

Commonwealth TODAY

Number Sixty-seven

*H.R.H. Princess
Alexandra of Kent* ▶

An increasing share of public duties is now falling on her shoulders. She will, at the age of 22, undertake her first Commonwealth tour alone when she visits Australia in August for the Queensland centenary celebrations. See pages 6, 7.

★ ★ ★

An invaluable contribution to Commonwealth unity are the Royal Tours when H.M. the Queen and members of the Royal Family travel abroad to acquire greater personal knowledge of the vast family of the Commonwealth :

On Page 4 there is an extra page of colour in a feature dealing with the recent East African tour of H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Pages 14-17 are devoted to the Asian part of H.R.H. Prince Philip's tour, which has embraced the most widely varying aspects of the Commonwealth.

★

Pakistan's great Warsak power and irrigation project, helped by Canada under the Colombo Plan, proceeds apace, according to schedule. Pages 22, 23.

★

Some idea of the way the youth of the Commonwealth are keeping in touch with each other is given in the article on page 12.

★

The story of a visit to the U.K. by a 10-year-old deaf and dumb boy from Hong Kong is told on pages 20-21.

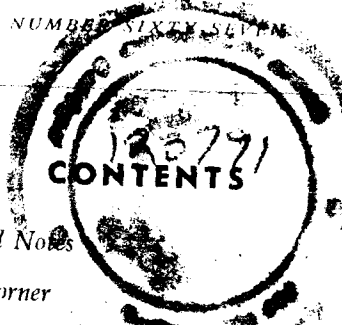
REGULAR FEATURES:

Stamps • People • New Ideas
Women's pages • Readers'
Pictures



Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth



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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

Contracts worth £A14.25 million have been signed for the construction of a new power station at Vales Point, New South Wales, Australia. The power station is designed to have an ultimate capacity of one million kilowatts.

Last year 3,300 Britons visited New Zealand for periods of from two to six months. They spent £1,055,000. New Zealand House in London reports that advance bookings for the period from October this year to April 1960 are a record; and it is expected that the tourists will spend 15 per cent more than last year.

Scientists of Glasgow University in collaboration with the research division of a British firm have discovered a vaccine that prevents husk disease—caused by a parasite worm in the lungs of cattle, sometimes causing heavy herd losses.

Among the newest Indian-U.K. industrial ventures is a project to manufacture cement and mining machinery, and boilers for power houses. It involves an immediate outlay of £7.5 million. Two British firms, Babcock & Wilcox, and Vickers, are joining with India's Associated Cement Companies in what will be one of the biggest private sector concerns. A 700-acre plot in Durgapur, near the Government steel plant, is mentioned as the site of the factory, which will go into production in the Third Plan Period (1961-65), drawing the necessary steel from the Durgapur plant.

A British Company plans to spend up to £6 million to develop the Royal Naval Dockyard in Malta. The Company has taken over the dockyard from the British Admiralty. Their main project will be to extend four out of five dry docks. They also plan to introduce ancillary industries—directed in the first place to absorbing surplus machine shop and engineering capacity.

A newsprint factory, two sugar mills, a cement factory, and a pharmaceutical and fine chemicals plant, are a part of the current development plans of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. Work in hand includes further development of the Sui gas scheme, two sugar mills, and two fertiliser factories. The Corporation's production increased by 25 per cent in 1958 over 1957. Since it was started in 1952, 46 industrial projects have been completed.

An unusually large number of new and improved machines for the production of all types of textiles have been launched by U.K. manufacturers during recent months. Orders for some of these were received from overseas even before the models had come into full production. Although some of them have been developed primarily for the handling of man-made fibres, many advances have also been made in plant handling traditional raw materials.

The Minister of Lands and Land Development in Ceylon is working on a scheme to enable private constructors of works to obtain land from the Government for the purpose of setting up small-scale industries. The Minister believes that if such land could be given to local contractors on certain conditions of lease, it would serve as a strong stimulus. The Government would provide assistance in the form of access roads, water facilities and power supplies to the sites marked out for industry.

A £6 million paper plant has been built in Couva, Trinidad, The West Indies. The British firm concerned will employ more than 200 persons and will be in a position to supply the requirements of The West Indies and British Guiana.

A new cement factory being built at Batu Caves, near Kuala Lumpur, in the Federation of Malaya, is expected to be ready to start production in July. Initial output is planned at 2,500 tons of cement a month, and will later be stepped up to 4,000 tons a month.

Britain's first-ever national exhibition devoted solely to the foundry industry was recently held in Birmingham. The city's Bingley Hall housed the biggest concentration of exhibits and displays of foundry plant, equipment and supplies to be assembled as a collective indication of the industry's strides in mechanisation.

Over fifty-seven per cent of all fresh fruit imported by the United Kingdom last year was supplied by Commonwealth countries. During one recent month, substantial shipments of West African bananas were received at U.K. ports: Ghana sent 7,353 bunches; from Nigeria came seven consignments amounting to 510,000 bunches, mostly from the British Cameroons.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER HONG KONG

WHEN the first stamps of Hong Kong were issued in 1862 their design showed a profile portrait of Queen Victoria in a simple yet dignified frame. Except for changes in the portrait the same design has remained in constant use throughout the intervening reigns and today almost a century later, Hong Kong stamps show the profile portrait of Queen Elizabeth II in an almost identical frame.

Hong Kong can also lay claim to another philatelic distinction. In 1891 some of the ordinary 2-cent stamps were overprinted "1841—Hong Kong Jubilee—1891" to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of British administration, and these were the first commemorative stamps to be issued by a British colony.

Compared with other countries of the Commonwealth Hong Kong has issued very few pictorial stamps, but scenes in the colony formed the designs of six special stamps which appeared in 1941. The 5-cent value showed a view of Hong Kong University, opened in 1912 and one of the most famous seats of learning in the Far East; other stamps in the series featured a street scene in the city of Victoria, views of the harbour to which Hong Kong owes so much of its wealth and importance, and the Hong Kong Bank building in Victoria.

The Centenary stamps were designed by Mr. W. E. Jones, a member of the

Hong Kong Public Works Department, and while he was interned during the Japanese occupation of the colony, between 1941 and 1945, Mr. Jones prepared sketches for what he hoped would be Hong Kong's next stamps—a Peace and Victory issue. Mr. Jones ran considerable risk of punishment from his gaolers for his audacity, but his hopes were realised and in 1946 two fine commemorative stamps were issued in the design he had prepared. Their theme, symbolised by the phoenix rising from the flames, was the resurgence of Hong Kong after its wartime tribulations.

