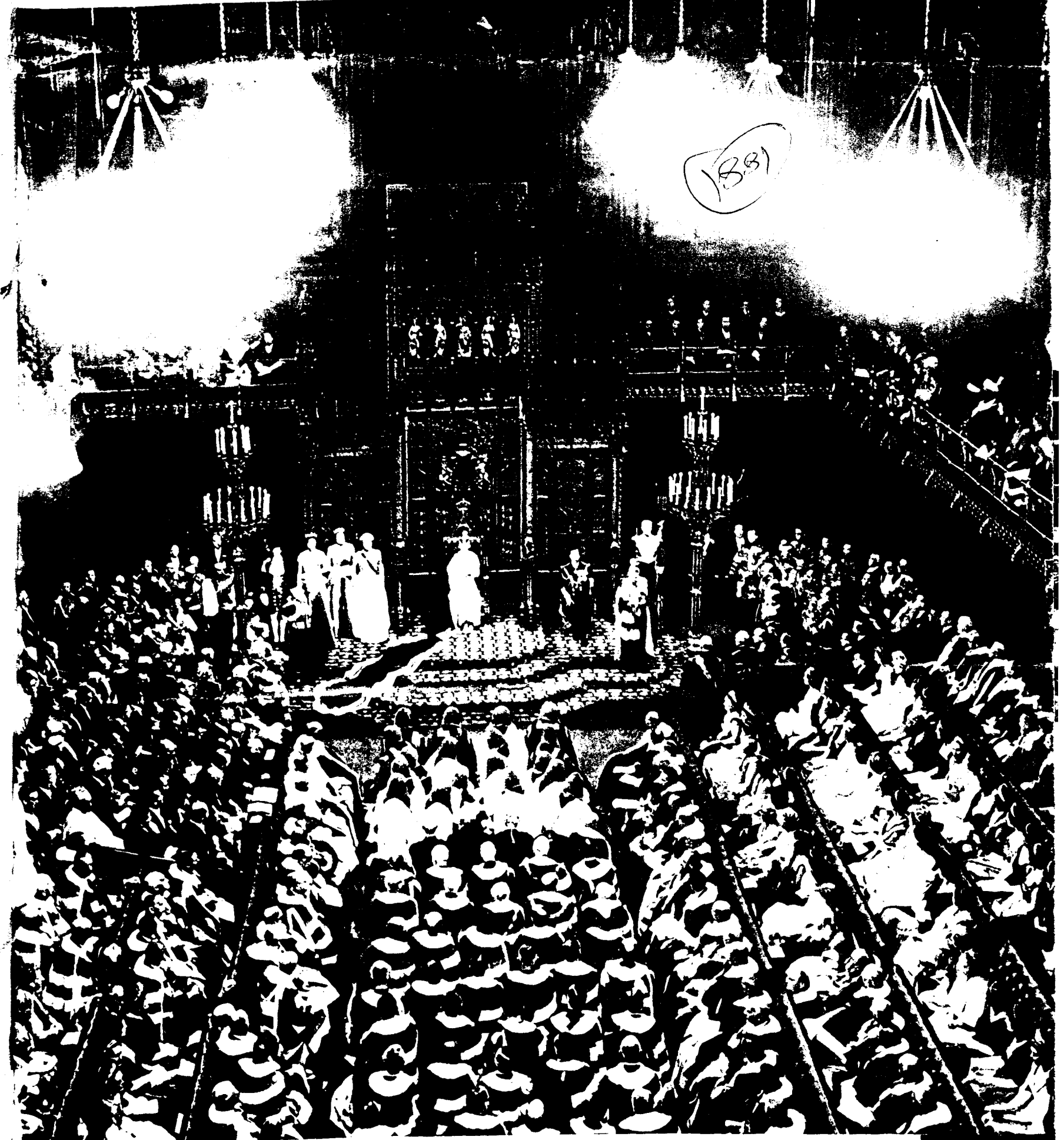


Commonwealth TODAY



H.M. THE QUEEN at the State Opening of the fourth session of Britain's 300th Parliament in the Royal Palace of Westminster—the first time that this ceremony has been televised, broadcast and photographed.

**THE MONTREAL CONFERENCE • LORD HOME IN CANADA • INDIAN ART
MUSEUM • SUCCESSFUL TALKS ON NIGERIA'S INDEPENDENCE**

**No.
64**

Commonwealth TODAY

NUMBER FIFTY-FOUR

CONTENTS

	Pages
Industrial Notes	2
Stamp Corner—Malta	2
Near and Far	3
Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference	4, 5
The Earl of Home's Canadian Tour	6, 7
Mr. Charles Bennett—First Maori Diplomat	8, 9
Community Development in Ghana	10
Museum of Indian Art, Calcutta	11
London's "Pendulum to Atom" Exhibition	12, 13
Nigeria—Ready for Independence BY DAVID WILLIAMS	14-17
Australian School Parliament	18, 19
People	20, 21
Uganda's First Elections	22, 23
Mainly for Women	24, 25
Salisbury Cathedral Celebrations	26, 27
Modernising Hong Kong's Airport	28, 29
Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh	30
New Ideas	31

PHOTOGRAPHS: Front cover: P.A.-Reuter Photos Ltd., London. Page 3: Kenya official (1); 4, 5: Canada official (1); 6, 7: Canada official (1); 8, 9: New Zealand official (1); 10: Ghana official (1); 11: India official (1); 12, 13: Nigeria official (1); 14, 15: Crown copyright (1); Associated Press Ltd., London (1); 16, 17: Australia official (1); 18, 19: Sierra Leone official (1); 20, 21: East Africa official (1); 22, 23: Uganda official (1); 24, 25: N. Rhodesia official (1); 26, 27: S. Rhodesia official (1); 28, 29: Hong Kong official (1); Back cover: Rhodesia and Nyasaland official.

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

The Latest Nuclear Energy Equipment will be on show in the three halls of London's Olympia in the spring of 1959 and the exhibits will comprise more than a quarter of a million square feet of stand space. Already more than 500 exhibitors have booked stands. There will be more than 1,000 categories of engineering products and plant and the stands will be staffed by technicians able to advise visitors on any problem within their field. The exhibition opens on 16th April, 1959.

Delhi now has an experimental television centre, and the Government is planning to provide cheap television sets to the people. Originally, two television stations were scheduled to go into operation during the Second Five-Year Plan, but for the present only one will now be set up.

A Master Plan for the development of Dacca, capital of East Pakistan, is being produced by a London firm of architects. Advice is being given by Britain under the Colombo Plan to the Dacca Improvement Trust, which was set up to cope with the problems of rapid urban growth. In 1947 Dacca's population was 350,000; it now stands at 800,000. Ultimately it is expected to reach two million.

Pakistan has ordered 28 passenger and 19 goods vehicles from Lancashire at a total cost of approximately £100,000. The parts will be built in Britain and shipped to Pakistan for assembly. The first shipment was due to leave Britain before the end of 1958.

Durban Corporation has ordered a fleet of 25 underfloor-engined single-deck buses valued at over £100,000 from the South African subsidiary of a British company. The buses are Leyland Royal Tiger Worldmaster models with two pedal controls—brakes and accelerator, but no clutch. They will have a bodywork by Bus Bodies (South Africa) Ltd., Port Elizabeth.

Ceylon's Electrical Development will be accelerated by the purchase of three transformer sub-stations worth £250,000, recently ordered

from a U.K. firm. The sub-stations, which will be in service within 18 months, each have a capacity of 25,000 kVA and will be incorporated into a 35 kV distribution system for Colombo. Included in the contract are the supply, erection, and final commissioning of all transformers, 33 kV switchgear, low-voltage switchgear, and ancillary equipment.

Manganese Output in the Luapula Province of Northern Rhodesia has shown a big increase during the first half of 1958, when the production of 34,540 tons was more than three times as great as for the whole of 1957. Production began in June 1953, and the Northern Rhodesia Mines Department says that the manganese is of high quality, and thus able to withstand the heavy transport charges to the coast.

Trial shipments of New Zealand blue veal cheese have been sent in recent months by the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission to Canada, Barbados, Jamaica, Hong Kong, Singapore and South Africa. The established trade with Australia has been maintained.

Trinidad's programme of industrial development is expected to get a boost now that the island's Industrial Development Corporation has been officially created. The Corporation is part of the Government's \$191 million (W.L.) five-year development programme and it has been allocated \$6 million out of this sum. The Corporation is also concentrating on publicising the opportunities which exist in Trinidad for new industries. It will advance loans to the smaller type of industrialist to establish approved enterprises, and it is intended that a scheme for training skilled labour should be brought into being.

Tanganyika will soon have a £1,500,000 cigarette factory in Dar es Salaam, it was announced recently. The East African Tobacco Co. Ltd. has acquired a 15-acre site and it is expected that the factory will begin production early in 1961. Between 600 and 700 people will probably be employed.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

MALTA

THERE can be few places in the world where so much history is enshrined within so small a compass as in Malta, and the stamp-collector is fortunate that many of the most stirring episodes of Malta's story are illustrated on Maltese stamps.

The story may be said to begin about 4,000 years before the birth of Christ, when Stone Age men carved an underground temple in the rock at Hal Saflieni. A view of this temple forms the design of two stamps issued in King George VI's reign; another Stone Age temple, at Mnajdra, is also shown on several stamps.

The shipwreck of St. Paul and his consecration of St. Publius as first Bishop of Malta, in A.D. 58, are recalled in other designs. The ancient capital of the island, Mdina, where St. Publius lived, is one of the few remaining walled cities of Europe and several stamps show views of its historic buildings.



Mdina was the first city to be occupied by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; they arrived in Malta in 1530. For almost three centuries the Order ruled the island, and their palaces and hostels, known as *auberges*, are featured on many Maltese stamps. The Great Siege of Malta in 1565, when the Turks attempted to capture the island, is recalled on other issues, including the new Queen Elizabeth II farthing stamp, which

features Antonio Sciorino's famous statue of a Knight protecting two Maltese citizens. Another memento of the Knights, their eight-pointed cross, is included in the design of almost all Maltese issues and, since 1942, this has been accompanied by the George Cross awarded to the island of Malta for her courage during the second world war.

Maltese devotion to the Catholic faith is reflected on several modern issues, some of which show pictures and statues of the Virgin Mary and of churches. Among these is Mosta Church, whose great dome is a familiar landmark to all visitors to Malta. Valletta, with its Grand Harbour, and the ancient fortress of St. Angelo, now commissioned as H.M.S. *St. Angelo*, are featured on several issues as a reminder of Malta's long connection with the Royal Navy.

This brief survey necessarily omits mention of the many other attractive and interesting stamps which have been issued in Malta since the first stamp of 1860. A collection of them may be acquired at a reasonable cost and will give endless hours of pleasure.

C. W. HILL.



MR. NEHRU, Indian Prime Minister, examining a model lay-out of the Heavy Electrical Project Factory at Bhopal. The Managing Director of the Project, Mr. S. Sarangapany, is on the right, and with him (centre) is the Chief Architect, Mr. S. Solanki. Accepting the Project report drawn up by Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K., the Indian Government appointed the Company as Consultants for fifteen years.



H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA, Sir Evelyn Baring, speaking at the opening of the Aga Khan Platinum Jubilee Hospital, Nairobi. He paid tribute to the life and work of the late Aga Khan, grandfather of the present Aga Khan, Prince Karim (right).



SIXTH Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference at Jesselton, capital of North Borneo. L. to r.: Mr. E. Wicksteed, Mr. A. Wilkey and Mr. C. Purchase, North Borneo; Mr. E. Vines, Singapore; Mr. C. Falkinder and Mr. C. Chambers, Australia; Mr. Ong Kee Hui and Mr. P. Pike, Sarawak.

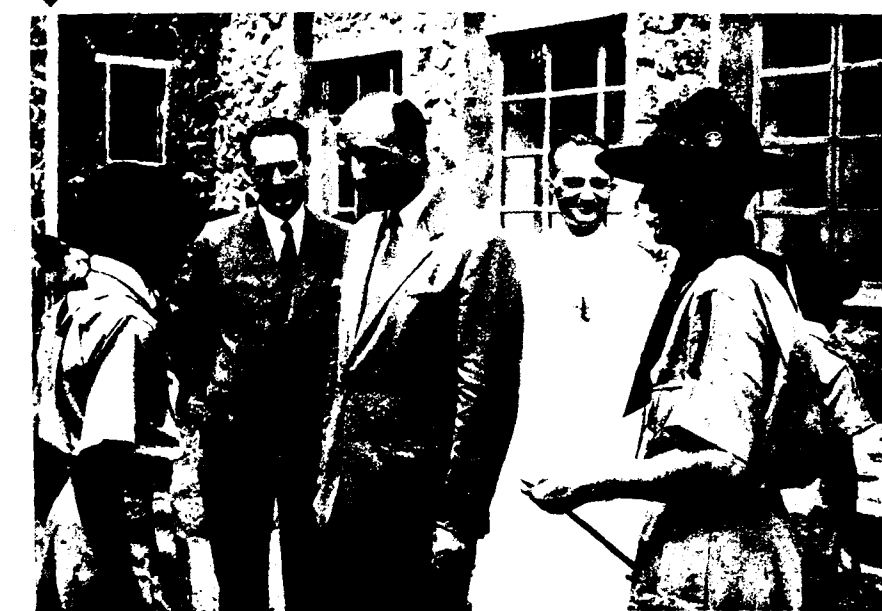


CEYLON Trade Unionists in Britain visit the Transport and General Workers Union Headquarters, London. L. to r.: Mr. B. Dahanayake, Mr. D. Piyadasa and Mr. H. Alexander, Ceylon, and Mr. T. O'Leary of the Dock Section.



Near and Far

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, as former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently visited Seychelles (via Kenya), the first visit to the Islands by a Colonial Office Minister. Here he is seen talking to Boy Scouts at Seychelles College, the secondary grammar school for boys. On his way back to the U.K. Mr. Profumo spent a few days in Aden.



CONCERT held by the Royal Commonwealth Society in London was attended by H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Kent, Patron of the Junior Section of the Society. Here the Princess is seen with Miss Kailash Badhwar, New Delhi, who performed a classical Indian dance. Among other artists who took part were Mr. Olu Sowande, W. Nigeria; Miss Rimola and Miss R. Chidambaram, Singapore; Miss W. Scott and Mr. R. Wood, Canada, and Mr. R. Harris, Australia.

STEPS TO INCREASING WEALTH



PRIME MINISTER of New Zealand, Mr. Walter Nash (left) on a recent visit to Canada and Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. J. Diefenbaker, in Ottawa. The Montreal Conference reaffirmed the special importance of co-operation between Commonwealth countries which reflect their long established habits of working together. It agreed to co-ordinate existing economic consultative machinery of the Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council.



ADDRESSING DELEGATES to the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, is Mr. Donald Fleming, Canada's Minister of Finance.

Memorable Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference

"A RESOUNDING SUCCESS" was how Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, described the recent Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held at Montreal, Canada. "It was", he said, "not only the broad decisions reached, although they were important; it was the mood and spirit of the delegates from all the different countries of the Commonwealth which made it so impressive".

The Conference was attended by delegates from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Nigeria, The West Indies, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Hong Kong were represented in an advisory capacity in the U.K. delegation.

Held as a result of a proposal put forward by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, at a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in June 1957, the Conference was later described by Mr. Diefenbaker as "a practical illustration of the Commonwealth in action". It was, he said, "a symbol of the unity of 660 million people living in lands over 12 million square miles in area and made up of almost every race living in lands at almost every stage of economic development".

As a senior U.K. delegate to the Conference Mr. D. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, "We have found strength and encouragement in consulting each other about our trade and economic policies. Indeed the extent of this consultation is far greater than is generally realised, perhaps, I think, because it has not been particularly publicised. We have found this system to be to our mutual advantage. Our resources and our policies, where they are not similar are often complementary. We can do much to support and assist one another. But the impulse which brings us



DELEGATES. Mr. Heathcoat Amory, U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer (centre), and Finance Ministers, Mr. D. Fleming, Canada (left), and Mr. M. Desai, India.

together is not just a material one. We share an abiding loyalty to the same fundamental principles of individual freedom and democracy and, to an extent which may seem unexpected, a common outlook. These are very precious things. We have found a common purpose and common objectives for our economic policies".

The delegates left the Conference determined to find ways to increase trade with each other, with a full recognition of the enormous amount of development to be done in all the Commonwealth countries, and determined to find the financing to do it. The preferential system of trading within the Commonwealth was to be retained because of its mutual benefits, and some trade agreements between Commonwealth countries were now being revised in the light of changed conditions.

The Conference took stock of the progress made towards freer trade and payments, and some important new measures of liberalisation of dollar imports were announced. The U.K. Government, for example, which had by 1957 freed over 60 per cent of all dollar imports from restrictions, took a number of important steps earlier in the year. The changes recently made comprise the freeing of canned salmon, newsprint and most classes of machinery.

Colonial Governments have been invited to relax their restrictions on a wide range of dollar imports. With these changes, almost all materials, basic foodstuffs and "tools of trade" are free of restrictions. The benefits of such progress are not confined to Commonwealth countries but will be shared with other nations. This is in keeping, states the Conference report, with our recognition that we cannot hope to flourish by developing trade between ourselves alone.

It was agreed that Commonwealth countries

should avoid unfair trading practices in trade with one another and will examine to what extent they can protect each other from the injurious effects of unfair practices of other countries. Among other points agreed upon by the delegations was that Commonwealth Governments when placing orders abroad will seek to inform themselves whether the goods concerned can be obtained on competitive terms within the Commonwealth.

Another matter examined was that of the influence which the European Common Market and European Free Trade Area might have on Commonwealth economic interests. The Conference was convinced that an outward-looking Trade Area, in which trade was increased rather than merely re-channelled, would contribute to the objective of an expanding world economy.

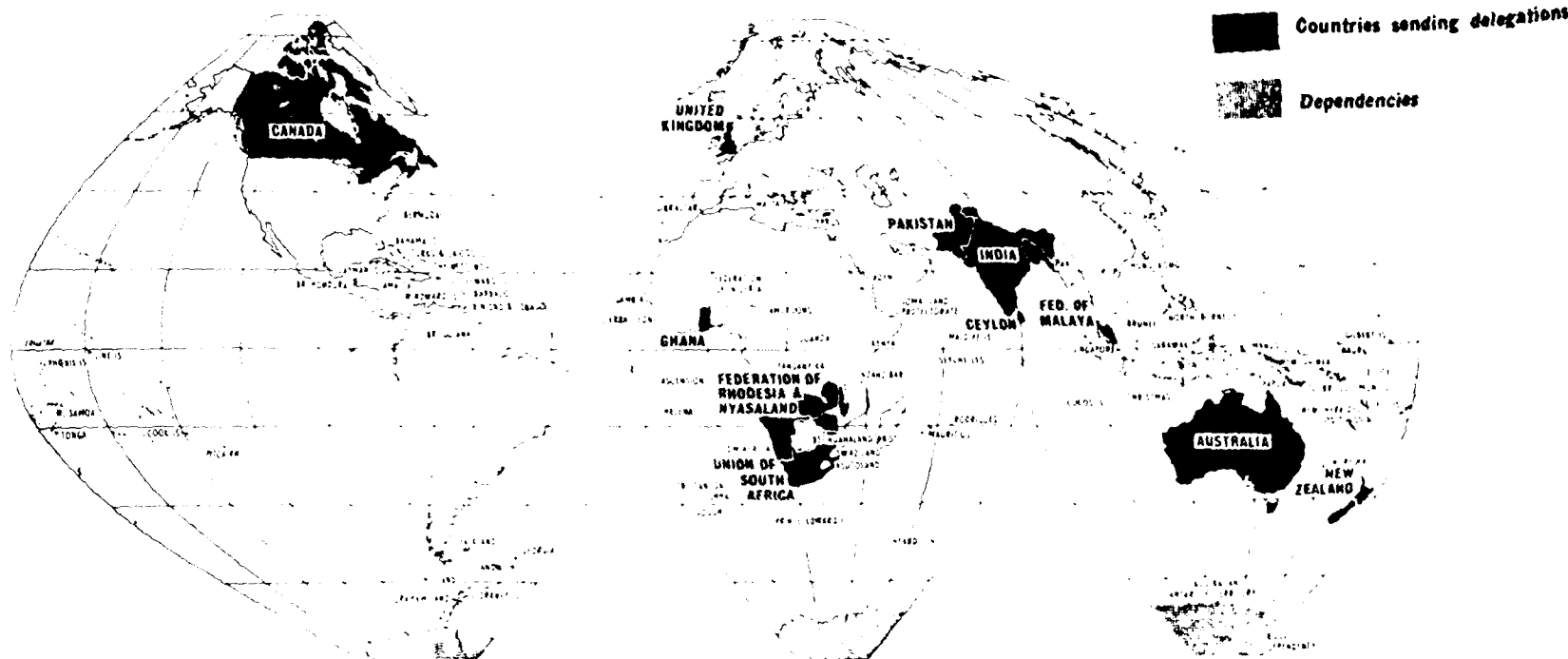
An increase of educational facilities was considered of vital importance to an expanding Commonwealth. Already much was being done by Commonwealth countries to help one another, both through the flow of Commonwealth students to the U.K. and other Commonwealth countries, and through vari-

ous special programmes, of which the Colombo Plan technical assistance scheme was the most notable. The Conference noted with satisfaction the prospect of a large expansion in existing educational facilities, and a new scheme of Commonwealth scholarships and fellowships was to be established. Details about this scheme would form the subject of a meeting to be held in the U.K. early in 1959.

In the field of telecommunications it was agreed in principle to construct a Commonwealth coaxial cable which would provide the first round-the-world telephone service.

The Conference agreed to co-ordinate the existing economic consultative machinery of the Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council; and the U.K. offer to provide a Commonwealth House in London for the constituent bodies of the Council and for other Commonwealth meetings was welcomed.

More detailed information about the Conference may be had from the official Report of the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference. A popular version of the Report, entitled "Montreal Conference, 1958", is also available at British information offices in the Commonwealth.



AT A RECEPTION given by the Canadian delegates during the Conference. L. to r.: Senator Sarto Fournier, Mayor of Montreal; Mr. K. A. Gbedemah (Ghana); Mr. M. S. Mustapha (Sierra Leone); Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh (Nigeria).





LORD HOME in Canada. He told Canadians that to the conception of partnership has been added that of constructive partnership over the entire field of the members' interest and that Britain looked forward to an even more fruitful partnership with Canada.

HAPPY MOMENT. At Earncliffe, Ottawa, the official residence of the U.K. High Commissioner in Canada. The Earl of Home and Mr. John Diefenbaker, Canada's Prime Minister, are on either side of Sir Grantley Adams, Federal Prime Minister, The West Indies.



CREATIVE PARTNERSHIP

Lord Home on the Character of the Commonwealth and the Importance of Canada's place in it

PERHAPS the greatest value of the modern Commonwealth to its members and to the world is the demonstration it affords that it is possible for peoples of widely different background and character to live together not only in peace but in partnership—dynamic creative partnership.

The Earl of Home, Britain's Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said this at one of the many functions which he attended during a busy five-week visit to Canada, the purpose of which was to take part in the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal, to tour the Western and Prairie Provinces, and to address the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Home, who has, during his period of office, visited most Commonwealth countries, including Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, first toured eastern Canada in May 1956. On his recent tour, on which he was accompanied by Lady Home, he not only visited British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well as Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, but flew up to Yellowknife in the sub-Arctic north to see something of the remarkable development in that part of Canada.

Here are some of the points made by Lord Home in talks and speeches given at interviews, public meetings and dinners in the course of his journey across Canada.

He said that he had been impressed at the Montreal Conference by the clearly expressed desire of all Commonwealth countries not just to grow selfishly rich but to help each other forward in the great struggle to raise man's place in the world. The Conference had "revealed the scale of the joint operation which was needed to cover the ground

between us and our goal of a fully developed Commonwealth". The blended experience of the United Kingdom and the vigour of Canada could do much to help the Commonwealth achieve its hopes.

"Canada is now in a very special position to help all members of the Commonwealth", he said. "You have the new look and voice, the aspirations of a young nation whose feet are on the ladder, climbing into the future promised land.

"But please don't write off Britain as an old and decrepit nation; we are as young and vigorous as ever, and well able to play our part in shaping the new world ahead." He spoke of the greatly increased financial and economic strength of the United Kingdom. At Montreal, he said, it was demonstrated that Britain once again is in a position to "lead from strength".

"If it had not been for Britain's colonial policy", Lord Home reminded his listeners, "the colonial countries of the Commonwealth would never have been represented at the Conference. Those colonial statesmen were not there as satellites. They had full authority and status and they knew that British administration had made them what they were."

Influential Members

It was, he said, Britain's colonial policy alone that had created the opportunity for India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and Malaya to play their parts as influential members of the twentieth-century world. Nigeria was on the last lap to independence, and The West Indies were taking their evolution a stage forward through the organisation of federation. If there was impatience for the system to be extended to others more quickly, that was a recognition of its merits.

It had been apparent, Lord Home said, that in finance and economics few nations could afford to stand alone. Half the trade of the world was conducted in sterling, and experience had proved beyond doubt that each member in the area was materially strengthened by reason of the close co-operation of the Commonwealth association.

Some of the Commonwealth countries, he pointed out, were now faced with this problem: they had to continue with a high rate of development themselves so that they could increase their wealth and hold their own in a competitive world, and they had also to earn a surplus to be applied to improving living standards of poorer members. Britain had, in the past, supplied most of the men, money and techniques for the development of the overseas Commonwealth; but, he added, "we look forward to an ever more fruitful partnership with Canada".

Paying tribute to the way Canada "sets the

AT LUNCHEON given by Mayor and Corporation of Edmonton. L. to r.: Dr. Bowlen (Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta), Mrs. Mooney, Lord and Lady Home and the Mayor, Mr. W. Hawrelak.

AT YELLOWKNIFE. Here Mr. J. A. McCall (left), District Administrator of North-West Canada, Mr. Ted Horton (centre), Mayor of Yellowknife and Editor of "The Voice of the North", talking with Lord Home.



ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY reception was one of the many functions which Lord Home attended during a busy five-week visit to Canada. Here, from left to right, are Mr. J. A. George, President of the Society, Lord Home, Lady Home, Major-General Stein, Mrs. C. R. Stein, and Mrs. J. A. George.

pace for development", Lord Home said that Canada's performance would be of immense significance for the Commonwealth because the country faced two ways—to the Atlantic to Africa, and to the Pacific to Asia. Much of the history of the next 100 years would be written in these two continents, and Canada's willingness to help development in West Africa and Asia gave confidence and encouragement to her Commonwealth partners. Canada's tremendous natural resources, he observed, were a guarantee that she would be not only one of the great

industrial nations of the world, but also one of the great sources of supply on which the world could base its expansion.

Liberty, justice and tolerance, said Lord Home, were the essence of civilised living. This way of life, tested out by Britain in 1,000 years of social and political experiment, and since exported to the Colonies, has become the way of life of the Commonwealth which, still growing, has within it the seeds of that security for the individual and nations for which man has been looking from the beginning of time.





MR. CHARLES BENNETT, recently appointed New Zealand High Commissioner in Malaya, is addressing Malayan students in Britain.



MR. BENNETT with his wife in Piccadilly, London. He was the first Maori to study at Oxford and was formerly Controller of Maori Welfare at the Maori Affairs Department in New Zealand.



AT BRINSFORD LODGE near Wolverhampton—a Malayan Government teachers' training college. Mr. Bennett chats with one of the students in the carpentry workshop at the college.

