-Leyland has to apply equal efficiency to its own staff. Indirectly the Leyland example is bringing benefits to the reputation of many other Indian companies.



Leyland 0350 diesel engines for 7½ ton trucks in the engine test bay at Ashok-Leyland's factory at Ennore, Madras, one of the largest factories in the Leyland group



Chassis assembly on a conveyor belt at the Ashok-Leyland factory at Ennore where a £4½ million extension is in progress



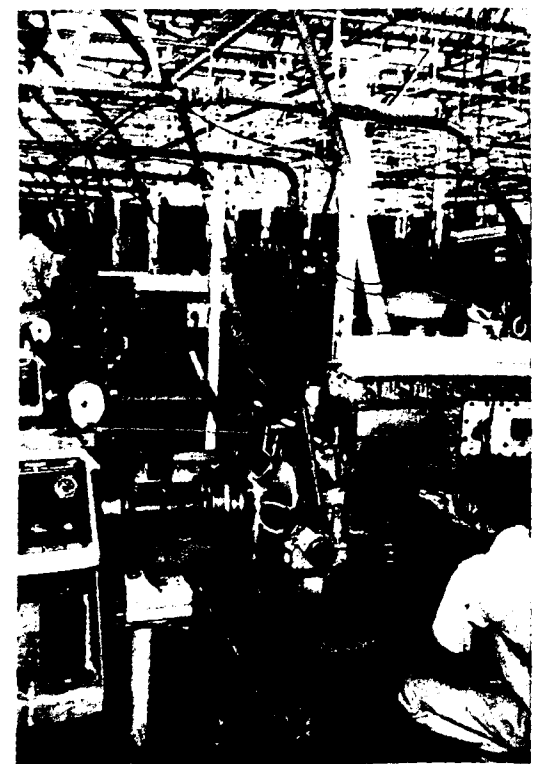
Exterior of the factory of the English Electric Company of India Ltd., a public company of which English Electric holds seventy-five per cent of the shares. Its factory in Madras employs about a thousand people and was designed by Prynne, Abbot and Davies of Britain



Over a thousand people are employed at the Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. factory at Padi, Madras, which opened in 1959. Fifty-one per cent of the company's shares are British owned. Here, in the finished goods store, tyres are inspected before being sent to all parts of India



The Gaumont-Kaiee factory at Kandiviee, north of Bombay, manufactures moving coil instruments and employs 300 people. A sixty per cent investment is held by the Rank Organisation of Britain. Here, Shubha Reie solders a multiple switch



Differential casings machined in the machine shop at the Ashok-Leyland factory where there are some 3,000 employees, all trained on the premises



Chassis ready for road testing outside the Ashok-Leyland factory. Apart from producing a hundred chassis with cabs every week, engines are manufactured here for industrial applications. Sixty per cent of the capital of the £5 million plant is British



Mr. J. S. Addiscott, second left, inspects products in the Pressure Dye Casting Foundry in Madras; he is a Colombo Plan expert and, since his arrival, production has increased sixfold

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN INDIA

India has a twofold plan for education: to provide facilities for education up to the school level for all children and to increase the number of engineers and technologists.

Today there are forty million children attending primary schools and fifteen million pupils at secondary schools. Within the next few years all children in the six to eleven age-group should be receiving free education; the proportion at present is about sixty-five per cent. The aim is to raise the age of free compulsory education to fourteen and, later, to seventeen.

In 1951 India had twenty-seven universities with less than half a million students. Today there are sixty-five universities and over a million students.

Much help has come from Britain and other Commonwealth countries. Perhaps the most important scheme of international education is the Colombo Plan, started in 1950, in which the member countries not only receive help but, as far as possible, give it to other members. Over 30,000 students have received advanced training under the Plan outside their own

country, including 6,000 Indians, who have been to Britain, Canada, the United States and other countries for advanced instruction.

At the same time, India has given facilities for training to over 2,000 foreign students.

Besides the exchange of students, 6,000 experts in various fields have gone from one country to another under the Colombo Plan. About two hundred experts have come from Britain to India, and India has supplied nearly seven hundred experts to other Asian countries.

Another example of educational co-operation is the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme: forty-five scholarships are offered by Britain each year to suitable Indian scholars. India gives fifty scholarships under the same scheme to students from other countries.

In addition to the Government schemes, many Indian students go abroad to study on their own resources. At present about 4,000 Indian students are in various universities and technical colleges in Britain.

Education offers the best possible field for international co-operation.



Above left: The alarm sounds and firemen slide from their first-floor quarters to the tenders below by means of a polished metal pole, which is speedier and safer than stairs. The door to the drop, seen through the aperture, has a special safety catch to prevent accidents
Right: On their way. The escape tender always leads in case there are people to be rescued from a building

London's pride in its fire fighters

A CENTURY OF SERVICE

AS the urgent clangour of a speeding fire tender is heard above the roar of modern London's traffic other vehicles slow down and draw to the side of the road, and even in these days of sophistication heads turn to watch the familiar scarlet vehicles rushing by.

Until recently, if a machine had only just left its station the sense of excitement was increased by the sight of firemen clinging to the guard rail with one hand, struggling to button their tunics or adjust their helmets with the other. Now, however, teams travel in enclosed tenders because, among other things, and particularly in winter, the newer arrangements offer more protection to the men when they are brought back, sometimes exhausted, often soaked to the skin with water from the hoses.

The London Fire Brigade, now celebrating its centenary year, has always been regarded with pride and affection by the citizens of the capital. Today it is also recognised internationally as one of the three greatest Brigades in the world in terms of modern efficiency as well as in size (the other two being New York and Tokyo), though the London Force serves the largest area, that of the Greater London Council, covering some 620 square miles, with a population of 8 million people. And in addition to private homes and factories, such varied risks are involved as 44 miles of riverside docks and warehouses, London airport—one of the biggest

and busiest in the world—the intricate railway systems both above and below ground, and historic buildings and museums of national importance, to say nothing of schools and theatres, and skyscrapers such as the new post office tower, 620 feet high. A senior officer neatly summed it up: "When the bells go (that is the Station 'alert') we never know what we are going to find."

The extinguishing of fire, with all that involves, is the first and immediate task of the Brigade, but not less important is the valuable advisory and educational work carried out in collaboration with municipal authorities and commercial organisations designed to prevent outbreaks. And a third, unofficial, function brings some unusual rescue operations. For example, a small boy recently became wedged in a washing machine and couldn't get out. It was the Fire Brigade who released him. If a woman accidentally locks herself and her children out of the home it is the Fire Brigade whose ladders make it possible to climb through an upper window. In a factory accident, when a man or woman becomes caught in the machinery, it is generally the firemen who will have the tools and the skill to free the victim. "We're everybody's help in trouble," says the Brigade cheerfully.

Administrative headquarters with overall policy control of the vast network is on the

south bank of the Thames nearly opposite the Houses of Parliament, but for speed and efficiency of working three other headquarters nearer the perimeter of the area share responsibility for the smaller units of 11 Divisions into which the 121 land and two river Stations are grouped, using between them 550 of the most up-to-date fire fighting appliances, as well as other vehicles and river craft. In addition to pumps, escapes, foam tenders and control units, operational equipment includes turntable ladders that can be elevated to reach 100 feet up, and by means of which not only can people be rescued from tall buildings, but also from which, perched high in the air, firemen can direct powerful jets of water down into the heart of a fire, a job requiring physical strength as well as skill and a cool head. There are, too, Emergency Tenders with teams whose members wear rubber frogmen's suits, face-covering masks and breathing apparatus in order to be able to enter buildings where there may be danger from escaping gases, and from chemicals.

As the Divisional Officer put it: "Everything we do, every piece of equipment we use is born of experience. All the men have to be capable of using practically any appliance, or driving any vehicle, or wearing breathing apparatus." The only exceptions being Emergency Tender teams with their specialised equipment, and newcomers who are not allowed to wear breathing apparatus until they have had 18 months "on the job"—"until they have learned the 'feel' of fire, and can recognise hazards quickly".

The 5,000 men of the Brigade have chosen this dangerous and exacting life. Why, what kind of men are they? Discipline is necessarily strict if a highly organised Force and maximum efficiency are to be achieved, and they are; but even limited acquaintance with firemen reveals another factor, a vital one—the complete confidence of each man in the courage, skill and competence of the rest of the team, and so of the Service. And never expressed better than by one fireman who, in a discussion on the unknown dangers to be encountered on entering a blazing building full of blinding, choking



smoke, remarked: "Well, you see, we know our mates."

Very many members of the London Fire Brigade have previously served with the Royal Navy or the Mercantile Marine, some with the Army or the Royal Air Force, and finding civilian life too limited, have settled happily as firemen into a Force to which visitors from all over the world are continually coming for advice or an exchange of ideas relative to the development of their own Services. Last year Commonwealth enquirers came from Ghana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Uganda; this year there will be others from Australia, Gibraltar, Guyana, Malaysia and Zambia.

Recruiting is, of course, continuous, and the current campaign to increase the strength of the Brigade to 6,500 men includes a residential course for youths between 16 and 18 who will be trained to become fully operative firemen in due course. "It's a career for life," say those already in the Brigade.

Left: Carrying a hose up a ladder in order to direct water into the heart of a fire
Below: Headquarters control room; a firewoman moves the coloured buttons indicating the whereabouts of different appliances. In the foreground automatic teleprinters, telephone switchboards, and a revolving card index of 23,000 streets in Inner London enable immediate contact with control units at fires and with all stations
Bottom: Adjusting breathing apparatus and masks before entering a burning building



BOOMERANG



The first guided

Modern scientists would like to know a great deal more about the Australian Aborigines who thousands of years ago designed the boomerang. To most who have heard of or seen it this curiously curved piece of wood is considered either as a remarkable and deadly prehistoric weapon, or as an amusing tourist trophy. In fact it would seem to have been the world's first guided missile, and what interests engineers and mathematicians particularly today is that its construction is based on the same principles as those involved in the complicated design of modern aircraft.

How did these Stone Age men come to develop so subtle a weapon? What other scientific knowledge did they perhaps have that has been lost down the ages?

One theory is that the boomerang may have been evolved accidentally from the curved throwing stick; another that primitive man may have observed and learned from leaves that, curled by the hot sun, fell slowly spinning from the eucalyptus trees to earth. But the secret, whatever it was, has been forgotten, modern aborigines have no knowledge of the origin of the boomerang, all they know is that it has always been part of their lives. The essential

and intriguing factor is that not only could the soaring weapon kill man or beast at a distance of as much as a hundred yards, but that if it missed the prey a boomerang would return to the thrower, an important consideration in those days because it must have taken quite a long time to make and therefore the loss would matter.

There are now two main types of boomerang: the returning and the non-returning missile or throwing stick, variations of the latter being known in a number of other countries such as East Africa, India, Egypt, and Arizona in the United States. A third, shorter type is used only for ritual ceremonies among the Australian aborigines. According to the area, there are some twenty versions of the Australian weapon. Tribes in central and northern Australia use only the non-returning or hunting kind, more crescent-shaped than the returning boomerang with its pronounced angle and two straight arms, one rather longer than the other. The strange flight pattern is caused by the fact that one side of the weapon is flat, the other cambered, and the ends are very slightly twisted in contrary directions, one up and the other down.

Various types of wood are used, many of them

very lovely; in the heart of Australia gidgee (an acacia), jarrah—one of the eucalyptus species—or myrtle are employed, in Western Australia mulga wood is preferred, and in New South Wales the wood of the mangrove that grows only in salt water and though soft and easy to work can be tempered to steel-like strength. The chosen wood, cut to approximate shape, then has to be carefully sanded to its peculiar and exact form; the skewing of the ends is sometimes achieved by soaking, sometimes by heating, after which many boomerangs are beautifully incised or decorated with designs burnt in with a hot iron before being finally polished.

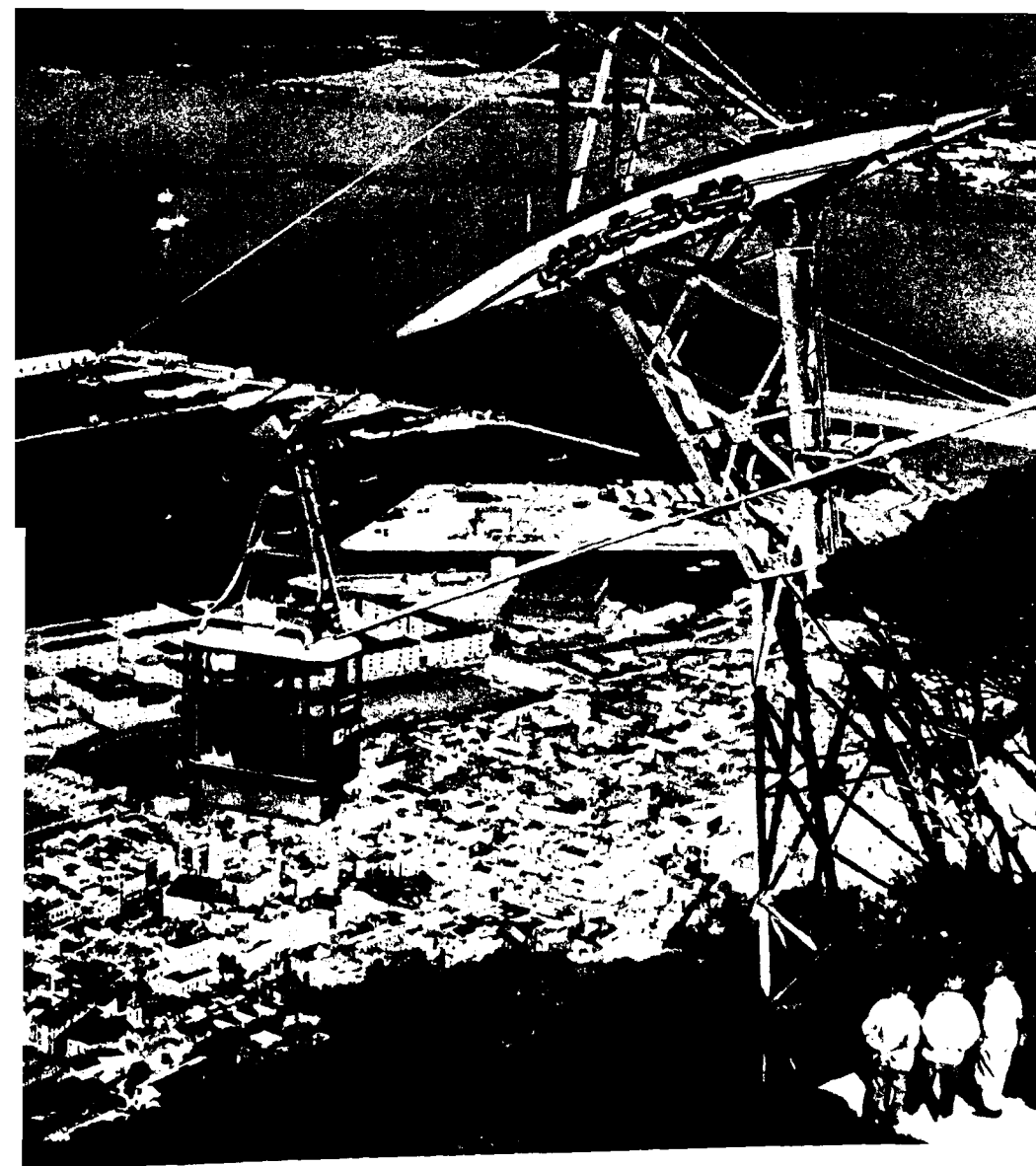
To become expert in catching as well as throwing a boomerang requires considerable skill as the weapon returns at high speed and failure to grasp it correctly can result in badly split fingers. Few white Australians are masters of the art today, though one Sydney businessman, a champion, demonstrated his prowess in his city's music hall by throwing the boomerang from the stage over the heads of the orchestra and audience and catching it on the return. Some of the musicians were reported to be distinctly nervous, but all went well.



Above: The aborigine's way of making a boomerang, with the aid of a sharpened stone. The gradual shaping of the cambered side and twisting of the ends takes much time and skill to perfect

Right: At the Ross River tourist camp near Alice Springs, Leo, a local aborigine, demonstrates the correct way to throw a boomerang—the left foot forward, weapon held in a half grip and the thrower facing slightly sideways to the breeze. A wind of more than five miles an hour makes accurate throwing very difficult except for the really expert

Far right, top: Cutting the basic shape with a power saw, and (bottom) afterwards sanding it down to the right proportions and form, after which any decoration is added



For many years tourism has been important to the economy of Gibraltar, but since 1964 the Spanish authorities have made crossing the frontier from Spain, which used to be a formality of a few minutes, into a tiresome ordeal lasting several hours. As a result, there has been a decline in tourist traffic, especially of motorists, and the Gibraltarian economy has suffered.

Gibraltar has many tourist attractions to offer. Gibraltar Town is a fascinating place rich in Moorish, Spanish, and British history, and with good hotels, a modern Casino and attractive gardens. There is easy access by day trip, or for longer periods, to North Africa. There are sandy beaches with excellent facilities for swimming, skin-diving, water ski-ing, and sea angling (including shark fishing). The 1966 European Sea Angling championships will

GIBRALTAR LOOKS AHEAD



Since its opening in 1962, the yacht marina has steadily become more popular



Above: The Caleta Palace, one of Gibraltar's new hotels, at Catalan Bay

Left: The new cable car system which will take tourists to the top of the Rock

Below: Continental-style street cafe



be held at Gibraltar from 28th August to 3rd September.

Gibraltar, a mountain peninsula with a total area of 2½ square miles, gets its name from 8th-century Moorish invaders. The climate is mild in winter and hot in summer, with many days when the temperature rises to 85° Fahrenheit. But this heat is often tempered by a sea breeze, known to the residents of the Rock as "the doctor".

In spite of the many reminders of Britain—the red pillar boxes, the policemen in the familiar uniform of the British bobby, bars with names like the Fox and Hounds, and the Castle and Key—Gibraltar is one of the most cosmopolitan small towns in the world. On a stroll down Main Street you may meet seamen from every mercantile nation in the world, including Russians from the Soviet trawlers that fish the Mediterranean, as well as tourists of every nationality from cruise ships in the bay, and veiled Arab women on a day's excursion from North Africa.

Much has been done lately to stimulate tourism in Gibraltar. New hotels have been built and older ones have been enlarged and modernised. There are new outdoor cafes. A marina was established in 1962 and is now developing into a full scale yacht port, which was used by more than six hundred yachts during 1965.

Perhaps the most spectacular of the new tourist attractions is a cable car system. Starting from the heart of Gibraltar Town, it soars 1,400 feet up the side of the Rock to a bar and restaurant on the eastern summit. From this vantage point there is a panoramic view of the Mediterranean, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Atlas Mountains in Morocco, the Spanish port of Algeiras across the bay, and the Spanish coast, the Costa del Sol, as far as Marbella, more than 40 miles away. It must be one of the finest views in the world. The cable cars, carrying 25 passengers at a return fare of seven shillings for the six-minute aerial trip, will be in operation in time for this year's tourists.

ARTISTS IN GOLD AND SILVER



Stuart Devlin examines one of his coin moulds.



Left: Andrew Grima, (right) John Donald, and (below) Gerald Benney working on a cutlery design.



It is no mere coincidence that silversmiths such as Gerald Benney, Stuart Devlin and Kenneth Lessons, jewellery designers John Donald and Andrew Grima, with his partner Geoffrey Turk, Roger King, and Gilian Packard, to name only a few (most of them in their mid-thirties), have in recent years won so high a proportion of awards at international exhibitions, or that increasing demand for their work comes from countries all over the world. Specimens of their designs were included in the magnificent collection of antique and modern silver and modern jewellery shown by the Goldsmiths' Company of London in Hong Kong last March, at Vancouver in Canada in May, and, still more recently, in a number of American cities. Grima, indeed, has added still further to his laurels by gaining the 1966 Duke of Edinburgh's Prize for Elegant Design, "for the contribution he has made towards winning a new international reputation for modern British jewellery", and John Donald has recently won a First Prize in the 1966 de Beers Design Competition for Diamond Engagement Rings, this particular jewel being of 18-carat yellow gold, finely textured and with five round diamonds set into a rectangular drum shape.

Two threads link these and similar successes: in the first case almost all the designers have passed on from British provincial and Commonwealth Art Schools to take their final courses at the Royal College of Art in London, including Stuart Devlin, the Australian designer of his country's new decimal coinage, who, in two years at the College, took two diplomas, one in silversmithing and another in industrial design. And, secondly, all have been encouraged and supported individually by the Goldsmiths' Company, or to give the 600-year-old Guild its full title: "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London."

Neither is it coincidence that, without any prompting young designers, one after another, give as their belief, based on their experiences, that: "the highest accolade in the world in this field is to be commissioned by the Goldsmiths' Company to design and make a piece of jewellery or gold or silver ware".

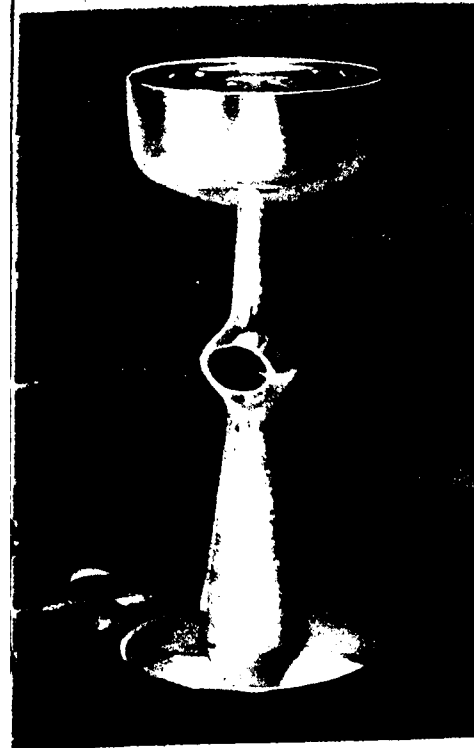
A feature of modern trends is the way in which the younger generation of designers employ a much greater variety of textures in their use of precious metals, and the manner, too, in which these skills are applied in the design of cutlery and other articles of everyday use in base metals such as stainless steel, with a consequent improvement of general standards. Kenneth Lessons, for example, has made a number of pieces incorporating also the use of plastics.

So with jewellery: large and expensive stones do not necessarily imply good design. It has at last been appreciated again that smaller size can mean fine detail not just insignificance, and that interesting textures, allied to the employment of semi-precious as well as precious stones, and sensitive use of mediums such as delicate rock crystals, pyrites, crystallised agates (achieved outstandingly well by Andrew Grima and John Donald), lend themselves to the design of beautiful and individual pieces that, in terms of cost, enable them to be within reach of a far wider public than the inclusion of large precious stones would allow. And by the same token, that it is easier in this way to have pieces specially commissioned for particular customers, who will then have unique jewels.

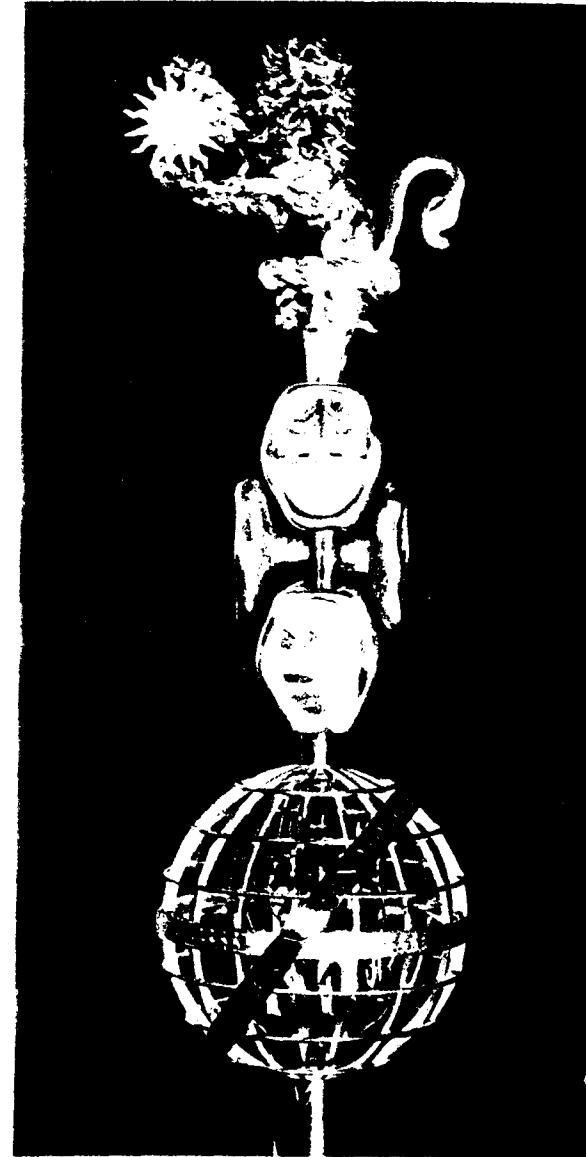
LAO



The "hallmark" (that is, mark of Goldsmiths' Hall) refers to the quality of gold or silver used, not to design. To this over the centuries have been added other signs, and the mark above gives the maker's initials, the lion (denoting it to be sterling silver), the leopard's head (confirming that the piece was tested in London), and a letter indicating the year the mark was affixed.