A new series of thirteen stamps is now being prepared for issue in 1962, and this will include at least five pictorial designs showing views in Hong Kong. A special issue of three large stamps is also planned for 1962 to mark the centenary of the first Hong Kong stamps.

C. W. HILL.



OVERSEAS students from 14 countries attended the first annual dinner of the East Midland Area Office of the British Council at Nottingham University. Among them were these two Colombo Plan trainees from Pakistan: Mr. S. S. Ahmad, Lecturer in Chemistry, Karachi University, and (right) Mr. S. H. Qadri, Assistant Social Survey Officer, Karachi Improvement Trust.

CANADIAN journalists in Britain at a reception given by the Commonwealth Relations Office, London. L. to r.: Mr. R. Monpetit, Montreal; Mr. L. C. O'Neil, Sherbrooke; Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; Mr. L. Paré, Ottawa; and Mr. R. Dubé, Quebec City.



MR. E. M. SLOWE, of Freetown, Sierra Leone, President, Swansea Students' Council, with Miss P. Thomas, Vice-President, show their championship shield won by Swansea University College at the annual Welsh inter-college eisteddfod.

YOUNG Australian farmers, visiting the U.K., look at a Dorset ram on a Berkshire farm. L. to r.: G. Hill, W. Australia; D. Chugg, Tasmania; W. Combe, S. Australia; I. Smith, Victoria; P. Buckmaster, New South Wales; and W. Davies, Queensland.



GHANA'S decorations for H.M. the Queen's tour towards the end of the year. Most of the banners, flags and coats of arms for the Royal Tour are being prepared in the Kent works of a British firm of tent and flag makers.



ARMY MEDICAL CORPS reunion in Delhi, India. Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Drummond, Director-General, Medical Services, War Office, U.K., hands over a cup to Maj.-Gen. B. M. Rao, Director, Medical Services (Army), as a token of goodwill to the Army Medical Corps (India).

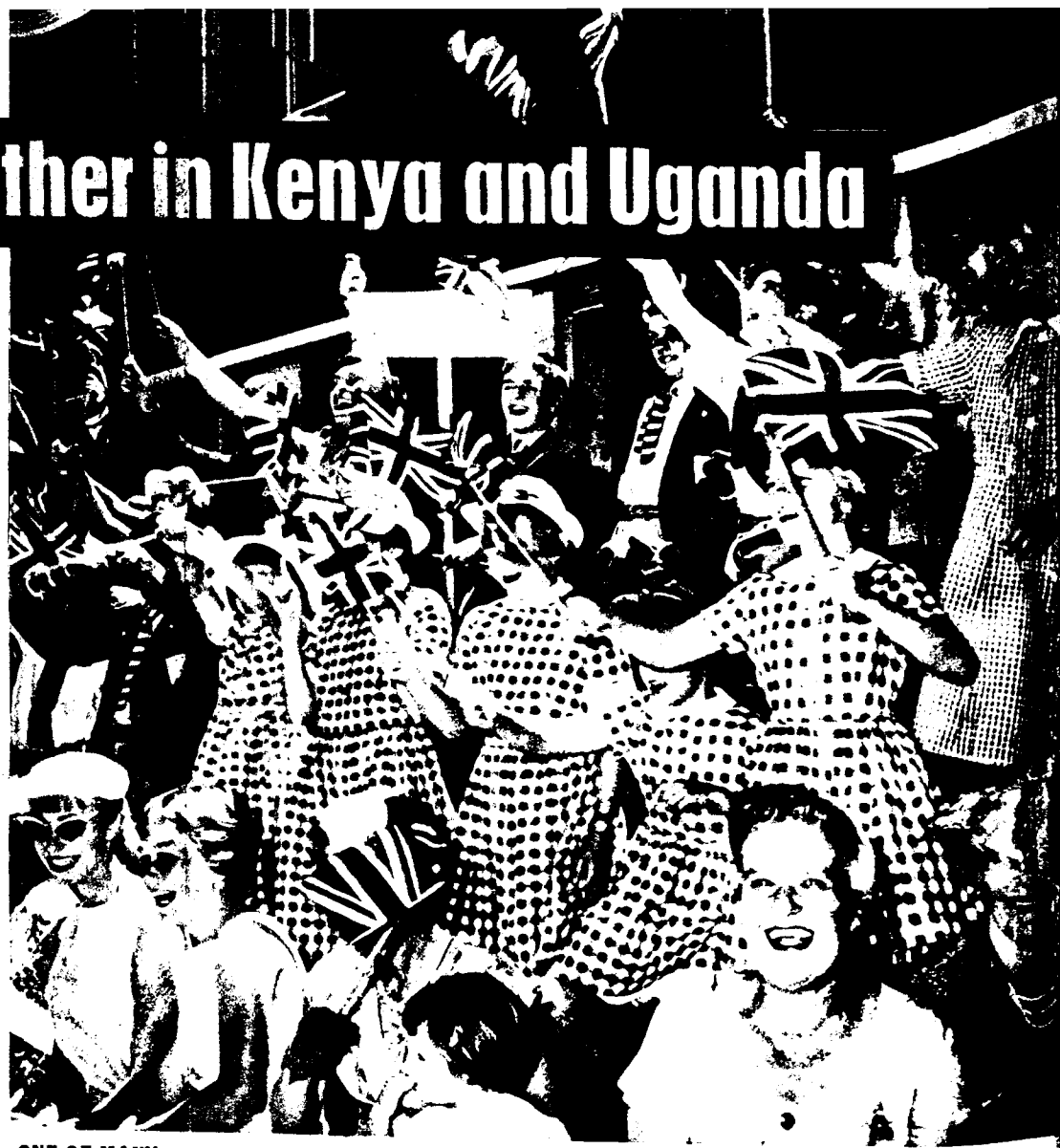
H.M. the Queen Mother in Kenya and Uganda

WELCOME REVISIT TO EAST AFRICA

HER Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother recently made an extensive tour of Kenya and Uganda covering a period of twenty-three days. For her it was a return to the scene of the first Commonwealth visit she made. In 1924, as the young Duchess of York, she and her husband set sail for Kenya and Uganda on what was primarily a private holiday, shooting big game.

Although she had every precedent for retiring from active public life, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has shown herself eager to take her full share of the responsibilities of membership of the Royal Family and has welcomed opportunities of extending her knowledge of Commonwealth countries.