First Maori Diplomat

New Zealand's New High Commissioner in Malaya

MR. Charles Moihī Te Arawaka Bennett, who recently took up his duties in Kuala Lumpur as New Zealand High Commissioner in Malaya, is the first Maori to receive an overseas diplomatic appointment.

Mr. Bennett, aged 45, was recently in Britain, reading for a degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Oxford University. With him was his wife, also a Maori, and they have two children. He is a son of New Zealand's first Church of England Maori Bishop—the late Rt. Rev. F. A. Bennett,



IN THE ART ROOM of the college, Mr. Bennett talks with one of the students, Miss Samsiah binte Mohamed Zain.

MALAYAN students listen to Mr. Bennett, once a teacher himself; he holds a diploma in education. The college has a three-year course for Malayan teachers.

who once preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Before coming to England Mr. Bennett was Controller of the Welfare Division of the Maori Affairs Department. He was a commander of the Maori Battalion in the last war, serving in the desert battles of North Africa, where he was severely wounded—in Tunisia in 1943. He had previously served with the 2nd New Zealand Division in England, Greece and on Crete. He joined the Division as a private and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, winning the D.S.O.

It was as commander of the Maori Battalion that he prepared the citation and recommendation which led to the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Second-Lieutenant M. Ngarimu, the first Maori to win this decoration. This epic of courage and leadership of the highest order by a young Maori subaltern in Tunisia, had its sequel when his Commanding Officer who had written the citation came to Oxford under a postgraduate scholarship sponsored

by the Ngarimu Scholarship Fund, established to commemorate the Ngarimu V.C.

Before the war Mr. Bennett was in the New Zealand Broadcasting Service. He studied anthropology at Otago University, Dunedin, and took his M.A. degree in history at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch. He is also a qualified school teacher and holds a diploma in education and a diploma in social science.

One of Mr. Bennett's engagements before he left England was a visit paid to a Malayan training college, at Brinsford Lodge, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. In his talk to the students he said that he was "in some way at least sentimentally related" to them. He went on to trace the history of the Polynesian peoples and Maori settlements in New Zealand.

"In ages past", he said, "the Polynesians and peoples of Malaya lived side by side for hundreds of years. The Polynesians, influenced by the Malay language, moved on to the Pacific. We Maoris are only one branch of Polynesians. And so", he added laughingly, bringing loud applause, "as a matter of prior occupation you might say the Maoris are the rightful owners of Malaya."

Healthy Race Relations

He told the students that they could learn a lot from the Maoris "in dealing with the problem of bridging the gap between our own culture and western civilisation. In New Zealand we have a climate of race relations that is very healthy. We are very fortunate to have the wholehearted co-operation of everyone, and every facility available to Europeans is available to Maoris. In fact there are extra scholarships granted exclusively for Maoris."

He told the students how New Zealand concentrates on Maori welfare. "First, there is education, and if you want to master the skills of western civilisation, that is the way. Then there is vocational placement, for there must not be any wastage of education; and, thirdly, there is housing. If people live in sub-standard housing all their values become sub-standard."

The contributions which the Maori people of New Zealand have made to the public, professional and social life of the country is all the more remarkable when it is known that they form only six per cent of the total population of New Zealand. Many of the country's leaders have in the past been members of the Maori race.

Today a Maori, Mr. Eruera Tirikatene, is a member of the New Zealand Cabinet and there are many Maori town councillors and several deputy mayors of quite large towns.

The professions include many distinguished Maoris. In the field of medicine Maoris are increasingly well represented. In sport, particularly Rugby football and in tennis, many Maoris have risen to the top and some have become almost national heroes.



Maori V.C. The late Moana-Nui-A-Kiwa Ngarimu.

MAORIS IN PUBLIC LIFE



Eminent Maori anthropologist. The late Sir Peter Buck, a doctor of medicine and of science.

Maoris holding positions on university staffs.

Maoris are particularly well represented in education. An outstanding Maori headmaster, Mr. W. Sparkes, is in charge of one of the country's largest primary schools, eight miles from Wellington.

As professional men and women, and in keeping with the New Zealand tradition, Maoris serve their districts whether the population is Maori or European. A Maori doctor is superintendent of a large city hospital, and there are several qualified doctors among Maori women. Two of New Zealand's top dentists employed by the Health Department are Maoris.

Culturally, they have made many valuable contributions. The bass baritone, Inia Te Wiata, is well known overseas as a result of concert, film, television and opera performances in England and America.



The late Sir Apirana Ngata was a Cabinet Minister and was also acting Prime Minister.



The late Sir Maui Pomare made a great contribution as the Minister of Health.



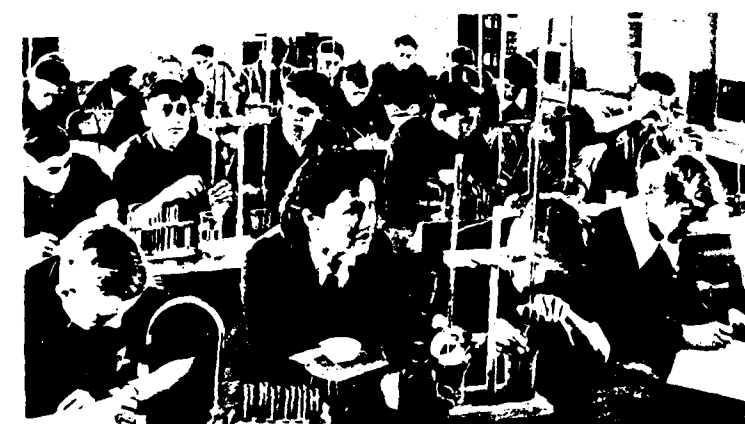
Student teachers at Clifton Terrace School, Wellington. Maoris are attracted to medicine and teaching.



Dental health. Mr. Luke Rangī, a Maori dentist, skillfully treats a patient. He qualified at Dunedin.

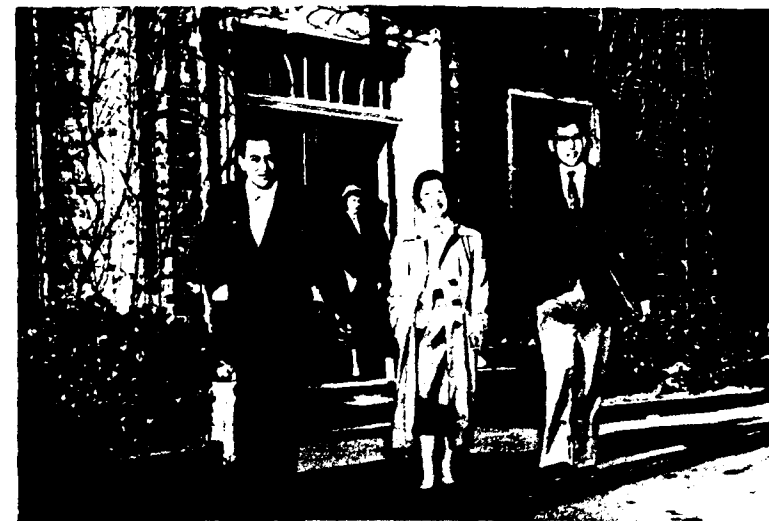


Agriculture. The boy driving the tractor is preparing the soil for the planting of grass seed.



Racial co-education in New Zealand. Here a mixed class of both races attend a lesson in the chemistry laboratory.

Quest for knowledge. Maoris studying for an Arts degree at the Victoria University in Wellington. L. to r.: M. T. Metekingi, Mrs. E. M. Garrett, who already holds a diploma in social science, and I. P. Puketapu.



Rural Life in Ghana



MASS EDUCATION. Women's Group in a rural area is learning how to knit. At the end of the course an exhibition is held to show the progress made by the learners.



TO COMBAT endemic diseases in the rural areas, campaigns are organised by Mass Education teams under the Government's Social Welfare Department in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. Ghana now enjoys a growing reputation for its community development work.

Attached to the Department are ten Technical Field Units which give technical assistance and equipment to projects which the people themselves are building through self-help in rural areas. In addition to work with village groups, various campaigns, such as those on road safety, environmental hygiene and health have been carried out for Government Departments and Ministries.

Visitors from all over the world have been attracted by the work of improvement being carried out through self-help in Ghana. Persons from other countries have been and are being sent to study the programme and to receive training in new methods of community development.

With a staff of about 1,000, the Department runs courses for young men in rural building and a small pioneer course in practical agriculture for young students is in progress.

In 1957 the Ghana Government was asked to send a Mission to the Western Region of Nigeria to advise on the organisation of community development in that Region—a tribute to the Ghana Government's plan for "mass education", as community development is locally called.

Not only has mass education improved the living standards of people who are willing to help themselves but it has also set an example of what is possible through a spirit of service and self-help.

Community Development in Ghana started in 1948 with an experimental adult education campaign in Togoland under British administration. In 1951 the plan for mass literacy and mass education was unanimously approved by the Legislative Assembly and today, the community development organisation covers the country and many new welfare services have been developed.

Since April 1952 about 130,000 people have received the Ghana Certificate of Literacy. At the end of 1957 there were 24,232 women in classes throughout the country.

COMPARED with the other Government Departments, Ghana's Department of Social Welfare and Community Development is young. Its work is, however, firmly established throughout the country, and it is undertaking a task which is vitally important to the progress of the nation.

The activities of the Department are divided into two main sections, welfare problems and community development, each under an assistant director. Welfare problems in Ghana are similar to those found in most Commonwealth countries, and operate for the most part in urban areas.



THE DEPARTMENT assists the people to plan and organise communal labour and to carry out various community projects.



LECTURES are held in the Department's lecture room. Here the Warden is addressing senior officials. In foreground, second from left, is Mr. P. du Sautoy, the Director.



Almost life-size figure of Gopala playing on a flute. It was carved out of a single log of wood in the fifteenth century.

Female head is considered an artistic work of unique quality—one of the show pieces in the Museum.



Museum of Indian Art

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM'S NEW EDUCATIONAL COURSES

DURING the last three years Calcutta's Asutosh Museum of Indian Art which has a rich collection of excavated antiquities, has discovered, within a fifty-mile radius of the city, about a dozen hitherto unknown ancient sites.

Opened in 1937, and named after Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the great Indian educationist, it is the first University Museum in India and has an impressive collection of the folk art of Bengal and Orissa which shows the unbroken line of Eastern Indian artistic tradition for the past 2,000 years.

The Museum's usefulness has recently been enhanced by its guide lecture scheme, art appreciation course and a summer vacation course for the training of teachers and art lovers.

With only 50 exhibits when it opened, the Museum now contains about 13,000 pieces of stone sculptures, terra-cotta objects, paintings, folk-art objects, wood carvings, metal and ivory objects, manuscripts, gold ornaments and textiles. Its recent collection of antiquities throws fresh light on the dark

periods of the history of Bengal.

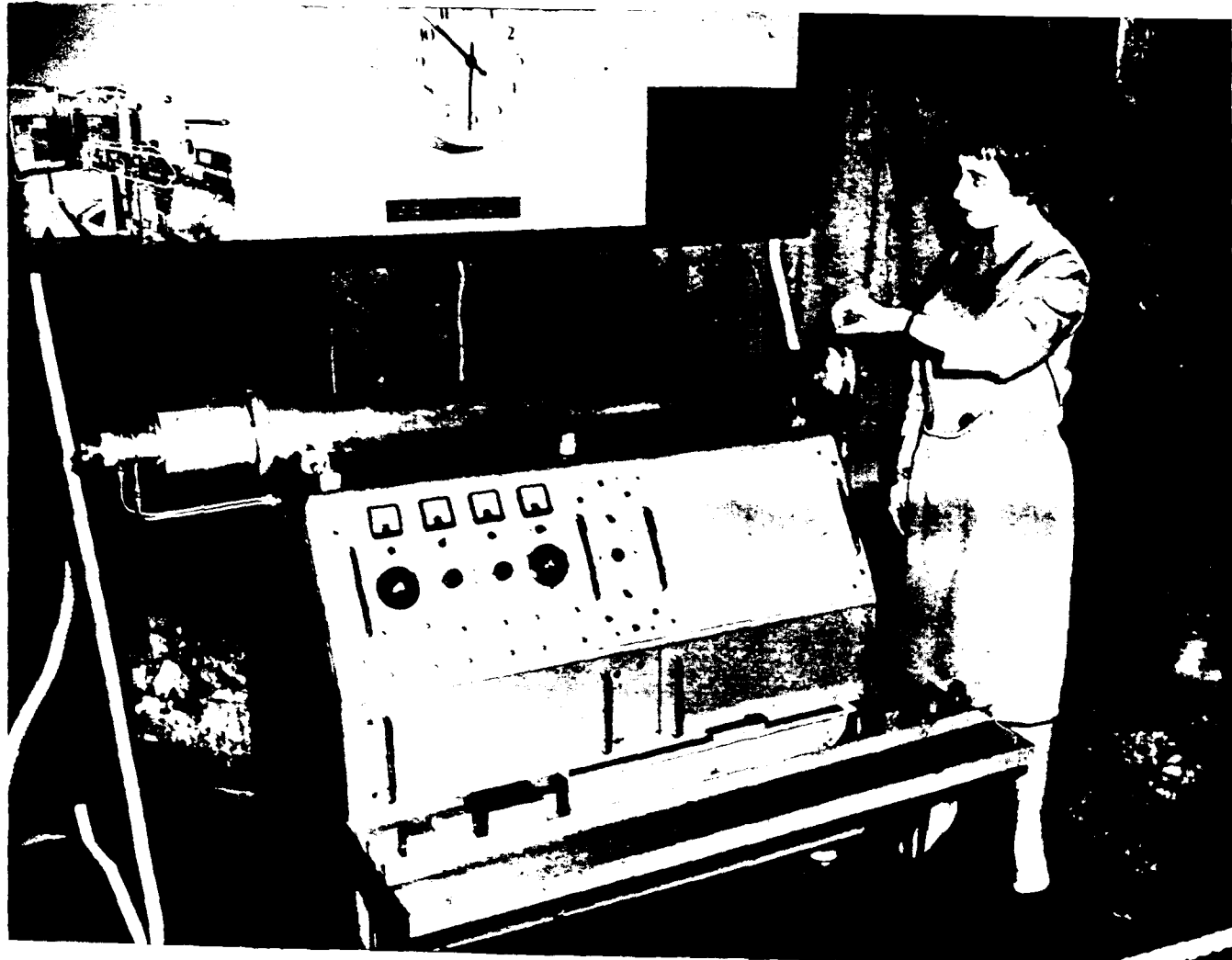
The growth of the Asutosh Museum reveals the richness of India's art treasures and how a Museum can be run in India without much financial assistance. During the last twenty years, the University of Calcutta has spent about Rs. 30,000 (£2,280) on actual purchases and acquisitions and the

total value of the Museum collections exceeds Rs. 30 lakhs (£225,000).

Valuable gifts have been made to the Museum. Among the most noteworthy are those of Bijay Singh Nahar consisting of almost the entire collection of his father, the late Puran Chand Nahar, containing more than 1,000 items.

Vishnu seated on a chariot with a devotee in adoration. A copperplate engraving of utmost significance. The Museum has been collecting rare specimens of Indian art since 1937.





◀ **CAESIUM ATOMIC CLOCK**—centre of attraction at the exhibition. It loses one second only in 300 years; it needs a gallon of water each minute.

IT'S ABOUT TIME

British Craftsmanship on Display at London's "Pendulum to Atom" Exhibition



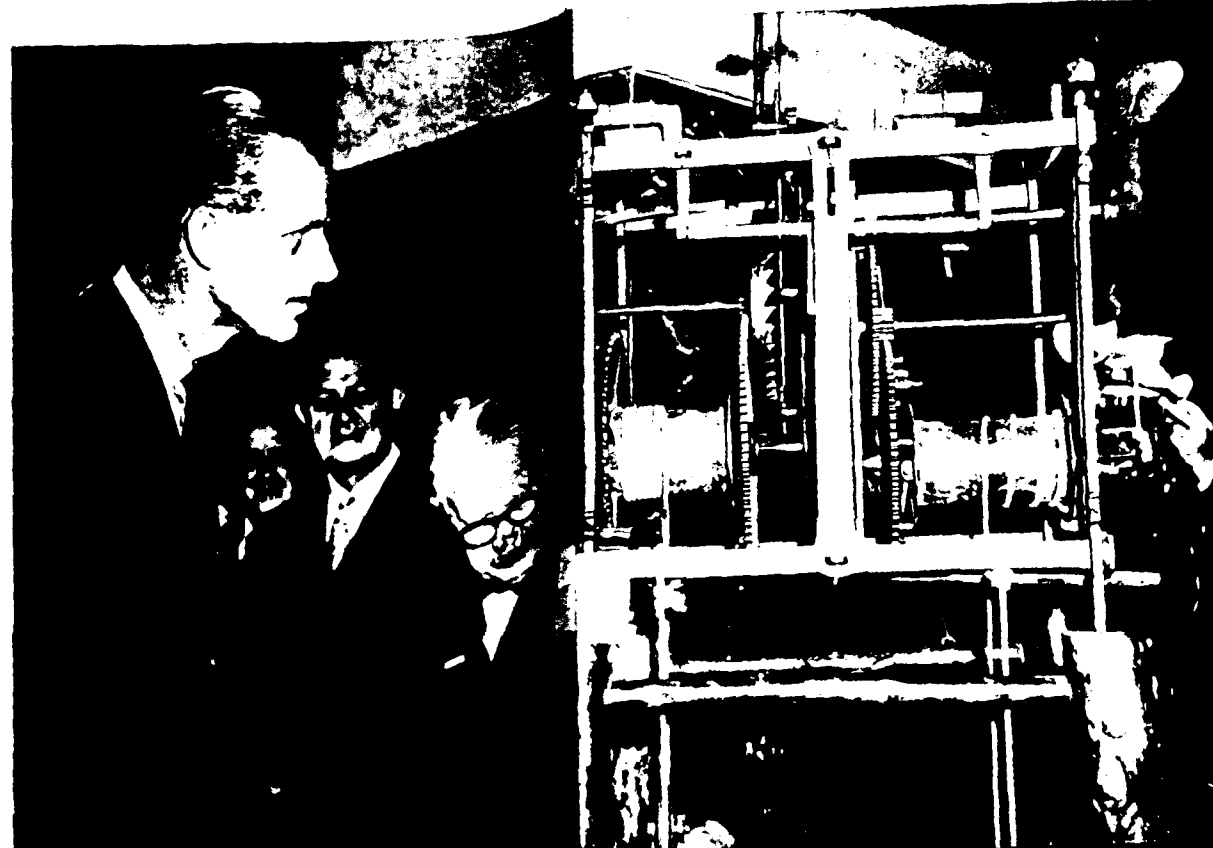
"OLD Time the clock-setter, that bald sexton, Time." So wrote William Shakespeare. But what is time? In the early days of man there was no fixed period of time less than that of day and of night. A day was not a sequence of hours and minutes, but a period of lightness and darkness. Man at first abode by Nature's laws; he awoke at daybreak and went to sleep at nightfall. Later he invented lamps and candles to prolong the hours of his activity.

Later still, man came to possess an understanding of the sun, the moon and the other heavenly bodies, and from his study of astro-

nomny he built up a framework of time-measurement: a year of seasons, of months, days, hours, minutes and seconds. The Romans regulated daily life by signals at three-hourly intervals; and these periods later became the basis for the canonical hours of the Christian Church. In the seventh century Pope Sabianus decreed that the monastery bells should be rung seven times, during day and night, at the canonical hours. The urgent need of an instrument for measuring time—to allow the monastery bell to be struck at the right hour—caused men to try to improve upon the sundial and the

◀ **MUSICAL CLOCK.** Made almost entirely of steel, it is believed to be the earliest surviving one and strikes on 13 bells at each quarter.

▶ **PRE-PENDULUM ERA** clock. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh examines its mechanism during his visit to the exhibition.



water-clock. This brought about the invention of the mechanical clock.

Making watches and clocks is an industry that demands great skill and precision, and Britain has always played a leading role in this industry. In fact, it was a British village carpenter, John Harrison, who after prolonged experiments, extending over twenty-five years, invented the chronometer in 1773, though he lived only three years after that.

Recently an exhibition known as the "Pendulum to Atom" Exhibition was held in London. The exhibits were British timepieces ranging from a pocket sundial to a caesium atomic clock which is accurate to one second in 300 years. The star exhibit was the second caesium atom clock built at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, Middlesex. Also on show were timepieces loaned from the Royal collection at Windsor Castle. One was King William IV's travelling watch with a curious design of parrots; it strikes the hours like a clock and is 308 years old. H.M. the Queen's collection of antique clocks and watches, housed in the Royal Palaces, is one of the most extraordinary in the world. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, whose special interest in scientific matters is well known, took the opportunity of studying the atomic clock at the exhibition.

To demonstrate the reliability of British clocks, one company showed the watch it made for the late Captain Scott and used by him for his expedition to the South Pole. Years later, the watch was found on his body and presented to the firm by his son. After 40 years in their museum the watch was again taken to Antarctica by Sir Vivian Fuchs, leader of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition and it remained in perfect order.

Since the end of the second world war, British skill and inventiveness in the watch and clock industry has received Government backing and its growth has been spectacular. In little more than ten years Britain has the most modern clock factory, and the biggest watch factory, in the world—situated at Ystradgynlais, near Swansea. Output has risen from almost zero to the astonishing number of 8,500,000 pieces a year.



▶ **AN ORRERY CLOCK**, acquired by King George IV in 1824 and lent by H.M. the Queen to the recent London exhibition. Three contestants in the "Miss World" contest are seen admiring the clock.

NIGERIA-READY FOR INDEPENDENCE

Constitutional Conference in London Ends in a Spirit of Common Unity

By DAVID WILLIAMS

WITH its gilt and chandeliers, Lancaster House, in the heart of London, might seem a relic of the past. But it has helped to make Commonwealth history. Here was held the conference which decided Malaya's independence date; here the conference which decided to establish The West Indian Federation; and here for four weeks was held the conference which decided that Nigeria, biggest of all British colonies, was to become independent within the Commonwealth on 1st October, 1960.

Sixty years ago the name Nigeria could not be found on any map. Now only twelve countries in the world and three in the Commonwealth have bigger populations than Nigeria's 35,000,000 people, who make it by far the most populous country in Africa. Because of its population Nigeria could become spokesman of Africa at a time when international politics are so often discussed in terms of continents.

Calm Atmosphere

I watched Nigeria's delegates as they left Lancaster House on 25th October after they had heard Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, announce that he had agreed upon the independence date with Nigeria's Premiers. They did not dance or sing, in spite of their happiness—they had never doubted that the conference would be successful, and now they were glad they had finished their business; yet they could have been excused if they had given vent to their feelings, for they had come from hearing news of international importance.

What were the problems that kept hundred Nigerians of all political views, and from all parts of the country, Christian, Moslem, animist, many of whom can speak to each other only in English, for four weeks in Lancaster House?

The British had long been established on the coast of what was to become Nigeria, but at the end of the last century great inland territories were added to their settlements and a multitude of peoples of different languages, religions, customs and outlook became citizens of a vast new country, established by drawing more or less arbitrary boundaries at right angles to the coast. Today the country is divided into three main regions, each with a government autonomous for many purposes. It happens that in each region one tribe greatly outnumbers all others, and in each a movement has arisen among the minority tribes, demanding that their areas should be made into separate regions before independence, because they fear domination by the big tribes. This has become the great issue in Nigeria's

politics, and apart from the date of independence itself, it was the most important problem before the conference.

In the end it was agreed that the answer was to write into the constitution of independent Nigeria, provisions to allow creation of new regions or alterations to boundaries of existing ones. The process would be lengthy—a two-thirds majority of the Federal Legislature, supported by a majority of the Regional Legislatures, as well as a plebiscite in the area concerned, would be necessary: but no region could veto a change under which it lost territory, while, on the other hand, no snap decision by any politician, and no temporary wave of feeling, could produce a major change. This issue is likely to remain important in Nigerian politics, and next year's Federal election, fought before independence, will centre on it. Now Nigerian politics may be saved from the parochialism which would have resulted from making the creation of new regions too simple.

However, if the conference decided that immediate creation of new regions to safeguard minorities was impracticable, primarily because it might have delayed independence, it spent days discussing other safeguards for minorities.

A long list of "fundamental rights" ranging from the right of assembly to the right to life itself will be written into the constitution. The Nigeria Police Force is, as far as possible, to be insulated from direct control by any politician; it will be a unified independent force in whose control all governments in Nigeria will be associated. Some minority areas are to have councils with important functions; methods of safeguarding the independence of judges at all levels have been strengthened.

The range of the conference's discussions was indeed astonishingly wide, since it is expected that this is the last constitutional conference before Nigeria becomes independent in 1960. So it has drawn the outlines of Nigeria's political arrangements after independence. It might seem surprising that details like the age at which Directors of Public Prosecution should retire were

[Continued overleaf]



NIGERIAN Premiers meet Britain's Prime Minister at No. 10 Downing Street, London. L. to r.: Mr. Lennox-Boyd (Colonial Secretary), Sardauna of Sokoto (Northern), Alhaji Abubakar Balewa (Federal), Mr. Harold Macmillan (Britain), Chief Obafemi Awolowo (Western), Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Eastern).



TIMBER FACTORY in Sapele. Timber from Nigeria's forests is exported to Britain and other countries which require high quality hardwoods. Nigeria has developed its own processing.



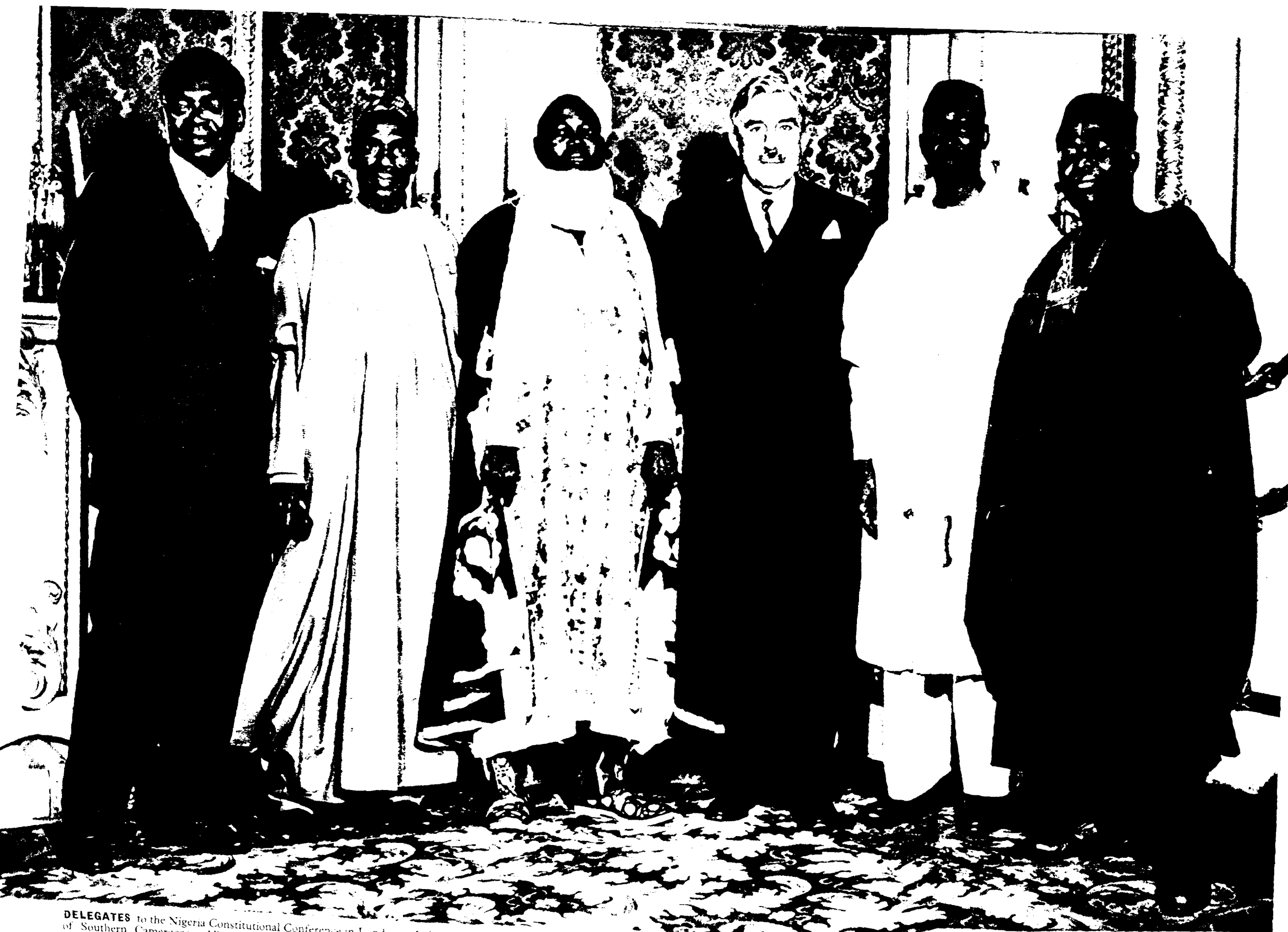
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS is noted for its beauty. Here are the Melschum Falls near Bamenda. Dr. Endeley is the Premier.