A chalice of silver, designed by Gerald Benney, with gilded interior to the bowl. This was specially commissioned for the private collection of the Goldsmiths' Company of London.

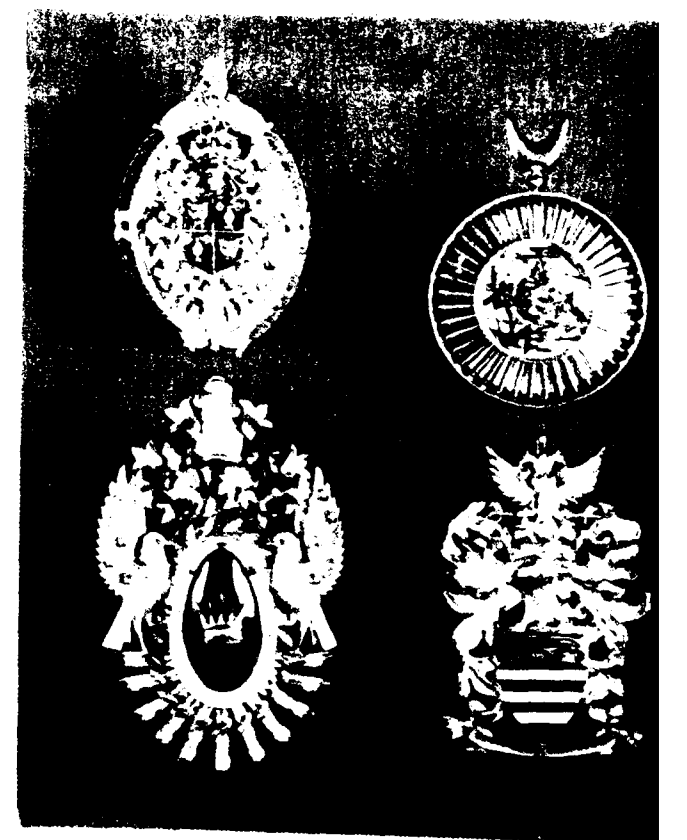


Head of a Mace of silver and gold made by Leslie Durbin for the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. It incorporates the heraldic story of Smithson's life; and the open globe represents the world-wide aspect of the Institute.

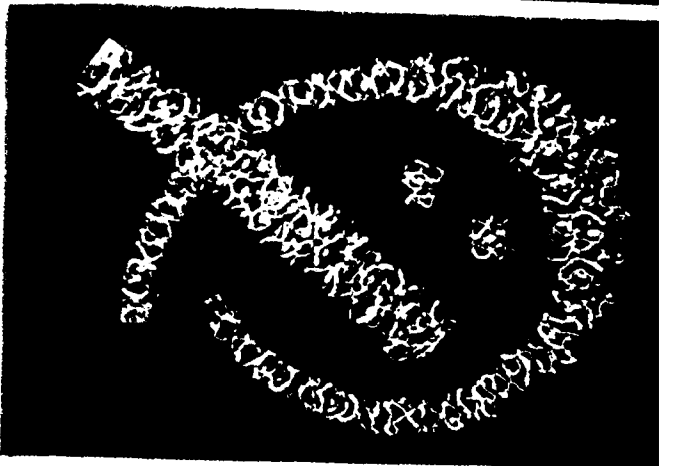
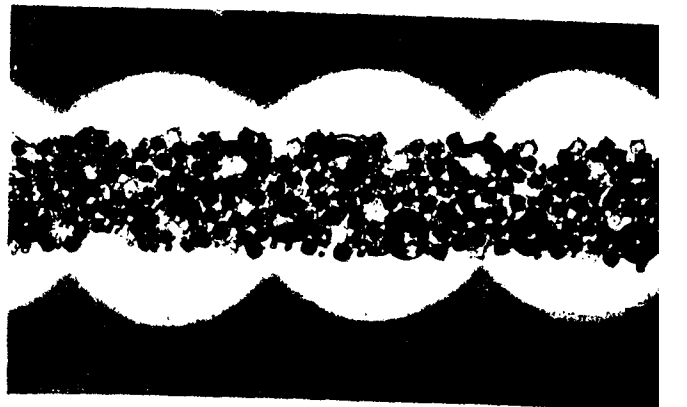
Trophy of gold, silver and acrylic plastic by Kenneth Lessons for the Esso Petroleum Company for presentation to Colin Chapman, designer of the Lotus car, to celebrate the winning of both the 1965 World Championship and the Indianapolis 500-mile motor race.



Watch strap designed by David Thomas: handmade of 18-carat yellow gold, beautifully flexible, and contrasting with the black face of the watch itself.



Ceremonial "jewel" (top left) for the Goldsmiths' Company, designed by Donald Abbott, of rubies, sapphires, diamonds and emeralds. The circular "jewel" (top right), by Robert Goodden, shows a gold wheel within which is set quartz and iron pyrites, designed for the Royal Designers for Industry. (Bottom left) Eric Clements designed this emblem of gold and enamel set with pearls for the Antique Dealers Association. (Bottom right) Leslie Durbin's gold and enamel badge worn on a golden chain by one of the two Sheriffs of the City of London.



Top: One of Andrew Grima's 1965 prize winning designs—a bracelet of diamonds and sapphires into which is also set cabochon emeralds. Above: John Donald's set of necklace, bracelet and ear-rings of textured 18-carat gold and marquise diamonds.

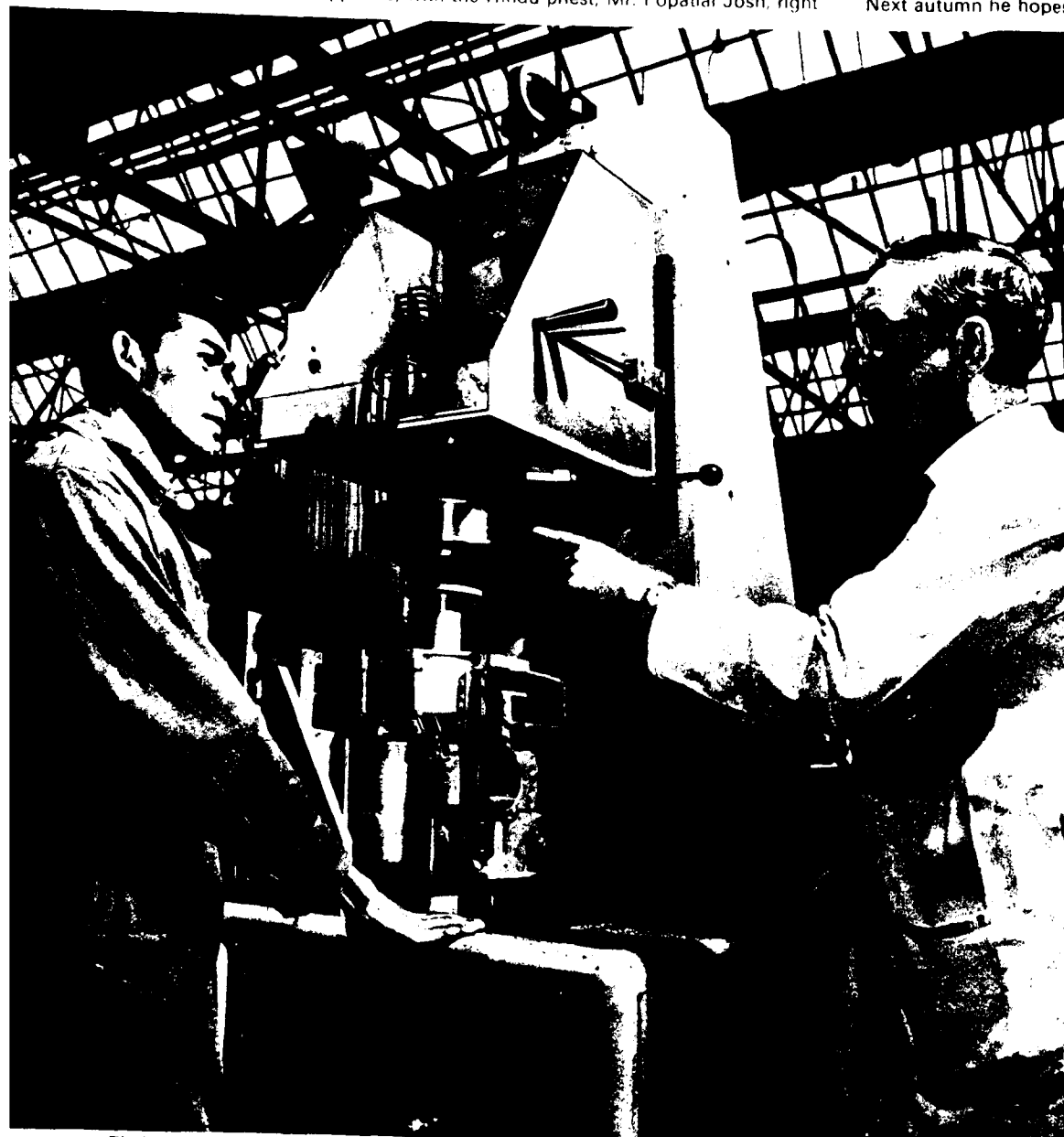
YOUNG ASIA IN BRITAIN



Five hundred guests saw 25-year-old Ghanshyam marry Sarojini in a Hindu ceremony in the heart of London. They are seen here, pouring oil on the flames which symbolise their happiness, with the Hindu priest, Mr. Popatlal Josh, right



Prince Vajiralongkorn, son of King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, arriving in England to attend preparatory school at Seaford, Sussex. Next autumn he hopes to go to school at Rugby



Thai engineering student, Wikrom Sunatitaka, from Bangkok, learns how to use an air gauge inspecting machine at Petters Ltd., the British diesel engineering firm at Staines, Middlesex. The demand for new British engines has necessitated the use of advanced inspection techniques; this machine inspects thirteen measurements in one operation



Indian artist, Balraj Khanna, photographed with two of his paintings at his one-man exhibition at the New Vision Centre Gallery, London. Born in Jhang, Mr. Khanna has a degree in English literature from Chandigarh University and has written a book about his country



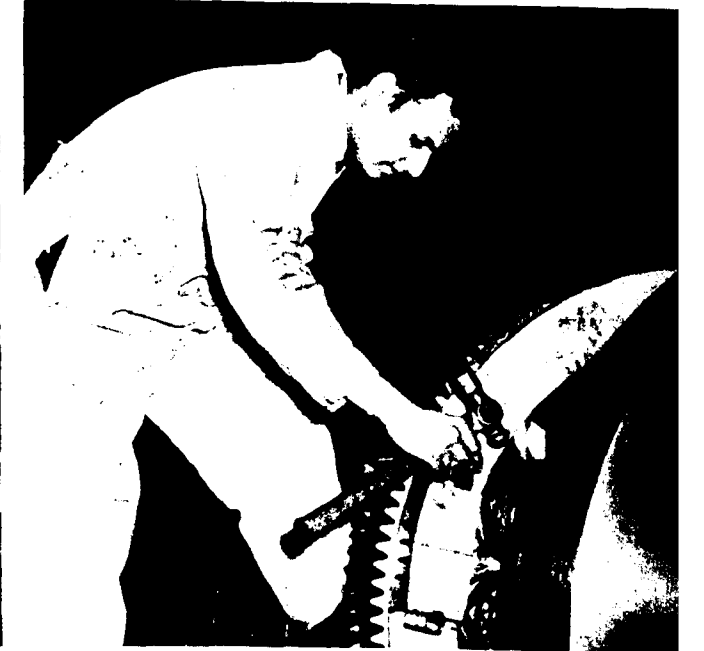
Dr. D. B. Nihalsingha, from Colombo, holds the trophy awarded to him as producer of the "Most promising film" in the film festival section of the Commonwealth Arts Festival



"Rare talent" and "There is practically nothing that he cannot do at the keyboard" were among the comments made by music critics after the young Korean pianist Tong IL Han gave a recital at Wigmore Hall in London. Mr. Tong IL Han was born in North Korea and his talents were discovered in Seoul, when he was a refugee, and developed in the United States



Princess Chimey Yapshi Phunkang of Sikkim presented a bouquet to Princess Margaret at the opening ceremony of the new International House at Penarth in Wales. Princess Chimey, one of the first residents of International House, is a student at the Welsh School of Occupational Therapy in Cardiff



Pakistani student Mr. Adbus Sajid in the workshops of the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Co., Newcastle. Mr. Sajid, a CENTO Fellow, is taking a year's training course in Britain

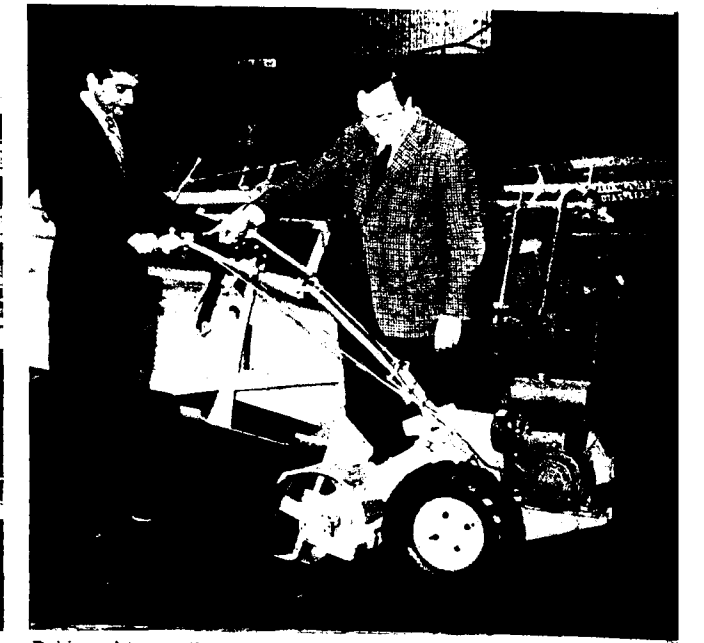
LEADING ASIAN JOURNALISTS IN BRITAIN



Mr. Subramaniam, Editor-in-Chief of the Kuala Lumpur newspaper *Tamil Nesan*, operates a linotype machine at the offices of the *Witney Gazette* a provincial newspaper in Oxfordshire



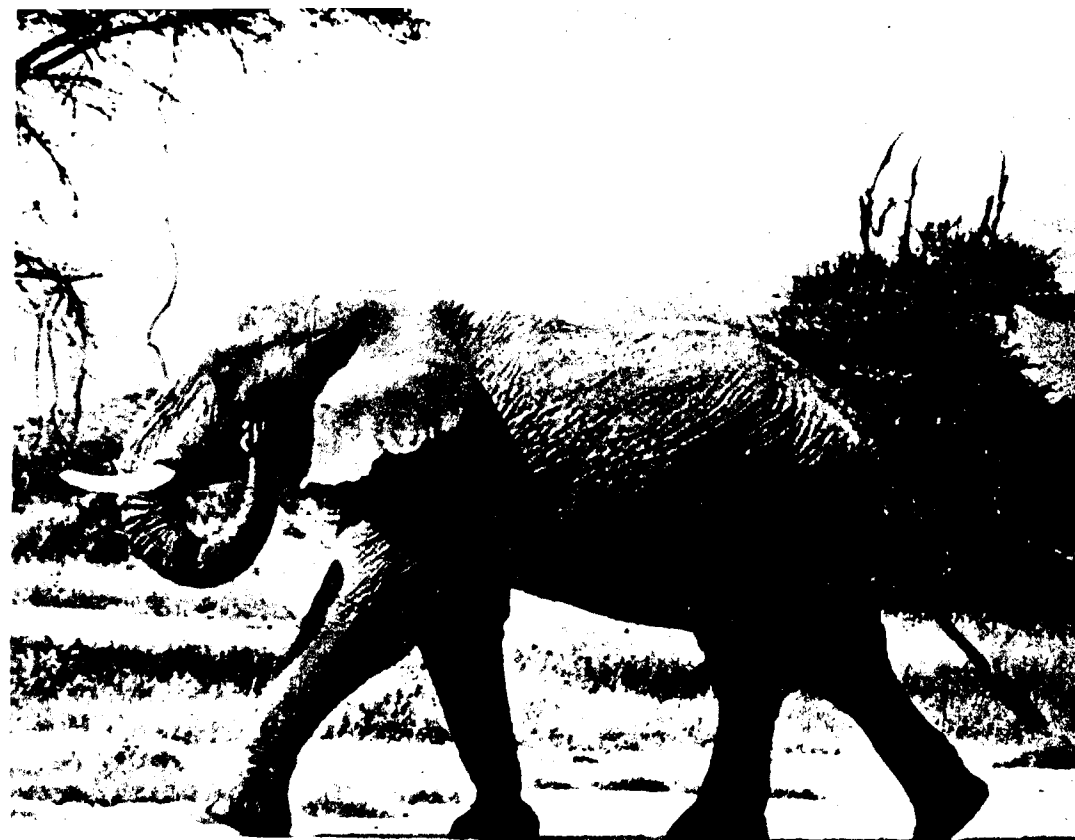
U Saw Aung, left, and U Than Saw, representatives of Burma's press and newspaper industry, visited Bracknell new town in Berkshire and are seen here with the Social Development Officer, Mr. Hanson



Pakistani journalist, Mr. S. M. A. Chowdhuri, operates a rotary cultivator during a visit to the Howard Rotavation Co. at Basildon. With him is Mr. Nicholson, overseas representative of the firm

Baboon. Large groups of these engaging animals move across the wild countryside, usually within sprinting distance of trees in regions frequented by leopards, which are their only serious enemies. They lead a communal life full of noisy charm, living on roots, wild fruits, eggs, grubs and other insects, including even scorpions

2 An inhabitant of Amboseli Park with, in the background, the snow-capped mountain peaks of Mount Kilimanjaro



3 A male Impala—it would be difficult to conceive an animal more graceful. Both browsers and grazers, these antelopes are more widespread and common than others, being at home in many kinds of country

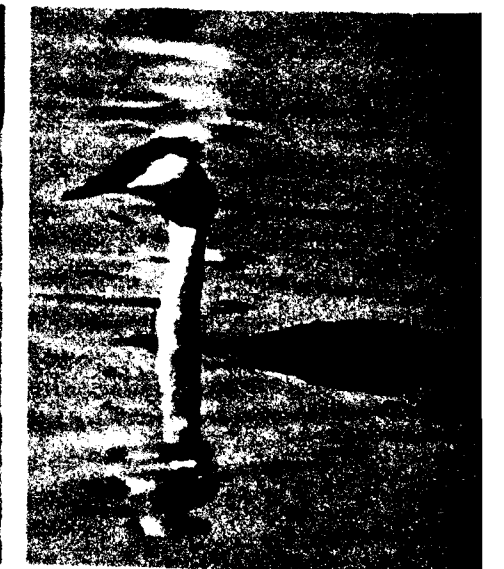
4 The Lion, king of beasts, more powerful than any other predator throughout Africa. Few animals do not fall victims to their voracious appetites at one time or another

5 No more charmingly picturesque animal exists anywhere than the Zebra. It is Africa's version of the wild horse. Here, a mother Zebra pictured with her foal

TREASURE OF KENYA

** By the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C.*

British Government Special Representative in East and Central Africa



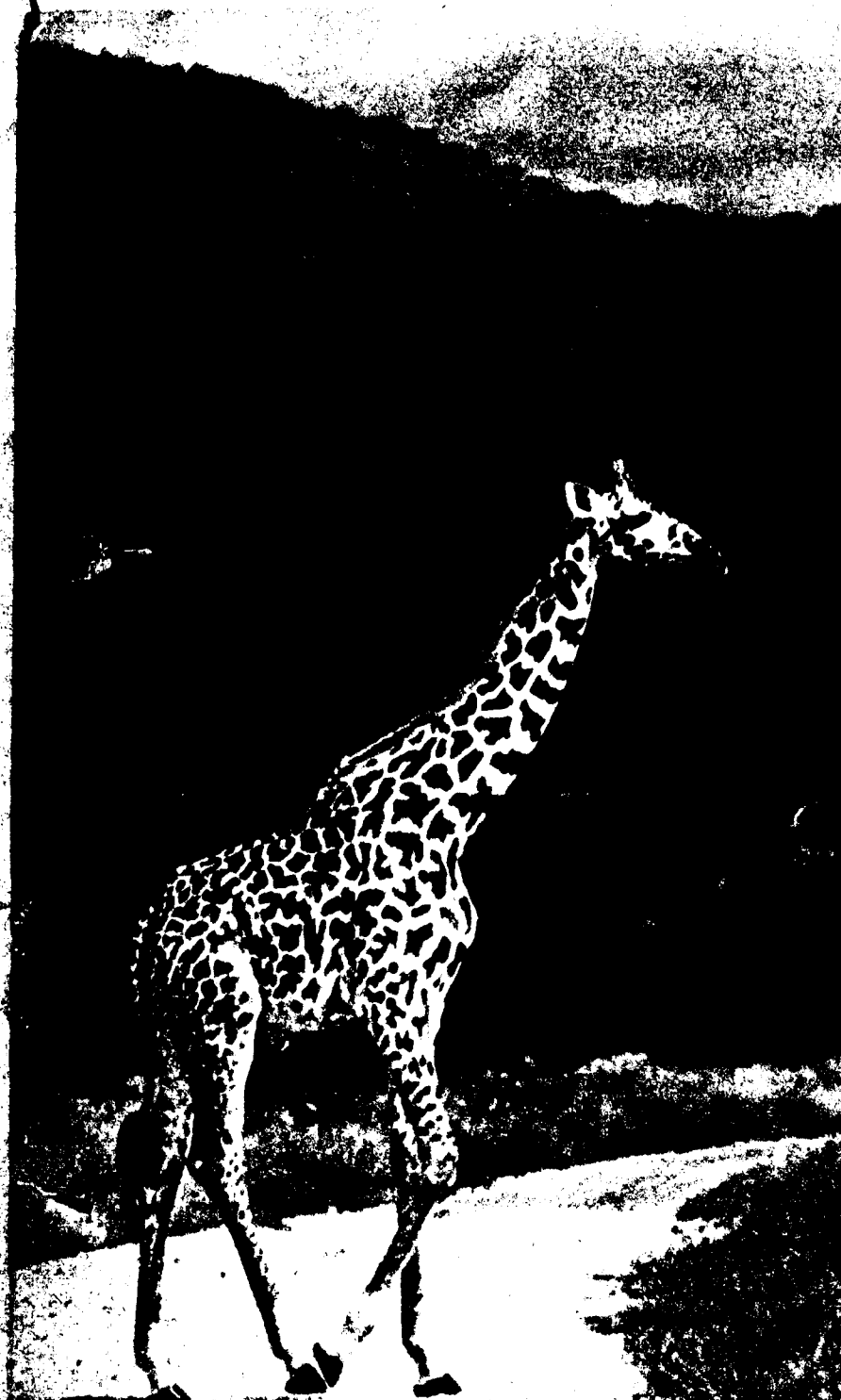
6 The Superb Starling, only one of a number of gloriously plumaged cousins to be seen in Kenya. Both sexes wear the same dress and are gregarious, garrulous, and mischievous

7 The Sacred Ibis bringing rations to its young family; customary food includes fish or frogs, although they also dig worms out of the soft ground and guzzle small reptiles and insects

8 The Saddle-bill Stork, theatrically costumed and solitary. Uncommon everywhere in East Africa and rare in Kenya except at Amboseli where several pairs breed each year

9 A Great Crested Grebe swimming on Lake Naivasha. Shy, wary birds, they try to keep their nesting sites "top secret"

10 The Masai Giraffe, one of the two types that exist in Kenya—the other is the Reticulated Giraffe. They are similar except for different markings on their coats



During his term of office as Governor of Kenya, the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald was ordered three months' rest by his doctor following a bout of pneumonia. It was an opportunity not to be missed: he went on safari. The result is "Treasure of Kenya", a magnificent book about Kenya's wild life, lavishly illustrated with colour pictures, a selection of which are reproduced here. Although a keen ornithologist, Mr. MacDonald does not claim to be an authority on the animals and birds he describes. But anything he may lack in technical know-how, the author more than makes up for by his enthusiasm and powers of observation. "Treasure of Kenya" was photographed by Christina Loke, who had already collaborated with Mr. MacDonald on two other books, "Birds in my Indian Garden" and "Birds in the Sun". It is a beautiful portrait gallery of some of the world's most exotic creatures—as well as a plea for their preservation.

** Published by Collins, price £4 4s. in Britain, £5 5s. in East Africa.*

Somewhere in almost every house in Britain there is a fishing rod. Every week-end in summer and autumn Britons in tens of thousands leave the cities and villages to find some quiet spot by the edge of a river or lake, or on the sea coast, where they can fish.

