

Commonwealth **TODAY**



At the World Scouts' Jubilee Jamboree—See pages 14-17

COMMONWEALTH CO-OPERATION by Professor C. E. Carrington

KARDEKA CELEBRATIONS • THE WEST INDIES TEST CRICKETERS

LIFE ON A CANADIAN WHEAT FARM

No.
55

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TODAY
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TRADEWINDS★ Commonwealth Industrial Notes

An entirely new 10-day trade exhibition is to be staged in London next year—the Chemical and Petroleum Engineering Exhibition. Sponsored by the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association and the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment, the organisers plan to show the variety of plant and equipment available to these expanding industries. Over 200 manufacturers have already booked stands.

U.K. training scheme. More than 150 engineering firms in Britain's industrial centres are taking part in the Federation of British Industries Overseas Scholarship Scheme, of which the report has been published. The scheme provides training with British engineering firms—usually for two years—for selected graduate engineers from the Commonwealth, South and Central America, and the Middle East, and is likely to be extended later to include countries in South-East Asia.

British steel. In order to cope with demands for British steel—likely to reach 29 million tons, including five million tons for export, by 1962—the industry is to be expanded and modernised at a cost, it is estimated, of at least £600 million during the next five years.

Australian wool. Sir Ian Clunies-Ross, Chairman of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, forecasts a huge increase in Australian wool growing in the next few years. He estimates that national production will rise from the present 4.5 million bales a year to more than six million. The C.S.I.R.O. is conducting research to eliminate some of the costly methods of converting raw wool into tough weaving fibres suitable for worsted cloth, to help meet the challenge from synthetic fibres.

New Zealand Co-operative Dairy's 1956-57 butter production exceeded 70,000 tons for the first time in the company's history.

Mr. J. K. McAlpine, Minister of Mines, has said that New Zealand's economy may soon change greatly because of exploitation of the uranium field in the Buller area (South Island) recently surveyed by a British expert. New Zealand might well become the world's third-largest producer, after Canada and Australia.

India. The first of 12 English Electric 5,000-volt, 5,120 h.p. electric locomotives for the Howrah-Burdwan section of the Eastern Railways of India was recently delivered. The locomotives are being built at the Vulcan Foundry, Newton-le-Willows.

Pakistan sugar mill. A Dewanganj, East Pakistan, sugar mill which the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation is setting up, is to be helped by a New Zealand Government contribution of £300,000.

Microwave link. The Federation of Malaya and Singapore will be linked on television when a £1.4 million microwave telecommunications system is installed. The system will also enable 600 telephone callers to telephone at the same time from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore. The scheme should be working by 1960.

Colonial development. Although the Colonial Development Corporation has ended investment in Malaya, it will continue to finance new projects in Singapore and is investigating a number of schemes.

Sarawak. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of seven million dollars has been made towards building the 82-mile Serian-Simbang road. Total cost of the road will be 22 million dollars.

A British paint expert, Mr. P. Whiteley, who has been appointed by the Colonial Office to study problems concerning the use of paint in tropical areas, has been visiting Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

INDIA

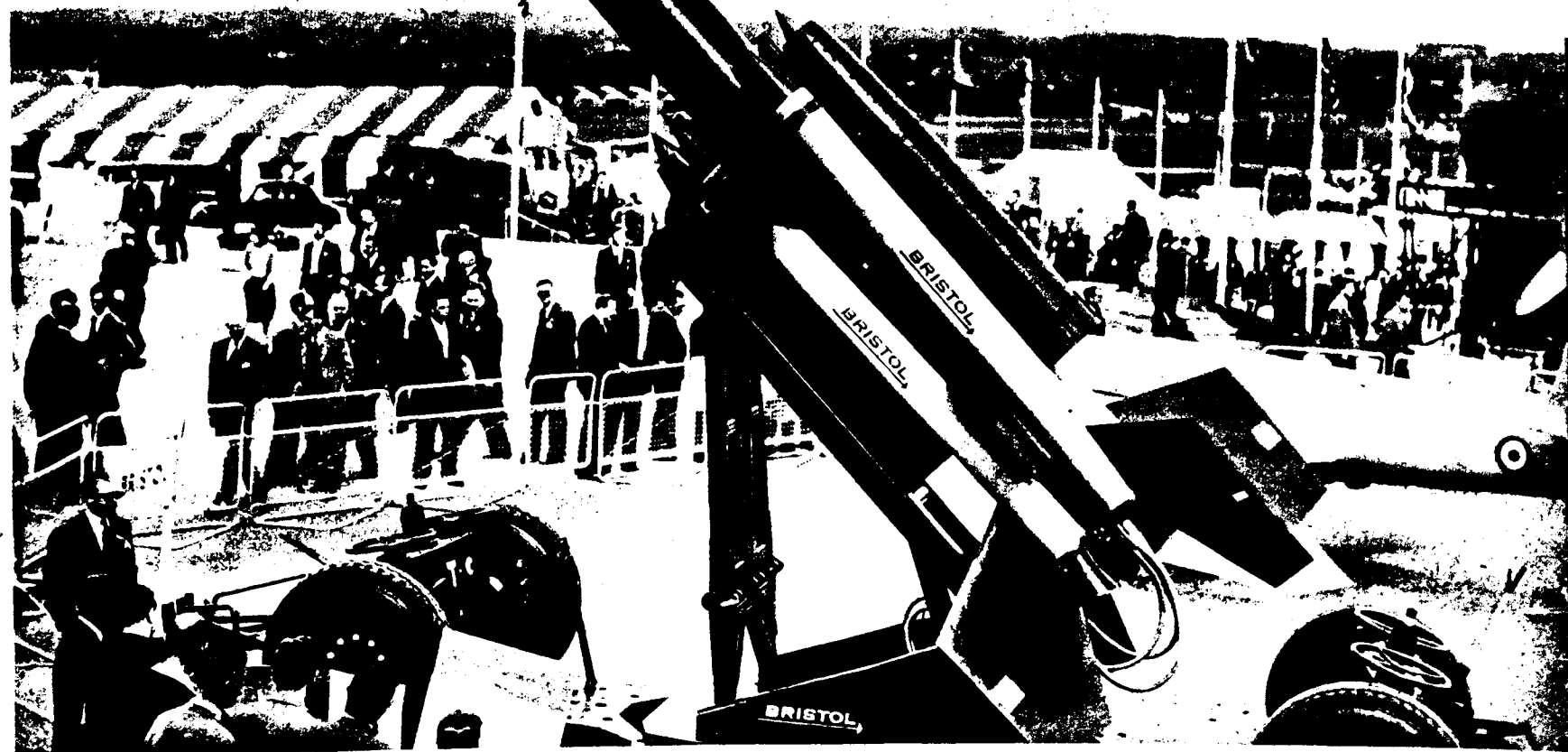


LORD DALHOUSIE, one of the most famous of India's Governors-General, 1848 to 1856, was responsible for introducing in India a cheap and uniform rate of postage. The first stamps were printed in Calcutta, their design consisting of a portrait of Queen Victoria in an octagonal frame. The 4-anna value was printed in two colours, the portrait in blue and the frame in red, but on a few sheets the printer carelessly printed the portrait upside down in relation to the frame. About twenty stamps with this rare error have been discovered and each is now worth about £400. For many years after the 1854 issue, Indian stamps were printed in London, but since 1926 they have been produced at the Government Security Printing Press, Nasik. Among the attractive issues made at Nasik were the series of six stamps to mark the inauguration of New Delhi in 1931 and seven pictorial stamps to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V. The ordinary stamps of King George V's reign are also very popular with collectors, for they include many interesting shades of colour and varieties of design. The advent of independence on 15th August, 1947, opened a new era in India's philatelic history. Three special stamps appeared to mark the event and, a year later, to celebrate the first anniversary of Indian independence, four beautiful stamps portraying

Mahatma Gandhi were issued. The design was based on a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi belonging to Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur.

On 26th January, 1950, India once more made history when she became a sovereign and independent republic within the Commonwealth. Four stamps were issued to commemorate the inauguration of the Republic of India, their designs showing a ceremonial procession and symbols representing education, industry and agriculture. In order to simplify her currency India has recently dispensed with the old annas and paise and has substituted new coins, the naye paise, of which one hundred make a rupee. The Indian Post Office seized the opportunity presented by this change of currency to issue a new series of eleven definitive stamps. They all have the same design, a map of India, in bright colours.

C. W. HILL.



BRISTOL Bloodhound, in production for the Royal Air Force, was one of nine types of guided missiles on view at Farnborough.

Farnborough 1957

Accent on Defensive Guided Missiles

NEARLY 7,000 overseas visitors were among the crowds at the recent 18th annual Flying Display and Exhibition organised for a week by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors at Farnborough, Hampshire. This year's display was distinguished by the presence in force of defensive guided missiles.

"The showing of these new weapons this year has been most timely", said Mr. C. F. Uwings, President of the Society. "Visitors", he said, "were surprised at the variety of missiles which we have available". The presence of so many world leaders, Mr. Uwings continued, "is a recognition, beyond compare, of the place the British aircraft industry has gained in the export trade of the world".

Experts in air transport have recently laid stress on the upward trend of world air traffic. For example, Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, Chairman of British European Airways, has estimated that nearly 6,000 new jet and turbo-prop airliners alone, costing some £6,500 million, will be required over the next 13 years to meet the needs of the world's major air routes.

British companies have made a widespread attack on this market. Besides the Britannias, Viscounts, Comets, and Vikings, which attracted great attention at Farnborough, there was a large variety of smaller aircraft.

The manned aircraft at Farnborough, naturally enough, claimed the greatest attention, and among many exhilarating flying displays were those of the 1,000-plus m.p.h. English Electric fighters, the P1A and P1B, which the Company's pilots of

giving extremely impressive low-flying performances, despite the ban on supersonic flying during the show.

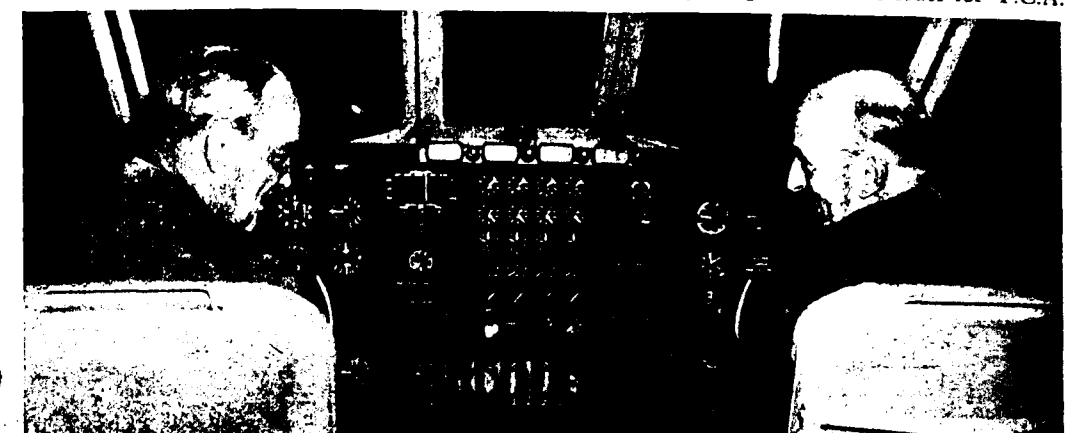
Competition in the sphere of power units is as fierce as it is for aircraft. An idea of how well the British gas turbine engine industry has acquitted itself in the contest can be gathered from the figures of one firm alone, Rolls-Royce, who have amassed contracts for over 50 per cent of the engines for all the jet and turbo-jet transports to date in the West.

An interesting flying test-bed at Farnborough was the Avro Vulcan powered by four Rolls-Royce Conway by-pass engines, which are to be used in the Handley Page Victor 2 bomber, and in civil airliners. Among other new aircraft flown were the

Westland Wessex, the first British gas turbine engine helicopter; the Aviation Traders (Engineering) Accountant, a twin turbo-prop airliner; the H.D.M. Caravan light transport; and the Miles Student jet trainer.

Britain's designers and research engineers are continuing their work on a host of new problems, experimenting on vertical take-off jet engines, special wing devices and jet flaps, which blow exhaust gas out of the back of the wing, in place of a mechanical flap. What might well be the first step towards the production of a true inter-city aircraft has been taken with the emergence of the 40-seater Fairey Rotodyne. It is a combination of aeroplane and helicopter, having an overhead rotor, short wings and two forward driving engines with propellers.

TRANS-CANADA Air Lines President, Mr. Gordon McGregor (left), seen inspecting a model of the flight deck of the Vickers Vanguard 100-seat turbo-prop airliner. Twenty Vanguards are on order for T.C.A.



BRITISH AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

WORKING TOGETHER

The Principles and Gains of our Free Association By Professor C. E. Carrington

C. E. CARRINGTON is Professor of British Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. This famous centre for the study of international relations—sometimes better known as Chatham House because of its location in the residence of the great eighteenth-century Prime Minister, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham—is impartial both by the terms of its Charter and by the tradition it has built up, and is entirely independent. Before he went to Chatham House, Professor Carrington was Educational Secretary to the Cambridge University Press and, earlier, a lecturer at Pembroke College, Oxford. Among his published works is "The British Overseas"—a full-length study of the origins and development of the British Empire and Commonwealth.



DELEGATES from many Commonwealth legislatures visiting Parliament Buildings, Belfast, Northern Ireland, during the 1957 Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Two tendencies, pulling apart and pulling together, may be seen in international affairs today. One is the natural urge for self-determination put forward by national groups great and small; the other the growth of co-operation between nations, since modern science has made the whole world one place.

National self-determination means the right of all nations to decide how and how far they will co-operate and what friends they

will choose. For if any sure lesson is to be learned from recent history, it is that no nation—certainly no small nation—can stand alone.

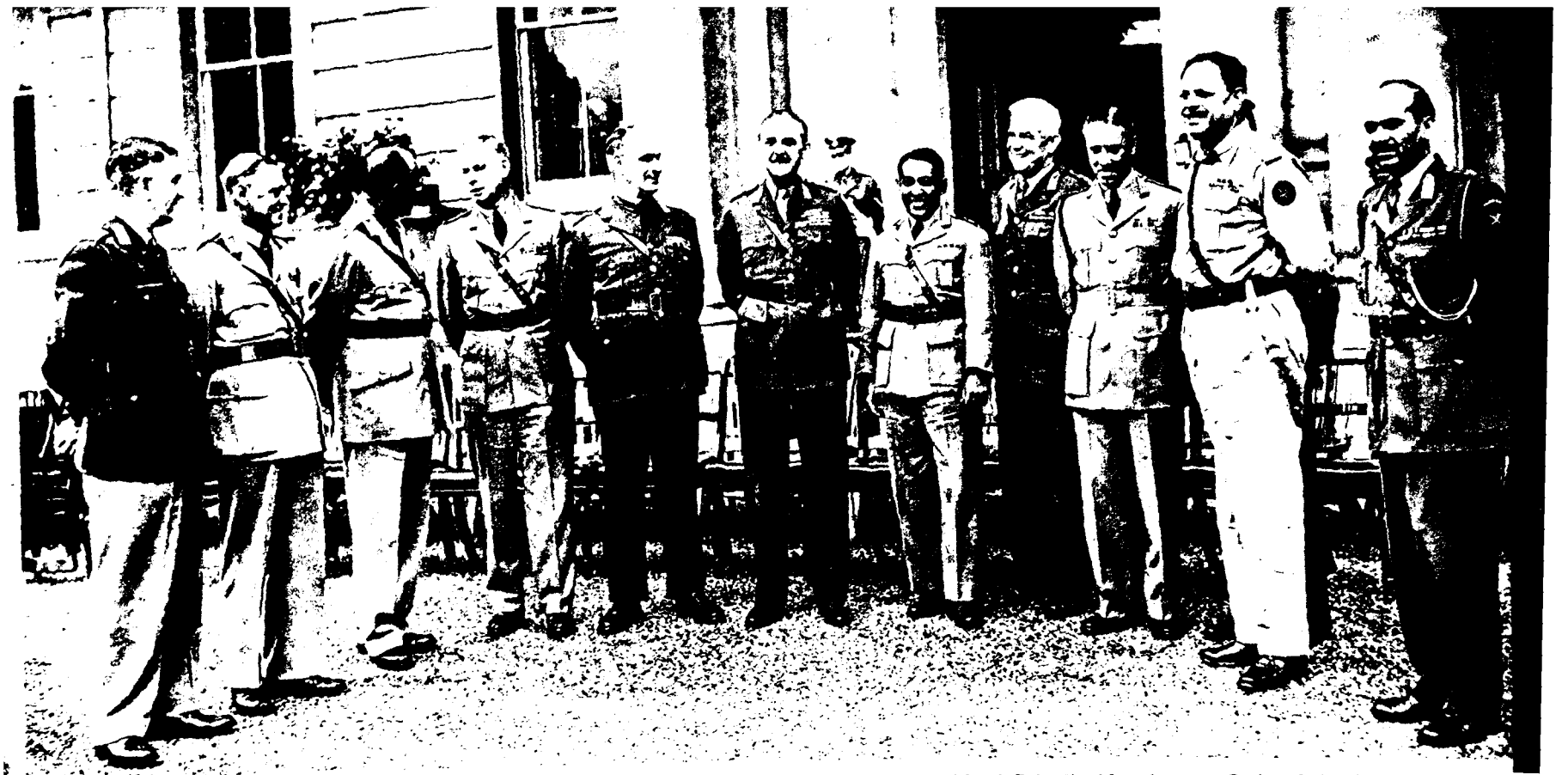
What lesson, then, can we learn from the experience of our own group, the Commonwealth? What, in hard facts, are the advantages of belonging to this group?

The first advantage is that it is world-wide, the only group other than the United Nations itself that is not regional, that has members

in every continent, in every sea. All these scattered territories and islands are already bound together by a thousand common interests and common habits of mind.

The rules of this society are simple: you contribute what you can and you go as far with the other members as your own national interests and safety will allow.

In our free association we behave as ordinary, right-thinking men commonly behave in private life and in their dealings with each



DEFENCE of the Commonwealth is discussed at regular intervals at Camberley, England. Meeting here are (l. to r.): Major-Gen. Grobbelaar, S. Africa; Major-Gen. Garlake, Rhodesia; General Thimayya, India; Lt.-Gen. Graham, Canada; Major-Gen. Weir, New Zealand; Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer,

Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Brigadier Muttukumaru, Ceylon; Brigadier Currie, Australia; Major-Gen. Sen, India; Major-Gen. Paley, Ghana (behind); General Ayub Khan and Major-Gen. Qadir, both of Pakistan. The Staff College was established in 1858, and moved to Camberley, Surrey, in 1862.

other. We discuss the situation freely, we decide whether to act together or not, and those who disagree are free to go their own way without being overruled or compelled or even abused.

This is co-operation in world affairs; it depends upon an honest exchange of information, and it is a long step beyond anything yet achieved between other nations.

It is easy to agree and unpleasant to disagree when nations have the same principles of government. All the Commonwealth countries have the parliamentary system devised so long ago by the "Mother of Parliaments" at Westminster, and the same notions of liberty.

These parliaments, too, have their club, or perhaps one should call it a trade union, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which arranges visits, conferences, and courses of instruction for the officers of all the parliaments.

All the Commonwealth countries have the same Rule of Law, with its fundamental principles of trial by jury and a bench of judges who are not government officials but are independent and impartial.

The laws of the Commonwealth countries are so close that judgments given on legal points in one country are often quoted in another. No wonder, because the legal training is the same, and all Commonwealth lawyers owe much to the famous Inns of Court in London, as all members of their parliaments do to Westminster. It would be wrong to suppose, however, that this is "imperialism".

Just as Empire has given way to Commonwealth in politics, so it has in education. Once upon a time Great Britain founded universities all over her empire; now these universities, as independent as the countries themselves, co-operate, and without co-oper-

ation there would be no progress in science. The exchange of students and teachers between colleges which have been so long associated is a way in which new and stronger links between countries are being forged.

The English language, the parliamentary system, the common law, the professional associations of lawyers, doctors, scientists, bring the Commonwealth countries closer to one another than are any other countries to them, but none of these associations is exclusive.

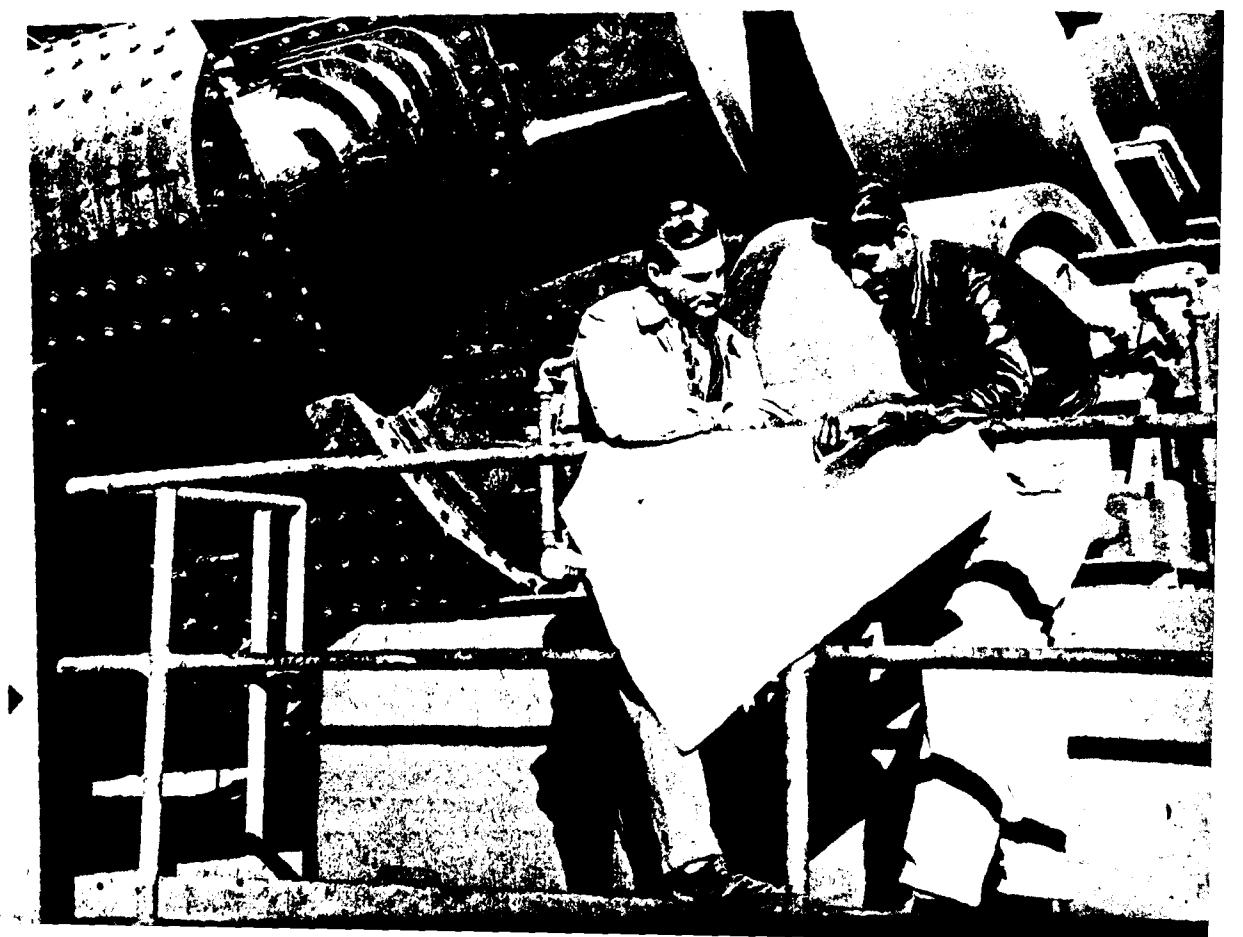
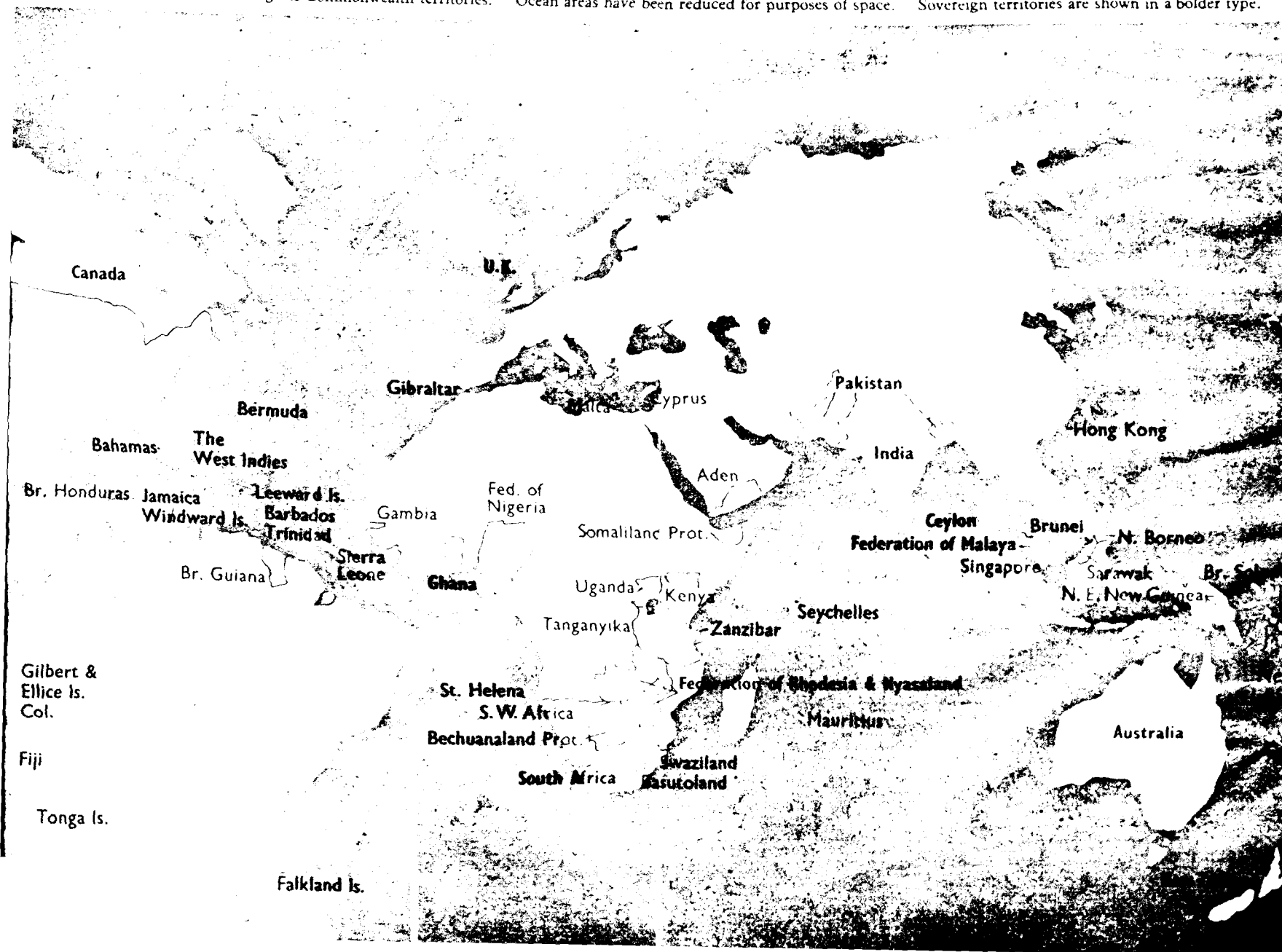
Nothing prevents any particular Commonwealth country from forming other such links with its own neighbours. As Mr. Nehru says, it is a good thing to belong to more than one club and most Commonwealth countries belong to one or other of the regional groups, as well as to the world-wide Commonwealth.