WESTERN Nigeria's Minister of Lands and Labour, Mr. J. O. Oshuntokun, inspects plans at Ikeja District Town Planning office

STUDYING NIGERIA on a map. A teacher with two Nigerian pupils during a geography lesson in Northern Nigeria. Nigeria, which is the biggest of all British colonies, has a population of 35,000,000 people.

COALMINING in Eastern Nigeria. Here are two Nigerian miners at the Hayes Mine in Enugu. Production last year reached well over three-quarters of a million tons of coal.



DELEGATES to the Nigeria Constitutional Conference in London. Left to right: Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, Premier of Southern Cameroons; Alhaji Abubakar Balewa, Federal Prime Minister; Sir James Robertson, Governor-General; Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of the Eastern Region; Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Premier of the Western Region.

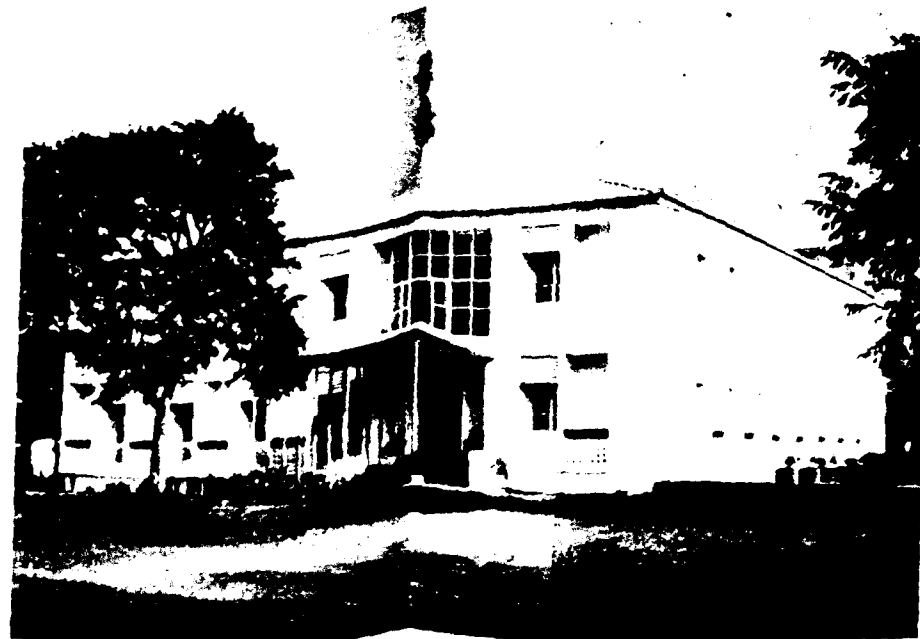
NIGERIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

discussed at such a conference, but delegates were anxious both to clear the air before independence and to use the services of an impartial chairman, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and of his staff.

No conference can solve everything, and most countries learn to live with their problems. Nigeria will be no exception. But we may take hope from the realism that Nigerian leaders showed in accepting the conference decisions, which in many cases were very different from those for which they had hoped, and in agreeing that two more years are needed to prepare for independence.

An article by the Premier of the Western

Region, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, written at the end of the conference, underlines the conference's main, though unrecorded decision—that Nigeria is to remain one and united after independence. "It has been repeated almost *ad nauseum*", he writes, "that the cohesive force which binds all the diverse peoples of Nigeria together is British rule. When that rule has been withdrawn, the unity of Nigeria will, in our view, have to be maintained by a number of factors operating together—a popular constitution, national political parties and, above all, the consent of the people themselves to remain in one or other of the units constituting the Federation of Nigeria."



COUNCIL OF MINISTERS building where all Cabinet meetings are held. Modern and spacious, it is situated in the grounds of Government House in Lagos, the capital of the Federation of Nigeria.



THE FEDERAL Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Conference in London. He and the Regional Premiers stated their desire that after independence Nigeria should become a full member of the Commonwealth.



CONSTITUTIONAL Conference in session. Throughout the proceedings there was an atmosphere of tolerance and statesmanship—a victory for Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary and Chairman of the Conference.

SCHOOL PARLIAMENT

Annual General Election at Newcastle produces
an Australian Parliament of keen young workers

ONCE a year The Junction Demonstration School, Merewether, in Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia, goes through all the frenzy of a General Election.

The candidates address the voters, cajole them with promises, pour scorn on their opponents. From the battle come the victors—a Premier and his Cabinet for the year.

Then the real work begins. The school-boy ministers take over the portfolios of health, transport, safety patrols, sports, gardens, school buildings, drama, milk distribution, broadcasting, playgrounds.

The young ministers have little or no chance to shelve their responsibilities and have no intention of doing so. The Cabinet meets once a week, then reports progress to the whole school; and the youthful voters have a great deal to say if they think a Minister is "slacking on the job".

Headmaster E. L. Maguire says the school parliament has been running for eight years, and he makes these points:

- Since the boys began helping in the organisation of the school, problems of discipline have disappeared. Mr. Maguire has not caned a boy for many years.
- Children learn by doing. Good citizens come from giving school children the chance to do and learn about the things that will occupy their adult lives.
- By electing their own school parliament they get a grasp of how a democracy is run.

The classes select their own candidates and each of them addresses the whole school. Rolls are prepared and senior boys act as presiding officers and clerks. Candidates appoint scrutineers; the school goes to the polls, and a returning officer supervises vote-counting. It is the big, serious day of the school year.

In Australia all primary education is free and compulsory. The Government pays an endowment of 7s. 6d. a week each for more than one child under 16 years in a family.



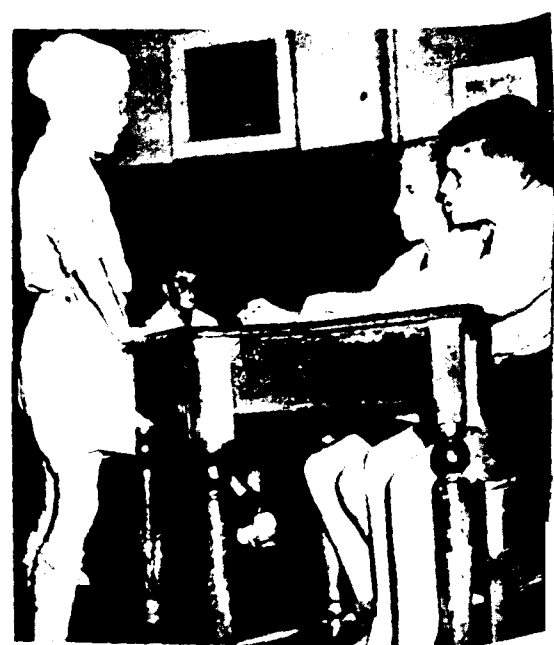
VOTING for the school Cabinet at The Junction Demonstration School at Merewether is carried out with all the strictness and organisation of a Federal election. By electing their own school parliament, the students get a good idea of how a democracy is run.



EXCITEMENT of the election is over. The Premier has appointed his Cabinet. Here Transport Minister Kidd outlines to Cabinet Ministers and the assembled school his plan for smoother functioning of The Junction's bicycle-traffic system.



SPECIAL ASSEMBLY. After singing, the Premier,



PROBLEM TO SETTLE. Premier Ross le Marchant and his deputy, Geoffrey Dear, listen as Keith Hole puts his point of view.



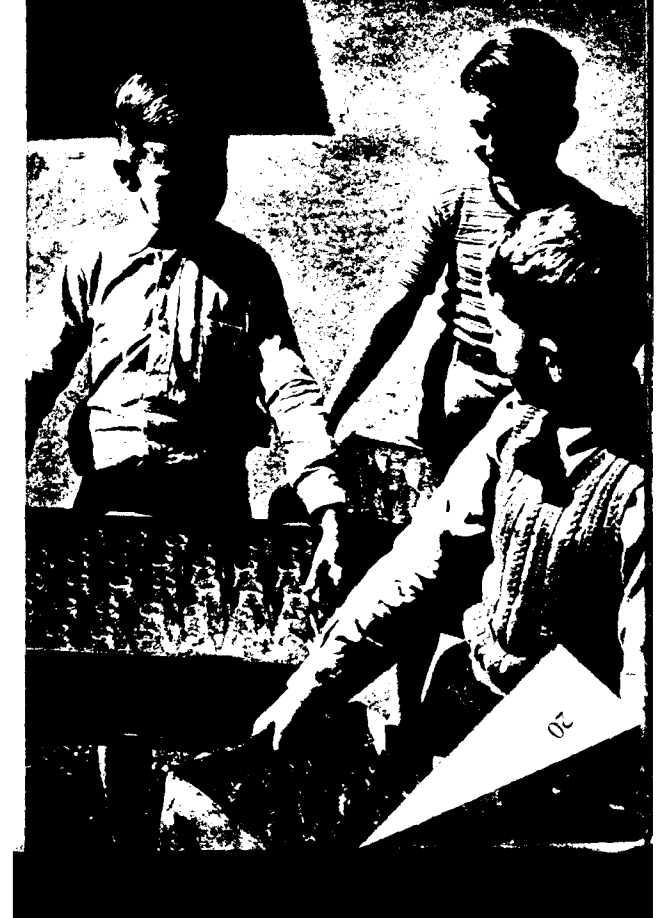
Ross le Marchant (left) addresses the school on his government's policy plan for the current year. Many of the critical young listeners belong to the "Opposition"



SHOPPING for mother. It is the Premier himself with the basket, chatting on his way home with Mr. W. Johnston, the Lord Mayor's chauffeur.



TWO-MAN conference. The Premier thinks over a point during a man-to-man talk on policy with the Headmaster—ready to help out with advice.



CABINET Ministers share important job of distributing milk at school ▶

People

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



CHAMPION SWIMMER IN FILMS

Nineteen-year-old Judy Grinham, well-known English swimmer, recently turned to a film career. She won a Gold Medal for England in the Commonwealth Games at Cardiff and, at the Olympic Games, Melbourne, 1956, was awarded a Gold Medal for winning the 100 metres backstroke in world record time. She is seen here being made up at Elstree Studios for her part in a new British film, "Girls in Arms".

DR. NKUMAH'S GIFT TO AUSTRALIAN LEADERS

Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, and Mr. R. G. Casey, Minister for External Affairs, each received autographed copies of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's autobiography, "Ghana". Here Mr. H. F. Wintul, right, Housing Adviser to the Ghana Government, is presenting this goodwill token to Mr. Menzies in Canberra. Mr. Wintul is the first Ghanaian to receive an Australian International Scholarship and is studying various aspects of Australia's housing and town planning activities. Both Australian leaders told Mr. Wintul that they were extremely pleased to receive Dr. Nkrumah's book and would read it with great interest.



FAMOUS WRITER'S SON IN GHANA

Professor G. P. Wells, F.R.S., D.Sc., of the University of London, recently spent ten days at the University College of Ghana supervising the examination in Zoology for the B.Sc. degree. This was his second visit to Ghana in two years and here he is seen on the left feeding a turtle at the Ghana University College Zoo. Professor Wells, who is 57, is the son of the late H. G. Wells—one of the greatest scholars of the present century. He collaborated with his father and Professor Julian Huxley, in producing "The Science of Life", published in 1929-30, in fortnightly parts, and revised several times since. Professor G. P. Wells has also written many scientific papers.



NOBEL PRIZEWINNER FOR CHEMISTRY

Dr. Frederick Sanger, F.R.S., who was recently awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Chemistry by the Royal Swedish Academy of Science for his research into proteins and insulin. Born in 1908, Dr. Sanger was educated at Bryanston School and St. John's College, Cambridge. At Cambridge University he carried out research in biochemistry and was awarded the Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research 1944-51. In 1951 he won the Corday-Morgan Medal of the Chemical Society and in 1954 was made a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Dr. Sanger has written many papers on the chemistry of insulin and has been on the staff of the British Medical Research Council since 1951. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1954.



PRIZE-WINNING NURSE

Among the nurses at the annual prize-giving recently held at St. John and St. Elizabeth Hospital at St. John's Wood, London, who were presented with medals, certificates and prizes, was 28-year-old Nurse Cools-Lartigue from The West Indies. She was the winner of the John Lamb Prize—a gold medal, which was the first prize—and here she is seen wearing the medal and holding a certificate.



SIERRA LEONE'S ALL-AFRICAN CABINET

Under its new Constitution Sierra Leone now has its first all-African Cabinet chosen by the Premier, Dr. M. A. S. Margai. Mr. M. S. Mustapha, centre, is Sierra Leone's first Minister of Finance, and after the swearing-in ceremony at Government House, Freetown, he posed with two new colleagues in the Executive Council. They are Mr. A. J. Demby (left), Minister of Natural Resources, and Mr. Y. D. Sisay, Minister of Information. Mr. Mustapha was formerly Minister of Works and Transport (1953-57) and later Minister of Natural Resources (1957-58). He was a member of Sierra Leone's financial delegation which visited Britain in 1958.

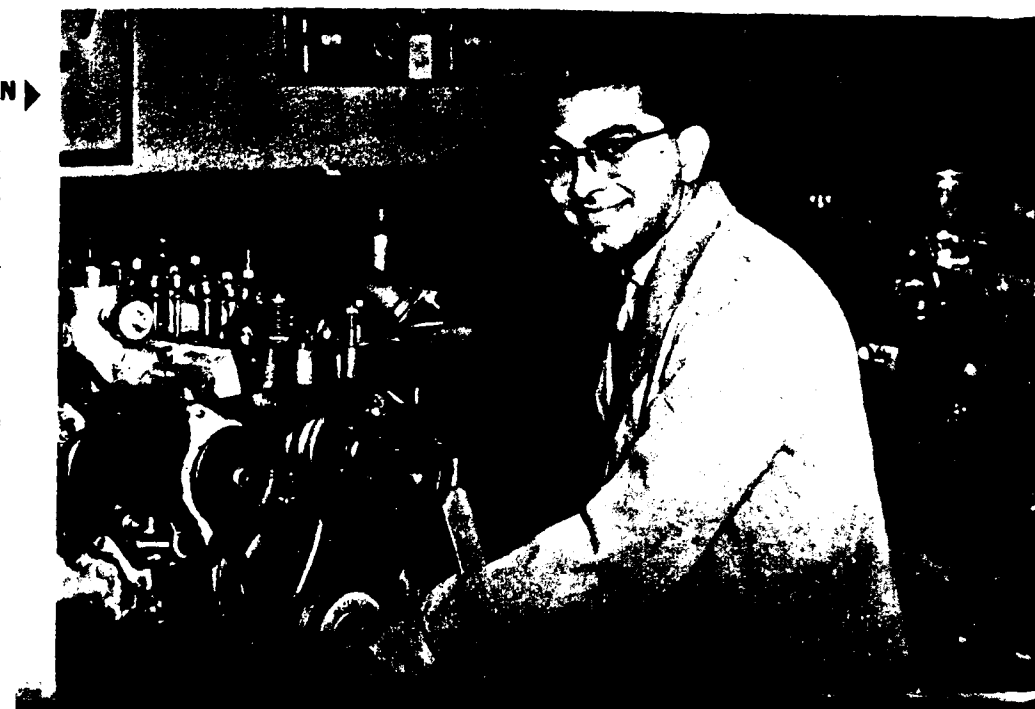
AN AFRICAN BUSINESSMAN

Born forty-odd years ago in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, Luke Mumba, who was educated for a short period in the Belgian Congo, began his business life by growing and marketing vegetables to Europeans. He saved enough money to start a store where he sold fish and trade goods. As his business progressed, he bought a lorry and afterwards a bus to take both fish and passengers to the thriving Copperbelt mines. Today, Luke Mumba is a wealthy man by any standards. He owns a fleet of lorries and buses, has a number of employees and has built himself a European-style house at Samfya, where he lives with his family. Recently he bought himself a big saloon car at a cost of over £1,000.



CEYLONESE TRAINEE IN BRITAIN

Among overseas trainees who are working in the service school belonging to F. Perkins Ltd., of Peterborough, England, is Mr. Krishnaraja Somasunderam, of Lower King Street, Badulla, Ceylon. The Company is one of the world's largest light-weight diesel engine manufacturers and the school is attended by 4,000 students a year, half of them from overseas. Mr. Somasunderam plans to spend three years in Britain with various companies in the motor industry. "Many Perkins engines are operating in Ceylon's buses, lorries and other equipment. The school must be one of the finest in the world run by an industrial company", says Mr. Somasunderam, whose family has a tea plantation at Badulla.





UGANDA'S

READY TO VOTE. The Returning Officer first checks his list to see if the voter's name is on the electors' roll. Forty-five African candidates contested the ten seats.

FIRST ELECTIONS

OVER half a million men and women in Uganda recently voted by secret ballot to choose their representatives in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. With an 85 per cent poll and an electorate of over 600,000, these elections have been on a far larger scale than any yet held in East Africa.

Although there are altogether 33 African members in Legislative Council, this is the first time that any of them have been elected by a popular vote of the people from the areas they represent.

The voting took place in ten constituencies which contain about three-fifths of Uganda's African population of over five and a half million. Forty-five African candidates contested the ten seats. All the results were declared within twenty-four hours of the close of the poll.

Who were the voters? Roughly speaking, any adult African who had a genuine stake in the country; anyone working the land, or having a certain property or income, or with a regular job, or able to read or write, could vote. It was estimated that 80 per cent of the men and about 20 per cent of the women qualified under these terms. Registration took place between February and April, 1958, and about 80 per cent of those eligible to register actually did so.

Candidates for election had to be registered as voters in the district in which they wanted to stand, be at least 27 years old and be literate in English. In addition they had to have either an income of £200 a year or property worth £700. A deposit of £25 was required, to be forfeited by those polling less than an eighth of the votes. Women were eligible to stand for election.

Throughout the registration and pre-election period an extensive campaign was carried out. Owing to the large size of the constituencies and the difficulty of covering them adequately, all candidates were given up to ten minutes each on the Uganda Broadcasting Service programmes and were invited to prepare election speeches for publication in the local language newspapers published by the Information Department.

To enable illiterates to vote, each candidate had a ballot box with a symbol as well as his name on it, the voter dropping an unmarked ballot paper into the box bearing the symbol of the candidate of his choice. Symbols were allocated by draw from an officially approved set of twenty.

Organisation of the hundreds of polling stations was a big undertaking, for some were inaccessible by road. The ballot boxes in one area had to be transported on a railway



SUPPORTERS carry a successful Busoga candidate, Mr. Nadipe, down to celebrating crowds.



IT'S ALL SMILES as the six African candidates seen here display the cards bearing their symbols for the elections. These symbols are used to make the voting procedure easier for voters.



HOW TO USE the ballot box. An official explains the procedure carefully to a watchful and attentive group of the electorate as they prepare for the first elections.



AN AFRICAN NUN makes sure her name is on the electoral roll as she prepares for the polling day.



VOTING was orderly. Uganda policemen are putting the ballot boxes together for vote counting.



THE ELECTIONS are over in Teso, Uganda. Here the ballot boxes are being emptied while the Returning Officers carefully count the ballot papers an important part of the procedure.

trolley pushed by hand, sometimes they went by canoe, and in one case a polling official had to build a raft in haste to ferry his car across a flooded area.

A feature of the elections was the enthusiasm of the people—demonstrated in the high poll—the number of women voters, and the fact that everyone voted early in the day.

Voting was not without its lighter side. At one polling station a woman took the instructions to choose the box of the candidate she preferred too literally, and came out of the booth carrying the box! At another village, the goal posts of the football pitch were moved so that the Presiding Officer could watch the game after the first rush of

voting had eased off, though he was unable to leave the polling station. In the Western Province, a baby born on polling day was named Karulu, which means a ballot paper.

After the end of the last day's voting, the boxes were delivered to District headquarters and counting began the following morning. Once started, counting had to continue without a break. The first result was through by midday and the last by 8.30 the same night. In one district where there were four candidates for one seat, a large and excited crowd gathered to hear the results; but in most districts crowds were small and results were received quietly.

Political parties are not yet very widely organised in Uganda and the elections as a whole were not fought on a party basis. Only six of the successful candidates were party members. Of these, five supported the Uganda National Congress and one the Democratic Party.

There has for some time been a strong movement in favour of increased African representation. The new Legislative Council assembled in November and shortly afterwards constitutional talks are due to begin which will lead to a new constitution for Uganda in about 1961.

What the new constitution will be is not yet known, but it is certain that it will mean more African representation and greater responsibilities for Uganda Africans as a further step in their march to the declared goal of Her Majesty's Government. That goal is a united Uganda taking its place as a democratic self-governing African state within the Commonwealth.

Mainly for Women

News and Views of
the Commonwealth

Craft Classes and Awards

Badge Scheme in Northern Rhodesia



Winner of sixteen badges is Erica Swilimba seen here embroidering at her class in Lusaka.

POPULAR with over 2,000 African women throughout the territory is a Badge Scheme organised by the African Education Department of Northern Rhodesia. Small classes have been formed to improve African home conditions. First award is the Introductory Badge for which they learn simple homecraft—how to keep their house clean, how and why to air bedding and fold it away neatly, how to sew a simple article and to cook for children and invalids.

After winning the first badge the pupils can begin to work for any of thirty others, each entailing at least twelve lessons. After five badges have been earned a star is awarded, and another for the next five, until thirty badges and six stars are won.

The project is carried out by over sixty voluntary European teachers who organise the classes—in their own gardens, or under a tree in the village. Once a teacher is approved by the Provincial Education Officer, she receives an initial grant of £15 to buy saucepans, fabric, raffia, needles, brooms—everything needed for the lessons. Each year another grant of £10 is received by each class for perishable goods, such as cooking materials and soap. The women buy the articles they make and so contribute towards the funds. The teachers work part time and receive a salary and their travelling expenses.

At present there are more than a hundred classes being run by individuals and by various bodies—municipalities, mine welfare organisations, leper colonies and missions. All of them follow the syllabus arranged by the adult education section of the African Education Department.

Typical are the classes organised by the Lusaka Municipality. There are six welfare centres there run by the Municipality, and at all of them badges are awarded to those who reach the required standard. Over 150 African women attend these classes. In addition clubs are organised for school girls and for girls who are unable to attend school.

Subjects for which badges are awarded cover a wide field and offer enormous scope for those

interested in organising such classes. Baby care includes the attention required by a young child, its training and feeding, treatment for a child's ailments, the making of patterns and baby clothes, and extends also to the toddler stage—the necessity for a day-time rest, the teaching of simple games and lessons, and training in obedience. First aid and home nursing are included in the syllabus of a badge scheme class, and also nutrition—the understanding of a balanced diet, the importance of fresh fruit and milk, and of protein foods for children.

Homecraft. A garden is usually a favourite meeting place for those taking part in the Badge Scheme.



Miss Khan hands out some of the Pakistani food which she prepared at a cookery demonstration.

British Housewives Taught Pakistani Cooking

PULAO chicken qorma and biryani were some of the Pakistani dishes demonstrated before housewives in Hull as part of an International Food Week held in a big department store there recently.

Demonstrator was Miss Shah Gul Khan, a former teacher in the Cosmopolitan Girls' High School in Karachi. She came to Britain in 1954 and is now employed as a librarian in the Pakistani High Commissioner's Office, London.

Miss Khan holds a diploma in education from London University and is now reading for her M.A. in education. She has always taken a keen interest in cookery, and after her demonstrations at a recent London Food Fair was asked by Begum Piani Rashid, Secretary of the Pakistani Women's Association in the U.K., to go to Hull to give similar lessons.

Taking with her supplies of Bansmati rice, spices and other ingredients, Miss Khan faced audiences of up to 150 housewives at two sessions each day. Parties of visiting school children especially enjoyed the sample glasses of sherbet drinks, prepared with fruit juices and sugar, which Miss Khan handed round after each demonstration. Another popular item on the menu was namak para biscuit which was also sampled.

Miss Khan soon overcame the reluctance of many British housewives to try something new, and they asked many questions, particularly about the preparation of rice—Pakistani style. "They were most interested to learn the correct method of preparing Pakistani food", said Miss Khan, "and I am sure that many new dishes will soon appear on the tables of homes in Hull".

Following the demonstrations, many of the big stores in Hull are arranging to stock the spices and other ingredients recommended by Miss Khan. A great enthusiast for her work, Miss Khan is constantly experimenting. During her brief stay in Hull she was able to make good use of the high quality fish which is landed at the port each day.

P.T. IS POPULAR FLOURISHING HEALTH AND BEAUTY LEAGUE



Finalists in the walking competition, Bloemhof Community Centre, South Africa.

AN ORGANISATION which has brought better health and relaxation to thousands of women in Britain and the Commonwealth overseas will soon be celebrating its thirtieth birthday with a display of rhythmic exercises and dances in the Royal Albert Hall, London. Teams from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are also expected to take part.

It was in 1930 that Mrs. Bagot Stack first worked out a series of exercises, based on good posture, on free, graceful movement and on relaxation, which she thought would be of benefit to women. Soon the Women's League of Health and Beauty was founded and its popularity steadily increased. Today there are over 135 centres in



Mrs. Bagot Stack, who founded the League, which now has branches in many Commonwealth countries.

Students at the Bagot Stack College enjoy a break. On completion of the two-year course they will become teachers.



Britain at which classes are taught two or three times weekly by experts trained at the Bagot Stack College; and with 50,000 adherents, of whom 30,000 are active members, the League represents one of the largest women's organisations in Britain. There are also centres in Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

The movement is entirely voluntary, is free from any form of external control and is supported by the enthusiasm of its own members. The simple exercises are set to music which helps to break down any awkwardness or self-consciousness. The principles learned in the classes have been developed so that they can be carried into everyday life; the League is accordingly not a "youth movement" but popular with women of all ages.