In the past twenty years interest in angling has grown so fast that it is now the most popular of all participator sports in Britain, and it is estimated that there are now at least three million men, women and children who go fishing.

Britain goes Fishing



Top: On the peaceful Dorset Stour, Owen Wentworth, a postman from Wimborne, fishes for roach. **Left:** An angler surrounded by the equipment necessary for a day's coarse fishing in comfort. **Above:** This couple, enjoying the sun on Brighton pier, show that fishing can be as serious or as light-hearted as you want it to be.

ANGLING is an unusual sport in that it is one that nobody watches. It is also unusual in that the object of angling is to catch fish, yet in the most important branch of the sport, coarse fishing, almost every fish caught is put back in the river or lake from which it was taken.

There are more than two thousand angling clubs in Britain, and a number of large associations to which clubs can be affiliated. The increase in the number of anglers has been brought about by easier transport, which enables people to get to rivers and lakes which were difficult to reach in the past, and the fact that many people have more money and leisure nowadays.

Unfortunately, at the same time as the number of anglers has been increasing, the number and size of fish in British rivers has been declining. The pollution of rivers by sewage and the outfall from industrial processes has killed off all the fish in some rivers. In others there are many less than there used to be. The Thames was once the finest salmon river in Europe, but it is at least one hundred and fifty years since the last salmon was caught there.

In the Midlands and the North, the most heavily industrialised and most thickly populated part of Britain, this problem has become especially severe. As the years go by, more and more anglers are fishing for fewer and fewer fish. In southern England, and in Wales and Scotland, many of the rivers are still clear and well-stocked with fish.

The result has been that two kinds of coarse fishing have developed in Britain. In the South and other districts where the fish are still plentiful and large, anglers would rather catch one or two good-sized fish than several small ones. But in the Midlands and the North the emphasis is on quantity, and anglers have introduced a new form of angling, known as match fishing, in an attempt to bring back some of the excitement associated with catching a big fish. In an important fishing match, hundreds of competitors may be placed at fifteen-yard intervals along the same stretch of water, perhaps ten miles of one river. The skill in match fishing is to lure the fish away from your neighbours on either side and into your own section of water, and then, by using the right bait, to hold them there while you catch them.

A high degree of concentration and skill are required in match fishing. The angler cannot afford to miss any of the light strikes from small fish, and he must get the fish into his keep-net, re-bait, and cast the tackle back into the water all within seconds. Bets and sweepstakes on the results add to the excitement. Anglers may bet on themselves and the winner of a big match may take home hundreds of pounds in prize money and successful bets.

Almost all the anglers in Britain fish in rivers and lakes for what are known as coarse fish, such as pike, roach, chub, gudgeon. Most anglers have a favourite fish. Some prefer the pike, for its fighting qualities, others may think the roach is more

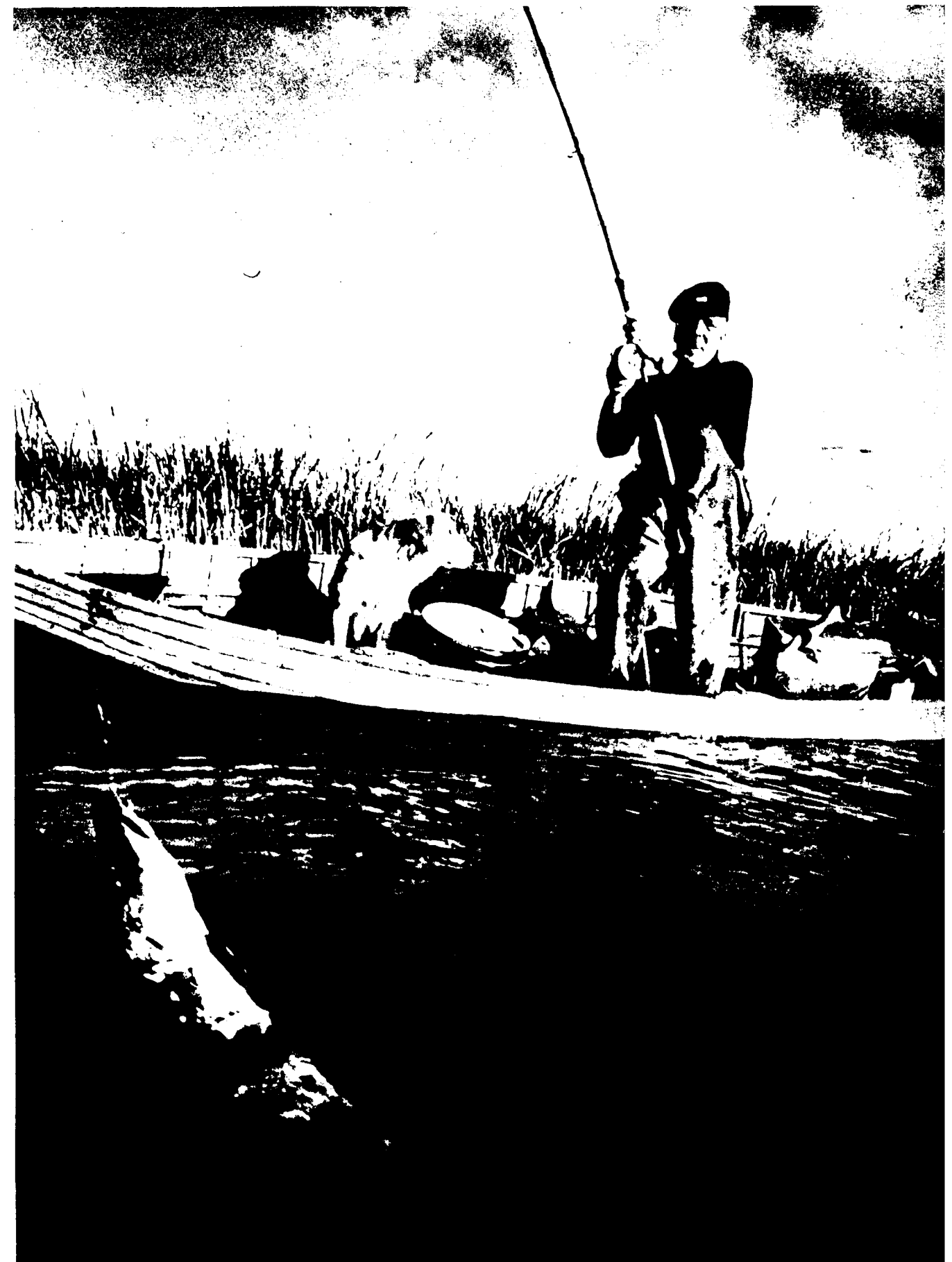
worth catching because it is a very difficult fish to deceive.

There are two other kinds of angling in Britain. Game fishing, which means fishing for salmon and trout, and sea angling. Not many years ago, very few men went sea fishing for sport, but as the rivers and lakes become more crowded sea angling steadily grows in popularity. It has the advantage of being free of restrictions. No licence is required for sea angling, and there is no close season. In addition the waters round British coasts are rich in fish of many different kinds. Much good fishing can be enjoyed from piers and beaches but the real

fascination is to get out by boat to the fishing banks. Once aloft, you never know what you may catch. There are bigger sharks, skate and halibut around the Scottish coastline than have ever been taken out of European waters with rod and line. In 1965, the European Sea Angling Championships were held at Ullapool, on the north-west coast of Scotland, where some very large fish have been landed in sea-angling competitions. A story is told of an angler from Ullapool, who, with his wife, was fishing from a fourteen-foot dinghy, when he hooked a huge conger eel. When he tried to gaff this monster and

bring it inboard it hissed in his face, but determined not to lose the chance of landing a record fish, he continued the struggle. It was only when his wife announced that if he got the fish into the boat she was going over the side that he reluctantly let it go.

The sea angler can always concentrate on fishing for the particular species he prefers, whether it be haddock or plaice for good eating, or tunny or shark for sheer excitement. In recent years, big game fishing has been an attraction for holiday visitors in the south-west of England. Various kinds of shark, conger eels, and bass all provide



Dennis Pye, of Norwich, catches more pike than any other angler in Britain. Here, he is taking one from Hickling Broad, Norfolk. Pike are popular with anglers, except trout fishermen who hate them because pike eat trout.



Above left: These men, spaced out at regular intervals along a river bank, are competing against each other in a fishing match. **Above right:** Fishing for pollack from the rocks at Porthcurno, Cornwall



excellent sport. The British record for a mako shark is 476 pounds, and it was caught five miles off Falmouth.

Unlike sea anglers, coarse fishermen and game fishers have to pay for the right to fish. The costs vary according to what the angler wants to fish for. On the Hampshire Avon, a river which has salmon, trout, and coarse fishing, a salmon licence costs £3 for a season, £2 for a month, or £1 for a week. Trout fishing in the same river costs 15s. 6d. for a season, 7s. 6d. a month, or 3s. 6d. a week, and coarse fishing costs only 2s. 6d. for the season.

Once the angler has a licence to

fish, he applies to the Clerk of the River Board or the Fisheries Officer for the area where he wants to fish, and he is provided with a list of owners or associations with fishing rights in that district. The charges which the angler may have to pay the owner of the water can vary from hundreds of pounds a week, for the right to fish a stretch of a good salmon river by himself, down to a pound a day for the right to fish an Association's water in company with a couple of hundred other anglers all fishing the same water, and every man for himself.

The cost of the equipment used in angling—fishing rod, lines, nets,

and so on—is not all that cheap. A rod for coarse fishing costs about £10, and a good salmon rod may cost about £30. A man who is a keen match fisher may spend an average of £3 to £4 a week throughout the season on tackle, bait, entrance fees, and travelling expenses.

Almost all coarse fish are put back by the anglers who catch them, to swim and be caught again another day. They are not as good to eat as sea fish, and many of them are too small to merit preparation and cooking. Salmon and trout fishermen, who have often paid a lot for the right to catch the fish, generally keep what they catch. Early in the

season a fresh salmon can fetch as much as £15, so a good or lucky salmon fisherman can sometimes cover his expenses by selling his catch.

What are the attractions of fishing? For some people, none at all. The famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, who had opinions on everything, dismissed angling altogether in the phrase "A worm at one end (of the line) and a fool at the other". Yet millions of men all over the world are happy to face wind and rain and all kinds of inclement weather so long as they can enjoy the pleasure of fishing. Why? Perhaps the answer is to be found in *The Compleat Angler* by Izaak Walton, the most famous book ever written on fishing, or indeed on any sport. It was first published in 1653, more than three hundred years ago, and its subtitle was "The Contemplative Man's Recreation" and perhaps this gives a clue to the pleasures of fishing. Catching fish is not easy; to do it consistently with rod and line, calls for the exercise of some of the best qualities of human nature—patience, ingenuity, subtlety, optimism, and the philosophical acceptance of failure. It requires keen observation, careful planning, concentration, and decisive action at unpredictable moments. Anyone who does not fish may think that all this is quite enough to occupy all the angler's mind, yet anglers also find time for meditation and to enjoy the beauty of all the natural life that goes on around a river, whether it be a mountain torrent or a quietly flowing meadow stream.

Above all, angling is a private affair. No one can really share it. The angler can fish how he likes, for what he likes, for as long as he likes, and while he fishes his thoughts are his own.

These youngsters, about to take part in a fishing competition, are listening to the advice of one of the men who will judge their

READERS PICTURES



1. Boatful of cockleshells
G. S. Chuah, 15 Bangkok Lane, Penang, Malaysia

2. Transport for one
Olusegun K. Odiase, Lagos City College, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria

3. Never too young to twist
Joseph M. Wanya, Bota-Victoria, West Cameroon, Fed. Republic of Cameroon

4. Australian bar scene
R. Birks, 41 Derry Street, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, England

5. Toes come in tens
Mg Lu Aye, 265 31st Street, Mandalay, Burma

they must have taken themselves. Address and description should be marked on the back. A guinea will be paid for each photograph published. Photographs, which must be black and white, should be addressed to the Editor, COMMONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1. Photographs will only be returned if requested

Question of Style

(1) No tools are required to assemble this chair which packs flat for transport. Made by Race Furniture Ltd., Sheerness, Kent, the frame adjusts itself without strain to uneven floor surfaces; seat and back are of nylon-coated steel mesh.

(2) Table radio, by Pye Ltd., Cambridge, with additional loudspeaker for stereophonic reception; it also has tape and gramophone pick-up sockets.

(3) From a range of oven and tableware, by Govancroft Potteries of Tollcross, Glasgow, in stoneware clay with ceramic glazes in dark brown, yellow or green. Tops to jars are of teak.

(4) Fully automatic washing machine, designed by A.E.I.-Hotpoint Ltd., Peterborough, on castors, with controls for full or half load, and fast or slow spin. Resistant to radio and television interference.

(5) Telephones for public networks or internal use, designed by Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd., 190 Strand, London. Volume control for electronic tone calling signal is incorporated in the apparatus for external use. Of toughened plastic, instruments are available in several colours.

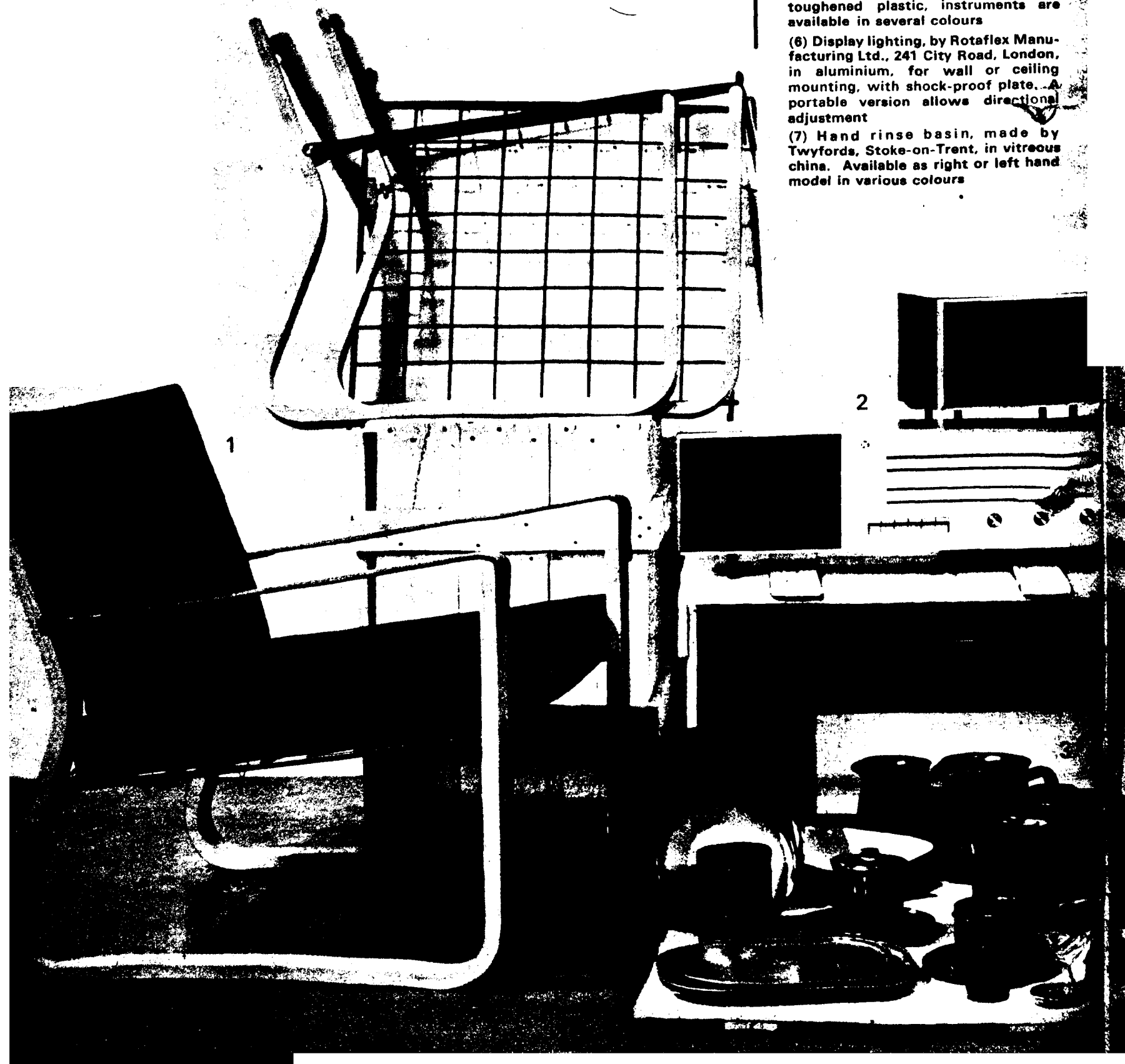
(6) Display lighting, by Rotaflex Manufacturing Ltd., 241 City Road, London, in aluminium, for wall or ceiling mounting, with shock-proof plate. A portable version allows directional adjustment.

(7) Hand rinse basin, made by Twyford, Stoke-on-Trent, in vitreous china. Available as right or left hand model in various colours.

Every week some 15,000 people visit the London Centre of the Council of Industrial Design to inspect current exhibits or consult the Design Index with its now wide-ranging information on many types of products. And so successful has the Council's Annual Awards scheme proved that next year, the eleventh of the series, heavy engineering equipment and machine tools as well as consumer goods will be considered.

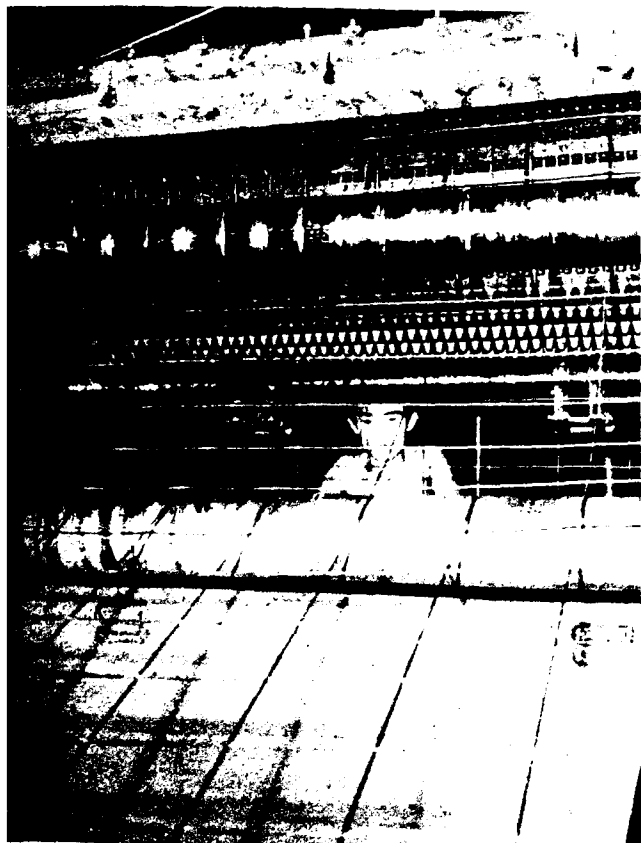
Qualities required in products accepted for the Index, and therefore for the Awards, include new approach in design, suitability for purpose, good use of materials, appearance, value for money and ease of use, though not necessarily in that order.

Illustrated below are some of the 1966 designs for which awards were presented by the Duke of Edinburgh.



JURONG: THE GAMBLE THAT PAID OFF

COMMONWEALTH TODAY
SPECIAL FEATURE



One of the 39 factories in full production at Jurong Industrial Estate, Singapore, is B.R.C. Weld Mesh (Malaya) Ltd., a joint British-Australian venture. Here an operator controls his machine



A section of Jurong Industrial Estate which only five years ago was a mass of mangrove swamps and prawn ponds. Today it is the admiration of south-east Asia. To service the estate 18 miles of main roads have been built, a nine-mile railway laid, and electric sub-stations, reservoir and an industrial water plant constructed



A TEAM of bulldozers moved into the mangrove swamps on Singapore's south-west coast five years ago. They had to clear the land for a giant industrial site that would eventually cover 17,000 acres.

Now the work at Jurong is almost complete. Seventy-nine firms have acquired sites and thirty-nine factories are in production and the others in various stages of construction.

When the Singapore Government began the project in 1961 hills had to be levelled and earth and rocks bulldozed into the swamps and prawn ponds around the River Jurong. Now most of it is as flat as a billiard-table, criss-crossed by eighteen miles of roads and a nine-mile railway. Dotted about are the industries and plants: a steel mill, a shipyard, steel pipe mills, a tyre factory, textile mills, plywood factories, chemical plants, a brick works, cement works, cable factory, food-processing plants and others.

Away to one side are rows of flats; Jurong New Town is planned to house half a million people. So far some 2,600 homes have been completed and 2,000 more are under construction. To attract workers, there must be community amenities such as markets, schools, clinics, cinemas and so on. Many of these have been built and others are on the way.

Most of the Jurong industries are joint ventures between local enterprise, which provides the bulk of the capital, and foreign

investors who provide the machinery, sometimes the raw materials, initial technical help and, in several cases, a marketable brand name.

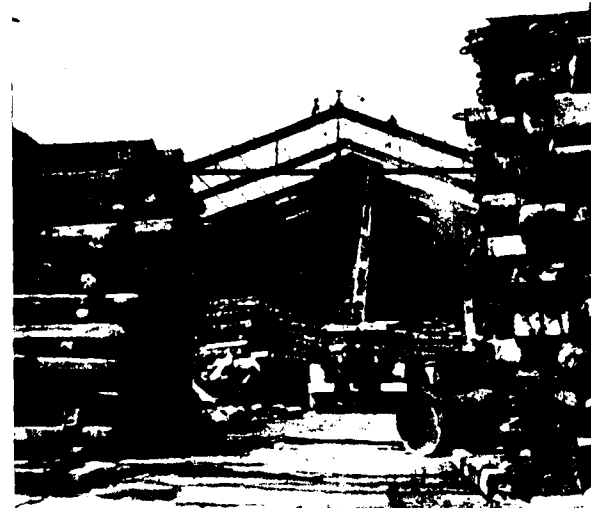
Foreign capital in the seventy-nine firms in or about to start production represents about £5½ million. Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand all have interests in Singapore's new industries, but the largest proportion of foreign capital is Japanese. Commonwealth participation, generally, is on a smaller scale in Jurong, but in Singapore as a whole it is on a considerably larger scale, including a dozen manufacturing ventures with Australian participation, eighteen or so with British participation and several ventures with Canadian and New Zealand interests.

Jurong has become a progress symbol throughout south-east Asia. It was the idea of Dr. Goh Keng Swee, then Singapore's Minister for Finance. It was a gamble, but a gamble that came off. Dr. Goh said, "No one could have guaranteed that the £5½ million spent by the Singapore Government in Jurong would not result in several thousand acres of empty wasteland to be known to posterity as Goh's Folly."

Instead, Jurong has turned out to be Goh's Triumph. It's there for all to see and, more important, its products are being seen in countries throughout south-east Asia and the Far East, bringing more prosperity to one of the world's most progressive cities.