Enlightened self-interest is a very good

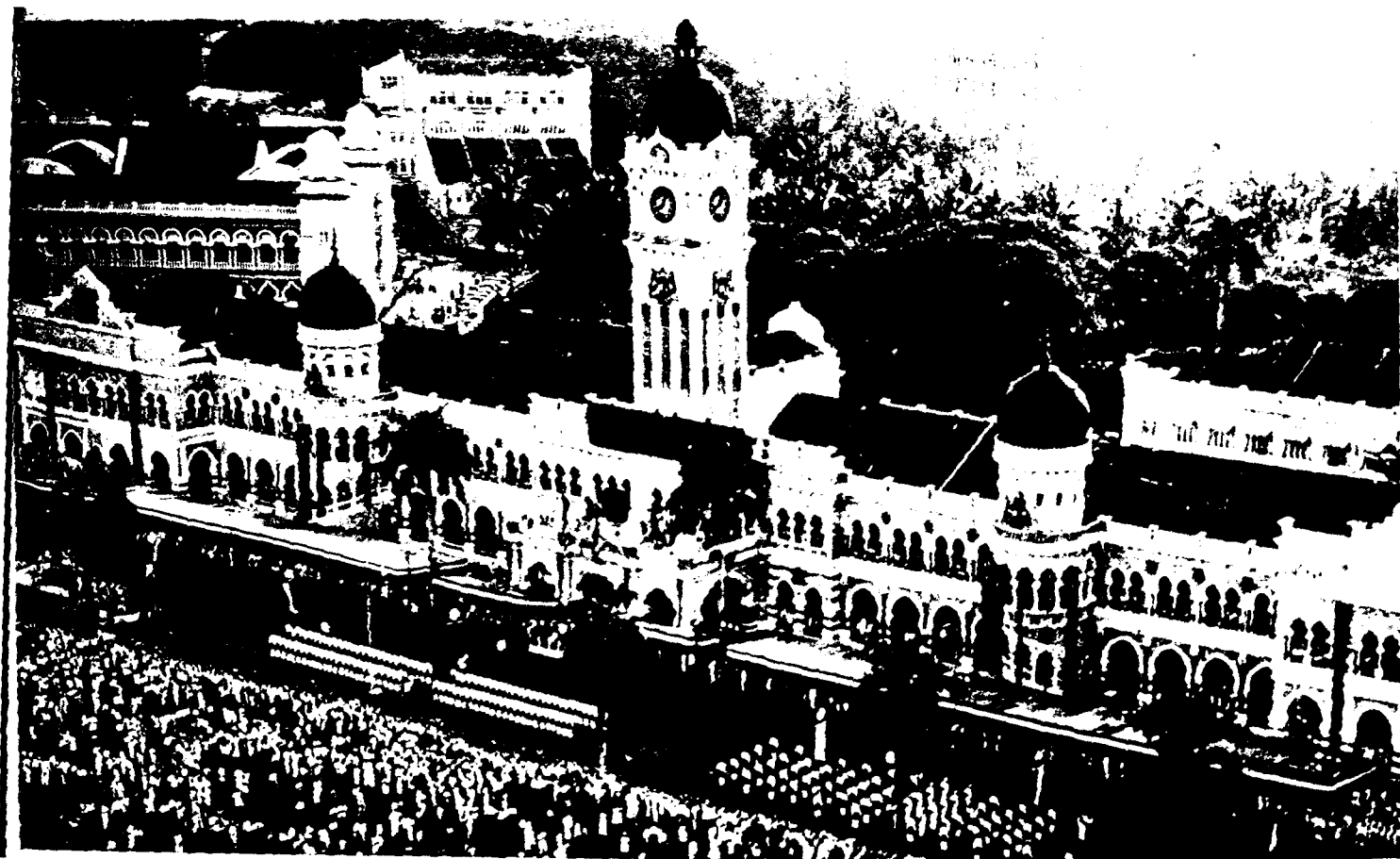
rule in politics and every country must consider its own position. To all members of our group Commonwealth trade is vital, for the Commonwealth is the greatest overseas trading system in the world, with a network of world-wide communications, and with shipping and banking facilities everywhere. London is still the greatest centre of merchant-banking.

It has been Britain's interest to build up the strength of her colonies so that as rich and free nations they can be—as they are—her best customers. The building up of the economy of Ghana and Malaya by Commonwealth trade has been as necessary as the making of their parliaments and laws. With the firm basis of Commonwealth trade each member of our family of nations is better placed to trade with the rest of the world, and business relations conducted on friendly terms are the best hope for humanity.

WORLD MAP showing the Commonwealth territories. Ocean areas have been reduced for purposes of space. Sovereign territories are shown in a bolder type.



CANADIAN and Pakistani engineers discuss plans for the Daudhkal Cement Plant being built in Pakistan with Canadian Colombo Plan aid.



◀ **REVIEW** of the armed forces by the Head of State outside the Government buildings in Kuala Lumpur was an impressive sight. In the match-past there were seven battalions of the Malay Regiment, one of the Federation Regiment, detachments of the Royal Malayan Navy, police, home guard and motorised forces, as well as men of the Royal Australian Regiment and of the Rhodesian African Rifles. The fly-past was carried out by Commonwealth air forces.

INDEPENDENT MALAYA

The Pageantry of the Merdeka Celebrations

A MIDST great rejoicing and accompanied by a series of colourful ceremonies, Malaya became yet another sovereign democratic and independent State within the Commonwealth. Nearly 30 nations were represented at the celebrations, which lasted for 11 days.

"A jewel is beautiful in itself but far more beautiful when it is set and mounted in gold. Today not only does Malaya wear the jewel of independence, but that jewel is mounted in the unrivalled setting of the Commonwealth." So spoke H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester during a ceremony in the crowded new Merdeka or Freedom Stadium at Kuala Lumpur. The Duke—representing H.M. Queen Elizabeth—handed over to the Chief Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, a copy of the documents which embodied the independence of the Federation. The following message from the Queen was read by the Duke:

"This is a great and memorable day for you: my thoughts and my good wishes



GUESTS at the State opening of the Legislature: (L. to r.) M. G. A. Khan, Pakistan; K. A. Gredman, Ghana. (Right) J. M. Macdonnell, Canada; T. L. MacDonald, New Zealand, and R. Casey, Australia.



are with you as you take up the great and stimulating responsibilities of independence; and it is with deep and real pleasure that I welcome you to the brotherhood of our Commonwealth family of nations.

"I am confident Malaya will respond worthily to the challenging tasks of independence, and that she will continue to show to the world that example of moderation and good will between all races that has been so marked a feature of her history.

May God bless and guide your country in the years that lie ahead."

In front of the red-carpeted dais before the covered stand of the stadium stood a magnificent guard of honour mounted by the 1st Battalion, Malay Regiment, and behind this the Federation of Malaya Police Band. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and other organisations lined the perimeter of the stadium, and on ramps sat some 20,000 Malaysians. The proclamation of independence was read by Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra who, later, was sworn in as Prime Minister. In the course of his address he spoke of the old and new association existing between his country and Great Britain.

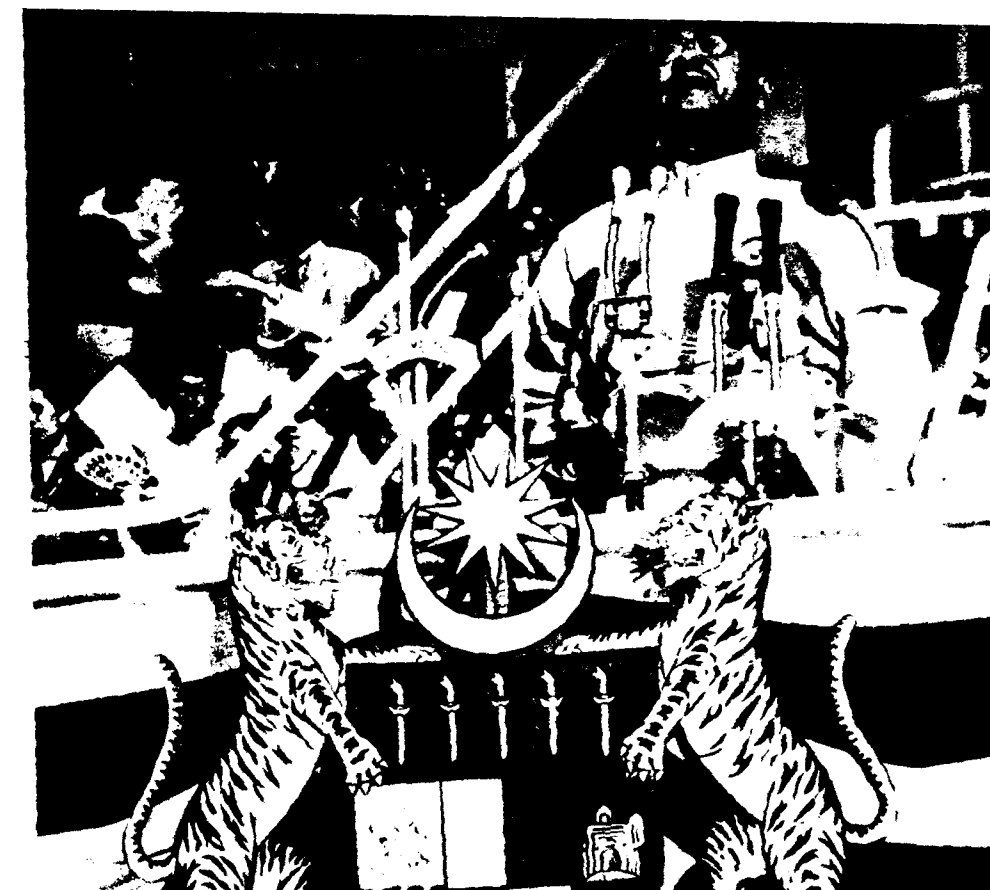
"We recall in particular", he said, "the comradeship of two world wars and the products of our association—justice before the law, the legacy of an efficient public service, and the highest standard of living in Asia. We shall therefore always remember with gratitude the assistance we have received from Great Britain down our long path to nationhood.

"The long-standing friendship between

◀ **MALAYANS** waving their flags during the mid-night ceremony of hoisting the Malayan flag, followed by the playing of their national anthem.



H.M. TUANKU ABUL RAHMAN, the Paramount Ruler (seated below the Coat of Arms), at the ceremonial State Opening of the Legislature.



TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA, the Prime Minister of Malaya, reading the Proclamation of Independence to the large gathering in the Merdeka Stadium.



H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester—representing the Queen—hands over the Constitutional Instrument to the Prime Minister. Right: Sir Donald MacGillivray, the retiring High Commissioner.

our countries does not cease with independence, rather, it takes on a new form. Malaya will henceforth take her place in the great Commonwealth of independent nations whose members are found in all parts of the world, and as an equal partner in that great association. We in this country will do all in our power to promote its well-being in the interests of mankind in general and in the particular service of world peace. . . . We are confident that, fortified by old associations and linked by old memories, our ties with Britain will grow ever stronger and more durable. Britain will ever find in us her best friend. . . ."

At another impressive ceremony, the following day, His Highness the Ruler of Negri Sembilan was installed as the new Head of State, the proclamation stating that "Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum Tuanku Muhammed is this day installed as King and Ruler of the Federation of Malaya with the title and style of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong".

◀ **INSTALLATION** of the King, with Sultans of the Malayan States lined up. On His Majesty's left is the Sultan of Selangor, Deputy Head of State.



Commonwealth Tour by U.K. Prime Minister

THE proposed visit by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Harold Macmillan, with Lady Dorothy Macmillan, to Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Ceylon will be the first Commonwealth tour of these countries undertaken by a British Prime Minister during his term of office.

Mr. Macmillan has been Prime Minister since January 1957. Before that he held several key ministerial appointments, notably those of Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Though he has travelled widely this will be Mr. Macmillan's first visit to Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon. In 1947 he visited India on a private and business visit and, during a stay of a few weeks, went to New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, among other places, as well as to Karachi, now the capital of Pakistan.

Just after the first world war he was in Canada for about a year, when he served as A.D.C. to the Governor-General, the ninth

Duke of Devonshire. It was during that period that he first met Lady Dorothy, the Governor-General's daughter; they were married in 1920, and have four children and thirteen grandchildren. One of their sons, Mr. Maurice Macmillan, is a Member of Parliament.

Though No. 10 Downing Street is their official home, both the Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy like to get away as often as possible to their own home in Sussex. Lady Dorothy is a keen gardener and does much of the gardening at Birch Grove herself. The Prime Minister, as one might expect from a member of a famous publishing family, is a voracious reader, but also likes to be out of doors. In his earlier days he was a keen cricketer; his principal outdoor recreation in recent years has been shooting. He also rides and plays golf.

Mr. Macmillan's mother was an American; and in 1956, during a visit to the United States, he visited her home town.



PRIME MINISTER of the United Kingdom, Mr. Harold Macmillan, will visit India, Pakistan, Ceylon, New Zealand and Australia, in that order.



IN THE DRAWING ROOM at 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister is seen with Lady Dorothy during a rare moment of leisure. Below, right: Among the daffodils in the gardens of Birch Grove, their home in Sussex.



WITH LADY DOROTHY, his wife, the Prime Minister is seen at the doorway of 10 Downing Street, his official residence. Lady Dorothy will accompany the Prime Minister during his tour.

The Prime Minister on The Commonwealth

IN a recent speech Mr. Macmillan said that the strength of the Commonwealth lay in its ability to change, that it was growing up to its full stature. "The pattern of the Commonwealth," he said, "is changing and with it is changing Britain's position as the Mother Country." In the course of a message on this theme he spoke of: "An expanding Commonwealth, changing but taking new form, shedding old methods but reaching out to great new possibilities."



CHILDREN'S PAINTINGS, one of flowers, another of a train, are examined by Countess Mountbatten during her visit to the Happy School in Delhi.



GARDENING was one of the activities in which Countess Mountbatten joined during her visit. Other Happy Schools have been set up elsewhere in India.

HAPPY SCHOOLS

Indian Businessman's Successful Educational Experiment

CLAIMING a place beside the various well-known systems of child education in India is one called Happy Education. The founder-director of this experiment in education is a septuagenarian businessman of New Delhi, Mr. Padam Chand.

Countess Mountbatten, wife of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, First Sea Lord and the last Viceroy of India, who had visited Mr. Padam Chand's first Happy School before she left India in 1947, recently visited his latest school, housed in an impressive new building at Daryaganj, Delhi. Writing in the Visitors' Book, Countess Mountbatten said:

"It has been a great joy for me to revisit the Happy School and to see the wonderful new buildings and grounds and to find such a 'happy family' functioning here.

"I well remember my first visit in 1947 when the School was very small and in many difficulties. To see how well these have been overcome is a great delight and I congratulate Mr. Padam Chand and his Committee as well as all the staff and all supporters of the School on a splendid achievement and, indeed, a unique pattern of teaching and character training.

"The children were enchanting, busy with their work and play and so full of life and naturalness and friendliness. I wish the School many long years of valuable work."

Mr. Padam Chand's first school at Chooriwalan, opened in 1933, was recognised for

over a decade as one of the leading nursery schools in Delhi. Today several other Indian schools—in Jaipur, Alwar, Bhagalpur, Agra, Hapur and Ghaziabad—follow what is now known as the Happy System. Mr. Padam Chand's training methods for the nursery and primary school teachers have been officially recognised by the Delhi and Punjab Governments and the Indian Union Education Ministry.

Talking of how the scheme began, Mr. Padam Chand said that he acted many years ago after he had seen a child weeping with pain and humiliation after a severe beating at school; he had then recalled his own disagreeable experiences in schools that did not spare the rod. Corporal punishment in primary and pre-primary schools, he maintains, is an admission of failure on the part of the teacher; childhood, he believes, should be the most pleasant period of life.

Mr. Padam Chand's system, like other

educational systems, seeks to educate the child by means of simple teaching aids; unlike many other systems it lays no limit to the aids that a teacher may employ to enable the child to learn the three Rs and much else with a sense of enjoyment. The only fixed idea in the system is the happiness of the child.

The teachers themselves are made to understand that children must be brought up in a clean, attractive and pleasant atmosphere; that learning should be a spontaneous activity; that the children must be given the opportunity of taking part in a variety of activities to avoid staleness or boredom in the pursuit of any one of them. The teachers are shown when to keep aloof and when to join in the children's "games"; the aim is to ensure that by the end of the day the pupils will have helped to teach themselves something new.

N. PRASAD.



SCHOOLTEACHER describes her methods to the Countess, while the children, both boys and girls, pause for a moment in their work on design making.

REWARDS ON THE PRAIRIES

LIFE OF A WESTERN CANADIAN WHEAT FARMER

ED SCHIEFNER, who farms 2,400 acres of wheat and pastureland near the city of Regina, is one of many Western Canadian farmers whose skill, industry and courage produce the golden annual harvest of wheat that has made Canada world famous. He and his family live well, for though there are lean years when hostile winds and temperatures defeat their best efforts, farming the prairies has proved rewarding to those who stuck to it through the years.

Though they are country folk, the Schiefners have most of the conveniences enjoyed by urban communities, including mains electricity, television and refrigeration. In his workshop, Ed Schiefner has power-operated carpentry tools, and equipment such as cutting and welding torches for machinery repairs—an important asset in view of the extensive use made of machines on all the prairie farms.

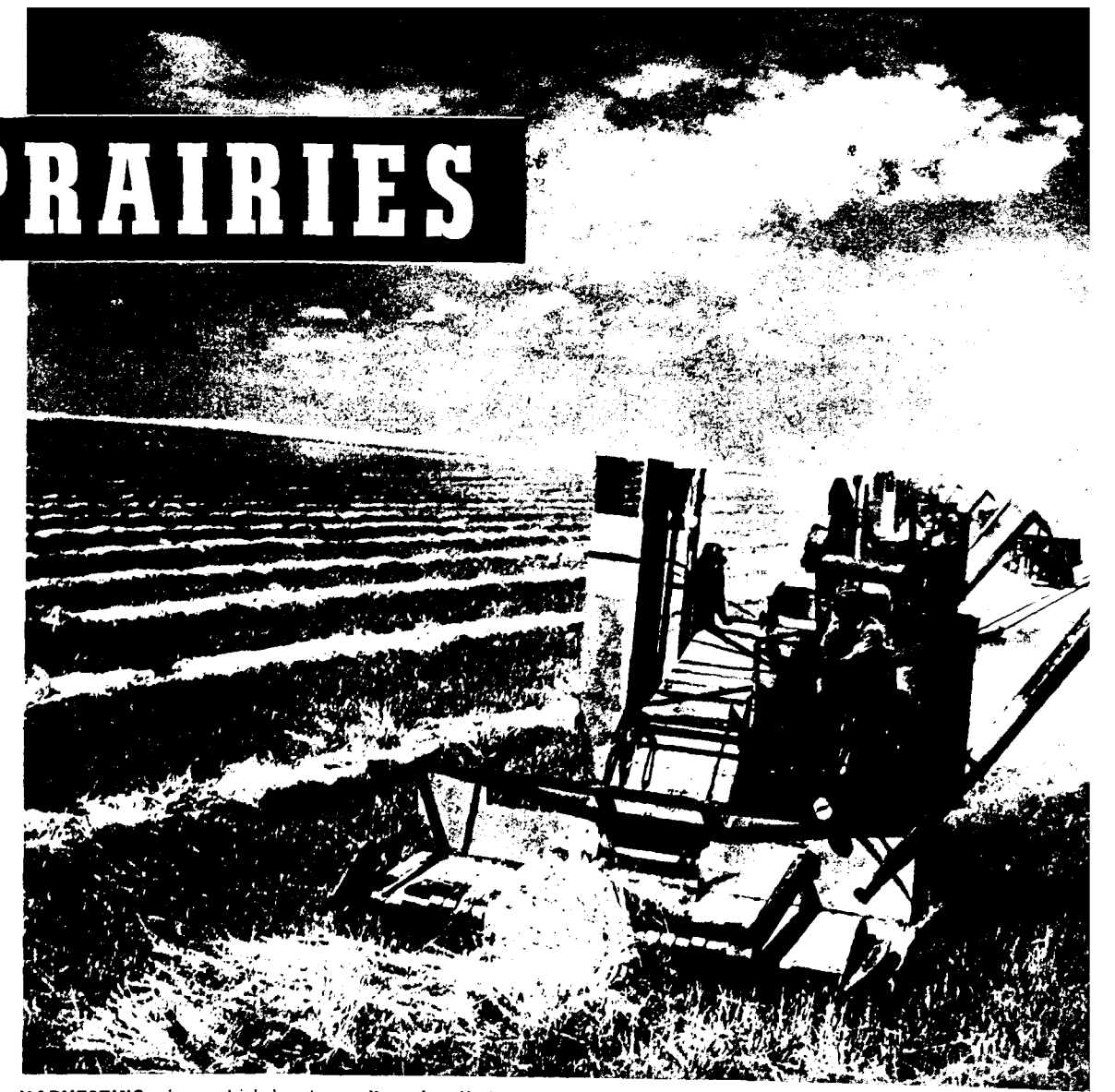
Indeed, the use of machines has revolutionised farming economy. There are now fewer farms, but they are bigger, for the work can be done more quickly. The machinery is costly, so the farms must be bigger to be profitable. Most Western farmers consider that farms of less than 640 acres could not be economic. Ed Schiefner has 1,440 acres under wheat and another 960 acres of pastureland supporting a herd of cattle, and his machines enable him to farm all this with the aid of only one of his elder sons.

Preparing the Soil

For wheat farming on this gigantic scale, land that has been left fallow the previous year and cultivated several times to kill weeds and preserve moisture is first manured or fertilised and then, when it is dry enough to support the heavy machinery, it is prepared and seeded.

When the grain is several inches high, many farmers go over it with sprayers using weed-killing chemicals. Others make use of aircraft for this purpose or for insect-control spraying. By the time the second crop of weeds springs up, the wheat is tall enough to overshadow them and prevent their maturing. Weed seeds mixed with the wheat lower its grade and therefore its value to the farmer.

The harvesting of wheat has undergone some changes in recent years. A small acreage is still cut and bound into sheaves in the binder and then "stooked" in the fields, but "straight combining", which means cutting and threshing in a single



HARVESTING wheat which has been allowed to lie in cut "swathes" to ripen—less liable to damage by bad weather than when standing. The practice of cutting and threshing in one operation is dying out.

operation, has almost disappeared. The general practice is to cut the wheat and leave it lying in swathes to ripen on the ground, where it is less vulnerable to rain, hail, snow or wind than if it were standing.

It has been found that cut wheat ripens on the ground more quickly than it would standing. In four or five days of sunshine, the moisture content drops below fourteen per cent and the grain is then suitable for threshing.

Moving along the prairies, the great machines then scoop up the swathes and thrash out the grain into a container, from where it is passed to a lorry. The straw is thrown out behind. Afterwards, the grain is transported either to a granary or to a country elevator for storage. The flow of grain to the terminal elevators at lake or sea ports depends on the efficient and speedy movement of a most intricate system of road and rail transport.

After it arrives at the country elevator,

the farmer's grain is tested for variety, quality and alien matter such as weed seeds. The highest standards are maintained, and grain damaged by rain or frost will be graded lower and fetch a reduced price. Much of this grading is done by the farmers' co-operative grain pools, owned or directed by the growers themselves.

These Western farmers work hard, but they play hard, too. Ed Schiefner has built a 20-ft. boat in his own workshop for use at his summer home on Long Lake, some 60 miles north. In the autumn, when the ducks wing their way over his fields, he enjoys a duck shoot with visitors from the city. Many of his neighbours take winter holidays far south in sunnier climates; Schiefner spends much of his leisure in community service. He has served for many years as a municipal councillor, on the board of the local primary school, which is named McCoy after one of his grandfathers, and on the board of the High School in nearby Milestone.



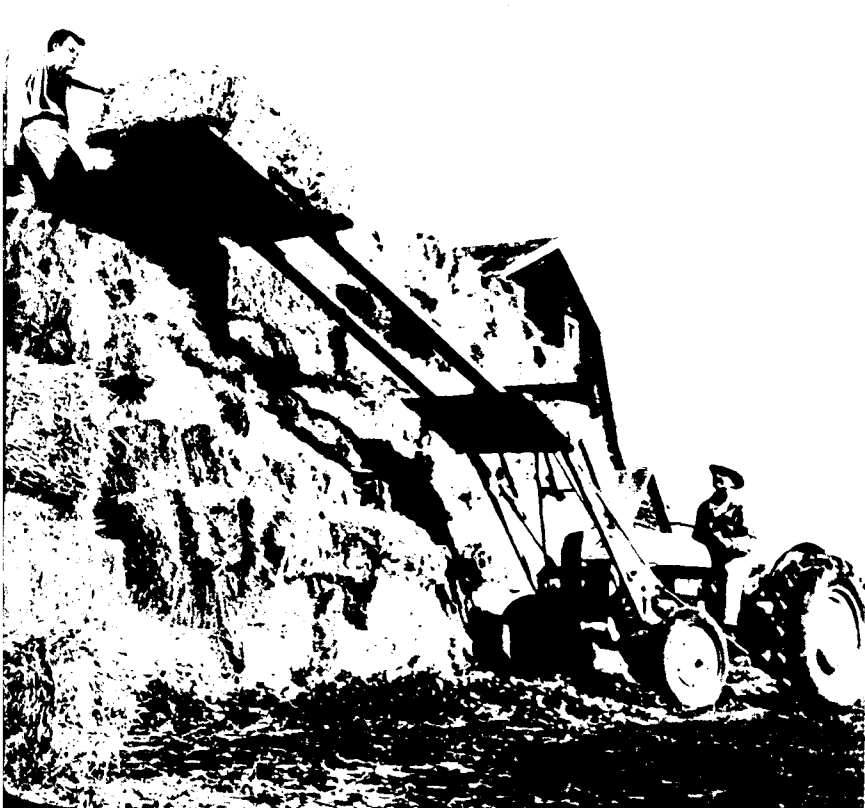
GRAIN ELEVATORS at Port Arthur, Ontario, holding more than 90 million bushels, are used for storing wheat from the prairies before shipment.

GOOD FARMING has brought a high standard of living to this Canadian wheat grower and his family, whose attractive home has every modern convenience. These are the rewards of careful and imaginative husbandry and sheer hard work.

MECHANISATION of prairie farms began in the 1920s and was rapidly accelerated during the war years because of the shortage of man-power. Typical is this 2,400-acre farm which, with the aid of machinery, is worked by only two men.



GOLDEN HARVEST of the boundless Canadian prairie, one of the world's largest granaries. Wheat is being cut into swathes and then left to ripen.



PAKISTANIS IN AUSTRALIA

PEN-FRIEND PLAN FOR FARMERS

AN AGRICULTURAL expert from Pakistan has formed an unofficial "farmers' correspondence club" in Australia. He is Fazlur Rahim Khan, of Peshawar, Director of Agriculture for West Pakistan's Northern Zone, a Master of Science of the Universities of Aligarh, Minnesota and California, and a keen Rotarian.

Under the Colombo Plan, Mr. Khan went on a four-month observation tour. He met Australian scientists and farmers who were conducting experiments and carrying out the type of work that would, he thought, be of great interest to their opposite numbers in Pakistan.

"I have begun introducing these people to each other by mail, and a voluminous and lively correspondence should develop between Australian and Pakistani scientists and farmers. I have myself made arrangements to correspond regularly with many Australian agricultural scientists. I am sure we shall be able to help each other considerably by exchanging ideas on our problems and methods of work."

Mr. Khan said that in Victoria and New South Wales he saw thousands of acres of peach stock that had been completely destroyed by water-logging—caused by excessive rains and flooding.

"We, in Pakistan," he said, "had this kind of trouble, but have successfully developed peach stock that is not affected by excessive water. I have arranged for some peach stock to be sent from Pakistan, and I am sure its cultivation in Australia will help to prevent much seasonal waste."

Mr. Khan visited agricultural schools, research centres, State agricultural departments, and farms of all types in South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and New South

Wales. He also visited Queensland before returning home.

Asked what had impressed him most about Australian agriculture, he replied: "It would be difficult to single out any particular activity; for I have to consider such things as the high quality of the scientific research; the foresight of the planners who sent soil conservation experts to co-operate with engineers on the massive Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme; the determination and skill of farmers and scientists who transformed 90 miles of desert at Keith (South Australia) into fine productive land; the growing number of schools where boys who have completed their primary education can study agriculture; the highly developed State agricultural departments; the provision of finance and facilities for research and experimentation, and the development of irrigation and of agricultural industry."

"However, I think the most impressive aspect of Australian agriculture is the skill,



DIRECTOR of Agriculture for Western Pakistan's Northern Zone, F. R. Khan, examines a wheat exhibit at the Rural Bank in Sydney. With him is R. N. Medley, the Bank's chief country valuer.

courage, resourcefulness and friendliness of the ordinary Australian farmer. He seems to be as strong as an ox and is usually most kindhearted. He has the strength, wisdom and tolerance of a man who is playing a big part in taming a continent."

Mr. Fazlur Khan referred to a sentimental journey he had planned to make before leaving Australia. He was determined, he said, to visit an old Australian, Mr. Robertson Brown, who lives in the town of Robertson, 105 miles from Sydney.

"Mr. Brown is at least 80 and", said Mr. Khan, "he was, before the first world war, a sergeant in the old Indian Army. On his discharge he stayed in our country where he became superintendent of the Lawrence Gardens in Lahore. Then he was posted to the agricultural department. Before retiring in 1927, Mr. Brown played a leading part in laying out Tarnav Farm, our research centre in Pakistan."



COLOMBO PLAN seminar on trade held in Australia was attended by Mr. M. N. Ahmad, Pakistan (right) and J. Prawirasoedjatma, Indonesia. Left: Mr. F. R. Khan, of the Pen-Friend Scheme, is shown the location of the Rural Bank branches.