Her visit to Kenya and Uganda this year was her third to Africa since the death of her husband, King George VI, in 1952. The first was in 1953 when, with Princess Margaret, she flew to Southern Rhodesia by Comet. Her second visit was in 1957; on this occasion she was installed as first President of the multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



ONE OF MANY groups of children who gathered outside the Nairobi County Council Hall to greet the Queen Mother, who later attended a garden party at Government House.

IN MOMBASA at a reception for women of all communities held at the Diamond Jubilee Hall. The Queen Mother spent a morning visiting the old Port at Mombasa.



She has also been to Canada and the United States of America. When she visited Australia and New Zealand early in 1958, she was the first member of the Royal Family to make a round-the-world trip by air.

One reason for the success of the Queen Mother's tours is her exceptional ability to make friends. She makes opportunities to speak to as many people as possible, and those she cannot speak to feel drawn into her circle with her warm smile.

She is interested in everyone—the private soldier of the Regiment of which she is Colonel-in-Chief, the old lady in a home for the chronic sick, or the student on whom she is conferring a degree.

Interest in People

She often disarmingly forgets the relentless clock in her interest in those about her. The time of departure of the Royal train may be imminent, the official farewells said. The Queen Mother sees, in the background, a minor official whom she knows.

"Oh, I must speak to So-and-So", she says. "It is a long time since I saw him." A handshake, an inquiry into problems he did not know she remembered, and she is back at the train with a smile and a word of apology.

All these endearing qualities were once again displayed by the Queen Mother during her recent tour of Kenya and Uganda. At a rally in Nairobi, school children of all races gave the Queen Mother a rousing welcome.

At Nakuru, capital of the Rift Valley Province, where she opened the new headquarters of the Kenya Farmers' Association, she took keen interest in the work of the pioneer farmers whom she met. Driving through the Mount Elgon farming areas in the Kitale district, she had tea with



H.H. THE KABAKA of Buganda, Mutesa II, and his wife, the Nabagereka, welcome the Queen Mother to the Kabaka government headquarters, Kampala, where she also met the Ministers and Chiefs.

representatives of all communities at the Endebeess Club.

In Nairobi, Her Majesty visited the King George VI Hospital and attended a civic reception in her honour in the new City Hall. The peoples of Nyanza Province were visited by the Queen Mother on the last day of her Kenya tour at the provincial capital, Kisumu.

On arrival at Entebbe, the Queen Mother was welcomed by Sir Frederick Crawford, the Governor of Uganda, and on the following day she visited the headquarters at

Kampala of the Government of His Highness the Kabaka of Buganda where she was received by the Kabaka and met his Ministers and Chiefs. Her Majesty was the guest of the Kabaka for luncheon at his Palace. Following a civic reception by the Mayor of Kampala, the Queen Mother opened the new library at Makerere College, East Africa. She also visited the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme and rounded her visit with a reception for pressmen who had been covering the Royal Tour.



NANDI herdsman stands proudly by his animal as the Queen Mother examines some of the winning entries at the West of Kenya Show, Eldoret.



TALKING to the rulers of Toro, of Bunyoro, and of Ankole, during a baraza (meeting) at Kikorongo, in the Western Province of Uganda. Below: At Narok, the Queen Mother, accompanied by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, meets Masai warriors carrying traditional shields and wearing head-dresses of lions' manes.



Australia's Sunshine State

Queenslanders Celebrate 100 Years of Development

By D. J. Muir, F.C.I.S., Agent-General for Queensland in the United Kingdom

QUEENSLAND is celebrating its centenary of responsible government this year. Each city, town and district, in addition to taking part in various State-wide festivities, is organising its own celebrations.

It was Queen Victoria who, in 1859, named Australia's State of Queensland. Now, a hundred years later, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, Queensland proudly enters upon a new era of industrial and economic expansion. Queensland's one and a half million people are not only celebrating the achievements of the past but are showing their determination to make their State even greater in the future.

An outstanding highlight of the celebrations will be the visit in August of Her Royal Highness, Princess Alexandra of Kent. During the Princess's visit the Royal National Association's Centenary Show will stage a concentrated representation of the State's primary and secondary wealth. A special feature of the Exhibition will be the British

Trade Pavilion—the first of its kind to be sent to Australia.

What might be called the "show window" of the State's industrial achievements—the Queensland Industries Fair—is expected to attract many thousands of visitors. Among the other attractions in a busy programme of events are a Passion Play; and the re-enactment of the landing of the First Governor on 10th December.

Queensland is rich in natural resources. It possesses vast, fertile lands, rugged mountain scenery, waterfalls in their hundreds, mile upon mile of white sandy beaches, excellent surfing, rich mineral deposits, coral-girt tropical islands, and wonderful, rare animals and flowers. In addition the sun "beams" down upon what is known in Australia as the "Sunshine State" for an average of seven hours each day. In such a setting it is no small wonder that Nature seems to have abandoned restraint in the creation of what might be called the eighth wonder of the world—that remarkable piece of coral architecture—the Great Barrier Reef.

Rapid Development

As the youngest of the Australian States, Queensland's development has been truly remarkable. It now ranks as the third industrial State; it depastures over half of Australia's beef cattle; it produces 97 per cent of the sugar and is responsible for 98 per cent of the pineapple crop in the country; and it supports more than a quarter of Australia's dairy herds.

It was Captain Cook who, in 1770, first sighted the coast of Queensland, but some 54 years elapsed before the first white settlement was formed. Early expansion followed the tracks of explorers and graziers who were looking for additional pasture for their livestock and, even in 1859, the interests of the community of 28,000 were predominantly pastoral.

Eight years later the discovery of gold at Gympie, some 106 miles north of the State's capital, Brisbane, caused a flow of 15,000 men almost overnight. Within five years £1½ million worth of gold had been won from this field. Other gold rushes followed in other parts of the State. By 1870 Queensland had a population of 100,000.

Queensland's development since World War II has been no less remarkable. In 1939 there were 3,017 factories operating throughout the State; today its secondary industries earn more than £128 million from 5,537 factories. Some indication of the vast expansion which has occurred and of what is planned for the future is reflected in the following:

QUEENSLAND'S GROWING INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES



TINAROO Falls Dam. The dam wall is 148 feet high. This is one of many irrigation projects undertaken in Queensland—a country of vast lands.



