

Commonwealth TODAY

With the Compliments of

Number Sixty-two

COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN WALES

The Welsh runner J. Merriman leading Australia's D. Power who later won in 28 min. 47.8 sec. and Kenya's A. Onentia during the six miles race. See also pages 8 to 17.

★ ★ ★

PRINCESS MARGARET VISITS CANADA

A Royal Tour from coast to coast highlights a year of Canadian celebrations.

TRAINING PAKISTAN'S YOUNG CRICKETERS

Pakistan's Eaglets Society sends promising cricketers to England for coaching and experience, building a sound foundation for their continuing success in this truly Commonwealth sport.

IDENTITY TAGS FOR KENYA'S FISH

Adapting a new research technique, previously used for studying salmon in Scotland, to build up a fund of scientific information on the tilapia fish and help to improve the fishing industry.



1880



Commonwealth TODAY

NUMBER TWO

CONTENTS

Industrial Notes	2
Stamp Corner	2
Near and Far	3
Princess Margaret in Canada	4, 5
International House, Melbourne	6
Australian Survey Methods	7
The Commonwealth Games in Wales	8-17
Pakistan's Young Cricketers	18, 19
BY RAFIQ M. KHAN	
People	20, 21
Britain's Health Visitors	22, 23
BY HENRY GRANT	
Dr. Nkrumah Visits Canada	24
Children's Playground in India	25
Studying Kenya's Fish	26, 27
Malaya's Own Navy	28, 29
West Indian Trade Unionists in Britain	30
New Ideas	31

PHOTOGRAPHS: Front Cover: HIPPA, London.
Page 1, Pakistan official (1); 6, 7, Australian official;
16, 17, Colour photographs, HIPPA, London;
18, 19, Pakistan official (3); 24, Canadian official;
26, 27, Kenya official; 28, 29, Singapore Information Service. Back Cover: Crown copyright.

PREPARED BY
THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION
LONDON

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY SAMUEL STEPHEN LTD., LONDON

TRADEWINDS ★ Commonwealth Industrial Notes

International Finance Meeting took place in Delhi in autumn 1958, and was the first to be held in Asia. Some 900 delegates from 66 countries met there for the annual meetings of the Boards of Directors of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation.

Ratmalana Airport, Ceylon, is now again in operation. The terminal buildings have been completely redesigned, decorations and alterations costing £53,750. The construction of a new runway to accommodate the world's latest turbo-prop aircraft is now being considered.

New Commercial Ports will soon be serving Ceylon when the Galle and Trincomalee Harbours are improved. Galle is to be reshaped and rebuilt at a cost of £150,000 and will eventually have a deeper harbour and a new quay. It will handle food shipments and ease congestion at Colombo. An engineering survey is being made of Cod Bay, Trincomalee, to work out a construction programme to make Trincomalee the commercial port for the east coast.

Further Links between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur will be established when work begins on a micro-wave trunk telephone system between the two centres. Plans have now been completed for the construction of an operational building, a mast and power house on the lighthouse site at Port Canning.

Queensland is now producing uranium oxide. The Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Australia has announced that the concentrate is being refined nine months ahead of schedule at the Mary Kathleen treatment plant in the far west Queensland mineral field. The first uranium oxide from there is now ready for export to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Looking for Markets were representatives of the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission who visited East African and Asian countries as part of a "vigorous programme of probing the world's markets for dairy products".

Mineral Discoveries in Northern Rhodesia of pyrochlore-bearing limestones may prove of economic significance. The pyrochlore, a mineral substance used in the refining of steel, had been found in large quantities in the Feira area of the Central Province by the Geological Survey Department of Northern Rhodesia. One deposit, the largest known in Africa, may prove to be the largest in the world. Phosphate and another mineral containing the radioactive element thorium have also been discovered in the area.

Kenya Government Plans for more bituminous roads in the country seek to encourage outside contractors to invest capital on a deferred payment basis for a road-building programme. This will result in the addition of £7,000,000 worth of bituminised roads. The Government aims to provide bituminised roads between centres of population and the capital and between other centres and the railway.

Radio Telescope is to be built at a cost of £A500,000 at Parkes, 200 miles west of Sydney, Australia. It is likely to be the most advanced and most powerful of its kind in the world. A radio "mirror", a bowl 210 ft. in diameter covered with wire mesh, will pick up radio signals from the extreme distances of the universe.

Atomic Powered Submarine Tanker is considered feasible with the success of preliminary tests assured. A British firm has now decided to go ahead with the second phase of preparations for an 80,000-ton under-water tanker. If this design stage is successful, a scheme will be referred to a shipbuilder. The proposed tanker would travel at twice the speed of a normal cargo vessel.

Pakistan's Karachi Shipworks and Engineering Works has delivered a 270-ton barge to one of the largest shipping concerns in West Germany. This delivery marks the successful completion of the first foreign order and the Karachi shipyard expects to earn considerable amounts of foreign exchange with further orders of this kind from abroad. The shipyard has already built five barges for the Karachi Port Trust.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

GIBRALTAR

THE familiar caricature of the ardent philatelist peering through a huge magnifying-glass at some rare specimen may well represent a collector of the stamps of Gibraltar, for until 1885 ordinary British stamps were used there. They can be distinguished only by the Gibraltar postmark, which at first took the form of a large "G" and was later changed to "A.16". Stamps bearing these postmarks are prized by collectors but a magnifying-glass is sometimes necessary to identify them.

Portraits of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V provided the designs for early Gibraltar issues, but in 1931 four pictorial stamps showed a view of the celebrated Rock which for over 350 years has been a vital British stronghold at the gateway to the Mediterranean. The part played by Gibraltar in the second world war is recalled by the Peace and Victory stamps issued by the Colonial territories in 1946. The design shows a portrait of King George VI and a view of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. The first Gibraltar stamp to appear in the reign of Queen Elizabeth II was a special Coronation issue similar in design to those of the



other Colonial territories. In the portrait the Queen is wearing a tiara given to her on the occasion of her wedding in 1947 by the late Queen Mary, to whom it had been a wedding gift more than fifty years earlier.

In 1953 a complete new series of fourteen pictorial stamps, ranging in value from 1d. to 1s., made its appearance. The designs of these stamps afford glimpses of life in Gibraltar, with special emphasis on the harbour and shipping, the 3d. value showing an ocean-going liner with the Rock in the background. A reminder of Gibraltar's long and eventful history is to be found on the 2d. stamp, which features the Southport Gate, built as part of the defences against the Barbary pirates. Of the twin portals, that on the right dates from 1503 and bears the Royal Arms of the Emperor Charles V, while the left-hand gateway was added in 1883 and has above it the Arms of Gibraltar, those of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and, at the top, the Arms of the United Kingdom. The engraving on this stamp is of fine quality and the coat-of-arms can be clearly seen with the aid of a good magnifying-glass!

C. W. HILL.



OFF TO CANADA. A party of seventeen schoolboys from London, Birmingham, Bradford and Glasgow toured Canada under the auspices of the W. H. Rhodes Canada Educational Trusts. Four of them are seen leaving London.



CUTTING THE CAKE for blind patients is the President of Pakistan, Major-General Iskander Mirza, after he had opened the Nahid Iskander Mirza Adult Blind Centre in Karachi. Begum Iskander Mirza is on the right.



NEW UNIVERSITY in Ceylon will be an ancient temple. For university status has been conferred on two of the leading institutions of Buddhist learning, the Vidyaya and Vidya Lanka Privenas. Privenas were seats of learning and received royal patronage during the time of the Sinhalese kings. This is the Vidyodaya Privena at Colombo.

HONG KONG HOUSE is a new residential and social centre opened in London for Hong Kong men and women studying in Britain. It provides accommodation for 80 resident students. Social activities, also available to non-residents, include billiards and table tennis, while a photographic dark-room, a radiogram and piano, television and a library are among other amenities. The restaurant serves both Chinese and European food.



READERS' PICTURES INVITED

COMMONWEALTH TODAY invites readers to send in photographs of the everyday life of people around them, pictures of places and persons, young and old, at work and play, the accent being on human interest rather than on pictorial qualities.

We hope that a sufficient number of worth-while photographs will be received to enable us to use a page or two of Readers' Pictures in each issue.

A fee of one guinea will be paid for every photograph published. Photographs, which will not be returned, should have captions and the name and address of the photographer.

Please send to: **READERS' PICTURES, COMMONWEALTH TODAY MAGAZINE, CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION, HERCULES ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.**



CANADA

H.R.H. Princess Margaret Journeys
from Coast to Coast

H.R.H. the Princess Margaret flew to Canada on July 12th for a month's tour of the Dominion, during which she spent two weeks in British Columbia attending the province's centenary celebrations before going on to visit Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

During her coast-to-coast tour, Princess Margaret was able to see for herself, as she later said, "so much of the sources, both spiritual and material, of Canadian vigour".

She began her tour of British Columbia in Vancouver Island and it was at Victoria, the capital, that she was presented with a 550-acre island by the Premier of British Columbia, Mr. W. C. A. Bennett. In her reply, the Princess said that as she travelled through the Dominion she would have a feeling of special pride for, thanks to the gift of the island, "I shall be able to feel myself already a landowner in the province".

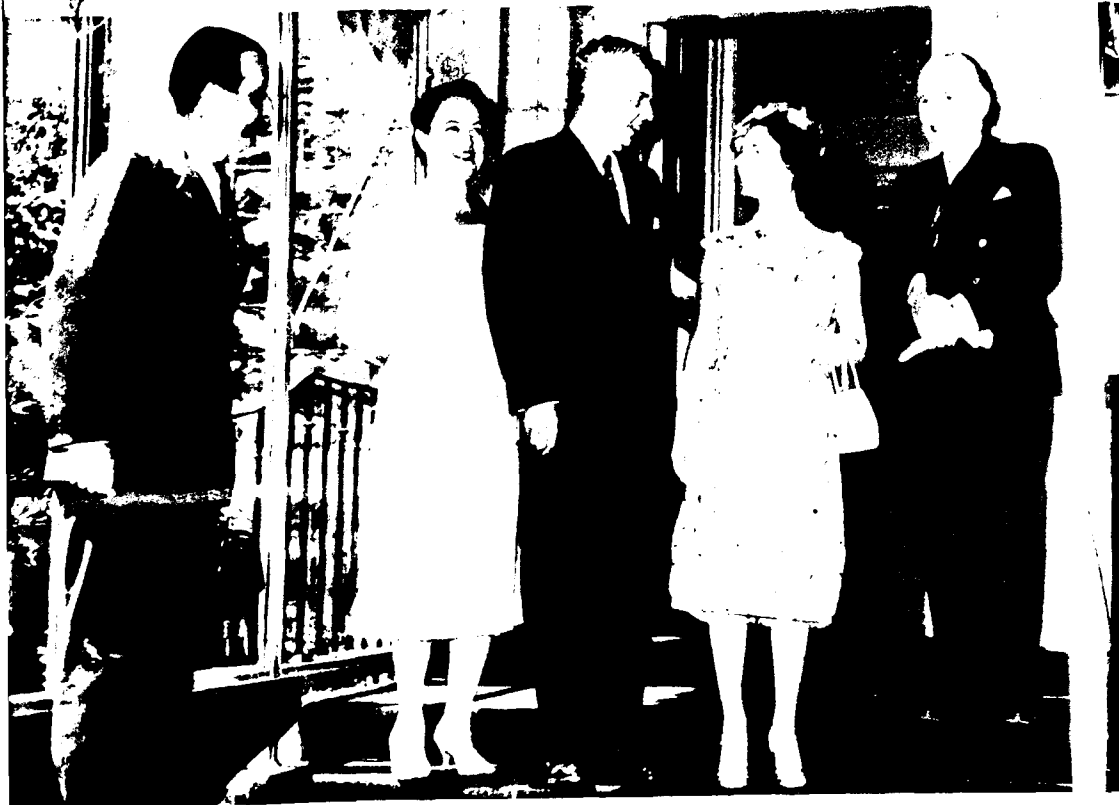
One hundred years ago the colony of British Columbia was proclaimed at Fort Langley, near the present metropolitan city of Vancouver. Opening the rebuilt Fort—the first European settlement on the British Columbia mainland—Princess Margaret spoke of it as "this wonderful reconstruction . . . a reminder of your colourful history".