Training Kenya's Policemen

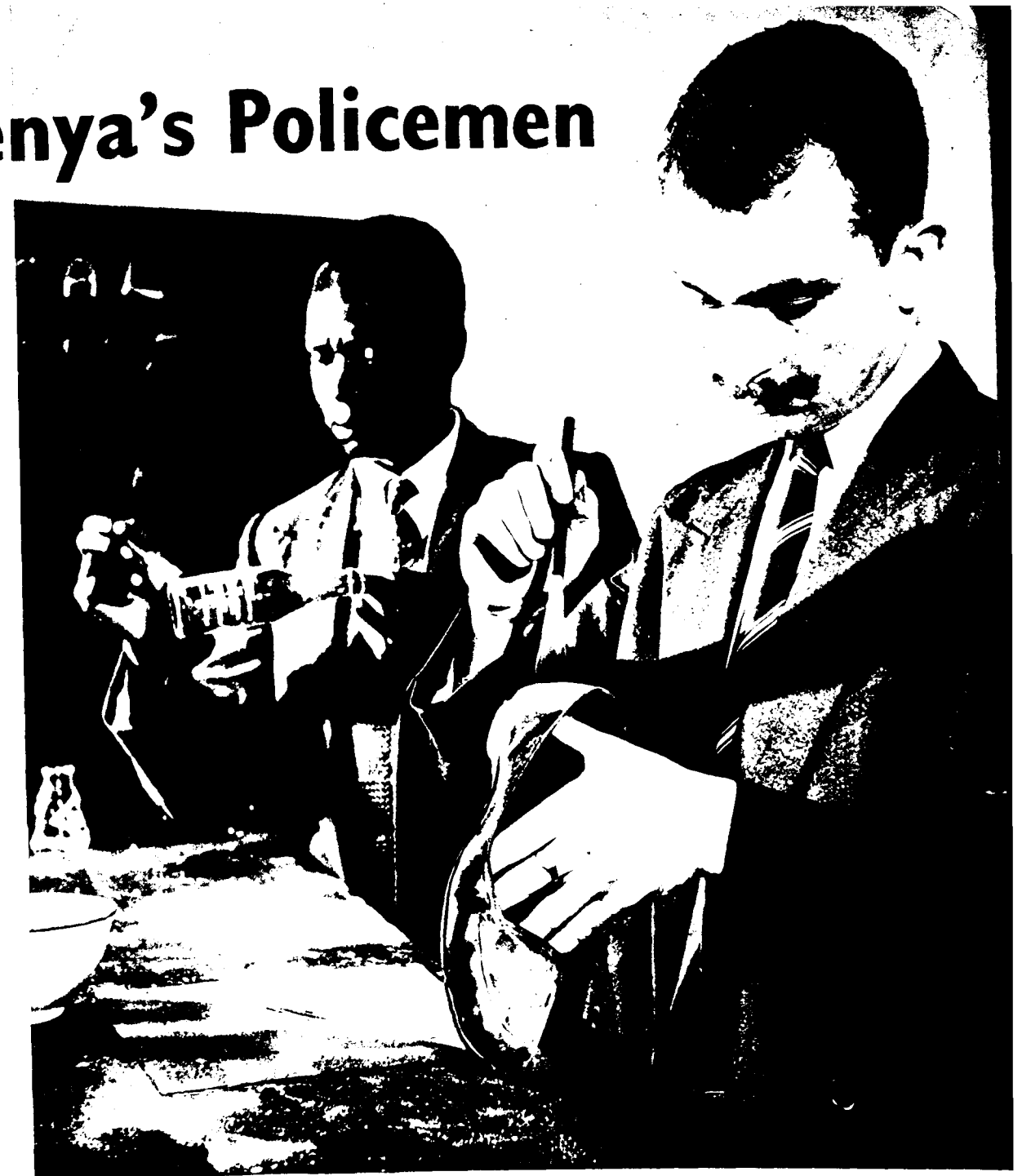
SEVEN hundred Africans from all provinces and from many tribes have joined the Kenya Police since January 1957 as a result of a recruiting campaign designed to bring the Force up to its full African strength of 11,300 sergeants, corporals and constables.

Training courses, held in Kenya and in Britain, provide the keen police officer with good opportunities for promotion. Chief Inspector Peter Okola Ochieng, for example, recently became the first African from Kenya to attend a course at the Police Training College at Ryton-on-Dunsmore in Warwickshire, England. In 1950 he attended a junior course for inspectors at the Metropolitan Police Training School at Hendon, near London. Five African Assistant Inspectors have also been sent on courses to Hendon.

Recruitment to the Kenya Police is planned with the co-operation of District Officers in the provinces, and each tribe has its own percentage in the Force. All recruits go to the Training School at Kiganjo in the Central Province for an intensive six-month course in basic police duties, simple law, drill, physical training and unarmed combat.

The new constables are posted to a province and from then on more advanced and refresher courses at Kiganjo can lead to promotion and to specialised work in one of the many branches of the Force. More advanced courses in Britain are open to the African policeman after he has passed sergeant's rank.

As an Assistant Inspector, he can be nominated for the Junior Officers' Course at Hendon, where he is taught English law and



POWDER dusted on various articles makes finger prints visible. Practising this technique are Chief Inspector James Juma and Inspector A. T. Halton.

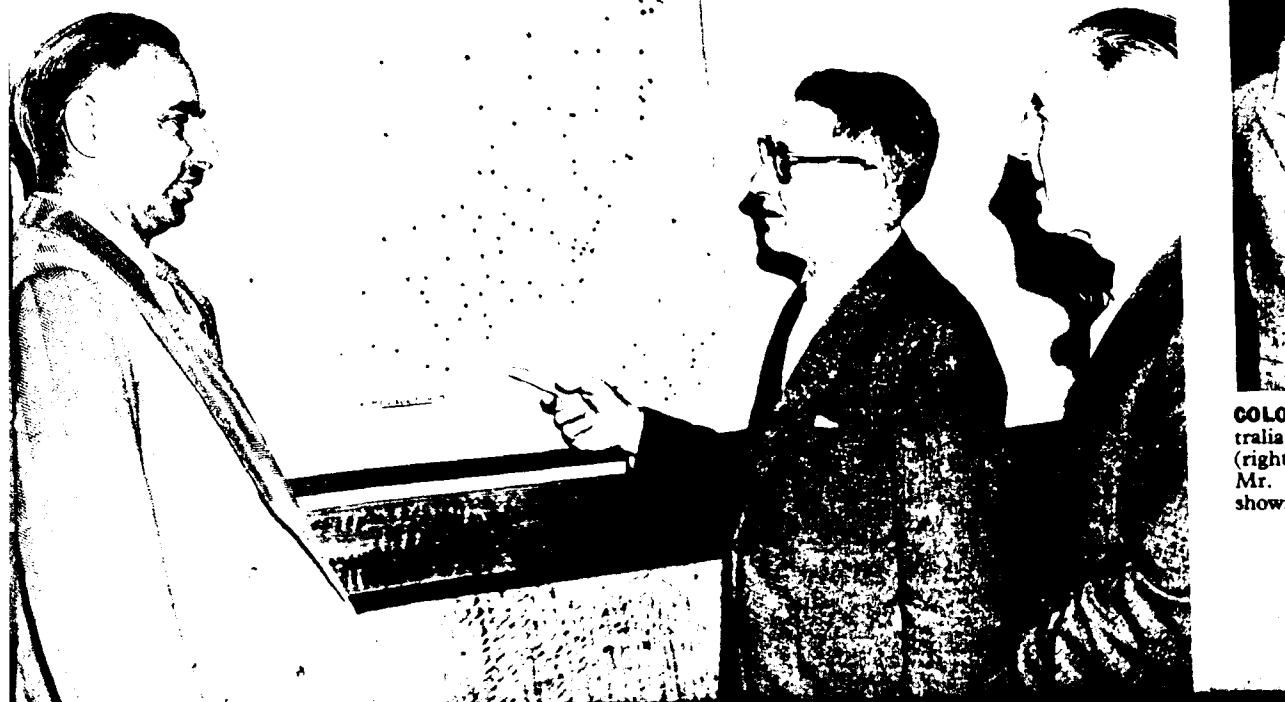
procedure and studies British police methods at first hand. Suitable members of the Inspectorate may go to the Police College at Ryton-on-Dunsmore, where the courses include detection problems which the men have to work out for themselves. They visit forensic laboratories and attend lectures on various types of crime.

The Kenya Police now has its own Criminal Investigation Department and Special Branch Training School in Nairobi, which was opened by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Richard Catling, in May 1957. The Force also has its police dog section, where both men and animals undergo intensive training. Kenya's police dogs have won a good reputation for themselves. One Alsatian dog, Pony, has over 200 "arrests" to his credit.

The emphasis in the general police training is at present on literacy. It is hoped to extend the recruits' course to nine months, with the first three months devoted to education. During their leave periods the Force's European officers attend the School of Oriental and African Studies at London University learning Kenya tribal languages and Asian dialects. They also attend courses in Swahili at Jeanes School, near Nairobi.



Police Drivers study their motor vehicle engines



DEVOUT Pakistani engineering student Syed Fakhr-e-Alam, who is studying in Australia, says his prayers in his room at a hostel in Sydney.



CHAIRING THE CHIEF SCOUT OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. Husky youngsters from several nations of the Commonwealth share the honour of chairing Lord Rowallan during the Jubilee Jamboree celebrations held in the vast "canvas city" at Sutton Park, Warwickshire.

KENYA SCOUT D. Ohihi, who comes from Kericho, exchanging souvenirs with Scout Michael Hall (right) of the Berkshire, England, contingent. Such souvenirs were symbolic of the enduring friendship and understanding achieved at this memorable international gathering of young people.

JUBILEE JAMBOREE — Continued

—were volunteers who not only gave up their own holidays to ensure the success of the Jamboree but paid a camp fee for the privilege of working there. The work of preparing the camp itself was carried out by Britain's Boy Scouts merely doing their good turns.

For most of the young people the end came all too soon. During the last hours of the Jamboree its Organising Commissioner, Mr. Ken Stevens, said in an interview that every one of the contingent leaders went to him to say what a wonderful time each group had spent.

An impressive closing ceremony ended with deafening cheers, and there was a brilliant display of fireworks. The Jubilee Jamboree song was sung as the Boy Scouts began to "march along together for another 50 years". Among the farewell messages given, few of the Scouts are likely to forget the last words of Lady Olave Baden-Powell's final address: "the end is only the beginning".

GIRL GUIDES from 68 countries held their own camp at Windsor Great Park. Lusira Ajulong, Uganda, joins a happy group among the 4,000 girls.



H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH, herself a former Girl Guide, received a great ovation from the Guides when she visited their camp at Windsor. Here she is shaking hands with Guide Elizabeth Roker, from the Bahamas. During her visit to the camp Her Majesty welcomed many Commonwealth Girl Guide leaders.

DEMOCRACY UNDER CANVAS

World Jubilee Jamboree

Boy Scouts from 84 Countries Celebrate a Double Event in the History of their Movement

"**B**OUND by a common ideal of service, the youth of the free world of all colours, creeds and tongues prove that their differences are no barrier to brotherhood. . . ." That was how Lord Rowallan, the Commonwealth Chief Scout, described the spirit of the World Scout Jubilee Jamboree, recently held for 12 days at Sutton Park, Warwickshire, England.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester officially opened the Jamboree, which comprised a World Scout Jamboree for Boy Scouts, aged 14 to 18 years; a World Rover Moot for Rover Scouts, aged 16 to 23 years; and a World Scouters' Indaba for Scoutmasters, both male and female of any age.

From all over the world they came, 35,000 from 84 countries, to celebrate the golden jubilee of the movement and the centenary of the birth of the founder, Robert

Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell. It was a very happy gathering. All the participants lived under canvas, cooking their own meals and generally looking after themselves in the true Scout way.

Visitors to the canvas city were struck by the ingenuity of the camp decorations—the Japanese lanterns and fish-like streamers, the Dutch windmill, the great cardboard kangaroo of Australia, a stuffed leopard, the castle keeps, and the soaring mastheads floating proud flags. The smell of wood smoke and cooking mingled with that of trodden grass under moving, laughing, singing multitudes. Much music was made with mouth-organ, jews-harp, guitar and bagpipes. The swapping of souvenirs and addresses was endless.

Everyone was well fed, well quartered, well entertained and well satisfied so long as the other fellow, too, heeded the prevailing Scout law. Of the ten Scout Laws number four is particularly significant to Jamborees: "A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to

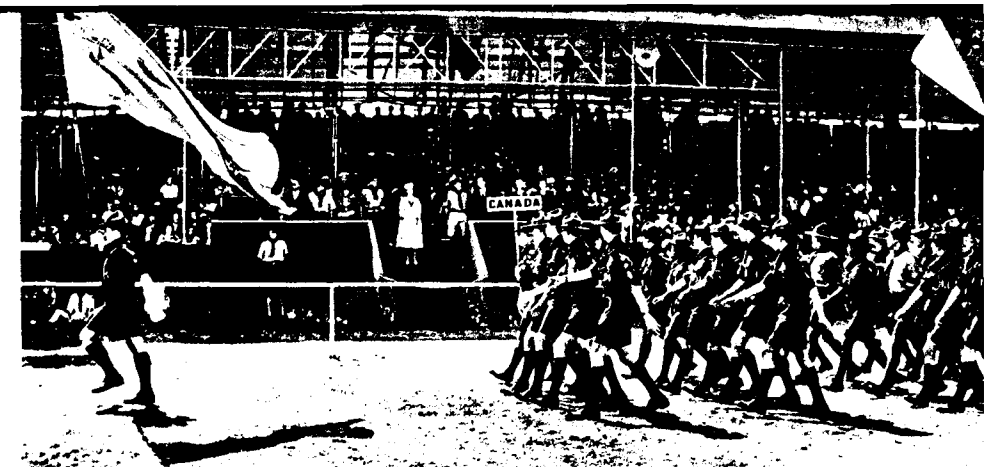
GENERAL VIEW of the opening ceremony at Sutton Coldfield. Some of the 35,000 Boy Scouts from 84 countries who made this the largest World Jamboree in the history of the Scout Movement.



PREPARING a meal at their Jamboree camp site over a wood fire are two members of the Australian contingent. The cook (left) is Bryan Smith, of Melbourne, and his appreciative companion is Ross King, of Mossvale, New South Wales.



14-YEAR-OLD BALDEV MEHTA, from Bombay, India, was resplendent in a gay blue turban at the memorable Jamboree opening ceremony.



H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH takes the salute at an impressive march-past. The Canadian contingent are seen here at "eyes right" as they pass the saluting dais.



SOUTH AFRICAN Scouts M. Wright of Witbank (left), E. Alcock of Durban, and J. Dunstan of Johannesburg, with English Guides Pamela Smith and Elizabeth Aves, visitors to the Jamboree, and a Birmingham Scout, R. Smith (seen at right).



INTERNATIONAL aspect of the Movement was clearly shown. *Left*: Scouts from Trinidad, Aden, Pakistan, Nigeria and Ghana. *Right*: District Scoutmaster S. Chale, Tanganyika, with Training Commissioner B. W. Fox of British Guiana.



DANCING a "reel", a Scottish dance, to music played on the guitar by a Southern Rhodesian Scout is Alex Lamond of Perthshire, Scotland. Alex and the other Scouts of the Perthshire contingent are wearing the Scottish kilt as part of their Scout uniform.

what country, class or creed the other may belong."

Each day had its highlights. One of these was the six-hour visit of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Philip. The Queen took the salute at a march-past, a stirring spectacle in which representatives of the 84 nations formed a mile-long procession.

From their own World Camp at Windsor over 200 Girl Guides visited the Jamboree. Besides the big exhibition of Baden-Powell relics and mementoes, there were innumerable camp exhibitions of arts and handicrafts. Each day after the necessary work of cleaning and tidying camp ended, the Scouts felt

themselves free to play, to watch the special cinema and television shows, to go on sight-seeing visits, to take part in their own international displays and in the camp fire singing and folk dancing.

Among the many distinguished visitors who spent a long time with the Scouts was Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan and several Commonwealth High Commissioners. The total number of visitors at the camp was 700,000.

The Jamboree cost £250,000 to stage, a figure that would have been much higher had it not been for the generosity and help of British firms. All the staff—3,000 of them

[Continued overleaf]

RECORDINGS OF BRITAIN'S RADIO PROGRAMMES

The B.B.C. Transcription Service Studies the Requirements of Users in 70 Countries

By MALCOLM FROST, Head of the Transcription Service

THE British Broadcasting Corporation's programmes are broadcast on short waves in many languages direct to listeners in all parts of the world, and many of the programmes are re-broadcast by local broadcasting stations. To supplement these short-wave services the B.B.C. Transcription Service supplies recordings of outstanding B.B.C. programmes to broadcasters in many countries.

The advantage of these recordings—or transcriptions—lies in the fact that they can be broadcast at times chosen by the local broadcasting organisations, and that when heard the programmes are not subject to the normal vagaries of short-wave reception.

Broadcasting organisations in all parts of the world which are interested in B.B.C. programmes receive weekly by airmail printed details, sometimes with illustrations, of all programmes recorded by the Transcription Service. These programme sheets can be assembled by subscribers to form a permanent



WEEKLY PROGRAMME PLANNING meeting must carefully consider the individual requirements of each of the many countries in the Commonwealth and elsewhere which make use of B.B.C. recorded programmes. Users cable if they are interested in particular items mentioned in the advance B.B.C. programmes.



W. F. ASH, M.B.E., Assistant Head of the B.B.C.'s Transcription Service.

catalogue of available B.B.C. programmes. No broadcasting organisation is under any obligation to include B.B.C. transcriptions in its own output. It follows, therefore, that in our selection of programmes we must carefully study the requirements of our users in nearly seventy different countries.

A question I am frequently asked is how do we select programmes included in Transcription output? First of all we keep a careful track of all the programmes used by the many stations on our mailing list. Secondly, we are in continuous correspondence with the major users of B.B.C. transcriptions, to a number of whom we send by airmail advance copies of the "Radio Times". These

users are able to cable us, indicating their special interest in a scheduled broadcast in the B.B.C. home services so that we can record the performance for audition. Thirdly, each year broadcasters from all parts of the world visit us at our headquarters at Maida Vale in London. From them we acquire much useful knowledge to help our programme planning.

Interest in both serious and light music programmes recorded on transcriptions is widespread. In the serious music field we find that most broadcasters are specially interested in recordings of musical events, for example, the Edinburgh and Aldeburgh Festivals, and the Promenade Concerts. They are also interested in new and unusual works, celebrity artists, and outstanding performances of the classics.

In the light music field we find there is universal demand for programmes performed by the top rank jazz bands and dance bands. In Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other countries where there are many listeners of British origin there is a keen interest in light music programmes of the nostalgic kind. Programmes reflecting British humour are obviously popular in some countries but not in others. It is interesting to note that British variety programmes are popular in Ceylon with large numbers of listeners, but not in India. Drama programmes, both serious and light, are not only popular throughout the English-speaking world but our serious drama pro-



YEHUDI MENUHIN the world-famous violinist, rehearses for a recital, a recording of which was made available in the B.B.C. Transcription Service.

grammes are broadcast to a limited degree by many foreign countries in spite of the language barrier.

While the B.B.C. Transcription Service distributes approximately 800 different programmes each year, a far greater number of programmes have been auditioned by the Transcription Service staff and rejected. Each programme is judged on its intrinsic quality, both from the programme and technical angle. Great care is taken by the



J. D. P. SIMOND, who handles the Light Entertainment Programmes and Presentation.



THE MUSIC Organiser of the Service is Ivor Walsworth.



WELL-KNOWN B.B.C. commentator Richard Dimbleby (left) discusses a programme with Malcolm Frost, who is Head of the Service and author of the article on these pages.



ENGINEER-in-Charge of the recording unit, F. W. Chignall.



NEW ZEALANDER Lawrence Constable handles the drama programmes and Features.



PETER STEWART, who is in charge of the Transcription Service Catalogue and publicity.



IN A RECORDING ROOM at the B.B.C. studios, technicians check a master tape-recording against the corrected script. Great care is taken by the Transcription Service experts in England to ensure the highest technical quality of recording.

Transcription Service to ensure the highest technical quality of recording.

Programmes are initially recorded on tape. Thereafter they are edited, suitable announcements are added, and the programme is finally transferred to disc. The finished article distributed to stations overseas is similar to the commercial long-play record.

Apart from the basic English Transcription Service, a small number of specialised transcriptions are issued each year in foreign languages, including German, Arabic, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. English by Radio lessons are also distributed in record form, and school programmes are prepared for stations in many parts of the Commonwealth.

There is keen competition amongst artists to record programmes for the Transcription

Service. Apart from the financial rewards, inclusion in Transcription programmes may not only make an artist's reputation but result in invitations to make personal appearances overseas. Sometimes the increase in the sale of commercial gramophone records overseas can be directly attributed to the large number of broadcasts resulting from the distribution of a programme by a particular artist through the Transcription Service.

The transcriptions are regularly broadcast by the services in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and Malaya. They are also supplied to stations in the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands, Fiji, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong

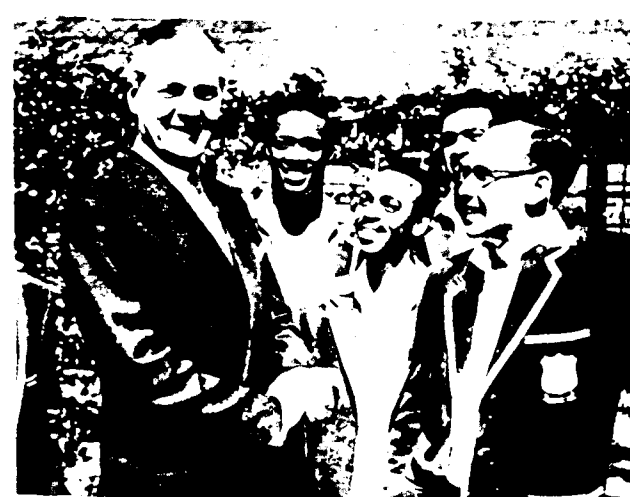
Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, the Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somaliland, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda and the Windward Islands.

In the U.S.A. many B.B.C. transcriptions are broadcast each year by stations from coast-to-coast, and programmes are supplied to many other countries including Austria, Burma, Ethiopia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Finally the Transcription Service is not entirely a one-way traffic. Many broadcasting organisations also supply recordings of their programmes to the B.B.C. and these are frequently broadcast in the B.B.C.'s home and external services.



EVERTON WEEKES (above) turns a ball to the boundary during his great innings in the second Test Match. Below right: Collie Smith drives a ball for six in the match against Worcester County.



LORD HAILES, Governor-General of The West Indies Federation, with members of the team. Left: J. D. Goddard, the captain.



RAMADHIN—
Breaker of Batsmen

"SONNY" RAMADHIN, one of the formidable "Spin Twins" who spiked English batting in 1950. His right-arm spinners are still to be reckoned with.

Sunshine Cricketers

IF there is a place in the world where cricket is the National Game it is The West Indies. The West Indian is the natural cricketer; the whole population love it and their enthusiasm is most splendid.

That was the opinion of Sir Pelham Warner, former President of the M.C.C. And here is a tribute from Wally Hammond, former England captain, in his book "Cricket My World": "I hope it will not be considered a reflection on those other lands that play cricket so attractively—including my own!—if I say that I would rather watch West Indian batsmen of the



top class than any other. . . . There is a streak of purely natural genius in them that cannot be copied; it occurs as spontaneously as a vein of gold in rock. More nearly than any other players today they make cricket look like a game."

Speaking of the recent tour of the West Indians—the fifth team to come to England since the West Indies achieved the status of Test cricket 29 years ago—Sir Leonard Hutton himself said: "What has been so impressive and admirable has been the way the side has taken its defeats. Their behaviour on the field has been irreproachable, and all the season they have played delightfully—played the game for the fun of it."

No one could have foretold the final result of the 1957 Test series. After seeing the matches, cricket lovers agreed with the expert opinion of Mr. Neville Cardus that the England team in the first Test can be ranked with the finest England teams of the last 25 years.

Playing against England's brilliant combination of talent, The West Indies, as was to be expected, enhanced their own reputation by the spirit of *enlivenment* they unfailingly brought to the English cricket scene. This visiting team, which included six of the men who took part in the conquest of England in 1950, received a special welcome from their many friends and supporters wherever they played in England. At the end of the season they remained unbeaten by any county side during the recent tour—more than the Australians could say at the same time last year.

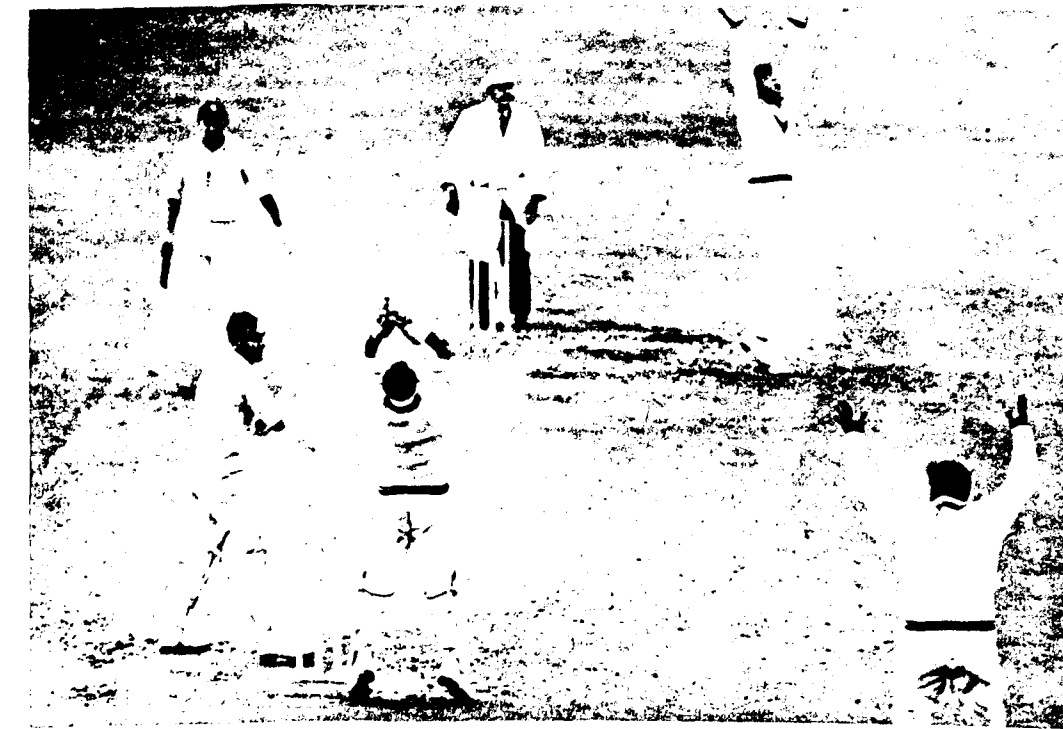
It was seven years ago, the first time in their history, that The West Indies won a Test series—three matches to one—against England on English soil. When they returned this year memories of their exploits, and of the zest and sparkle of their play, were still fresh in the minds of Britain's cricket enthusiasts.

Cricket in The West Indies is a national



CROWDS led by enthusiastic schoolboys (left) make a long double queue for the final Test Match at the Oval, London. Above are some of the many West Indians who flocked to every match to cheer their compatriots. This picture was taken at the second Test Match at Lord's, which ended in a draw.

VISITING WEST INDIANS ARE WELCOMED FOR THEIR EXUBERANT PLAYING



"HOW'S THAT?" West Indians leap for joy as P. B. H. May, the England captain, is caught by their wicket-keeper, F. C. M. Alexander, in the fourth Test Match at Leeds. Although new to Test Cricket, Alexander has played in England for Cambridge University, and proved his selection well justified.

sport whose character is determined as much by the attitude of those who watch as by the temperament and training of the players themselves. The game they play today is a very different one from the first representative match played in the Caribbean in 1864-65 between Barbados and Demerara (now British Guiana). The first West Indies team, assembled from the widely scattered territories of the British Caribbean, reached England in 1900. Twenty-eight years later the West Indies achieved Test status, joining the then small and honoured company of England, Australia and South Africa.

Since then The West Indies cricket has earned international respect and, in fact, has come within measurable distance of

world championship. First-class cricket is as yet played only in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad, but the last three years have seen a steady development of the game in the Windward and Leeward Islands. It may well be that the next West Indies team to visit England will include some names from these territories. . . .

Meanwhile, somewhere in the world every day in the year good cricket will continue to be played. This winter there will again be Test matches in South Africa against the Australians. The young West Indians, who have already learned much during their recent tour in England, will no doubt apply their knowledge when, also at the end of the year, a Pakistan team will visit the Caribbean.



PRIME MINISTER of the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, speaking at the opening ceremony of Northern Rhodesia's first civic centre buildings at Broken Hill.

A Young Federation Strives

RAPID EXPANSION IN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

By L. F. G. ANTHONY

ONE of the things which greatly impressed H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother during her recent visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was the material progress being made among all sections of the community. She felt, too, the spirit of courage, confidence and enterprise which augurs well for the future of the Federation—a thriving country now growing to its full stature in our great brotherhood of nations.

The Federal State had not emerged when the Queen Mother visited Rhodesia in 1953. In the four years between her visits much has happened. Furthermore, it has happened with breath-taking rapidity, and few other countries in the world can claim to match the rate of expansion now taking place in Central Africa.

Not many people visiting the Federation today will fail to sense the throbbing energy which characterises life in a land where, less than half a century ago, bush and mud huts took the place of the modern towns and skyscrapers. The transformation has been little short of miraculous—a wonderful tribute to the foresight and determination of the pioneers and to the courage and confidence of the men who have built so solidly on well-laid foundations.

The very act of Federation was a typically bold step, for it meant bringing together countries with different levels of development. Moreover, it was an act of faith to prove to the world that it was possible for a heterogeneous community to live in racial harmony and share in their country's political and economic development. The immensity of the task was obvious from the outset, and the fact

that the scheme would have its opponents was not overlooked. But good progress has been made in the past four years. The policy is a long-term one and the pace of its implementation cannot be hurried. On the eve of its fourth birthday the Federation is well on the road to nationhood and economic prosperity.

Perhaps one of the most significant signs towards the eventual establishment of racial partnership was the creation of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of which the Queen Mother was installed as President in July. The initial enrolment of students surpassed expectations in the first year.

Symbol of Progress

European and African students work together in this academic institution, which the Queen Mother described as "a national asset". The College is not only a centre of research but also, as its principal, Dr. Walter Adams, himself said, a community learning to live together—and that is the key-note of partnership and progress anywhere.

General development in the Federation has kept up its brisk pace. The hydro-electric scheme in the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi River is proceeding according to schedule.

Another event of particular importance in the development field was handing over the State iron and steel industry in Southern Rhodesia to private enterprise, involving an £8 million plan to raise steel production to 150,000 tons a year by 1961.

The opening of the Bancroft Mine on the Copperbelt was another major event this year, and an indication of the confidence shown

by outside investors was obtained with the decision of world-famous companies to open subsidiary organisations in the Federation.

Economically, there was a slight setback with the fall in the price of copper which is likely to result in a pause in the hitherto continuous rise in national income. But a continued high level of investment activity should increase the level of imports of capital goods and the economic outlook is favourable despite the drop in the price of the country's major export.