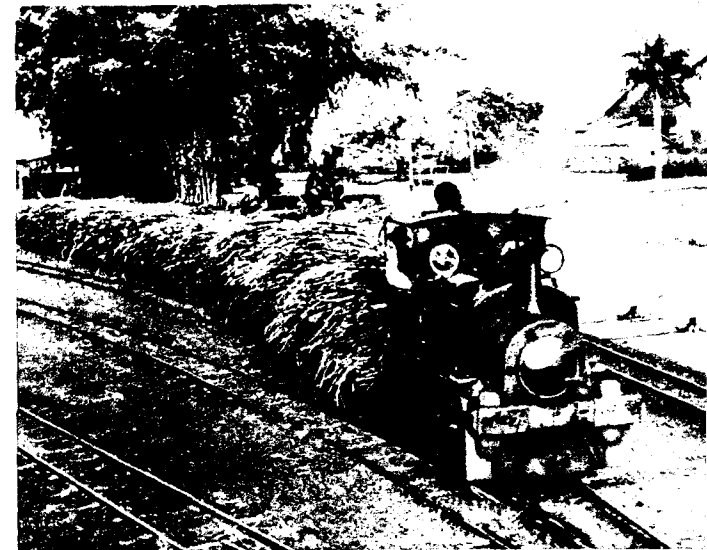
MOUNT ISA, where copper, lead, zinc and silver are mined. Mount Isa, in north-western Queensland, is 600 miles from Townsville, the nearest port.



CANNING FACTORY at Rockhampton is one of the largest in Australia. Canning is an important secondary industry in Queensland.



AT Mary Kathleen where uranium is mined. Production of uranium oxide at the mine—opened in June 1958—is expected to reach 500 tons a year.



IN THE sugar cane area of Queensland. A little locomotive brings in a long load of sugar cane to Pleystone mill, in the Mackay district.

PINEAPPLES, of the smooth-leaf variety, on a farm in the northern area. The State produces 98 per cent of the pineapple crop of the country.

- Last year, secondary industries earned an additional £27 million.
- Expenditure of £190 million in the next 10 years is planned for electrical development.
- Development of the bauxite find at Weipa, in the Cape York Peninsula, could involve an outlay of £243 million, including the establishment of an aluminium smelter.
- Railway expansion is expected to cost up to £50 million within the next five years.
- The tourist industry continues to make rapid progress, and additional overseas capital investment could reach many millions of pounds.
- Completion of Tinaroo Falls Dam, which will store 90,000 million gallons of

water, will permit expansion of agriculture on the Atherton Tableland with an increase in production value of approximately £7 million a year.

• Mary Kathleen Mine in north-west Queensland is supplying £40 million of uranium ore to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

• More than two-thirds of the State is under prospecting licence for oil, the discovery of which is believed by experts to be a great possibility.

The spirit which Queenslanders are infusing into their centenary celebrations shows that they themselves have no doubt as to the destiny of their rich and fertile land.

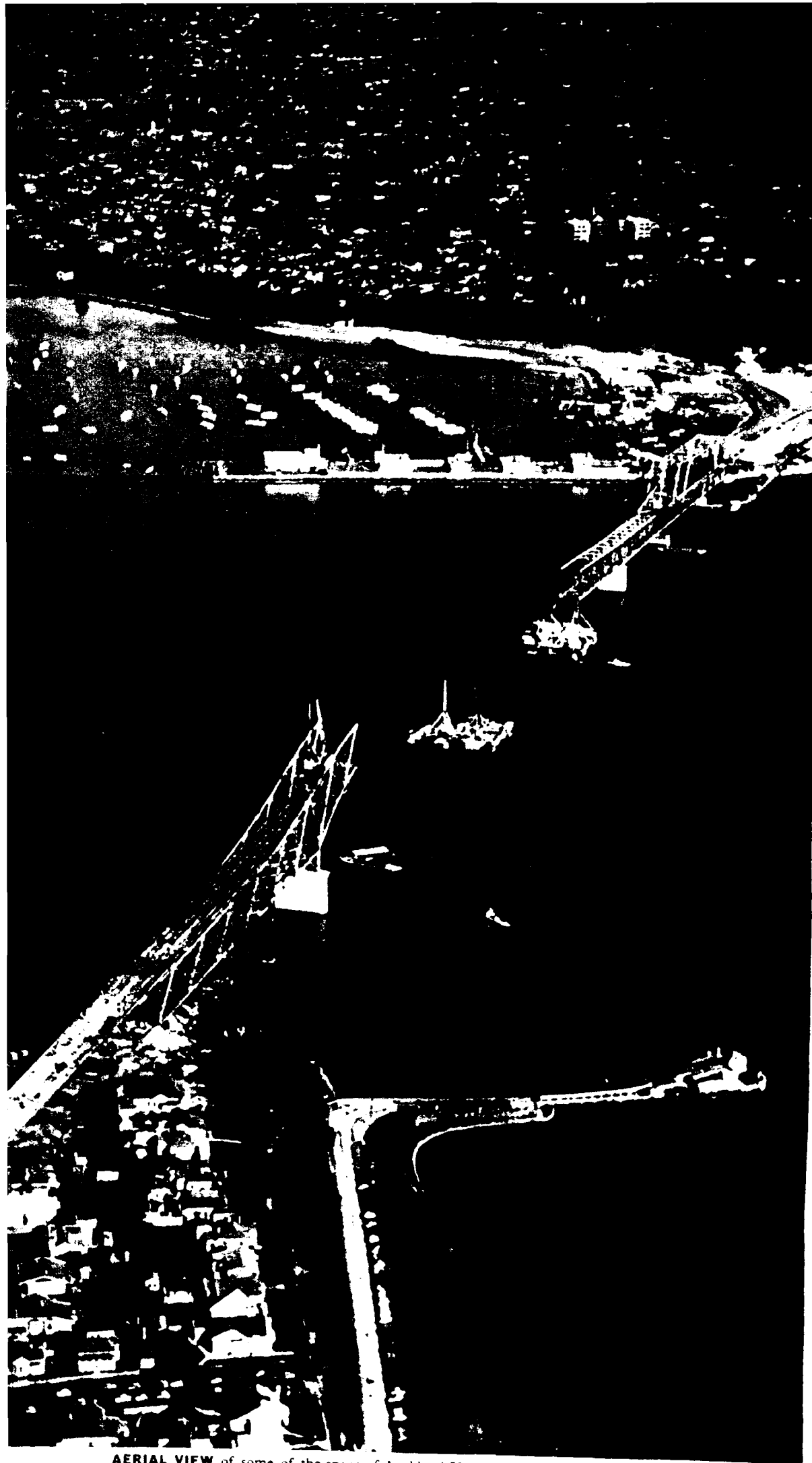


CORAL of the Great Barrier Reef—extending 1,250 miles up the coast; covering 80,000 square miles.