But her visit was more than a ceremonial tour. Earlier, Princess Margaret was able to relax at Summergrove Farm, the summer Government House on the shore of Okanagan Lake four miles outside Kelowna. Here she could enjoy herself as any Canadian might on

IN ACADEMIC ROBES of scarlet and royal blue, Princess Margaret arrives to accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from President N. A. M. MacKenzie at the University of British Columbia.

STAGECOACH, a relic of the rough pioneering days of the 19th century, provided Princess Margaret with an exciting ride at Williams Lake in British Columbia.

FESTIVAL YEAR



CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, and Mrs. Diefenbaker welcome the Princess to their Ottawa residence. On the right is Mr. Vincent Massey, the Governor-General of Canada.

vacation. She sun-bathed, swam from the estate's private beach, enjoyed trips on the beautiful hill-girt lake in a cabin cruiser, ate supper at a driftwood fire on a beach ten miles up the lake, and joined in a sing-song afterwards, remarking, "I just love this country".

Canada held its first full dress naval review in honour of the Princess, who spent an afternoon on board the destroyer escort *Crescent* taking the salute of 32 ships from the Canadian, British and United States navies. The review took place in the broad Esquimalt roadstead overlooked by Royal Roads, the Canadian Service college. In perfect weather, the *Crescent* sailed at 8 knots through four lines of ships. A 21-gun salute was fired and the American vessels paid the special compliment of "cheering ship" in British style. In the evening,

Her Royal Highness dined at Royal Roads.

Princess Margaret was able to see something of the vigour of Canadian arts when she visited the Vancouver International Festival, comparable with Edinburgh and Salzburg, and heard a symphony concert conducted by Dr. Bruno Walter. At Stratford, Ontario, home of the now famous Canadian Shakespeare Festival, she saw a performance of *A Winter's Tale*.

Among the highlights of a crowded tour were the miniature Calgary Stampede, specially arranged for Princess Margaret; a visit to Niagara Falls; and the gift of a scroll commemorating her own and previous royal visits to the Stoney tribe at Banff, in Alberta. Another gift was made by the city of Montreal, which presented the Princess with a diamond studded gold brooch in the form of a maple leaf.



BALLET STUDENTS greeted the Princess when she visited the Banff School of Fine Arts in Alberta.

This is a year of celebration for Canada. Apart from the centenary of British Columbia, Ottawa celebrates a hundred years as Canada's capital and Quebec the founding of the city in 1608.

Princess Margaret concluded her tour at Halifax on Natal Day, which commemorates the founding of the seaport city on 21st June, 1749. In a farewell broadcast to Canada on television and radio, she said that on her last evening in Canada she felt "as Cinderella must have felt as the first terrible note of midnight struck on another entrancing occasion". She had found the wonderful kindness and affection encountered during her journey from coast to coast "truly inspiring and heart-warming". Then—continuing in French—"With a heart full of sorrow I see the hour of my departure approach. But I only want to say *Au revoir*".



TORONTO'S MAYOR, Mr. Nathan Phillips, looks on as Princess Margaret accepts a bouquet from his granddaughter, Linda.

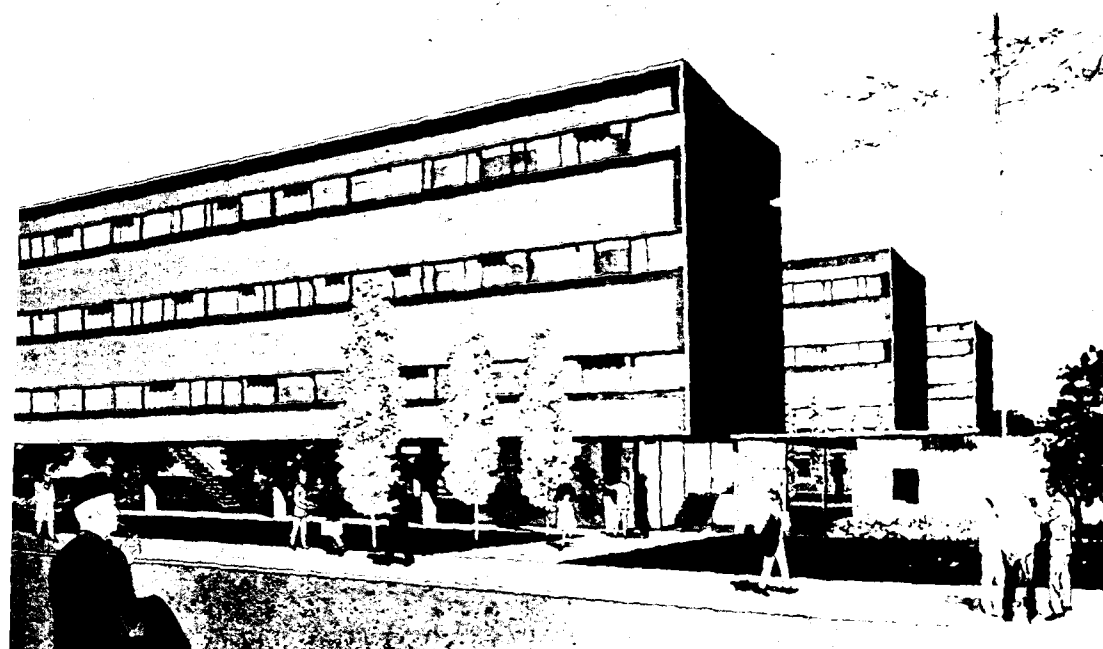


FAMILY PICTURE that will be treasured. Princess Margaret poses with Mr. and Mrs. Peder Skothiem and their family of ten children at their farm a few miles north of Prince Albert in Saskatchewan.



AT NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, the Princess meets a Mohawk Indian Chief wearing full regalia.





International House, Melbourne, which houses students of many races.

WELCOMING an Asian student, Mr. B. Jones, the Warden, shaking hands with Dr. Ang Kok-Peng, a research chemist from the University of Malaya.



WARDEN of the House, Mr. B. Jones, chats with one of his first guests, Mr. Paul Foo Yoon Sen, a Colombo Plan architecture student.



International House

MELBOURNE'S NEW CENTRE FOR AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS STUDENTS

"INTERNATIONAL House is one of the most splendid conceptions in the history of the University of Melbourne," said Mr. Menzies, when he officially opened the new residential and social centre in which Australian and overseas students live and work together. "It recognises that if people of intelligence are brought together from different backgrounds of thoughts and culture the area of human understanding is bound to be increased."

Mr. Menzies said that by living, learning and disputing together, students of many nationalities were getting to understand each other and were forming personal friendships.

More than 500 of Melbourne's leading citizens and diplomatic representatives in Australia attended the official opening at which the president of the International House Council, Sir Ian Clunies-Ross, launched a new fund-raising appeal to complete the next phase of the building project.

Sir Ian, who is chairman of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, said that up to last December,

2,041 students from all parts of South and South-East Asia had received or were receiving training in Australia under the Colombo Plan. At present 760 were in training, 74 of them at the University of Melbourne. Private Asian students had also been attracted to Australia and 7,816 had enrolled at various educational institutions throughout Australia since 1950.

Sir Ian said: "The presence of these young men and women of Asian neighbour-

ing countries has awakened Australia's interest in their countries and their peoples. This spirit of interest in mutual understanding has prevailed since International House opened its doors to the founding group of 42 students in the first of its planned residential wings in March 1957."

Sir Ian said that an annexe to International House was completed recently, and when the two additional wings were completed there would be accommodation for 150 students



PRIME MINISTER of Australia, Mr. R. G. Menzies, who officially opened International House, with Mr. Josevats Komkamica (left), a commerce student from Fiji, and Mr. Jon Daniel, a medical student from the State of Kerala, South India.



SCIENTISTS in the arid country of Western Australia taking soil and plant samples and studying aerial maps. The application of new scientific methods is making it possible to grow food on desolate land of this kind.

Short Cut to New Wealth

Australian Survey Methods Help in Rapid Land Development

AUSTRALIAN scientists who have been carrying out regional surveys for the purpose of making the best use of under-developed land, believe that their methods could also be used in Asian countries for the more profitable growing of crops.

Two companies have already begun rice production in Australia on land once thought to be useless for crops. Production of peanuts, grain sorghum, tobacco and cotton may also be established in new areas; and the use of phosphates and crop rotation may increase the number of cattle that can be grazed there.

The research methods—developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (C.S.I.R.O.)—have made it possible to survey and map nearly 500,000 square miles of Australian territory, and 7,500 square miles of Papua-New Guinea, in the last twelve years.

The officer-in-charge of the scientists, Mr. C. S. Christian, explained the methods used at the Pan Indian Ocean Science Association Congress held at Madagascar, and to the Ninth Pacific Congress in Bangkok.

Mr. Christian began work in 1946 at the request of the Australian Government, and a few months later the first survey unit travelled to the remote, semi-arid country of central northern Australia.

The programme was planned with precision. The Royal Australian Air Force provided aerial photographs of the region from which the course of the field work was plotted. A National Mapping Division in Canberra supplied maps which were used to work out in detail the location of base camps, key points where fuel and other bulk supplies could be delivered, and the possibility of using existing roads and tracks.

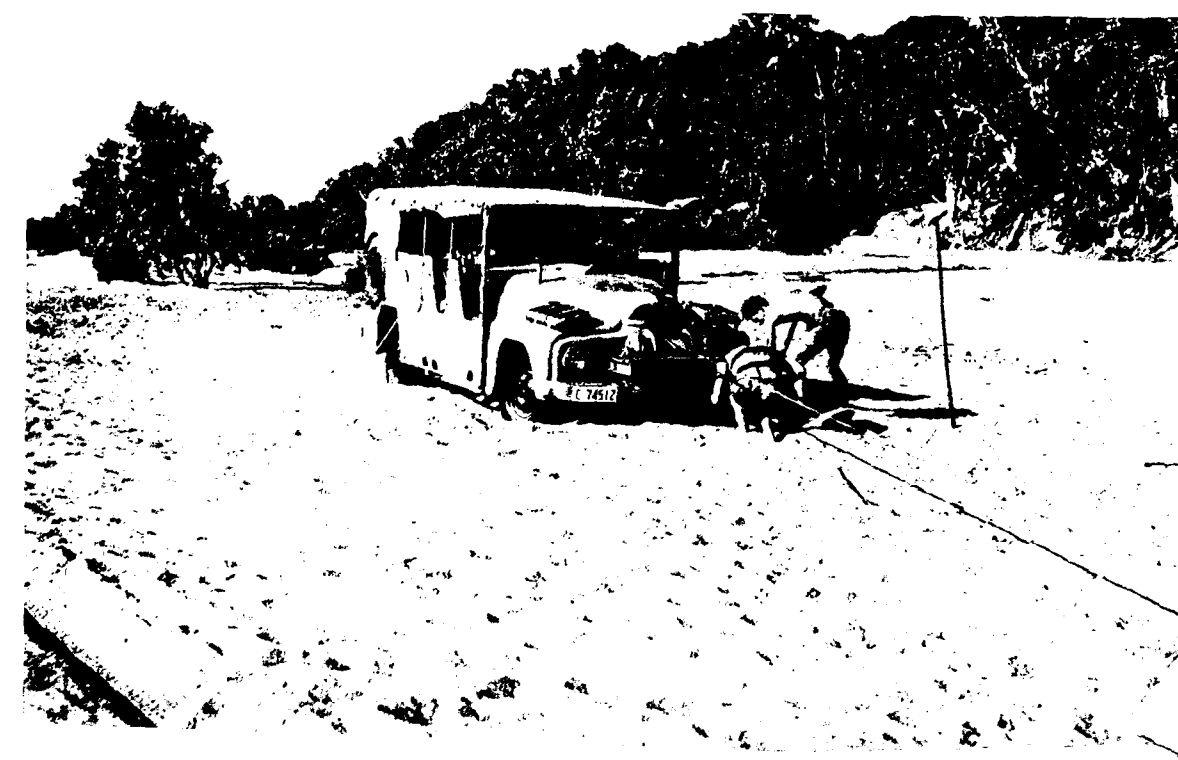
BOGGED DOWN in the sandy bed of a dried-up river, scientists dig out their scout car. Survey groups of scientists include botanists and geologists.