In September 1935, Prunella Stack—daughter of Mrs. Bagot Stack—opened a centre in Toronto, Canada, and a year later, a team of 30 Canadian members came to England to take part in a League display—the first League contingent ever to come from overseas. Since then there have been many visits by overseas members. They are entertained in the homes of U.K. members and a full programme is arranged for their enjoyment—including visits to League centres and to places of historic and other interest.

Australia had its first centre in 1935, and this flourished to such an extent that the leader, Thea Stanley Hughes, soon opened her own training school for teachers and set up her own headquarters. Within a very short time membership grew to 43,000 and spread from Sydney to Perth.

New Zealand, too, has its own centre, and during the last two seasons such has been its prestige that athletes training for the Empire Games have been taught exercises by the teacher.

THE LEAGUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Prunella Stack went to South Africa in 1950 to introduce the League there. In August of that year she visited the Zonnebloem College, a teachers' training college for young Africans of both sexes between 16 and 20 years old—and gave a lecture demonstration there. The following February, the Cape Town branch was opened. In 1957 two of its former students returned to South Africa as newly qualified teachers, having completed their training at the Bagot Stack College in Britain. One assists the present teacher in Cape Town and the other has opened a new centre in Johannesburg.

The Bagot Stack College operates at Morley College, London, under the direction of Prunella Stack. The two-year full-time course provides training in Physical Education, Ballet, Greek, Ballroom and National Dancing, Anatomy, Physiology, Public Speaking and ancillary subjects. It prepares students to become League teachers.

Members are kept in touch with each other by means of the official magazine *Health and Beauty* which contains League news and the latest developments. Members can also follow the exercises and advice given and continue practising in their own homes.

Correspondence, flowing into the editorial office from all over the world, demonstrates the keenness and interest of members, and it is part of the League's achievement that a member may walk into any class in this country or overseas and know that she will be made instantly at home.

Contemporary hair style, "The Comet", the inspiration for which is apparent in this picture. It was one of several created by a well-known London hair stylist.



IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Women in the House of Lords



New Peeresses. Baroness Elliot of Harwood (left) and Baroness Ravensdale of Kedleston before taking their seats in the House of Lords.

THERE was a quiet revolution at the Palace of Westminster recently when Baroness Swanborough, Baroness Elliot, Baroness Ravensdale and Baroness Wootton took their seats as the first women ever to become Members of the House of Lords. Introduced with traditional ceremony the new life peeresses wore parliamentary robes of crimson and ermine and black tricorn hats.

The women so chosen to make such enviable history have had outstanding records of public service.

Baroness Swanborough of Swanborough, formerly the Dowager Marchioness of Reading is the founder and chairman of the Women's Voluntary Service. Born in Constantinople, she came to Britain early in the first world war and enrolled for hospital service in the ranks of the Voluntary Aid Detachments of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies. In 1931 she



Baroness Swanborough, G.B.E.



Baroness Wootton of Abinger

married the first Marquess of Reading, a former Viceroy of India and one of the outstanding lawyers of the century. After the second world war, she was appointed a Governor of the B.B.C. and its Vice-Chairman. She has travelled widely and her services were recognised in 1941 when she was made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire, and in 1944 created G.B.E. She is an experienced and arresting speaker, with a fund of good stories and anecdotes.

Baroness Ravensdale is the eldest daughter of the late Marquess of Curzon, Viceroy of India at the turn of the century and later Foreign Secretary and Leader of the House of Lords. At the age of sixteen she went to Germany to study music at Dresden and trained as a pianist and singer. She was chairman of the British Women's Symphony Orchestra which, before the second world war, paved the way for the entry of women into many orchestras. She also took an active part in religious movements during the first world war and was invited by the Archbishop of Canterbury to organise a prayer and study circle for young people. She has travelled widely in the Commonwealth and in 1953 published her autobiography entitled "In Many Rhythms".

Baroness Elliot is well known for her political and social services. She is the widow of the late Walter Elliot, who was Conservative M.P. for Kelvingrove and a former Minister of the Crown.

From 1954 to 1957 she was a yearly member of the United Kingdom delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Much of her life has been devoted to working for girls and young people, and in June 1958 she was created a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Possessed of terrific vitality, a friend said of her once: "She can talk to everybody because she is interested in everybody... she has a very royal gift of remembering people".

Baroness Wootton is a sociologist, economist, author, former Professor of Social Studies and afterwards Nuffield Research Fellow at Bedford College in the University of London. Brought up in an academic atmosphere, she studied economics at Girton College, Cambridge, and obtained a first class. In 1917 she married John Wesley Wootton, a research student who died on active service shortly after their marriage. In 1935, she married George Percival Wright. At the age of 29 she was made a Justice of the Peace and has specialised in juvenile delinquency. She has been a member of many Royal Commissions and was a Governor of the B.B.C. from 1950 to 1956. Author of a number of books on various subjects, Baroness Wootton is a well-known broadcaster and appears regularly on television as a member of the B.B.C. Brains Trust.

Lady Fleming's Experiments

In St. Mary's Hospital near London's Paddington Station, a woman spends her days continuing the scientific work of her late husband, Sir Alexander Fleming, the bacteriologist who discovered penicillin and developed it into one of the world's greatest life-savers.

When Sir Alexander died, he had left much work still to be finished. Today that work is being continued at the Institute of Microbiology, known as the Wright-Fleming Institute, at the hospital. Lady Fleming, herself a bacteriologist, now carries on her husband's work and uses his desk, his laboratory and his books.

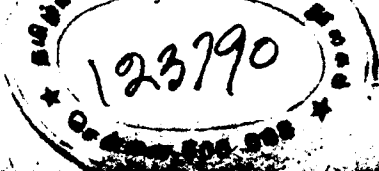
Outside her experiments, Lady Fleming is engaged on writing her husband's memoirs and



Lady Fleming at work in the same room in which her husband, Sir Alexander, discovered penicillin.

setting up a museum to his memory. The distinguished writer, André Maurois, is co-operating with her on the memoirs and the library will contain all Sir Alexander's books, papers, documents and instruments.

During the war, Lady Fleming, who was Greek-born, was captured by the Germans but was rescued by the liberation forces of the Allies. It was after this that she married Sir Alexander and together they worked at St. Mary's Hospital.



Salisbury Cathedral Celebrations

Famous English Church Recalls Links with Overseas Salisburys in its 700th Anniversary

THE city of Salisbury in Wiltshire, in England, has been celebrating the seven-hundredth anniversary of the consecration of its famous cathedral. Throughout the spring and summer of 1958 special services, exhibitions and a memorable festival of music were held to mark the event.

H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was present at the Commemoration Service attended by over 3,000 clergy and parishioners from all over the diocese and by more than sixty overseas bishops who were in England for the Lambeth Conference.

On the actual anniversary day, a dedication festival of services was held—for it was on 30th September, 1258, that King Henry III, Queen Eleanor, prelates and nobles saw the cathedral consecrated. There were exhibitions of art, of church plate, of books, title deeds and charters, and of photographs showing the links maintained with towns of the same name elsewhere.

Among the photographs on display were those sent from Salisbury, near Adelaide, Southern Australia. In 1846 the founder of the town, John Harvey, named it after the birth-place of his wife, and the Anglican church of St. John there has a stone set in the chancel, sent by the English cathedral. Some towns in the United States also took their names from the Wiltshire city. Other links are with the Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia. In the Anglican cathedral in Southern Rhodesia's Salisbury are to be found a "trefoil"-shaped stone, which was sent over from Salisbury, England, and a flag from H.M.S. *Salisbury*—the first ship of a new "Cathedral" class of warship. The ship's ensign, is to be found in the south transept of the English cathedral.

Although not a Salisbury, the town of Yankalilla, South Australia, also received

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH the Queen Mother in the Cathedral School grounds after attending the special service in the Cathedral. In uniform is Lord Herbert, the Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire.



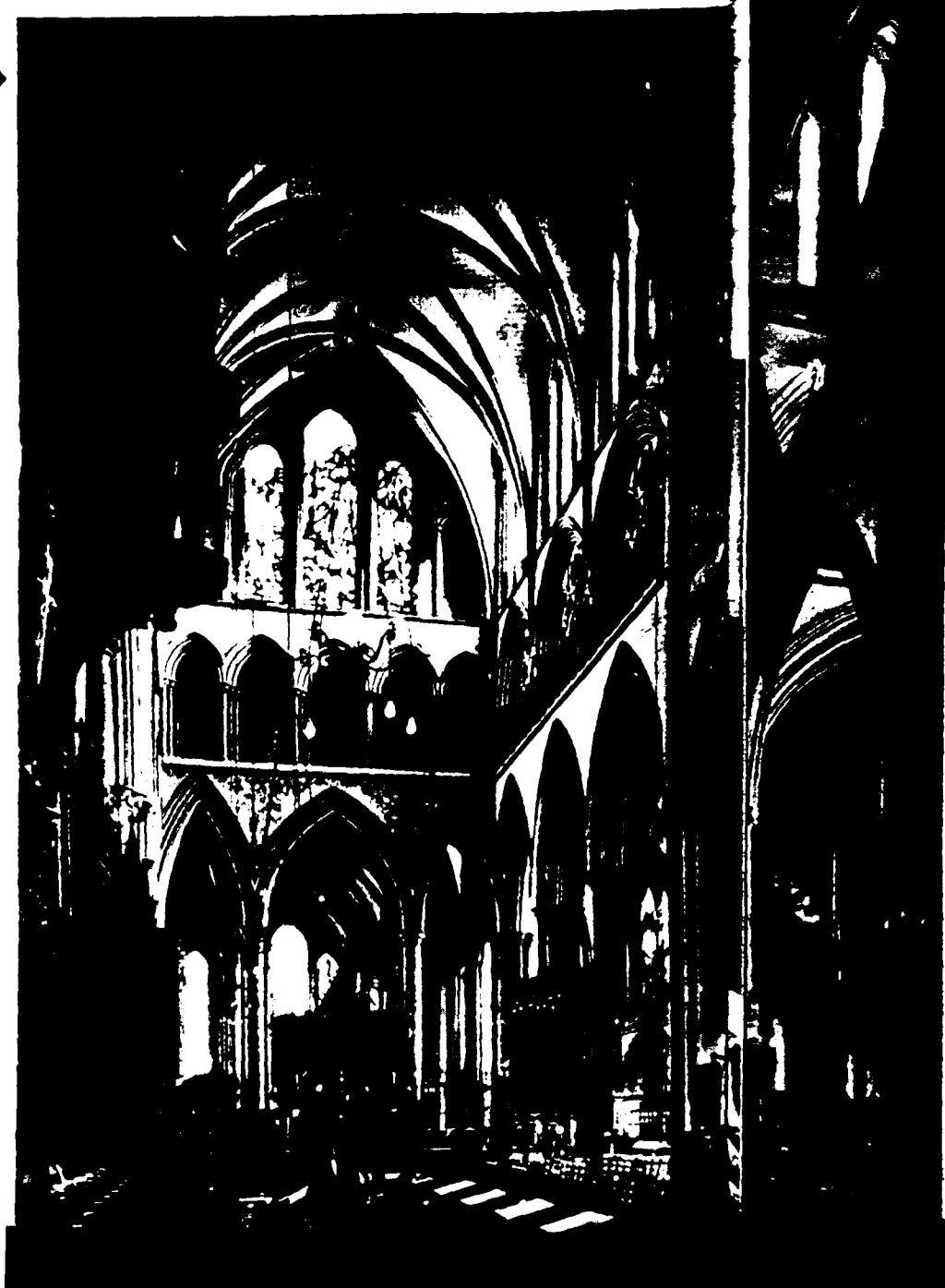
a gift from the English cathedral, for a renaissance font was sent to Christ Church, Yankalilla, some years ago.

The Youth Art Exhibition held during the Salisbury celebrations was based on impressions of the Youth Pilgrimage to the cathedral which took place earlier in the year; and an exhibition in the library contained a copy

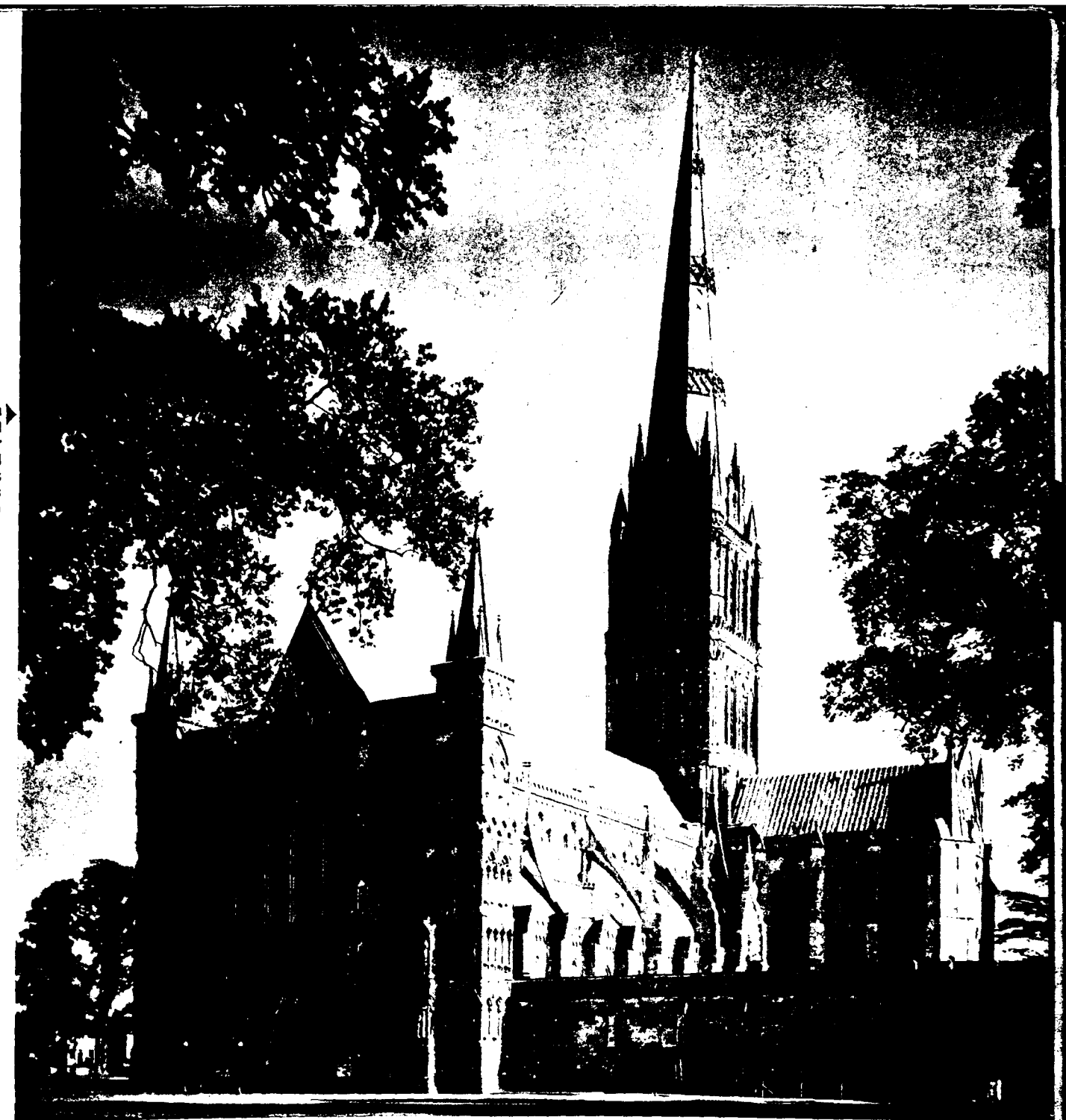
of Magna Carta. In 1215 copies were sent to all the cathedrals in the United Kingdom; today only those at Lincoln and Salisbury are in existence.

An earlier English church in Old Sarum—a mound to the north of Salisbury—was consecrated in April 1092, and was later moved to a temporary wooden chapel on

CATHEDRAL interior, showing something of the simplicity and unity of the building. Its design is that of a great cross with two arms. The building was completed after 47 years' work on it.



SALISBURY Cathedral from the south-west, a graceful work of architecture. After more than 700 years it is still actively serving the purposes of its founders. Excavations during 1912 in Old Sarum (the Roman *Sorbidunum*) one and a half miles away, brought to light many coffins and gargoyles belonging to the ancient church.



the site of the present cathedral, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1220. The building was completed after about forty-seven years of work, at an estimated cost of 42,000 marks (equivalent, perhaps, to about a million pounds sterling). Elias de Dereham was the architect and, Nicolas of Ely, the Master Mason. It is the only complete English medieval cathedral, a complete example of the Early English style of architecture. Salisbury is also the only cathedral in Britain, apart from St. Paul's, London, to be planned and finished according to the architect's original plans.

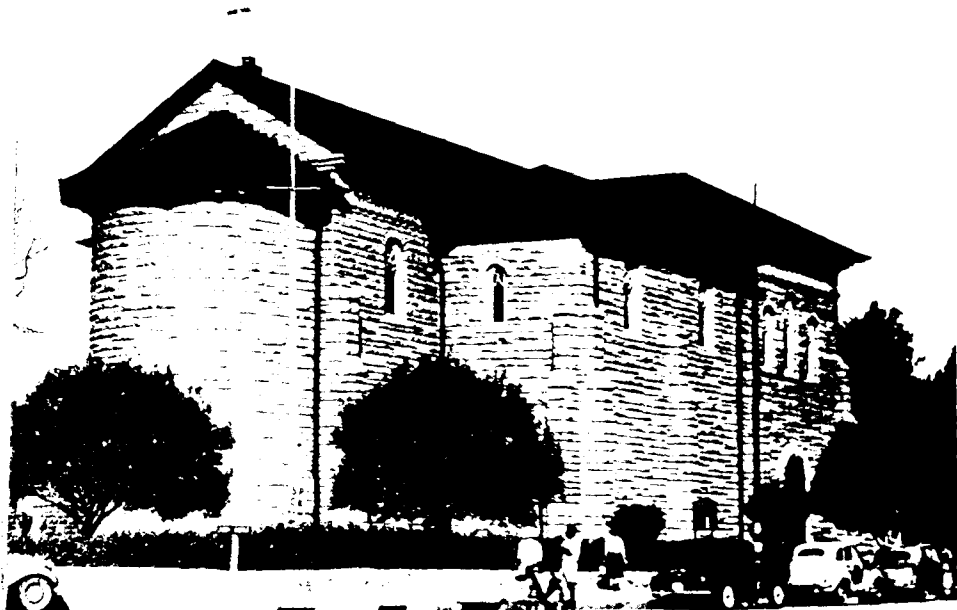
The famous spire, 404 feet high, highest in Britain and fourth highest in Europe, was added sixty years after the consecration and placed on top of the original short tower. As the original tower had not been built to carry such a weight, flying buttresses were added to support it and, inside, inverted arches were placed on each side of the chancel.

The craftsmen did their work well. Four rivers meet near the cathedral and, summer and winter, water lies barely four feet below the foundations. In fact the entire cathedral floats on a gravel raft.

Salisbury has always been famous for its liturgy. The former church at Old Sarum, founded by St. Osmund, was known throughout Christendom as "*Ecclesia praeclara et insignis*"—"an illustrious and famous church". St. Osmund and his successors codified the liturgy into what is known as the Sarum Use—adopted in and outside Britain—and it became the basis for the services and ceremonies now contained in the Anglican Book of Common Prayer.



SALISBURY, South Australia. The main street in this satellite town and agricultural centre, thirteen miles from Adelaide, South Australia. Below: The Housing Trust area.



THE ANGLICAN cathedral in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It was designed by Sir Herbert Baker in the North-Italian style.

Modernising Hong Kong's Airport

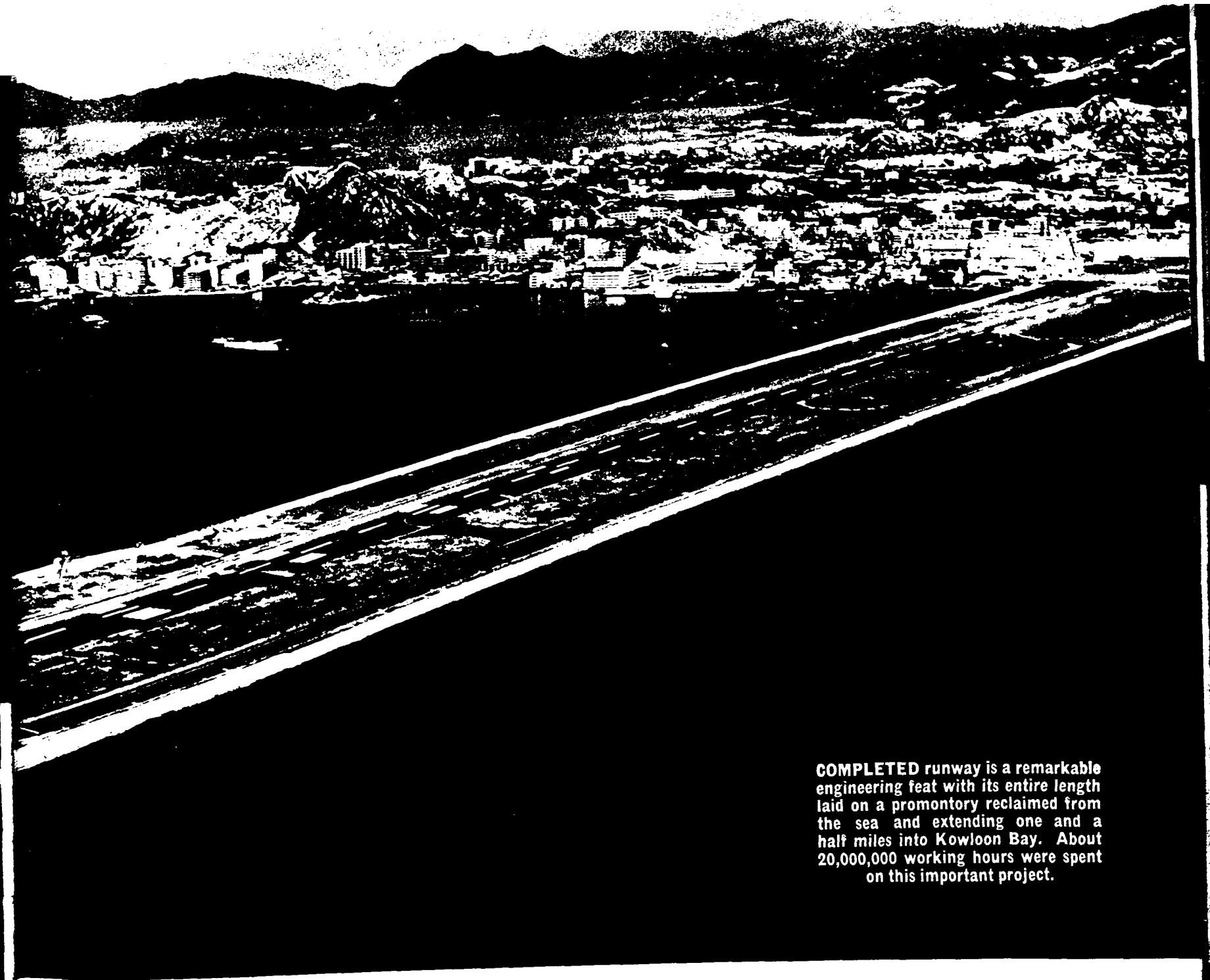
New Runway is a Remarkable

Engineering Feat

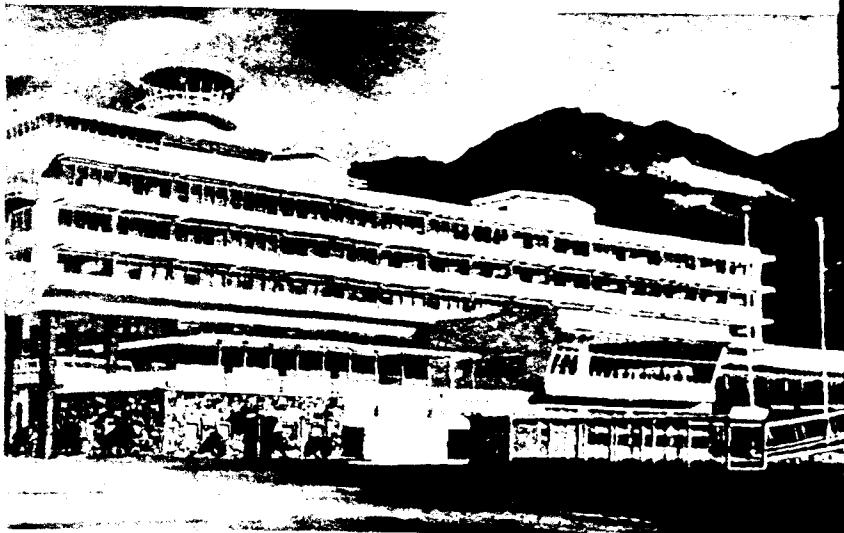
HONG KONG is enlarging and modernising its international airport at Kai Tak, situated at the base of the Kowloon Peninsula across the harbour from Hong Kong Island. At present 18 international airlines operate into Kai Tak and five more have planned to use it in 1959.

First stage in the £8,000,000 expansion programme has been the completion of a great new runway 8,350 feet long and 200 feet wide. It was formally opened by H.E. the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Robert Black, in September 1958. The building of this runway has been a remarkable engineering feat, since almost its entire length is laid on an artificial promontory reclaimed from the sea, extending for one and a half miles into the waters of Kowloon Bay. The reclaimed ground, covering 163 acres, used to lie twenty-four feet under water at mean tide level.

Construction involved the building of three and a half miles of sea-wall, the carrying of over 20,000,000 tons of material by dredging and hill demolition, and the paving of over 60 acres of runway and taxiways. Two sizable hills which constituted aviation hazards, were levelled, to provide



COMPLETED runway is a remarkable engineering feat with its entire length laid on a promontory reclaimed from the sea and extending one and a half miles into Kowloon Bay. About 20,000,000 working hours were spent on this important project.



ARTIST'S IMPRESSION of the new terminal building as it will look when completed by the end of 1960. In the middle distance is part of the Kowloon Peninsula.

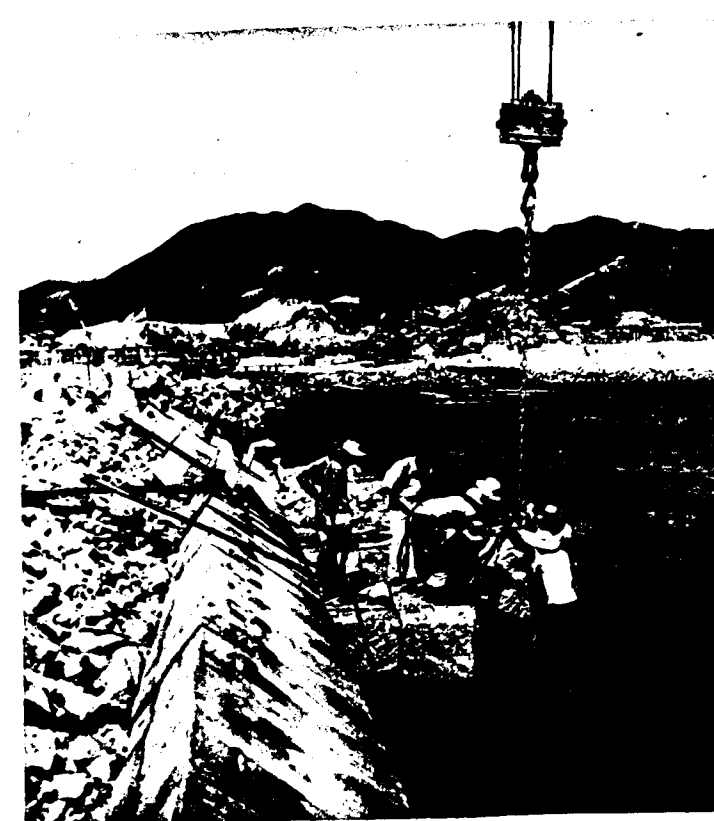
dressed stone for the sea-wall and spoil for the reclamation.