MOTEL at Surfers' Paradise just above the Queensland-New South Wales border. Because of a recent boom this 17-mile stretch is known as "Gold Coast".



QUEEN STREET, Brisbane, capital of the State of Queensland. Much of the city's prosperity is derived from the tourist traffic.



AERIAL VIEW of some of the spans of Auckland Harbour Bridge, the largest bridge project undertaken in the Southern hemisphere for more than twenty years. The world's largest ships will be able to pass beneath the bridge which sprawls across 3,500 feet of water.

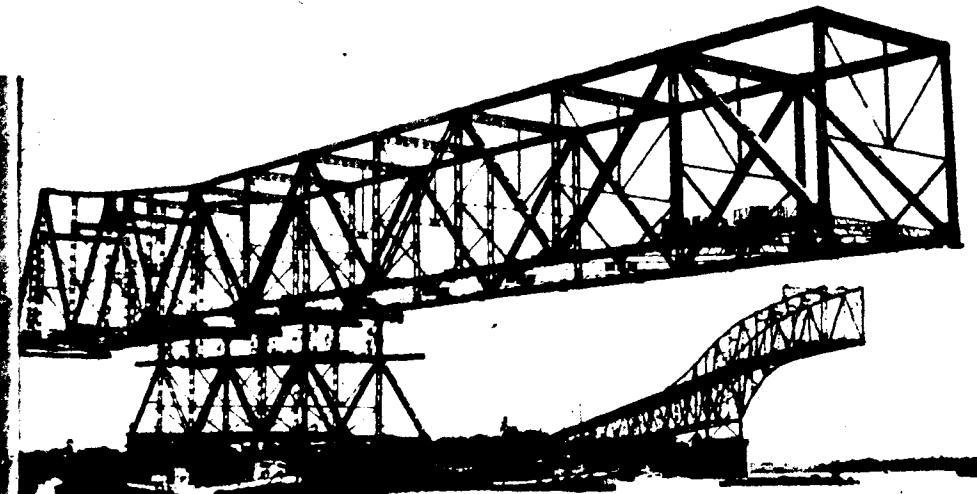
Auckland Harbour Bridge

GETTING to work and back across New Zealand's Waitemata Harbour is no more the problem it was for Aucklanders. They do not have to travel on slow-moving, congested car and passenger ferries. Since last May they have been using the splendid new bridge which they have watched taking shape over the last three years. The bridge is 3,500 feet long, 45 feet wide, and cost over £5 million.

Auckland, with a population of over 400,000, is the largest city in New Zealand. It is also the most rapidly expanding city in the country, with a yearly increase in population of about 10,000. Such rapid development has meant a constant search for new and larger housing areas.

Like so many cities built on a harbour, Auckland has grown rapidly on either side of the water. The commercial and shopping areas are on the southern shores and a large residential area lies on the northern side. For years the 50,000 people living on the northern side have been carried to and from their work each day by passenger and vehicular ferries. These ferries carried over 10,500,000 passengers and 1,500,000 motor vehicles every year; but their capacity was limited, and during the rush hours it often took an hour or more to get from one side of the harbour to the other, a trip which normally takes about twelve minutes.

The need for such a bridge had long been recognised. In fact its history dates back almost a hundred years. In 1860 a company



STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION. Tugs bring a unit of 1,200 tons of floating steel—built on a smaller span—into position for the final move, which took three and a half hours to complete. *Right:* an aerial view showing one of the floating middle sections and the gap it will occupy. Supported by 50,000 tons of concrete pier-work, buried in the rock bottom of the harbour, the bridge will carry 8,000 tons of roadway.

was formed to build a bridge at the same site. The estimated cost was then £15,562 16s. Though the tender for the present £5,000,000 bridge was accepted late in 1954, the foundation stone was not laid until January 1956. From then the work went according to schedule.

The task has been a challenge to New Zealand's engineers. During one spectacular engineering feat a 580-foot long, 1,200-ton

span, which had been built on top of a smaller span, was floated out on barges to be placed in position on piers in mid-harbour. This "pick-a-back" operation required fine weather and a high tide, and the work was carried out without a hitch. The only untoward incident occurred when a launch, carrying the official party to the scene, was about 200 yards from the shore; an "under-water obstruction" tore a hole in the bottom

of the launch, which was, fortunately, safely beached, allowing the officials to scramble out without getting even their feet wet.

The combination of good planning and teamwork has brought to fruition a dream Aucklanders have cherished for many years. At the end of a year it is estimated that 4,650 cars will have used the bridge every day, and over 9,000,000 persons will have walked across it.



NEW ZEALANDERS watch as tugs and winches manoeuvre the "pick-a-back" middle section of the bridge out into the harbour. On the right of the picture is one end of the pier with its completed concrete roadway.



SEYCHELLES silhouette—one of a myriad scenes of quiet beauty and naught else.



AN HOTEL, facing a magnificent sandy beach, at Beau Vallon, in Mahé, the main island, 17 miles long, 58 square miles in area.

ISLANDERS leaving the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Victoria after attending Mass. About one-third of the total population is in Victoria.



LOCAL fisherman. The fishing is excellent, including deep-sea game fishing.



THE clock tower is in the centre of Victoria, the capital of the Seychelles



COCO-DE-MER: the fruit (left) and (below) part of a tree. This species of palm, peculiar to the Seychelles, is called coco-de-mer because it was first seen floating in the Indian Ocean. The fruit, containing a nut, is like two coconuts (in their husks) joined together; it takes about ten years to ripen.



THE SEYCHELLES

Treasure Islands in the Sun a thousand miles from anywhere

SCATTERED in the sunlit expanses of the Indian Ocean lie the 92 islands of the Seychelles Archipelago. They have names like Mahé, Curieuse, Anonyme, Les Mamelles, Félicité, Silhouette, Alphonse, Providence, Mary Anne, Frigate, Vache Marine, Aux Chiens, Pelican—echoes of their romantic setting and reminders of the part they have played in Anglo-French history.