The Australian experts decided that the Australian survey and mapping units should concentrate on particular regions as a whole rather than follow the traditional method of having a number of experts mapping individually different characteristics of the area. The unit therefore included a scientific leader and experts in biology, rock formation and soils and plants.

After a detailed study of several places, a recurring pattern of hill crests, slopes and valley bottoms was formed, each with their particular soils and vegetation. The success of this unit established the system on which expeditions have since been working.

The major contribution of these regional surveys is that they indicate where efforts should be concentrated and what forms of production should be attempted. An example of this is the Katherine Research Station established in 1946 in the Katherine-Darwin region of the Northern Territory. Experiments show that certain new crops may be successfully grown in the area.

EXPERIMENTAL fields at the Katherine Research Station in the Northern Territory stand out in marked contrast to the unproductive country around.



THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES

Sports Festival of Friendship

"THE Games have been a tremendous success from every point of view", said H.M. the Queen in a recorded speech at the closing of the Commonwealth Games held in Cardiff, Wales, "and I would like to congratulate all the people who worked so hard on all the arrangements. You were given", Her Majesty continued, "a wonderful demonstration of the links of friendship which bind us all together in the Commonwealth."

The Queen, who could not be present because of illness, took the opportunity to speak to all Welsh people wherever they were, adding that the Commonwealth Games in the Welsh capital, together with all the activities of the Festival of Wales, made this a memorable year.

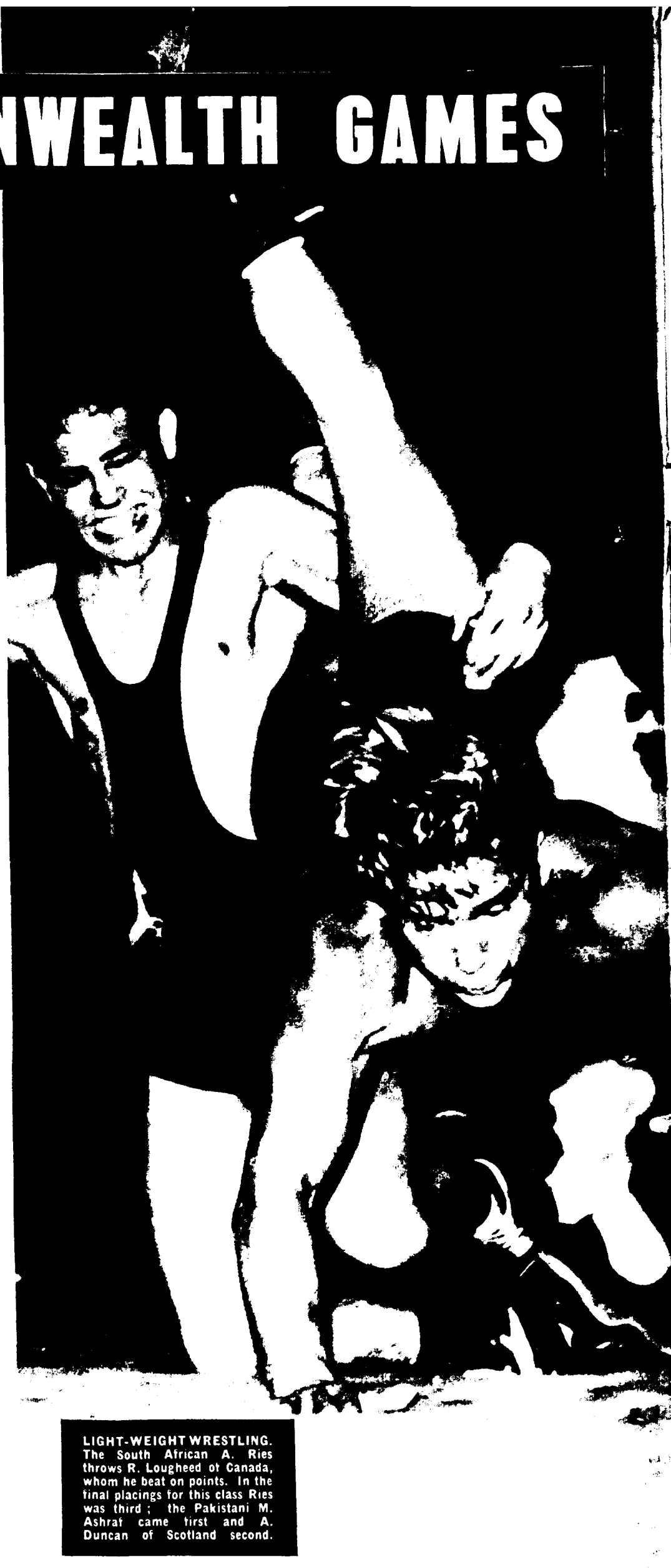
Then came the dramatic announcement when Her Majesty said she had decided to mark the occasion further "by an act which I hope will give as much pleasure to all Welshmen as it does to me. I intend to create my son, Charles, Prince of Wales today. When he is grown up I will present him to you at Caernarvon."

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh had opened the Games a week earlier. Before thousands of cheering people, the former Olympic runner and Welsh international rugby player Ken Jones, handed the Duke the Queen's message, which had been carried by relays of athletes from London. The relay was run in 664 stages involving 1,200 runners.

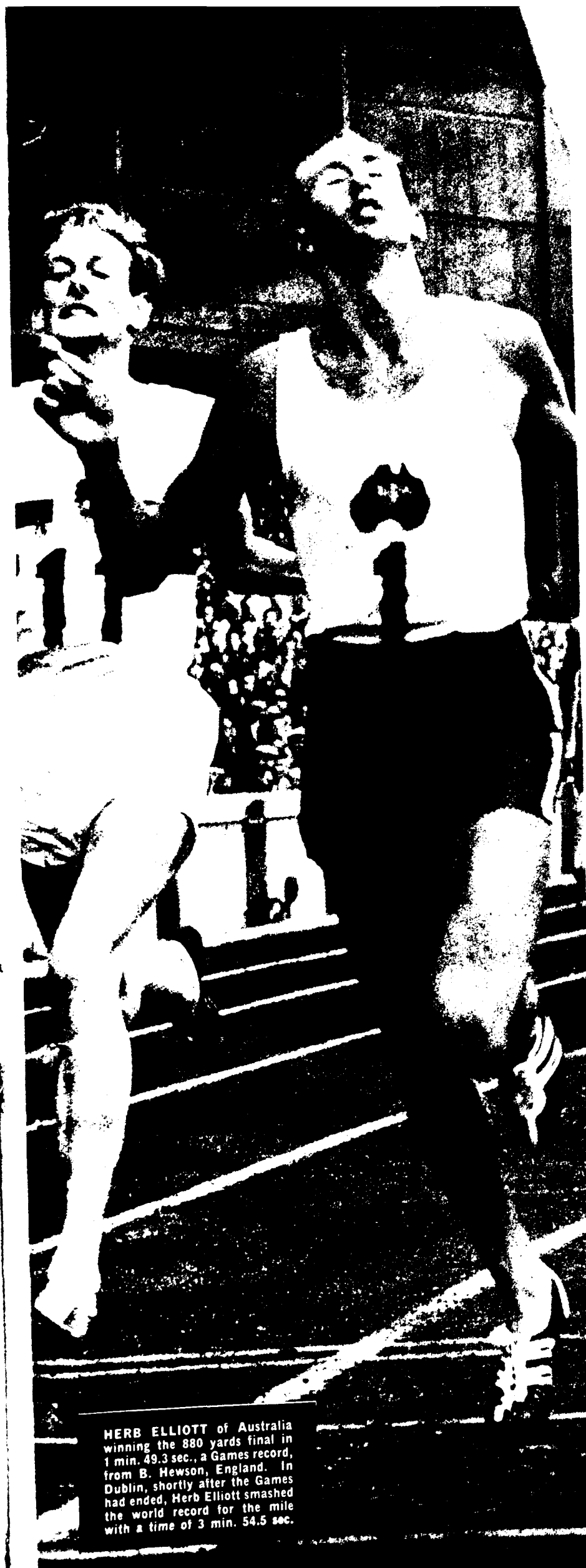
During the Games team after team had their sublime moments of triumph, their surges of national exaltation. However, the most moving of all the occasions came at the end when all those present were reminded that one of the ideas behind this great meeting of Commonwealth sportsmen is the maintenance of goodwill and friendship. In an atmosphere filled with emotion, before the crowd of over 33,000, the athletes swung into the arena, eight abreast, in the same spirit of friendship

(Continued on page 13)

FAMOUS TRIO of British athletes, Dr. Roger Bannister (centre), Chris Chataway (left) and Peter Driver leave Buckingham Palace with the Queen's message to be read by the Duke of Edinburgh at the opening of the Games.



LIGHT-WEIGHT WRESTLING. The South African A. Ries throws R. Loughheed of Canada, whom he beat on points. In the final placings for this class Ries was third: the Pakistani M. Ashraf came first and A. Duncan of Scotland second.



HERB ELLIOTT of Australia winning the 880 yards final in 1 min. 49.3 sec., a Games record, from B. Hewson, England. In Dublin, shortly after the Games had ended, Herb Elliott smashed the world record for the mile with a time of 3 min. 54.5 sec.

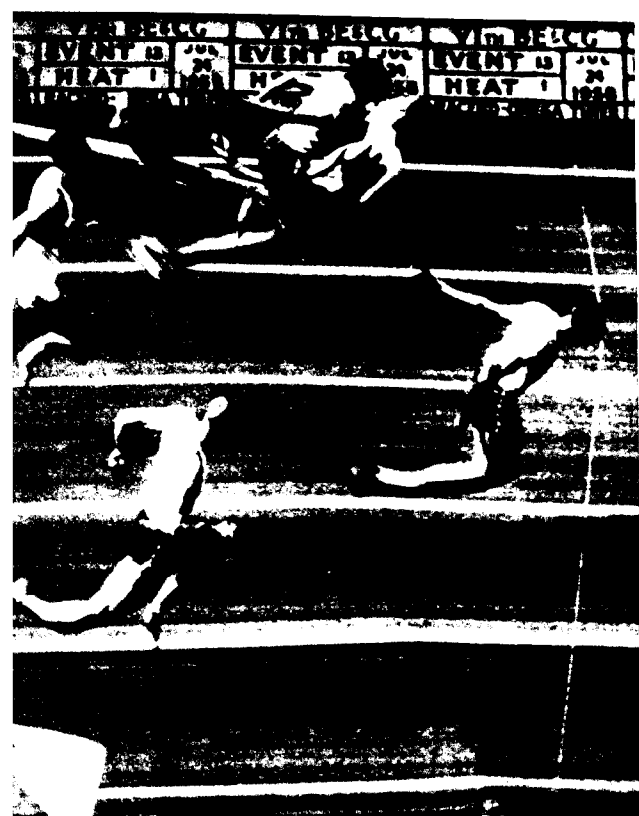


TEN MILES track cycling finals. I. Browne, Australia, leading W. Johnston, New Zealand. Browne won the race with a time of 21 min. 40.2 sec., another Commonwealth Games record, Johnston coming second and D. Skene of Wales third.

THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES



SOUTH AFRICAN discus thrower S. du Plessis, who won his event with a Commonwealth record throw of 183 ft. 6½ in. L. Mills of New Zealand was placed second with a throw of 169 ft. 8½ in.