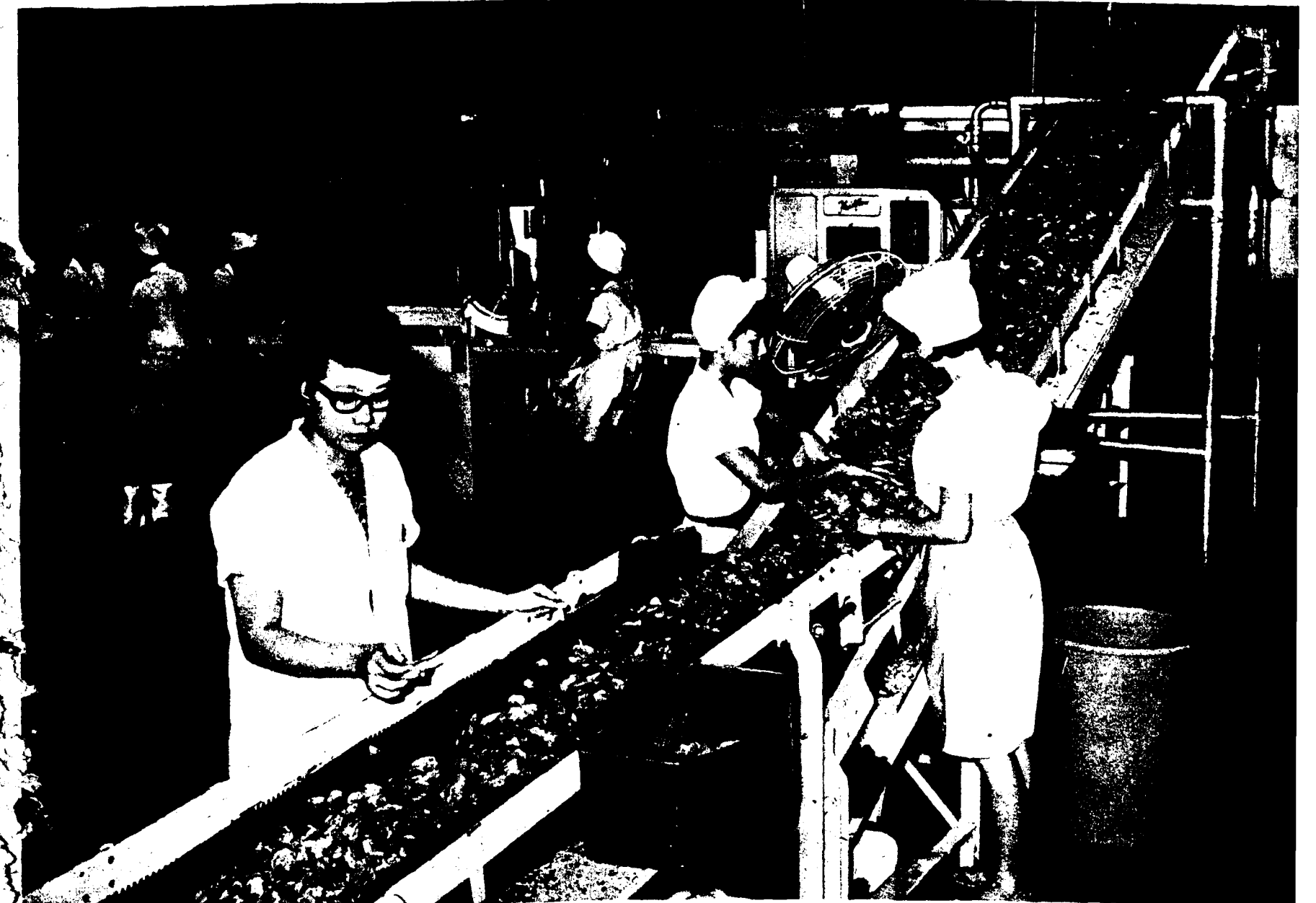
26 One of Singapore's most flourishing industries is bottle-top making. The Crown Cork Company (Malaya) Ltd., produces millions of crown corks at its Jurong factory. The Company includes British interests



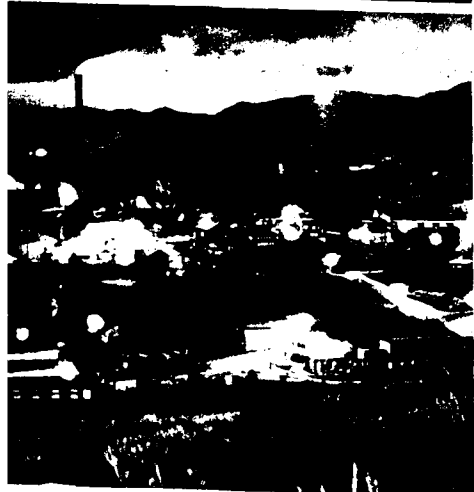
British steel was used to build the National Iron and Steel Mill at Jurong, one of the largest plants to go into production and one of key importance



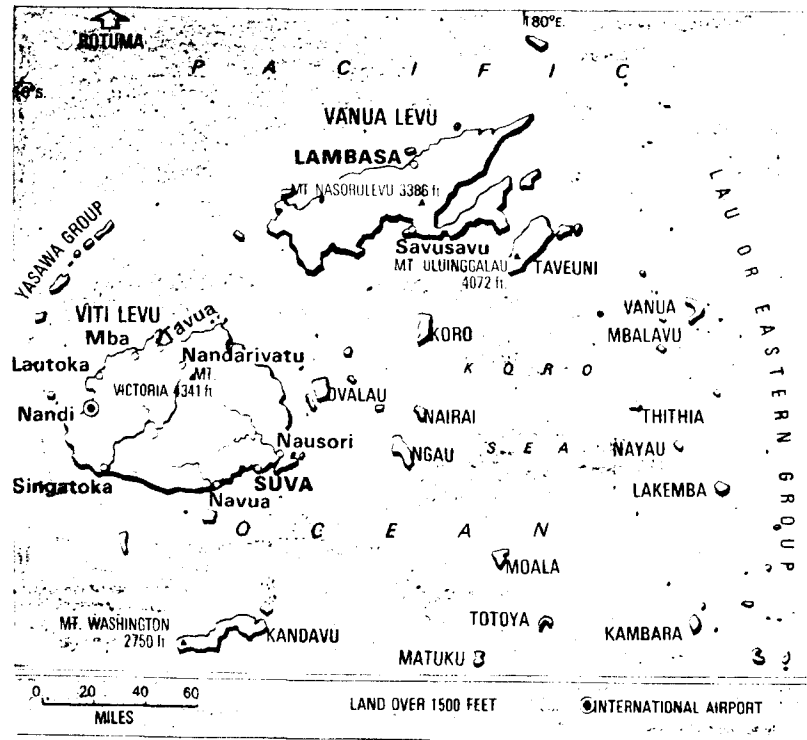
Part of the nine-mile railway constructed to move the output of Jurong's factories



Potato crisps are enjoyed the world over: here they are being cooked and packed at the factory at Jurong owned by General Food Industries Ltd., who have a licensing agreement with Smith's Potato Crisps Ltd., London



GEOGRAPHY STUDY



Fiji Islands

The colony of Fiji is an archipelago of some 840 islands and islets about 100 of which are inhabited. Included as a dependency of the colony is the outlying island of Rotuma which lies about 350 miles north of the Fiji group.

Situated in the south-west Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles south of the equator, the colony covers a total land area of 7,040 square miles, most of this being taken up by the two largest islands of Viti Levu, which measures 4,010 square miles, and Vanua Levu, which measures 2,137 square miles. Almost all the islands are surrounded by coral reefs the most extensive of which, the Great Sea Reef, forms a large crescent around the two main islands and those lying to the north-west of the group.

The colony is made up of three distinct geographical types of island : those of volcanic origin, limestone

islands and coral islands. The largest of the group, including Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Kandavu, Taveuni and the outlying Rotuma, are all volcanic. Mountainous and rugged, humid and fertile, these islands can be both beautiful and forbidding. Pinnacles of volcanic rock weathered to strange shapes project from the earth, steep precipices and deep river valleys divide and isolate the interior regions and everywhere lies evidence of the violence of past volcanic eruptions. The volcanoes are now extinct and all that remains today are the hot springs which are found in isolated places.

These islands are high in relation to their size, the highest point in the colony being the 4,341-ft. peak of Mount Victoria on Viti Levu. Mountainous islands attract rain and the windward slopes, which receive rain all the year round, are covered by dense tropical forests extending over half the total land area of the territory : the leeward slopes are drier and covered by extensive areas of grasslands. The coastal belt surrounding the islands is generally fertile, watered by numerous rivers which overflow periodically and enrich the soil with their alluvial silt. Mangrove swamps fringe the shores and flourish in the river deltas.

The limestone islands are mostly located in the Lau or eastern group : like coral islands they are low-lying islands, basically formed from the calcareous skeletons of marine organisms, but the limestone islands have been raised from the sea bed by volcanic forces. Usually surrounded by precipitous cliffs where the sea has cut deeply into the sides of the islands,

Top left: Copra being loaded on an island freighter for milling at Suva. Centre left: Suva, Fiji's capital, is also the hub of commerce in the south-west Pacific. Above left: In 1932 rich deposits of gold were found in the Tavua area. Two important mines still producing gold are the Emperor and Loloma. Left: Suva's picturesque harbour, showing main dock area

they are higher than coral islands and often fertile and well wooded.

Coral islands are formed in warm and shallow waters by the living coral polyp, and by the accumulation of skeletons and other calcareous marine debris. The islands are very low-lying and sandy, and while they produce a luxuriant growth of palms and mangroves, and vines and grasses of the hardiest types, the soil is too thin and there is too little rain for them to be very fertile.

Although the Fiji islands are situated within the tropical belt, the climate is tempered by the cool east and south-east trade winds which blow between May and October. During the rest of the year the winds are variable, but temperatures vary little between 90 F and 60 F except in the mountains where it is considerably cooler and wetter than it is on the coast. There is a wide range of rainfall within the group : the high volcanic islands receive far more rain than the low-lying limestone and coral islands, and on these high islands the rainfall varies greatly. For example on the windward side of Viti Levu the annual average rainfall is 120 inches, whereas on the leeward side it is about 74 inches.

The volcanic islands of Fiji are among the most fertile in the Pacific : rich and well watered, the coastal plains provide the agricultural products which are the mainstay of the colony's economy. Sugar cane and coconuts are the principal crops and account for 90 per cent of the total value of agricultural exports. Most of the population of Fiji is engaged in agriculture and lives on the coastal plains of the two largest islands.

For their own consumption, the people of Fiji grow root crops, bananas, plantain, citrus fruits, pineapples and other tropical fruits, rice, maize, pulses, peanuts, and these, together with the local dairy produce and meat and a plentiful supply of fish, give them an abundance and variety of diet unknown to most other islands of the Pacific.

An important discovery for the economy of Fiji was the rich deposits of gold found in volcanic rock near Tavua in 1932 : this gold has made a valuable contribution to the colony's export trade. In recent years there have been developments in manganese mining, and other mineral resources are being investigated.

The Fijians first sailed to these islands many hundreds of years ago, originally of Melanesian or negroid stock, they have intermingled a great deal with the neighbouring Polynesians of Tonga and Samoa in trade, culture and marriage. Although the islands were first discovered by Europeans in the 17th century, trade did not begin before the 19th century.

In 1874 Fiji, which had for long been in a state of turmoil, was ceded to the British crown at the request of its chiefs. A few years later, after the collapse and failure of the cotton industry, indentured labour was brought in from India to work on the newly established sugar plantations. In less than a hundred years after their arrival in the islands, the Indian population has outnumbered the native Fijians by 228,176 to 189,169.

The problem facing the colony today is one which faces many other countries dependent on agricultural products, that is, how output can be increased to keep pace with the population explosion. A government commission recently made recommendations on intensifying the use of land under cultivation and of making the poorer quality land productive. By implementing these measures, by fostering its growing tourist industry and by exploiting its mineral resources, it is hoped not only to maintain but to better the standard of living enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Fiji Islands.

Starting a School Library

Circumstances vary so much that there can be no set procedure laid down for starting a school library. Yet consideration of certain fundamental aspects of library planning, with allowance of course for particular cases, may make all the difference between success and comparative failure of a school library.

The first essential is to establish the library on a sound financial basis, and here three equally important factors need to be taken into consideration : the initial outlay on a basic collection of books ; the recurring cost of repairing and replacing them ; and the annual cost of increasing the size of the collection and of keeping it up to date with new books. Though the capital sum to start the library may appear to be the only immediate cost to consider, steady growth will depend upon regular expenditure, and the librarian who budgets for maintenance and expansion from the start will be laying the best foundation of a library by ensuring its future development.

The Association of Education Committees' recent recommendations* on what they and the National Book League consider should be spent on starting and maintaining libraries are intended as a guide to schools in England and Wales but they also provide food for thought (and perhaps some arguments) for anyone concerned with the financing of school libraries. The quality of a library and its value to children depend on the wisdom and skill with which the books are selected. The experience of colleagues and of other librarians in the locality can be supplemented by

advice which the National Book League, the School Library Association and other specialists have to offer. The National Book League provides selected lists of books and exhibitions on a variety of subjects to help school librarians decide what to buy and, in particular, has recently produced a catalogue specially for people beginning new school libraries.

Reliable guides to additional buying are *Growing Point*—a periodical devoted entirely to reviewing new and old children's books—and *The School Librarian and School Library Review*.

A multitude of publishers' catalogues can be so confusing to a new librarian that they are often best used initially simply for verifying titles and prices after other advice on selection has been sought. The 2,200 books described in the National Book League catalogue are classified into the various sections which it would be valuable for every school library to have but where money is limited, it is advisable to begin new sections of a library gradually rather than to start too many sections with too few books. A good section on any

subject should contain some books to arouse interest, as well as books for children who have become interested and want to read more widely or more deeply.

Which particular section of a library to concentrate on first will depend partly upon the age and interests of the children and partly on the books which they can obtain from other sources. Some schools will need one kind of book more urgently than another ; but whether the urgent need is for science books or for myths and legends or for biography or fiction, only the librarian who makes a plan in advance and, as well as budgeting for the cost of new sections, allows enough money to keep existing ones up to date, will increase the quality of the library at the same time as its range.

In this, as in all other matters, the children themselves need to feel that the success and growth of the library depends as much upon them as upon the grown-up librarian. The more part the children have in running and organising it, the more they know what is planned and what books cost, the more interest and care they will take and the sooner the library will become a vital and valuable part of the school.

Prince Philip at the National Book League's School Library Exhibition



*FURTHER READING

School Library Allowances, and Allowances for School Text Books, Stationery and Materials (extract from Executive Minutes ref. no. 272), 25th March, 1965, obtainable from The National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

School Library Books Non-Fiction Catalogue, obtainable from The National Book League, Price 9s. 6d.

"Growing Point", published by Mrs. Margery Fisher, Ashton Manor, Northampton. Annual subscription for 9 issues, 21s.

"The School Librarian and School Library Review", published by the School Library Association, 150 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Three issues a year at 15s. each. Free to members of the Association.

"School Libraries: A Short Manual", by C. A. Stott, published by the Cambridge University Press, 200 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Price 10s. 6d.

Stamps NEW HEBRIDES

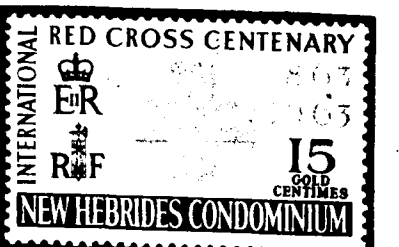
Collectors are sometimes puzzled when they come across stamps from the South Pacific islands of the New Hebrides, for the stamps may be found in two different types. Although they are almost identical in design and colour, one type is inscribed, in English, "New Hebrides Condominium", and the other, in French, "Condominium des Nouvelles Hebrides".

The clue to this unusual arrangement is to be found in the Latin word "Condominium," which means "Joint Government". The New Hebrides, in fact, have been jointly administered by Britain and France for sixty years. Originally discovered by a Spanish explorer, de Quiros, in 1606, the islands were charted by Captain Cook in 1774, during his second voyage to the South Seas, and it was he who gave them their name, New Hebrides, because of their resemblance, from a distance, to the islands off the west coast of Scotland.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century European settlers, most of

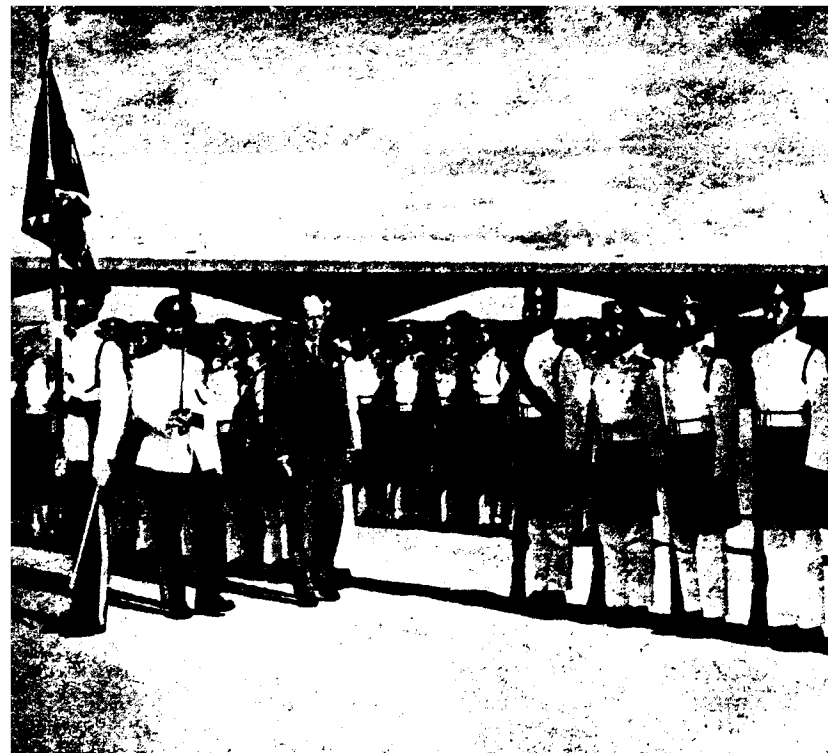
them British or French, began to make plantations of cotton, coffee and coconuts. After some friction between them, the two countries agreed, in 1906, to set up a joint administration, the Anglo-French Condominium. Two years later a post office was opened at Vila, on Efate island, and here stamps from the British colony of Fiji, overprinted "New Hebrides", and stamps from the French colony of Nouvelle Calédonie, overprinted "Nouvelles Hebrides", were placed on sale.

The New Hebrides Condominium was admitted a member of the Universal Postal Union in 1911 and since then it has issued its own postage stamps, the French and the British series having almost identical designs. After the first world war complications were caused by fluctuations in the value of the French franc, and to stabilise the currency a new "gold franc" was introduced in the Condominium in 1938. Stamp issues since then have been priced in gold centimes and gold francs and are



C. W. HILL

the Freedom from Hunger campaign, the Red Cross, and International Co-operation Year. The latest general issue honours Sir Winston Churchill, and the 15-centimes value of the New Hebrides series shows his portrait with a view of St. Paul's Cathedral rising above the flames from the German air attacks on London in 1940.



The Duke of Gloucester inspects the 101-strong Guard of Honour mounted by the Royal Malaysian Police on his arrival at Kuala Lumpur. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester visited Malaysia and Singapore during their visit to S.-E. Asia



One of the highlights of the That Luang Festival in Laos was the visit to Vientiane of the bands of two Scottish regiments stationed in Singapore. Above, a corporal in the Gordon Highlanders shows his bagpipes to some Meo children at a party given by the British Ambassador



Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, eldest son of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, receives a £50,000 cheque from Earl Mountbatten and Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Callaghan, in London. Mr. Gandhi is studying at the Imperial College of Science and Technology; the cheque is for the Nehru Memorial Fund



Prince Charles is obviously enjoying life at Timbertop, the Australian school where he spent a few months. With him here is his room-mate, Stewart McGregor, left, and another pupil, John Seow Kwang Min, who comes from Singapore



During his visit to Karachi, Mr. Edward Heath, British Parliamentary Opposition leader, left, had talks with President Ayub Khan



Nurse Katherine Lee, Colombo Plan student from Jesselton, Sabah, was among forty-two graduates from the Dominion School for Dental Nurses at Wellington, New Zealand. Back in Malaysia now she is working in the school dental services

PICTURESCOPE

Prince Charles at Timbertop ● The Duke of Gloucester in Malaysia ●
Singapore Goodwill Mission in Burma ● £50,000 cheque for the Nehru
Memorial Fund ● Malaysian, Vietnamese, Thai students in New Zealand



The Alouette helicopter flown by veteran Chinese pilot Flight Lieutenant Danny Cheung lifting off from Kai Tak airport with a crate of equipment needed by the Marine Department for the installation of a navigational beacon on Lam Tong Island. Like many of Hong Kong's 236 islands Lam Tong is inaccessible by sea



In the Western Province of Ceylon, BICC linesmen at work on an intermediate tower, fitting armour rods for reinforcing the conductor at the suspension clamps. The Ceylon Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power, awarded BICC a contract for the supply of 168 route miles of overhead lines

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Members of the Singapore Goodwill Mission watch young girls working in the Burma Pharmaceutical Industry Factory during their visit to Rangoon



These four students share a flat at Dunedin, New Zealand. From left, Miss Sabidah binte Hassan (Colombo Plan student from Malaysia), Miss Suzi Kwak (Holland), Miss Loo Sai Harn (Colombo Plan student from Malaysia), and Miss Ramroeng Sobhondiloke (Colombo Plan student from Thailand)



At the Vietnamese New Year's Day concert at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand, Miss Le Thai Ngoc Ha, left, and Miss Nguyen Thanh Truc performed a "tea pickers" dance. Both girls are Colombo Plan students at the university

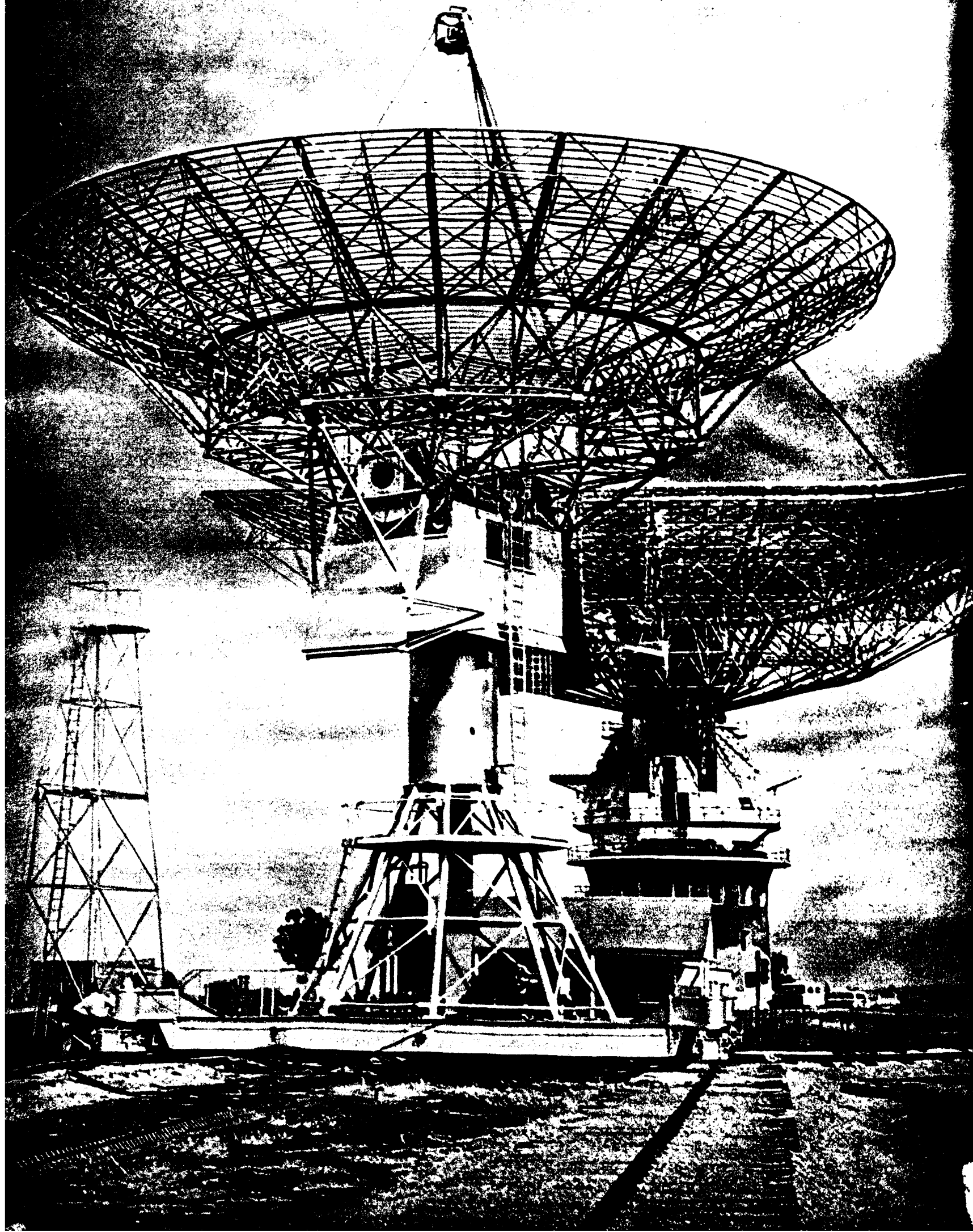
...scope (background) at Parkes, New South Wales, now
...in ... years since it went into operation
... with a wealth of new information about the uni

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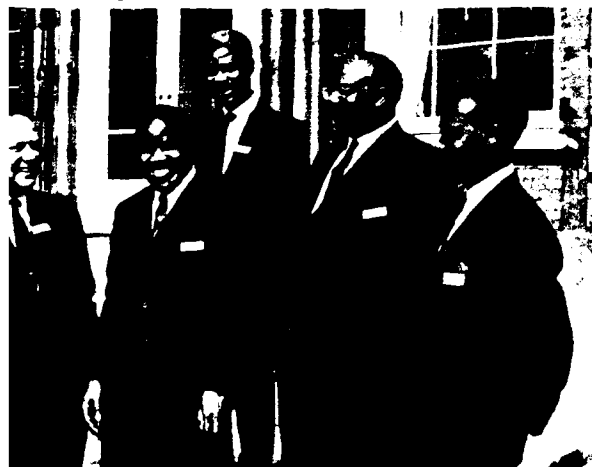
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Commonwealth Today



Delegates photographed in the grounds of Marlborough House. Left to right: Mr. Arnold Smith, Commonwealth Secretary-General; the Hon. Dr. D. K. Konoso (Minister of Justice, Zambia); Mr. Berthan Macaulay, O.C. (Attorney-General, Sierra Leone); the Hon. G. C. M. Onyike (Attorney-General, Nigeria); and Mr. Osei Tutu (Director, Legal and Consular Department, Ghana)



Below: Left to right: Mr. E. W. Barker (Minister of Law, Singapore); Mr. S. M. Zafar (Law Minister, Pakistan); the Hon. Sir Thomas Macdonald (High Commissioner for New Zealand in London); Dr. Michele Tufigno, LL.D. (Crown Advocate-General, Malta); and the Hon. Charles Njonjo (Attorney-General, Kenya)



Below: Mr. Dick Taverne, Q.C. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, United Kingdom), left; and the Hon. A. F. Wijemane (Minister of Justice, Ceylon)



Below: Left: Mr. G. S. Pathak (Law Minister, India); Mrs. S. Souliotis (Minister of Justice, Cyprus); and Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, who was chairman of the conference



The Conference of Commonwealth Law Ministers meeting in the Conference Hall of Marlborough House. Below left: The Hon. Tun Dr. Ismail Rahman (Minister of Justice, Malaysia) being received by Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Arnold Smith, Commonwealth Secretary-General. Below right: Welcoming Senator the Hon. V. B. Grant, Q.C. (Attorney-General, Jamaica)



LAST May, at Marlborough House, London, law ministers, attorneys-general and officials from 20 Commonwealth countries, together with representatives of British Guiana and Mauritius, both approaching independence, met to discuss common legal problems.