Only a few of the islands are inhabited. Of these the smaller coral islands have little but a lagoon, a coconut plantation and perhaps some guano deposits. A schooner may go to them four or five times a year to relieve the labour force, take fresh supplies of food and carry away the copra (the dried flesh of coconuts); otherwise their only visitors are frigate birds and turtles.

The bigger islands in the main Seychelles group are volcanic in origin and have mountains up to 3,000 feet high. The people grow coconuts, cinnamon and vanilla, and they rear pigs and practise small-scale agriculture. Much fishing is done, including deep-sea game fishing.

The 40,000 inhabitants of Seychelles are indeed remote from the outside world. There is no airfield as yet, and the only regular shipping connections are with Mombasa (Kenya) and Bombay (India). An occasional schooner may thread its way among the islands to Mauritius, 1,000 miles to the south. This remoteness has naturally been something of a hindrance to the economy of the islands; and centuries of isolation have had the effect of producing strange natural creatures, such as the giant land

tortoises of Aldabra and the famous black parrot of Praslin, and the coco-de-mer palm tree which grows in the mysterious Vallée de Mai on the island of Praslin.

This valley was the place which General Gordon, among others, believed was the original Garden of Eden. The remoteness of the islands has also encouraged the growth of legends about sunken ships and buried pirate treasure, and a big treasure hunt is in full swing today at Bel Ombre on Mahé, the main island.

The inhabitants of the Seychelles are for the most part of European and African origin. Until recently most of them had lived poor but healthy and happy lives, and it is only now, with the rapid growth of population, that the economic problems of the islands are becoming more acute. To meet this challenge a new programme of economic development has been planned with financial assistance from the United Kingdom Government. Roads are being built, a new electricity supply is being installed, small farmers are being settled on the land and the coconut industry, tourism and fisheries are all being encouraged.

Seychelles copra is recognised for its quality and is at present fetching its highest price even in the Indian market. There is scope for increasing the quantity produced in the Seychelles by more intensive cultivation and by replanting on the coconut estates.

More and more visitors are now going to the Seychelles, attracted by the facilities for bathing and fishing, and by the prospect of quiet relaxation.



Commonwealth Youth Conference

Overseas Exchange Visits

Schemes for Young

People in Britain

"THE youth of the Commonwealth today should remain in constant touch and understand each other because the Commonwealth represents a formidable force of experience, talent, resources and traditions." This view was expressed by Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, when addressing a Commonwealth Youth Conference, convened by the Commonwealth Youth Council in London recently. Mr. Amery said that Governments could do much but not everything, and pointed out that as more Commonwealth countries became sovereign and independent it was important to replace administrative links by "voluntary, personal and political connections".

Voluntary Service

Another speaker at the Conference, Mr. Alec Dickson, Secretary of the Royal Commonwealth Society's Studies Committee, spoke about the ways in which the youth of Britain could assist the growth of the Commonwealth. One way of doing this, he suggested, was through the scheme of voluntary service in which young men awaiting to enter universities went overseas for a year to work on a variety of projects. There were British students in Ghana, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Sarawak taking part in youth schemes, in schools programmes, road construction work and other jobs.

Referring to the Commonwealth as "a voluntary association of free peoples", Mr. Ravindra Varma, an Indian, who is President of the World Assembly of Youth, said that it was faith in democracy and faith in the rights of people which was responsible for the success of the Commonwealth experiment. The delegate from Ghana, the Rev. Jacob Stephens, of Nsawam Methodist Church, near Accra, who is Chairman of the Ghana National Youth Council, was elected Vice-President of the Youth Conference.



BETWEEN-SESSION chat at the Youth Conference. The Vice-President, the Rev. Jacob Stephens, who is also Chairman of the Ghana National Youth Council, chats with Mr. Julian Amery.

Mr. Stephens spent a fortnight in Britain visiting young people's organisations of all kinds, including the Henry Barran Youth centre at Leeds, Yorkshire, and he outlined his own plan for a number of young Ghanaian farmers to visit Britain in September this year, a scheme that has been agreed upon in principle by the headquarters organisation of British Young Farmers' Clubs.

"Such visits", Mr. Stephens stressed, "would lead to a more realistic approach to some of the world's problems and create

better understanding about people in other lands. Clearly the best place to start on such a programme of education is with the youth of today and visits of this kind would give a more practical and human approach to geography."

The British youth organisations which Mr. Stephens found of particular interest during his visit were the Sea Cadet Corps, which he is keen to form in Ghana, the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and the Outward Bound Movement.



THREE DELEGATES from overseas share a joke with Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.



MISS HANEEFFA Sabu Khan, from Fiji, the only woman delegate at the Conference discusses some of the problems of youth in the Commonwealth with Mr. Julian Amery.



Sultan Ahmed Bin Abdulla Al Fadhli represented the ruler of the Fadhli Sultanate at the ceremony.



The Amir of the Upper Aulaqi Sheikdom, Abdulla Bin Farid Al Aulaqi.



The Sultan of Audhali, Salih Bin Husain Bin Ja'bil Al Audhali.