FIRST ROUND, Heat 6, of the men's 100 yards. Pakistan's A. Khaliq (centre) glances anxiously at V. Odofo of Nigeria as they approach the tape. In the far lane is the winner, G. Day of South Africa. In the finals, K. Gardner of Jamaica won in 9.5 sec., equalling the Commonwealth Games record. Gardner also retained his 120 yards hurdles title.

PHOTO-FINISH to the 120 yards hurdles race. Jamaica's Keith Gardner heads the tape to win, equalling the Commonwealth record with a time of 14 sec. J. Swart of South Africa is seen falling on his back a few paces from the tape. The judges placed him sixth, but after an appeal and re-examination of the photograph he was awarded the second place. G. Razik, Pakistan, seen next to Swart, came third.



CEYLON'S CONTINGENT to the Games marches in procession past H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Altogether, 35 countries of the Commonwealth were represented at this great festival of friendship and sport.



WORLD RECORD of 45.3 sec. in the 4 x 110 yards women's relay was established at Cardiff by the English team. Here, Mrs. June Paul hands over the baton to Mrs. Heather Young to start on the last leg of the event. The Australians came second in 46.1 sec.



HERO OF THE MARATHON. Dave Power of Australia, entering the stadium after running the 26-mile course in 2 hours 22 min. 43.6 sec., another Commonwealth Games record. It was the first time he had completed the distance in competition.

THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES



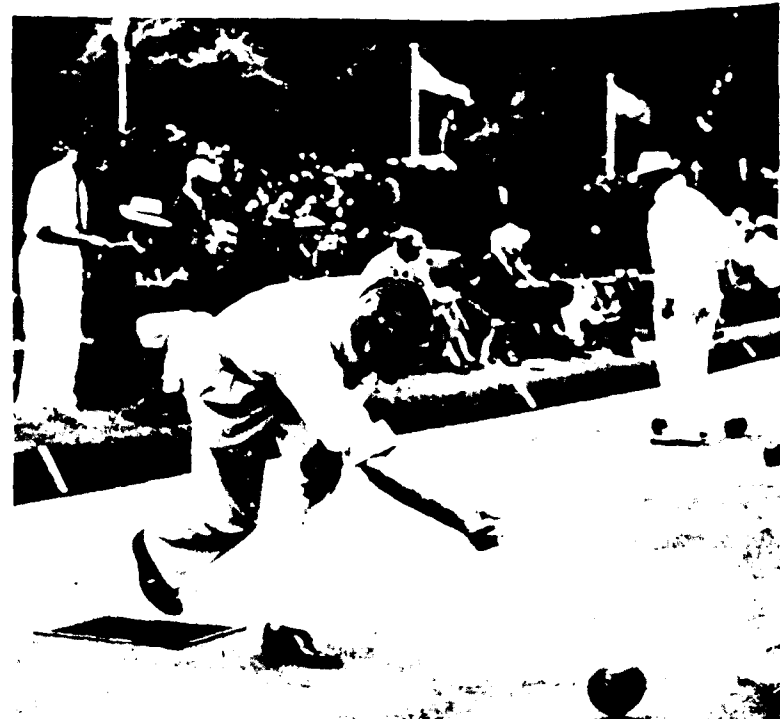
SINGAPORE'S Ser Cher Tan, first in weightlifting (feather-weight, with 685 lb. total). K. Chung, Malaya, second, and R. Wilkes, Trinidad, third.



INDIVIDUAL EPEE. First round in this match, between R. Lynn of Hong Kong, right, and M. Howard of England, is watched by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, seated, third from left. The final placings were taken by three English competitors, H. Hoskyns, M. Howard and A. Jay, in that order.



ROWING took place on Lake Padarn, in the lovely, mountainous country of North Wales. Here, the Australian coxed four is seen taking to the water.



BOWLS, immensely popular with older sportsmen. J. Weir of Kenya is seen here in action during his singles match against J. Linford of Canada.

Continued from page 13

eclipsed. The fears expressed in some quarters that the big teams would capture nearly all the medals and take most of the prize proved groundless. Where the contestants—from the smaller territories and from those countries where training facilities are not as yet of a high standard—failed to achieve gold medals, their plucky performances and fine sportsmanship attracted the attention and praise of many of the world's leading sports writers.

These Games demonstrated clearly that the limits of human ability to run, jump, swim or cycle have not been reached. An almost clean sweep of Games track and field and swimming records showed how these sports have moved into an entirely new era of achievement since the Vancouver meeting held four years ago.

Eleven new world records were established at Cardiff and previous Commonwealth Games records were bettered on more than 130 occasions, some of them several times over. In the track and field events, new Games or world records were established in 24 of the 29 finals. The only exceptions were in the pole vault, the men's and the women's long jump, and in the classic mile race. Roger Bannister's 3 min. 58.8 sec. still stands as the Games record, although the mile has often been run inside 4 min. since.

England topped the list of medal winners with 29 gold medals compared with Australia's 27 and South Africa's 13. However, behind the bare statistics of winners lies many a human story. Sports lovers were reminded again and again of the simple truth that courage and sheer will power, often in the face of what looks like failure,

count for more than perfect physique or specialised training. The Games brought to light many inspiring examples of athletes who refused to be beaten by ill luck. In the running events, Gert Potgieter, South Africa, who once broke his neck playing rugby, took the 440 hurdles in record time. Murray Halberg, New Zealand, three-mile winner, runs despite a withered shoulder, the result of an accident that would have put lesser men off the track for ever.

In swimming, Margaret Edwards, England, broke her own world record while suffering from a splitting headache, a sore throat and a temperature. In boxing, welter-weight Joe Greyling, South Africa, beat the favourite and won a gold medal; he had fought back from polio as a child and has a plate in his arm, the result of a crippling accident. In cycling, Norman Sheil, England,

Continued on page 17



IN THE DINING HALL of the Games Village at St. Athan, Cardiff. Here, in free and happy comradeship, 1,200 athletes from 35 countries of the Commonwealth, of a multitude of races and creeds, enjoyed the hospitality which was provided for them by their genial Welsh hosts.



MEETING THE DUKE. At the Games Village, the Duke of Edinburgh, keen sportsman, himself, talks to Jack Meltzer, New Zealand team manager, and other Commonwealth visitors.



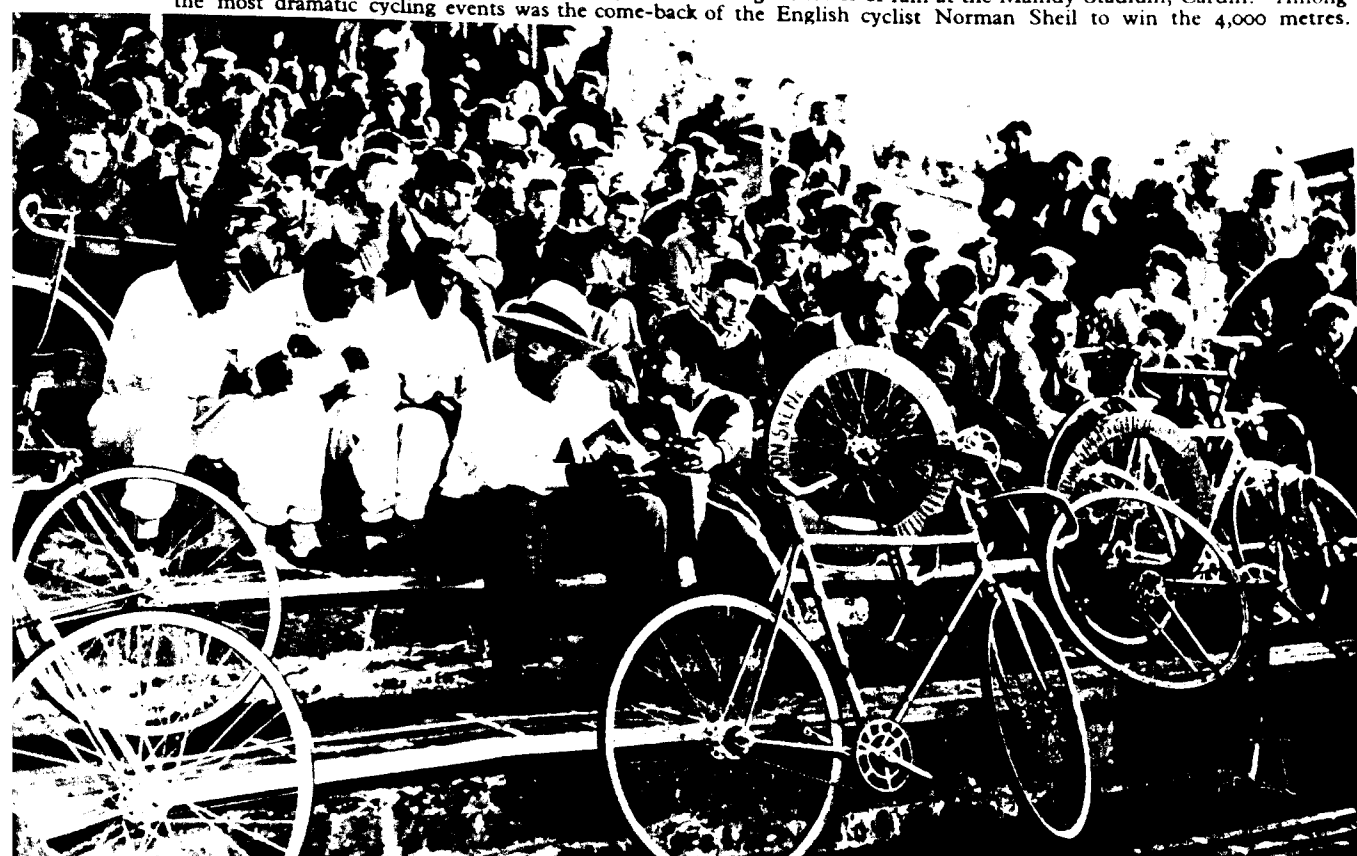
TOURING THE GAMES VILLAGE. Commonwealth athletes watch the Duke of Edinburgh as he leaves the camp post office, one of the many amenities provided for the visitors.



SOUTH AFRICA produced an outstanding team of boxers, capturing four titles, but their middle-weight P. du Plessis (left) lost on points to T. Milligan of Northern Ireland.



UNDERSTANDING and friendship are fostered between athletes of many nations who meet at the Games. Chatting here are J. Singh, India (hurdles), J. Simpson, Australia (épée), P. Singh, India (discus), and Derek Ibbotson, the English runner.



CYCLING COMPETITORS in the 1,000 metres, shelter during a shower of rain at the Maindy Stadium, Cardiff. Among the most dramatic cycling events was the come-back of the English cyclist Norman Sheil to win the 4,000 metres.



GHANAIA R. A. Kotei, seen wearing the Commonwealth Games blazer, proudly shows the medal he won for his country by taking third place in the high jump event. He cleared 6 ft. 7 in.



RHODESIA'S javelin thrower, ex-policeman Kevin Flanagan, who was born in Northern Ireland. There were 20 athletes in the contingent sent by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



GOLD MEDALLIST Milka Singh of India displays his coveted trophy won by equaling the Commonwealth record of 46.6 sec. in the 440 yards. Milka Singh, a warrant officer in the Indian Army, won a Gold Medal for the same event in the Asian Games in Tokyo.



ONE-MAN CONTINGENT from the Bahamas. Thomas Augustus Robinson, who is seen reading a newspaper account of the opening events of the Games, won the 220 yards in 21 sec. and also came second in the 100 yards.

Continued from page 8
that prevailed throughout the Games. It was an unforgettable sight as they moved not behind their country's banners but in a single mixed body, regardless of race, creed or team, the victors and the losers. It was as one great family that they sang *Auld Lang Syne* and again, as the athletes marched out of the arena, the entire gathering sang *We'll Keep a Welcome in the Hillside*.