It was the second meeting of the Conference of Commonwealth Law Ministers within 12 months—the earlier one was held at Canberra in September 1965. Both have demonstrated that despite wide differences of ethnic background, political traditions, religious and social attitudes, and despite constant changes in the structure and ethos of the Commonwealth, all are united in belief in the rule of law, and, for most countries in this 755 million family, their theory and practice of law is rooted in English common law.

Welcoming fellow Ministers, Britain's Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner, recalled an earlier, prophetic, Ministerial meeting which took place in 1929, and paved the way for the Statute of Westminster—"the great Commonwealth charter".

"Looking over the report of that conference I have been struck by the emphasis laid, and I suggest rightly laid, on the importance of discussing from time to time, and reaching agreement on, legal matters of common concern", he said.

"If I may quote from part of it:

'Where uniformity is undesirable on the ground of common concern or practical convenience we think that this end should, in future, be sought by means of concurrent or reciprocal action based on agreement.'"

Over the years this has been the practice. One interesting development in this continuing expression of common concern has been the establishment of regular meetings between Commonwealth lawyers. The first was held in London in 1955 at the invitation of the Law Society and the Bar Council. Nearly 600 lawyers from all over the Commonwealth attended. The last law conference at Sydney, Australia, in August 1965 attracted 3,000 delegates, including 117 judges. In 1960, at Ottawa, 706 lawyers attended.

While Ministers have been burdened with the difficult task of keeping this tremendous body of law in touch with the needs of the world today, and, at the same time, providing for each country's particular problems, the lawyers have spent a great deal of time discussing the important concepts which stand behind the letter of the law.

In London, in 1955, for example, they considered the lawyers' part in law reform, education and training the lawyers of the future; the problems of legal aid.

Court of Appeal

At Ottawa, five years later, subjects discussed included human rights, civil liberties, and last year, when Australia was the host country, discussion reached forward into the future when the question was put of what hope there might be for the development of a common law for the Commonwealth.

During that conference, two of the major topics discussed were intra-Commonwealth judicial machinery, and uniformity, mutual recognition and enforcement of legislation within the Commonwealth. The discussion on machinery was devoted largely to the idea of a Commonwealth Court of Appeal—a subject again aired at the May 1966 Ministers' meeting.

It was at the Sydney meeting in 1965 that Britain's Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner, pledged British support for the idea, providing the Commonwealth countries wanted it.

"I am authorised to say that if it would contribute to the constitution of such a Court that



Commonwealth Law Ministers in Conference

by the Rt. Hon. Cledwyn Hughes, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Wales
and former Minister of State,
Commonwealth Relations Office

we, in the United Kingdom, should, so far at least as England and Wales are concerned, give up appeals from the Courts of Appeal to the House of Lords, we would favourably consider doing so", he told the conference.

Of course, the British Government fully recognised that a Court of this kind, while it might find support with certain members, might not be of very widespread interest. Indeed, discussion at Sydney demonstrated this clearly.

Several of the African, Asian and Caribbean delegates who sat on the Conference Committee set up to discuss intra-Commonwealth judicial machinery offered support.

Sir Samuel Quashie-Idun, President of the Court of Appeal of East Africa, said: "All Africans, I am sure, would subscribe to it."

The Chief Justice of Singapore, Dato Wee Chong Jin, suggested that practical application would be given to the concept of Commonwealth, which could only mean common good, by having such a Court, however limited its jurisdiction might be.

Delegates from Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Tanzania were not in favour, while a Canadian representative, Mr Justice Martland, of the Supreme Court of Canada, said that although they would oppose any appeal from their High Courts to a Commonwealth Court of Appeal, they sympathised with countries which wanted a Court.

Sir Hugh Wooding, Chief Justice of Trinidad, argued that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—which now acts as a Court of last resort for some Commonwealth countries—was "reaching the end of its tether".

"We believe it is essential for the integrity of

Common Law, to which we all subscribe, that there should be something in its place to which all Commonwealth countries can look, and to which all Commonwealth judges can defer."

This division of interest was reflected in the May 1966 Ministers' meeting in London. After a full discussion it was agreed that while the question of a Commonwealth Court of Appeal should not be included in the formal agenda, it would be discussed by members' States informally.

Ministers from Ceylon, Singapore and Malaysia met on the subject and agreed to pursue the matter further among themselves, in co-operation with the British Government.

They expressed the hope that this would lead to the formation of a suitably constituted Court, drawing on judicial resources from a wide range of Commonwealth countries. This would then be available to go on circuit to those countries who wished to make use of it.

Inevitably the May meeting concentrated on immediate legal problems.

Much of the first week was devoted to a thorough examination of existing arrangements for the return of fugitive offenders between Commonwealth countries, which is based on a code written into an Act passed by the British Parliament in 1881.

This had now broken down and Ministers faced the task of formulating a new approach, in keeping with contemporary requirements, and designed to achieve uniformity of procedure against the background of differing legal systems and constitutions.

By the end of the conference principles had been worked out as a basis for legislation. Ministers recommended their adoption in each country.

Another discussion was taken on the enforcement of maintenance orders within the Commonwealth.

One interesting point was the decision to recommend to home Governments that a small legal section should be added to the recently formed Commonwealth Secretariat, which, for the first time, was responsible for the conference arrangements.

This should facilitate the exchange of information between Governments on legislative and other legal matters.

As a continuation of the fruitful discussion at Canberra, Ministers found the May meeting extremely useful, yielding successful results on a number of important issues.

When the first conference of Commonwealth lawyers was held in London in 1955 the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden (now Lord Avon) said: "What the world lacks today is those forces which work together, not because they are compelled to do so but because instinctively they find they have a common heritage they want to express to meet the problems of our day. . . . Make this a continuous habit and you will provide a service to the nations of the world."

I feel certain that these two Ministerial meetings give expression to the same ideal, helping to strengthen the concept of an international society based on the rule of law.

At Ottawa in 1960, the Nigerian delegate, referring to the links uniting Commonwealth countries, said: "One thing perhaps will live longer than anything else and that is the inheritance we have received from the British of their judicial and legal system."

In London, this May, Ministers added their own code in the official communique at the end of the meeting: they noted that the extent to which they had been able to reach agreement had been largely due to the fact that the countries of the Commonwealth have so much in common in their traditions of law and standards of justice.



1 An ash wedge, driven in with the back of a heavy axe, splits the willow into clefts



2 Each cleft is trimmed with a saw, and is then stacked for nine months to season



3 The face of each bat is subjected to a pressure of 2,000 lb. per square inch



4 Fitting the handles to the bats is the most skilled operation



5 Every bat receives its final shape and balance at the hands of a craftsman



6 Before being stamped with the maker's name the bats must be graded for quality



7 Taping the handles, the job which makes the mysterious little hole in the toe of the bat



8 Finished bats ready for dispatch to all parts of the Commonwealth

BATS...



Beside a village green in Hampshire there is a little inn called "The Bat and Ball". It was here that the game of cricket began in the 18th century. The innkeeper, Richard Nyren, captained the local village team, which on no less than 29 occasions defeated an all-England side. Stakes were high—one match was for 1,000 guineas. . . .

SINCE then cricket has spread to many parts of the world, and in countless English towns and villages a smooth, sunlit green, a background of leafy trees, the sound of bat on ball, the shadows lengthening across the grass as men in white flannels move steadily about their mysterious rites—all this has become the essence of summer.

Cricket is a game of rituals, from the inspection of the wicket to the drawing of stumps. Tradition and ritual even play a part in the making of cricket bats. Only one kind of wood is considered suitable for the blade, and only one sort of cane is right for the handle. The making of a good bat, one that will "feel right" in the batsman's hands, depends, from the planting of the tree to the final polishing of the bat, on a combination of long experience and the hand skills of craftsmen.

Cricket bats are made from a variety of willow called *Salix caerulea*. This tree will not grow satisfactorily in extreme climates, and it is for this reason that almost all the best cricket bats are made in Britain. British willow cricket bats are exported to Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Canada, Malaysia and Bermuda, among other places.

Salix caerulea is generally considered to be the quickest-growing tree in Britain, and in the right conditions it is remarkably easy to grow. A strong, straight twig cut from the tree and planted about two and a half feet in the ground will soon put out roots and start to grow. Gray Nicholls, a Sussex firm who have been making cricket bats for more than a hundred years,

say that one of the best willow trees they ever used was grown by a farmer from a clothes prop which his wife had been using for months to hold up her washing line.

A willow tree is large enough for bat-making when it reaches a circumference of 50 inches when measured 5 feet from the ground. The tree is then about twelve years old and 40 feet high, but only the lower 10 feet of the trunk, which has been kept clear of buds and branches, is used.

After felling, the trunk is cut into 2 ft. 4 in. lengths, and each of these lengths is then split, with the grain, by means of ash wedges into sections known as clefts. Each cleft makes one cricket bat blade. Thirty to forty bats can be made from one tree.

As soon as possible after splitting, the clefts are sawn into very roughly shaped cricket bat blades, which are then stacked in the drying yards for nine months to season.

When the clefts are seasoned, the making of the bat begins. In the sawmill each cleft is examined, and any faults at either end are cut off. It is this early operation which determines the final size of the bat. One which has to have a lot cut off will become a boy's bat. Then the bat is sawn to the correct width in proportion to the length. The difference in width between the biggest and smallest bat is only about one inch.

Before the bat is shaped any further, the face is subjected to a pressure of two thousand pounds per square inch. This compresses the surface, making it hard and resistant to knocks. Sometimes this pressure produces small cracks, hardly visible to the naked eye, either at the edges or the toe of the bat.

The handles are made from a special kind of cane which comes from the Far East and is known as Sarawak cane. It is a great deal more expensive than willow, and there is a lot of waste. There are twelve pieces of cane in each handle, and about forty handles can be made from a hundredweight of cane. Fitting the handles to the bats is one of the most skillful operations. Once the craftsman is satisfied with the fit, it is quite impossible to pull the handle out by hand, even before it is glued. There is a story of a Gray Nicholls' employee who borrowed a bat to play for the local cricket team. By mistake he was given a bat in which the handle had been fitted but not glued. He scored a century, including fourteen fours, without even beginning to loosen the handle.

The best grade of modern bats have a steel spring in the centre of the handle as well as rubbers, to take all the sting out of hitting the ball. The steel also prevents the handle from becoming slightly bent with use.

The final shaping of the bat is a highly skilled job done by hand by craftsmen using a plane, a drawknife, and a spokeshave, to give the best possible balance. When the blade has been shaped it is sanded smooth, and then burnished to make it glossy. Then the handle is bound with tape and string, as the bat is rotated in a lathe. The little hole in the bottom of the blade is made by the spike which holds it in position while it is being rotated. It is not, as some small boys have been persuaded to believe, an oil-hole.

During manufacture, bats are regularly inspected, and the finished bats are graded by an expert, and stamped according to his judgment of their quality.

The driving qualities of a bat depend largely on the amount of wood in the bat at the thickest part. Some bats are now made with sloping shoulders, and this weight-saving in the top of the bat enables more wood to be left in the lower part, thus improving the driving qualities.

Another new type of bat, with a shorter and thicker handle than normal, has been designed by the famous Australian cricketer, Richie Benaud. There are also special bats for left-handed batsmen. The toe of these bats is rounded on the opposite side to that of normal bats, but only about five bats in every thousand are made like this.

and BATSMEN

This summer's Test Matches are against the West Indians, whose high spirits and spectacular play demonstrate all that is best in cricket. Here in company with other famous Commonwealth cricketers are Garfield Sobers (from Barbados) and Rohan Kanhai (from Guyana), two of their greatest players.



Rohan Kanhai—West Indies



Garfield Sobers—West Indies



M. J. K. Smith—England



Ken Barrington—England



Hanif Mohammed—Pakistan



Saeed Ahmed—Pakistan



Bobby Simpson—Australia



Peter Burge—Australia



C. G. Borde—India



Nawab of Pataudi—India



Barry Sinclair—New Zealand



Bert Sutcliffe—New Zealand



Far left: Between lectures students at the Oversea Service College take a few minutes' break on the terrace in front of the Castle. Left: Miss G. King, a nursing sister going to Malawi, lunches with other students in what was the Norman kitchen of the Castle. Below: Students listening to a lecture by Mr. T. W. Aston, head of the International Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat in London



THE OVERSEA SERVICE COLLEGE

Introduction to a new life

BEFORE they met at Farnham Castle, Dr. McSearraigh, Mr. McCann, Miss King, and two dozen other people from various parts of the British Isles were quite unknown to one another, and most of them may never meet again. They came from widely different occupations. There were teachers, engineers, geologists, doctors, nursing sisters, economists, and even a brewer. Yet they had one thing in common—they were all going to tropical Africa to work. It was this which brought them together at the Oversea

Service College, Farnham Castle, Surrey, for a training course which would tell them something about the countries they would be going to. One of Britain's most useful "exports", especially to developing and newly independent countries, is people—particularly those skilled in education, technology, medicine and engineering. A little more than ten years ago it was realised, both in British government circles and in commerce, that there was a need to brief people going to work in Africa and Asia, to help them adjust to the rapidly developing societies

in these areas.

Of course, people cannot be changed like cigarette packets to suit a particular "market", but they can be given information and advice which will help them to live and work happily among strangers. In 1953 the Oversea Service College was established to give information courses to British subjects taking up posts abroad. The first course was held early in 1954 for a group of business-men going to Latin America. From these small beginnings the College has developed to a point where more than a thousand

people every year take courses, and it is still expanding. All courses are residential and last one week, and the average course has from fifteen to thirty students.

Farnham Castle became the permanent home of the College in 1963. There has been a castle at Farnham for more than 800 years, and the present building is a mixture of the architectural styles of centuries, but it has been comfortably modernised and its spacious rooms make good lecture theatres and assembly halls.

Separate courses are given for

groups of people going to each of the following regions—West Africa, East and Central Africa, India and Pakistan, South-east Asia and the Far East, Latin-America, the West Indies, and the Middle East (including North Africa). There are also seven special courses every year for teachers going to Africa, and a number of courses reserved for young people going abroad with Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO).

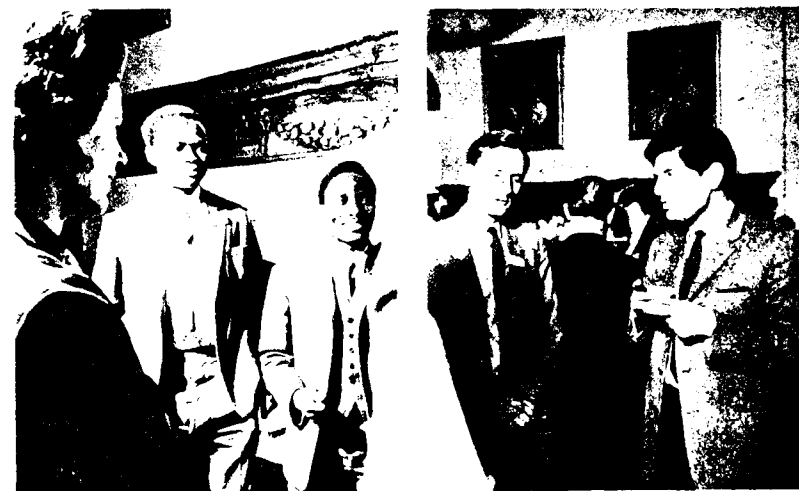
It is obvious that on a short course subjects cannot be dealt with in depth. Mr. M. G. Thornton, Director of the College, says, "We cover all the main points, both of short-term practical problems and the long-term adjustment. We advise them what to take with them, and what can just as easily be obtained out there, what the cost and standard of living is, whether they will be able to afford a car on arrival, what the daily routine might be, and so on. In dealing with the long-term adjustment which must be made if people are going to live happily overseas, we emphasise the necessity of co-operating on problems rather than standing critically aloof, stressing the need to try to understand the people with whom they will work, and the importance of avoiding any form of patronising. We also try to make it clear that Europeans in the tropics lead 'exposed' lives; everything they do is noticed and discussed."

The courses are planned by a permanent staff who have panels of expert speakers on whom they can draw according to the needs of the course. The course organisers all have personal experience of life and work in different parts of the Commonwealth, and they keep their knowledge up to date by spending at least one month in every year in their areas. Visiting lecturers are either nationals of a country covered by the course, or Britons who know the area well. As a result the lectures at the College reach a high standard. Subjects which are common to all courses include: the historical background of the area, particularly in relation to the present day; geographical features and climate; economic development; the social and political scene; and the importance of keeping fit in the tropics. These subjects are dealt with not only in lectures and group discussions but also with films and slides. In addition to the solid background information, the lectures include many points relating to personal behaviour and the standards of business and social etiquette in different areas.

The fact that the courses are residential and that lecturers and visitors often stay for the night in the Castle enables course members to hold informal discussions with the speakers, and also with recent residents of the various countries. These are often nationals who have come to Britain to work, and they are able to give the latest information on living conditions, shopping and prices in their own country, which the wives on the courses find especially useful.

The wives of men taking up appointments abroad are encouraged to join their husbands on the

THE LIVING IN BRITAIN COURSE



Above left: Mr. U. W. O. Ukpe of Nigeria, and Mr. S. S. Sesay of Sierra Leone, who have been sent to Britain for further training by Barclays Bank D.C.O. Above right: Coffee break. On the right, Surendra Daulet-Singh from India



Above left: Mr. Feroze Sayeed-ud-Deane, from Chittagong, East Pakistan. Above right: Mr. Mohammad Kassim, from Malaysia, and Mrs. Kassim. Mr. Kassim works for the Malayan Tobacco Co. Ltd., and is in Britain on a business-training scheme



As part of the Living in Britain Course students are taken on a visit to a typical small farm. Mr. Hadfield (left) farms 300 acres at Dockenfield, near Farnham. He has a herd of Dairy Shorthorns, Friesians and Ayrshires, and produces milk, milk by-products, and cereal crops. He also has 800 poultry

courses. Experience has shown that it is often more difficult for a woman to adjust satisfactorily to an unfamiliar society, than for her husband whose life usually has a more clearly defined routine.

Of the thousand people who go to the Oversea Service College every year, about half are sent by the Ministry of Overseas Development. The next largest group come from firms in industry and commerce, and some self-employed business-men also attend courses. About 200 young people going abroad for Voluntary Service Overseas take courses every year.

About half of all the people who come to the College go to African countries, the next largest group to South-east Asia, then come India and Pakistan, the West Indies and Latin-America. The College also holds courses on "Living in Britain" for overseas nationals who have been sent to Britain by their employers for further training. These courses include a day tour of London, talks on different aspects of British life, including local government, central government, health, education, and "The English, Can We Understand Them?" (given by a Scot who is one of the College staff). There are also visits to a public school, grammar and secondary schools, a farm, law courts, and a cathedral.

The cost of failure

The courses are extremely popular both with those going to the tropics and those coming to live in Britain. Dr. McSearraigh, going to Kampala, Uganda, as Senior Registrar in the new Mulago Hospital, said, "You don't feel an expert after this course, but there is no doubt that it has been extremely useful. I feel that attendance on one of these courses should almost be a condition of acceptance of an appointment made through the Ministry of Overseas Development."

Richard McCann, bound for Lagos as a service engineer on heavy earth-moving equipment, said, "The course is an unqualified success. Before coming to Farnham all I knew about Nigeria was where it was on the map. I have been given lots of good background information." Mr. and Mrs. McCann particularly enjoyed talking with Mr. and Mrs. Onasowokan, a Nigerian couple who have just come to live in Britain. "Things change so rapidly in Africa," says Mr. McCann, "it's very useful to have a really up-to-date report on conditions."

The cost of failure to adjust to an unfamiliar society can be considerable to the individuals and to the companies concerned, and to harmonious relations between Britain and her Commonwealth associates. The Oversea Service College courses reduce the likelihood of failure, and it is to be hoped that eventually no one will go from Britain to work in the Commonwealth without initial training of this sort.

RAF MOUNTAINEERING TEAM

A nine-man R.A.F. mountaineering team spent three and a half months in the Himalayas attempting, unsuccessfully, to climb the unconquered 25,064 ft. Himalayan peak Dhaulagiri IV. Their leader, Squadron-Leader John Sims said, "From a technical point of view you could call it a very satisfactory failure. But if Dhaulagiri IV is still unclimbed in five years' time we may have another go. I am sure all of us would still be very keen."

Poor weather and an avalanche which swept two of the Sherpas with the team fifty yards down a treacherous slope forced the team to call off the bid. The monsoon left several feet of powder snow on the mountain slope and because it had no sun to melt it in the day it never consolidated. "It was almost like putting a load of cottonwool on to an ice slope and then trying to climb it," said Squadron-Leader Sims.

The party first established a base at 19,000 ft. and a summit party pushed on to establish another camp at about 20,400 ft. This was when an avalanche swept the two Sherpas to within six feet of a crevasse.

The party was, however, able to test two pieces of equipment—a mountaineering crash helmet and a new British ice axe.

This expedition was the third organised by the R.A.F. Mountaineering Association since 1955. On the first expedition seven virgin peaks of between 18,000 and 21,000 ft. in the Lahul region were scaled. On the second, peaks of between 20,000 and 22,500 ft. were scaled for the first time in the Karakoram range and miles of unexplored glacier territory were surveyed.



Above: The nine-man R.A.F. mountaineering team landed at Lyneham in Wiltshire after being in the Himalayas for three and a half months. From bottom of steps: S/Ldr. John Sims, leader of the expedition; W/Cdr. Derek le Roy Bird; S/Ldr. William Russell; F/Lt. Trevor Mann; F/Lt. Steward Ward; Chief Technician John Hinde; F/Lt. Peter Addis; F/Sgt. Raymond Bennett; Sgt. Timothy Wilkinson. Below: Members of the team still going strong before avalanches forced them to give up

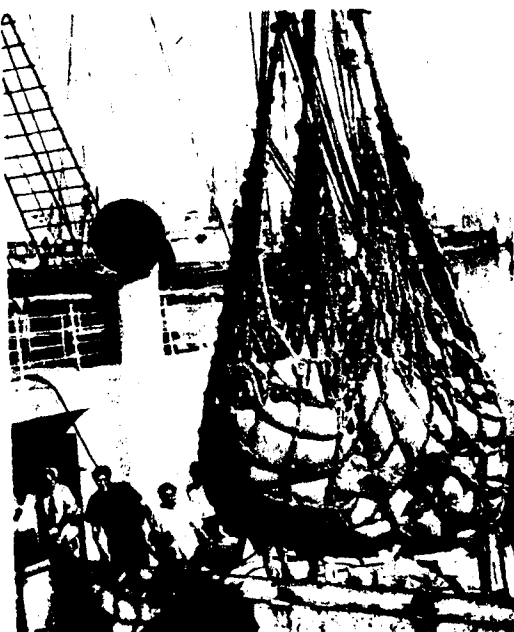


Meeting the food crisis in India

"The present food situation in India is difficult. But every care will be taken to see that people do not die from starvation," said Dr. J. N. Mehta, the High Commissioner for India in London. "Already two million people are employed in various relief works and their number will soon go up to five million. Fair price foodgrains shops are opened in all places where relief works on a largish scale are started. Nursing and expectant mothers as well as children are given vitamins and milk, thanks to the supply of milk powder for such use by OXFAM and similar institutions.

"We are grateful to all the countries which are helping us, either by way of the supply of food grains or credits for purchasing them and/or for shipping them to India or by way of supplying milk powder, vitamins, fertilisers etc."

Food production is increasing and it is hoped that self-sufficiency will be reached in five to ten years. The rise in population is aggravating the situation: it is not so much that the birth-rate has gone up but the death-rate has gone down.