MINER'S HELMET is worn by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother for her visit to a copper mine during her tour of the Rhodesian Federation.

On the political side constitutional matters are dominating the scene. Sir Roy Welensky, who became Prime Minister when Lord Malvern retired in November 1956, twice visited the United Kingdom this year and secured agreement that the Conference to review the Federal Constitution should be held in 1960. Sir Robert Tredgold, the Federal Chief Justice, headed a Commission which produced recommendations for new franchise qualifications.

Both the Federal Government and the Southern Rhodesian Government have since brought forward bills to amend the franchise, and the Southern Rhodesian Bill has been passed. The Federal Bill has been published, but has not yet been brought before the Legislature, which was occupied at its mid-year session with the Constitution Amendment Bill. This would increase the number of members in the Federal Assembly from 35 to 59, and it also envisages the gradual elimination of racial representation.

The Bill has been passed by the Assembly and now awaits the signification of Her Majesty the Queen's pleasure, which is necessary for any Bill that amends the Constitution.

Sir Roy Welensky has already made it known that he intends to seek independent status for the Federation at the 1960 Conference. The Federation, he said, was fulfilling exactly the pattern along which the soundest development in the Commonwealth had taken place,

and it was fulfilling, too, the obligations which were required of responsible people in the field of statecraft.

Although, in recent months, a group of Africans with political ambition and with nationalist aims, spurred on by events in other parts of the continent, have been urging Nyasaland to withdraw from the Federation, there is also an opposition African group which is in favour of Federation.

The economic consequences of the Protectorate attempting to stand on her own feet have been calculated by the Acting Financial Secretary, who said that they would be "disastrous to the African". A gloomy picture was painted of what would happen if Nyasaland withdrew from the Federation.

If present services were maintained, the country on its own would have to find an additional £4 million in local taxation, and the money was not there. This year the Nyasaland Government is spending £5,800,000 and the Federal Government £3,800,000 in the country. Local taxation was producing only half this total. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, visiting the Federation earlier this year, said that the concept of Federation had the support of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

TRIBAL CHIEFS from every part of Southern Rhodesia salute as they file past Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at a ceremony during her visit.



For Nationhood



VISITING an African home during her recent tour of the Federation is H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. With her in this picture is Sir Robert Tredgold, then Acting Governor-General. Right: Her Majesty is seen talking to one of the children at a new centre for physically handicapped children which had been opened in Bulawayo.





MOTH captured during previous night's exercise is examined by a student through a magnifying glass during part of the Natural History course.

TAME BADGER held by Mr. John Sankey, warden of Juniper Hall Field Centre, is one of several whose breeding cycles are being studied there.

DOWN TO EARTH

OPEN-AIR STUDIES AT JUNIPER HALL

JUNIPER HALL Field Centre, near Dorking, Surrey, is one of five centres run by Britain's Field Studies Council, membership of which is open to anyone who has a serious interest in the countryside. There, at weekly courses—February to October—students can gain practical experience in natural history, botany, zoology, geography, ecology and other subjects related to nature. There is even an art course.



The aims of the Field Studies Council—a voluntary association—are to encourage the pursuit of every branch of field work. Residential, study and research centres are set up in localities selected for the richness and variety of their ecological features, their geographical, archaeological and artistic interest. The centres are not reserved for the academic student only; the Council also desires to help the ordinary person who has an interest in some branch of natural history.

Juniper Hall, opened in 1948, is situated almost in the centre of the county of Surrey, about 20 miles from London. The countryside around is unspoilt by any form of suburban development, and has a great variety of vegetation and animal life. Like other Council centres Juniper Hall is under the direction of a Warden who is a skilled field observer and experienced naturalist, and he has the help of two graduate students.

The other Council centres are at East Bergholt, Colchester; Malham Tarn Field, Settle, Yorks; Dale Fort, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and at Preston Montford,

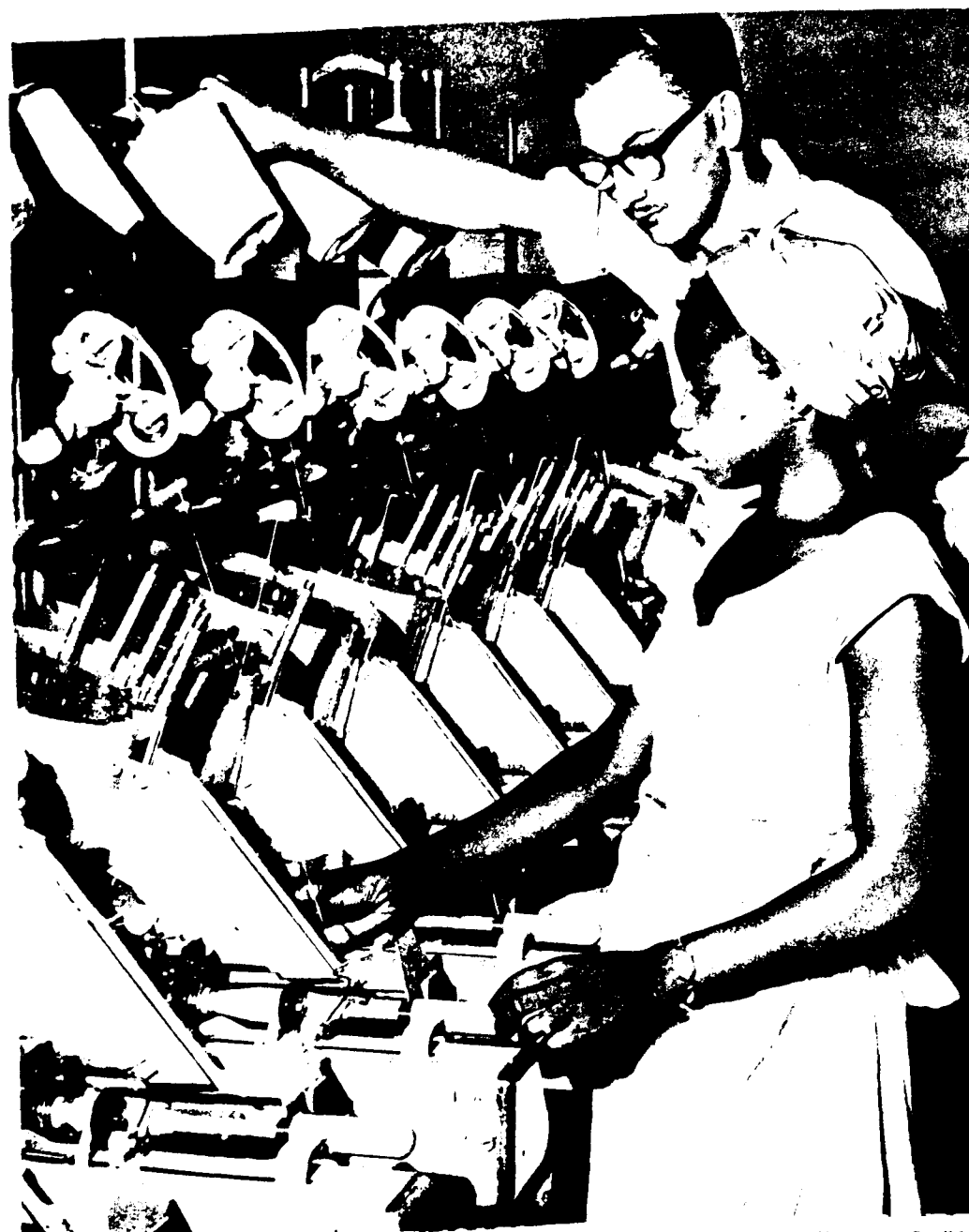
CLASSIFYING insects captured with the aid of powerful torches during a local all-night natural history expedition organised by the Centre.



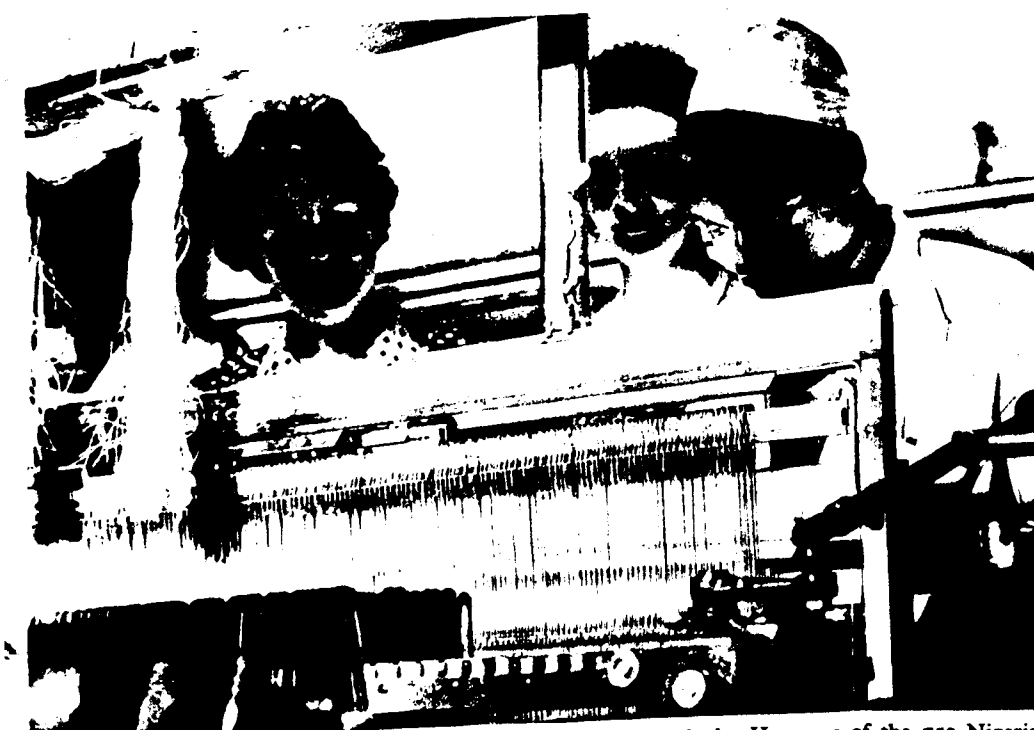
NIGERIAN student P. N. Okator uses a measuring instrument during the surveying and mapping course. He is studying at Southampton University.

near Shrewsbury, Salop. Field workers find these centres valuable bases of operation, providing them not only with board and lodging at or near the sites of work, but with local contacts and information, with bench space, tools, books, maps and records and, even in remote places, with something of the intellectual and social life of a small residential college engaged in the vital process of building up its own cultural tradition.

Northern Nigeria's First Textile Mill



LEARNING how to use the new machinery at Kaduna's 14,000-spindle textile mill is Miss Alice Omikbe. Her instructor, Mr. A. Smith, who comes from Burnley, is teaching her how to operate a "pirm winder".



NEW SKILLS are taught in the training section of the weaving shed. Here one of the 750 Nigerians who will be employed in the mill is coached by two expert weavers from England's "textile county".



COVERING 4½ acres, the great new textile mill has cost £1,100,000. It will manufacture 2½ million yards of cloth a year when in full production.

ENGINEERS and instructors from famous firms in Lancashire—England's "textile county"—have been working with Nigerians in Kaduna to equip the first textile mill in the Northern Region of the Federation.

The foundation stone of the Kaduna mill was laid in March 1956, and just a year later the first yard of cloth was produced—a feat of building and organisation of which both the Nigerians and the Lancastrians are justly proud. Today the mill has 14,000 spindles and 300 automatic looms for the production of "baft", a grey cloth. It is hoped to manufacture two and a half million yards of baft by the end of 1957, when the mill will have come into full production.

Unlike most British mills, Kaduna Textiles Limited incorporated all stages of spinning and weaving under one roof, from the raw cotton to the finished cloth. At present most of the cloth is made from imported yarn, but more and more local yarn is being used as the spinning plant comes into operation. The whole project, including housing for the staff, has cost £1,100,000, of which £400,000 has been contributed by the Northern Region Development Corporation.

The task of setting up a textile mill overseas poses no new problems to the men and women from Lancashire. Most of them have already worked in other countries—including Ghana, Pakistan, the Congo, the Federation of Rhodesia, the Argentine, and the U.S.A. Some of them will return to England after the Kaduna mill is in full operation. Others will remain in the sunshine of Nigeria to operate the plant and to work together with the people of the Northern Region in this Kaduna-Lancashire enterprise.



Trainees Use Electric Welders in the Maintenance Shop

Developing Fisheries

CEYLON'S Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, recently opened the Mutwal Fisheries Project, in Colombo, a gift by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan. The project includes the building of a fisheries harbour and pier, a cold storage plant and a by-products factory. The plant is one of the most modern. The building for the by-products plant, machine shops and store was constructed from Ceylon Government funds, but all the machinery was supplied by Canada.

Equipment has been provided for the mechanical drying of fish, the preparation of shark liver oil, fish meal and fish manure, for fish canning and for a workshop. Canadian experts are instructing the local staff in the operation of the plant and machinery.

Canada has also provided one of the two trawlers now in use, and has helped in the mechanisation of local fishing boats and the improvement of fishing methods. Of the 40 marine engines given by Canada 37 have already been issued to the fishermen on easy terms of repayment.

Facilities at the Mutwal harbour will permit a much quicker turn-round of trawlers and other mechanised craft—from a seven-day period to one or two days. State help

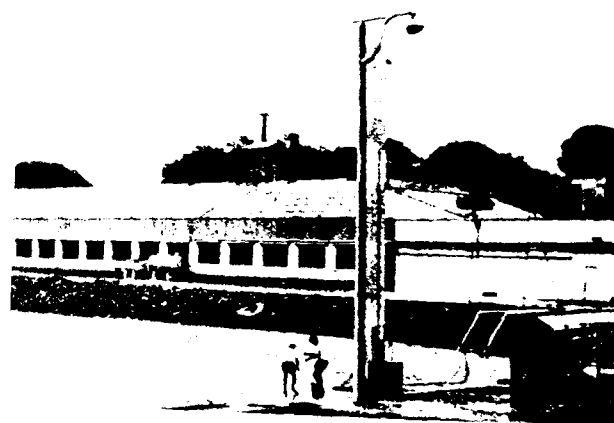


FROZEN FISH is being handled by Ceylonese workmen wearing protective clothing. The trays are in giant refrigerators which are part of the equipment supplied to Ceylon under the Colombo Plan.

also covers welfare and research. Among improvements that are being carried out in the development scheme are the offer of expert advice to fisherfolk; improvement in housing; the building of better roads for the rapid transport of fish; the provision of welfare stores along the coast, of suitable beaching grounds and jetties, and the installation of a system of beacons and

warning flags as a bad-weather precaution.

One of the first steps the Government of Ceylon has taken is to discover the extent of Ceylon's fisheries. Much information still has to be collected and analysed, but there is every indication that large quantities of migrant varieties of fish exist in the Indian Ocean just beyond the reach of the commonly used catamaran or out-rigger.



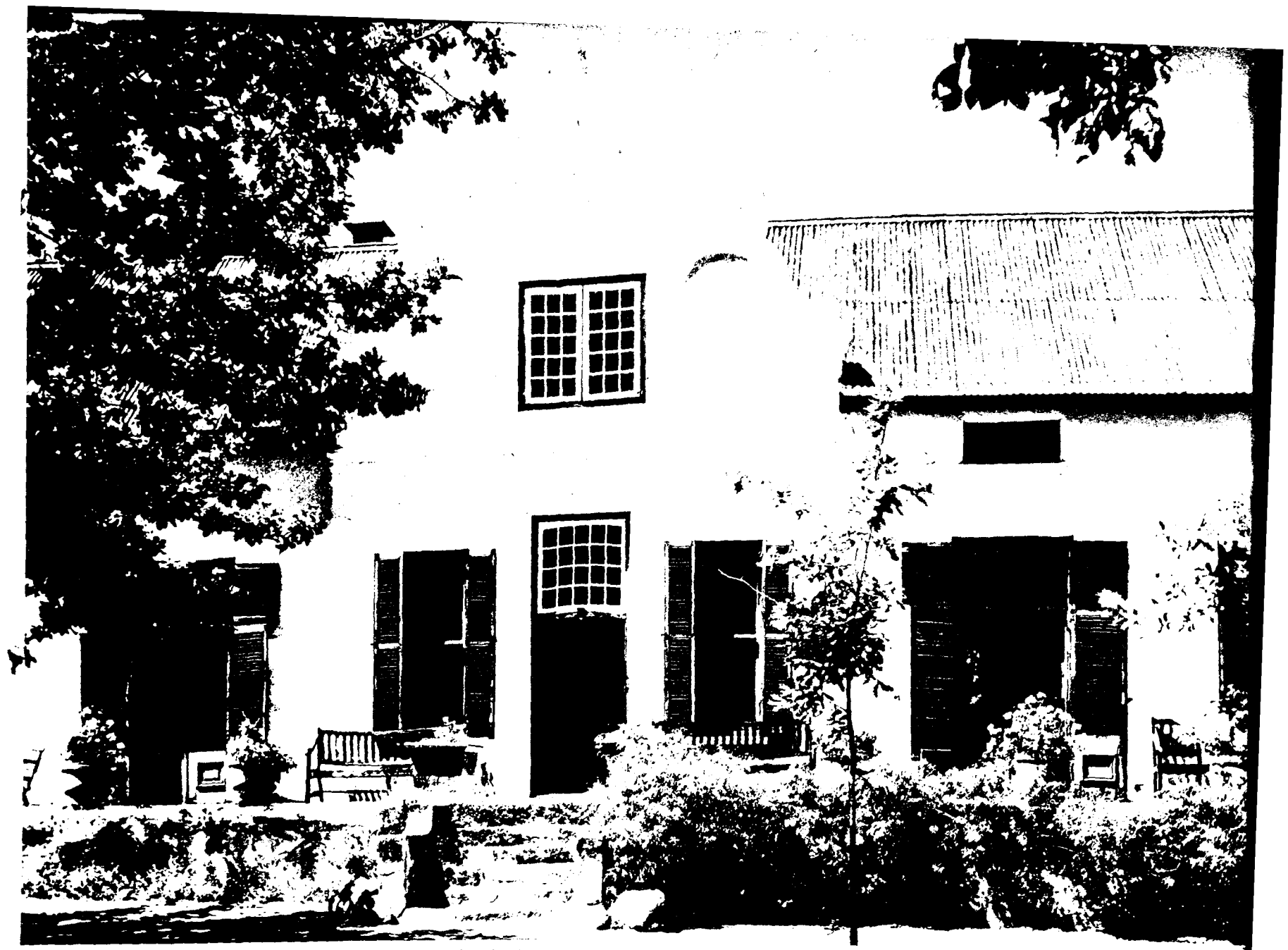
COLD STORAGE and freezer plant, together with the by-products processing equipment, are housed in this modern building, seen from the harbour.



SPACE-SAVING containers are used to hold the fish. Here, many hundreds of freshly caught fish are about to be placed in the modern freezer plant.



DIESEL ENGINES are also a part of the Canadian contribution. They power many of the fishing boats of Colombo, giving them a much greater range and usefulness. The additional speed is a vital factor in getting the fish while still fresh to the refrigeration plants. Canada has also given much auxiliary equipment.



"IDA'S VALLEI", Stellenbosch. With typical white gables gleaming in the sun, this house stands in an isolated corner of the Cape. It bears the date 1789.

CAPE-DUTCH ARCHITECTURE

The Traditional Craftsmanship of South African Builders

CAPE-DUTCH architecture captures the imagination of the most casual overseas visitor: it has something to tell. Its story is the story of the builders of two centuries, and of the welding together of diverse European traditions under African conditions to form a unity which bears only a family resemblance to the Dutch architecture that is its prototype.

When, during the seventeenth century, French Huguenot immigrants began to establish themselves at the Cape of Good Hope, their architects adapted the high gabled merchant houses of the Dutch to their new way of life. But other influences soon made themselves felt. The local materials and climatic conditions compelled the builders to adopt techniques used by Portuguese colonisers—techniques which were native to the Mediterranean. And as the hardships of the early frontiersman's way of life began to give way to a more leisured existence, Cape architecture began to reflect other European fashions.

The singular charm of Cape architecture lies in the fact that it has to a great extent unified elements of so diverse a character. Most of the spacious buildings of the interior stand with

whitewashed walls gleaming in the shade of their surrounding oaks. The earliest, dating from the middle of the seventeenth century, are easily recognised. But some, particularly in Cape Town itself, are flat-roofed and severely classical in style, while those in the country have steep thatched roofs and high narrow gables, evoking memories of their Gothic ancestry in the North. There is sharp contrast, too, between the official buildings of the port and the tavernkeepers' houses, gay with all the excesses of High Baroque decoration.

It is to the domestic architecture that the term "Cape-Dutch" is usually applied. The façades of the town houses depend for their effect on the disposition of well-proportioned doors and windows, with interest centring on the fine entrance doors, surmounted with fanlights and surrounded by extravagant arabesques and floral swatches.

Among the most characteristic elements of Cape-Dutch architecture are the gables and parapets of the country houses, contrasting strongly with the steep dark roofs and affording full opportunity for the play of sunlight and shadow. Interiors are dim and cool, resembling those of the Netherlands. The

furnishings, too, are typically Dutch, as are the polished tile floors, running out on to the stoep with its shade of oak trees.

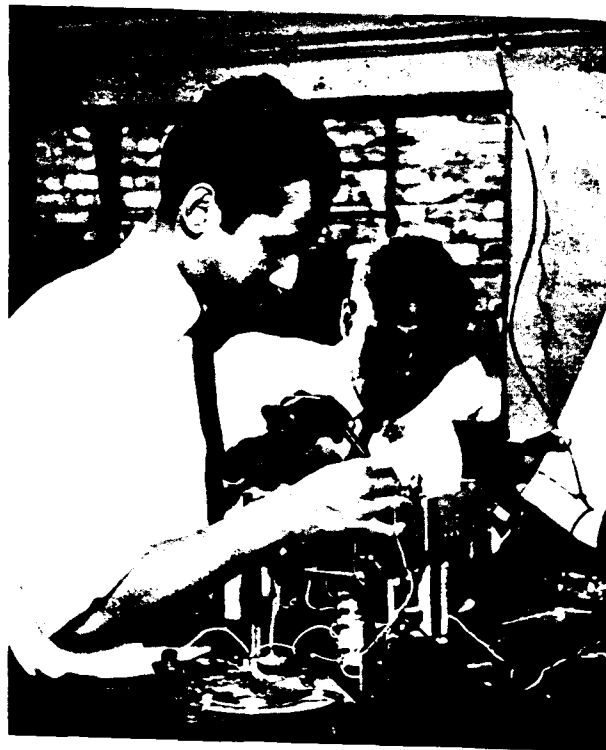
There is an indefinable charm about these country houses. The texture of the walls, thickly covered with layer after layer of whitewash, the rich weather-worn woodwork of the entrance doors and windows, the dark thatch and high gables, all seen against a background of oaks and vivid blue sky, create a picture essentially South African, which once seen is rarely forgotten.



A farm outbuilding, shadowed by oaks and camphor trees

PEOPLE

Pictures and stories of the people
of the Commonwealth and their activities



EAST AFRICANS LEARN RADIO CONSTRUCTION

John Ggingo (foreground), of Buganda, and Fred Maciel of Kampala, are taking a twelve-month course on the principles and practice of radio at a training school run by one of Britain's largest electrical goods manufacturers. They are seen here working on the chassis of a radio receiver. Their training consists mainly of radio servicing work and basic electrical experiments, followed by practical work in servicing and repairing commercial receivers. John Ggingo was awarded a scholarship by the Buganda Government, and Fred Maciel was sponsored by the Uganda Government.



FILIPINO STUDIES INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN U.K.

Mr. Manuel Yulo Carmona, B.Sc., of the De La Rama Steamship Company of Manila, recently came to Britain under the Colombo Plan to complete an intensive course in the theory and practice of industrial relations. He is seen here with Miss Elizabeth Stevenson of the Ministry of Labour during a visit to Edinburgh. Mr. Carmona attended introductory lectures on the social services in Britain and afterwards studied the functions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in relation to industry. Another part of his studies included the working of the Labour Attaché Service which is provided by the Ministry in overseas countries.



LONDON LIBRARIAN FROM INDIA

Miss Swaran Kumari, aged 29, is now working as a full-time qualified librarian at the Central Library, Leyton, North London. She came to Britain from Delhi to take a twelve-month diploma course at a Polytechnic college. Her training included practical work in a local library, where this picture was taken. Before coming to London, Miss Kumari graduated at Delhi University.



GHANA INDUSTRIALIST AT U.K. FACTORY

The Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation of Ghana, Mr. W. M. Q. Halm, found much to interest him when he toured a nylon stocking factory at West Hartlepool, England. He is seen inspecting a finished stocking. With him is the director, Mr. A. Heller.



LIBRARY FOR ENUGU, NIGERIA

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, seen in London recently when he inspected a model of a new library which will be built at Enugu. In this picture (l. to r.) are Mr. T. O. C. Ojiako, Eastern Nigerian Commissioner in the U.K., Dr. Azikiwe, Mr. James Cubitt, architect of the library, and Mr. D. Anderson, of the Eastern Library Board.



INDIA'S FIRST AUSTRALIAN COLOMBO PLAN STUDENT

Jeremy Nelson (left), of Sydney, is the first Australian to study in Asia under a Colombo Plan fellowship. He is seen with Mr. P. A. Menon, High Commissioner for India in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Nelson, who arrived in India last July, is taking a two-year course at Calcutta University in Political Science and Hindi, and hopes to take his degree there. He made in Madras, as one of five representative Australian students. He spent three months touring in India, where the friendliness of all classes of Indians made him wish to know more about India's cultural heritage.



FIRST MAORI STUDENT AT OXFORD

Seeing London on his way to Oxford University is Mr. Charles Moihi Bennett, seen with Mrs. Bennett in Piccadilly Circus. Mr. Bennett, aged 43, Controller of the Welfare Division of the Maori Affairs Department, New Zealand, is the first Maori student to attend Oxford University. He will spend two years there on research in race relations and sociology and hopes to qualify for a Doctorate of Philosophy. He already holds an M.A. degree, a diploma of social science and a diploma of education from the University of New Zealand. He was a Maori Battalion Commander in World War II, and is the son of New Zealand's first Maori (Church of England) Bishop, the late Rt. Rev. F. A. Bennett.

Ghana's New Agricultural Plans

NEW PLANS to develop and expand agriculture throughout Ghana, the result of a survey of the whole country's resources and needs, were recently announced by Ghana's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. L. R. Abavana.

The first step, he said, was to develop those agricultural projects which would increase the value of exports or reduce dependence on imports. Projects selected for direct development by Government agencies are: coconuts in the south-east, bananas in the Western Region, cattle in selected areas throughout the country, castor oil over wide areas, rice in Northern Ghana and food crops in suitable areas. The Government also plans to establish a deep-sea fishing industry and to encourage the use of motor fishing boats, and to give support to the growing tobacco industry of Northern Ghana.

Special consideration is being given to the needs of Northern Ghana. One scheme involves the movement of the population from certain overcrowded areas to other parts of the Region where ample land is available. This process has already begun and it is hoped that settlement will proceed rapidly as confidence is established.

In the south, the Agricultural Development Corporation is already producing poultry and eggs on a commercial basis at Apowa, near Takoradi, and another farm is being established at Kumasi. Other farmers who wish to undertake large-scale poultry farming will benefit from the experience of the Corporation, particularly in the field of disease control.

Two schemes—on soil conservation and



FRUIT and fish research is carried out at the Fisheries Department's headquarters in Accra, the capital of Ghana. Here the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. B. Yeboah Afari (centre) watches a demonstration.

for the provision of a veterinary expert—will begin next year with the help of the International Co-operation Administration of the United States. The cocoa rehabilitation schemes, put into operation two years ago, will continue, and increasing quantities of seedlings, cuttings and pods of improved varieties should be available to Ghana's cocoa farmers.

One of the main difficulties in such a large scale expansion policy is that of finding qualified staff. Much progress is being made in the training of Ghanaians. Already the

Department of Agriculture has one Deputy Director, nine senior Agricultural Officers and seven Assistant Agricultural Officers who are Ghanaians.

There are also 113 Ghanaian Senior Agricultural Survey Officers and Assistant Officers. Eight Ghanaians are undergoing advanced training in Britain and one in Thailand. Each year more students are receiving awards from the Government, the Cocoa Marketing Board and the Agricultural Development Corporation to study agriculture at the University College of Ghana at Accra.

NURSERIES where improved varieties of oil palm are grown have been established by the Department of Agriculture. This man is watering some of the selected seedlings which are distributed to the oil palm farmers.



COCOA rehabilitation schemes and measures for the control of disease which were begun two years ago are beginning to show good results, and increasing quantities of strong seedlings like these are becoming available to farmers.



BANANAS are one of the exports now selected by the Ghana Government for priority development. Others are coconuts, castor oil and rice.



GAY BANNERS carrying names world famous in radio decorate the vast show room at Earls Court, London.

Britain's Radio Show

Latest Developments in a Thriving Industry

BUYERS from 120 countries were among the 5,000 overseas visitors who came to see the 1957 National Radio Show at Earls Court, London. There, Britain's radio industry presented its annual progress report and "shop window" display of products which have been selling overseas at an average of £3,500,000 a month.

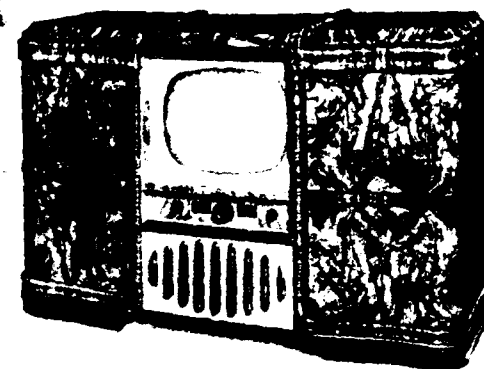
Many of the radio and television receivers exhibited had been designed for special overseas markets. The variety of equipment on show has served to underline the contribution made by Britain to those countries that are developing their own television broadcasting services, and is some indication

of the wealth of technical experience accumulated by the United Kingdom since the British Broadcasting Corporation launched the world's first public television service twenty-one years ago.