More countries than ever before had been represented at Cardiff. In 1930, when the Games as we know them were first held in Hamilton, Ontario, in Canada, eleven countries took part. Subsequent Games attracted a greater number of countries, and this year there were 35 countries with about 1,200 competitors.

Many Commonwealth Games and world records were broken or *[Continued overleaf]*



PUTTING THE SHOT. A fine action study of v. Sloper, New Zealand, during the women's shot-put final, which she won with a Games record of 51 ft.



FIRST ROUND of the Men's 440 Yards, Heat 5. Milka Singh of India is seen winning in 48.9 sec. from Suter Chemweno, Kenya (No. 24), and Wilton Jackson of Trinidad and Tobago (No. 40). Also in the picture are Melville Spence, Jamaica (No. 22), and Ivan Benjamin, Sierra Leone (No. 50).

THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES



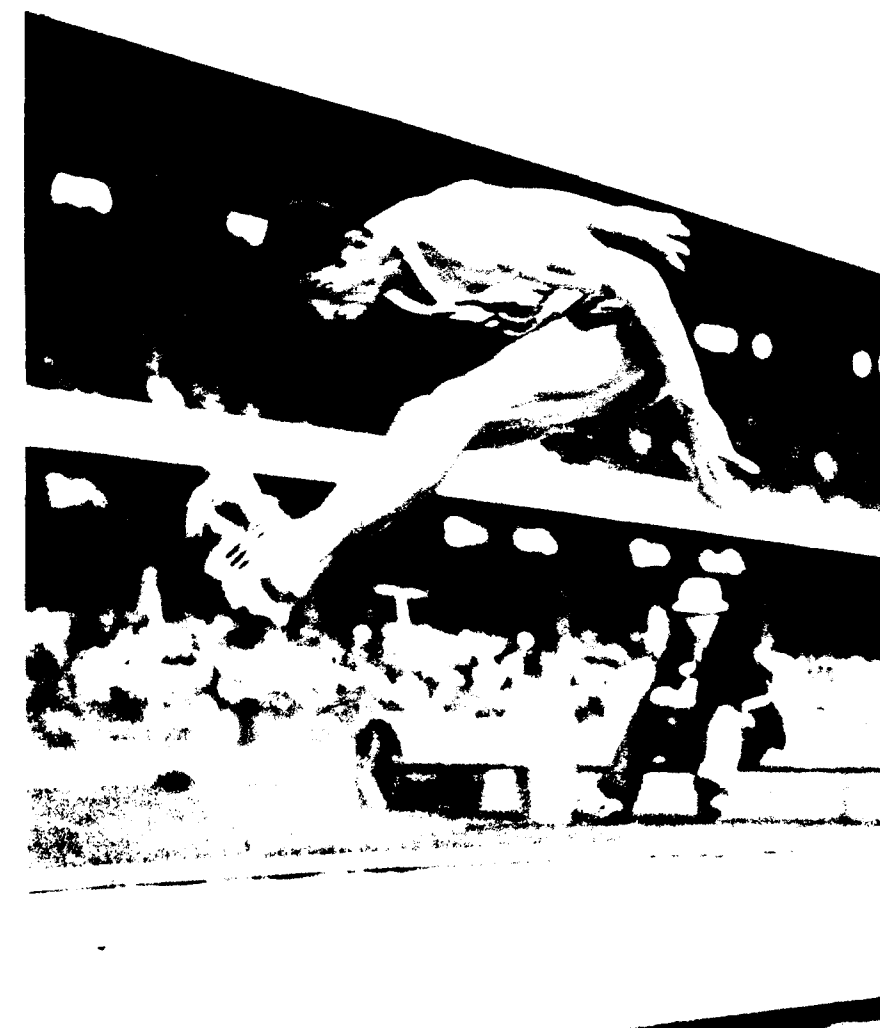
Continued from page 14

who failed for two whole seasons after being world champion in 1955, made a great comeback to win the 4,000 metres race. Anne Pazera, Australia, having badly strained her arm, threw the javelin farther than any woman has ever thrown it.

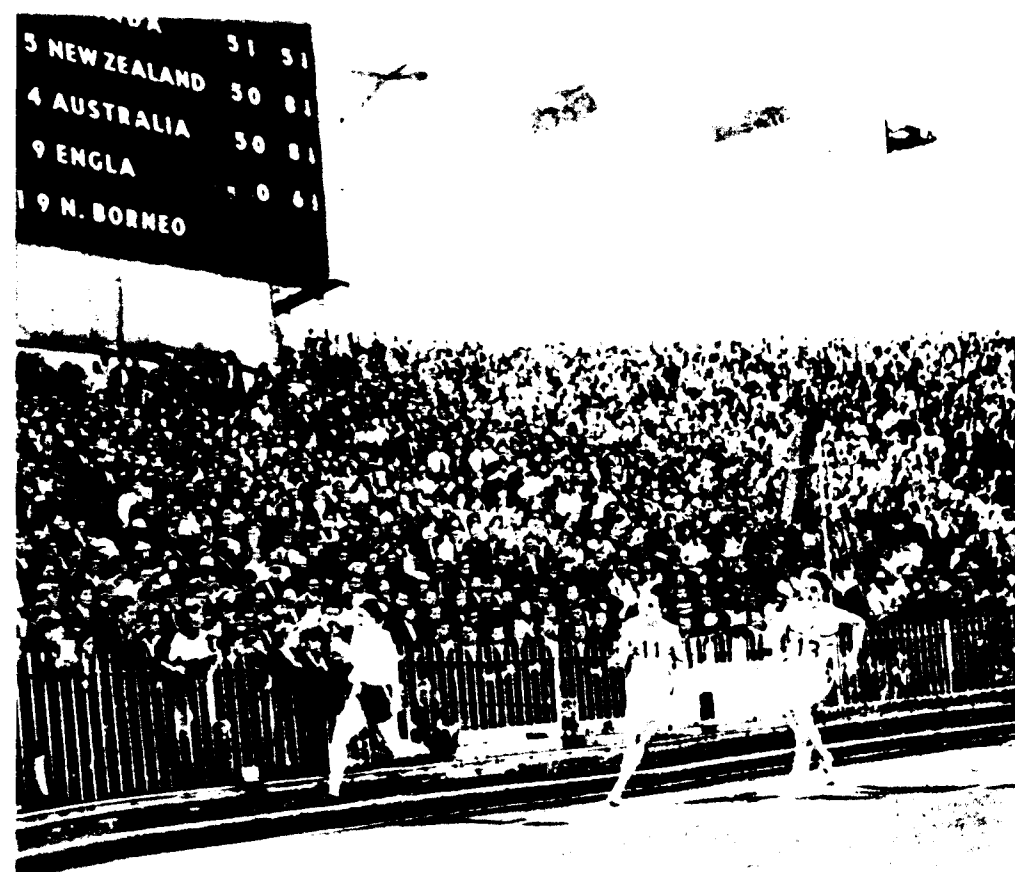
At the next Commonwealth Games in Perth, Western Australia, more records will undoubtedly be broken and more stories will come to light of the stamina and sportsmanship of our athletes. The Lord Mayor of Perth, Mr. H. R. Howard, was at Cardiff to present the city's plans to the Commonwealth Games Federation; he was on the rostrum at the closing ceremony to receive the charge for the 1962 Games.

Many tributes have been paid not only to the organisers of the Cardiff Games but also to the Welsh people who acted as hosts to all those who travelled to Wales for the occasion. The staging of such a meeting is one of the most difficult and intricate tasks which any sporting body can undertake.

No one who has been in any way connected with the Games has any doubt that these meetings are very worth while. As H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh said: "You don't have to take part; you don't even have to be present for your imagination to get to work on the idea of athletes from 35 countries of the Commonwealth coming together in friendly competition. At the receptions, at the festivals and at the Games, people stop being breadwinners and become real people for a bit, and an entirely different order of distinction comes into force. Company directors take their places as honorary secretaries and organisers, while clerks become international heroes overnight".



JAMAICA'S P. Foreman in action during the finals of the long jump. Foreman was the winner with a jump of 24 ft. 6½ in. His compatriot D. Taylor achieved precisely the same length, first and second positions being decided by the second best jumps.

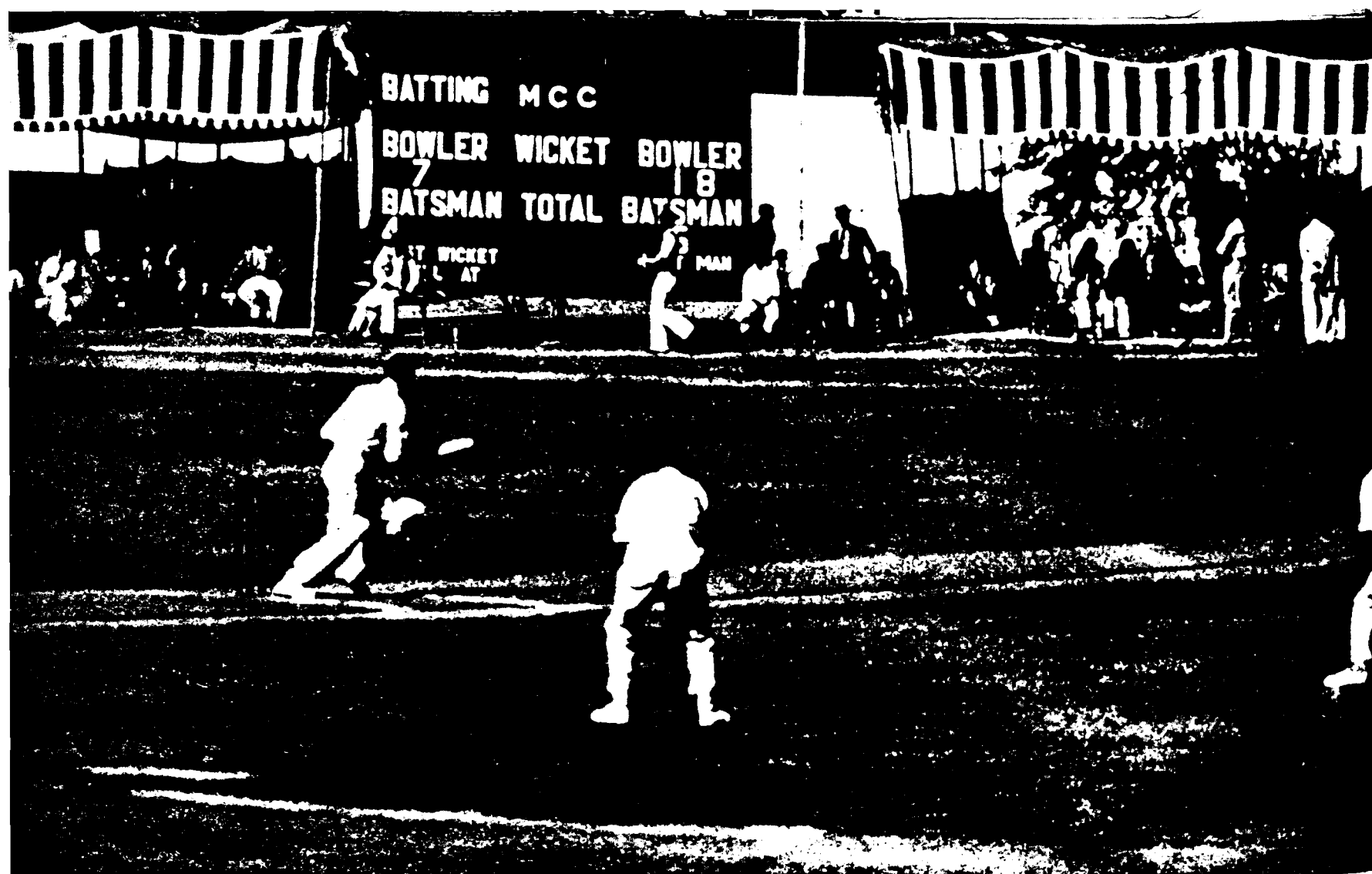


CROWDED STADIUM at the Cardiff Arms Park for the opening of the athletic events. The Games were a tremendous success both in sportsmanship and in organisation and were the biggest in the history of the Commonwealth series. Television broadcasts were relayed to Continental countries.