A consignment of fertilisers, a gift from OXFAM to the University of Agricultural Sciences in Bangalore, being offloaded in Bombay



Mr. C. W. Betts, right, a British expert in the bulk handling of grain, at Calcutta docks. He co-operated with the work of the American food mission



A number from *Jay Abounding* by the poet Tagore



Ayesha Chowdhury dancing a solo from *Song of India*, one of the items the Children's Little Theatre performed in 1964 in London

Children's Little Theatre in Calcutta

LOVE of children and the desire to help them express themselves in rhythm and song—these were the inspirations which led to the founding of the Children's Little Theatre in Calcutta in May 1952. Helped by a band of enthusiasts, Mr. Samar Chatterjee started work with groups of children from six to twelve years old. He wrote plays, nursery rhymes and action songs for the children to perform. Others were adapted from the works of the great Bengali poet, Rabindranath Tagore, and some were based on European fairy stories.

The emphasis is on rhythm and mime. Speaking parts are tape-recorded and played back over loudspeakers, leaving the children entirely free to concentrate on rhythm, the form of expression most natural to them. Once the simple steps have been mastered, mime follows easily.

In fourteen years great progress has been made. Twenty-three plays and ballets and a hundred rhymes and action songs have been produced and published. The dances are carefully adapted to the age groups for which they are intended, and the scripts, steps and music are available to schools. The Children's Little Theatre runs courses in music, drama,

dancing, singing, puppetry and stage-craft, and above all it trains teachers to bring these activities to schools. A branch of the Children's Little Theatre was opened in New Delhi in 1955 and another in Bombay in 1959.

The children of the Calcutta theatre have travelled widely in India. In 1961 a group of seventy children, aged between five and twelve, travelled about 5,000 miles and put on sixteen shows in five States.

The highlight of the Children's Little Theatre came in May 1964 when a party of twenty-six children and six technicians from Calcutta, led by Samar Chatterjee, went to London to take part in an International Conference on children's theatre organised by the British Children's Theatre Association.

The Children's Little Theatre now looks forward to the day when it will have its own theatre and training centre in Calcutta. It will be called "Aban Mahal" after Abanindranath Tagore, a nephew of the poet who wrote stories for children. The foundation stone of the new building was laid in 1963 and, when finished, the centre will have an auditorium with about 800 seats as well as a studio, classrooms, a puppet theatre, an art gallery, a music room and a library.



Senior girls performing a Bastar folk dance



Putting the final touches to her make-up: this young girl's costume comes from Orissa province



WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Nine Hundred Years of History

THROUGHOUT the year they come, week after week, month after month, in spring and summer at the rate of nearly 7,000 a day. Not only from all over Britain but from all parts of the world, young and old, of all races and creeds, some to worship as pilgrims, some just as sightseers to visit one of the great churches of Christendom—London's Westminster Abbey church—or to give its full designation, the Collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster. Apart from the beauty of the building and its carvings, the fame of its music, no other church has ever had such a unique association for so long with every phase of a nation's history.

This year sees the 900th anni-

versary of the consecration, on 28th December, 1065, of the Abbey church of St. Peter, founded by Edward the Confessor, Saint and King of England, who died only three days later and was buried within its walls.

Westminster Abbey, as it is known, has been called the parish church of the Commonwealth, and among the latest special services of thanksgiving and dedication for Commonwealth countries was that held last June to mark the independence of Guyana. A symbolic exchange of gifts marked an Epiphany service, part of the anniversary celebrations, which included the presentation of pattens and chalices to a Nigerian Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. S. O. Ugwuayi, for the cathedral church

at Onitsha in the Eastern Province of Nigeria; and a sum of money was presented to the High Commissioner for the Gambia to provide a table for the Speaker in the Gambian Parliament House.

It comes as a surprise to many to learn that Westminster Abbey is entirely independent of either the Archbishop of Canterbury, or of the Bishop of London whose cathedral "seat" is St. Paul's. Edward the Confessor's building was, in fact, a private place of worship built for a community of Benedictine monks by the king within the precincts of his own Palace of Westminster, on Thorney Island, a marshy stretch of land extending back from the Thames for about 30 acres. But, according to legend and tradition, centuries

Lady Chapel the Confessor's church remained untouched for nearly 200 years; then King Henry III, influenced by the exquisite style of new French cathedrals such as Amiens and Rheims, and wishing to found what he felt would be a more worthy shrine to the Saint, decided to rebuild the church. The New East end, the Transepts and Choir were completed between 1245 and 1269 and were linked to the original nave, but it was not until 1375 that the most celebrated of medieval architects, Henry Yeve, was able to begin the new nave. So complete was his skill and his sense of harmony with the earlier work, that looking up at the soaring arches today it is difficult to realise the lapse of time between these two rebuilding periods; 103



Above: The head of Edward the Confessor, from a window of the Abbey on the north side of the nave. Left: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with other members of the Royal Family pass through the nave after a special service commemorating the 900th anniversary of the consecration of the first Abbey church. Right: The congregation leaving the Abbey after the Commonwealth Day service last year, the Guard of Honour being formed by Sandhurst cadets



before 1065 the island had already become sacred ground, a Christian church and monastery having existed there at least as far back as A.D. 616 during the reign of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, whose tomb is thought to rest in the present Abbey.

The early royal association with the church, and its proximity to the seat of government, is important in considering its history. Though Edward the Confessor was not canonised until 1163, so greatly was he venerated during his own times that his successor, William the Conqueror, was crowned in the new church on Christmas Day 1066, and thus was established the beginnings of an unbroken tradition, every coronation of English monarchs since that date having taken place in the Abbey church.

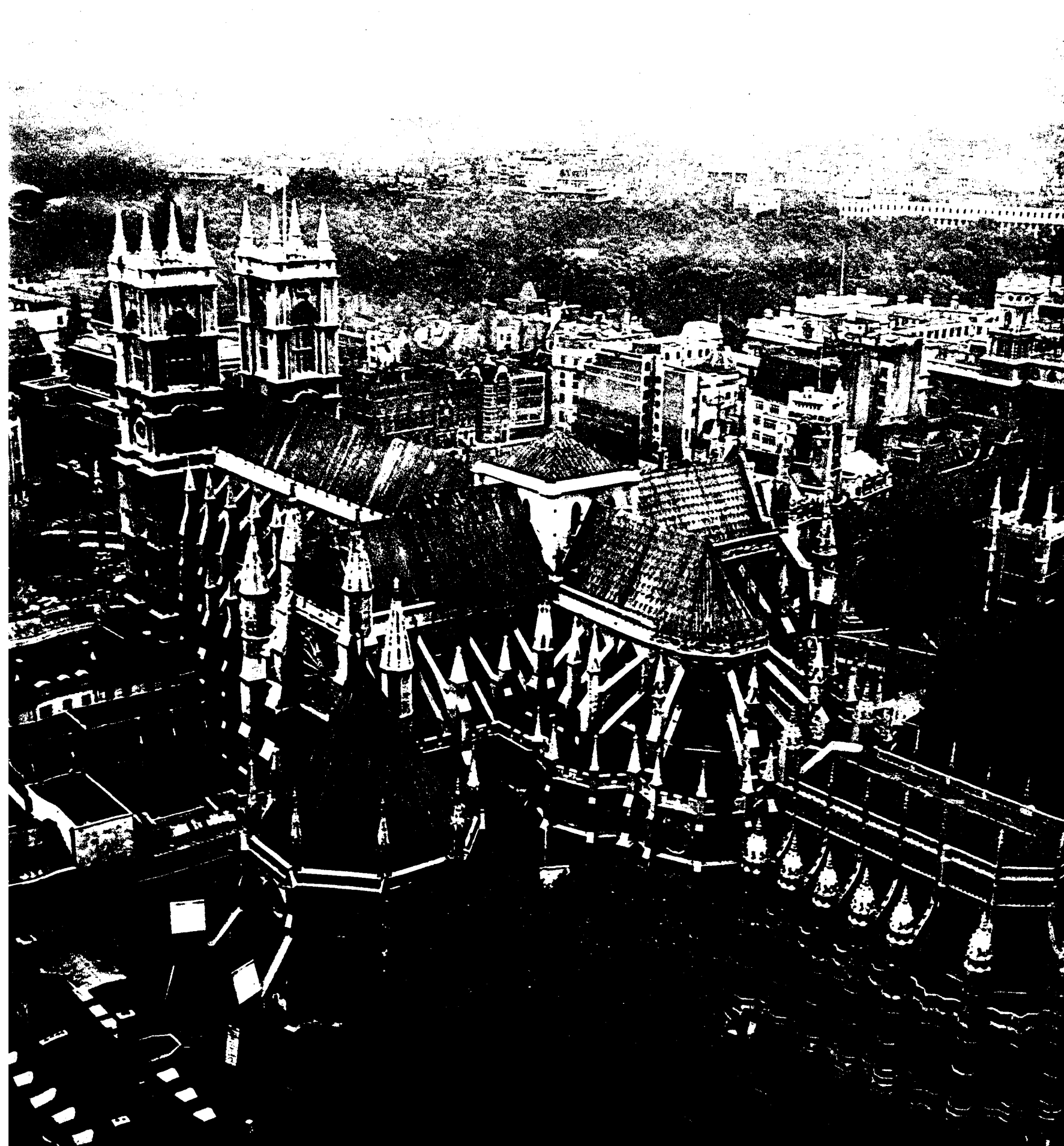
Except for the addition of a

feet to the vaulting, the nave is one of the highest in England.

In 1503 King Henry VII replaced the Lady Chapel with another that bears his name, with delicate fan tracery and other carvings, described as "serene and incomparable in its beauty". Nearby is the tomb of the Confessor which always was and still remains the focal point of the church; round it are buried or commemorated subsequent monarchs, and elsewhere in the Abbey hundreds of lesser men and women of all kinds whose achievements have been felt to be worthy of remembrance among the great. Near the great West Door is the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the 1914-18 war, and a tablet recently let into the floor commemorates one of the greatest of them all, Sir Winston Churchill.



Below: View of Westminster Abbey looking north-west from the Houses of Parliament with, in the middle distance, St. James's Park and Carlton House Terrace. Left of the tree in the foreground is the octagonal Chapter House and, right, extending beyond the east end of the Abbey is the Henry VII Chapel. Far left: The bronze-gilt effigies of King Henry VII and his Queen Elizabeth on their tomb which lies behind the altar of his chapel. Left: The oaken Coronation Chair made about 1297 to enclose the famous Stone of Scone captured from the Scots. Tradition identifies this stone with the one upon which Jacob rested his head



ROUND ABOUT BRITAIN

Students, nurses, officials, engineers, musicians, from nine Asian countries . . .



Welcome for Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, against a background showing the time all over the world at Fortes Hotel near London Airport. Mr. Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Britain, met Mrs. Gandhi on her arrival in England. Right, is Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Indian High Commissioner in London, and, left, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Secretary



A double celebration for two sisters from Kuching in Sarawak, Malaysia: Daisy Ong, right, has got her degree in pharmacology and therapeutics after studying at the Welsh National School of Medicine and Nancy, after four years at the Royal Infirmary in Cardiff, is a State Registered Nurse



Hilary Wee Mei Ling is the first Malaysian student to study in Britain for the National Diploma in Hotel-keeping and Catering. After her course at Blackpool Technical College she will run her father's Borneo Hotel in Kuching where European food is a speciality



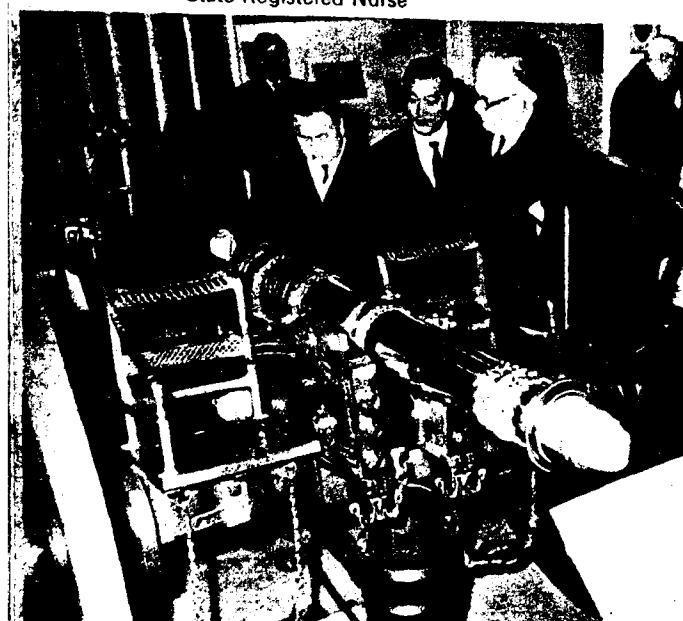
Miss Balasundari Kanagasabai, the beautiful Ceylonese dancer, gave her first performance in London at a reception given in her honour. Amongst the guests were the Ceylon High Commissioner in London, Dr. J. P. Malalasekera and his wife, Professor U. K. Krishna Rao and his wife Chandrabhaga Devi, famous Bharat Natyam dancers, and members of the Asian Music Circle



Officials of the Malaysian Public Works Department on the terrace of the House of Commons with, right, Mr. W. J. Owen, M.P. From left, Mr. Fung Khyam Shen, Mr. Chai Boon Poh, Mr. Jugender Singh Sodhy and Mr. Mahfoz bin Khalid



Mrs. Boonsom Chatikanon, left, from Thailand, and Mrs. Usha Baveja from India were amongst the television trainees from thirteen countries who took a three-month course at London's Centre for Educational Television Overseas



Mr. Kang Moon Bong, left, a member of the National Assembly of Korea, inspects an exhibit at the National Army Museum at Sandhurst. With Mr. Kang is Mr. Yoo Chi Song, floor leader of the Korean Opposition Party



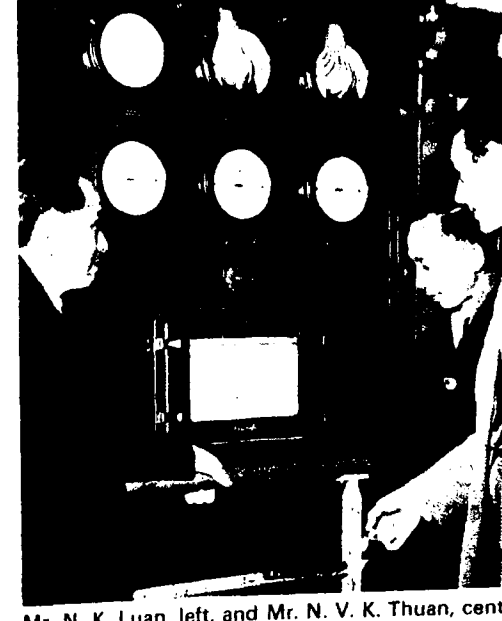
Sociology student Mr. Mohammed Waheed from Dacca, Pakistan, photographed in a Welsh village where he made a field study of the coal mining community. He is on a CENTO Fellowship postgraduate training course



Miss Carmencita Lozada from the Philippines made her British debut at a Sibelius centenary concert given by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. Born in Manila she made her first public appearance when she was ten



Mr. J. T. Nalliah and Mr. A. Rajendran, executive engineers in Singapore's Public Works Department, inspect British roadmaking equipment at Rochester in Kent. Mr. Rajendran is seen here at the wheel of a paving machine manufactured by Blaw Knox Ltd.



Mr. N. K. Luan, left, and Mr. N. V. K. Thuan, centre, from South Vietnam visited the Guinness Brewery while in London on an Industrial Welfare Society course. Mr. Luan is with Esso Standard Eastern Inc. and Mr. Thuan at the Hguyen Thi Hai Laboratory



John Mayer and his group of Indian musicians rehearsing in London: from left, Surendra N. Kamath, Chandras Paigankar, John Mayer and Dinan Motihir. John Mayer is a violinist with the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra

ON 27th December last year there were thirty-two men on board the oil drilling barge "Sea Gem" in the North Sea, forty miles off the east coast of England. The work on offshore drilling rigs goes on twenty-four hours a day, and the men who had worked through Christmas were in bed. Others were preparing to lower the platform to the surface of the sea, so that the ten tall steel legs on which it stood on the sea bed could be raised and the whole structure towed away to a new drilling location.

It was just after two o'clock in the afternoon. High winds were whipping the sea into waves fifteen to twenty feet high. The temperature was near freezing. As the engineers started to lower the platform, it tilted suddenly and the great steel structure began to crumple slowly into the sea.

"I was standing on the drilling platform when it happened", says Mr. R. Hewitt, drilling supervisor. "I ran to the cabin about a hundred feet away and got a life-jacket. I came back to an injured man who had been knocked down when the rig tilted. I got help for him and then switched on the foghorn to give some warning. Four of us got the injured man into an inflatable dinghy and cast off. We had to, otherwise the dinghy would have been dragged down by the collapsing rig. We were afloat about an hour and a half. Sometimes we saw others in the water but the wind was so strong it blew us away from them. It was horrible."

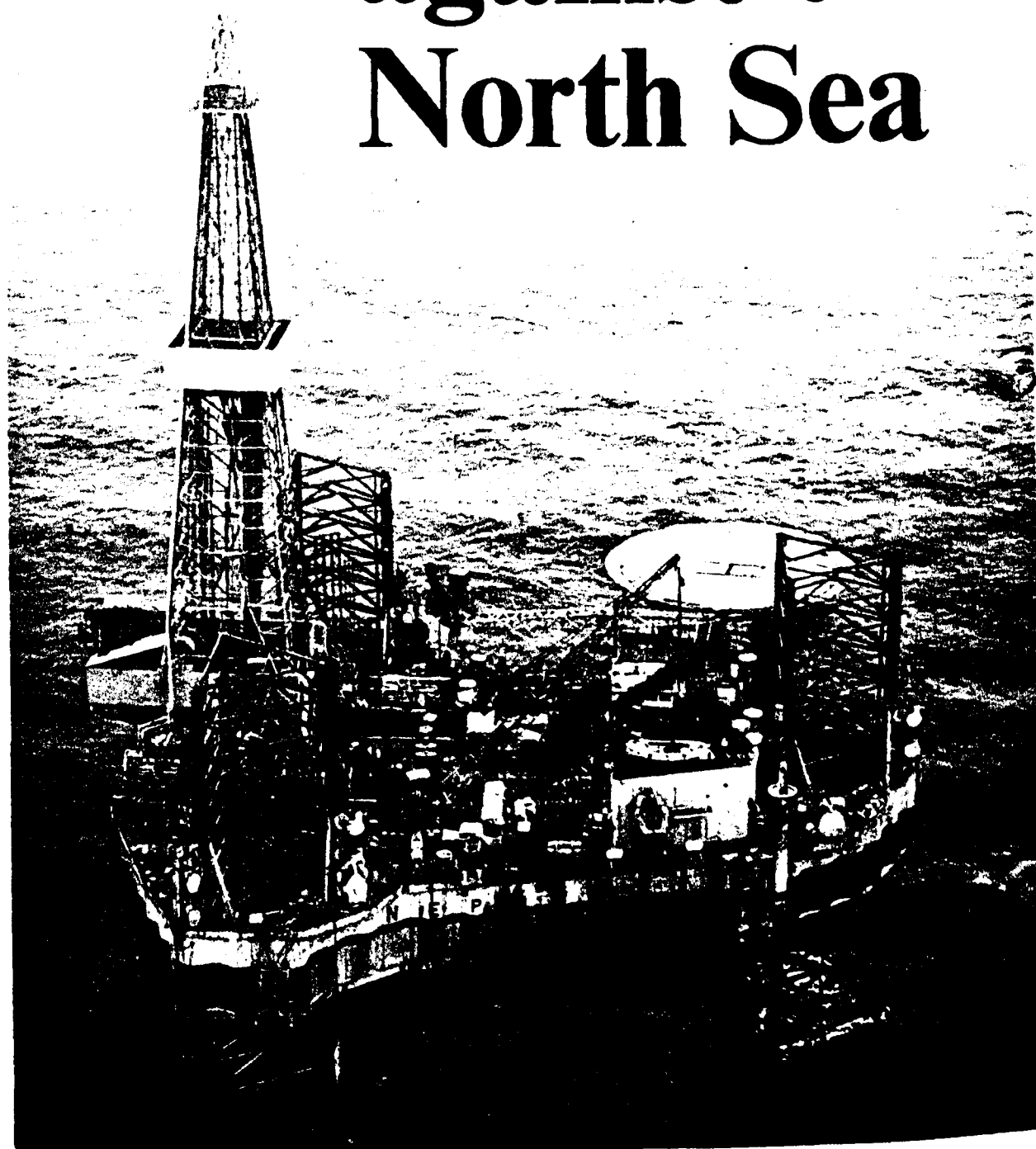
Toppled into sea

Officers of the 2,000-ton British freighter *Baltrover*, sailing to Hull from Gdynia, Poland, were watching "Sea Gem" through binoculars from less than a mile away when they saw it begin to topple into the sea. The *Baltrover* reached the scene within a few minutes and began picking up survivors. Flurries of snow swirled over the cold, grey sea as rescue work went on. Twenty-three of the thirty-two men who had been on the "Sea Gem" were picked up, but four of them died of injuries and exposure. Altogether thirteen men lost their lives. The "Sea Gem" had disappeared completely beneath the waves by half-past three. It was insured in London for more than £2 million.

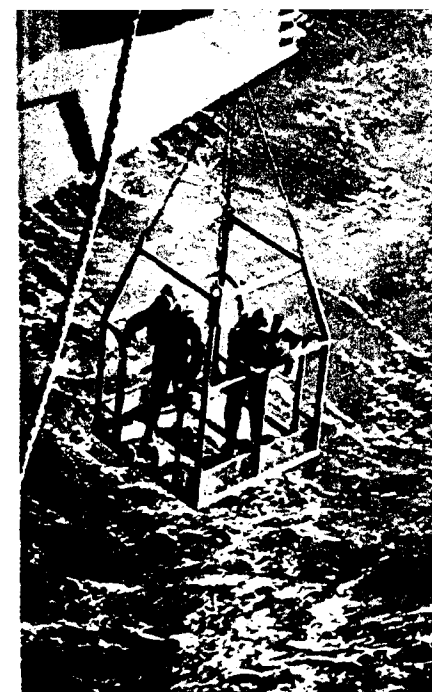
The world demand for power increases steadily, and of all the world's sources of power, oil is the most easily expandable. But, in spite of all that modern science and technology can do, oil remains an uncertain and unpredictable industry in which life as well as vast sums of money must be risked.

For many years geologists have surmised that there might be important deposits of oil or natural gas under the North Sea. Then, in 1959, the second largest gasfield was discovered at Slochteren in northern Holland. This field now supplies all Holland's gas needs, and produces a vast surplus for export, a surplus which Dutch

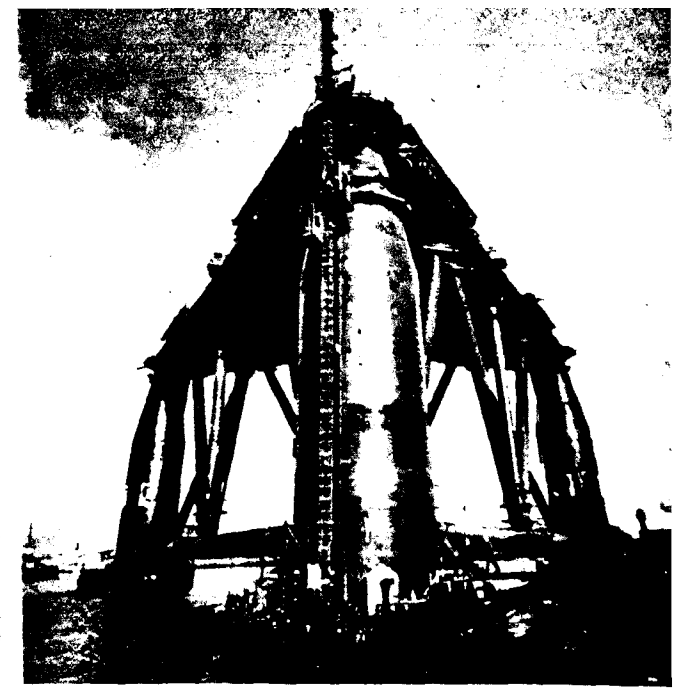
Oilmen battle against the North Sea



Above: Gas flare burning from the drilling rig "Neptune I" during a test marks the discovery by Shell-Esso interests of a gasfield of considerable importance. Left: On a platform about halfway up the derrick, a man stacks ninety-foot lengths of piping as they are drawn out of the well so that the drilling bit can be changed. Right: The day shift at work on the drilling barge "Mr. Cap". Operated by the American company Amoseas, it was the first rig to start working in the North Sea. "Mr. Cap" has since gone to Nigeria



Far left: Frogmen going down to make an underwater check on the steel legs on which "Neptune I" stands on the sea bed. Left: Control panels in the engine room of "Neptune I". Right: The "Sea Quest", built for British Petroleum at the shipyard of Harland and Wolff, Northern Ireland, has been specially designed to operate in all weathers in the North Sea search for oil and gas. It is the largest oil-drilling rig in Europe and its deck is 80 feet above the surface of the sea



economists estimate will add £500 million to the Netherlands balance of payments by 1975.