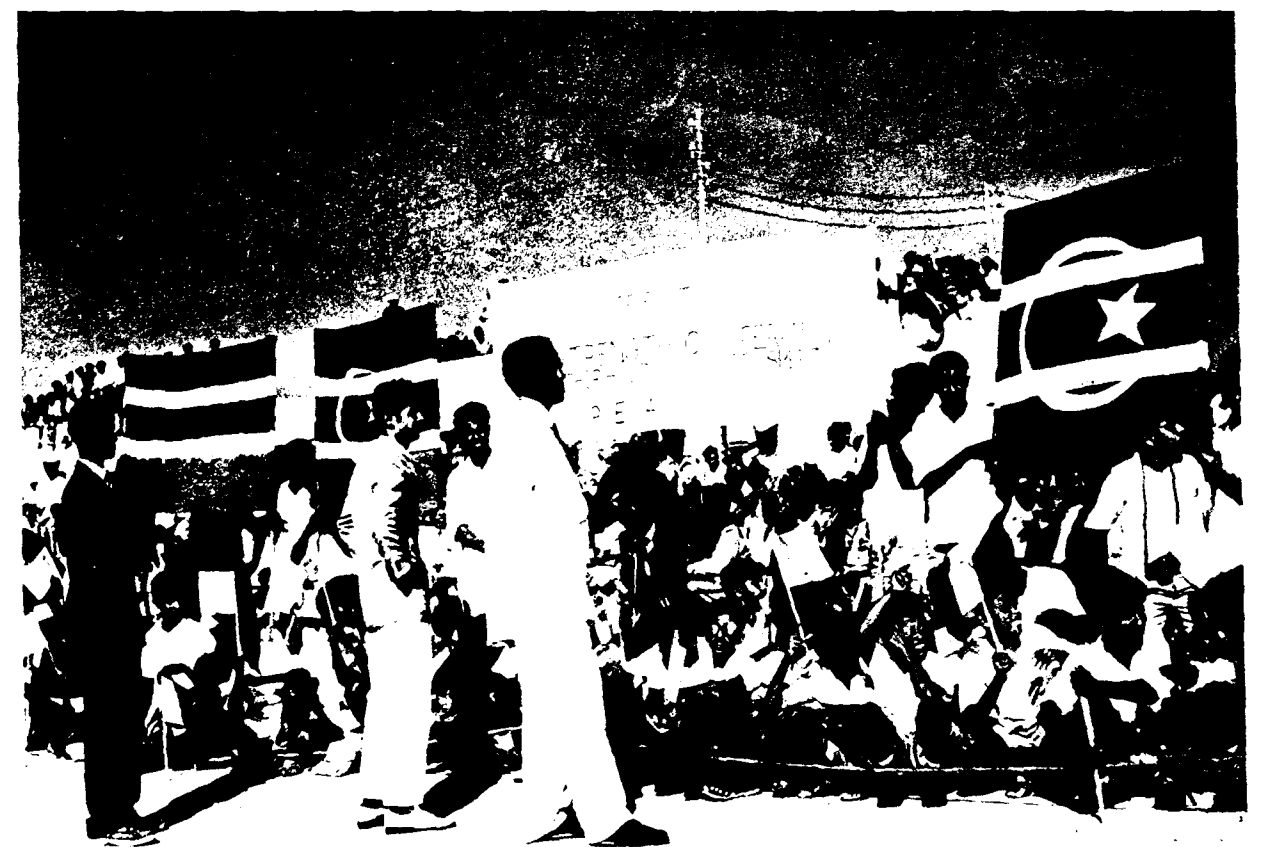
The Sharif of Beihan, Husain Bin Ahmed Al Habili Al Ashim, representing his son, the Amir of Beihan.



The Naib of Yafa'i, Sheikh Haidara Bin Mansur Al Kaladi Al Yafa'i, representing the Sultan.



The Amir of Dhala, Sha'fal Bin Ali Shaif Al Amiri.



CHEERFUL CROWDS display Federal flags and banners. Over 5,000 spectators gathered in Aden to watch the ceremony of the inauguration of the Federation of the Amirates of the South.

Aden Federation and Treaty of Friendship

SIX STATES of the Western Aden Protectorate have joined together to form the Federation of Arab Amirates of the South. The Rulers of the six states—the Sultanates of Audhali, Fadhli and Lower Yafa'i, the Amirates of Beihan and Dhala and the Upper Aulaqi Sheikdom—formally signified their agreement at a recent ceremony in Aden and afterwards appointed the Federal Council from which were elected the Ministers of the new Federation. After a swearing-in ceremony the Government Guard fired a massed volley and, simultaneously, the flag of the new Federation was unfurled.

This flag consists of an Islamic crescent moon with a central star and five horizontal stripes—black, yellow, green, yellow and blue—symbolising mountains, desert, agriculture, desert and sea.

The Ministers and the Governor of Aden, Sir William Luce, then signed a Treaty of Friendship and Protection between the United Kingdom and the Federation, providing, among other things, for the United Kingdom to furnish financial and military assistance.

FIRST PRESIDENT of the Federal Council, Sultan Ahmed Bin Abdulla Al Fadhli, makes a speech at the inaugural ceremony. Seated on the right are Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir William Luce, the Governor of Aden.





H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S WORLD TOUR

Demonstrations of Friendship and Strength of the Commonwealth

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH recently completed his third round-the-world tour in the past five years. This 36,000-mile, three-month trip included visits to India and Pakistan, to British territories in South-East Asia, including Singapore and Hong Kong, and to The West Indies.

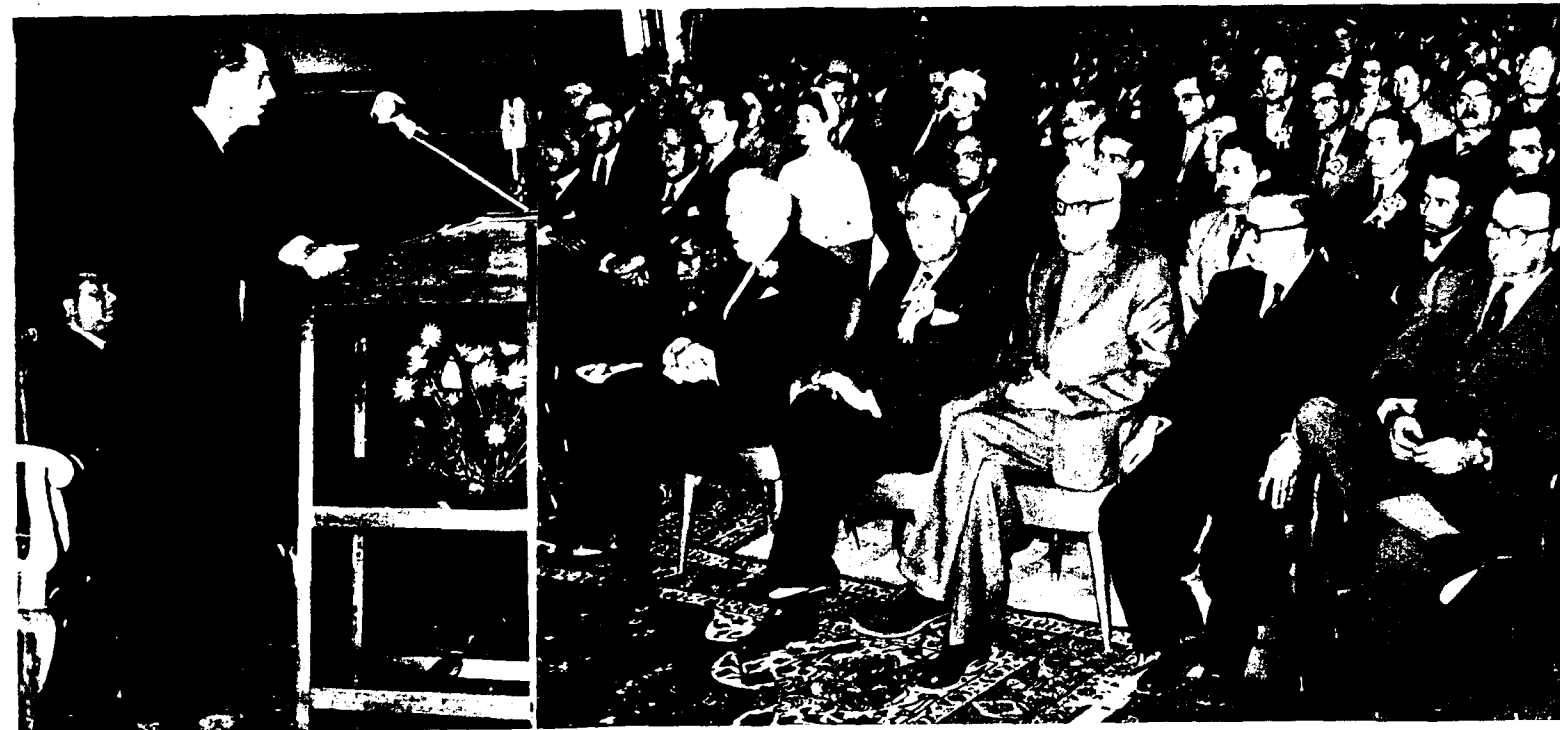
As a past President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, H.R.H. the Prince Philip attended meetings of the Indian Science Congress Association and the Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science.