AUSTRALIAN runner Marlene Mathews-Willard, in the far lane, with H. Young and J. Paul, both of England, in the finals of the Women's 220 Yards. The Australian girl won the race with a Commonwealth Games record of 23.6 seconds.

100 YARDS WOMEN'S FREE-STYLE SWIMMING was won by D. Fraser of the Australian team (left, seen with J. Townsend of Wales (centre) and F. Hogben of Scotland. Miss Fraser's time was the world record of 1 min. 1.4 sec.





HISTORIC MATCH between Pakistan and the M.C.C. at Karachi. This was in the winter of 1951, when Pakistan won the "rubber" drawing four of the unofficial Tests and winning the fifth. Pakistan was admitted to the Imperial Cricket Conference shortly afterwards.



ALF GOVER (left) coaching Frank Tyson at his famous indoor cricket school in Wandsworth, London. This is where protégés of the Pakistan Eaglets Society are sent for periods of training.

PAKISTANI EAGLETS

Turning Young Cricketers into Test Players

by Rafiq M. Khan

CRICKET has become Pakistan's national game, surpassing in popularity even hockey, in which that country also excels.

Apart from a natural aptitude for sport and the liberal encouragement given by the Government, by schools, colleges and the Armed Forces, there is a special reason for the great reputation which has been built up for cricket in Pakistan. It has been based upon a particularly sound foundation—the foundation of youth.

Now only in its eleventh year, Pakistan is a full member of the Imperial Cricket Conference, involving the usual interchange of tours to the other Commonwealth countries and the status of five-day Tests. Yet, in 1948, just after partition had deprived that area of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent of

many cricket stars of pre-war days, great cricket weaknesses were revealed. Pakistan was severely trounced by a touring Commonwealth side composed of Lancashire League professionals. Fazal Mahmud was the only active player of national rank then available, Abdul Hafiz Kardar being still absent owing to his studies in England.

This reverse, far from causing dismay, only served to put Pakistan's cricket administrators on their mettle. They realised that they could no longer rely on older pre-war players, whose lustre had dimmed, however willing those past Test players were to do their best. Among the first to advocate a new policy was Mr. Justice A. R. Cornelius, a judge of Lahore High Court, who was Vice-President of the Board of Control

for Cricket in Pakistan. It was he who stressed the importance of sending promising young players to be coached in England and to imbibe the atmosphere of English cricket conditions. Early in 1952 he founded the Pakistan Eaglets Society.

Although Pakistan's application for membership of the Imperial Cricket Conference had been refused, the turning point came in the winter of 1951. At that time Pakistan entertained the M.C.C. touring team and won the "rubber"—drawing four of the Tests and winning the fifth under the grand leadership of A. H. Kardar, who had just returned from England. It was the M.C.C.'s first defeat in a Test on Pakistan soil.

That historic match had proved that English experience of the kind possessed by Kardar and Fazal Mahmud backed by the knowledge and training they had been able to give to the nine "youngsters" composing the rest of their side, could make a world of difference to the national cricket status. The immediate result was Pakistan's admission to the Imperial Cricket Conference, and the invitation to tour England in 1954. Again led by Kardar, Pakistan not only drew the rubber, but were the first touring team to defeat the full might of the England team in a Test on the occasion of their first visit to England, that great victory occurring at the Oval on August 12th to 17th. Two years later Pakistan decisively beat the full Australia touring team on their homeward journey from an English tour in a five-day Test at Karachi.

Those brilliant feats were a direct outcome of the policy of sending likely Test candidates for training each year in England. Summer after summer, the Eaglets Society has sent selected young players, many still in their "teens", for a three or four months' programme of matches, coupled with spells of intensive training in London at Alf Gover's celebrated indoor cricket school at Wandsworth, where errors are rectified and modern cricket techniques imparted by Gover and other well-known coaches. Batting, bowling and fielding all come in for meticulous attention at the hands of such great masters.

The Eaglets' achievements in the past seven seasons have attracted widespread

class English cricketers on more equal terms. Such background knowledge could never have been acquired had they remained in Pakistan, even with the most expert coaching there.

The 60 or 70 Eaglets who have thus benefited in this series have already made a deep and lasting impression on Pakistan cricket. They have formed the bulk of the national touring sides in England, India, The West Indies and elsewhere, and will probably tour in Australia. There are celebrated names among them: Hanif Mohammed and his brother Wazir Mohammed (a third brother Mushtaq Mohammed was with the 1958 Eaglets in England), Alimuddin, Imtiaz Ahmed, Khan Mohammed, Khalid Qureshi, Waqar Hasan, Wallis Mathias, Shujauddin Butt, Anwar Elahi—all have great Test and other performances to their credit. Some have spent long periods in England, continuing their studies or playing for first-class counties—such as Aga Saadat, Sadiq Husain and V. Burki (the 1958 Oxford blue).

Apart from the gains on the field of play, the Eaglets' tours have brought incalculable moral and social benefits to Pakistan's cricket prestige. These young stars in the making have charmed their British hosts in England, Wales and Scotland by their grand sporting spirit and their impeccable behaviour on and off the field. They continue to forge strong links in a vast chain of friendship wherever they go. Mr. Justice Cornelius was a splendid seer; but even he could not have foreseen the great success of the Eaglets—the youthful ambassadors who are ever welcome to the shores of England as well as to other centres of cricket in the Commonwealth.

CELEBRATED EAGLETS Hanif Mohammed and Alimuddin, two players who now have great Test Match and other performances to their credit.



MR. JUSTICE A. R. CORNELIUS, who founded the Eaglets Society in 1952.

admiration, and writers like M. H. Maqsood and M. I. Merchant have recorded their doings in detail. Maqsood was in fact manager of the Eaglets team that recently visited England.

Although there are no "first class" fixtures in their programmes the benefits of such tours are accumulative and permanent in effect. These young players have had the opportunity to become acquainted with the English climate, English wickets and the English background, thus gaining confidence and becoming accustomed to meeting first-



ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER for Britain in Pakistan, Mr. R. W. D. Fowler, with the Eaglets when they played a match arranged by the High Commissioner before their annual tour of England.



THE EAGLETS AWAY! The Pakistan Eaglets Cricket Team seen at Karachi airport before leaving for Britain. These youngsters, some of them still in their teens, gain invaluable experience during a three or four months' programme of matches, coupled with training at the Wandsworth school.

PEOPLE

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



NIGERIAN EDITOR IN LONDON

Mr. Theophilus Adetola Awobukun, editor of the *Western News* and *Western Nigeria Illustrated*, has just completed a training course in Britain. The course was sponsored by the Colonial Office. It lasted four months and covered various aspects of information work, and it included a tour of many of the most interesting centres in the United Kingdom. Mrs. Awobukun accompanied her husband to Britain as a Nigeria Federal Government Scholarship holder. She is a State Registered Nurse of the School of Nursing, University Teaching Hospital, Ibadan, and came to London to take midwifery qualifications. She was at the Royal College of Nursing on a Ward Sisters' Course and returns to Nigeria early in 1959.



**SOUTH AFRICAN
SPECIAL
APPRENTICE**

A South African has been serving a special apprenticeship with a famous agricultural implement firm in Ipswich, England. He is Mr. Walter de Winton Kitkat, who has spent nearly three years in Britain making a detailed study of diesel engines. He particularly likes the emphasis placed on practical work at the firm's training school. On his return to South Africa, Mr. de Winton Kitkat plans to join a firm of agricultural implement distributors.



**DIPLOMAS FOR PAKISTAN
CIVIL SERVICE PROBATIONERS**

Diplomas were presented to Pakistan Civil Service Probationers at a farewell tea party at the Commonwealth Relations Office in London on completion of their tour of study in the United Kingdom. The diplomas were presented by Mr. C. M. J. Alport, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, and the party was attended by representatives of the Pakistan High Commission in London, and of Government departments and other bodies associated with the probationers' training. *Left to right:* Mr. Islam, Mr. Saddique, Mr. Anwar and Mrs. Burgess, wife of the Director of the Pakistan Civil Service Commission.

NEW WATER AND LAND SPEED RECORDS PLANNED

Mr. Donald Campbell, British holder of the world's water speed record, plans to gain both the world's water speed and land speed records. The Imperial College, London, is carrying out research work on the design of the car and are modifying his Bluebird hydroplane to develop more speed. Mr. Campbell (left) is seen here with his chief mechanic, Mr. Leo Villa, at work inside a wind tunnel. In front of them is a model of the car in which Mr. Campbell will attempt to beat the land speed record of 394.196 miles per hour set up by the late Sir John Cobb. The car will have a Bristol Proteus three-turbine engine of 5,000 horse-power and Mr. Campbell hopes to reach 400 to 500 m.p.h.



PHARMACY STUDENT FROM MAURITIUS

Seen here dispensing medicine in the laboratory is Mr. Li Saw Hee from Port Louis, Mauritius. He has been four years in Britain studying pharmacy and is a student at the Brighton Technical College in South-East England. The College has students from East and West Africa, The West Indies, Iran, Ethiopia, Aden, India, Malaya and Cyprus.



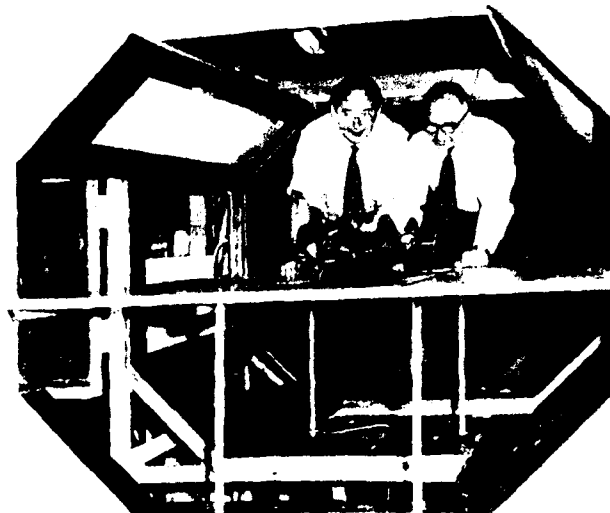
HOME FOR A VISIT

Australian-born Shirley Abicair returned home from Britain to see relations and friends and also to make a number of television films and to appear on radio and television. Arriving in Britain three years ago, Miss Abicair quickly established a reputation as a stage, television and radio entertainer, singing and accompanying herself on a zither.



JAMAICAN SERGEANT WINS TOP AWARD

Sergeant D. O. Campbell of the Jamaican Constabulary receives the Baton of Honour from the Inspector-General of Colonial Police, Mr. I. H. E. J. Stourton, at the passing-out ceremony of the 16th Training Course for Colonial Police Officers in the Police Training School at Hendon, near London. This is the first time that the Baton of Honour has been won by a West Indian. Sergeant Campbell is an Instructor in Law at the Police Training School, Port Royal, Kingston, Jamaica, and has been a member of the Jamaican Constabulary for sixteen years.



FIRST SAMOAN GIRL M.A. IN BRITAIN

Miss Fanaafi Ma'ia'i, the first Polynesian woman ever to graduate as a B.A. and M.A., has come to Britain to spend two years at London University studying for a Ph.D. She will specialise in finding ways to improve the teaching of English and the vernacular to her people. Earlier this year, Miss Ma'ia'i graduated M.A. with First Class Honours at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand, taking the course in one academic year instead of the usual two. At the same time, she secured a Diploma in New Education—the highest, and rarely awarded, teacher's certificate in New Zealand. The James Macintosh Overseas Scholarship, which she has just won, has been supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the British Council to help her come to Britain.