The second stage for the development project—construction of a new parking apron and provision of a temporary terminal building—has already started and is expected to be completed by May 1959. The third and final stage includes the construction of a permanent terminal building, a public area, and ancillary buildings, before the end of 1960. The new terminal building has been designed for efficient and speedy handling of passengers in maximum comfort and is capable of future expansion at short notice, if required, without interfering with existing facilities.

The new runway has taken three years to construct, and about 2,000 men have been continuously employed on the project. Wherever possible, local labour and materials have been used. A feature of the project has been the building of special access routes connecting the Kowloon Hills to the promontory. At the height of operations, trucks carrying the spoil to the area being reclaimed were making more than 2,000 journeys a day, and a special fenced-in route was therefore constructed; fly-overs for the trucks were provided at certain intersections in Northern Kowloon, and pedestrian bridges were built at many other points along the route.



MEN at work. Chinese surveyors engaged on construction work of the runway at Kai Tak airport are shown checking levels with a theodolite.



CONSTRUCTION of the sea-wall—granite blocks are being placed in position. Wherever possible, local labour and materials were used for the runway. *Right*: a diver at work during the building of the runway.



TRUCKS, loaded with earth and stone for the sea-wall and promontory, made 2,000 journeys a day by using fly-overs and special access routes to the site



◀ **COMMONWEALTH STUDENTS** studying at Moray House College of Education in Edinburgh, Scotland. Twenty of them are taking the special course entitled "English as a Second Language".

Commonwealth Teachers at College

MORAY HOUSE, EDINBURGH, STARTS A NEW COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS

MORAY HOUSE Teachers' Training College in Edinburgh, Scotland, which recently became the Moray House College of Education, has been long in the forefront of educational training. It was there that the now well-known "I.Q." system had its beginnings. Recently the College experimented—successfully—with a new course for overseas students.

The course, entitled "English as a Second Language", is being attended by men and women from many different countries. The

total number of students in the College is about 1,100, made up of 900 women and 200 men. Of these 58 are from the Commonwealth, and twenty of these—six women and fourteen men—form the "English as a



Sister Mary, a Nigerian student at Moray House College in Edinburgh.

Second Language Class". Their ages range from 25 to 43 and they are all qualified teachers in their own countries.

One of them, Samuel R. Allen from Sierra Leone, is the head of a secondary technical school; another, Ali A. Jahadhmy from Zanzibar, is an assistant education officer; a third, McRester E. Trinta from Nyasaland, is an assistant inspector of schools. One of the six women, Monica Dimgba (Sister Mary Bernard) from Nigeria, is principal of a training college.

The course is rather different from the English courses at universities. At Moray House the students are given an insight into the method of teaching the English language—the first British college to undertake this work. There are altogether 35 periods, of which 14 are devoted to English.

Additional courses are in psychology as it

affects language (analogy, memory, etc.), drama and speech, art and handwork or visual aids, use of libraries, and health education. There are also individual studies in accordance with the students' interests and also opportunities to observe training methods in schools. In addition, the College is continuing its course on Education for Tropical Areas, which was started about eight years ago, following a suggestion made to this effect by the London College of Education.

The instructor on the "English" course is Mr. Edwin Hilton, a former head of the English Department of the Malayan Teachers' College and a member of the Inspectorate of Malaya, which was set up before independence.

A large proportion of students taking the course this year come from different parts of Africa—from Ghana, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone; others are from St. Lucia and Malta. The college has attracted students from Canada, India, Malaya, many parts of Africa, The West Indies, the U.S.A., Greece, Hungary and Poland.

The main classroom overlooks Edinburgh's Royal Mile, an area which has played a big part in the Scottish history stretching back over many centuries. At the top is Edinburgh Castle and at the foot is the Palace of Holyroodhouse, residence of Royalty, and there H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh stayed during their recent visit to Scotland. The students are, therefore, right in the heart of Scotland's ancient capital, with its population of almost half a million, of whom several thousand are students at the University and other training centres.

◀ **MR. EDWIN HILTON**, who is the instructor on the new English course.



◀ **New Light-weight Nylon Telephone Headset**

A quarter the weight of a conventional set, this nylon telephone headset reduces "operator fatigue". The headbands are plastic covered and fitted with flexible pads. The receiver is a miniature variation of the "rocking armature" receiver.



First Cordless Switchboard Goes into Action

Replacing jacks, plugs and cords of the conventional switchboard are neat rows of push-buttons and keys, mounted on a small desk. The dial is there merely for stand-by use, because "dialling" has been replaced by the much faster system known as "key-sending", which is used for calling both internal and external numbers.

N ★ E ★ W I ★ D ★ E ★ A ★ S



◀ **Helicopter Lands on Powered Ferry**

This helicopter landing was carried out to demonstrate the versatility of the metal tank-shaped construction units which, when coupled together, can be used for a variety of construction operations, or can be built into a powered ferry capable of carrying heavy equipment.



New Fishing Reel for Fresh-Water Anglers

New stationary drum reel has a corrosion-resistant aluminium casing mounted on ball-bearings, adjustable by a single screw. This releases the drum complete with tension unit. The new crank standard can be reversed from the conventional position by merely loosening a screw.

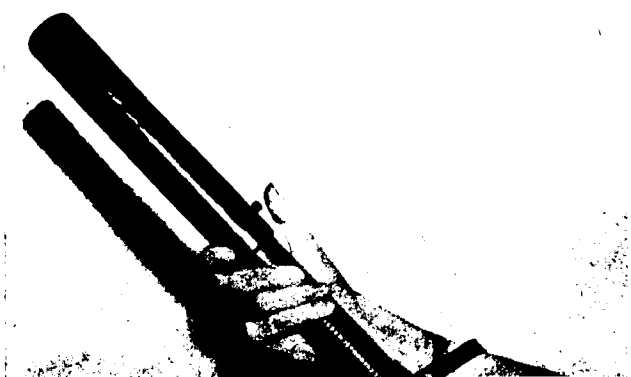


The Bicycle That Looks Like a Scooter.

The "Scoo-Ped" bicycle has a moulded fibre-glass body, three-speed gear, adjustable saddle and handlebars, and a prop for upright parking.

Press-button Truncheon ▶

A signal from an oscillator inside the truncheon goes out to a wire loop surrounding the building which is being guarded, and goes to a receiving element and relay from where the alarm is given.



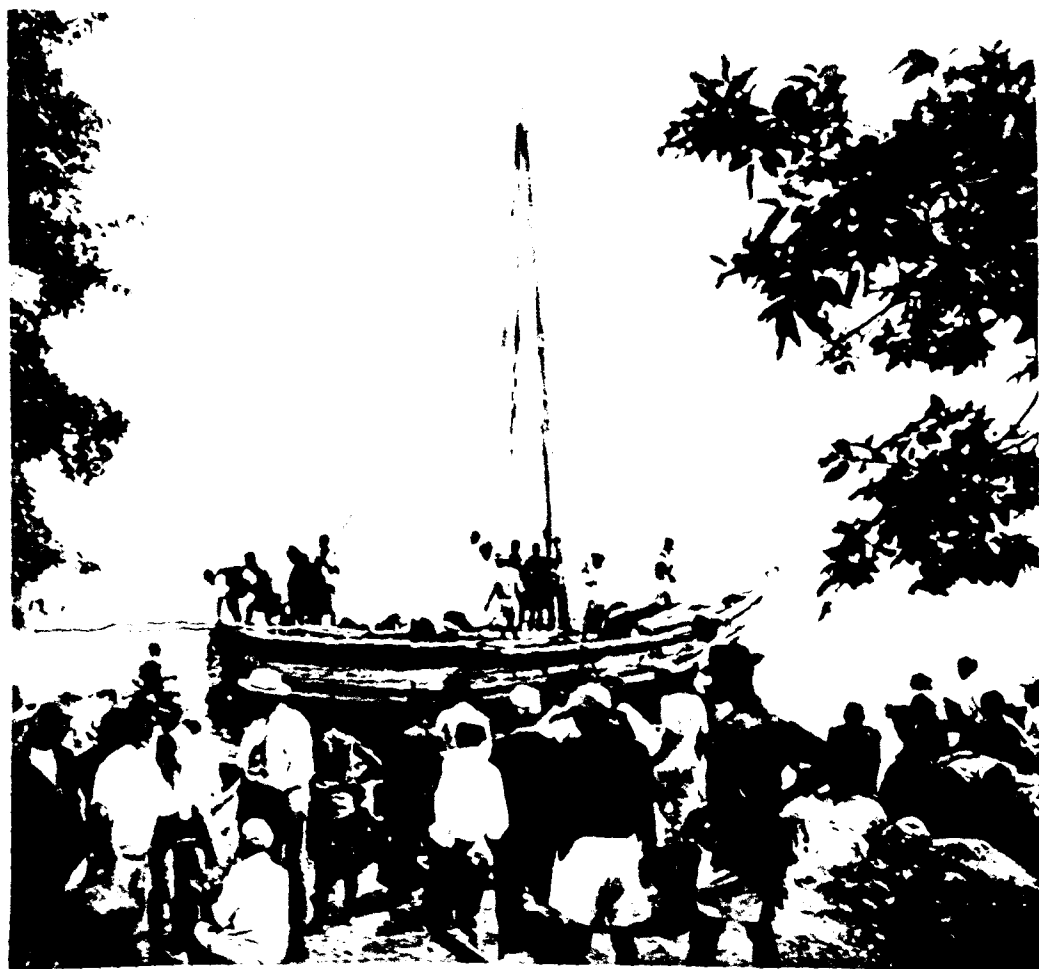
Commonwealth TODAY



ELSIE COVE, Lake Nyasa. Around the corner of sandy beaches are the rocky coves, good spots for picnics and fishing; only a short walk from hotels.

Lake Nyasa—Popular Holiday Resort

The Pleasures of the Seashore in the Heart of Africa



LAKE NYASA is Nyasaland's main attraction and one of the most popular holiday resorts in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Measuring nearly 350 miles in length and 55 miles across at its widest, it offers all the pleasures of the seashore in the heart of Africa. Along its southern and western shores, long sandy beaches edge the deep blue waters, and it is a fisherman's paradise. There are 178 species of the perch family and 23 species of carp, and some of the fish caught there are known nowhere else in the world. A lake steamer plies up and down, and an eight-day cruise can be booked, involving a round trip of 759 miles with a stop at twelve of the lakeside ports. Among them is Kota-Kota, where the ivory carvers ply their trade; where in bygone days Arab slavers assembled the slaves before taking them by dhow on their way to the coast. One of the most attractive sights is at dawn when the lake lies like a sheet of grey satin and the distant mountains are sharply outlined against the light.

◀ AN AFRICAN dhow at Leopard Bay, Lake Nyasa. On the western and southern shores are a number of attractive resorts which offer excellent swimming, boating, fishing and fishing.



Commonwealth TODAY

NUMBER SIXTY-FIVE

CONTENTS

	Page
Industrial Notes	2
Stamp Corner—The Gambia	2
Near and Far	3
Canada and the Commonwealth	4, 5
Development in Asia Under the Colombo Plan	6, 7
Kariba Dam Progress	8, 9
Royal Visit to Somaliland	10
Commonwealth Visitors in Britain	11
Asians on Tour in Australia	12, 13
Atomic Energy in India	14-17
Mainly for Women	18, 19
Pakistani Cartoonist in Britain	20, 21
Pacific Islanders in New Zealand	22, 23
People	24, 25
Central Medical Laboratory, Mauritius	26
British Farm Machinery on Show	27
Nigeria's Famous Man o' War Bay Centre	28, 29
Encouraging Reading in Africa	30
New Ideas	31

Requests for permission to reproduce any of the articles or illustrations in this magazine should be addressed to the Editor, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

PHOTOGRAPHS—Front Cover: B. Bhansali, India. Pages 4, 5: John Mills, Ajax, Canada (4); 8, 9: Rhodesian official (2); 11: B.B.C. London (1); 12, 13: Australian official (7); 18, 19: Council of Industrial Design, London, Liberty & Co. Ltd., London (1); Pakistani official (3); 22, 23: New Zealand official (6); 24, 25: Pakistani official (1); 26: Mauritius official (3); 30: Tanganyika official (5); 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

An order from Canada, against severe American competition, for four 3,000 h.p. diesel engines, brings the total number of orders won within three weeks by the British firm, Mirreles, Bickerton and Day Ltd., to over £14 million. This figure excludes export orders for diesel engines from Ghana, Gibraltar and from South American countries. The Canadian order for four diesels is worth £250,000 and the engines have been commissioned by the Government of British Columbia in Victoria for installation as main propulsion machinery.

A £24 million contract for the design, supply, and installation of 25,000-volt 50-cycle, single-phase alternating current overhead equipment has been awarded by the Indian Railway Board to the British Insulated Callender's Cables group against international competition.

India's newest paper and pulp project at Dandeli, sponsored by the West Coast Paper Mills, will go into regular production in February 1959. According to the sponsors the mill will be the only integrated new unit for the manufacture of paper and pulp to have come up in recent years.

British Overseas Airways Corporation expects to start its Comet 4 jet airliner service to Pakistan in April. The stopping place will be Karachi, and the Comet service to Pakistan will be part of the B.O.A.C. route from London to Tokyo. The Comet will also touch down at Calcutta and, probably, Delhi.

Traces of crude oil have been discovered at Mada, 40 miles east of Derby, Western Australia, by Western Australian Petroleum Pty. Ltd. British Petroleum is reported to be joining this organisation, introducing new capital to continue the drilling programme in Western Australia.

Extensions to the largest oil refinery in the Commonwealth at Fawley, Hampshire, which covers 1,000 acres, apart from tanker berths, has brought its total cost so far to £68 million. The extension into petro-chemicals production has cost between £9 million and £10 million. It will produce 118,000 tons of chemical raw materials a year.

British Guiana's drive to build up a substantial domestic and export trade in cane furniture has produced new designs, demonstrating the versatility of the raw materials used in its manufacture. Among these is a coffee table made of closely woven cane at the top, with highly polished aluminium legs which are easily detachable. Chairs and trolleys are also being made of a combination of cane and aluminium tubing.

The island of Mauritius, 550 miles east of Madagascar, is building up a small but very modern fleet of British underfloor-engined diesel buses. All these buses have 47-seater locally built bodies.

A Tourist Board with full executive powers has been established by the Government of Malta. The Board is already hard at work and its present plans for publicising Malta as a tourist resort should, according to a report, produce worthwhile results in less than a year.

Commercial broadcasting in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to start on 6th April, 1959. Advertisers will be offered time for topical messages which will range from half a minute at £3, to a few seconds for a slogan of up to 10 words at 13s. 4d.

First radioactive isotopes produced in the Australian Atomic Energy Commission's reactor at Lucas Heights, Sydney, have been used successfully by scientists in Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The isotope Sodium-24 was used in experiments on rats in research being conducted into the harmful effects of internal parasites on animals, particularly sheep.

The Government of New Zealand has appointed a Trade Commissioner for the Pacific as part of a drive to find a market in Fiji for New Zealand manufactured goods. Since a Government officer made a brief survey of the Fijian market some months ago, New Zealand export trade in manufactured goods to Fiji has increased by £60,000.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

THE GAMBIA



No well-dressed lady of Victorian England considered her ensemble complete without a large cameo brooch to adorn it. Similarly, no collector of early British Commonwealth stamps considers his collection to be fully representative unless it includes some of the beautiful "Cameo" stamps of the Gambia.

The Cameos, issued in 1869, are so called because the portrait of Queen Victoria on them is embossed in white with a coloured frame in the style of a cameo brooch. These were the first stamps of the Gambia and although some values are now very rare, others may still be obtained for a shilling or two.



The Gambia is limited in area, for it consists only of a narrow strip of land on either bank of the Gambia River, but its modern stamps are full of colour and variety. The King George VI issue depicted the elephant and palm tree taken from the badge of the territory, a relic of the coast-

of-arms granted to the Royal West Africa Company in the seventeenth century.

When the Queen Elizabeth II stamps were issued in November 1953, collectors were delighted to see that they were all pictorial in design. Since the river plays so important a part in the life of the territory, it is natural that three of the designs should depict river vessels. One of these, on the 1d. and 1s. 3d. stamps, is a cutter, a sailing craft which carries passengers and light cargo.

Another is a large Barra canoe, propelled by sails and oars, and used for ferrying passengers across the river. On the 3d. and 10s. stamps is a picture of the Lady Wright, a Government river steamer named after the wife of Sir Andrew Barkworth Wright, Governor of the Gambia from 1947 to 1949. A motor vessel of 530 tons, the Lady Wright has aluminium upper works to reduce her draught in shallow water and the sails regularly between Bathurst, the capital, and Basse, nearly 300 miles up-river.

Palm-wine tapping and harvesting ground-nuts, the colony's principal crops, are featured on other Queen Elizabeth stamps, while the badge of the Gambia appears once again on the handsome 1s stamp.

C. W. HILL.



H.M.N.Z.S. "OTAGO", the first ship of a planned squadron of twelve frigates built in Britain for the Royal New Zealand Navy. H.R.H. Princess Margaret launched the frigate and, among those who attended the ceremony, was the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. C. F. Skinner.

AGREEMENT for a loan of £500,000 for a new hydro-electric scheme in central Malaya was recently signed at Malaya House, London. Here (from l. to r.) are Mr. A. Hore, of the Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation, the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, Tunku Ta'acob, and Mr. O. Spencer, Chairman, Britain's Electricity Board, and adviser to the Malayan Government.

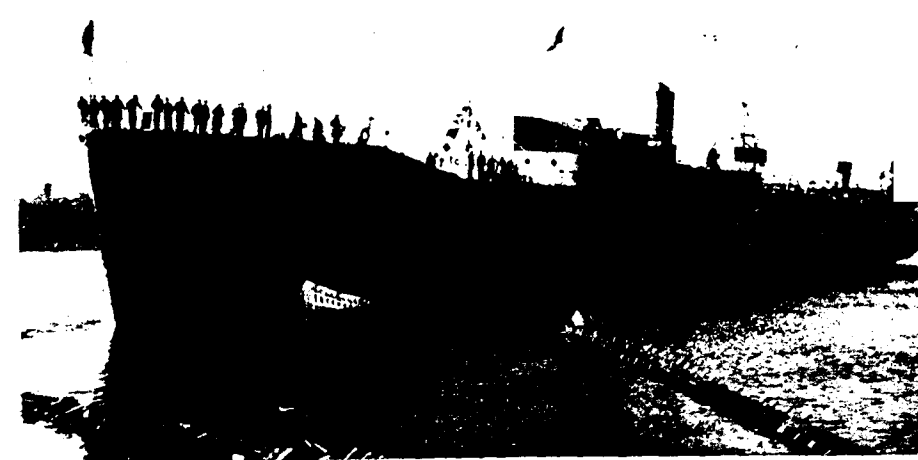


PRIME MINISTER OF GHANA, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, speaking at a special convocation of Delhi University after he had been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. He received the degree from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who is the Vice-President of India.



Near and Far

SUGAR producers meet. Mr. R. Muir (left), from Australia, with Mr. A. A. Lloyd, South Africa, delegates at the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement meeting in London. Other delegates came from the British Caribbean, from Fiji, from Mauritius and East Africa.



CANADA AND THE COMMONWEALTH

SUCCESSFUL WORLD TOUR BY MR. DIEFENBAKER, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

"THE Commonwealth is an answer to many of the problems of mankind", declared Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Prime Minister of Canada, on his return from his round-the-world tour. During the tour Mr. Diefenbaker made his first visit to several Asian countries of the Commonwealth—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore.

In an address to the Commonwealth Industries Association meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, London, Mr. Diefenbaker said that "our desire is to contribute to the strength and the spirit of the Commonwealth and to the common welfare of its peoples. When you see the peoples in Asia you realise that if all that we bring before them is the promise of parliamentary govern-

ment, then it ought also to be realised that stomachs are not filled by that.

"Something more", Mr. Diefenbaker continued, "is needed on the part of the Commonwealth—a common realisation that each of us has a responsibility to the others, to speed up economic growth and to improve living standards, thereby assisting our fellow-men everywhere within the Commonwealth and outside, too, in the attainment of those goals which are our responsibility."

Speaking about Canada's contribution to the Commonwealth, Mr. Diefenbaker said: "Our economy today, in spite of the recession that is taking place in the North American continent, has expanded rapidly in the post-war period, more rapidly than that of any other nation." He referred to the indications of



IN CEYLON, garlanded in traditional style, Mr. Diefenbaker had a word with this young member of the Baptist Church which he visited. Behind Mr. Diefenbaker is the Minister of the Church.



TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA, former Prime Minister of Malaya with Mr. Diefenbaker during the visit to the Federation of Malaya.



GOATS were offered as gifts to Mr. Diefenbaker when he visited tribesmen in the north of West Pakistan: he touched each of the animals and returned them with his grateful thanks.



HONORARY DOCTORATE degree was conferred on Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, at Delhi University. Seated next to him is Mr. Nehru, India's Prime Minister.

economic expansion—to a potential. "That potential", he added, "places upon us responsibility. We intend to discharge that responsibility in both Commonwealth aid and Commonwealth trade."

The Asian part of the tour, which lasted about three weeks, began in Pakistan where Mr. Diefenbaker had talks with President Ayub Khan, and visited Karachi, Peshawar and Lahore. He also visited the Khyber Pass and the Warsak hydro-electric and irrigation dam project to which Canada made contributions through the Colombo



NEW ZEALAND'S Prime Minister, Mr. Walter Nash (right), and Mr. Diefenbaker who spent seven days touring the country. This was his second visit to New Zealand since 1951.

Plan. In India, Mr. Diefenbaker had formal and informal talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru. In Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, Mr. Diefenbaker held similar talks with government leaders.

Speaking about his Asian visits at a luncheon in New South Wales, Australia, Mr. Diefenbaker made these observations: "Membership of the Commonwealth, they say, is meaningless; it is so broad. But there is something about it which brings us together in a spirit of fellowship. There is something about it that achieves that which the nations of the world must secure—peace with economic security and economic advancement; something about it, I believe, which is the answer to all mankind, when we can bring together peoples separated by thousands of miles, by infinitudes in historical background, by differences that ordinarily can be met face to face.

"Within the Commonwealth", Mr. Diefenbaker stressed, "we have an answer to

many of the problems of mankind. We have an answer to the aspirations and hopes of those who believe that ultimately we shall be able to achieve and maintain that degree of fellowship without which peace can never be assured."

While in Australia, Mr. Diefenbaker visited Canberra, where he had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, and in Sydney and Melbourne he conferred with state leaders. In New Zealand, which he visited for the second time since 1951—he went there as a delegate to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting—Mr. Diefenbaker had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Walter Nash.

The purpose of Mr. Diefenbaker's visits and talks with leaders in Commonwealth countries was to assess the responsibilities which Canada has assumed within the framework of the Commonwealth of Nations for the maintenance of world peace and the advancement of universal brotherhood.

MR. DIEFENBAKER is seen here at the Warsak Multipurpose Project near Peshawar. Under the Colombo Plan Canada is helping to build this hydro-electric scheme which will irrigate about 100,000 acres of barren land.



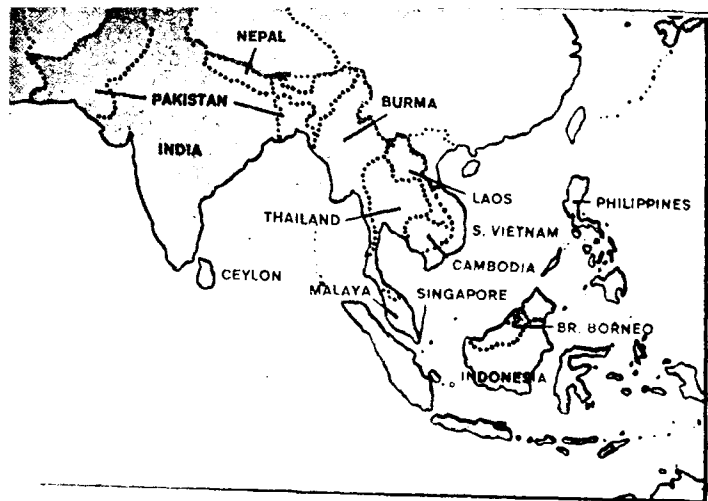
TWO COMMONWEALTH Prime Ministers confer. During his visit to Australia, Mr. Diefenbaker had talks with Mr. R. G. Menzies (right), the Prime Minister of Australia, and with other state leaders.



IN PAKISTAN, Mr. Diefenbaker (left) and General Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan who recently took office, discussed problems of mutual interest.



WELCOME TO SINGAPORE! The Chief Minister of Singapore, Lim Yew Hock (left), is here welcoming Mr. Diefenbaker at the airport when he arrived in Singapore during his tour.



"RECIPIENT" countries of the Colombo Plan are shown on this map. They have a population of about 700 million spread over an area covering six per cent of the globe. Membership under the Plan is growing rapidly.

IN its seventh annual review the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan refers to further substantial progress. This progress has been achieved largely by the efforts and savings of the 700 million people of the 14 member countries of South and South-East Asia themselves. The external aid provided by the Plan's donor countries—principally Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom—although substantial in amount, only serves to supplement the domestic resources and efforts.

The tenth meeting of the Committee was recently held in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., and, since 1950, when the Plan came into being as a result of Commonwealth initiative, this organisation has grown from seven to eighteen member nations. The Seattle meeting was attended by ministerial representatives from Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Federation of Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, together with Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei, the United States and Viet Nam. The next meeting of the Committee is to be held in Indonesia this year.

A Better Life for 700 Million

Annual Review of Progress Under the Colombo Plan

Hundreds of millions of people in South and South-East Asia can safely look forward to a better life as a result not only of their own efforts but also of the co-operation extended to them under the Colombo Plan, which has indeed become the symbol of their economic aspirations.

The basic concept of the Colombo Plan is co-operation in economic development and the raising of living standards, and the consultative technique, which is an integral feature of all Commonwealth relations, applies equally well among the countries of the Colombo Plan area. The periodic discussions of national economic development programmes and of bilateral economic assistance arrangements between the member countries have helped considerably in the general development of the region.

According to the Committee's report the rate of progress in 1957-58 was somewhat less than in previous years. In some countries of the region there were setbacks because of such factors as bad weather and a decline in export earnings. However, the Conference was confident that the forward movement of economic development would be maintained as a whole. Progress continued to be made in the development of industrial capacity, in the building of roads, power facilities, more factories, increased land reclamation and farm production.

It was noted that member countries in the area have increasingly recognised the

importance of private investment and have encouraged the growth of the private sector. Important also in this growth is the role of foreign private investment which can provide capital together with the technical and managerial skills so much needed by the countries of the region.