One leading manufacturer displayed a complete range of printed circuit receivers for the export market, comprising everything from the smallest battery set to the most luxurious radiogram. These sets achieve a new standard of robust reliability. A printed circuit chassis dispenses with the maze of wires and joints linking various components, thus virtually eliminating the risk of broken connections or damage by careless handling.

Radio receivers for all purposes and of all sizes were on view. Their diversity was due largely to the progress made with the portable and miniature radio sets, and to the increased use of transistors in place of the more clumsy glass valves.

One of the smallest was the "Traveller's Friend", a portable radio small enough to



MAGNIFICENT instrument seen at the Radio Show is this luxury set combining a 21-inch television, tape recorder and 4-speed automatic record player.

ELEGANT set in two-toned wood is a combined radiogram and television receiver. British radio and furniture makers are co-operating to produce sets which are beautifully designed pieces of furniture.



SMALLEST set shown can fit into a cigarette packet. It is being tested here by Mr. O. Davies-Odunsi, a medical student from Western Nigeria.

fit into the coat pocket from which it can be operated. Another midget radio is specially designed for overseas. Typical of the larger types is a new low-priced 5-valve mains-driven super-heterodyne receiver. Suitable for use in any climate, this set gives good listening from a great number of stations on three wavebands, one medium and two short, and has a large illuminated dial for easy tuning. Another outstanding model was a nine-waveband, 6-valve receiver designed to give excellent medium- and short-wave reception at moderate cost.

The sensational popularity of the portable record-player has also been emphasised at this year's Show, where almost every manufacturer had at least one new production model on display and several firms showed an extensive range of products, many of them in attractive colours. Of particular interest was a record-player for the connoisseur which had been specially designed for America.

Much attention has been paid to design, one noteworthy development is the way in which British radio firms and leading furniture makers have combined to produce beautiful and reasonably priced furniture to house television and radio sets, gramophones and tape recorders.

Commonwealth TODAY



FIJIAN HIGH CHIEF IS INSTALLED IN A GOVERNMENT POST

Preparation of a ceremonial drink (above), made from the kava root, is an important part of many a Fijian event. The occasion here was the installation of a Roko Tui or Government-appointed head of a Province. In a colourful ceremony in the village of Somosomo, H.E. the Governor of Fiji, Sir Ronald H. Garvey, installed Ratu Penaia, who is also an hereditary high chief of Fiji, a member of the Legislative Council, and of the Fijian Affairs Board. He received the D.S.O. for his services as Commanding Officer of the 1st Fijian Infantry Regiment in Malaya. As Roko Tui he will take on the duties of Economic Development Officer for three Fijian Provinces.

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

SYDNEY



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arriving for the opening of the Canadian Parliament. See pages 3-5.

COMMONWEALTH PLAN CONSULTATION

BRITAIN'S ATOMIC INDUSTRY

THE ASA IN EAST AFRICA

No.
56

Commonwealth TODAY

NUMBER FIFTY-SIX

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This is the second issue of
COMMONWEALTH TODAY

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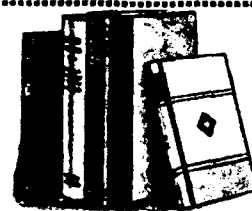
is incorporated

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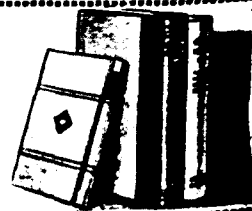
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Commonwealth Bookshelf



Seeing and Understanding Jamaica

"It is because I believe that Britain's colonial record is too little known and her politics too little understood that I welcome the books of the Corona Library." So writes Sir Winston Churchill in the foreword to "Jamaica—An Island Mosaic", by Peter Abrahams, latest of the illustrated volumes in the Corona Library series.



Peter Abrahams

The author, Peter Abrahams, novelist, journalist and broadcaster, who was born in the Union of South Africa in 1919, has written a number of books which have been translated into many European and Asian languages. One of his conclusions noted in this latest book is that the Jamaicans have lived out the multi-racial problem and are now reaching a stage where race and colour do not matter, only a person's worth as a person. "In this they are far ahead of most of the rest of the world; have much to teach the rest of the world."

"Not since the days of the Roman Empire", writes Sir Winston, "has a single nation carried so great a responsibility for the lives of men and women born outside her shores as Great Britain does today. Within her forty or so dependent territories dwell eighty million people for whose welfare and enlightenment Britain is, to a greater or lesser degree, answerable."

"There has", he says, "been no lack of critics at home and abroad to belittle Britain's colonial achievement and to impugn her motives. But", he adds, "the record confounds them. Look where you will, you will find that the British have ended wars, put a stop to savage customs, opened churches, schools and hospitals, built railways, roads and harbours, and developed the natural resources of the countries so as to mitigate the almost universal desperate poverty. They have given freely in money and materials, yet no tax is imposed upon any of the colonial peoples that is not spent by their own governments on projects for their own good."

"I write 'their own governments' advisedly, for however much diverse conditions may necessitate different approaches the British have for long had one goal in view for their overseas territories: their ultimate development into nations freely associated within the Commonwealth framework. The present state of the Commonwealth is the proof of the sincerity of this policy."

This attractively illustrated book on Jamaica is the fifth in the series—others have dealt with Hong Kong, Sierra Leone, Nyasaland and British Guiana—designed to fill the place between official blue books on the one hand and writings of occasional visitors on the other, to be authoritative and readable and to give a vivid yet accurate picture.

Popular Handbook on the U.K.

A new, revised and enlarged edition of "Britain—An Official Handbook", has just been published. This well-illustrated and indexed annual reference book, which the press in Britain and overseas has recommended as distinctive in its own field, presents a continuing picture of the pattern of life in the United Kingdom. The new material it contains, up to the autumn of 1957, faithfully reflects the country's legislative changes, the trends in economic and defence policy, and scientific, industrial and social developments.

The accuracy and readability of this handbook make it a valuable addition to the libraries of businessmen, teachers and students. It is the foundation of many of the reference facilities provided overseas by the official British Information Services. The last edition was used in the "English by Radio" lessons on the B.B.C. Overseas Services; as a textbook by two Italian universities; and it was bought by the U.S. Air Force for station libraries in the U.K. The paperback overseas edition is priced at 10s. 6d.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER



PAKISTAN



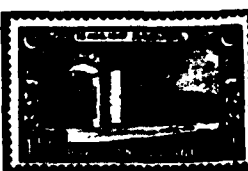
PAKISTAN, the largest Muslim State in the world, came into being on August 14th, 1947; but for almost a year Indian stamps, overprinted with the single word "PAKISTAN", were used while the country's own stamps were being prepared.

In July 1948, four special stamps appeared to commemorate Pakistan's independence. The first showed a view of the Constituent Assembly building at Karachi; the other stamps featured the entrance to Karachi airport, and the 1,000-year-old Fort at Lahore.

A month later, on the first anniversary of independence, came Pakistan's long-awaited definitive series for ordinary use, many of its twenty stamps being pictorials. The three annas value showed the control tower at Karachi airport and other views included the Karachi Port Trust building, the Salimullah Hotel at Dacca University in East Bengal, and the Lloyd Barrage, which directs the waters of the Indus into the Sind canal system. The Muslim symbol of the five-pointed star and the crescent moon formed the design of the lower values of this series. There was great sorrow throughout the Comm-

wealth when Mohammed Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan and its first Governor-General, died in September 1948. A year later three special stamps appeared to honour his memory.

One of the most attractive stamps of Pakistan is that issued to mark the Italian ascent of Mount Godwin Austen, or K2, the peak of 28,250 feet in the Karakorum range of the Himalayas. The stamp shows a view of the mountain and is inscribed, "Conquest of K2". Each year on August 14th, the anniversary of Pakistan's independence, special stamps are issued by the Pakistan Post Office. The 1954 series depicted three industries: textiles, jute and gas production. The 1956 issue consisted of one stamp only, two annas in value, and showed the slender Muslim crescent and star in a simple yet effective design enhanced by the rich red colour in which the stamp was printed. C. W. HILL.



ROYAL TOUR OF CANADA



AS QUEEN OF CANADA, Her Majesty, accompanied by her husband, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, drives through the streets of Ottawa in an open carriage for the State opening of the Canadian Parliament.

H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh Gladden the Hearts of the Canadian People

THE ROYAL visit to Canada and the United States of America has been widely acclaimed in the press of both countries and elsewhere as a sustained triumph for Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince Philip the Duke of Edinburgh. It was probably the most strenuous mission of the Queen's reign. Both Canadians and Americans were filled with admiration at the virtuosity with which H.M. Queen Elizabeth with Prince Philip carried out her long series of official engagements.

During the 10-day tour of North America, Her Majesty as the Queen of Canada became the first sovereign to open a session of Parliament in that country. It was the first time in Canadian history that a reigning monarch had read the speech from the Throne. In the brilliant and colourful setting of the Senate she opened Parliament with these words:

"I greet you as your Queen. Together we constitute the Parliament of Canada."

Continued overleaf

Her Majesty with H.E. the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, the Governor-General of Canada, on arrival in Ottawa



ROYAL TOUR OF CANADA



"I GREET YOU AS YOUR QUEEN." Her Majesty reading the Speech from the Throne to the Canadian Parliament. She was the first reigning monarch to do so.

Royal Tour of Canada—continued

Speaking in English and in French, the official languages of Canada, the Queen declared that Parliamentary Government had been fashioned by the wisdom of many centuries.

"Its justice, authority, and dignity", she said, "are cherished by men of good will. It will be the high purpose of my Ministers not only to preserve these qualities but to take steps to make both Houses of this Parliament more effective in the discharge of their responsibilities to the people of Canada."

"You have come here to form this new Parliament from across a great land, a land far wider than either of those older countries that first gave it birth. I am proud to contemplate the great heritage of this nation—the minerals, the forests, the lands, the waters, the sources of power and energy which fire your ever-growing industries. But I am more proud to contemplate the spirit and ideas which brought this country to nationhood, and now, drawing reinforcement and enrichment from many lands and peoples, have given Canada a national character peculiarly her own."

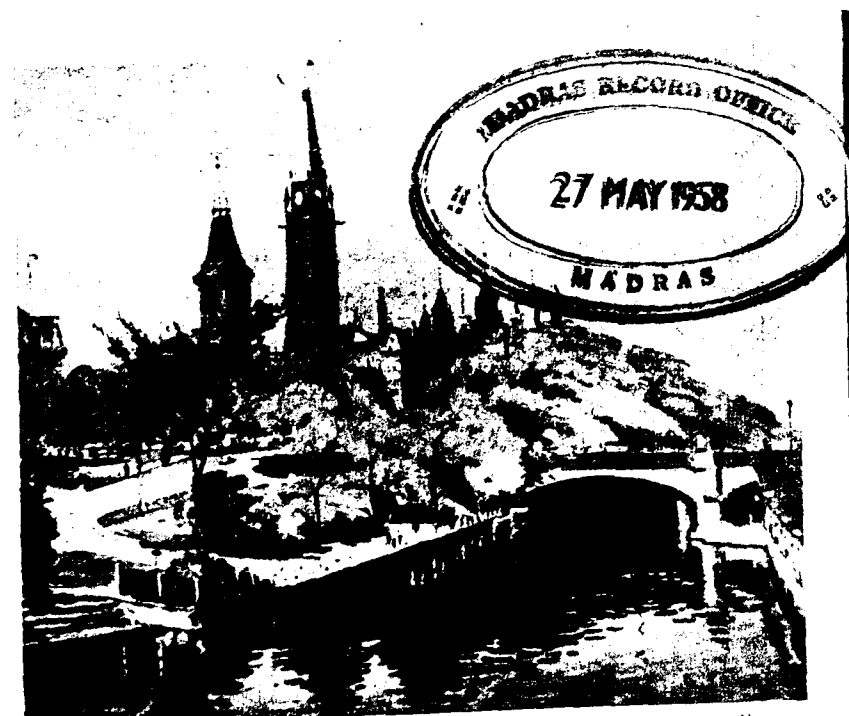
"Yet in this age no nation can live unto itself. Through the overcast of international

affairs the bright constellation of the Commonwealth illumines our times. The continuing admission of nations newly guided to self-government both broadens and strengthens our diverse Commonwealth as more of us come to share the great inheritance of those institutions and ideals which make our association a quiet but pervasive force for good in an unquiet world."

Another outstanding personal success, also warmly acknowledged by the press, was achieved when Her Majesty, appearing radiant and at ease before the Canadian television cameras, spoke with an effect of absolute spontaneity to her people in the Maritimes, and Newfoundland, across the prairies and the Rockies.

There followed a series of Royal ceremonial drives, receptions, State occasions, banquets and luncheons. On the day the Queen opened Parliament, for example, she also met her Privy Council of Canada; Prince Philip received a diploma as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada—the premier scientific body in the country; the Queen received the heads of Commonwealth and foreign diplomatic missions and their wives, and then attended a State banquet.

Laying a wreath at the National War Memorial, Ottawa >



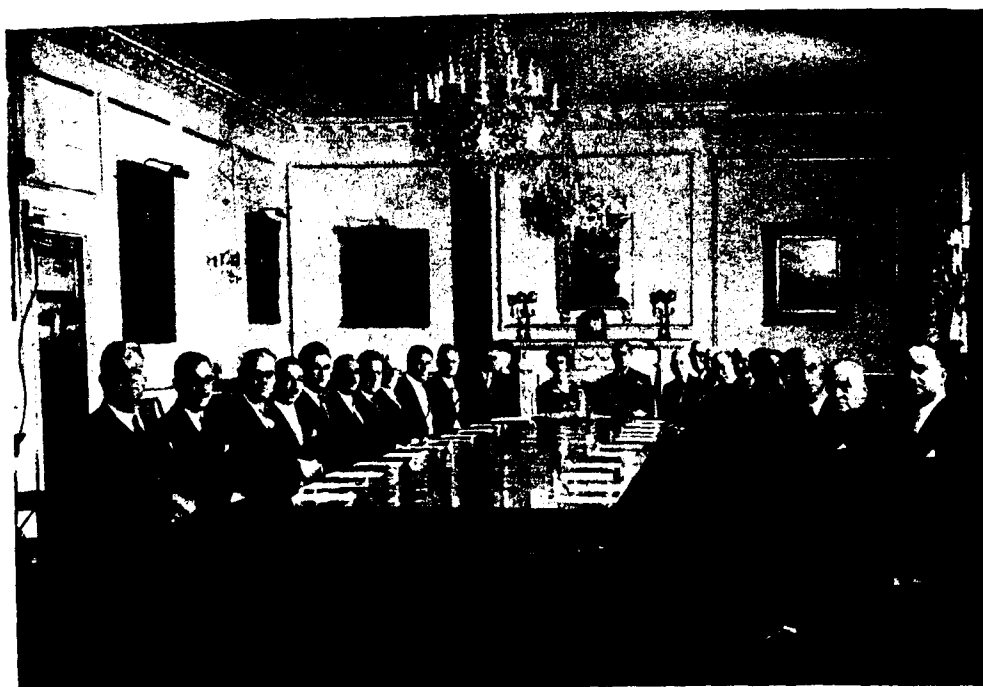
CANADA'S GIFT to H.M. the Queen was this oil painting of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, by the Montreal artist Robert Pilot. It was presented by the Canadian Prime Minister when Her Majesty dined at his residence.



DRAWN UP outside Parliament Buildings during the ceremonial State opening of the Canadian Parliament were members of H.M. the Queen's escort of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



TELEVISION brought pictures of their monarch into the homes of millions of Canadians. Right: Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with Commonwealth representatives who are all residents of Ottawa, the Canadian capital.



HER MAJESTY and her Canadian Ministers. L. to r.: The Hon. S. E. Smith, the Hon. J. W. Monteith, the Hon. W. J. Browne, the Hon. W. McLean Hamilton, the Hon. J. A. MacLean, the Hon. D. S. Harkness, the Hon. E. D. Fulton, the Hon. G. R. Pearkes, the Hon. G. Hees, the Hon. D. M. Fleming, the Rt. Hon. J. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister, H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, the Hon. H. C. Green, the Hon. A. J. Brooks, the Governor-General, the Hon. G. Churchill, the Hon. G. C. Nowlan, the Hon. Ellen L. Fairclough, the Hon. L. Balcer, the Hon. J. M. Macdonnell, the Hon. P. Comtois, the Hon. F. A. G. Hamilton.

NINTH COLOMBO PLAN CONFERENCE



UNITED KINGDOM

THE MARQUESS OF READING, the U.K. delegate. After the four-day Saigon meeting he paid good-will visits to Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand.

PROBLEMS OF DYNAMIC GROWTH

THE Colombo Plan Consultative Committee's meeting recently took place in Saigon, capital of the Republic of Vietnam. This was the ninth of these meetings held since the Colombo Plan was founded—at the meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Colombo, in January 1950; and it was in May of the same year that the first Consultative Committee meeting was held in Sydney.

Australia. Saigon today symbolises that progress towards economic well-being in Asia which is the essence of the Plan.

Several weeks before the meeting a team of conference experts from the Commonwealth members of the Plan arrived in Vietnam to collaborate with the Vietnamese Government in preparing for the Conference. Saigon had no international conference hall,

and the Vietnamese Government had to work overtime to convert the premises of the Saigon Chamber of Commerce into a suitable meeting place.

Saigon, a beautiful city, was well prepared for the occasion. Signs and banners welcomed the delegates. Throughout the Conference the attractive terraces of near-by hotels and restaurants became informal meeting places

KEYNOTE OF THE PLAN

"THE PLAN" is, as its full title sets out, the "Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia". It is an association of free Asian countries and of countries outside the area which are prepared to give economic and technical aid in the carrying out of the development plans. The actual planning is left to the individual Asian countries.

The keynote of the Plan is mutual aid, and in this spirit the countries of the area are increasingly giving as well as receiving assistance. It provides for the

maximum co-operation in raising living standards in the region, and the idea behind the giving of aid is the realisation that in the progress of all lies the welfare of each. The Colombo Plan is therefore a voluntary association based on equality. There are no formal conditions of membership and no "political strings" of any kind.

Assistance takes a variety of forms, covering outright grants for technical assistance and capital development, Government to Government loans with repayment in local currency or foreign exchange, and loans from

public lending institutions. During 1956-57 the equivalent of about £357 million was made available to the region by the donor countries in the form of economic and technical assistance.

From the beginning of the Plan to mid 1957 the total external aid amounted to about £1,250 million. In addition, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has made loans to countries in the area amounting to about \$39 million in 1956-57 and further loans to the value of \$160 million were made since June 1957. The total of International Bank loans to countries in the area since 1950 amounts to \$555 million.



PRESIDING over the opening of the Colombo Plan Conference in Saigon was Ngo Dinh Diem who has been President of the Vietnamese Republic since 1954.

1957 Colombo Plan Conference Reviews Increasing Tempo of Economic Development in South and South-East Asia

where many new friendships grew up—between Pakistanis and Malaysians, Australians and Laotians, Burmese, Filipinos, Thais, Americans and others who came for what the Indian official delegate, Mr. Sen Gupta, speaking at the opening meeting, described as "the gathering of the clans".

The Conference began with an especially agreeable task—a welcome to the Federation of Malaya as a full member of the Colombo Plan. Malaya was represented by a strong team headed by the Minister of Education, the Honourable Inche Mohamed Khir bin Johari. Malaya attained independence within the supple framework of the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, and speakers from many member states paid tribute to the progress made by this important South-East Asian nation and to her British mentors. Many of the beneficiary nations of the Colombo Plan have been colonial territories, and these tributes to the Commonwealth were an indication of the esteem in which the association is held in Asia today.

Mr. R. G. Casey, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, who led his country's delegation, described the Colombo Plan meetings as unique among international conferences for their friendly and business-like atmosphere. There was plenty of friendliness in Saigon at this ninth meeting. A great deal of serious business was done, too.

President Ngo Dinh Diem, of Vietnam, opened the Ministerial meetings on October 21. The President, one of the busiest men in Asia today, had taken intensive lessons in English in order to be able to speak to the Conference in its official language, and the re-

markable fluency he had achieved in so short a time won everyone's admiration.

President Diem's speech set the tone of this year's Conference. He praised the Colombo Plan as a "voluntary and flexible arrangement imbued with the practical idealism of raising man's lot to a higher station, as is done in the great Commonwealth which gave it birth". He said that the Colombo Plan was "born of a revolution which is sweeping Asia; the rising expectations of the people". Expert

Continued overleaf

CONFERENCE HALL in Saigon where the Colombo Plan meeting was held. It was especially air-conditioned and equipped with apparatus for listening to simultaneous translations of the delegates' speeches.



Ninth Colombo Plan Conference *Cont.*

economists in his audience approved President Ngo Dinh Diem's sober realism when he said that the attainment of a high living standard in a year or two, or even in a decade, was something of an elusive goal.

Much of the discussion during the meetings concerned Asia's central problem—to guarantee that the people of the region, though politically free, do not lose the essence of their freedom in the throes of want.

During the Conference delegates made frequent contact with the Press and with interested citizens of Vietnam, explaining the nature of the Colombo Plan. An Exhibition of Achievements in Co-operative Development in Asia was held at the Vietnamese Information Hall in Saigon. It came as a surprise to many people to learn how many national aid programmes were connected with the Colombo Plan which, at its annual meetings, smoothes out difficulties arising from the complex task of giving and receiving economic aid and technical assistance.

Among the delegates in Saigon were many "veterans" of past Colombo Plan meetings, and their experience enabled them to explain the Plan and illustrate its successes. The presence of Mr. R. G. Casey, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. C. Wijesinghe and Mr. Coomaraswamy from Ceylon, Mr. Sen Gupta from India, Mr. Souvannavong from Laos, Mr. T. L. Macdonald from New Zealand, the Marquess of Reading from the United Kingdom, and many others, testified to the continuity of the Plan.

Capital Needs

Despite its friendly atmosphere the Conference did not mince matters about the need for careful scrutiny of the economic situation of member states. The Marquess of Reading, on the first day of the Ministerial meetings, spoke of the British Government's measures to adjust economic difficulties in the United Kingdom, and pointed out that capital requirements for development throughout the world were exceeding the available supply. He spoke of the need for South and South-East Asian countries to do all they could to attract privately owned capital for continuing development, a theme which was taken up by many other delegates. The Governments of India, Ceylon and Burma are preparing new investment laws to guarantee fair treatment for foreign enterprises in their countries.

Although a great effort has been made by all members, since the Colombo Plan began in 1950, the region is still a net importer of food grains, and contains about one-quarter of the world's population—about six hundred million people. Furthermore, this population is increasing at the rate of over one per cent a year.

The final communiqué of the Conference quoted some facts from the Plan's sixth annual report, which was published later in the year. In a chapter entitled "The Task Ahead", emphasis was laid on the readiness of Asian nations to face the problems of economic development; it explained that reference to difficulties did not imply that these difficulties were insuperable. The efforts of Asian nations and their Western friends must not flag because the road ran uphill.

TRAINING UNDER THE PLAN



CEYLON Colombo Plan trainee T. D. Jayasinha studies electronic film-making equipment at Melbourne University, Australia. In Colombo he will make educational films for medical students, Ceylon University.

An essential part of the economic development of the Colombo Plan region is the provision of trained men, whether experts or craftsmen, to carry out the projects already in hand, to initiate other schemes in the national programmes, and to raise the level of technical skill among agricultural and industrial workers.

From July 1950 to June 30th, 1967, a total of 5,622 students from the countries of the area received advanced technical training, and 792 experts helped in the planning and implementation of development projects. Of these totals the United Kingdom provided 1,614 training places and 260 experts; Australia 2,063 training places and 238 experts; Canada 737 training places and 133 experts; and New Zealand 468 training places and 78 experts.

The value of training equipment supplied had reached a total of £2 million by mid-1967. Contributions from Commonwealth Governments amounted to: U.K., £662,958; Australia, £822,512; Canada, £72,711; New Zealand, £29,094.

The provision of technical assistance by the countries of the area to one another is an increasingly important feature of the Scheme. Of the 5,622 training places provided during the seven years of the Scheme, 678 places were provided by the countries of South and South-East Asia. India provided 511 of these places, 273 being for Nepal, 103 for Ceylon, 38 for Pakistan, 34 for the Philippines, 30 for Burma and the remainder for Indonesia, Malaya, Singapore, and Thailand. Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand are the other countries which have provided training facilities. India and Ceylon have also supplied some experts.



Saigon's Colombo Plan Exhibition

MALAYAN delegate Raja Mohan bin Raja Radiozaman, with the Press Secretary of the Conference, Mr. Le van Loi, and (right) Mr. H. A. F. Rumbold, leader of the U.K. official delegation, examine one of the exhibits demonstrating what has been achieved by co-operative development since the Colombo Plan was formulated six years ago.

WALL PANEL of photographs showing Burma's progress within the framework of the Colombo Plan. Most countries of the Colombo Plan region are giving high priority to the development of agriculture and irrigation and to essential services like power, transport and communications.



Colombo Plan Trainees in Britain



INDIAN colliery manager Arun K. Mukherji, from West Bengal, with technicians at a mine in England, where he is spending a year under the Colombo Plan studying British methods.



RADIO ENGINEER P. T. T. Perera, Colombo Plan trainee from Ceylon, receiving instruction in programme control at a British Broadcasting Corporation station in London.



LEARNING to handle dangerous radioactive materials by remote control in Hammersmith Hospital, London, are Colombo Plan students Sombu Pillai (left) and Erman Nata, both from Djakarta, Indonesia. Instructing them here is a hospital physicist, Miss Ann McKinnell.



300 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES from India are to be trained in Britain as supervisors for a new steel plant being built in Bengal by British firms. First supervisors were welcomed to London by Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations, representatives of the Indian High Commission and of British steel interests. These pictures show (l. to r.)

Mr. P. Roy Choudhuri and Mr. S. Mehra; Mr. Alport and Mr. R. Morison, Independent Chairman, British Iron and Steel Federation; Mr. Anup Singh, Mr. D. Garga, Mr. A. Watson, Iron and Steel Federation, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Permanent Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. L. Tata; Dr. Moulik and Mr. P. Scott Roy, both of India House, and Mr. S. K. Govil.

PUTTING ATOMS TO WORK

Atomic Power can mean Prosperity, Health and Happiness to the World

By J. Stubbs Walker

BRITAIN'S undoubted lead in harnessing the vast potentialities of the atom is now pointing an unmistakable path to peaceful power for the rest of the Commonwealth. Britain is the only nation in the world that has openly demonstrated in practical form what the industrialised atom can do. For over a year the world's first full-scale atomic power station has been in operation at Calder Hall, in Cumberland. Throughout Britain now enormous atomic power stations are being built, many times bigger than the original Cumberland plant.

The biggest of all, at Hinkley Point in Somersetshire, is being constructed by one of the recently formed combines for the Central Electricity Authority. It will produce 500 million watts of electricity—sufficient to keep ten million domestic electric lights blazing; to energise a whole industrial district. How does this vast atomic power plan of Britain's affect the rest of the world?

Power is the first requisite of a country that is growing. Both industrial and social development is impossible without energy—energy to drive machines, to supply and distribute water, to warm and cool homes, hospitals, schools, to produce the goods that a country needs not only for its own consumption but also for sale to others.

"Packaged" Reactors

Given extensive power at an economic figure, swamplands can be drained, deserts turned into green acres. But the power must be economical, which is where nuclear energy promises so much.

The huge atomic plants in Britain would not be of immediate use, say, to a comparatively small Asian country where development is proceeding. There would be too much power concentrated in one spot. It is because of this consideration that the British engineers are now preparing to produce "packaged" power reactors. These will be much smaller than the 500-million-watt plant at Hinkley Point—they will have an output of possibly twenty-five times less.

The economics of atomic power are such that in most cases the bigger the power unit, the cheaper the power. The new small units will still produce economical energy, compared with the cost of conventional power. Sir John Cockcroft, the director of British atomic research, estimated that energy at a cost of a penny a unit will be easily possible.

This figure compares well with the cost of generating electricity by conventional means when the fuel must be carried long distances. For example, the Australian mining town of Broken Hill in New South Wales, is so far from sources of fuel that power to operate the mines costs as much as 3d. per unit. This is not an isolated case and indicates the

possible applications of the "potted power". The atomic fuel supply, once on site, can go on turning out power for months, even years, so that transport costs are negligible.

Another advantage of the British type of atomic power unit is that it is inherently safe. Even in the most unlikely event of all the safeguarding systems failing, the reactor itself cannot produce anything in the nature of an "atomic explosion". It could, perhaps, destroy its own radioactive core; but there would be no "bang", neither would there be any widespread release of dangerous fission products.

Atomic power, however, is only one of the ways that the peaceful atom offers help in the development of countries. The radioactive isotope, a substance which gives off small amounts of rays, is now being used for scores of medical, industrial and agricultural purposes. By irradiating seeds, for instance, the scientists are producing new kinds of plants. They have already achieved a new kind of

barley that grows on a short stalk, making it easier to harvest and giving it the strength to stand up to storm conditions.

Other plants are being artificially bred that will, it is hoped, enable them to live under "difficult" climatic conditions either in dry ground or in over-wet ground. This atomically inspired development—it is really the man-controlled speeding up of nature—is looked upon as a most important possibility in increasing the world's food supplies.