The Dutch discovery sparked off great activity in the 100,000 square miles of the North Sea allotted to Britain by the terms of the Continental Shelf Convention. Small deposits of oil and gas had been discovered in eastern England some years before, and geologists now began to assess the possibility that gas and oil bearing rock strata might extend in a belt beneath the North Sea from Holland to Britain.

Ships were sent out to make seismic tests of the strata below the sea bed. This is done by releasing explosive charges into the sea at short intervals. The shock waves are reflected from the underlying rock to microphones trailing on a cable just under the surface of the sea. These echoes are then recorded, and scientifically translated into a geophysical chart of the under-structure of the sea bed. Experts can then say where oil or gas might be found.

For three years the surveys went on. As many as a dozen ships were carrying out seismic tests in different parts of the area at the same time. Aircraft carrying magnetometers and gravity meters also took part in the survey.

In May 1964 the Ministry of Power announced the British Government's decision to encourage the exploration of the North Sea as a possible source of oil and gas. The Ministry divided the British controlled sea zone into blocks of approximately 100 square miles each and laid down the terms on which they would issue licences for companies to explore these areas and exploit any oil or gas deposits discovered.

This announcement triggered off the international treasure hunt in earnest. By the end of 1964 it was decided that the results of the surveys justified the enormous expenditure of drilling test wells. Drilling at sea costs between two and three times as much as land drilling. A North Sea well-drilling unit costs from £3,000 to £6,000 a day to operate, with the first exploratory well costing £1 million. These figures apply when things go well, but experience has shown that drilling at sea can be hazardous. In the past ten years twenty-three

offshore drilling platforms have been involved in major disasters. Sixteen were lost completely and each time millions of pounds went to the sea bed. The remainder were salvaged and at great expense returned to service.

In spite of this, twenty-five companies and consortia have been granted licences to explore in the North Sea since September 1964. Some companies brought existing drilling rigs from other parts of the world, and orders were placed for nine special drilling rigs to be built in British shipyards, each costing from £2 million to £4 million. A chain of control and supply bases was set up at existing ports on the east coast. Supply ships and helicopters had to be gathered to ply between the new shore bases and the drilling rigs.

On 26th December 1964 American Overseas Petroleum Ltd. (Amoseas) started the first North Sea well from the drilling barge "Mr. Cap", which had been towed across the Atlantic from the Gulf of Mexico.

Show of gas

By September 1965 seven different drilling rigs were operating in the North Sea. Three wells had been completed, all of them dry. Then BP announced the discovery of gas in a well being drilled by "Sea Gem", but not in sufficient volume to be commercially significant. They continued drilling deeper in the same well and on 1st October they reported another show of gas with more encouraging signs. Further tests showed that the well would produce ten million cubic feet of gas per day. It was this well which "Sea Gem" had completed and sealed, and was preparing to move away from to a new drilling site when she crumpled into the sea.

Night and day the search for more oil or gas goes on. More wells are drilled, more millions poured into the venture. Hopes are still high. Early this spring the Shell-Esso group struck gas in "a find of considerable importance". Perhaps this year the North Sea will yield the wealth which will justify all the expenditure and the years of effort.



Sir Morrice James, then British High Commissioner, Pakistan, presenting a cheque to Mr. Salman Ali to help victims of the cyclone in East Pakistan

PAKISTAN NEWS NOTES

Dacca University and the Central Laboratories of the Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have been given scientific equipment worth £20,000 by the British Ministry of Overseas Development.

During 1960-65 Pakistan more than fulfilled her Second Plan targets: economy achieved a growth-rate double the population increase, showing one of the fastest growth-rates in the world. The gross national product rose by 28.4 per cent. Exports rose to £993 million as against the Plan target of £843 million, a rise of 7 per cent a year.

Two hundred books and pamphlets covering a range of subjects on management have been given by Britain to the West Pakistan Institute of Management in Karachi. Presenting the books to the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Chairman, Mr. A. M. K. Mazari, the British High Commissioner, then Sir Morrice James, said, "A country's capacity for development depends on many things, including the general public's enthusiasm for economic growth, supported by efficient administration."

The British Government made an immediate gift of Rs.100,000 (£7,500) to help cyclone victims in East Pakistan. The cheque was presented by the British High Commissioner to Mr. Salman Ali, a Director-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Islamabad. Britain's five major relief organisations are raising funds for the victims and have formed a Disaster Committee to channel aid through the Pakistan Red Cross.

A scheme for agricultural mechanisation and the supply of agricultural tools to farmers has been prepared in West Pakistan. Included in the scheme are marketing facilities and the setting up of agricultural processing units. Farmers will be helped to grow more food to overcome the world food deficit.

British health experts recently visited Karachi at the invitation of the Pakistan Government to make a survey of hospitals and medical colleges and to suggest steps for modernisation.

Nearly Rs.2 million (£150,000) was spent by the Pakistan Government during the year ending March 1st, 1966, on rehabilitation measures in East Pakistan.

New fertiliser plants are to be set up in Pakistan during the current Plan period to increase production. Top priority has been given to meet the gap between demand and supply of fertilisers throughout the country.



Students of the Social Science College in Lahore, West Pakistan



Working in a science laboratory: today women have equal opportunities with men

Pakistani girls have a spirit of adventure: here a girl pilot in the cockpit of an aeroplane



A typical roadside scene with burqa-clad women waiting at a bus stop



Students of Dacca University in East Pakistan

WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

THE old idea that a woman's sphere of activity is confined to her home has undergone a revolutionary change in Pakistani society since independence in 1947. It has been increasingly recognised in Pakistan, a predominantly Muslim country, that women can play a vital role in national reconstruction and social progress.

This transformation of outlook is attributable to the realistic ideas and broader consciousness that freedom brought. The new trend of thought is most striking in a society where, not long ago, women led their whole life completely detached from the world outside the four walls of their home and lived in strict *Purdah* (female seclusion).

The *Purdah* custom requires a young girl after puberty to cover her body and face with a loose, hooded garment called *burqa* and not to appear unveiled before men who are not blood relations. With the increasing literacy and assimilation of Western ideas, *Purdah* is on the wane, but not long ago it was observed so rigidly that even the neighbours did not know how many daughters there were in the family next door until they were married! Today women are discarding *Purdah* and you can see fashionably attired girls in chic, modern dresses walking about quite freely.

The Pakistani women of today enjoy freedom in every walk of life and have opportunities on an equal footing with men. They hold public office (two of Pakistan's ambassadors are women); work in offices and factories; belong to associations; and marry according to their own

wish. They are legislators, public officers, doctors, nurses, factory directors, air hostesses, telephone operators and social workers.

Education for women is fast increasing and the desire for learning is so intense that it is mostly young women who come out top at the university examinations.

New Family Laws have strengthened the position of women by placing curbs on polygamy and providing rules for property inheritance.

Though the debut of women in Pakistani society is recent, the beginning of their emancipation had been made long before independence. The 150-year-old British rule in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent had many blessings in disguise. Inspired by Western influence, Pakistani women waged a steady struggle for more social opportunities and political rights and their movement gained momentum after independence.

Feminist organisations of Pakistan have made significant contribution towards the rapid progress of the country's women. Among them the most prominent is the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA), which stands for safeguarding the legitimate interests of women, provides legal assistance in the event of divorce or separation, and runs social, cultural and educational institutions for the benefit of women. APWA is affiliated to the International Alliance of Women, the Associated Countrywomen of the World and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

ZAFAR MANSOOR



A nurses' training class in the College of Nursing, Dacca

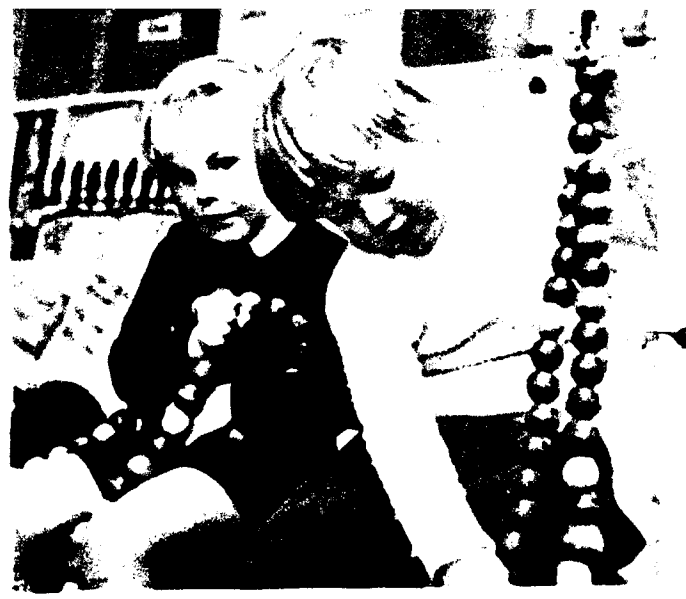


Learning the art of cooking in the Domestic Science College in Karachi

Top right: Children taking a brass rubbing from the tomb of William, Duke of Suffolk, in Ewelme Church. He rebuilt the church in 1437 in thanks for a safe return from the Battle of Agincourt. At the same time he added the cloisters and a school building.

Top far right: Children in the infants' class learning to count with the aid of coloured beads.

Centre right: For hundreds of years the children of Ewelme village have played on these grassy banks around the school building. Centre far right: Mr. E. Milton Nicholas, the headmaster of the school, teaching a group of children in the original classroom. The oak-beamed roof is still perfectly sound though more than five hundred years old. Below: Mr. Nicholas often divides his large class into groups, each with a special task of its own. Older children help the younger ones, and Mr. Nicholas helps them and co-ordinates the efforts of the groups.



In the year 1437 William, Duke of Suffolk, returned to England from the Battle of Agincourt, with thirteen of his followers. He went to live in the little village of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, where his wife, Alice, who was the granddaughter of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer, had inherited the manor house. In thanksgiving for his safe return from Agincourt the Duke rebuilt the village church, and added to it a cloister with cottages for the faithful servants who had come back with him, and also a school building. Ever since, the children of Ewelme have been taught in that same schoolroom. The school is now a Church of England Primary school.

Primary education in Britain is the education provided by the State for children between the ages of five and eleven. Altogether there are nearly 23,000 primary schools in England and Wales, attended by nearly four million children. At Ewelme there are sixty-seven children, divided into two classes. Mr. Milton Nicholas teaches the older children, and his wife the younger ones. A few years ago the school was modernised by the addition of a canteen and washrooms, but the classroom is still as it was in the fifteenth century, with the same stone mullioned windows and one of the finest oak-beamed roofs in Britain.

The children at Ewelme do not have a fixed syllabus, with the same lessons at the same time on the same days each week. Mr. Nicholas follows a method of teaching which is strongly based on the children's own motivations and interests. Mr. Nicholas found that the unusual environment of the school could be used to stimulate the children's interest in history. "The subject can be brought alive in these surroundings," he says. "If we talk about the Hundred Years War, I can point to five children in the school who are direct descendants of the men who came back from Agincourt and settled in the cloisters next door. Queen Elizabeth the First stayed in Ewelme Manor as a child. The tombs of William, Duke of Suffolk, and Alice Chaucer are in the church. And there are numerous other historical associations in the village."

In class, the children work in small groups of four or five with older children helping the younger ones. "My job is to create an environment in which the children's curiosity is aroused, and then encourage them to discover things for themselves. The essence of learning is that the pupils should be interested, enthusiastic and curious enough to read and research for themselves," says Mr. Nicholas. He inter-relates all subjects and puts a stress on the visual and practical appreciation of a subject, with the help of television, and by the children painting, drawing and trying things out practically.

When Mr. Nicholas came to Ewelme five years ago, the walls of the classroom were bare except for a National Savings poster and a picture of the Queen. Now the walls are a mass of colour, with paintings by the children depicting the

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN



Primary Schools: Learning to Learn

"The essence of learning is that pupils should be interested, enthusiastic and curious enough to read and research for themselves"



Above: St. Andrew's School, Bulmer, Essex, represents a new development in school architecture. It is the first primary school built with an octagonal frame and without load-supporting walls. Inside, the classroom walls can be pushed aside to make one huge room. Left: The younger children have lessons in the mornings, and in the afternoons their activities vary from dancing to drawing, or just playing.



Right: Basil Slaughter, headmaster of St. Andrew's School, Bulmer. Behind him children's paintings cover the walls. Below: The classrooms at Bulmer are light and airy with views of the countryside



Above: Almost all the children thoroughly enjoy painting. Right: Musical exercises in which they try to imagine themselves as different animals and imitate their movements are popular with the children



EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

Canterbury Tales (Chaucer), historical battles, King Henry VIII, scenes from Shakespeare, and animals, birds, trees and seascapes. A whole wall in the entrance of the school is taken up with drawings of and information about Ewelme village, all prepared by the children. "There is a tremendous amount of writing and organisation in each project," says Mr. Nicholas. "I almost never give an English lesson. I deal with English points as they arise in this sort of work, and the children never realise they are learning English at all."

The standard of work at Ewelme is considered high. There is selection for grammar school at 11, but not a formal examination. The choice is based on the results of verbal reasoning tests, plus the recommendation of the headmaster. A quarter of the children from Ewelme go to grammar school when they leave, and this is slightly higher than the county average.

Though St. Andrew's School, Bulmer, Essex, is also a Church of England Primary School, it would be difficult to find a school more completely different in environment from Ewelme school. Ewelme is the oldest primary school in the country. It is even three years older than the famous public school, Eton. But Bulmer school is one of the most modern primary schools in the country, and is unique architecturally. It was the first primary school to be built in an octagonal shape. The whole 4,850 square feet is housed in one eight-sided steel framework, and there is not one load-supporting wall in the whole building.

At Ewelme the children have played for hundreds of years on the same grassy banks, whereas the grass has not yet grown on the playing area provided for the children at Bulmer.

Children at Bulmer and many other recently built village schools learn in an environment which

provides great flexibility in the use of available space. Because there are no corridors no area is wasted for circulation purposes only. In the large classrooms many different activities can take place at the same time and the furniture is easily rearranged to suit small groups working on different tasks.

Each of the three classrooms (each one 720 square feet) has one side which can be opened to the central area (625 square feet) to allow extra space for larger craft-work, play acting and physical activities, or all three classrooms can be open at once for activities concerning the whole school.

The headmaster can see and speak to any part of the school from the centre of the hall.

In addition to the hall and the three classrooms, the school also has a staff room, a medical inspection room, and a very modern kitchen. The interior of the building could be taken down and re-arranged without any adverse effect on the octagonal frame.

Mr. Basil Slaughter, the head teacher, says: "The design is attractive to look at and the whole building is very practical. You can use the whole space."

There are 75 children at Bulmer school, divided into three classes. The teaching is a little more formal than at Ewelme in as much as the children do have a time-table of lessons, though this is variable. Like Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Slaughter encourages the children to tackle projects in which they must do a good deal of practical work and research themselves. At Bulmer, these projects often take the form of exhibitions, which give the children a chance to show other children what they can do.

Though one of these schools is in a very old building, and the other in a very new one, both of them illustrate in their own way important changes which have been taking place in primary education in England and Wales in the past five years. One of these changes is a transfer of emphasis from the teaching by the adult to the learning by the child, and it is this which results in the children doing so much practical work for themselves. Another is a growing appreciation of the usefulness of new technical aids to the learning process. These aids include television, radio, tape recorders, and film strip projectors, and such things as structural apparatus for the teaching of mathematics. Changes have also been made in the basic teaching of reading and counting. A standardised phonetic alphabet has been introduced. Teachers who use it say that children need less help with it, and make rapid progress which stimulates their desire to read. Formal work with numbers has practically disappeared from infant schools. In its place are activities designed to give experience of weight, length, volume and the use of money.

Whether they go to old primary schools or brand new ones, young children everywhere in Britain today are getting the benefit of new equipment and new thinking in education.

READERS PICTURES



Readers are invited to send photographs which they must have taken themselves. Address and description should be marked on the back. A guinea will be paid for each photograph published. Photographs, which must be black and white, should be addressed to the Editor, COMMONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1. Photographs will only be returned if requested.



1 It tastes better out-of-doors! Rev. Stephen Ntanjana, Molumong Mission, P.O. Mokhotlong, Lesotho, S. Africa



2 Indian Chief Frank Kozar, Thorsby, Alberta, Canada

3 Bathing an elephant K. Rajaram Rao, 39 Kutcheri Road, Mylapore, Madras, 4, India

4 Marble domes of Badshahi Mosque, Lahore M. Akhtar Hussain, 14/42 New Mustafa Abad, Lahore, 15, Pakistan

5 Head-dress of flowers Cuthbert Phillips, Voice Publishing Co., Bridge Street, Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies



New Status for West Indian Islands



The Right Honourable Frederick Lee, Secretary of State for the Colonies, opening the Windward Islands Constitutional Conference in London, which was attended by delegates from Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent

INDEPENDENCE has long been proclaimed as the ultimate goal for Britain's dependent territories, but British ministers have always made one important reservation: that some territories are so small, so lacking in resources or so remote and vulnerable that they cannot be required to sustain the full burden of independence as separate sovereign states.

In a decade that has already brought independence to 20 British colonies and protectorates this problem of the smaller territories has received increasing attention. The new arrangements for association between Britain and six islands in the Caribbean, on which agreement has recently been reached, represents the first attempt by the British Government to find a satisfactory non-colonial status other than complete independence for some of these smaller territories.

It had been hoped that these islands would achieve full independence as part of a Federation of the West Indies. Such a federation was actually created and a date set for its independence, but when its two largest members, Jamaica and Trinidad, withdrew the whole project broke down. The remaining islands later discussed a smaller Eastern Caribbean Federation, but without reaching agreement, and Barbados has now decided to seek independence on her own.

Britain has therefore put forward to Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and to the four Windward Islands—Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent—proposals for associated

statehood. Under the new arrangements the islands will have full control of their domestic affairs, while Britain will continue her present responsibilities for their defence and external relations.

The real difference in the new association between Britain and these islands is that it will be a free and voluntary one. The territories will be free to amend their own constitutions and—if the proposal secures the support of two-thirds of the votes cast in a referendum—to move to independence. It has been specially provided that no referendum will be necessary where the association is ended by a territory for the purpose of joining with an independent Commonwealth country in the Caribbean. The arrangements thus leave the way open to the development of political unity among the islands of the Caribbean at some future date if that proves to be their wish.

For the islands the new relationship implies, first and foremost, an end to their status as colonies. But they will not be obliged to take on the cost of their defence as an independent country would, nor of creating a diplomatic service to represent them in foreign capitals and at the United Nations. The British Government will consult with them at every turn on external affairs, delegating to them as much authority as is reasonably possible. While necessarily retaining adequate powers to discharge those responsibilities which the island governments wish to leave with Britain, close consultation should ensure that

the occasions for exercise of those powers, except by request and with consent, are of the rarest.

Association may not be the answer for all the territories which do not, for their own good reasons, seek full independence. But it does provide something which is neither colonial status on the one hand nor, on the other, the complete independence which could throw an intolerable strain on the resources of a small and poorly endowed country. An associated state can still turn to Britain for financial and technical aid; indeed, the British Ministry of Overseas Development has just established a Development Division for the Caribbean, with its headquarters in Barbados.

The Windward and Leeward Islands are among the oldest members of the British family. St. Kitts and Antigua have been British for three hundred years and more, and the others for a century and a half. Their peoples have inevitably absorbed many British traditions and adopted many British institutions. They are to enter now into a new and experimental relationship with Britain. The experiment is imaginative; it deserves to be successful. As the Hon. V. C. Bird, the Chief Minister of Antigua, declared at the end of the London conference that discussed the arrangements for his country:

"The new constitution should enable our people to feel that they are free and that they have got the reins of their destinies into their own hands."

ST. LUCIA *Right:* Castries, capital of St. Lucia, is a modern city, parts of which still retain a quaintness that reflects its romantic past

DOMINICA *Centre right:* Science class at St. Mary's Academy, Roseau, Dominica

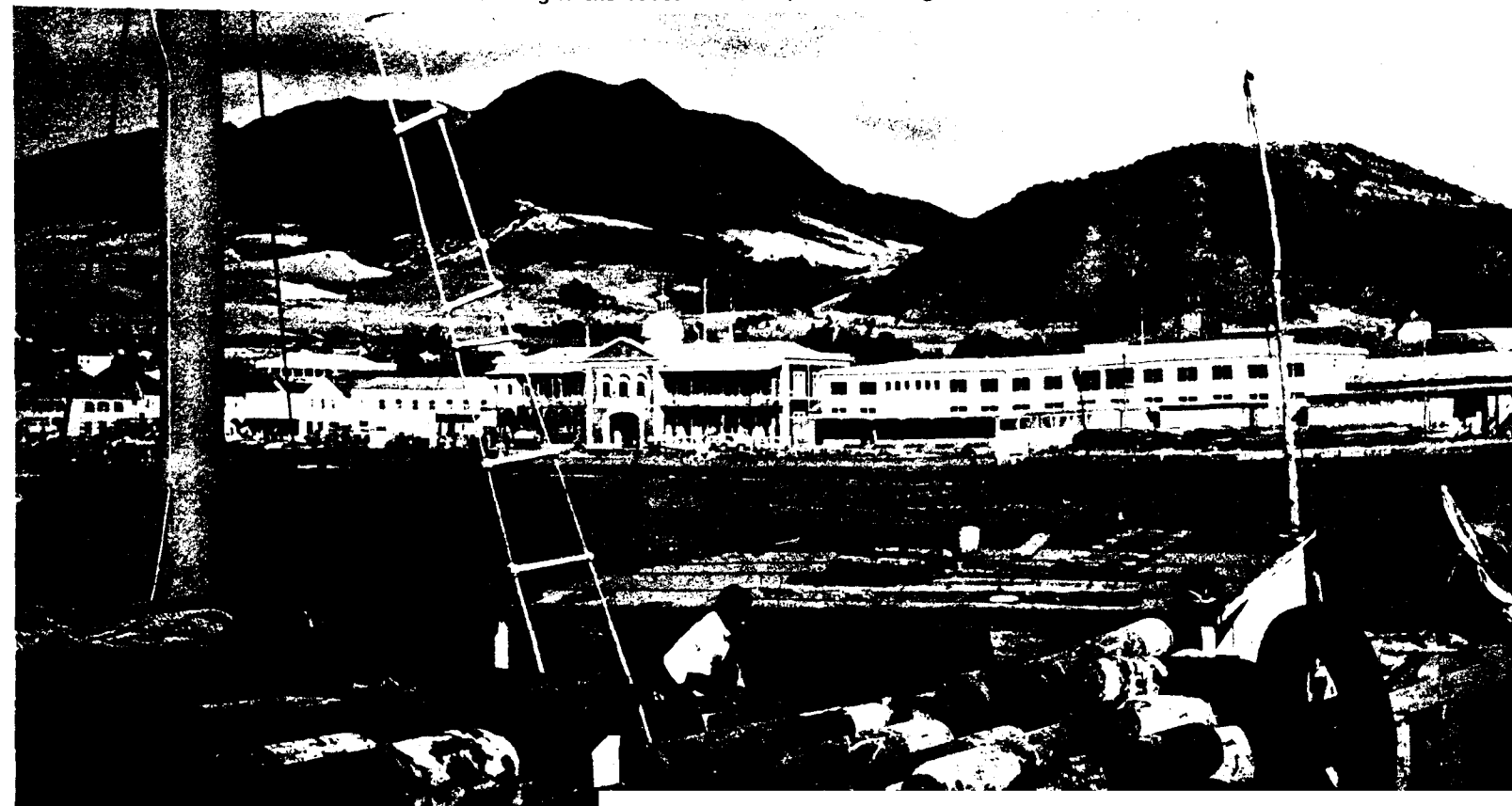
ST. VINCENT *Bottom right:* Bagging off the washed and dried starch of the arrowroot for which St. Vincent is famous. Arrowroot is used in invalid and baby foods, soups and many other commodities

GRENADA *Below:* Fishermen pulling in their catch. In common with other West Indian islands, the Windward Islands are modernising their fishing industries

ANTIGUA *Bottom:* St. John's, capital of Antigua, a town of long, straight streets



View of Basseterre, ST. KITTS. The domed building is the customs house; in the background, Mount Misery



HONG KONG'S new towns

TWO new towns, each with a planned population of one million, are to be established by the Hong Kong Government at Sha Tin and Castle Peak.

The population of Hong Kong is still under four million, so the development of two new towns represents an enormous undertaking.

But Hong Kong has already proved what it can do. Tsuen Wan was the first new town to be established beyond the suburbs of Kowloon, and Tsuen Wan is already a going - and growing - concern.