The Committee emphasised the importance of sound fiscal and monetary policies in further encouraging, wherever practicable, savings for development purposes. These public and private resources from within the area have been supplemented by important aid from outside. In the past year over £330 million in economic assistance has been made available by contributing members of the Plan to the countries of South and South-East Asia. Since the beginning of the Plan about £1,650 million of external aid has been made available to help promote the development and economic stability of these countries.

Apart from external financial assistance the Technical Co-operation Scheme is one of the Plan's most important features. Training facilities for nearly 7,000 people were made available up to June 1958; the subjects studied included engineering,

Britain's Contribution to the Plan

BRITAIN'S attitude to the Colombo Plan was defined at the Seattle meeting by the leader of the U.K. Delegation, Commander Allan Noble, in these words:

"Within the limits permitted by our own stability, which matters to so many countries besides our own, and subject to our many commitments to others, we shall continue to contribute our utmost to bringing greater prosperity to the countries of South and South-East Asia."

Details of the United Kingdom's contribution for the year are given on pages 175 to 177 of the Seventh Annual Colombo Plan Report. Here are some of the highlights.

- Tribute is paid in the report to the important role of U.K. private investment as a source of capital to the Region. (For the whole of the Commonwealth this has been estimated as running at £200 million a year.)

- The total amount of Government assistance by the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan for which commitments have been made since 1951 is £123.25 million. Actual disbursements so far are £92.5 million.

- Of the £9.78 million so far expended under the Technical Co-operation Scheme the U.K.'s share amounted to £3.71 million. In the year under Report, research equipment to the value of £642,105 was supplied or promised; the U.K. welcomed its 2,000th trainee early in 1958, and has provided the services of 317 experts.

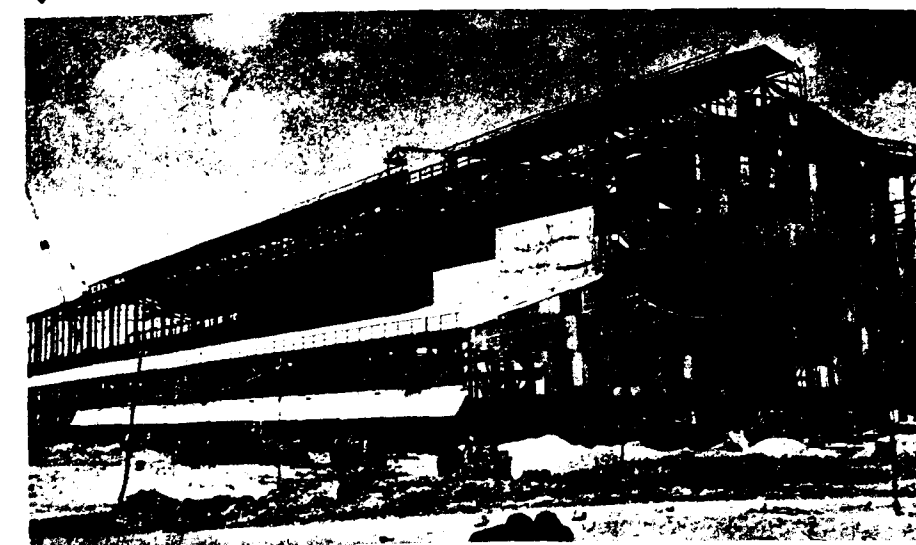
- It was announced at the Seattle meeting that the £7 million promised by the U.K. for the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme for the 7-year period April 1956-63 would be increased by £2 million to £9 million for this period.

- Among projects to which U.K. assistance, either money or equipment, has been directed are the Paya Lebar Airport at Singapore (£1.2 million), the University of Malaya (£730,000), new roads in Malaya (£773,000), hospitals in Sarawak and North Borneo (£458,000), new Technical College in Malaya (£506,000), the Pakistan and Ceylon Councils of Scientific and Industrial Research at Karachi (£83,500) and Colombo (£80,000).

PAKISTAN'S Warsak Multi-purpose project, about 20 miles from Peshawar, is being carried out with Canadian aid. Work on the diversion tunnel here is being done with Canadian equipment and the foremen are all Canadians.



DURGAPUR Steel Works casting shop takes shape. The steel works are being built by ISCON (Indian Steelworks Construction Co. Ltd.), a consortium of 13 of the leading British engineering and electrical firms for the Indian Government.



COLOMBO PLAN trainees. Indian steel technician, Mr. R. K. Bhandari, one of 300 who are to be trained in Britain for the Durgapur Steel Works, West Bengal. Right: Mr. A. M. Khan, Pakistan (left), and Mr. V. C. Chennuri, India (right), both Trade Union officials, are seen here at the offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service being shown round by Mr. C. F. F. Fletcher.

industry, transport and communications, food, agriculture, health and education. In addition the services of more than 1,000 technical experts have been provided. The total cost of the technical assistance programme, 1951 to 1958, was £10 million.

The expansion of development in the area has emphasised the need for greater technical ability—for talents to be developed at all levels. People are needed to operate new tractors, to repair motors, to plough fields with new techniques; others are needed with the ability to analyse productive output, design bridges and build roads. The Committee urges the Asian countries to

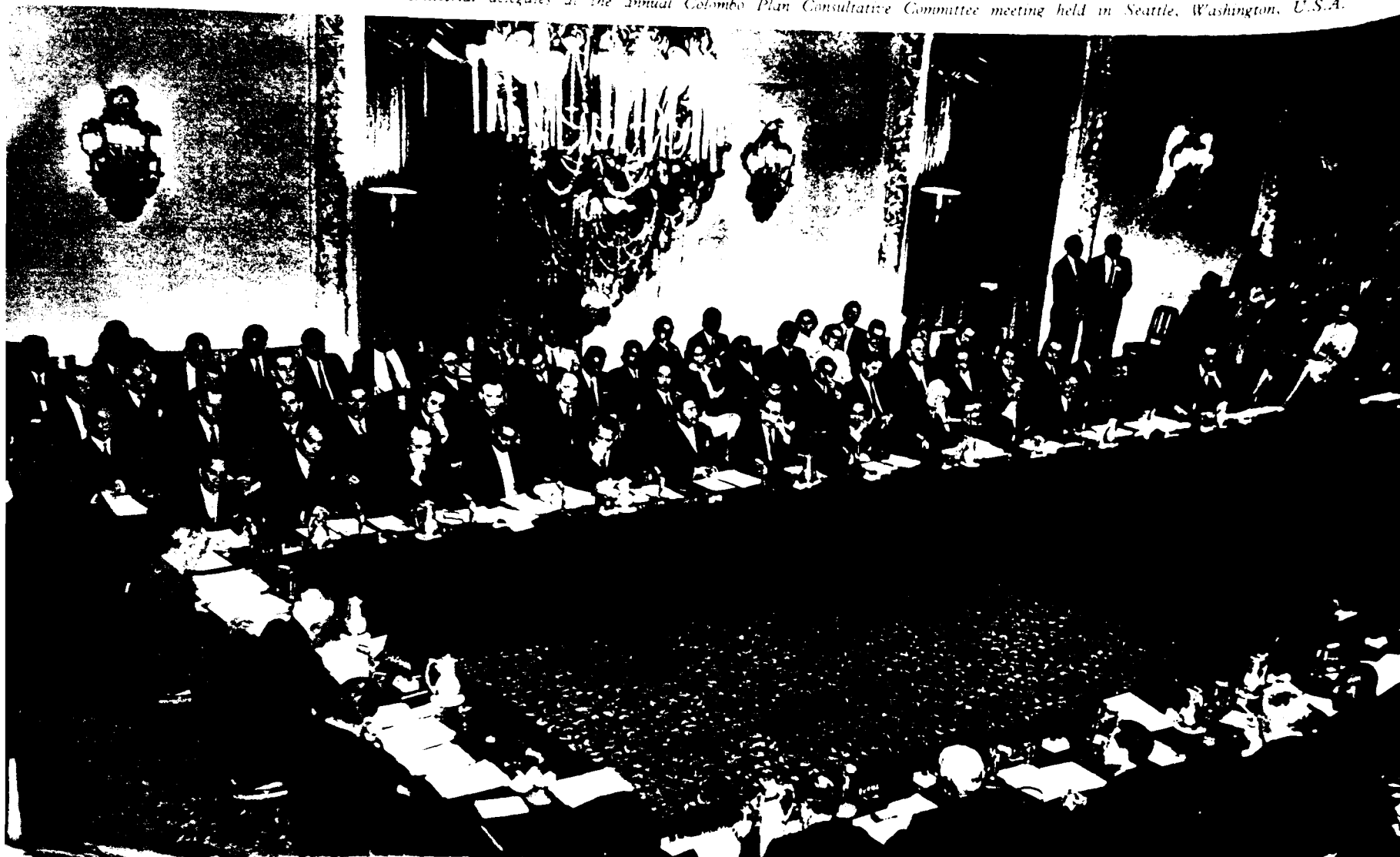
give greater attention to the development of those human skills which can assure the effective utilisation of capital resources. It added that although the effectiveness of technical assistance could not be measured quantitatively its value was greatly in excess of its monetary cost.

In considering the tasks ahead the Committee has realised the importance of pausing to reflect on the basic objectives of development; in all instances, the objectives relate to the individual and to the enhancement of the dignity of man.

Experience has produced a growing recognition that the process of development is

neither painless nor assured. It requires effort and diligence; it requires some temporary economic sacrifice; perhaps some increase in current consumption must be forgone to provide for investment. Centuries-old customs and traditions have to be adapted to economic progress. The experience of some countries in the area has shown how the problem of changing traditional methods—for example in agricultural production—is being met. Although such changes come slowly, they are necessary if the subsistence level of the past is to be raised to meet the greater demands of tomorrow.

FINAL CONFERENCE. Ministerial delegates at the annual Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meeting held in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.



TAMING THE ZAMBEZI

Engineers Battle Against Severe Floods in the Building of Kariba Dam

IN December 1958, the flow of the mighty Zambezi River at Kariba Gorge was stemmed and the biggest man-made lake in the world began to fill. The event marked a major step in the achievement of an ambitious project to tame one of nature's intractable waterways and to create a source of hydro-electric power for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Even before the formation of the Federation it became clear that the industrial potential of that area could not be realised by the use of coal as its main source of energy. It was decided, therefore, to exploit the waters of the Zambezi for hydro-electric power.

The first stage in this project began in January 1955 when a panel of engineering experts submitted a report suggesting the Kariba Gorge as the site of a dam that would be "a powerful provider of guaranteed energy at a price among the lowest in the world".

Three months later Sir Godfrey Huggins—now Lord Malvern—the first Prime Minister of the Federation, announced his Government's decision to go ahead with the project.

Race Against Time

In rocky, inhospitable terrain, workmen began their strenuous task with all the modern tools of their trade. Roaring bulldozers and mechanised shovels tore into the steep river banks to dig the foundations of the dam. But first a tunnel had to be cut to divert the river, and coffer dams (temporary dams) had to be built to block part of the river. Armies of workmen, African and European, who had come by road and plane, cut roads into the hillsides and built a town with schools, a hospital and a hotel. Men and machines filled the valley with dust and clamour as they worked to a common, magnificent purpose, struggling against the rocky soil, racing against time. The first footworks of the dam were grouted into the rock when the river rose in an unprecedented flood and covered the workings.

As they began to repair the damage the men knew they had only ten months in which to consolidate their work before the tropical rains came again. Once more the water rose carrying away the main road bridge and taking its toll of human life. After these floods subsided came greater, redoubled effort. Now the dam wall towers well above the highest flood level, and the 200 mile long lake behind is filling, according to plan.

The crest of the dam, 1,900 feet long, will have a 40-foot road. To make way for the 2,000 square mile lake, many thousands of the displaced persons have been found new homes along the lake's shore. Their way of life will soon be changed—from subsistence cultivation to fishing—in one of the world's richest inland fishing grounds.

The heart of the project is, however, the dam itself, with its two large underground power stations; one of them will have six turbo-generators; the other the



THE DAM takes shape. Below the tipping lorry, can be seen the steel mesh over the openings in the dam. This picture shows an early stage in the final sealing of the Kariba dam which began on 2nd December, 1958.



BEFORE the sealing of the dam only a trickle of water could be seen bubbling out. Twenty-four hours later there appeared an expanse of water about the size of the river during the floods earlier in the year.

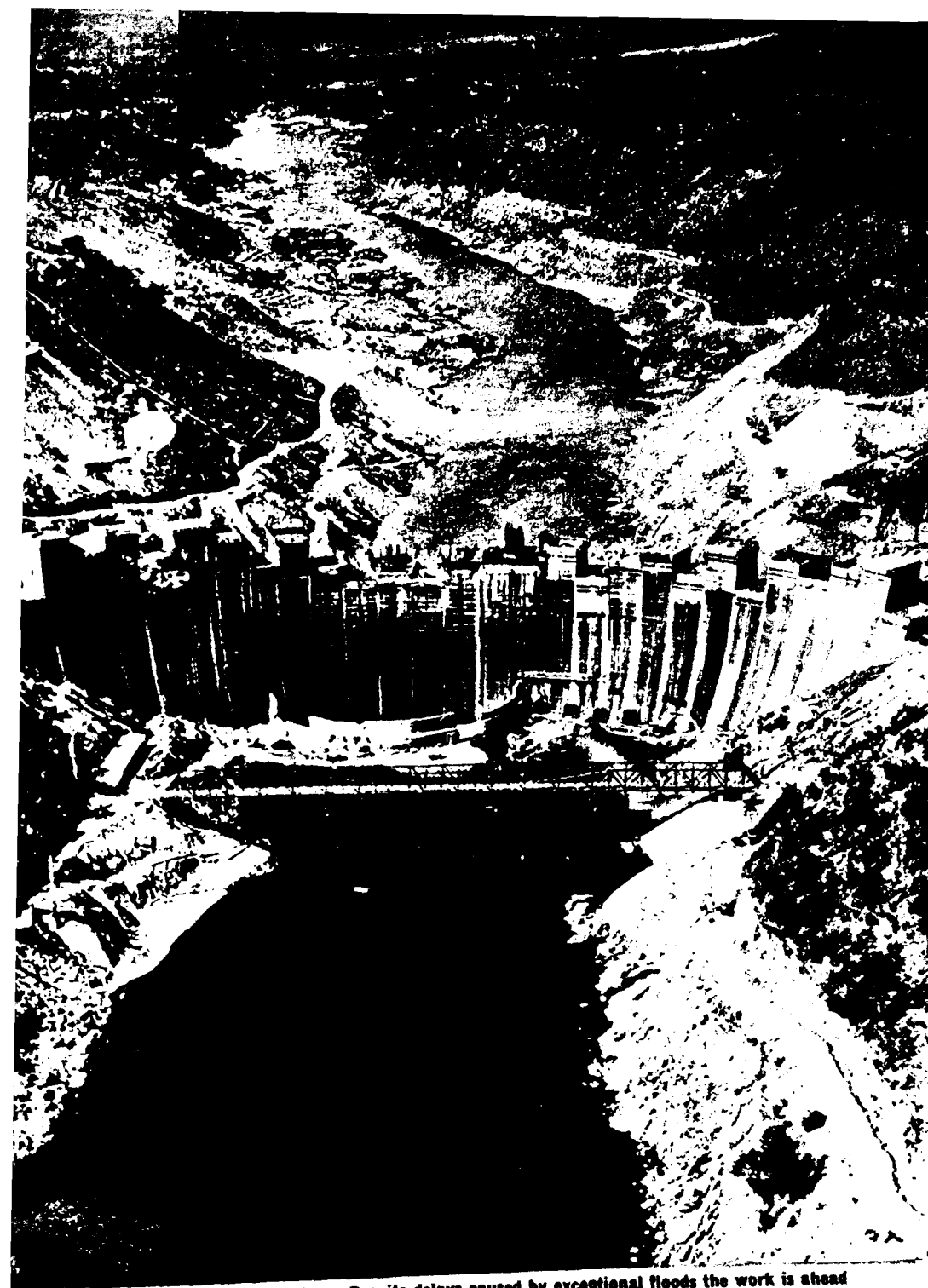
same number if not more. The first generator is expected to operate early in 1960.

Total cost of the Kariba dam is estimated at £130 million. Funds were obtained from the World Bank, the Colonial Development Corporation and other British sources. In technical reckoning of power, it will produce 1,200,000 kilowatts of electricity in what has been described as "the world's third

greatest power plant", and will consequently raise the standard of living of the people in the Federation. The power that it will generate will be carried on a thousand miles of transmission lines; for from Kariba, 200 foot high steel pylons stride like colossi across the Rhodesian bush, over hill and scrub, through swamp and grassland—the lifelines of the young Federation.



Flood marks. An aerial view of the bush-cleared tract of land which is now forming the bed of the world's largest artificial lake. 200 miles long with an area of 2,000 square miles.



AERIAL view of the giant dam. Despite delays caused by exceptional floods the work is ahead of the original schedule. In front of the dam proper is the second half of the coffer-dam.



REFRIGERATION PLANT. It circulated cold air through pipes inside the wall, which thus cooled more rapidly. The power from underground stations will be distributed throughout the Federation by hundreds of miles of transmission lines radiating from a switching station overlooking the Gorge.

Tonga woman smoking a "hubble-bubble" pipe made from a calabash



ROMAN CATHOLIC church of modern design has been built on the south bank of the river. A new town, with a hospital, was built for the workmen.



DISPLACED Africans find new homes. These children in a temporary school building belong to the Tonga tribe, many of whom have been settled on new land in the Zambezi valley.





H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER makes a presentation to a prominent Somali at the town of Shaikh.

Royal Visitors in Somaliland

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester Tour the Protectorate

DURING their recent visit to the Somaliland Protectorate, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were able to see something of the modern developments that have taken place as well as the traditional way of life in this British Dependency situated in the Horn of Africa.

The Duke opened a new airport building at Hargeisa, the capital of the territory, and also visited Shaikh to open a new building for a boys' secondary school. Unveiling the plaque commemorating the occasion, the Duke said that this new building would be "a most important milestone in the development of the educational system of the Protectorate". The Duchess visited a girls'

boarding school. It was started in 1953 at Burao and has about 40 pupils.

During the visit to Burao crowds shouted the Somali greetings: "May rest be yours, and camels". Burao is a big watering centre for nomadic tribesmen and it was there that officers and wives of the Somaliland Scouts and tribal and religious leaders were presented to their Royal Highnesses. The Duke said that H.M. the Queen had asked him to convey her best wishes for the future and to tell them of her continuing concern for their welfare.

At Nabadid, the Duke and Duchess received a typical Somali welcome when more than 250 horsemen charged repeatedly towards the guests and wheeled in salute.

The Somaliland Protectorate is a semi-arid land with an area of 68,000 square miles and a population of about 640,000. There are few towns, the largest being Hargeisa,

with a population of about 45,000.

The Somalis are a nomadic and adventurous people; most of them breed camels, sheep and cattle, and wander with their herds in search of pasture and water. A few farm the land, mainly in the west, growing sorghum, maize and vegetables; and a small but significant number go to sea or become itinerant traders and are found in such far places as Cardiff in Wales.

The Somalis live on their animals. The camels carry their goods and give them milk—an important item in their diet—and sheep and goats provide them with meat. They also sell live animals, particularly sheep, to their neighbours, and export sheepskins and goatskins. Their only other export is frankincense.

Political development has been slow, partly because of the nomadic existence of the Somalis. A legislative council was inaugurated in 1957, and elections to the council will be held this year.

The United Kingdom gives the Protectorate about £700,000 a year towards the cost of certain Government services and has financed the Protectorate's development programme with a grant of over £2,000,000. Under this plan, water supplies are being improved, the port of Berbera is being modernised and educational services extended. About £620,000 is being spent on building new schools, on teacher training and on adult education. Overseas scholarships to train Somalis for senior posts in the Government Service are being given in increasing numbers and during 1957-58, one hundred and thirteen students, including six women, were abroad, mainly studying in the United Kingdom.



GIRLS at Burao girls' boarding school which the Duchess of Gloucester visited. The school has forty pupils and was started five years ago.

THEIR Royal Highnesses admire two baby cheetahs presented to them at Hargeisa during a durbar held in their honour. At Hargeisa, the capital, the Duke opened a new airport building.

WELCOME ceremony at Hargeisa airport. A small Somali girl, surfeited after presenting a bouquet of flowers to the Duchess. Throughout their tour, the Royal visitors received a very warm welcome.



COMMONWEALTH LINKS

Britain Welcomes Her Overseas Visitors and Guests

ON ANY day in any of the big centres in Britain there can be found many people from the Commonwealth, a number of them on visits sponsored by the United Kingdom Government. Some are studying in universities or technical colleges, others are working on the staff of organisations like the B.B.C., or they may be trainees working for the benefit of their own countries under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

In this way, the people of Britain and of the Commonwealth overseas increase their respect and understanding of one another. In the universities, colleges and other institutions of higher education there are about 30,000 overseas students, a large proportion from the Commonwealth.

Not only in their studies but in sport and other social activities, these students are making a valuable contribution to corporate British student life, and their successes in sport, literature and in university degree examinations occur so often that they attract little or no special notice.

There are also a number of Commonwealth visitors who come, not as students, but to see something of the parliamentary, social, industrial and cultural life of Britain. Among these visitors are Australian, Indian, Pakistani and Ceylonese men and women, guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office.



B.B.C. PAKISTAN Service staff in conference. *L. to r.*: S. A. Razvi, A. Ali, Y. Abbas, S. Ahmad, M. Aqil (clerk), L. V. Datta, Programme Organiser, T. Sayed, S. Siddiqi and N. Chohan (back to camera).



STAFF OF THE B.B.C. Indian Section. *Back, l. to r.*: S. Singh, C. Tawakey, G. Kaushik, D. Loomba, A. Hasan. *Front*: J. Linton (Programme Organiser), Mrs. E. O'Flynn (typist), P. Pahwa, M. Sundararaj and R. Bhargava.



AT A COMMONWEALTH Relations Office reception. *L. to r.*: Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, with Mr. A. J. Edwin, Mr. Prakash Chandra and Mr. Dinkar Bhaskar Mahatma, all from India.



COMMONWEALTH Relations Office guests. *L. to r.*: Mr. D. Howson, Melbourne; Mr. Kamal Hyder, Lahore; Mr. L. Ward and Mr. W. Bailey-Tart, New South Wales; Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Permanent Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations; Mr. M. Aziz, Karachi; Mr. C. J. M. Alport; Mr. N. K. Warrior, Kerala, India; Mr. Dinkar Bhaskar Mahatma, India (front); Mr. A. Edwin, New Delhi (back), and Mr. Prakash Chandra, Special Correspondent, *Near and Far East News*, Delhi.



MR. KAMAL HYDER, of the *Pakistan Times*, Lahore, visiting the Harrow County School, chats with the Headmaster, Mr. A. R. Simpson (right), in the carpentry department.



TWO STUDENTS—Phitaya Smitrakalin and Hubert Khaw—thank their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Lee, for a wonderful tour of Esperance while other members of the party look on. "The hosts' farewell message was: 'Please come again!'"

AT KALGOORLIE, Paul Pusari of Malaya broadcasts to the people about his country over a local radio station during a luncheon given by the Rotary Club in honour of the Asian students touring Australia. This was part of the campaign to inform Australians about Asia.

ASIANS

"GETTING TO KNOW YOU"

THE ties that link the Commonwealth are being strengthened in Australia by the activities of Government-sponsored groups and private individuals aimed at promoting the welfare of nearly 6,000 Asian and overseas students now studying in Australia.

Liaison officers of the Department of External Affairs, officers of the Commonwealth Office of Education, the International Club of the University of Western Australia, the Rotary and Apex Clubs, as well as Australian citizens, are among those who have been taking part in a countrywide campaign to give Asian and overseas students the opportunity of knowing more about Australia and Australians.

Recently in Perth, a big campaign to inform Australians about Asia was launched by the International Club of the University of Western Australia. It took the form of an Asia Week, during which a 1,350-mile tour of country districts was undertaken by seven Asian and ten Australian students.

For ten days the party travelled in a railway sleeping coach. Among the places they visited were Esperance, an agricultural development area on the south coast, and the two leading goldfield areas—Norseman and Kalgoorlie. The highlights of the trip were underground tours of the Great Boulder, Lake View and Star and North Kalgoorlie mines on Kalgoorlie's "Golden Mile". They also attended the sixtieth anniversary celebrations of the once roaring goldfields town, Kanowna, and during one afternoon they inspected the Hannans Brewery at Kalgoorlie.

Asian and Australian students mixed freely with the inhabitants of the towns they visited and were enthusiastically received by local



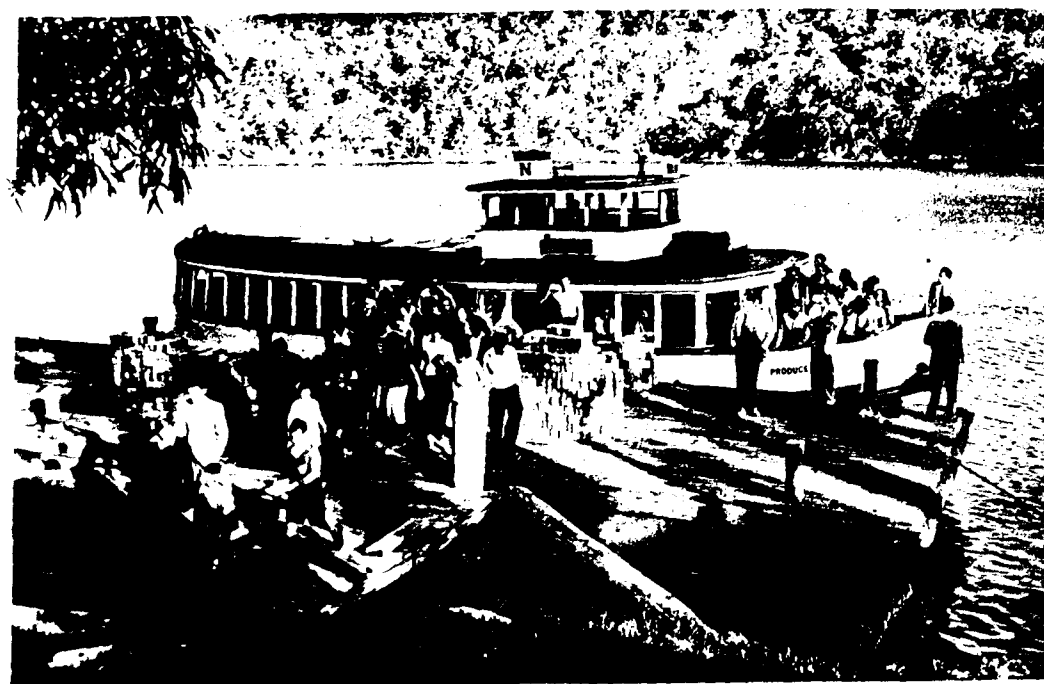
TOUR AUSTRALIA

TRIPS WELCOMED BY ASIANS AND AUSTRALIANS

residents, some of whom had never met Asian students.

The students also visited and lectured at fifteen schools and gave nineteen talks to various public organisations. Local radio stations invited them to broadcast, and the activities of the party were widely reported in the press. In the course of their lectures the Asian students showed documentary films about their countries and in every town they visited they were showered with hospitality.

Mr. J. Thomas, a student from Wellington, in the Nilgiri district of Madras, said: "The trip to the country parts will always be remembered by us—the sightseeing, the good food, the fun and fellowship and, above all, the friendly country people. We have seen the difference between life in a country town and life in a city. I can say with confidence that one really misses much in Australia if one doesn't see the countryside. Before the trip we were all strangers; we have now parted as good friends."