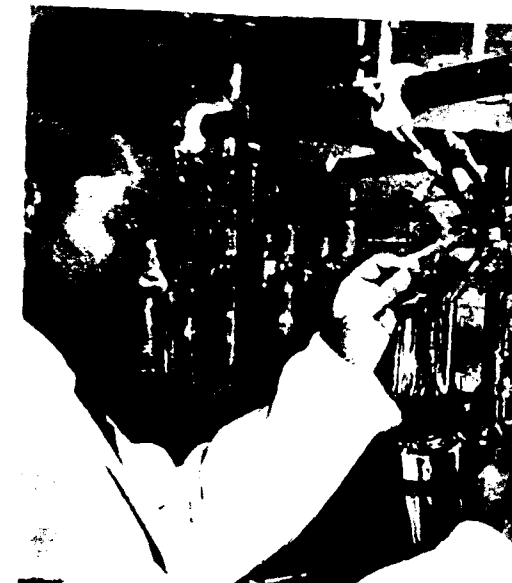
The opening up of new territories, calling for road-making, drilling for oil or water, reclaiming land from the sea or from the jungle is also being helped by atomically active substances.

The oil engineer can "watch" his drill-hole with a radioactive "eye" which will tell him quickly the kind of rock through which he is boring, and indicate to him the success of his search for oil. When an oil well is working, the same form of equipment can tell him whether he is pumping oil too quickly from a well.

In some cases, drawing off too much oil too fast results in the brine, on which the oil floats, breaking through the oil layer and spoiling the well. But radioactive equipment, costing possibly two hundred pounds, will prevent this from happening, and save the oil men anything up to half a million pounds.

Isotopes are valuable when construction engineers are building new roads. A simple probe, rather like a shooting stick, can be pushed into the earth and will tell the expert instantly the kind of ground he is building on. With a knowledge of the moisture content and density of the ground the engineer can decide on the best mixture of concrete to make a satisfactory road or foundation.

The use of these radioactive isotopes is so wide that the British Atomic Energy Authority runs special instructional courses. The Authority can now export isotopes to the whole world. Britain's isotope exports, in fact, are bigger than those of any other country.



PAKISTANI scientist Dr. M. A. Islam at the Harwell Isotope School, England, where scientists from many Commonwealth countries are trained. Below: This is how dangerous radioactive substances are handled at the U.K. Radiochemical Centre, Buckinghamshire. From there isotopes are sent all over the world.



LOWERING a heat exchanger into position at a British atomic power station. Britain leads the world in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and is prepared to share her knowledge with others, particularly for the benefit of underdeveloped countries.

U.K. ENGINEERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS POOL THEIR RESOURCES

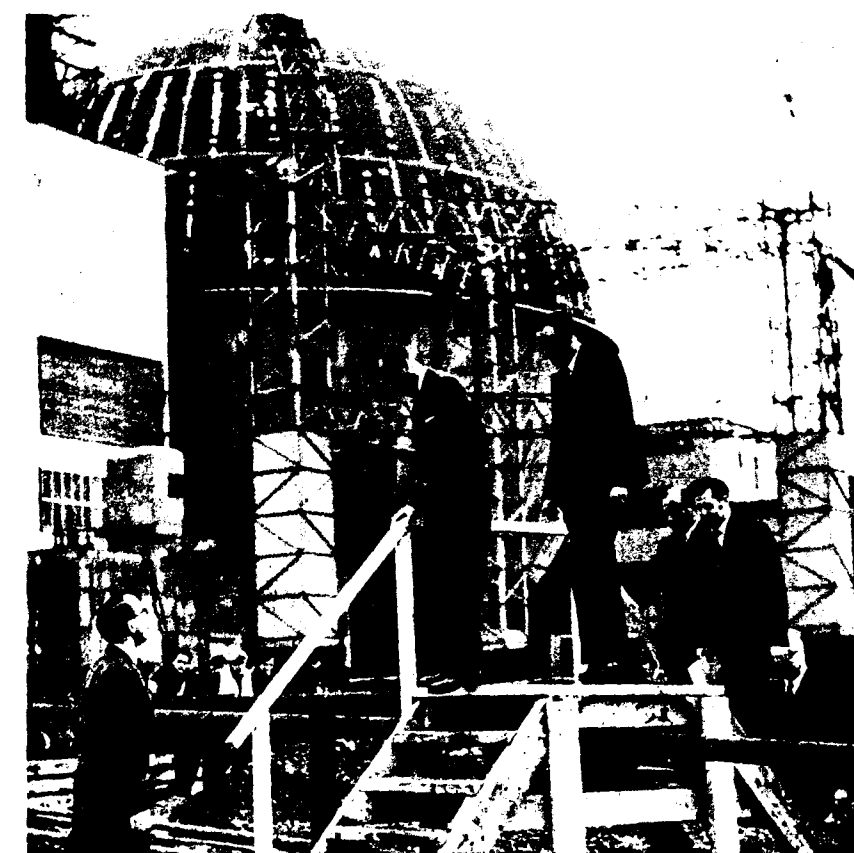
WHEN Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II opened Calder Hall on 17th October, 1956, she turned a new page in the history of man's conquest of power. Uranium was henceforth to be a source of useful and peaceful energy and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority had demonstrated to the world that nuclear energy could be harnessed to produce electricity in commercial quantities. Less than three months later the Central Electricity Authority and the South of Scotland Electricity Board showed their faith in Calder Hall by placing orders for three commercial-size stations of the same type.

Less than a year later the building of Hinkley Point, which will be the world's largest atomic power station, demonstrates again the tremendous potential for development in the Calder type of design and the ability of British engineering to lead the world in this field.

Without departing from the principles established at Calder Hall, and by building carefully on the foundations prepared there, a great step forward has been taken. This has not been done by any great changes in metallurgy or in size or in nuclear physics. It has been done by the simplification that is the mark of all good engineering, by unremitting attention to detail and by the close collaboration of an integrated team of design engineers, production and development engineers, civil engineers and architects, planners, boiler makers, mechanics, fitters and businessmen. During the work the constant targets have been safety, economy and simplicity.

The collaboration of British industry, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the British electricity authorities has been close and fruitful and the progress made so far promises even more rapid advance in the future.

2,000-ton press shapes part of an atomic power plant



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH touring Dounreay experimental atomic power station, Scotland. The great sphere seen behind contains the atomic furnace which will make more fuel than it burns.



IN SYDNEY, part of the display by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority in the "Isotopes for Industry" Exhibition, which was recently held in various cities in Australia.



KENYA'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Growing Popularity of Joint Agricultural and Marketing Organisations

CO-OPERATIVE societies in Kenya are prospering. Their reputation for fair dealing is spreading throughout the land. In four years their number has increased from 278 to 389, and during the same period the turnover for African marketing societies alone has increased from £279,000 to £700,000. There are schemes to cover almost every kind of marketing, from poultry to pottery, but the largest turnover comes from coffee. The value of this crop marketed in 1956 was £485,000.

Altogether there are 49 coffee co-operative societies with a membership of more than 38,000. Each owns its own modern factory, many of them built from official funds which have been provided for the improvement of African agriculture. The quality of the coffee is excellent, particularly that grown on the east and south-east slopes of Mount Kenya.

Many of the village coffee societies have been formed into larger unions. These, in turn, are members of the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, which owns a number of husk-removing mills in Nairobi. It is to these mills that the coffee crop finds its way. Each member is paid out through his society after auctions are held by the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya.

The marketing of maize is comparatively simple. To begin with the price is guaranteed by the Government. All the societies have to do is to receive the maize from their members, store it until there is enough for a lorry-load and then transport it to the nearest Maize Control store. In 1956 there were 62 societies with 7,600 members marketing grain and other cereals.

Pineapple and pyrethrum—the flower from which insecticides are made—are two other crops whose growers have co-operative societies. For pyrethrum the marketing follows the usual co-operative lines. Instead of handing over the cash after the sale of



COLLECTING DAY for pineapples, when the fruit is piled ready for transport to market, is great fun for Kikuyu children. Their parents, as farm owners, belong to pineapple-growing co-operative societies.

crops, the societies credit a member's personal account on which he can draw. The work of the pineapple societies is fairly simple, but owing to the weight of the crop, collecting points have to be arranged on the roadside fairly near a member's farm. The co-ordination of returns and the fortnightly payments made keep the societies' clerical staff extremely busy.

A large proportion of the eggs produced in Kenya is marketed through the Kenya Poultry Producers' Co-operative Society. Like vegetables, eggs are difficult to market, with production seldom matching consumption. There are the inevitable gluts and shortages, but the Society does all it can to maintain price levels and to improve quality. In addition efforts are being made to establish export markets in the Middle East, and other East African territories.

Many other co-operative societies flourish in Kenya today. One is concerned with savings, another with house building, yet another is promoting the manufacture and sale of handicrafts. Their efforts are bringing a new vigour into the productive life of this country.



SORTING EGGS which have been brought from poultry farmers over a wide area of the district are men in the African Egg Circle of Kericho, an important town in the west of Kenya.



PICKING pyrethrum in their father's field at Kiambu are two Kikuyu girls. Powerful insecticides are made from these flowers. *Left:* Mrs. Aileen Belche, a Project Officer of Community Development and Rehabilitation, teaches pottery as part of one of the successful small rural co-operative industries.

IN INDIA the age-old story of destructive river floods and famine, of scraping an existence from the hard, dry, soil, is rapidly changing. It has changed, for example, for the people living in that part of West Bengal watered by the River Mayurakshi.

For there is to be found yet another heartening example of the vast and unified river development work that is going on in many parts of the country and, in this instance, helped by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan.

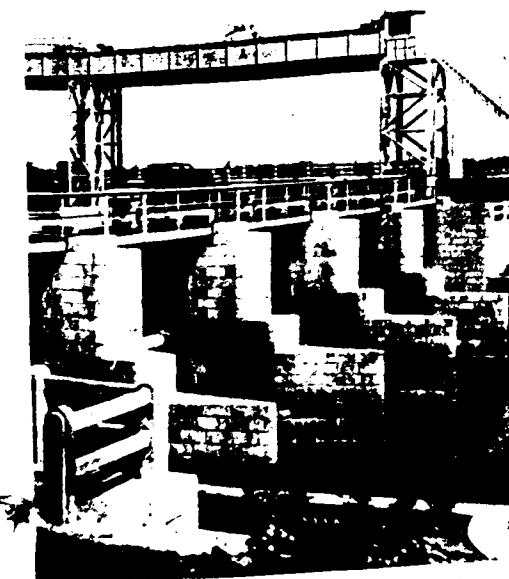
Canada has given nearly 200 million dollars to the countries of South and South-East Asia during the past eight years for capital and technical assistance under the Colombo Plan. Of this sum, 15 million dollars was devoted to the Mayurakshi Project. Because of this contribution, the dam itself—which was opened in 1955 by the Canadian Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. Lester Pearson—has been re-named the Canada Dam.

Rice-growing Areas

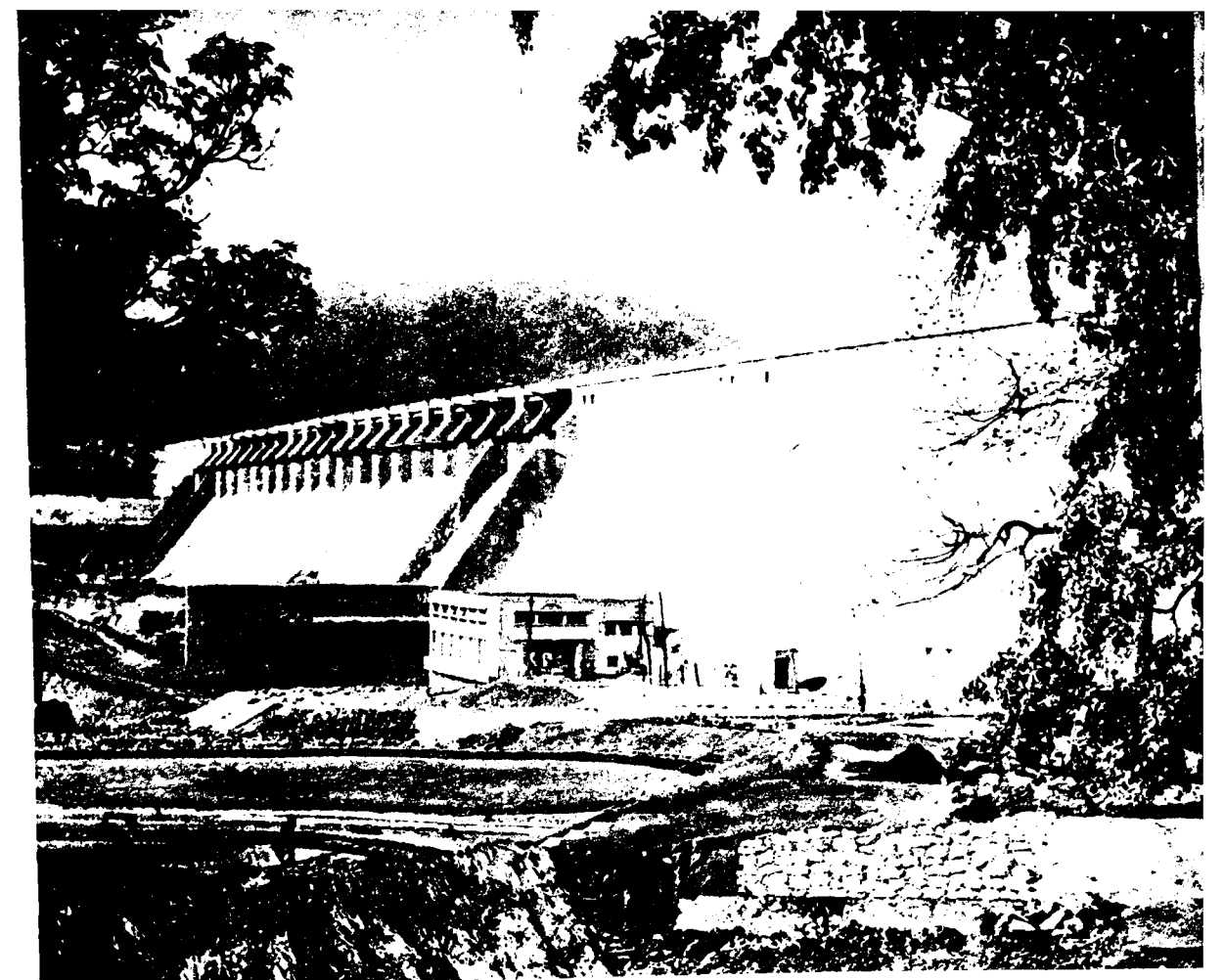
The Mayurakshi River multi-purpose project borders on the two states of Bihar and West Bengal. It affects 1,400 square miles, where rice is grown, and it irrigates 620,000 acres in the June-October season and 125,000 during November to May. In addition the electrical power plant produces a maximum of 4,000 kW., supplying existing towns, two community projects, one in West Bengal and the other in Bihar, as well as rural areas in between. To even out seasonal variations the Mayurakshi electric grid is being linked up with the Damodar Valley Corporation grid at Pandavaswar.

Because water can now be made available on demand, two crops a year can be grown where only one was possible before. Over 300,000 tons more rice alone can be produced, and the value of additional crops grown in a single year equals two-thirds of the cost of the whole project.

The dam was built—over a period of three and a half years—between two hills with 10 million cubic feet of masonry and concrete, and about 40,000 tons of cement. It has been designed to withstand not only the high waves of the 19,000-acre lake forming behind it, but also stresses due to earthquakes.



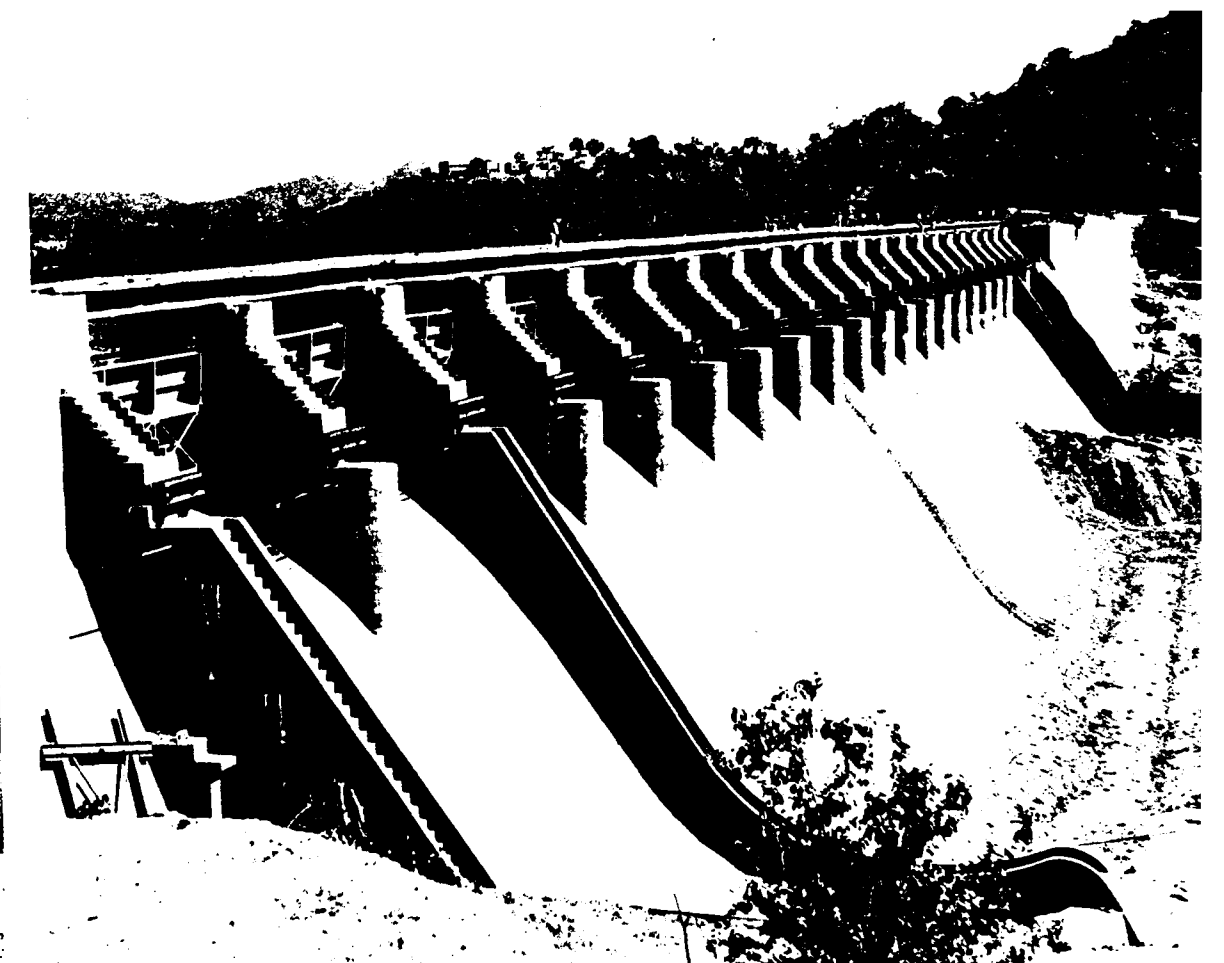
HEAD REGULATOR of the Tilpara Barrage, another part of the Mayurakshi scheme. *Right:* The spillway and abutment of the main dam, called the Canada Dam after the contributing country.



THE FINISHED DAM, stretching like a great wall across the valley, holding back the floods and gently watering the parched land during the dry season. Electricity, too, is generated by the flow of water.

WEST BENGAL'S CANADA DAM

India Has Completed Another Big Multi-purpose River Scheme





SWORD OF JUSTICE is presented to H.H. the Aga Khan by members of the Council during the ceremony at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.



PART of the crowd at Dar es Salaam.

So that more people could see the installation with the least inconvenience to themselves the ceremony was repeated in two other cities.

Installation of the Aga Khan

As the New Imam, H.H. the Aga Khan Has Shown His Willingness to Maintain the Traditions of Ismaili Leadership

BY RAFIQ M. KHAN

THE enthronement at Dar es Salaam of H.H. Prince Karim Aga Khan IV, as the Imam or spiritual leader of the Ismaili community, was the first of three similar public ceremonies, the others being held in Nairobi, Kenya, and at Kampala, in Uganda. The very first official, purely religious, ceremony of enthronement—attended by about 300 people—was held in London last August.

Many thousands of his followers were present at the Dar es Salaam gathering, as well as a number of distinguished guests, including H.E. the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Edward Twining; the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.; H.H. the Begum Aga Khan; Princess Joan, mother of the new

Aga Khan; and Prince Ali Khan, his father.

To the accompaniment of prayers and recitations from the Koran the Aga Khan was presented with the symbols of his leadership, among them being a crimson and gold robe, a signet ring—used as a seal for Ismaili communications as far back as the eleventh century—a sword of justice, and a golden chain with 49 links, each representing an Imam.

Leaders of each section of the community went on to the dais to pay homage, and they made brief speeches of loyalty after the presentation of gifts of jewellery, including a casket of ivory and gold. In nearly a score of other countries more than 10 million Ismailis had welcomed the new Aga



H.H. AGA KHAN III seen during the ceremonies held in Bombay to mark his Diamond Jubilee. This was in 1946, eleven years before his death.



GRANDFATHER of Prince Karim. The late Aga Khan is here seen at a function a few years before his death with his wife H.H. the Begum Aga Khan.



H.E. THE GOVERNOR of Tanganyika, Sir Edward Twining; Princess Joan; H.H. the Aga Khan; Lady Twining; and Prince Ali Khan at the airport.

Khan as their hereditary spiritual leader.

Already this tall, slender young man of twenty-one has given rich promise of fulfilling the expectation of the wise and brilliantly successful Sir Sultan Mahommed Shah, his grandfather, who deliberately chose Prince Karim as his successor. The Ismailis, scattered all over Asia and Africa, are well known as a reliable, industrious and trustworthy Muslim community. For 1,200 years this sect has preserved its own traditions, and today its members are to be found chiefly in Pakistan, India, East Africa and Central Asia, with substantial groups in the south and north of Africa, the Persian and Arabian shores, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius, Iraq, Afghanistan, Burma and Malaya.

It is to education and trade that the Ismailis owe their prosperity. Their merchants have at all times held a commanding position as dealers in textiles, wool, cotton,

hides and skins and livestock. They have held together as a great religious family, completely unified and imbued with boundless loyalty to each other as well as being unquestioningly obedient to their Imam.

In modern times it has been the lot of the Aga Khan to cement these ancient ties and provide a wise leadership in the religious sphere. The Aga Khans—the late Aga Khan's grandfather was the first to take this title—are directly descended from the Prophet Mohammed through his daughter Fatima's marriage to Caliph Ali.

It was in 1838 that the founder of the present dynasty went to India, having fled thither from Persia. This first Aga Khan received the title of Prince from the British, whom he had helped in their campaign in Sind. He "reigned" until 1881, and was succeeded by his son, who, however, died only four years later, leaving an eight-year-

old son, Sultan Mahommed Shah, destined to become the Imam for the next 72 years and to be known as His Highness Aga Khan III.

To the western world he appeared as a capable statesman, a champion of Britain's interest, a conciliator, an advocate of world peace, a League of Nations President and, withal, a great sportsman. He was a philanthropist, a friend of kings, an advocate of Indian unity and a good Muslim. His title to fame, however, is based upon much more than his international achievements or his ownership of fine racehorses. For the most valuable of all his services have been those rendered to his own people, the Ismailis.

To them he dedicated his talent for organisation, his foresight and his wealth. He found the Ismailis "a self-effacing Muslim sect; a silent nation of shopkeepers scattered over half the globe", and in half a century he



Carnival spirits at the end of the day centred on a procession of decorated floats. Crescent moon (left) is a Muslim symbol

Continued overleaf

Installation of the Aga Khan Cont.



AS IMAM, or spiritual head, of the Ismaili Muslim community, H.H. the Aga Khan stands on the dais before the great gathering at his installation ceremony in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, East Africa.

AT PRAYERS during the ceremony. Among the distinguished gathering were the U.K. Colonial Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lorne Boyd, and H.E. the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Edward Twining.



Installation of the Aga Khan

converted them into a unified brotherhood, among whom poverty is virtually unknown and whose influence permeates Islamic economy. Incidentally, Mahommed Ali Jinnah, the creator of Pakistan and its first Governor-General, was a staunch Ismaili and disciple of the Aga Khan.

It was the late Aga Khan who helped to abolish "purdah" among his people, who encouraged the drive towards the emancipation of Ismaili women. The gems and precious metals, all the immense annual tributes which his followers have showered upon him he returned in full—being already a wealthy man himself—for the founding and endowment of schools and colleges, hospitals and welfare services of all kinds.

"Invest or perish," he told his people. "Keep yourselves in the forefront of progress by educating yourselves on modern lines." His own example showed how the best of both East and the West could be blended in their community's betterment. He interfered in no way with their national

loyalties, but bade them serve their respective countries faithfully. Thus, without making enemies for himself or for his followers, he gained for them the respect of the world and the admiration of their fellow-Muslims.

H.H. the Aga Khan has shown that he will do his best to maintain his grandfather's tradition. He lost no time in facing the rigours of distant travel to meet his followers. In his first address he gave them exactly the same advice and direction as did the late Aga Khan, advising them to make progressive education the keynote of their policy and action. He himself is pursuing the same course by continuing with his university studies. Himself a good Muslim, he shares his grandfather's qualities of great tolerance and understanding. By birth a British subject, with an English mother, his international outlook has been assured by his early schooling. Rowing, football, skating and swimming have kept him physically fit.

There is nothing of the "play boy" about H.H. the Aga Khan. The great promise he has shown has awakened world interest in his career, and Ismailis feel that they will have reason to bless his name as they do his predecessor's.

WITH HIS PARENTS, Prince Ali Khan and Princess Joan, the Aga Khan is seen seated beneath the canopy. He is the grandson of his distinguished predecessor.



CEREMONIAL PARADE through the streets of the city was led by the Aga Khan's pipers from Karachi, Pakistan, and included Boy Scout and Girl Guide contingents.

PEOPLE

Pictures and stories of the people
of the Commonwealth and their activities



SIR HUGH FOOT, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CYPRUS

Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. He recently took up his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus in succession to Field-Marshal Sir John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Sir Hugh Foot went to Cyprus from Jamaica, where he had been Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief since April 1951. A son of the Rt. Hon. Isaac Foot, Sir Hugh was born at Plymouth in 1907, and went to St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered the Colonial Service in 1929 as a junior Assistant Secretary in Palestine, and became an Assistant District Commissioner in 1932. He was attached to the Colonial Office in 1938, was appointed Assistant to the British Resident, Transjordan, 1939, and in 1943 was seconded for six months to the British Military Administration, Cyrenaica. He was appointed Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, 1943; Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, 1945; and Chief Secretary, Nigeria, 1947. Sir John Harding's appointment as Governor of Cyprus was made in October 1955, and at his request it was limited to two years. He himself asked to retire for personal reasons.



CANADIAN TRADE MISSION IN U.K.

Members of the Canadian Trade Mission—50 top-ranking businessmen—seen at Canada House, London, soon after their arrival. In front, left to right: Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce and chairman of the mission; Mr. George Drew, Canadian High Commissioner in London; and Mr. J. S. Duncan, vice-chairman. Mr. Gordon Churchill said that this was the largest and most representative mission that had ever left Canada. During a 1,129-mile tour of industrial centres the mission would search out new sources of supply in Britain for items which Canada is now buying from other countries. Sir David Eccles, U.K. President of the Board of Trade, said that Britain would show that she has a vigorous, expanding and competitive industry. Speaking on the same theme Mr. George Drew, High Commissioner for Canada, said: "The richest resources of Britain had always been the trained brains and hands of the people, and these resources were inexhaustible. These, rather than the resources of raw materials, were Britain's wealth."



WILD LIFE FILMS IN THAILAND

In Bangkok, Thailand, wild life conservation films were passed on by British Embassy Information Officer, Mr. D. C. Rivett-Carnac (left) to Dr. Boonsong Lekagul, whose keen interest in the subject has prompted him to campaign for new game laws and for the better understanding of Thailand's wild life. The films were very kindly lent by the Fauna Preservation Society of London after Dr. Lekagul had expressed an interest in a wild life feature which appeared in Commonwealth Today No. 45. They were given 18 showings, including two on Television (8,000 T.V. sets) and were seen for the most part by teachers and students in schools and universities. Left: Part of the audience at one of the film shows.



LORD HOME IN THE RHODESIAN FEDERATION

The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, with Lady Home, recently made an 18-day tour of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, visiting each of the three territories forming the Federation. On this visit, which had been postponed from a previous occasion, Lord Home met representatives of every aspect of the Federation's life. With Lady Home he is seen here examining a scale model of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during a visit to the University.

MR. C. J. ALPORT IN NEW DELHI

Mr. C. J. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, recently visited India as a guest of the Indian Government. He is seen here with the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. In Delhi he also met Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, and senior officials, and visited various institutions and Community Projects. Speaking—on his return to England—on the influence of the Commonwealth in the world today, Mr. Alport said: "The Commonwealth, during the last few years, seems to me to have gained a new significance and a greatly enhanced influence in the world. This is due, in part at any rate, to the fact that the heavy burden of world responsibilities, which were at one time shouldered by the United Kingdom alone, are now shared with countries each of which is, in its own right, a great power in one or other of the five continents. So far from weakening the Commonwealth as a world institution this process has brought it a balance and flexibility which it has never possessed before."



EAST AFRICAN VETERINARY RESEARCH

During a recent tour of East Africa the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, visited the joint headquarters of two East African High Commission research organisations at Muguga, near Nairobi. They are the Agriculture and Forestry, and the Veterinary research organisations. Here Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a laboratory of the Veterinary research organisation, sets equipment for making vaccine—issued in large quantities for the benefit of African farmers.