The birth of Tsuen Wan called for a delicate piece of surgery in which a self-contained industrial town was grafted on to a largely rural community. Entire hillsides have been sheared away and acres of fresh land have been won from the sea.

Tsuen Wan did not start from scratch. A small, semi-agricultural township was established there when the first development plans were announced in 1961. Pioneer factories were already contributing to Hong Kong's industrial economy.

Tsuen Wan traces its beginnings to a scattering of Hakka villages settled in the 17th and 18th centuries. Between the two world wars the villagers turned more from rice cultivation to market gardening and a number of industries moved into the bay. By the end of the second world war the population had topped 10,000. By 1958 it had jumped to over 80,000 and Tsuen Wan had become one of Hong Kong's larger industrial centres, providing employment for 20 per cent of its labour force and producing more than half its textiles, enamelware and beer.

The disposition of the labour force was haphazard and disorganised. Men and women who worked in Tsuen Wan factories lived in squatter shacks or rented bed spaces on a shift system, in which a tenant would occupy a bunk for a third of a day before surrendering it to the next claimant. The majority of these workers belonged to larger family units back in Kowloon.

Before permanent development could proceed, the shacks, squatter factories and village houses had to go. The Government constructed

resettlement estates and factories, initially to clear the squatter population and subsequently to accommodate settlers from Kowloon.

In 1961 Hong Kong's Town Planning Board made a study of the area and outlined a development plan.

It envisaged the growth of Tsuen Wan as a self-contained satellite industrial town, expanding to a population limit of 640,000 over a period of 15 years. Three years later the plan was revised to raise the population figure to 1.2 million.

Today Tsuen Wan houses more than a sixth of its long-term total population. Of the 210,000 who live there, 91,000 are accommodated in resettlement estates built by the Government, where rentals are less than £3 a month. Another 31,000 are occupying flats in estates built by the government-subsidised Housing Authority and Housing Society, and the remainder are in private accommodation, much of it provided by the management of factories in which they are employed.

There are 316 factories ranging in size from small workshops to large enterprises employing 2,300 workers. Between them these factories provide work for 32,590 men and women.

Textiles still constitute the bulk of Tsuen Wan's production with 141 factories engaged in different aspects of this industry. Of the remaining factories, 40 are concerned with metal products, 25 with plastic goods, 25 with timber and carpentry, 18 with foodstuffs and seven with rubber goods. Other items manufactured in Tsuen Wan range from spectacle frames to watch cases.

Schools provide accommodation for 29,000 primary and 2,400 secondary pupils.

A new out-patients' clinic, costing £137,000, was opened this year. The Seventh Day Adventists operate a 50-bed hospital and a board has been set up to manage the new Yan Chai Hospital which will accommodate 100 beds.

Today, with Tsuen Wan well on the way to achieving all the targets set up in the development plan, the Hong Kong Government can have confidence in the success of similar projects at Sha Tin and Castle Peak.



The Chairman of the Tsuen Wan Chamber of Commerce Mr. Deacon T. K. Chin, points out Tsuen Wan's commercial quarter to Mr. G. Barnes, the District Officer. In the distance is Tsing Yi Island



Above: Castle Peak Road, which runs through the heart of Tsuen Wan and has some of the town's tallest buildings, including banks, offices and commercial premises



Below: The Tsuen Wan waterfront with a ferry from Hong Kong Island pulling in at the terminal. Ferry services provide an important sea communication with Victoria and Kowloon

H.R.H. Princess Margaret in Hong Kong



Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon were in Hong Kong for British Week—when, during the first few days, orders were received for more than £13 million worth of British goods. While on the island Princess Margaret attended service at St. John's Cathedral and is pictured being welcomed by the Bishop of Hong Kong, the Rt. Rev. R. O. Hall. Right is Sir David Trench, the Governor, with Lord Snowdon



At the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Kowloon, the Princess inspects one of the swimming tanks in the physiotherapy department

THE Bahama Islands are a British Crown Colony situated in the south-west of the Atlantic Ocean. They form a chain of islands over 600 miles long, extending diagonally in a south-east direction from Grand Bahama Island, 50 miles off the east coast of Florida, to Inagua, about the same distance from the eastern end of Cuba. This archipelago comprises over 3,000 islands, islets or cays, rocks and reefs, most of which are uninhabited, covering a total land surface of 4,404 square miles. The largest of the islands is Andros (1,600 square miles), but the most important is New Providence (58 square miles) on which is situated the capital, Nassau, the only city in the group.

The Bahamas are generally low-lying, flat and narrow: the highest point to be found is 400 feet, on Cat Island, but most of the islands are much lower than this, some reaching a height of only 10 feet.

Active coral reefs skirt the coasts forming a protective barrier against the open sea, so that the water surrounding the islands is calm and clear. Beaches of coral sand fringe the islands, and on the sheltered shores mangrove swamps flourish.

The unrivalled climate of the Bahamas is one of its chief assets. Crossed by the Tropic of Cancer, the climate is subtropical: the warm waters of the Gulf Stream wash the shores of the islands and maintain winter temperatures at an average of 70-75° F., while in summer they vary between 80° and 90° F. Winter is the dry season; average annual rainfall is 46 inches, the rainy season being from May to September when hurricanes can occur.

Although adequate supplies of water are available, in general the soil on the islands is shallow, and the Bahamas do not enjoy the luxuriant vegetation of some of the neighbouring West Indian islands. Nevertheless, a considerable variety of fruit and vegetables can be cultivated, and on some of the larger islands dense forests are to be found.

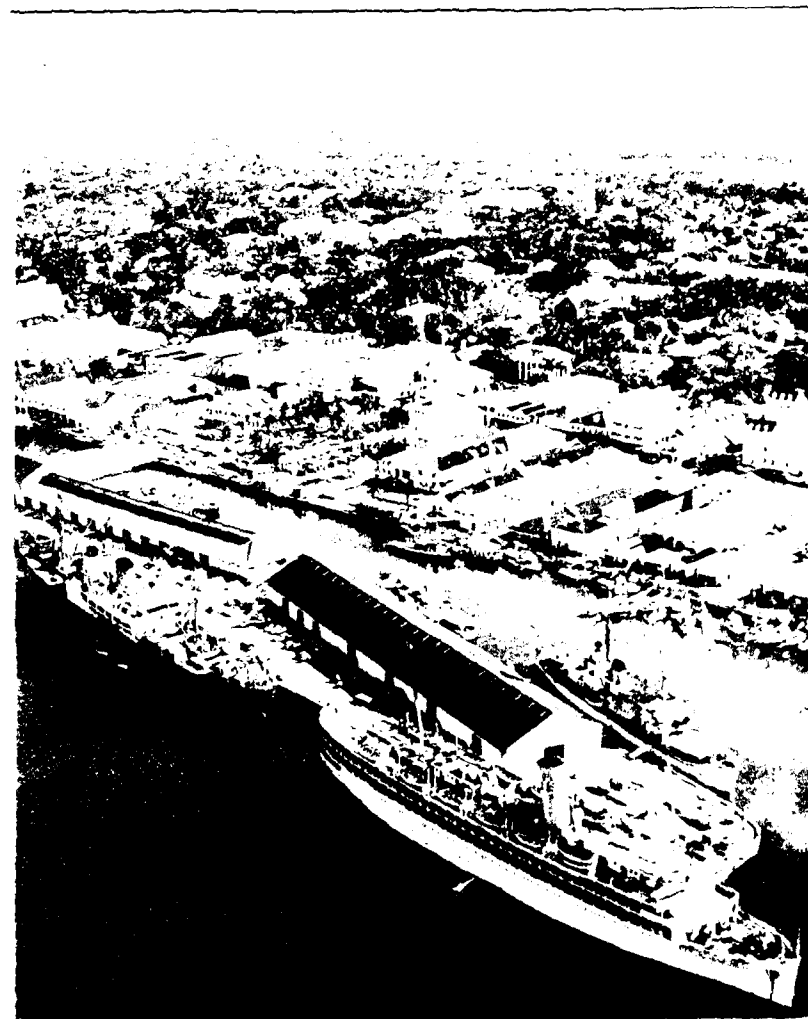
Inland on the more fertile islands is to be found a rich black loam soil suitable for growing such fruit, and vegetables as citrus fruit, cucumbers, tomatoes, avocado pears, okra, peas and beans. Further inland, where there is higher, better-drained land, a reddish clay soil is found which is suitable for pineapple cultivation. Most of the fruit and vegetables are grown to supply local needs, but some—for example, cucumbers and tomatoes—are grown for export.

However, the most important items for export come from the forests. Originally, it is believed, many of the islands were covered with dense forests, but in the course of centuries these became heavily depleted, and today really luxuriant forests are found only on Andros, Abaco, Grand Bahama and Mayaguana. The total area of forest is estimated at some 800,000 acres, about 85 per cent of which are pine forests. Other native hardwoods are lignum vitae, cedar, madeira, sabicu and satinwood. Most of the output of wood and woodpulp is marketed in the Caribbean Islands and in Florida.

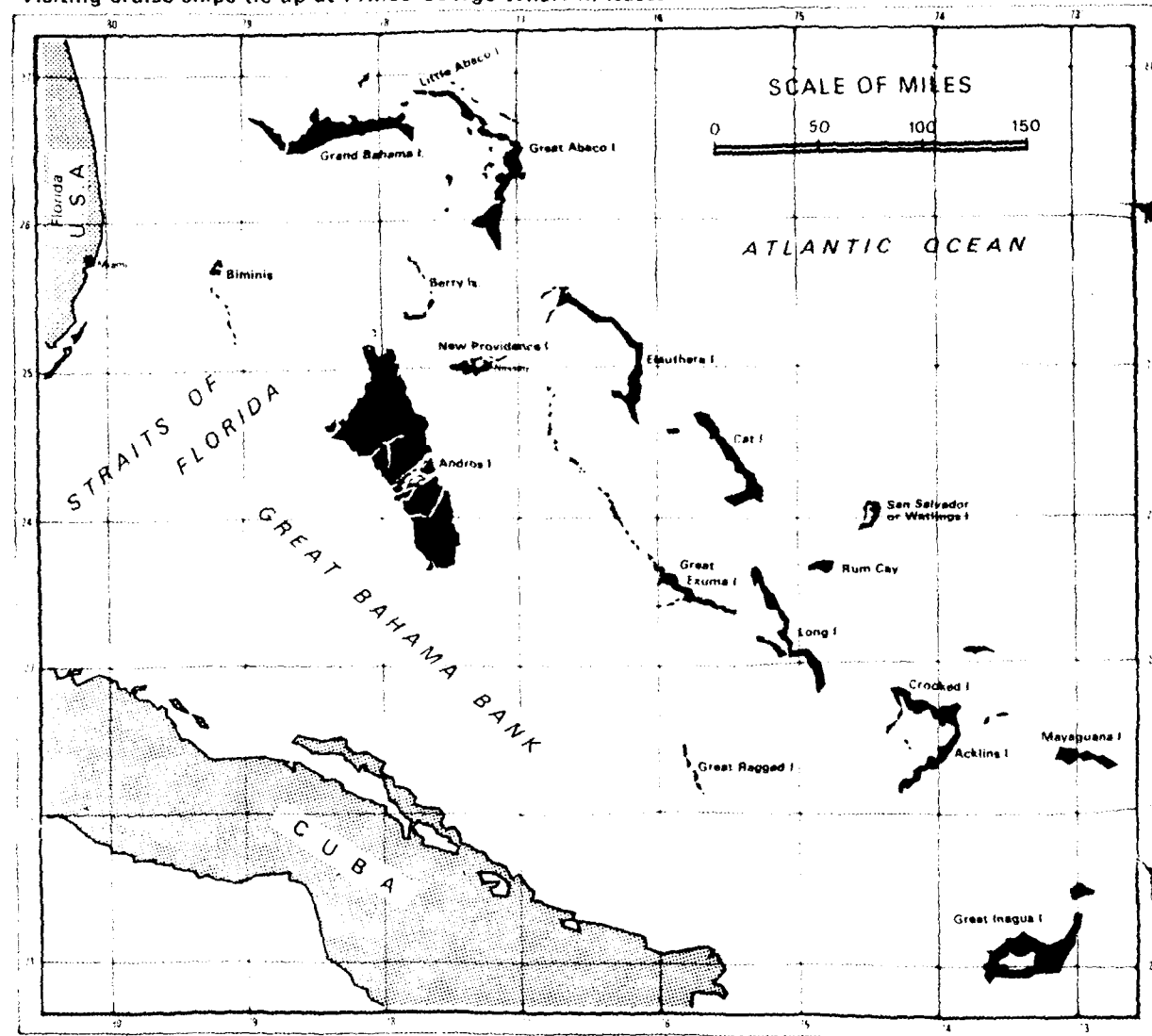
The animal life of the islands has never been abundant: raccoons, lizards, iguanas and chameleons are among the indigenous creatures found here, while domestic animals—horses, cattle and pigs—were introduced later by settlers. The West Indian or monk seal was at one time prolific, but it has been hunted almost to extinction. Turtles were another attraction to early settlers, both the green edible variety and the hawksbill from which tortoiseshell was obtained. These can still be found today but their numbers, too, have been greatly reduced by the depredations of hunters.

GEOGRAPHY STUDY

THE BAHAMAS



Visiting cruise ships tie up at Prince George Wharf in Nassau



Birds abound in great numbers and variety: there are 200 species and sub-species to be found, most notable of which are the flamingoes which breed on the islands of Inagua and Andros.

From the sea come two important products: salt, which is a valuable export, and fish. Next to forestry, fishing is the most important local industry: the warm waters of the Gulf Stream teem with a large variety and numbers of fish. Deep-sea fishing for tuna, marlin and shark is one of the favourite tourist pursuits, and it is the tourist industry which is today the mainstay and chief source of wealth in the Bahamas' economy.

Good communications are essential to the successful development of tourism, and the Bahamas are well served by air and sea services both from North America and from Britain. There are also extensive internal sea and air facilities between New Providence and the Out Islands. It is estimated that the number of tourists visiting the islands annually outnumber the resident population by four times.

In 1964 there were some 140,000 permanent residents on the Bahamas, about 85 per cent of whom are of African descent. Of the original inhabitants of the islands, the Arawak Indians, none survived the Spanish conquest. After a chequered history, the real settlement of the colony began in the 18th century when numbers of loyalist refugees and their slaves fled to the Bahamas after the American Revolution.

But the 20th century has seen an era of unprecedented development and prosperity. The splendid climate and the extreme natural beauty of the islands are important attractions to tourists from North America and, increasingly, from Britain. Balmey air, dazzling white beaches of coral sand and brilliant blue seas offer an irresistible escape from northern winters and have made the Bahama Islands one of the foremost tourist resorts in the western hemisphere.

Literary awards at Dakar

A report on the literary side to the first World Festival of Negro Arts at Dakar, by Clifford Simmons, Director, Publications, National Book League, and member of the United Kingdom Committee for the Festival, and of the Grand Jury for Literary Awards.

There were over forty entries from British publishers for the several literary awards at the festival, while separate awards were made for books in French. Only works published between January 1962 and September 1965 were considered and these had been reduced to a short-list by a pre-selection jury for final judging. The members of the grand jury which met in Dakar to make the final selections were, in addition to the writer: Langston Hughes, American poet and author; the dancer Katherine Dunham, who is also an anthropologist; Davidson Nicol, of Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone; Dr. Rosey Pool, Dutch lecturer and critic; Gerald Moore, of Makerere University, Uganda; Cyprian Ekwensi, Nigerian author and Director of the Federal Information Service in Lagos; and Obi Wali of the University of Nigeria.

The premier award for fiction went to the Commonwealth author, James Ngugi of Kenya, for his novel, "Weep Not Child", set in the immediate pre-independent Kenya; "Children of Sisyphus", by Orlando Patterson (Jamaica), and "Other Leopards", by Dennis William (Guyana), were both highly commended.

Two poets who won highly commended awards were Derek Walcott (St. Lucia) for his work "In a Green Light", and Christopher Okigbo (Nigeria) for his collection of poems entitled "Limits". The Essay Prize was won by Eldred Jones, Professor of English at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, for his work "Othello's Countrymen", while in addition to winning the major award



Studying one of the sculptures at the festival, Mr. William Fagg, Deputy Keeper of Ethnography at the British Museum and a noted authority on African art, who was first-prize winner in the art section of the English language literary contest for his work "Nigerian Images"

for drama, Nigeria had another success with John Pepper Clark's play, "The Raft", which was highly commended.

First prize in the art section went to William Fagg, Deputy Keeper of the Department of Ethnography at the British Museum and a noted authority on African art, for his work "Nigerian Images". In the same section Robin Horton ("Kalabari Sculpture") and Ulli Beier ("African Mud Sculpture") were highly commended. Awards went to the Commonwealth also in films, music and contemporary arts.

The National Book League had mounted an exhibition of two hundred books, evidence of the ever-growing quality of Negro writing—and the fact that more and more Negro writers are appearing in British publishers' lists. The exhibition included works of fiction, drama and poetry, books on African art and music, biographical, political and historical works by Negro authors, with

a special section devoted to the Negro in America. Also featured were books on Africa by authors of all races.

Nigerian authors were well represented in the fiction section, among them Chinua Achebe, with three books, Cyprian Ekwensi and Amos Tutuola. Chinua Achebe, who is Director of External Broadcasting, Lagos, and has won the Jock Campbell "New Statesman" Award of £1,000 for writers born in Africa and the Caribbean, has had his works translated into German, Italian, Czech, Slovene, Russian and Hebrew.

To emphasise the scope of the exhibition, one should mention that it represented writers from Africa, the Caribbean and the United States of America, including books by President Kaunda of Zambia and President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, and a book entitled "A Grammar of Diola-Fogny: a language spoken in the Basse-Casamance region of Senegal".

STAMPS: Birds from the Gambia



Wild birds of the Gambia are featured in their natural colours on a series of thirteen definitive stamps issued recently by this West African member of the Commonwealth. The Gambia is unusual in shape, for it consists of three hundred miles of the River Gambia, the river estuary and a strip of land varying from seven to fifteen miles wide on each side of the river.

Not only does the river play an important part in the country's transport system, for it is navigable by small craft along its entire length, but it also provides food and a habitat on its banks for many of the birds depicted on the new stamps.

The 1d. value, for instance, shows the whistling teal, a fresh-water duck found in large numbers

along the River Gambia. Its head has a distinctive colouring of white and black, and its breast is reddish-brown shading to brown and grey on back and wings.

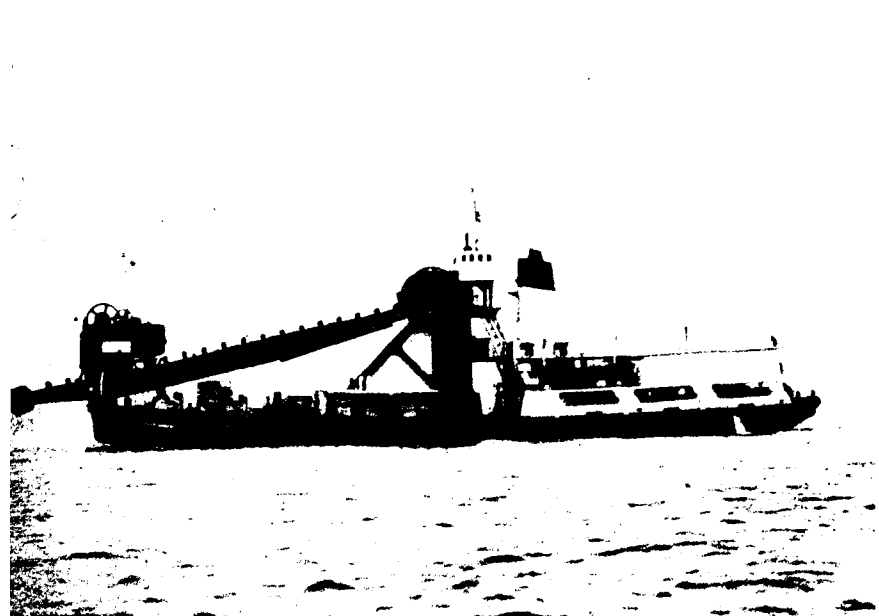
Another river bird, the pied kingfisher, is shown on the 2d. stamp, and other values feature the pigmy kingfisher, the spur-winged goose and the river eagle. The last-named, on the 4d. stamp, is also known as the sea eagle and is found in most parts of Africa south of the Sahara. It nests in tall trees and feeds mainly on fish.

The yellow-bellied fruit pigeon, shown on the 6d. stamp, is remarkable for its nest, which is so flimsy in construction that the eggs may easily be seen by anyone standing below. This is one of the most beautiful of the Gambian birds, for as

well as the bright yellow feathers from which it derives its name, it has an olive-green throat and purple wing coverts. Another beautiful bird is the red-throated bee-eater on the 1½d. stamp. Its colours are bright blue, green, buff and yellow, as well as red.

The new stamps, which range from ½d. to £1, have been designed by Victor Whiteley and printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd. of London. This is the second series of bird stamps to be issued in the Gambia, the previous series, released in 1963, having been outstandingly popular with collectors everywhere.

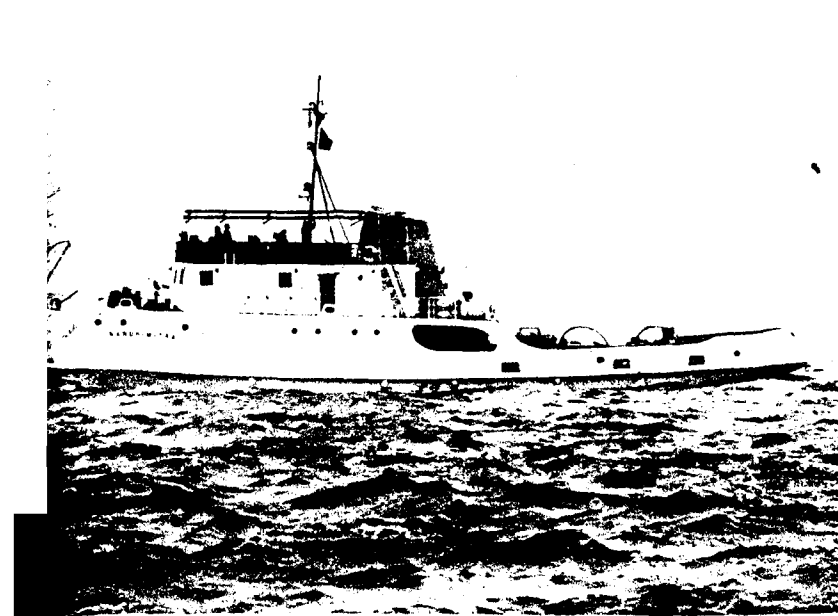
C. W. HILL



British-built dredger for Pakistan: the *Izhar Abbasi* undergoes trials in the Firth of Clyde, in Scotland. The vessel has been built by Flemming and Ferguson, Ltd., at their Glasgow shipyard



Australian road-making graders for the Malaysian State of Sarawak: part of the £600,000 worth of equipment and assistance Australia is giving under the Colombo Plan for drainage and irrigation projects in Kuching



British-built tug for Ceylon: the *Nandhimitra*, first of two tugs for the Colombo Port Commission, sets off on her delivery voyage. The £200,000 vessel was built at the Richard Dunstan Ltd. shipyard at Hasle



British £1 million patrol boat for Brunei: the Sultan of Brunei, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, has ordered a patrol boat like this one—seen above undergoing sea trials—from Vosper Ltd., of Portsmouth



India-Pakistan Ministerial talks at Islamabad: the Indian delegation, led by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, is on the right. Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan delegation, is on the left with other members

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British dredger for Pakistan, patrol boat for Brunei
and tug for Ceylon • British Council gift to
Karachi University • India-Pakistan Ministerial
talks at Islamabad • Malaysia's National Monument



Twelve-year-old Chan Ho, an orphan at the Po Leung Kuk children's home in Hong Kong, is one of the youngsters whose education has been undertaken by the Canadian Section of the International Police Association. Her sponsors organised a party for her birthday and sent her this magnificent doll



After presenting his Letter of Commission to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, at Kuala Lumpur, the new British High Commissioner to Malaysia, Sir Michael Walker, is congratulated by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, Dato Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie



Malaysia's new High Commissioner in London, Dato Syed Sheh Bin Syed Abdullah Shahabuddin, whose wife is a sister of Malaysia's Prime Minister



Dressed in the traditional gold spangled silk costume and turban used on ceremonial occasions in Western India, this little boy awaits the ritual blessings of elders before he begins a birthday party with his friends



The British Council has given equipment worth £2,800 to the new Language Laboratory of Karachi university. Here Mr. Davy, lecturer in English at the university, explains the equipment to the Central Education Minister



Malaysia's National Monument, which was unveiled by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, is the largest group of bronze figures in the world. The monument tells the story of the patriotism of the people and the role of the Security Forces who fought the Communists from 1948-60

Arap Limo, one of Kenya's 25,000 new African farmers under the Land Settlement scheme, at work on his 40-acre farm in the former "White Highlands", north of Nairobi