CRUISING DOWN THE RIVER. Overseas students leave the launch at Killarney picnic grounds, Middle Harbour, after the cruise organised to make them feel at home in Australia while pursuing their studies.



MALAYAN STUDENT, Chan Ah Seng, offers advice to two young Australian pupils, Lois Robinson and Murray Allen, during his visit to the Esperance Primary School. The students visited fifteen schools.



KNOWING YOU! After a talk and film show on Malaya, Kartar Singh answers questions from a group of students at Esperance Junior High School.



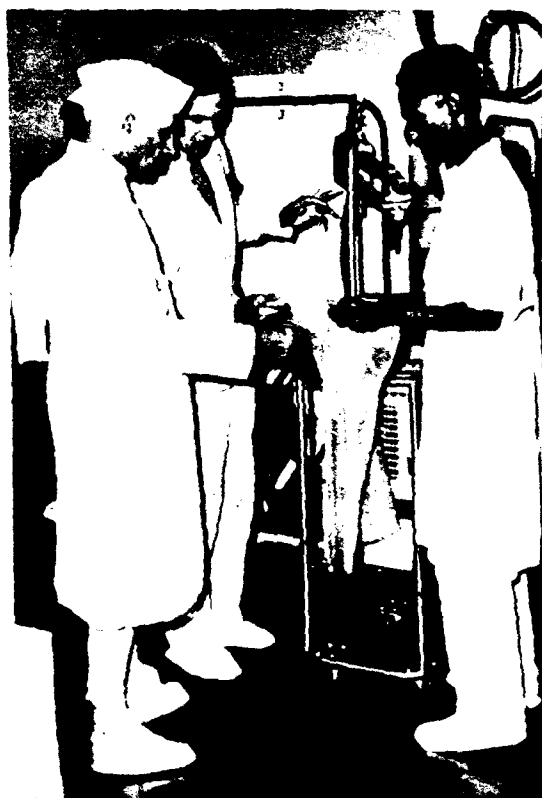
TWO ASIAN students (left) take a keen interest in the stud sheep during their tour of agricultural and pastoral properties in the Esperance Plains.



COMMITTEE MEMBERS of the Overseas Students' Association of Queensland confer. From left to right: Chang Yunn Ling of Malaya, Daniel David of Ceylon, and Lily Seet.

Atomic Energy in India

Scientists Handle Highly Radioactive Substances in New Trombay Laboratory



INDIA'S Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and a health physicist (on right) examine a high frequency welding unit. It is used for sealing plastic bags in which articles from the glove boxes are removed.

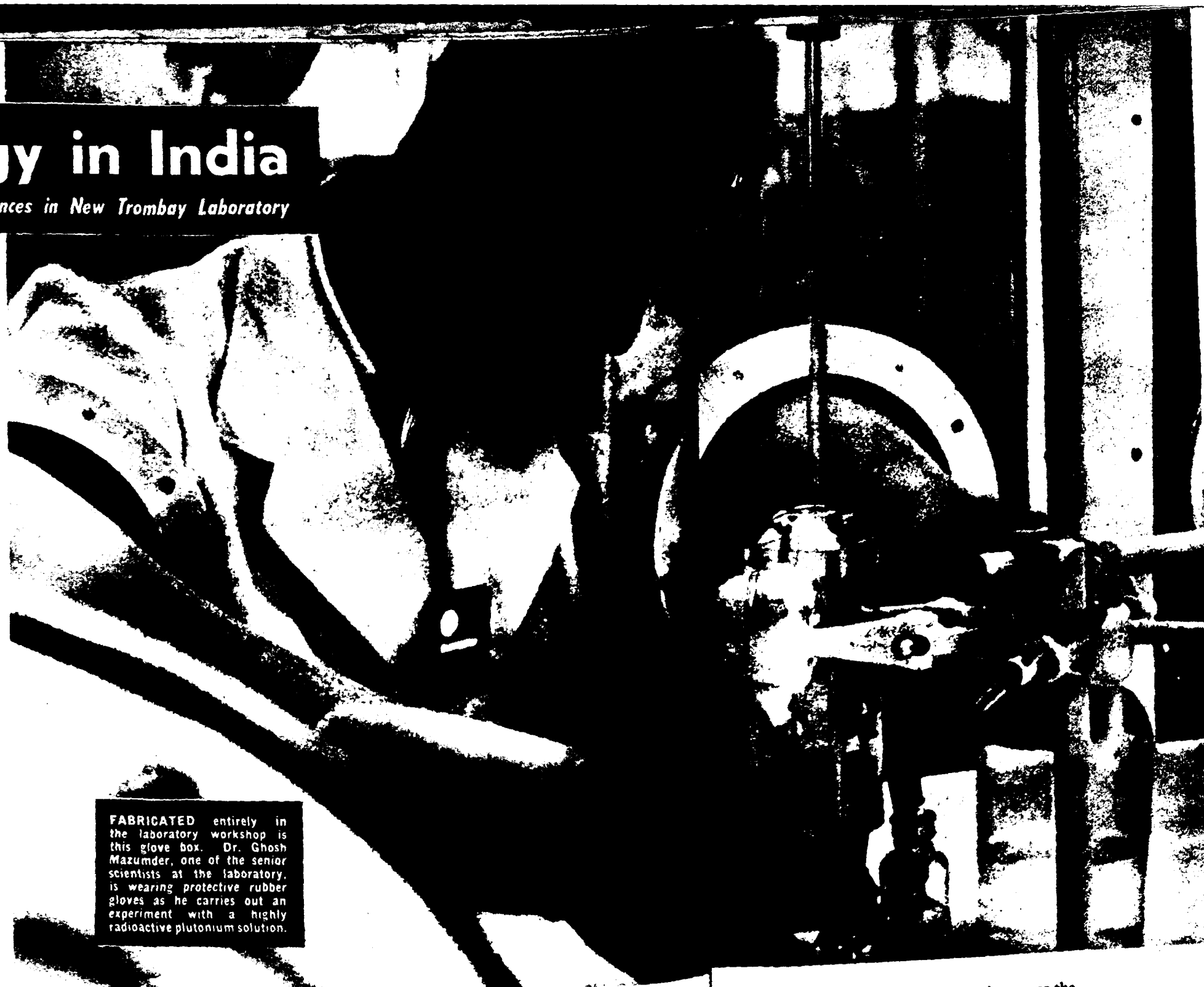
INDIA'S Department of Atomic Energy is at present engaged in working out various possible long-term power programmes, and much progress has already been made towards using atomic energy purely for peaceful purposes. As India's Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, has said: "Whatever might happen, whatever the circumstances, we shall never use atomic energy for evil purposes".

It is expected that from comparatively modest beginnings important developments aimed at speeding-up the industrialisation of the country will take place. According to Dr. Homi Bhabha, Chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, the setting-up of some atomic power stations during the next five years will mean the development of atomic energy as a source of electric power and that its use in agriculture, biology and medicine will be greatly accelerated.

Already, a plant to turn uranium salt into uranium metal has been designed and put into operation. It is estimated that a fertiliser plant which is being set up at the Bhakra Nangal hydro-electric station in the Punjab will produce between ten and twenty tons of heavy water and 34,000 tons of nitrogenous fertiliser annually. The possibility of erecting a plant to make locally pure graphite from coke, now



Dr. Homi Bhabha, F.R.S., Chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission.



FABRICATED entirely in the laboratory workshop is this glove box. Dr. Ghosh Mazumdar, one of the senior scientists at the laboratory, is wearing protective rubber gloves as he carries out an experiment with a highly radioactive plutonium solution.

produced in a refinery in Assam, is being studied by the Government.

India is one of the largest producers of the rare mineral beryl from which the metal beryllium can be obtained and the Government plans to exploit the possibilities of using the metal beryllium oxide as a moderator for atomic reactors and to find a way of using it or one of its alloys as a canning material.

Apart from India's Atomic Minerals Division much of the Commission's work is carried out through the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, about fifteen miles from Bombay. There, over an area of about 2,000 acres are situated, among other plants, a swimming-pool reactor, named "Apsara", which was formally inaugurated by Mr. Nehru in January 1957. There

are also a thorium purification plant, a radiochemistry laboratory and the India-Canada reactor which is under construction.

"Apsara"—Asia's first atomic reactor of the swimming-pool type—was completed on 4th August, 1956. Except for the fuel elements, which contained enriched uranium, provided by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, it was designed and erected entirely by Indians and Indian industry. Speaking about "Apsara", Dr. Bhabha said that the reactor had been used for research in neutron physics, irradiation of biological and agricultural materials, and for the production of isotopes. "Apsara" is also used in the study of nuclear reactions produced by tritium, which is a very rare hydrogen isotope practically non-existent in nature.



FAREWELL PARTY by the staff and students of the radiochemistry laboratory for Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hall.

Work on the second reactor, known as the India-Canada reactor, is nearing completion. It is being built in close collaboration with the Canadian Government which is providing, under the Colombo Plan, a substantial proportion of the cost in the form of all the specialised materials required for construction.

Early in 1956 a decision was taken to build a small prototype radiochemistry laboratory at the Indian Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay. Mr. G. R. Hall, formerly of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, England, was loaned as an expert under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan to advise on the planning, staffing and commissioning of the laboratory. Building work began in September 1956, and the first experiments with small quantities of plutonium were started in November 1957.

The laboratory will provide all the facilities needed for a small team of chemists to be trained in the handling of highly radioactive materials. It is considered of particular importance that Indian chemists should gain experience in the types of problems to be met in processing uranium fuel from the India-Canada reactor now being built in Trombay.

(Continued overleaf)

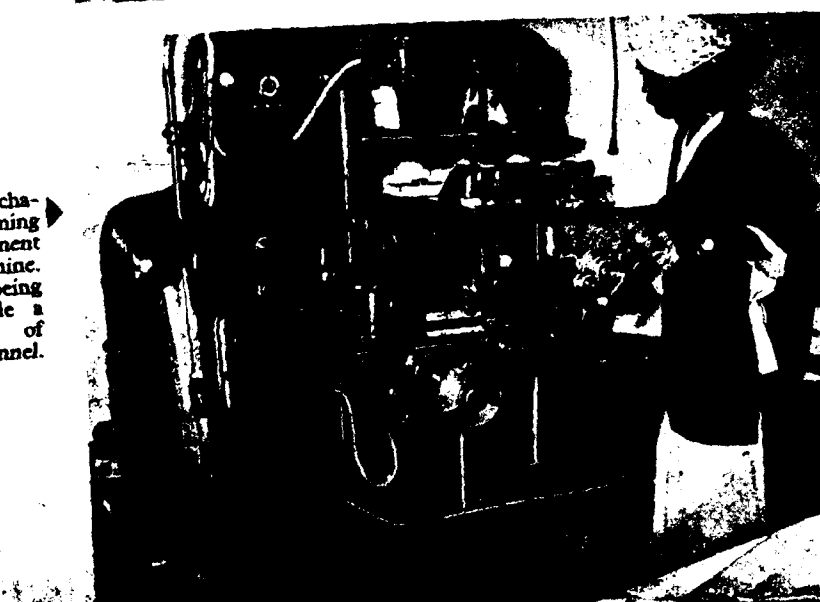
CEYLON'S Prime Minister, Mr. Bandaranaike (centre), Dr. Bhabha, Chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, and Mr. G. R. Hall (left), who was loaned as a British expert under the Colombo Plan to advise on the setting up of the laboratory.



MR. NEHRU speaking at the inaugural ceremony of "Apsara", Asia's first atomic reactor of the swimming-pool type, at Trombay. Among those present on this occasion were scientists from about thirty countries of Europe and Asia.



CHEMISTS are seen working with diluted plutonium solution in a bank of fumehoods. All experiments with radioactive substances are carried out either in fumehoods or glove boxes in the new radiochemistry laboratory.



AN INDIAN mechanic is here machining a counter component on a milling machine. Everything is being done to provide a steady supply of trained personnel.

Continued from page 15

Many of the chemicals used in this laboratory are highly poisonous. For example, one millionth part of a gram of plutonium is considered to be dangerous if deposited in the human body. Chemists may be seen carrying out experiments in glove boxes with gram quantities of plutonium. Extreme precautions must be taken in all such work and the glove box (a totally enclosed box to which are fitted long rubber gloves) is just one example of the special equipment needed.

A Health Control Officer is responsible for supervising health precautions and he makes a regular check to ensure that no worker is exposed to dangerous amounts of radioactivity.

All the equipment used to measure the radiation emitted by the radioactive substances, such as counters and health monitors, depend on electronic power supplies and amplifiers. The satisfactory working of all such equipment is essential. This was one of the reasons why it was considered important for the laboratory to be air conditioned.

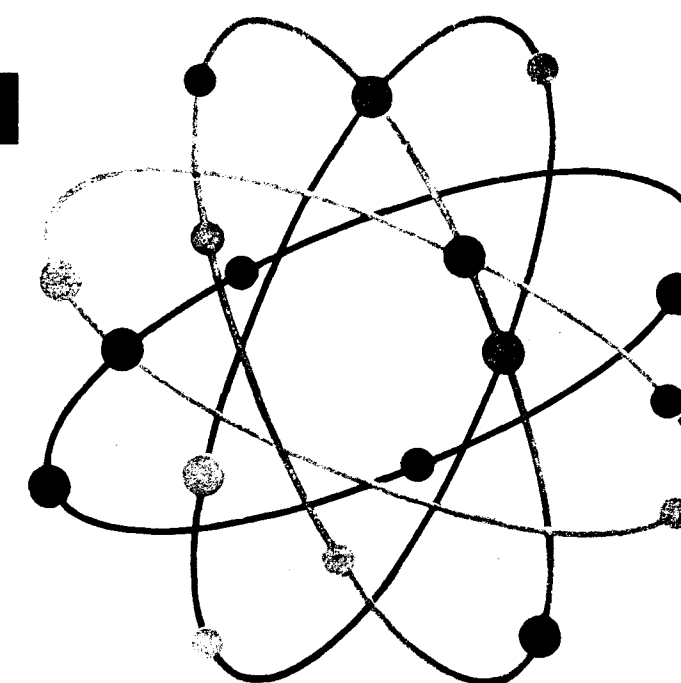
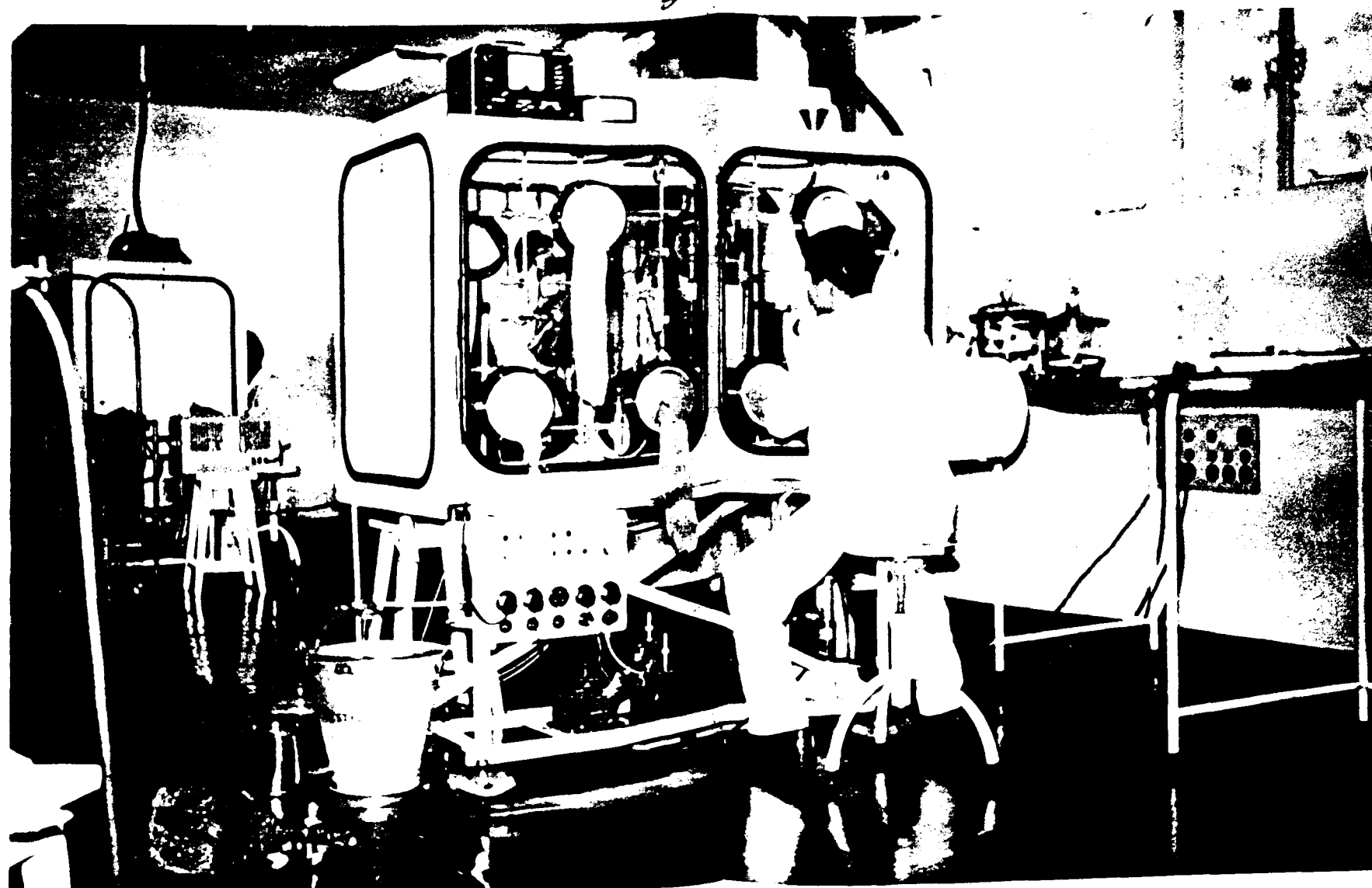
The laboratory is also provided with the necessary ancillary staff and equipment to ensure rapid and satisfactory assistance to the chemists. There is a well-equipped workshop where almost anything, from a small counter to a glove box, can be made; and there are qualified physicists to service electronic equipment.

Half of the laboratory staff of forty are chemists and, with few exceptions, they received their training at Indian Universities and have handled a radioactive isotope for the first time at Trombay.

The importance of ensuring a steady supply of trained scientific and technical personnel has been stressed by Dr. Bhabha and a training programme was started in June 1957 at the Atomic Energy Establishment. Under this scheme, two hundred and fifty young Indian graduates are recruited annually from the Universities and trained for a year to qualify them for work on India's atomic energy programme. It is expected that the intake of graduates to the training school at the Establishment would be increased to three hundred and fifty in due course.

Looking ahead, Dr. Bhabha has forecast that India might well produce electric power generated by atomic energy by 1962.

INDIA'S ATOMIC ENERGY



EXCAVATION work on a pit into which effluent storage tanks were installed. Waste liquids from the radiochemistry laboratory are collected in these tanks and later checked for radioactive contamination before being pumped into the sea.

Mainly for Women

THE THINGS THEY BUY

FOR many years bright, clear colours have been chosen by the Australian housewife for the window curtains in her home. Under the strong light of the Australian sun, colours which may seem garish under less sunny skies, tone in with the vivid surroundings. However, some Australian women are now gradually favouring curtains of muted, pastel shades, popular among them being lavender and grey.

Printed designs in fast colours of all kinds on 100 per cent cotton, which can be washed easily to retain their freshness, are seen in many Australian homes. These include a great many floral designs, both of the traditional kind and the freely drawn, modernised version. The abstract conception of a floral motif with strongly etched outline is also favoured.

Background interest is deemed important; barkweave cottons or those with textured grounds are bought with enthusiasm. Charcoal grey grounds are high in favour, and there is also a feeling for black. While the Australian housewife appreciates the modern style of



Hand-printed cotton satin for curtains was designed by West Indian, Althea McNish. (See Back Cover.)

furnishing, she is never drawn to extreme contemporary designs. The geometrical designs of sharp angled shapes and lines, which were popular in some countries a few years ago, have never appealed to her.

Always alive to new ideas she welcomed the development of Terylene, especially for curtain nets. These are used extensively—not merely in the conventional white and cream, but also in pink, pale blue, peach, pale green, lilac and lemon. Also popular in these nets are flock printed designs bearing a neat floral motif.

Plastic curtaining of PVC sheeting is used for showerbaths, kitchens and bathrooms, and for living rooms in holiday chalets, beach huts and caravans. As it is not affected by sun or heat, will not fade and can be easily sponged down, its popularity is not surprising. Here designs vary from modern continental patterns to the traditional florals. Bold colours are favoured, red and white being very much in demand.

Pat Lindsey.

An Assortment of Topics & Events

Living in London BRITISH COUNCIL APARTMENTS FOR MARRIED COUPLES



In the laundry room: Mrs. N. Cooray, Ceylon; Mrs. Smith, member of the staff; Mrs. C. Schembri, Malta; and Mrs. J. Jardim, British Guiana.

FOURTEEN new apartments are helping to solve the problem of accommodation for married overseas students studying in London. For some time the British Council, concerned about the welfare of students, has realised that these couples have not been able to take full advantage of corporate student life, living as they have been doing in flats perhaps far from the University. Now with the opening of Nuffield Foundation House a welcome start has been made. The building has been converted into fourteen self-contained apartments, and eleven single rooms and one double room are available for unmarried students who take their meals at another British Council residence near by. The cost of conversion has been shared by the Nuffield Foundation and the British Council.

Couples occupy two-roomed flats which are well furnished, with overall carpets, easy chairs and study tables. Each apartment has its own kitchenette, complete with refrigerator and modern cooking stove, where wives can prepare their national dishes. All the wives use the laundry room, which has good drying facilities and which is also equipped with an up-to-date electric washing machine, ironing boards and electric irons.

Married students thus have the freedom of private accommodation without isolation; all students sharing the common-room and study-library. The first students, from sixteen different countries, are already installed and have quickly made themselves at home.



Mr. and Mrs. Wickramaratne from Ceylon have settled down happily in their new self-contained London flat.

HOW PAKISTANI WOMEN ARE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY



Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, founder of the All Pakistan Women's Association, has an outstanding record of service to her country.

OVER twenty thousand Pakistani women—members of the All-Pakistan Women's Association—will soon be celebrating the tenth anniversary of their movement. They can look back on a record of work and service that more than fulfils the high hopes which Begum Liaquat Ali Khan had in mind when she founded the Association in 1949.

The Begum, whose husband was at the time Pakistan's first Prime Minister, formed the Association to co-ordinate social welfare activities among the country's seven million refugees. Membership costs only one rupee (1s. 6d.) a year, and is open to all women of Pakistan.

During the last ten years the work of the Association has expanded steadily, and today it is ready to serve the community whenever needed. It has been instrumental in the founding of hundreds of primary schools and, for older girls, a secondary school and a college have been opened in Karachi.



The Association has done much to raise standards of health in Pakistan. Here women queue at a dispensary in a craftsmen's colony set up by the Association.



Physical Education class in one of the schools of the All-Pakistan Women's Association. The Association is responsible for opening hundreds of primary schools.

Through its initiative colleges specialising in domestic sciences have been founded in Karachi and Lahore, and Departments examining in these subjects have been established at the universities.

To provide employment for destitute women, and to enable other women to help support their families, the Association has founded industrial schools and homes where the traditional embroidery of Pakistan are taught. In Karachi a model 'craftsmen's colony' has been built up. There employment, living accommodation, schools, medical and social amenities are provided for whole families. The goods produced in the industrial homes and the craftsmen's colony are sold at special 'Cottage Industry' shops in the large cities and there is a considerable export trade—with at least one shop in London. Staffs are provided by the Association.

Child welfare is an important part of their activities and there are mothers' clubs not only in the big cities but also in remote villages. At these centres women meet to discuss their problems and learn new ways of safeguarding the health of their families.

Dispensaries have been organised in poor areas and the Association is helping to build a hospital for women and children in one of the new suburbs of Karachi. The organisation provides a channel for the distribution of relief and members are ready to give help in cases of sudden disaster, famine or flood.

Social welfare is not the sole interest of the Association, which takes a leading part in educating Pakistani women. Already provided with the right to vote, the women are shown how best to exercise their rights and, where necessary, legislation for their own protection is promoted.

Members of the Association often represent Pakistan at International Conferences, many of them having become experts on the problems of Asian women.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT



Mrs. Rosemary Mudie (left) tests a pocket recorder before the start of her adventure in 'The Small World'. Right: Miss Hilda Harding, Britain's first woman bank manager.

FIRST woman ever to be made a bank manager in Britain is Miss Hilda Harding, who recently took over a new Mayfair branch of Barclays Bank.

The branch is in one of the richest and busiest shopping areas in London and has been specially designed to attract women clients—with a writing room for them and a powder room.

Miss Harding who, at 42, is one of the youngest managers, started in the organisation as a short-hand typist straight from school. She has since served as a ledger clerk and as secretary to various directors and immediately before her present appointment was secretary to the Senior General Manager at the head office. In 1947, she became the first woman to attend the Bank's Training School and three years later



Stock Exchange guides: Miss M. Crook, Miss J. Cressall and Miss G. Evans.

was selected to attend the Administrative Staff College at Henley.

The London Stock Exchange has departed from precedent to appoint three girls as guides to show the public round the Visitors' Gallery. They give talks to organised parties and the general public in the gallery itself and answer questions and distribute and sell literature. Girls chosen for the task are Miss Mary Crook, 25, Miss Joan Cressall, 29, and Miss Gillian Evans, 20. They attended a five-week training course before taking up their duties. The Stock Exchange has always been an exclusively male preserve and

the appointment of the girls reflects the policy of the Council, which is to help the public to see and understand the Exchange and its place in the national economy.

Crossing the Atlantic in a balloon will appeal to few housewives; to Mrs. Rosemary Mudie it has been a welcome, thrilling adventure. Her husband was navigator for the party of four which set out to cross the ocean in a 46-ft. balloon—complete with a 154 ft. by 8 ft. car—which fortunately can be converted into a sailing boat. One of Mrs. Mudie's duties was to act as cameraman.



Star women drivers Miss Pat Moss and Miss Ann Wisdom recently became the youngest European Ladies' Touring Champions. They are both 23 years old and this is the first time that the title has been held jointly, and the fifth year in six that it has been won by Englishwomen. Highlight of a most successful year of motor rallies was the Liège-Rome-Liège run in August when the pair drove their Austin-Healey 100-6 to win first place in their class and fourth place in the General Classification, besides taking the Ladies' Trophy. Pat is the sister of Stirling Moss, the famous racing motorist.

TRENDS IN HANDBAGS

New handbags recently shown by the Leather Institute in London reflect current fashion trends. The 1959 handbag will be either sleekly square or softly rounded. Styles are not exaggerated; frames, clasps and handles are in most cases neat and unostentatious.

The soft gathered look appearing in dresses and coats has inspired a range of bags styled in a way described as the Empire line. Soft, pliable leathers are gathered on to dipped or bowed frames and no fashion accessory could more flatteringly complement high waistlines and slimly gathered skirts. Alternatively, square bags have a tailored streamlined look. They are made in shiny smooth leather, tightly stretched over slim frames and in some cases the effect is emphasised by neat rigid handles.

Leather handbags for young people follow similar trends. Long "purse-shaped" bags are expected to become increasingly popular. Again they can be tailored or softly gathered and most have wide top openings—practical for the young business girl. Many are water repellent and spongeable.