BRITAIN'S HEALTH VISITORS

Friends and Advisers to the Whole Family

By HENRY GRANT



READY TO GO! A health visitor starts on her round of visits by bicycle. She may be called on to advise mothers and visit a school during the morning, to be on duty at a welfare clinic in the afternoon and to visit the elderly before the end of the day.



ON THE ROUND. Above: Baby is brought to the front door to say good-bye. Right: Giving a health education class in a girls' secondary school.

MANY thousands of families throughout Britain have reason to be grateful to the health visitor—that capable, knowledgeable woman who knocks on the door as a stranger but very soon becomes their friend and adviser.

Her tasks are varied and her responsibilities great. How well she tackles them can be measured not only by the esteem and affection she has earned, but also by the statistics showing the dramatic decline in Britain's maternal and child mortality rates in recent years.

Today there are nearly 7,000 health visitors at work in town and countryside: fully qualified nurses who have had special training in health education, child welfare and social work. Their main concern is with the physical and mental well-being of mothers and young children, providing them with health education in their own homes. Here, the aim of the health visitor is to persuade, guide, advise and direct the mothers in the ways of health.

This care starts, in fact, before the baby is born: helping the mother to prepare for her confinement, putting her in touch with the official or voluntary organisations whose help she may need, and attending the ante-natal clinic in her district.

A fortnight after the child is born, the health visitor is on the scene again, and she returns at regular intervals so that she may keep an eye on the mental, physical and emotional development of the children until they reach school-leaving age.

A host of problems may require her attention—family relationships, difficult living or working conditions, accidents, infectious diseases, and physical defects. She helps people to help themselves, both by her personal counsel and by putting them in touch with the social services they need.

Many health visitors also undertake the duties of a school nurse, which means attending the medical examination of children at



school, carrying out periodic hygienic examinations in the schools, arranging treatment for minor ailments, and co-operating with parents and teachers to ensure that the children are well cared for.

Other responsibilities that may fall to the health visitor are the care of tuberculosis patients, the mentally sick and the aged. How many tragedies must have been averted by this timely help and advice; how many lonely old people made happier by the health visitor's friendliness! And at all maternity and child welfare clinics she will be found in charge of the general administration.

These manifold activities are a far cry from the beginnings of organised health visiting nearly a century ago, for it was in Manchester in 1862 that a few ladies first went out to distribute soap and disinfecting powder and give simple home instruction in domestic hygiene to mothers.

Thirty years later the first whole-time staff



WELFARE work includes co-operation between the various social services. Left: A health visitor discusses a case with a domestic help organiser. Above: A conference with the almoner during a hospital visit.

to engage in health-visiting was employed by the Buckinghamshire County Council. They were three "lady missionaries", the products of a training scheme inspired by Florence Nightingale, who deplored attempts to contrast the nursing of the sick with health-visiting.

"The needs of home health-bringing require different but not lower qualifications and are more varied. . . . She (the health visitor) must create a new work and a new profession. . . ."

Florence Nightingale's prophecy has come true. A new work and a new profession have indeed been created.

The training for this "new profession" takes at least four years. The health visitor must have had at least six months' midwifery experience, and must complete an approved course of instruction in medico-social work. Then she can embark on her interesting and valuable career.

CLINIC SESSION during which mother and health visitor have plenty to talk about while the baby is weighed. Welfare clinics for infants are always well attended.



WELCOMED by the old people, the health visitor helps to dispel their loneliness. Assistance is given to those facing the problems of old age.



CHILD CARE is vital and much of the health visitor's work is done in the schools, where the children's health is carefully watched. Above: A child's mouth is examined during one of the periodic health examinations at school. Below: A health visitor explains how she is going to carry out an eye test.





Tagging Kenya's Fish

A NEW RESEARCH TECHNIQUE THAT WILL BENEFIT THE FISHING INDUSTRY

ADOPTING an idea used successfully to mark young salmon in Scotland, officers of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service at Kisumu in Kenya are now able to "tag" very small tilapia fish in order to study their growth and habits.

For a long time an older method was used whereby a metal tag was fixed to the gill cover of the fish, but many of them got lost after the fish were released, and moreover they were found to affect the fish physically, even retarding their growth. The Chief Fisheries Officer, Mr. J. D. Kelsall, therefore decided to try the Scottish method of attaching a small plastic tag by means of a silver wire threaded through the muscle of the fish's back. This has proved successful and the plastic tags have stayed in place. One tilapia returned to the Fisheries Officer by a lake fisherman had the tag intact after being at liberty for 1,088 days.

The silver wire is inserted, by means of a needle, just in front of the dorsal fin, a position much less liable to injury and disease than the gill cover. For many reasons the gill cover method could not be used on fish below a certain size, but the new method enables fish as small as eight centimetres long to be marked.

The value of being able to mark smaller fish is that they are going through the most interesting stage of their life when they are between five and twenty centimetres long—a period when they could not previously have been studied—and it is expected that a lot more information about them will now be obtained and that it will be possible to confirm earlier results which were obtained at the East African Fishery Research Organisation at Jinja.

Tilapia fish required for marking are caught every day by seine net in the Kavirondo Gulf, close to the Fisheries Service head-

quarters on the shore of Lake Victoria. They are caught about 400 yards off-shore by a group of twelve fish guards under ex-Regimental Sergeant-Major Petro Okeyo, the senior fish guard, who was formerly with the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles.

In a hut nearby, Mr. Pat Watson, the Fisheries Officer, receives the fish, measures them, and deftly threads the silver wire through muscle and ligaments below the fin. The fish, now bearing its serial number, is gently returned to the lake by another fish guard. The whole operation of removing the fish from the bath where it is kept after



SENIOR Guard with the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service is ex-R.S.M. Okeyo.

being caught, attaching the tag and putting the fish back into the water, takes no more than a minute.

Lake Victoria fishermen are asked to return to the offices of the Service any marked tilapia they may catch, and for this they get a reward of ten shillings, together with any expenses they may have incurred by bringing the fish to the offices. Thus, details of the life and movements of these fish, so vital to the Lake Victoria fisheries, are being carefully worked out.

RETURNED to the waters of Lake Victoria, this tagged fish will be caught again later to provide information, invaluable to the fishing industry, on the growth, feeding habits, and movements of its species.



FISH GUARDS of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service at Kisumu in Kenya bring ashore the seine net with their daily catch of small tilapia fish which are to be marked for study and released again.



IN AN AQUARIUM TANK at the Fisheries Service headquarters. This photograph shows how the plastic tag is attached by a thin wire inserted just in front of the dorsal fin.

MARKING the fish with a plastic tag. Here, the Fisheries Officer, Mr. Pat Watson, hands back a tilapia he has tagged ready to be released.



Malaya's Own Navy

Maintaining the Highest Standards of Discipline and Efficiency

THE Federation of Malaya now has a navy of its own. It is a small one, but of the highest efficiency. The presence of this young navy in South-East Asia will also benefit Malaya's near neighbours, particularly Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak.

The nucleus of the Navy was drawn from the survivors of the Singapore Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve after Malaya was over-

run by the Japanese in 1942. Eventually these men formed the Malayan Naval Force. When, in 1948, Singapore was asked to provide a navy to fight the terrorists (the Malayan Federation formed the army), it was built on the Malayan Naval Force, eventually becoming the Royal Malayan Navy, with the duty of looking after Malaya's seaward defence as a whole.

In July last the Royal Malayan Navy was

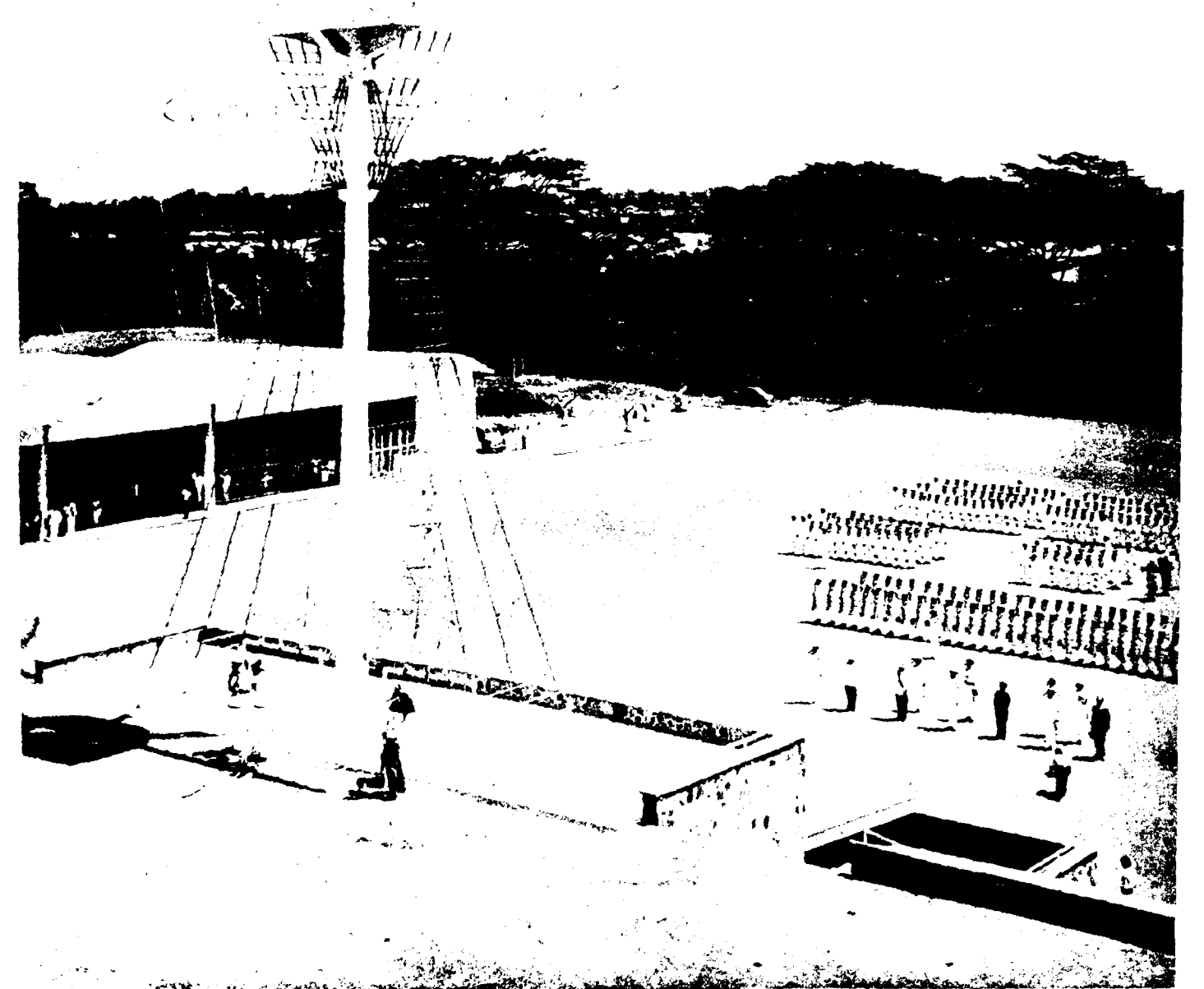
transferred from Singapore to the Federation of Malaya, but it will continue to be based in Singapore until a new base has been constructed in the Federation.

At the formal handing-over ceremony held recently the Prime Minister of the Federation, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, pointed out how the Federation was equipped to defend itself. He said, "We already have a well-established Army which, but for its size,

HOISTING THE NEW FLAG of the Royal Malayan Navy. There are some 25 Malayan sub-lieutenants and midshipmen, the latter being trained in the famous Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, England. A number of British Petty Officers are on loan to the Malayan Navy as instructors.



PRIME MINISTER of the Malayan Federation, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra (right), with Captain E. D. Norman, who is the Commodore of the Royal Malayan Navy.



REVIEWING vessels of the Royal Malayan Navy, which has been transferred from the possession at Singapore to the Federation of Malaya, but which will continue to be based at Singapore.