DOMINICAN STAMP GIRL

Nineteen-year-old Cynthia Thomas of Dominica, in The West Indies, is the subject of this photograph which was chosen for reproduction beside a portrait of H.M. the Queen, on the 3 cent and 48 cent values of the four new Dominican stamps recently issued. She is seen working, in the Nun's Industrial School in Roseau, capital of the island, on one of the straw carpets that are a special product of the island.



BRITAIN TRAINS OVERSEAS POLICE

Co-operation between the public and police in the U.K. was what most impressed these three police officers from Malaya and Hong Kong, seen here with members of the Nottingham City Police Force. They are Inspector Tech Tiaw Guan of Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya (on horseback), Sub-Inspector Kwong Kam Nin of Hong Kong (left), and Inspector Seah Ke Sing of Singapore. They were among twenty-five police officers, from twenty-one Commonwealth countries, who recently completed a twenty-week training course in Britain, first at the Metropolitan Police Training College at Hendon, near London, and later with local forces in the provinces. They commented on the spirit of friendly trust existing between the senior officers and men.

Making Farming Pay

Encouraging Progress in the Australian Territory of Papua and New Guinea

UNDER the guidance of Government Agricultural Officers, villagers in the Australian Territory of Papua and New Guinea are being taught how to use their land to bring them economic independence. The desire for economic progress has spread among backward people even in the most remote districts of the territory.

Officers of the Extension Division of the Territory's Department of Agriculture have been making detailed surveys of the economic possibilities; and the advantages of growing and marketing quantities of cash crops are being realised by villagers who, until a few years ago, quarrelled among themselves and produced no more than their own meagre food requirements.

The villagers are being taught to make the most of their main assets—land ownership and an inherent interest in agriculture. The first task was to get them started; the next, to keep them interested through the early non-productive period; and, finally, to convince them that economic production, unlike mere subsistence gardening, demands constant attention. They are being made to realise that it does not pay to remain idle.

Some of the best results of cash cropping occur in the Gazelle Peninsula, where some 25,000 Tolai people now obtain a steady income from copra, cocoa and market garden produce. Even at this early stage of production, cocoa has produced a return of £100,000 a year. Such progress has enabled the people to finance their own local government councils and to take an increasing share in financing their own civic services.

Among the less advanced communities Rural Progress Societies have been set up. For example, in the Dagua area, near the Sepik District, the farmers, with their own Progress Society, have been helped to plant more rice, to organise more food gardens, to rebuild old villages and re-plant coconut



YOUNG COCOA PLANTS are thinned out by an agricultural worker at the Keravat Research Station. Three beans are planted and the two less promising seedlings are removed when about four months old.

groves. Today the people of Dagua and the neighbouring villages have their own local government council, a school, and a 60-mile road linking their hamlets with Wewak, the administrative and commercial centre of the Sepik District.

In the Milne Bay area of Eastern Papua an agricultural training centre has been set up. At a demonstration centre there, Papuan growers go to discuss their problems and

compare their crops with those in Government test plots. Higher level training is given at the Magori Agricultural School near Port Moresby.

Even at this pioneer phase of development the value of cash crops grown by the villagers is already around £1,300,000 a year, despite the fact that as yet only a small proportion of the 1,750,000 people is actually producing crops for market.



HIGHLANDERS who have been building a road in their district are addressed by Mr. Simogun Peta, Member of the Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea.

Teaching clerks and managers at the Regional Co-operative School near Rabaul, New Guinea



MAJOR-GENERAL Iskander Mirza, President of the Republic of Pakistan. His early training included a successful course at Sandhurst, England.

THE PRESIDENT of Pakistan, Major-General Iskander Mirza, and his wife, Begum Mirza, recently spent 10 days on a private visit to London. They were on their way to Portugal and Spain where state visits had been arranged for them.

During his stay Major-General Mirza had a meeting with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, at 10 Downing Street. The next day he went to a luncheon given by H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. The same night he had dinner with Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, and he spent the week-end at the country estate of Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Among his other engagements in London were a tea-party to the Pakistani High Commissioner, Mr. Mohammad Ikramullah, and his officers, a dinner at a hotel at which Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy Macmillan were the chief guests, and lunch at the residence of the High Commissioner.



MR. M. IKRAMULLAH, Pakistani High Commissioner in U.K. (right), chats with Mr. Wajid Ali at a party given by the President and Begum Mirza.

Pakistan's President on a Private Visit to London



THE PRESIDENT and his wife, Begum Mirza, were met at the airport by Field-Marshal Viscount Alexander, and Colonel J. M. Hugo and Mr. C. Alport, both from the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Major-General Iskander Mirza, who was appointed Governor-General of Pakistan in August 1955, was elected first President of the Republic of Pakistan in March 1956. He was born in November 1899. While still studying at Elphinstone College, Bombay, he was selected in 1918 as a Cadet for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He returned to India a year later with the distinction of being the first Cadet from the sub-continent to be gazetted into the Army from the Royal Military College.

He joined the Cameronians (2nd Scottish Rifles) at Kohat in 1921, and took part in the Khudad Khel operations. From 1922 to 1924 he was with the 17th Poona Horse at Jhansi and took part in the Waziristan operations in 1924.

Two years later he was selected for the Indian Political Service, and served as Assistant Commissioner at Abbottabad, Bannu, Nowshera and Tank. Other appointments included those of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and Political Agent, Orissa States. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1938 and made a C.I.E. in 1945. In 1946 he was Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence.

After Pakistan became an independent state he became the first Defence Secretary in the Government of Pakistan. He was appointed Governor of East Bengal in May 1954, when he reorganised the administration; his services in East Bengal, particularly during the devastating floods in that area, earned the applause of all sections of the public. Towards the end of 1954 he was appointed Minister for the Interior, and for States and Frontier Regions in the Central Government.

Major-General Mirza is a keen sportsman, fond of riding, shooting and horse racing. As a Cadet he played cricket for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.



A MEETING with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, at No. 10 Downing Street, was among the President's unofficial engagements.

BRITISH GUIANA'S NEW GOVERNMENT

BRITISH GUIANA, governed for the past four years by a nominated Legislature, has once again a Legislative Council with a majority of elected Members. At a general election held last August, 55 candidates stood in 14 constituencies. Nine seats went to the People's Progressive Party led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan; another group bearing the same name, headed by L. F. S. Burnham, captured three seats, and two other parties won one each. A constituency in the Interior returned the first Amerindian ever to sit in the Legislature. The new Council comprises a Speaker, 14 elected Members, six nominated and three *ex officio* Members.

British Guiana's last elected Legislature—which was the first to be elected by universal adult suffrage—lasted only six months. In October 1953 it became clear that the Ministers appointed from the majority party in the Assembly—the People's Progressive Party, then led by Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham

jointly—had no intention of working the new constitution but were intent on stirring up trouble, which they hoped would bring them greater powers.

The Legislature was therefore dissolved and a state of emergency proclaimed. The Governor nominated an interim government, mainly from influential members of the public, and a Constitutional Commission recommended "a period of marking time" in constitutional matters.

Now British Guiana goes forward again, but with safeguards against another breakdown. Under the revised constitution the Legislative Council may comprise *not fewer than 14* elected Members and *exactly 14* after the first election and *not more than 11* nominated Members, with three officials. In the event, the Governor decided to nominate only six Members, so that the elected Members outnumber the others. In the same way, though the Executive Council may con-

sist, under the Governor's chairmanship, of five of the elected and two of the nominated Members of the Legislative Council, with three officials, the Governor has not appointed the two nominated Members.

The five elected Members were appointed on the recommendation of Dr. Jagan, as leader of the largest party in the Legislative Council; one of them is his American-born wife. The Members of the Executive Council, working on the principle of collective responsibility, would normally vote in the Legislative Council as a bloc, giving Dr. Jagan a majority and placing upon him responsibility for the working out of government policy as agreed in Executive Council.

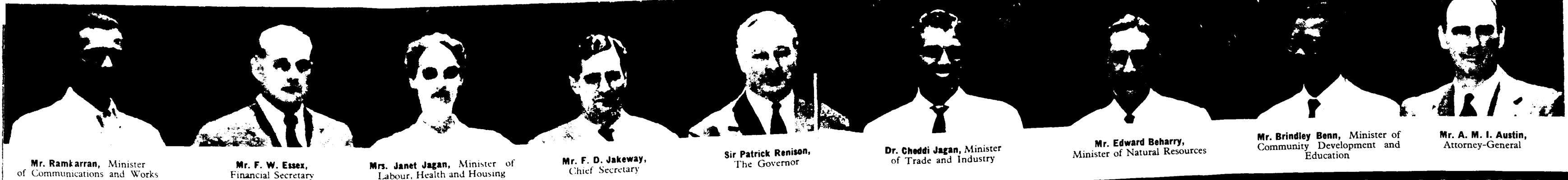
Might not a second Jagan government go the way of the first? It is felt that the constitutional safeguards are adequate. But in any case the Governor and his Ministers, officials and unofficials, have so far found it possible to work in harmony.

British Guiana needs stable government above everything. It is an exceptionally vulnerable country. More than nine-tenths of it are covered in trackless forest; only a very small proportion is cultivable. Most of the people live and work in a narrow coastal strip which has been won back from sea and swamp by a costly system of dams and ditches; much of this strip, including the capital city of Georgetown, lies five feet below high tide level.

Here are the sugar estates, source of the principal export and the largest employers of labour; here are the rice fields that feed both Guiana and its neighbours, The West Indies; here are the ports from which Guianese produce is shipped. Such a narrowly based economy—bauxite, mined 60 miles inland, is the only other main export—in such artificial conditions calls for ceaseless effort to maintain and raise living standards. Strife is something British Guiana just cannot afford.



GOVERNOR of British Guiana, Sir Patrick Renison, addressing the Council at the ceremonial opening of the country's new Legislature. General elections had been held a month earlier, in August, 1957.



BRITISH GUIANA'S ECONOMY DEPENDS ON THREE



SUGAR Cane cutter here at work on one of the big sugar plantations that produce most of British Guiana's principal export. The value of sugar exported annually is in the region of £5½ million.



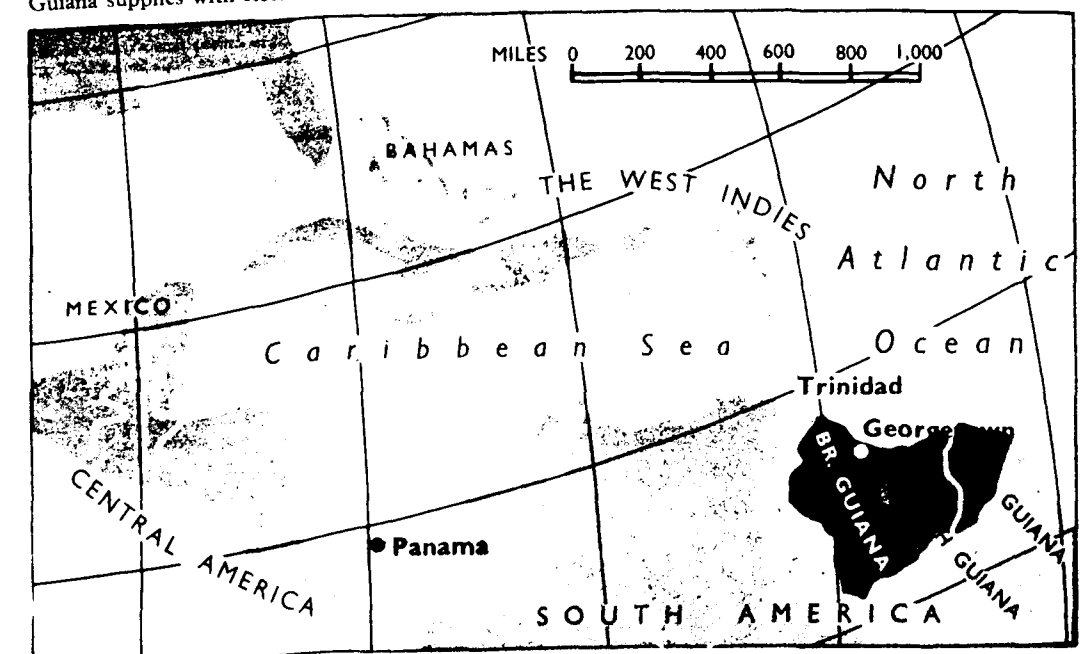
RICE Peasant farmers filling jute bags with rice. Second only to sugar as an agricultural export, Guiana's rice brings about £2 million a year. Reclamation schemes are gradually increasing the acreage devoted to rice growing.

VITAL EXPORTS — SUGAR, RICE AND BAUXITE



BAUXITE Walking dragline machine removing the sand and clay, sometimes as much as 50 ft. deep, covering the rich deposits of bauxite, from which aluminium is refined. This machine is one of the largest in the world. British Guiana exports some £5 million worth of this ore every year.

SHOWING the position of British Guiana in South America. To the north are The West Indies, which Guiana supplies with rice. Most of the country is covered with dense, trackless and uncultivable forest.





PRESENTATION of Colours to the Federation of Malaya's Red Cross Society by the Countess of Limerick at a recent ceremony in Kuala Lumpur.

'We are all Brothers'

**BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
HANDS OVER ITS BRANCH IN MALAYA**

ON BEHALF of the British Red Cross Society, Countess Limerick, Vice-Chairman of the Society, officially handed over the Malayan branch to its trustees in the Federation of Malaya. At the ceremony in the Selangor State Council Chamber, Kuala Lumpur, the Malayan Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, said:

"The work of the British Red Cross in this country is one which will be remembered with gratitude. They sent out nurses to work in the villages and kampungs at the time when the Emergency was at its height.

"The nurses worked under most difficult conditions without caring for their personal safety. They have trained and guided local people to take an interest and then finally to take over the work which they were doing and it speaks volumes for their good and unselfish work that within so short a time after

the attainment of independence the new Malayan Association is ready to apply for membership of the League of International Red Cross Societies."

In her address, the Countess of Limerick spoke of the British Red Cross Society's gratitude for the unfailing co-operation of the Malayan Government, particularly in connection with the New Villages Resettlement Scheme, for which the Government had given a generous grant.

Since it was first formed in 1951, Lady Limerick continued, the Malayan Branch of the Society had gone forward from strength to strength, with a proud record of service. The Society's assets totalled 100,000 dollars.

The Red Cross movement, she said, was the only practical humanitarian link with all the nations of the world. It does not fear aggression because it has no frontiers. Its only enemies are sickness and suffering. The humblest may serve it; the greatest may receive its help. It came to life on a battlefield, born of urgency and actual necessity, and it was the suffering and not the battle which moved Henri Dunant, the founder, to give practical effect to his great idea.

Strictly Impartial

Every national Red Cross Society subscribes to certain fundamental principles: while co-operating fully with its Government it retains its independence; it remains strictly neutral and impartial in all political issues; it takes no sides in sectional or denominational strife; its only concern is to help those who suffer, no matter what their nationality, creed or political views.

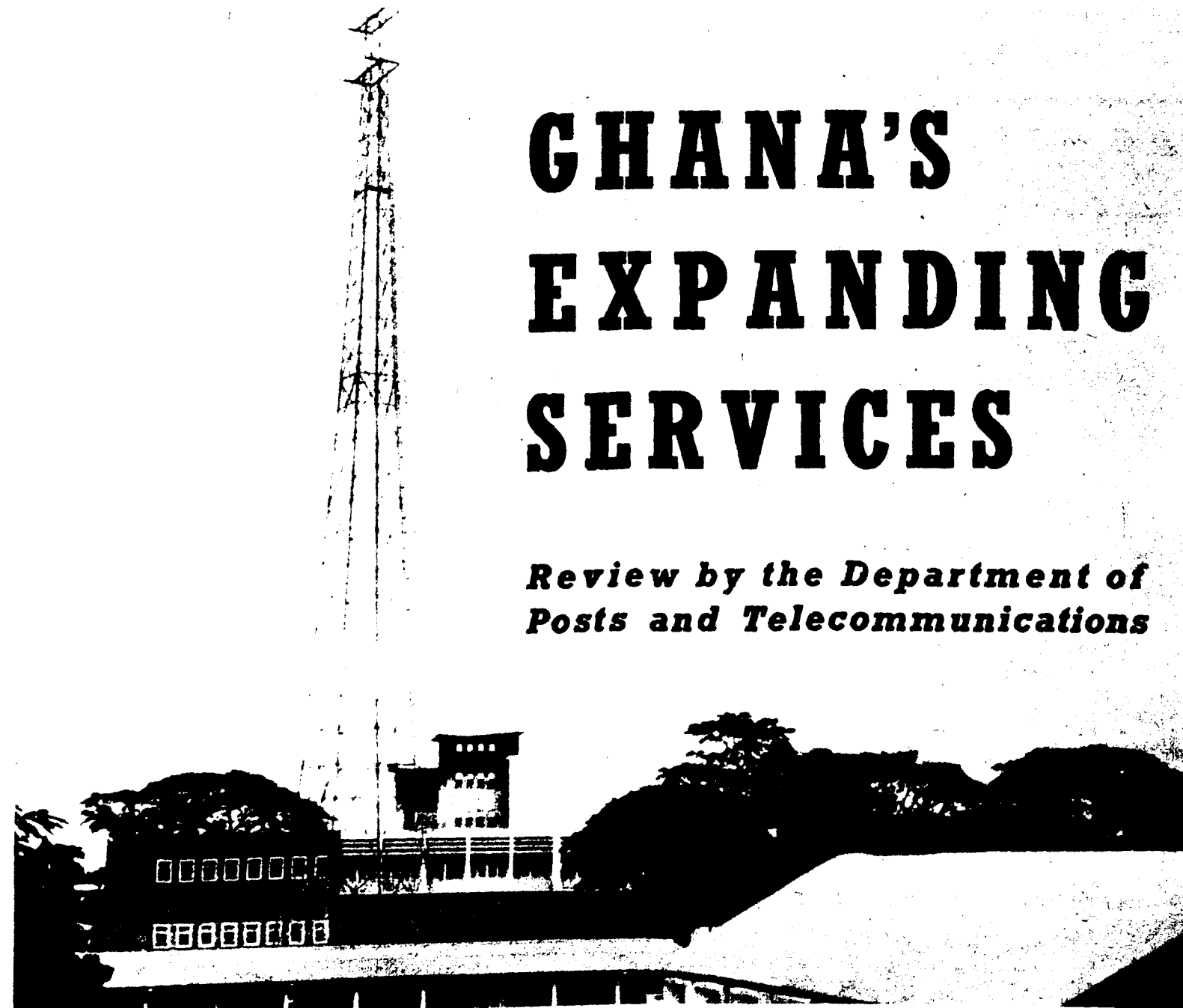
There are 78 National Red Cross Societies, with a membership of 120 million, banded together under the international body, which occupies a unique position among voluntary organisations. Its functions are recognised, and its workers are protected in time of war, by the Geneva Conventions—International Treaties acknowledged and respected by all the civilised nations of the world.

At a later ceremony in Kuala Lumpur, the Countess of Limerick, on behalf of the B.R.C.S., presented the Malayan Branch with its colours. In the course of her address she said: "May the Malayan flag remind you always of your duties and responsibilities to your country and may the Red Cross flag be a constant reminder that you are now one of that great company of nations in which, in the words of the founder, 'We are all Brothers'."

◀ **MINISTER OF FINANCE**, Colonel Sir Henry Lee, presenting a silver tray to Lady Limerick. It was a token of gratitude for the good work done by the British Red Cross Society in Malaya.

GHANA'S EXPANDING SERVICES

*Review by the Department of
Posts and Telecommunications*



RADIO telephone tower at Kumasi links this busy centre with Tamale, 272 miles away. A network of modern communications is being built up in Ghana.

GHANA'S rapidly expanding network of communications is being built up with the help of the most modern equipment. Mr. Krobo Edusei, Minister of Communications in the Ghana Government, said that expansion would include more automatic telephone exchanges, the use of radio for linking up main trunk telephone lines, many new post offices, and a great increase of telephone and telegraph services. The provision of such better all-round services would entail an increase in certain charges.

One of the most important developments was the installation of Very High Frequency Radio—a system giving far better reception—

to increase the number of telephone "channels" and reduce unwanted noises. A radio telephone system now links Kumasi and Tamale, a distance of 272 miles. Other systems providing additional telephones are being installed between Kumasi and Accra, the capital, and between Accra and Takoradi.

In Kumasi, good progress has been made on the new post office building, and a new automatic telephone exchange of the latest design has been completed there at a cost of over £200,000. This exchange will deal with 1,800 subscribers and, later, 7,000 subscribers. Two automatic exchanges will be built in Takoradi and in Sekondi. Accra and the new port of Tema will soon be linked by a system of underground lines.

The telephone services in the Trans-Volta Togoland Region have more than doubled since 1951, and no fewer than 42 towns and villages in the region have telephone facilities.

Ghana's telephone system, which dates from the establishment of a small exchange at Sekondi in 1903, began the expansion of its services between 1920 and 1930. Plans for further advancement were made, and the period of most rapid growth was 1946 to 1956. This country is now ensuring that her telecommunications and allied services are keeping pace with her steady progress in other fields.

◀ **NEW** Post Office Telephone Exchange at Kpandu, Trans-Volta Togoland. At the telephone is Mr. Casely-Hayford, then Communications Minister.



◀ **FOREST** of telephone wires and cables is being expertly arranged by these Ghanaian technicians in the new automatic telephone exchange at Accra.



FELIX IDUBOR—Nigerian Sculptor's London Exhibition

ONE of the most successful art exhibitions held in recent years at London's Imperial Institute was devoted to the sculpture of Felix Idubor. Several thousand visitors, including many from other parts of the Commonwealth, attended this 16-day exhibition; and art critics, writing in many well-known British and foreign journals, warmly praised the work of this sculptor.

Felix Idubor was born in 1928 in Benin City, in the Western Region of Nigeria. His art is entirely natural and self-taught, for he received very little formal education. He began carving at the age of eight, and was earning his living at this craft only four years later. His reputation was quickly established at Benin City and, before long, he moved to Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, where he became known to a much wider public.

His first one-man exhibition was held in Lagos in 1953 under the auspices of the British Council. A year later came another, larger, exhibition, under American patronage. Later



FEDERAL COMMISSIONER for Nigeria in London, Mr. M. T. Mbu, speaking at the exhibition. With him are Mr. Idubor and Mr. Kenneth Bradley, Director of the Imperial Institute.

the British Council again invited him to hold an exhibition of his work, this time at Enugu, the capital of the Eastern Region of Nigeria. During the same year Idubor was awarded a silver medal and two certificates of merit at the Nigerian Festival of the Arts.

In 1956 an Idubor Exhibition in Lagos was opened by H.E. the Governor-General, Sir James Robertson, and the young sculptor was commissioned to carve a casket for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen during her visit to Nigeria. Maxwell Fry, the famous British architect—well known as one of the principals concerned in the building of Chandigarh, the new Indian capital city of the Punjab—also commissioned Idubor to design and carve the entrance doors for a bank headquarters at Ibadan.

In 1956 Felix Idubor was appointed instructor in sculpture at the Yaba Technical Institute in Lagos. He was awarded a travelling scholarship by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and has spent several months in Britain and in other parts of Europe.



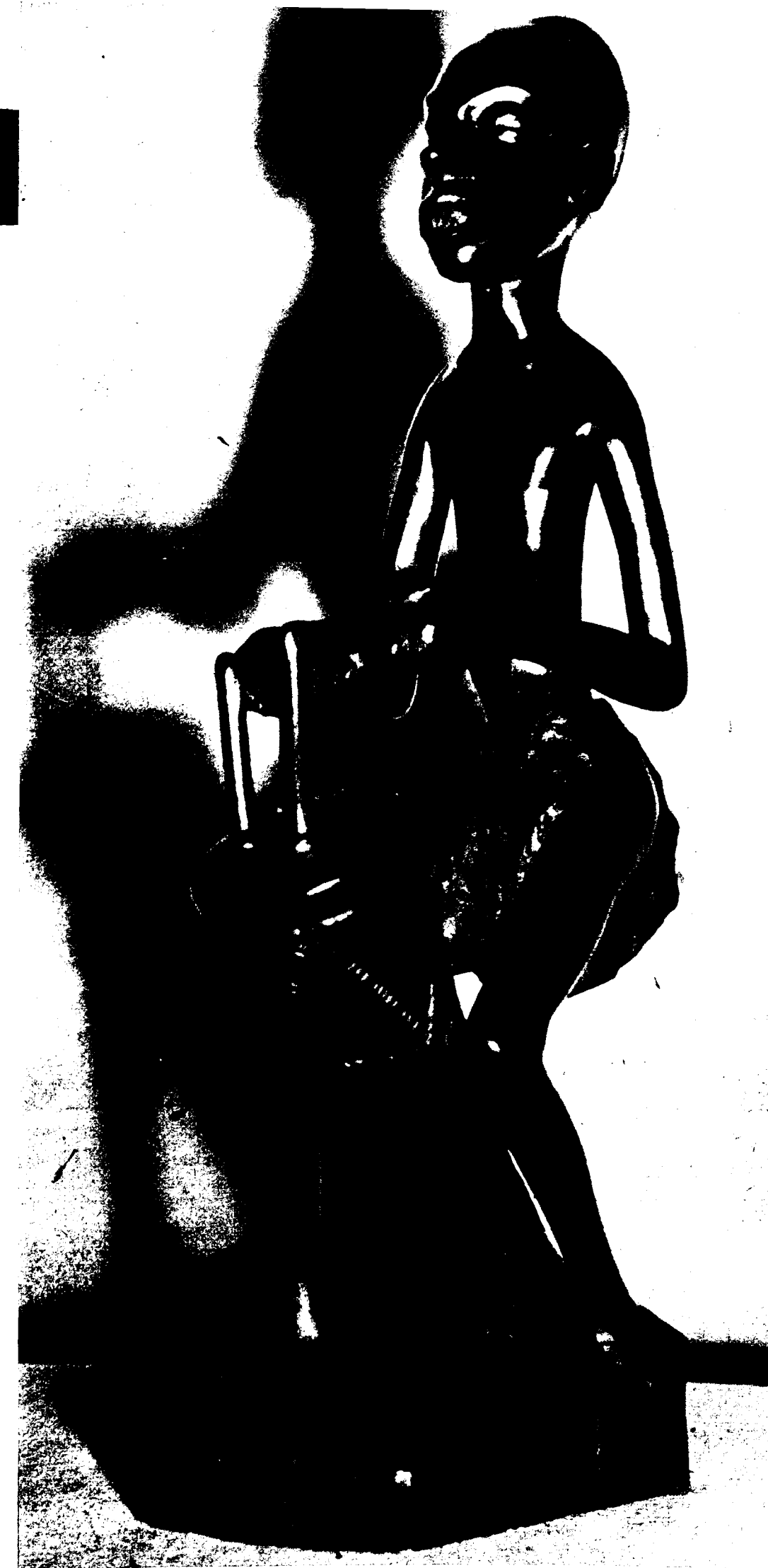
THE SCULPTOR, Mr. Felix Idubor, examining one of the carvings at his London exhibition. Most of the materials he uses are woods from his own country—ebony, opepe, obeche, and iroko. He was recently awarded a UNESCO travelling scholarship.



CHIEF MAJEBERE of Maswa studies "The Tattooed Goddess", one of the Idubor exhibits at the Imperial Institute. Many visitors from Nigeria and other Commonwealth countries saw the exhibition.



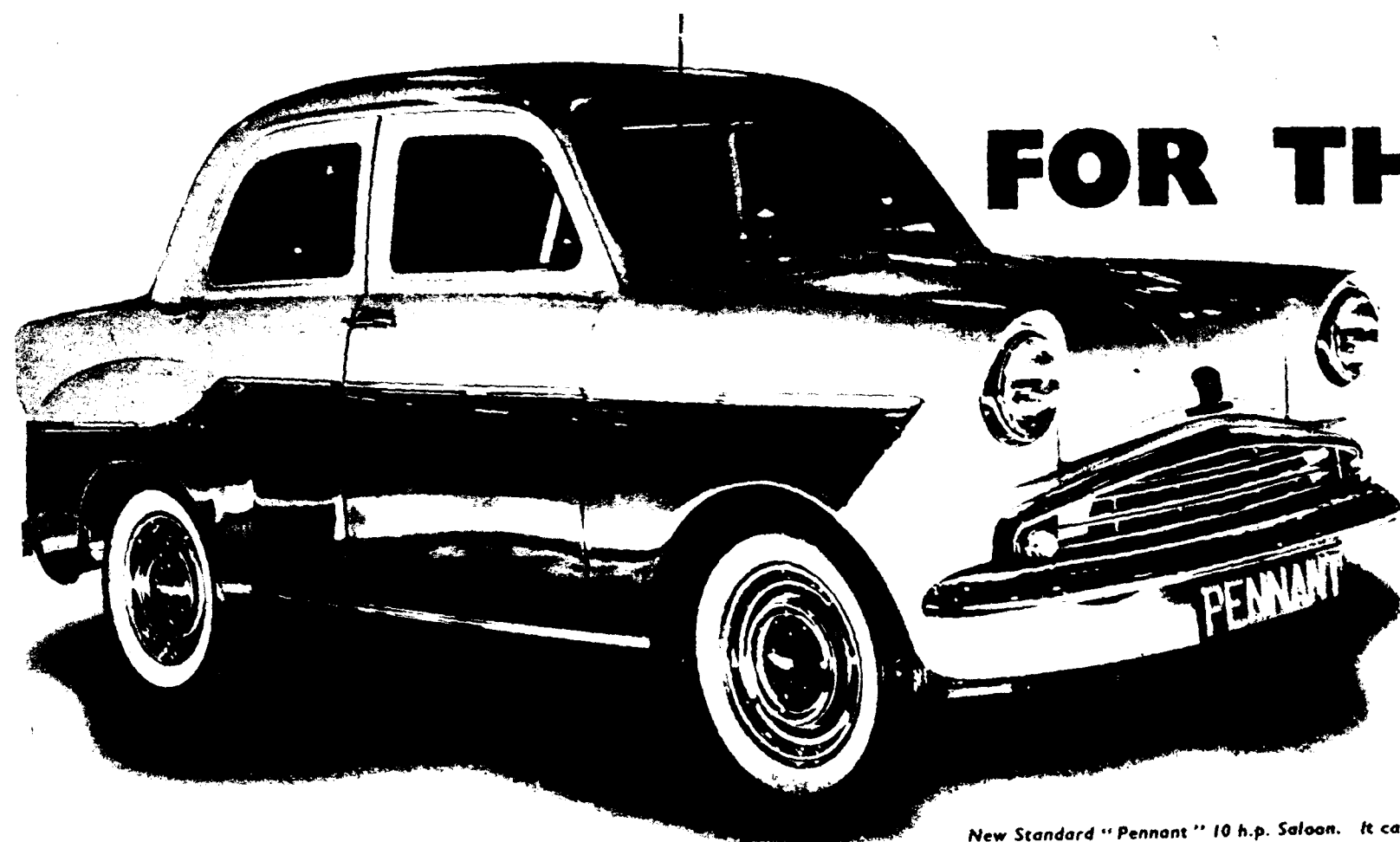
MADAME OBOZEE, who was once the mayoress of Benin City, Western Nigeria, where Idubor was born.