Bucket bag with a new look is in reversed calf. It has the new high-belted waistline and sells at just under £8.



Handbag in pale tan crocodile with gilt and covered clasp is lined with suede and sells at 65 guineas.

Some of the newest handbag styles on show in London recently. They all featured the new Empire line.



Pacific Islanders on Holiday

NEW ZEALAND CAMPS FOR SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

HOLIDAYS are a problem for many children from remote Pacific Islands attending school 1,800 miles away in New Zealand. Many boys and girls from the Cook Group, Niue and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa attend secondary schools in New Zealand under a scholarship scheme, and a happy blend of private hospitality and Government thoughtfulness provides the answer to this holiday problem.

Awed at first by the comparison between the tempo of village life and the bustle of New Zealand cities, the children soon settle down; their natural courtesy and happy temperaments always make them welcome holiday guests in the homes of school friends.

of sports, and always there is impromptu music on guitar, ukulele, or piano.

Inaugurated in 1948, the scholarship scheme gives selected pupils from the islands' primary schools the opportunity for higher education and for vocational and professional training. Many go on to universities and teachers' training colleges; some are in the final stages of medical degree courses. One young Samoan girl, Miss Fanaati Ma'ua, M.A., who in 1957 secured first-class honours at Victoria University, Wellington, with a thesis on Islands' Education, is now at London University studying for her Doctorate of Philosophy.

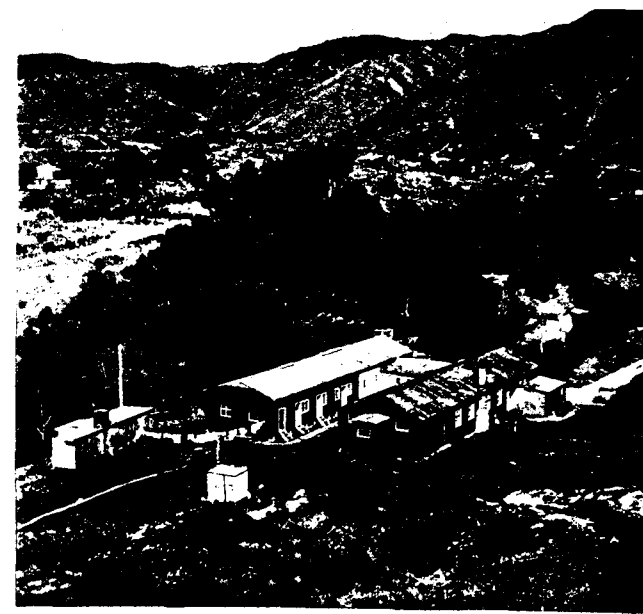
The Trust Territory of Western Samoa will have self-government in a few years' time, and the Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands assumed greatly increased powers at the end of 1958. In both areas a prime need is for trained and enthusiastic young Islanders who can play their part in the New Zealand Government's avowed policy of "helping the people to help themselves", in the years ahead.

Scholarship students are very welcome in the New Zealand colleges, and at least two of the students have been head prefects of their schools, an honour attainable only by youngsters of outstanding character and personality. Many older boys have found places in the college "first fifteens" and "first elevens".

About 220 students have been brought to New Zealand during the thirteen years the scholarship scheme has been operating and have studied for periods ranging from three years to twelve. Scholarship holders usually return home in the long summer vacation after periods of three years. They always look forward with great pleasure to the time when they become guests in New Zealand homes and when they entertain themselves with the minimum of organisation in the care-free atmosphere of annual camps.



Boys from the Pacific Islands are naturally skilful at ball games. Here at one of the holiday camps they play a rugby football practice match keen on developing a bright and open style.



Situated in this lovely countryside with playing fields and a sparkling stream is the boys' camp. The buildings provide comfortable accommodation for the boys.



The day's activities are over and, before retiring, evening prayers are always said. Here the boys listen attentively as Enesi Mila (right), from Western Samoa, reads a passage from the Bible.



Students share the routine work at the holiday camp each day. Here, at the sink, Tangata Tutaka washes up and George Ellis dries the plates and dishes.

In this way they gain a wider knowledge of domestic and farm life which is of great value when they return home.

Once a year the scholarship students gather at holiday camps organised by the Government. The camps are held in the autumn break at a Girl Guides' centre, and in the spring the boys go to a rural hostel, forty miles from the capital city of Wellington.

They share happily in the daily work of camp life—kitchen duties, cleaning and sweeping, collecting fuel and doing the laundry—and they take keen interest in a competition for the best-kept dormitories. They do a little study, take part in a variety



Golf forms part of the sporting activities for the students who enjoy their holiday in camp. With informal dress, a battered ball, old sticks and a few egg-sized holes in the ground, the students have fun together.

It's not all play at the camp. The boys study, too, as part of their daily programme. Working on a mathematical problem are (clockwise): Vaine Rere (Atiu), Turepu Turepu Rarotonga and Tauvaga Siolo (Western Samoa). In this way the boys are kept mentally alert during their holiday.



People

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



NEW WORLD WATER SPEED RECORD HOLDER

Donald Campbell, seen here with his chief mechanic, Leo Villa, a friend, Dori Swann, and dog, "Maxie". He recently set up a new world water speed record of 248.62 m.p.h. in his boat *Bluebird* on Coniston Water. Mr. Campbell says he is still not satisfied with its speed and aims to achieve 300 m.p.h.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY AWARD FOR MALAYAN GIRL

Last summer, Miss Esah Binti Abdullah, a 22-year-old Malayan girl and student at London University, dived fully clothed into the River Thames to save a little boy from drowning. She has since been given an award by the Royal Humane Society. The presentation was made by Y. M. Tunku Ya'acob, the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, in London.



NEW COMMISSIONER FOR SIERRA LEONE IN LONDON

Mr. A. B. Cotay, an African from Sierra Leone, has been appointed Commissioner for Sierra Leone in London. He succeeds Mr. A. M. Sim, who is at present Principal Secretary in the office of the Commissioner.

Mr. Cotay, who is 45 years old, was educated in Sierra Leone, went to the United States in 1945 to study journalism at Lincoln University, Missouri. On his return to Sierra Leone in 1949, he became editor of the *Sierra Leone Observer*. He held this post until July 1955, when he visited the United Kingdom to study in Public Administration.



PAKISTAN CROSS-CHANNEL SWIMMER

Mr. Brojen Das, 27-year-old swimmer from East Pakistan, was recently awarded a cheque for £500 for coming second in a Cross-Channel Swimming Race. This is the first time that a swimmer from the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent has successfully attempted the Channel crossing and Mr. Das crossed from France to England in just under fifteen hours.



SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITY FENCING TEAM IN BRITAIN

Recently arrived from South Africa are members of the South African Student Fencing Team who will take a short European holiday before taking part in a Fencing Tournament in London. Seen here with "Sir Percival", a large Teddy Bear which is the team's mascot, are (left to right): Heida Ellmer, aged 21; Gillian Couzyn, aged 19; and Andree Sacco, aged 21.



CANADIAN CHRISTENING

Wing-Commander E. S. Light, Senior Chaplain, Air Division, Europe, flew specially over from France to christen the children of Flt. Lt. and Mrs. F. C. A. Pelton of the Royal Canadian Air Force at the Royal Air Force Church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand, London. The children were Kim Elizabeth, 18 months; Penny, 8 years; Lesley, 11 years; and Ardith, 14 years. Godparents of the children were R.C.A.F. Officers and their wives serving in Europe and were by proxy. At the christening ceremony, the Padre holds Kim Elizabeth who does not seem too happy.

YOUNG BRITISH TENNIS STAR ABROAD

Christine Truman, seventeen-year-old British tennis star, is making a winter tour of Jamaica, Venezuela and Barranquilla, Columbia. Recently she was officially ranked Britain's number one player by the Lawn Tennis Association. No doubt her elevation to top place was earned by her brilliant play against the United States in the Wightman Cup Contest in which she won all her three matches. Last year she was seeded number two, being bracketed with Miss Ann Haydon.



NEW GOVERNOR OF FIJI TAKES THE OATH

Sir Kenneth Maddocks, the new Governor of Fiji, takes the oath administered by the Chief Justice of Fiji, Mr. Justice Lowe. Sir Kenneth, who is 51, entered the Colonial Administrative Service, Nigeria, in 1929, and was for two years Civil Secretary to the Northern Region of Nigeria before becoming its Deputy Governor in 1957.



Central Medical Laboratory, Mauritius.

ELEVEN hundred feet up on the central plateau of Mauritius lie two of the island's well-known hospitals. To the excellent services provided by these hospitals in Caudes have now been added those of the medical laboratory, the new building for which was recently opened by H.E. the Governor, Sir Robert Scott. The transfer marks the golden jubilee of the laboratory.

The new building, started in March 1957, was completed at a cost of Rs. 720,000. Designed by the Government's Architect's Department, it harmonises with the general architectural concept of the important medical centre at Quatre Bornes, Caudes. The laboratory is situated near the two main hospitals—the Victoria and the Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Hospital, and close by is the Central School of Nursing.

The new Caudes laboratory provides training facilities in addition to the basic services required by the hospitals, public health and forensic authorities, and research work is also carried out.

The staff consists of forty-two members, and includes a senior pathologist, two pathologists, two Government chemists, one assistant chemist, entomologists, pharmacists, and laboratory assistants.



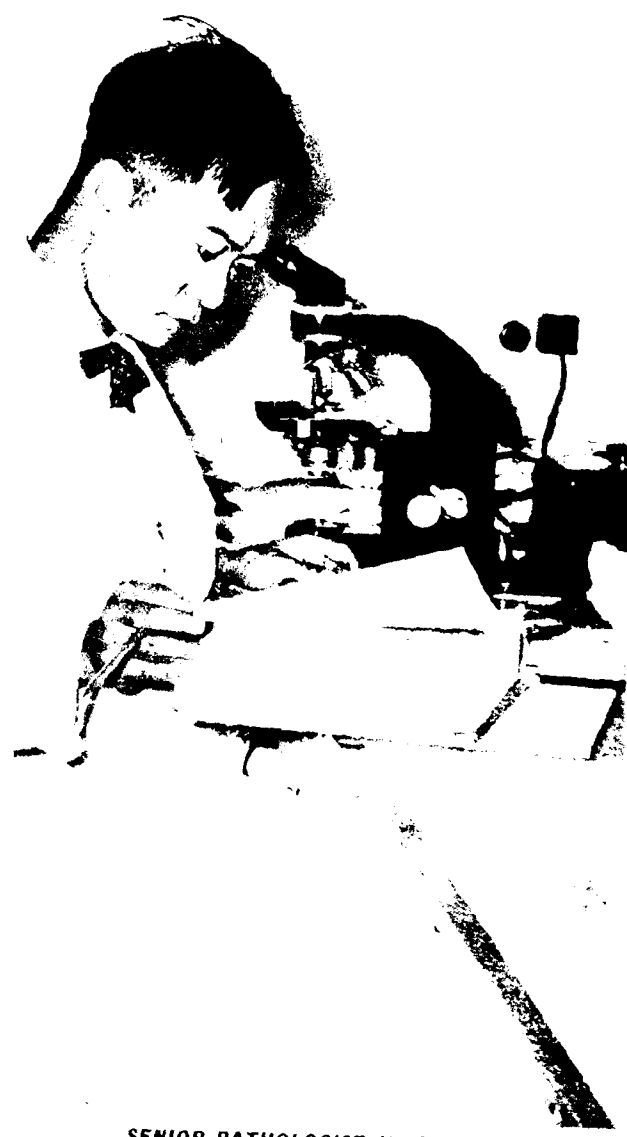
NEW LABORATORY provides facilities for research, teaching and staff training.



H.E. THE GOVERNOR
Sir Robert Scott, second from left, examines an organic specimen and specimens of organic matter formally opening the new premises of the Central Medical Laboratory. It was built at a cost of Rs. 720,000.



THE ENTOMOLOGIST, Mr. R. Mamet, looks over the shoulder of one of his workers. Here a close watch is kept on the incidence of malaria.



SENIOR PATHOLOGIST, Dr. Lam-Po-Tang, in the course of his research work in the medical laboratory, checks a fact in a text-book on tumour pathology.



FOUR GHANAIS—N. A. Apau, A. T. Muange, D. A. Owusu and D. M. Markwei—are seen here learning how to use modern farm machinery and implements at the Massey-Ferguson School of Farm Mechanisation in Warwickshire, England.



SMITHFIELD SHOW in London. Visitors from many overseas countries admired the great variety of British farm machinery which was on display.

Seen at Smithfield

BRITAIN'S FINEST FARM MACHINERY ON SHOW

VISITORS from eighty Commonwealth and overseas countries recently attended the 1958 Smithfield Show held in Earls Court, London, and saw a fascinating array of widely diverse equipment used on the farm and in the meat trade. It was the largest indoor exhibition of livestock and of machinery in the world and a tribute to the high international standing of British farmers and breeders.

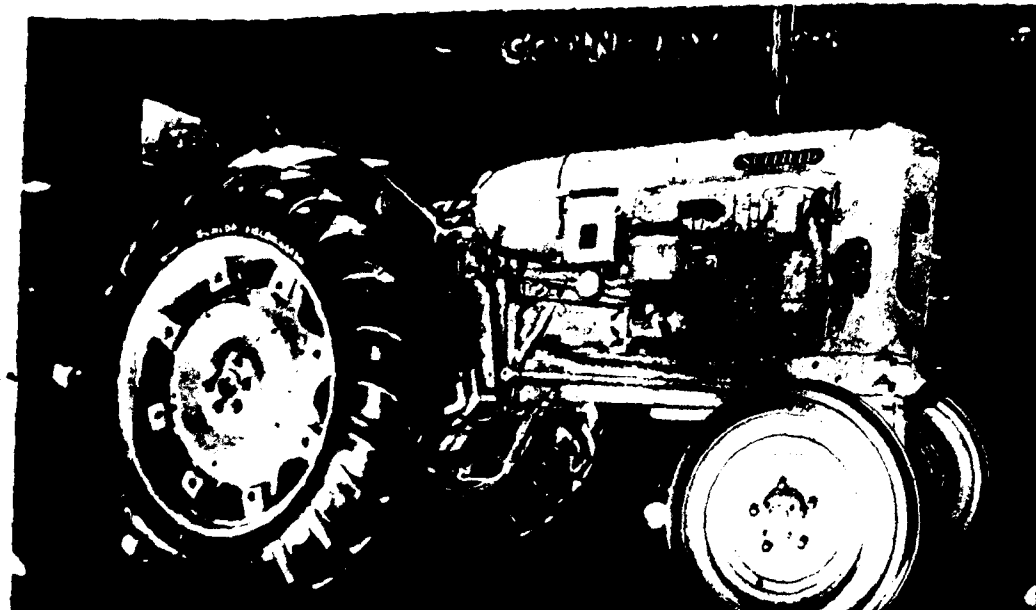
There was a record number of 390 exhibitors in the machinery section and no fewer than 37 of the machines had not been shown elsewhere. These were some of the novel items on display: Eight new agricultural tractors; a counter scale designed for mobile shops which, it is claimed, will give an accurate reading even when it is not level; a new means of controlling the forward and reverse movement and braking of a wheeled tractor by means of a single lever, which dispenses with the conventional gearbox, clutch, differential, rear axle and brake; a new forage harvester with a patent cutter assembly and an aerodynamically

tested body, designed to obtain the cleanest cut and maximum delivery of the crop with the minimum of power, and a mechanical tractor-drawn stone picker, carrier and dumper.

The largest exporter of agricultural machinery in the world, Britain is also the most heavily farm-mechanised. She has one tractor for each 27 acres of arable land, compared with West Germany's 43 acres, and America's 103 acres. In 1957, Britain exported £89 million worth of agricultural machinery and, in the first nine months of 1958, there was an increase of more than £7,500,000.

During the first ten months of 1958, Britain sold to Commonwealth countries alone 30,000 tractors worth about £14 million and her world sales of agricultural machinery other than tractors amounted to nearly £15 million.

These are achievements of which any country can be justifiably proud, and the Smithfield Show presented a vivid picture of one of Britain's thriving industries.



GEARLESS TRACTOR. A farm worker, Miss Gillian Flint, tries the controls of the experimental gearless tractor during a demonstration at the Show. Below, left: The Nuffield Universal Four Tractor which aroused much interest.

"AFRICA READS"

BOOK SHOW IN TANGANYIKA TO STIMULATE
GREATER INTEREST IN THE PRINTED WORD

AN unusual exhibition bearing on Africa's future was recently held at Moshi, Tanganyika. Entitled "Africa Reads" its purpose was to urge that the skill and habit of reading in youth must not be lost in later life.

Around the hall of Kilimanjaro Native Coffee Union, there were displays of ancient books and modern paper-backs, expensive dictionaries, middle price novels, biographies, maps, histories and primers—all arranged with the object of showing the value of reading.

Among the exhibits were books chosen by the East African Literature Bureau, an arm of the East Africa High Commission, which keeps closely in touch with African problems, and is itself responsible for printing in twenty-five African languages a wide range of books. Many African authors owe their appearance in print to the Bureau, whose energetic Director, Mr. Charles Richards, opened the exhibition.

Mr. Richards, who came to East Africa twenty-three years ago, spoke of the spread of literacy in East Africa since 1935, when most reading was very simple and in Swahili only. Today there were three times as many children in Tanganyika's primary schools as there were ten years ago, and four times as many in secondary schools. Steady progress in expanding formal education had meant that there were more educated people taking up advanced studies, and more people were able to enjoy the best of English literature—open to all who could read the language.

The Union itself had built up a reference library, while the Bureau provides a range of library services, so that reading is not limited to people who can afford to buy books or to those near lending libraries. One of the Bureau's mobile libraries and bookshops



New worlds seemed to open out for these children stimulated by the prospect of gleaning what they can from a great storehouse of English literature.

motored the 230 miles from Nairobi to be on show for visitors to the exhibition.

Typical of the hundreds of Kilimanjaro schoolchildren who visited the three-day exhibition were pupils from the Majongo Middle School, accompanied by their general knowledge and arts master, Mr. Boniface Lemama. Aged between eleven and fourteen, most were from the Wachagga tribe, sons and daughters of those industrious, hard-headed farmers of the mountain slopes who produce great crops of coffee. One or two were Masai, children of the colourful wandering cattle-keepers to be seen throughout that part of Tanganyika.

The children appreciated the step-by-step display of books. First came the material that helps children to read, write and count, then material for the student who must "read to learn"; then a section devoted to adult literacy, and on book-making; others emphasised the value of books for relaxation, for information and for providing ideas. The children were also able to see examples of modern fiction and text-books produced by British publishers, several of whom had taken space at the exhibition.

The British Council arranged for films to be shown with sound and in colour, including one on Shakespeare—whose works were well represented.

Paramount Chief Marcell II, a widely travelled chief of the Wachagga, praised the work of the Bureau at the exhibition. He spoke of the need for an enlightened intelligentsia of Africans—of farmers, businessmen and voluntary workers, and for enlightened administrators from field level upwards. They must all be well informed, he added, and this they could not be unless they could read.



Visitors to the exhibition were encouraged to handle the books and, like these two, many admired the reproductions of illuminated pages from ancient bibles, a collection lent by Mr. Richards.



At the exhibition. L. to r.: Mr. C. G. Richards, Director, East African Literature Bureau, Mr. Ian Giffart of Longmans, Green, publishers, and Paramount Chief Marcell II.



Children from the Majongo Middle School, Moshi, who went to the exhibition, and stayed long—looking, reading and marveling.

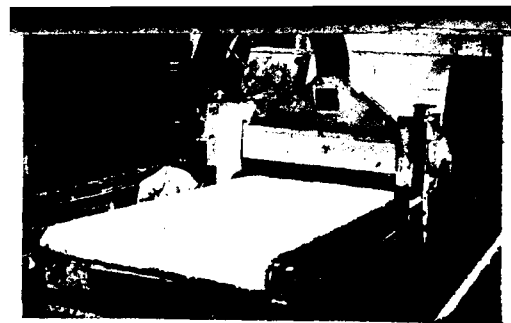


All kinds of books were on display—books to instruct and books that fire the imagination. Here the children are shown a book on Stanley of Africa.



British Multi-Purpose Machine

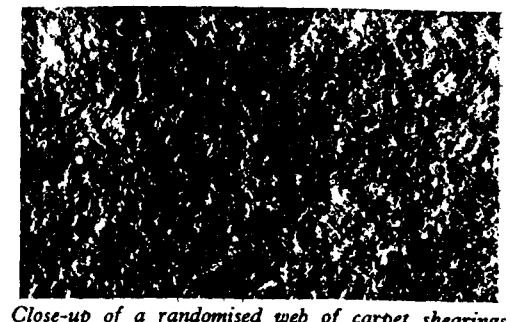
A new multi-purpose fibre amalgamating machine has recently been designed by a British firm to produce non-woven fabrics and felts. Practically every form of animal, vegetable, mineral and man-made fibre, including asbestos, glass fibre, jute, coir, sisal and hair can be used to produce the material. The machine is a three-unit assembly comprising an automatic hopper feed, opening, teasing and pre-carding section and a "randomised formation unit". The fabrics and felts produced are useful for the mattress, quilting and medical supplies trade and also for car linings, shoe linings and interlinings.



The New Three-Unit Assembly Fibre Amalgamating Machine. Showing an unbonded asbestos web leaving the machine on the conveyor.



The same machine showing the Impregnator attached and an impregnated asbestos web leaving the machine for the drying process.



Close-up of a randomised web of carpet shearings produced on the Fibre Amalgamating Machine.

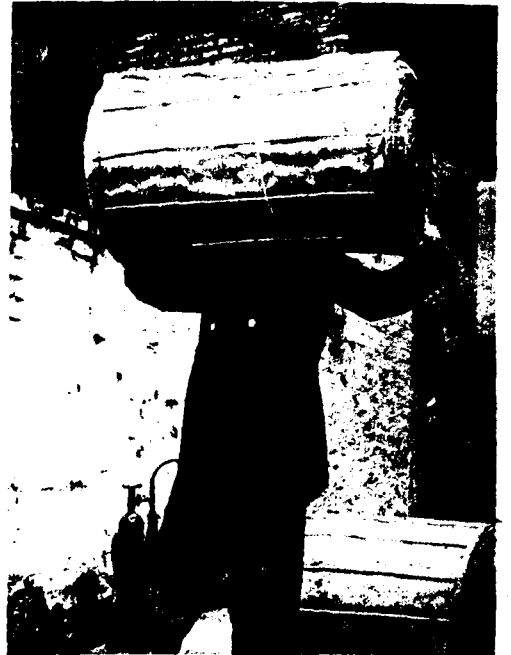
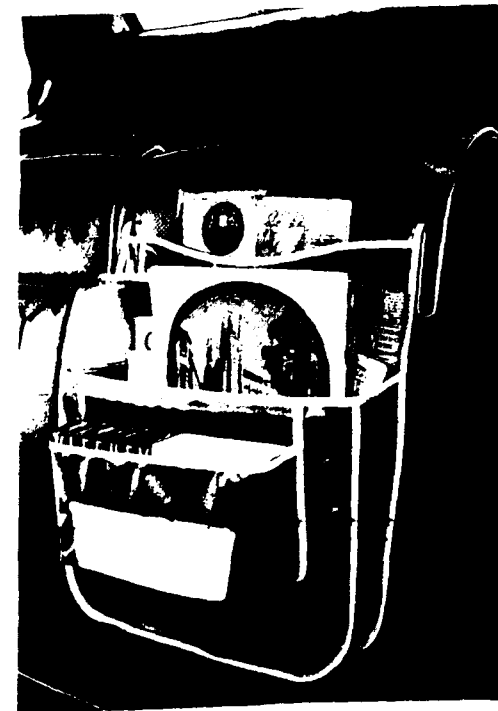
New Lathe for Training

Mr. Y. Koh of Singapore, a student handicraft teacher at the Loughborough Training College in Leicestershire, England, is seen operating a robust, easy-to-use metal-turning lathe specially designed to prevent the inexperienced from injuring themselves or damaging the machine. The lathe is strongly constructed, simple to operate and offers a safe, economic introduction to power machinery. The headstock spindle is bored to take 1/2-inch diameter material and will carry a 5-inch three-jaw chuck. A notable safety factor is the completely enclosed drive, using a nylon belt, which runs on three-step cone pulleys.

N ★ E ★ W ★ I ★ D ★ E ★ A ★ S

Keeping the Car Tidy

The Kar-Tidee is a plastic hold-all which will accommodate all those things which are apt to clutter the glove boxes, parcel shelves and door pockets of cars. This new accessory, made in durable, easily-cleaned plastic is fitted with a polished chrome clip enabling it to be hung on front or rear of the driving or the passenger seats.



Life-Saving in Swamplands

Many lives have been lost because rescue workers have had no quick and effective way of reaching the scene of a crash in swampland; or, having reached the scene, they have been unable to remain there long enough to carry out a rescue. A British firm has now designed a product which supports considerable weights on swampy ground. It consists of 150 ft. lengths of 3 ft. wide "mud-matting". Each length weighs about 1/2 cwt. and it can be carried by one man, who can unroll it out in front of him as he walks across soft ground. Usually the matting will not sink more than an inch or two, and in one successful rescue operation, over 10,000 man-journeys to and from firm ground were made on the mat. Inquiries have been received from the Canadian Government and others overseas are interested.

Automation for the Library

A novel system of recording book loans by automatic machine was introduced at a London library recently. The system was tried out at a branch where queues formed on both sides of the librarian's counter during the luncheon break. The use of the machine enables people to be served as fast as they can put their books on the counter. It punches details on cards which are sorted and checked on other machines at the Town Hall. About 40,000 cards can be handled in an hour with the equipment.



FREE-LANCE artist Miss Althea McNish from Trinidad shows curtain material she designed herself at an exhibition of her work held in London. Of the twenty-nine designs for textiles on show all were accepted by British manufacturers. Miss McNish is kept very busy; she has started designing for the 1960 collection.

MISS Althea McNish is a young West Indian designer who is rapidly making a name for herself in the textile world—only one year after coming down from College.

Born in Trinidad, where her interest in art was fostered by the Trinidad Art Society, she came to London seven years ago to enrol

as a day student at the London School of Printing and Graphic Art and to study in the evenings at the Central School of Art. From there she won a scholarship to the Royal College of Art where she studied Textile Design. After three years' training she graduated with the degree, Design R.C.A. Instead of going to work in a commercial

studio, Miss McNish became a free-lance. As a student her designs had attracted the attention of a leading London store; her designs for scarves were accepted and further commissions flowed in, including requests for furnishing textiles—curtains and loose covers—and for dress materials. Two of her designs were recently chosen to represent the firm at a recent furnishing exhibition. A leading silk goods manufacturer also accepted designs for scarves and dress materials.

Most of the designs feature fruits and flowers in the brilliant colours Miss McNish knew in The West Indies. Such colours are hard to find in London in the winter, so visits are paid to Kew Gardens for inspiration. The idea which Miss McNish gets from a particular flower is usually merged into a general impression, and, as she says, "The result may not even approximate to the original".

Of the difficulties of designing textiles for schools Miss McNish remarked: "One of the things to remember is that students have to look at your designs all day and mustn't get tired of them before the end of term". She must have solved this problem for manufacturers continuing to commission



TOUCHING-UP one of her designs at home. Miss McNish uses her bedroom as a studio and lives with her parents in North London. She is now working on a mural for an ocean-liner.