ABOUT TO BOARD H.M.S. *Pelandok* are the Malayan Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, and Singapore's Chief Minister, Mr. Lim Yew Hock. On right: The Prime Minister speaking at the ceremony.



is comparable with the best of any other country in the world. We have begun to build up an Air Force and today we, the Federation of Malaya, are taking over the Royal Malayan Navy, which in the past has been developed and maintained by our friendly neighbour, Singapore."

H.E. the Governor of Singapore, Sir William Goode, said at the handing-over ceremony: "During the past five years I have had the privilege first as Chief Secretary and, recently, as Governor, to be closely connected with the Royal Malayan Navy. I have often seen you on parade and have been inspired by your fine bearing and high morale. This is the last time that I shall have the honour of addressing you as your titular Commander-in-Chief. You now join

the other armed forces of the Federation with their outstanding reputation for smartness and fighting spirit.

"You carry with you a fine tradition of service in war and peace and I am confident that the Federation will be as proud of you as we shall always be proud of you. On behalf of all of us in Singapore, I wish you every success in the future."

In his speech, Singapore's Chief Minister, Mr. Lim Yew Hock, said that it was a uniquely symbolic occasion for the people of Malaya. "The Royal Malayan Navy must indeed be Royal in nature when it is transferred from one monarch in the Commonwealth to the only other monarch in the Commonwealth, from Her Majesty the Queen to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong."

He said that the Navy would continue to operate from those barracks which had been their nursery in seamanship, but they would not now leave them to sail in unfamiliar waters or unfamiliar tasks. "The ratings are of the highest standard of discipline and efficiency and I am sure that they would endorse our thanks to the Royal Navy for the services of the officers who have trained and led them and for the ships in which they have trained and served."

Captain E. D. Norman, Commanding Officer of the Royal Malayan Navy, also paid tribute to the Royal Navy, which, he said, "has provided us with the tools, taught us how to use them and has brought us to the standard of efficiency we have reached today."



FIVE Trade Unionists coming from The West Indies Federation, British Honduras and British Guiana, spent four weeks in Britain during the summer of 1958 as guests of the Colonial Office. They had lunch at the House of Commons and paid visits to factories, the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, the T.U.C., and the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

During a tour that included everything from motor factories in the Midlands to the Test Match between England and New Zealand at Lords in London, they were able to get an overall picture of life in Britain today, of the rapid progress continuing in every sphere of social and industrial activity and of the methods, based on long and wide experience, which are used in the solution of the many difficult problems that inevitably occur in so complex a society.

AT A RECEPTION in London. Mr. U. Hypolite, Asst. Secretary, Trinidad and Tobago Teachers' Union and Member of Trinidad's T.U.C. General Council; Mr. J. D. Profumo, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and Mr. A. Gayle, Trustee, National Workers' Union, Jamaica.



WEST INDIANS at Westminster. The group seen at the London reception with Mr. J. D. Profumo. Towards the end of their stay they visited the Houses of Parliament and lunched with M.P.s.

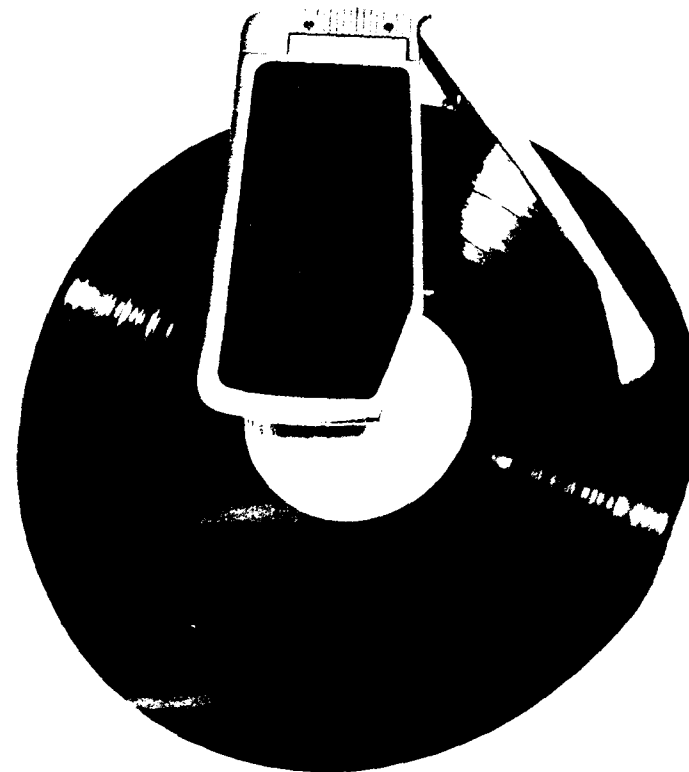
West Indians in Britain

TRADE UNIONISTS STUDY THE CONTEMPORARY BRITISH SCENE



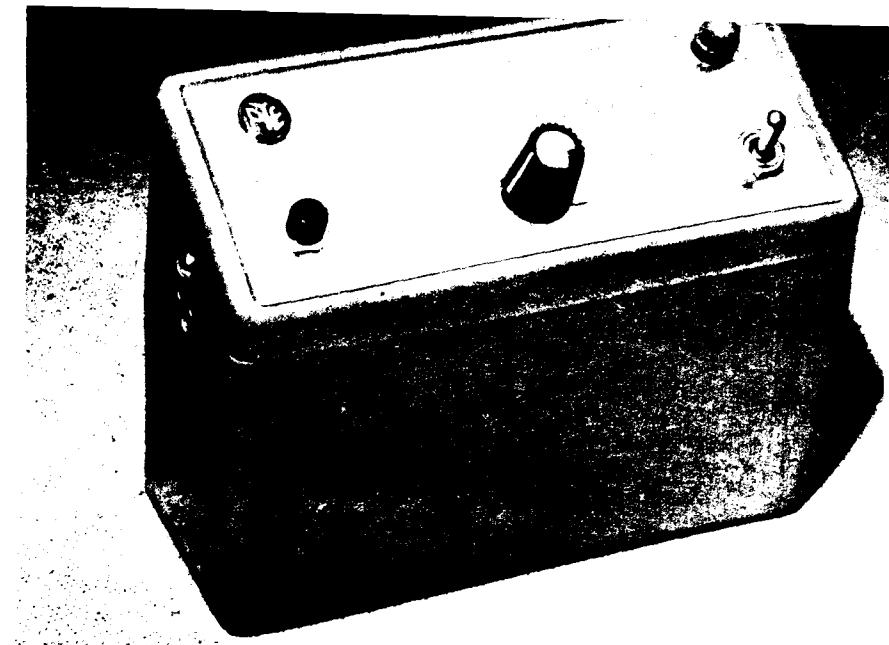
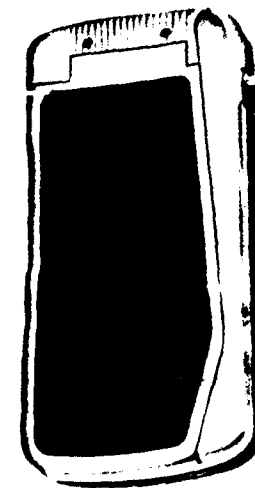
AT T.U.C. HEADQUARTERS in London. L. to r.: Mr. T. Gutierrez, Secretary of the British Honduras Development Union; Mr. George Woodcock, Asst. General Secretary of Britain's T.U.C.; Mr. J. A. Agard, Vice-President of the British Guiana T.U.C. and President of the British Guiana Labour Union; Mr. Hypolite and Mr. Gayle; and Mr. H. Marie, General Secretary of the Dominica Trade Union.

FORMER GOVERNOR and C-in-C. of British Guiana, Sir Alfred Savage, talking to Mr. J. A. Agard, the British Guiana Trade Unionist, at the London reception.



Wondergram—The Miniature Record Player

Seen playing a record (above) and closed for carrying (on left) is a new British record player only eight inches long, four inches wide and one inch deep. Battery-driven and self-contained with transistorised amplifier and loudspeaker, it can take any size of long-play or 45 r.p.m. records. The tone-arm is part of the lid.

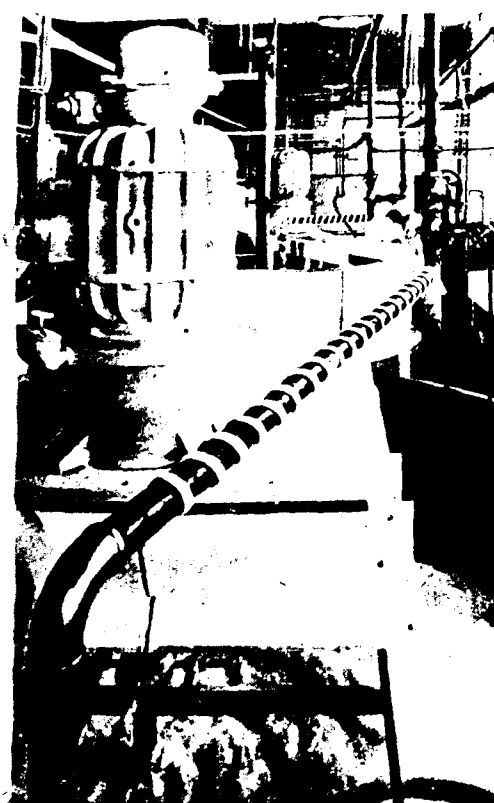


Transistor Amplifier which can work off battery power

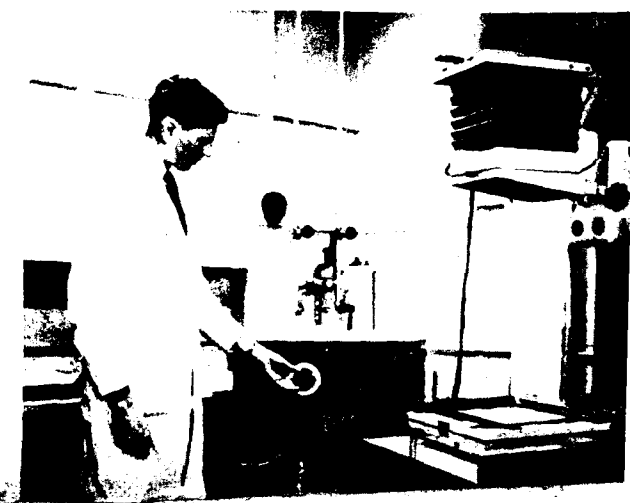
This 10-watt transistor amplifier is eminently suitable for use wherever speech or music must be amplified, and particularly where only battery power is available. It requires a 12-volt power supply from dry batteries or an accumulator and can be used in police cars, electioneering vehicles or at open-air assemblies and sports meetings.

N ★ E ★ W ★ I ★ D ★ E ★ A ★ S

An Electronic Photographic Enlarger

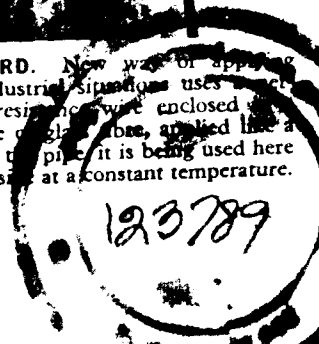


DIFFERENCE between a print made from a difficult, contrasty negative in the conventional way (above) and from the same negative in the new electronic enlarger (below). The fine detail which has been lost in the straight print is clearly seen in the other.



OPERATOR using the electronic enlarger sets a control to suit the density of the negative to be printed from. Guesswork is entirely eliminated.

HEAT BY THE YARD. New way for applying heat in difficult industrial situations uses work of electrical resistance wire enclosed in a heat-resistant elastic sleeve. It is being used here to keep the liquid inside at a constant temperature.





Indian Poet is Honoured in Britain

The 19-year-old Indian poet Dom Moraes is congratulated by Lord David Cecil, Goldsmiths' Professor of English Literature at Oxford University, after receiving the Hawthornden Prize, a rare British literary award. He is the youngest writer and the first Indian to have achieved this distinction.