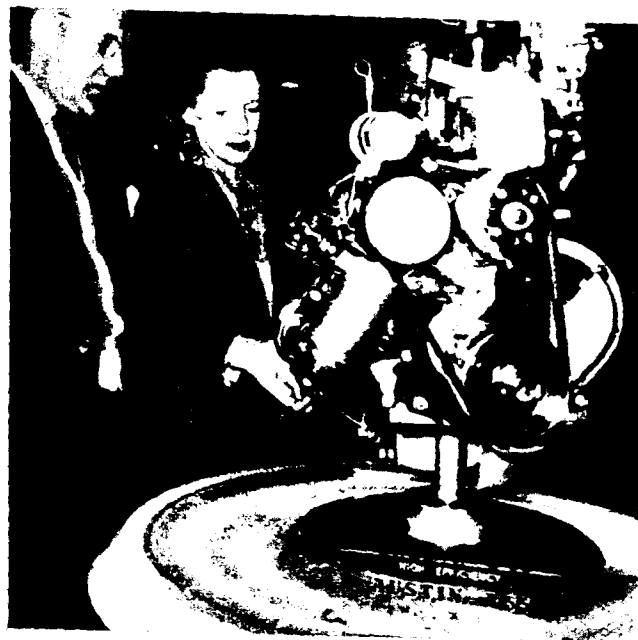
"A DRUMMER", a fine carving in ebony. Idubor was commissioned by the Nigerian Government to carve a casket for presentation to H.M. the Queen when she visited Nigeria in early 1957. The casket was on view at the recent London Exhibition by gracious permission of Her Majesty.

WALL MASK, a popular, traditional form for which there is constant demand by art collectors. Felix Idubor's first one-man exhibition was held at Lagos in Nigeria in 1953 and was sponsored by the British Council.

FOR THE ROADS OF THE WORLD



New Standard "Pennant" 10 h.p. Saloon. It can be fitted with two-pedal Standrive or an overdrive unit



FAMILY CAR with striking new lines is this five-seater Austin "A.55" Cambridge Saloon. The "A.55" engine (seen on left) is more powerful than the "A.50". It is a 14-litre overhead valve engine developing 51 brake-horse-power, giving the car a top speed of over 75 m.p.h.



COMPLETELY NEW in appearance is the Vauxhall "Velox", longer, lower and wider than previous models and with a 6-cylinder engine capable of 90 m.p.h. Left: Safety belt for driver and passengers demonstrated on a Hillman Minx de luxe saloon. This is one of many new devices for safer motoring.

Britain's Car Manufacturers Concentrate on Improving Well-Tested Models

BRITAIN is now exporting more motor vehicles than any other country in the world. Total overseas earnings of the industry as a whole are now running at the rate of some £380 million a year. Cars and trucks, lorries and tractors, spare parts and engines, caravans and motor cycles—these bring Britain more overseas revenue than any other type of commodity.

Record numbers of orders for U.K. cars, booked at the recent London Motor Show, have so increased the volume of exports that a shipping problem has been created; an extra ship a week to North America alone for the next year has had to be laid on to ensure prompt delivery.

About half a million people, including 17,000 from overseas, attended the 11-day Motor Show at Earls Court. On the very first day of the Show the British Motor Corporation announced an American order for nearly £10 million.

An initial order for nearly £4 million was placed for the Standard Ten and companion Estate cars. The same company expects to sell Standard and Triumph cars worth about £9 million in North America in the first six months of 1958. Jaguar announced a North American order worth £8 million, and Vauxhall has export orders worth nearly £15 million for its new Velox and Cresta models. Other firms also reported that overseas and home demands have been out-running the supply.

Principal Buyer

Britain's principal overseas car buyer is now the United States of America. No fewer than 8,300 cars were shipped to the U.S.A. in one recent month, and the 43,000 vehicles exported there in the first half of this year were almost three times as many as during January to June 1956. Britain's second largest buyer is Canada.

While several new models have recently been produced the days have gone when manufacturers thought valuable sales would be lost unless startling new models were announced at every Motor Show. Instead Britain is concentrating on improving tried and tested cars which are already selling well in the markets of the world. The trend

at present is on the adoption of more two-pedal control and semi-automatic transmissions in the smaller car ranges. Fully automatic transmission systems continue to be available in the larger cars.

Other noteworthy features—which have aroused much interest among thousands of overseas visitors and buyers—are such things as greater visibility for the driver by the use of panoramic windscreens; increased engine efficiency, with more powerful engines in the smaller cars coupled with economy in fuel consumption; new ranges of two-tone colour schemes, and more production models fitted with disc-type brakes.

The industry's efforts to capture the lion's share of the world's markets are mirrored in its activities at home. Technical improvements following careful research is the prime factor that keeps British vehicles in the forefront. In building cars for the roads of the world, manufacturers face many difficult problems.

Over Ice and Desert

Cars must be made to travel the deserts of Australia and North Africa as well as the ice wastes of Canada. The car which is suitable for the high-speed roads of the United States must also be suitable for the hot, dry, dusty roads of the tropics. Cars which are easy to start in temperatures of over 100 degrees in the shade must also be easy to start in temperatures of 40 degrees below zero. Cars must survive equatorial rainstorms and Arctic blizzards.

There are three aspects of research carried out by teams of technicians in the experimental departments of Britain's motor car companies. Firstly there is the steady, long-term work on fundamental problems of a highly technical nature. Secondly, there is the testing of prototypes of new models before they are put into production. Finally, there is the testing of samples from car assembly lines, coupled with the investigation of complaints to ensure that high standards are constantly maintained.

Much of the work



LAGONDA 3-litre saloon, a car with independent suspension on all wheels ensuring freedom from road shocks and positive control at all speeds.

is carried out by the car companies' own departments. Excellent facilities are also afforded by the Motor Industry Research Association's establishment at Lindley, Warwickshire. This organisation, known as MIRA throughout the motor world, is financed mainly by the member firms of motor vehicle and component manufacturers, and it is entitled to a Government grant through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

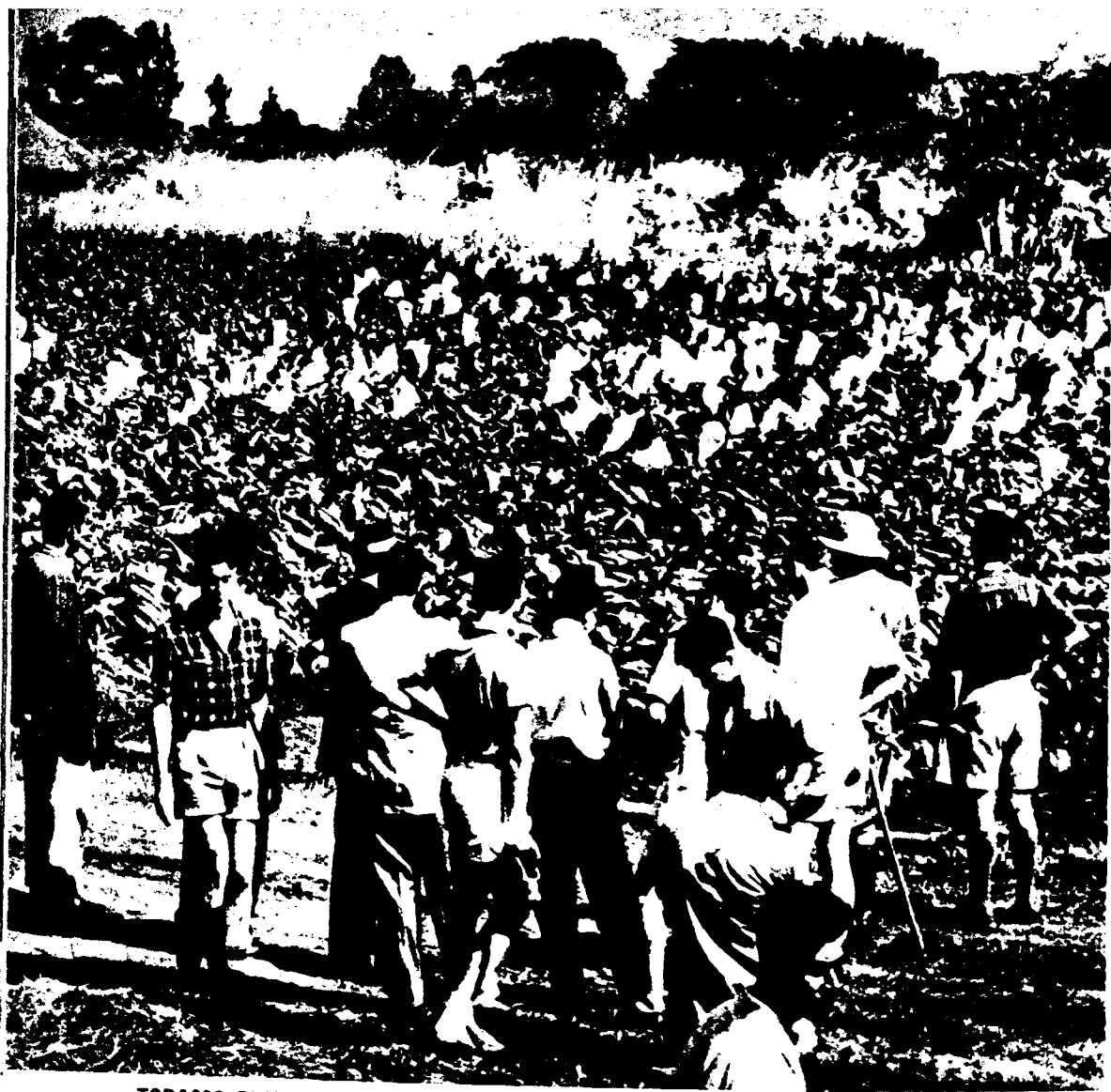
At MIRA on any day of the week cars, trucks and buses are proved on the concrete ridges of the corrugated track designed to provide the conditions of an unmetalled tropical road; they are tested on the 1½-mile paved track which simulates the worst possible conditions of certain Continental roads; they splash through shallow water, and stand immersed in a four-foot trough; they pass through a dust tunnel, and are punished over a cross-country track with as fierce a surface as can be met with anywhere.

Proving a vehicle on these and other outdoor tracks, together with tests on the high-speed circuit and the steering pad, has now become standard practice for British motor manufacturers. At MIRA, too, modern laboratories provide facilities for scientists to test working parts and conduct technical research into general automobile engineering problems.



BRITISH BABY CAR, the new Meadows Frisky, was one of the sensations of the Show. It can carry two adults and a child, has a 4-speed, 325 cc. two-stroke engine with a 60-miles-to-the-gallon consumption. Left: In complete contrast was this magnificent Rolls-Royce, the most expensive car in the show.

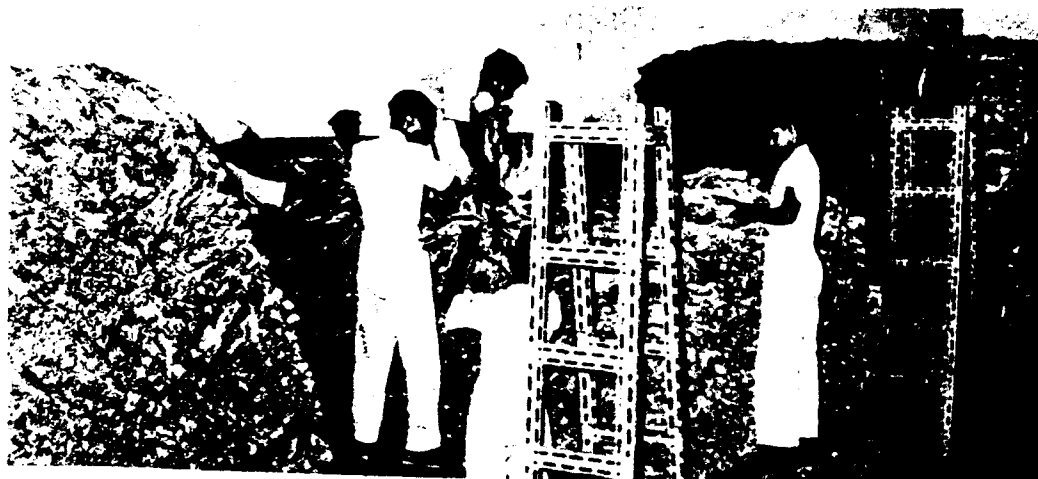




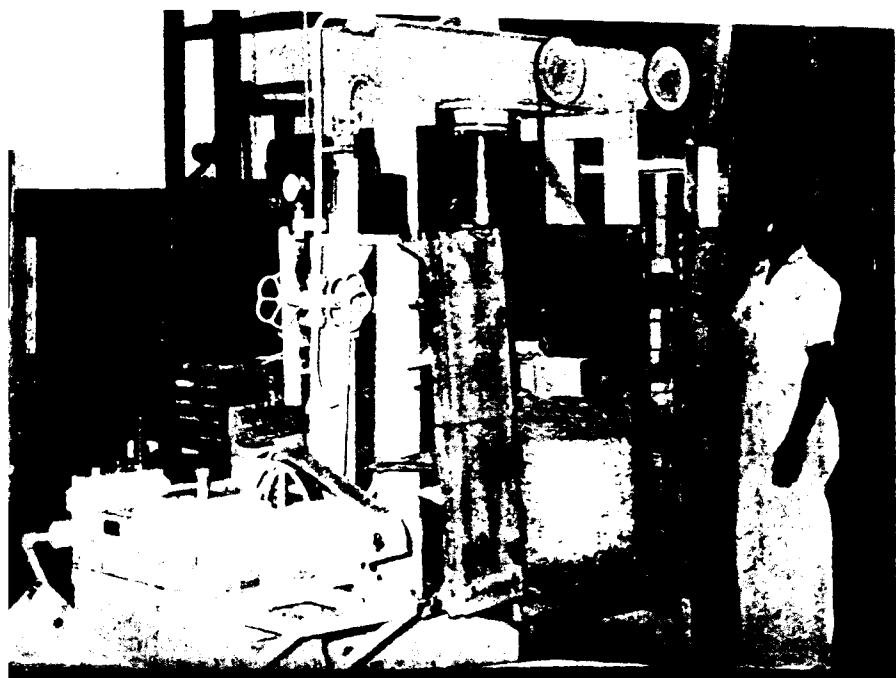
TOBACCO FLOWERS are covered with bags to prevent accidental pollination by natural means. Controlled pollination can produce improved varieties, yielding better leaf and being more resistant to disease.

Tobacco in Mauritius

The Development of an Old-Established Crop



GRADING leaf tobacco in a Mauritius factory. After processing, an average of 1,100 cigarettes can be manufactured from each kilogramme of leaf.



STOCKS of tobacco in the warehouse have been brought in by local growers. For many years a Tobacco Board has been in control of the production and sale of this crop.

PRESSING the tobacco in the new warehouse, which was designed and built by local firms. Though tobacco had been grown in Mauritius for a considerable time, it was not until 1917 that it began to achieve importance in the island's economy.

THE DEVELOPMENT of the Mauritius tobacco industry, which now contributes about five million rupees (£375,000) annually to the Government revenue, has become an important factor in the economy of the island.

This is essentially an industry for the home market that has grown to its present importance within the last fifty years. Although tobacco grown on small plots by peasant farmers is an old-established crop in Mauritius, the yield until recently was small; there was no co-ordination of cultivation or facilities for processing and marketing. As a result large quantities of tobacco, mostly of the black shag type, were imported each year from the neighbouring island of Reunion.

In an effort to reduce these imports, the Department of Agriculture set up a factory for the processing of locally grown tobacco in 1917. Nine years later flue-curing trials were begun at Reduit, and in the same year, 1926, a processing factory was opened at Port Louis for the manufacture of cigarettes from a mixture of Virginian and domestic leaf. Other processing factories soon followed, and imports from Reunion were reduced to a very low level.



GRADING leaf tobacco in a Mauritius factory. After processing, an average of 1,100 cigarettes can be manufactured from each kilogramme of leaf.

In 1932 a Tobacco Board was set up to control the production and sale of leaf tobacco throughout the island. Another milestone in the development of the industry was reached in 1955 when the Governor, Sir Robert Scott, opened the new Tobacco Warehouse at Port Louis, which was designed by a firm of local architects.

The Tobacco Warehouse is a receiving and marketing centre for all tobacco produced in the island, and a place where local growers can be sure of a constant market at fixed rates for their produce, which is then graded, baled, processed and stored until needed. Most Mauritian tobacco is of the Amarello variety, the climate and soil being unsuitable for the cultivation of Virginian tobacco of good quality. About 35 per cent of imported Virginian leaf is used in the manufacture of the better type of cigarette, although the local Amarello leaf is used entirely for the cheaper grades.

Today the small plots of ground on which tobacco is grown in Mauritius cover some 600 acres and support a thriving industry, valued at about twenty million rupees per annum.

FONUALEI AHoy!

Thames-built Vessels
for Overseas Service

A STURDY, general service launch, the *Fonualei*, recently left the Port of London on the first stage of her 10,000-mile voyage to Tonga in the Pacific. She is the second vessel which the Thames Launch Works Ltd. has built at their yards at Eel Pie Island, Twickenham, for service in the Tonga Archipelago.

The *Fonualei* attracted much attention while undergoing trials on the Thames. She is, however, no calm-water craft, for she has been designed to cross many miles of open sea and to undertake a diversity of tasks.

This utility vessel 52½ ft. long, has a forward and after-hold that can carry a total of 15 tons of copra, or two different kinds of cargo of that weight. There is accommodation for a number of passengers and a deck that can be completely covered with canvas awning. She can also be used for light towing. On trials she registered a "bollard pull" of 18.5 cwt., and is fitted with a quick-release towing hook designed by the builders. The engine is a Kelvin diesel with an output of 88 b.h.p. at 750 revolutions per minute.

Another Tonga Craft

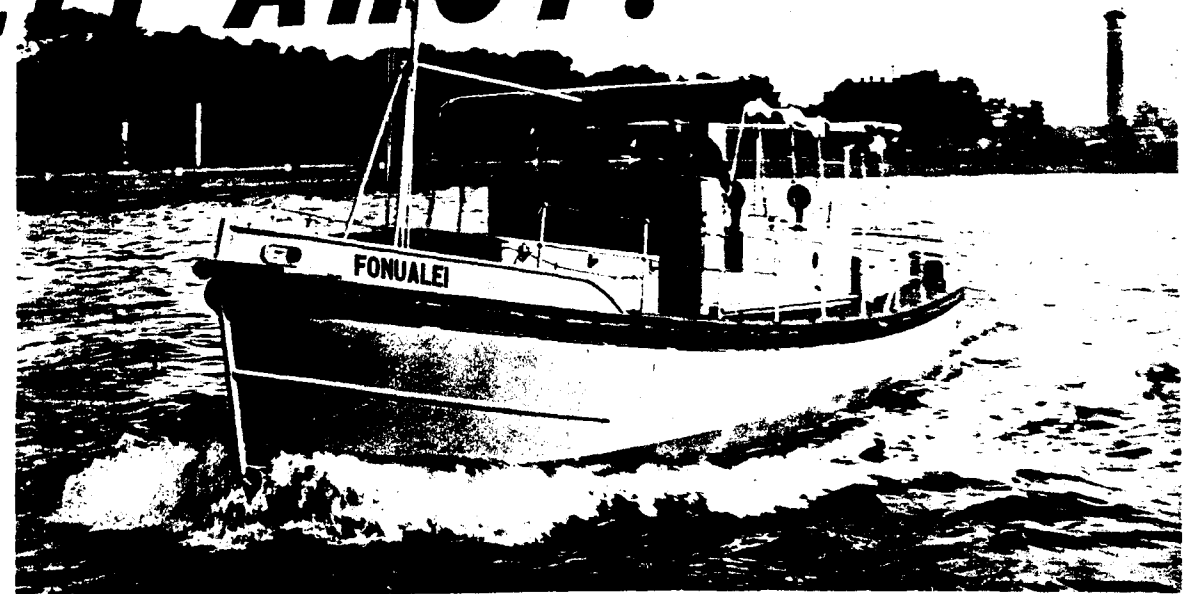
The other vessel—built for Prince Tungei, Prime Minister of Tonga and son of H.M. Queen Salote, is the *Kao*, a 60-ft.-long ramped craft for the carrying of agricultural machinery, passengers and copra. Designed on the deck-loading principle, with double bottom under the loading deck, the *Kao* has a moulded depth of 6 ft. and a draught of only 3 ft. 6 in.

Similar vessels, produced by the same builders in recent years, are already in service in ports in the Middle East, where they are mainly used to carry oilfield equipment.

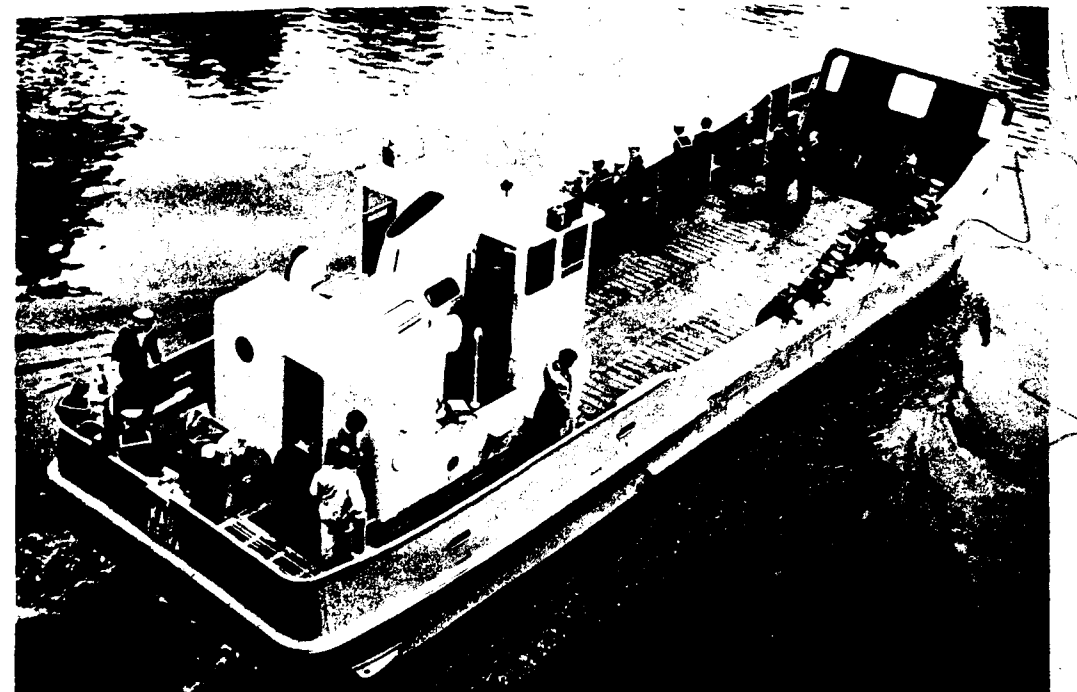
Other craft from the Eel Pie Island yards are in service in many overseas ports. Diesel engines and swift personnel transport launches have been built for Aden, for Sierra Leone, Gambia and Sarawak. They are robust enough for heavy duty yet some of them are so smooth running that during trials coins have been balanced on their rims on the plate of the towing bitts. All these vessels have been specially designed to simplify maintenance and repair.

Eel Pie Island lies in a quiet reach of the Thames between the wooded slopes of Richmond and the great lock that marks the limit of the river's tidal water. It owes its picturesque name to the fact that it was once the centre of the Thames eel-fishing industry, providing the basis of a favourite Cockney dish. Today it is the home of a new and expanding industry whose products are sent to the most distant parts of the Commonwealth.

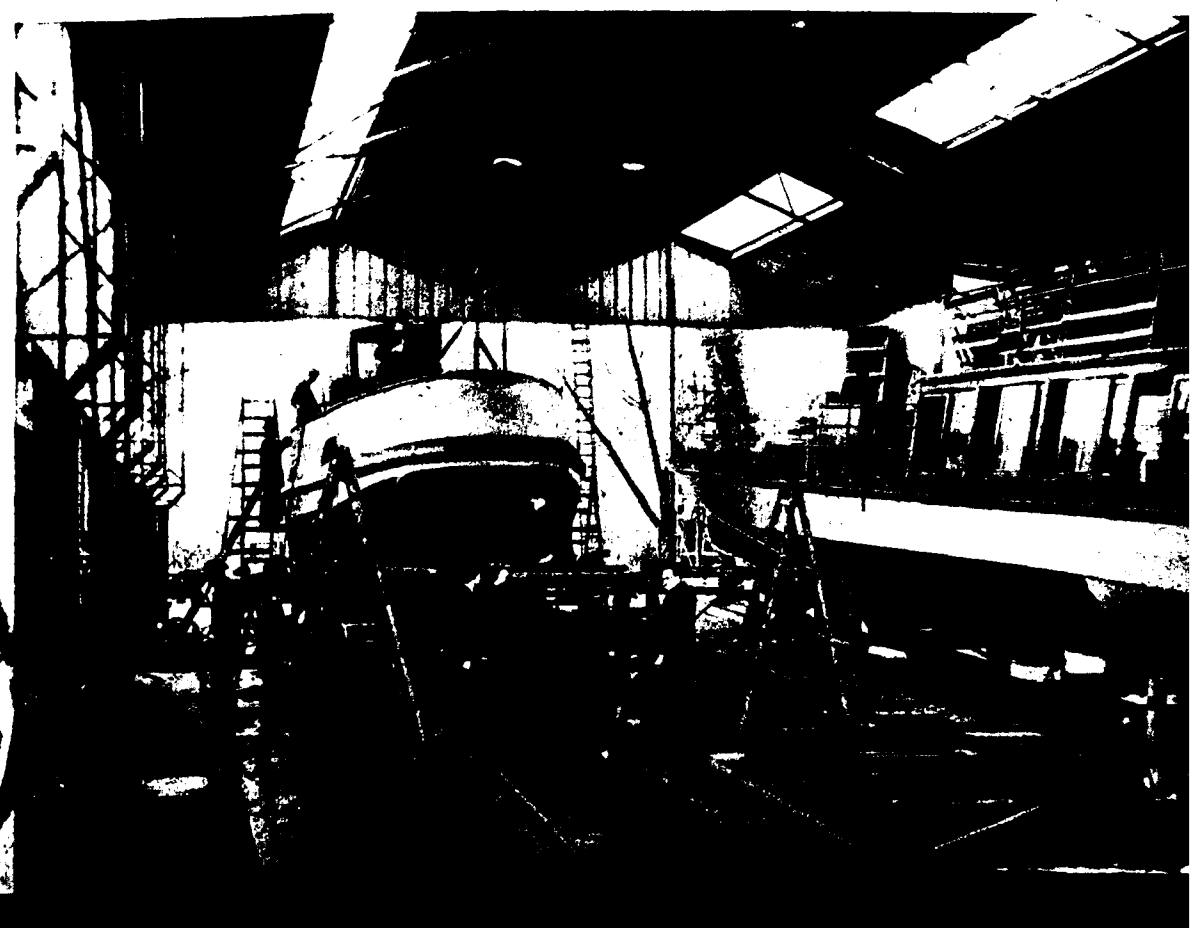
THE "NAAMA" is a launch for service in the Eel Pie Island yards. Other boats were built here for Aden, Gambia and Sarawak.



THE "FONUALEI", bound for Tonga, is seen here during her trials on the Thames. Built for work in the open seas around the "Friendly Islands", this sturdy little ship can be used for three purposes: as a passenger launch, a strong tug, and a cargo boat which is capable of carrying fifteen tons of copra.



SEA SCOUTS enjoy a trip on the *Kao*, a 60-ft. vehicle and cargo lighter which was ordered by Prince Tungei of Tonga. The *Kao* was specially designed for landing agricultural machinery on beaches where no conventional landing-stage exists. She has a ramp at the bow and a very shallow draught.





YOUNG NIGERIAN WEAVERS

Students at the Aba Textile Training Centre in Nigeria show some of the cloth they have produced. The cloth they are holding has an old African pattern; in the background is cloth with new designs and colours.