Speaking at an unscheduled, colourful reception given by Indian citizens in Delhi he referred to the gathering as a demonstration of the friendship and strength of the Commonwealth. "No one", he said, "can quite describe the Commonwealth because its value lies not in its rules but in acceptance of common ideals." His visit to India, he added, had strengthened and confirmed his faith in the essential worth of the Commonwealth as a free and equal partnership of nations for advancing the well-being of individual men and women everywhere.

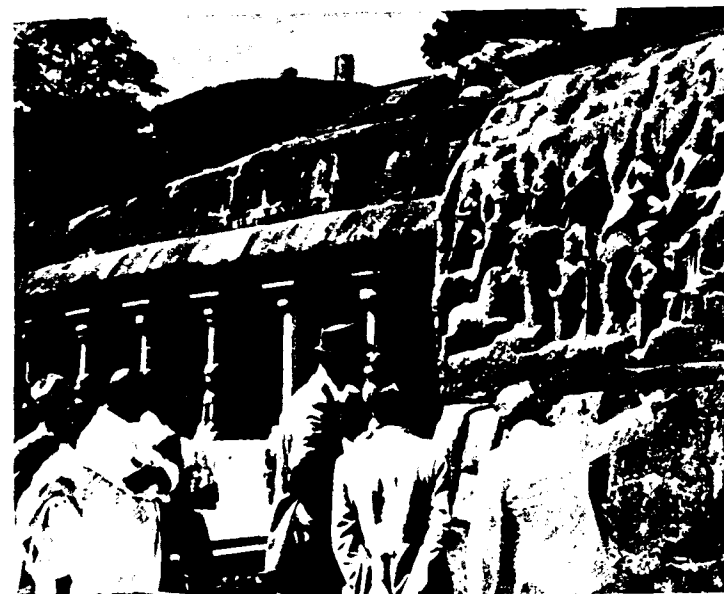
Prince Philip met people from all walks of life and, in what he referred to as "a rather hectic and entirely inadequate fortnight", he was able to see something of the old and the new India.

The Duke of Edinburgh also spent a busy
(Continued on page 16)

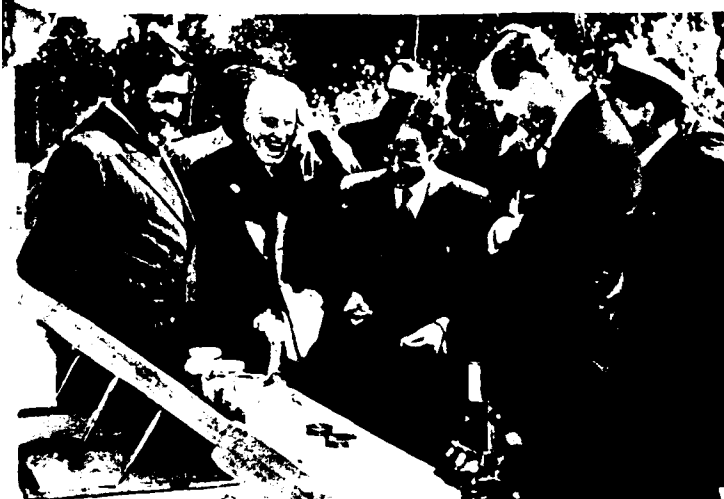
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH enjoys a joke with Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, on his arrival at Delhi airport.



A FELLOW of the Royal Society, the Duke is fascinated by science. Here in Karachi he delivers an address on "Scientific Collaboration in the Commonwealth" to the Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science during his 36,000-mile round-the-world tour. On the right is a section of the large audience.



IN SOUTH INDIA. The Duke visited Mahabalipuram, near Madras. He was taken to the rock-cut temples there, and is seen here looking at some of the famous specimens of sculpture and architecture of the Pallava period.



AT THE AGRICULTURAL College, Lyallpur, Pakistan. A remark by the Duke causes much amusement. *L. to r.:* Mr. A. M. K. Legarhi, Commissioner, Multan Division, Sir Alexander Fleck, and Mr. Zafor Alam, Oil Seed Botanist at the College.

PRESIDENT of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ayub Khan, greets the Duke in Karachi. On the President's right is Sir Alexander Symon, U.K. High Commissioner in Pakistan.



H.R.H. the Prince Philip laying the foundation stone of the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi. *Right:* The Duke at a Delhi Reception.

H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh's World Tour



H.R.H. the Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, talking to some of the people who had gathered to see him during a well-organised and unofficial party given in his honour by the citizens of Delhi.



AT THE R.A.F. BASE at Tengah, Singapore, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is introduced to long-service employees. Earlier the Duke said he was pleased he had come when Singapore was about to operate a new constitution.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is greeted by Mr. Nehru at the airport in Delhi. This was the first stage of his world tour. The Mayor of Delhi, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, who garlanded the Duke, is on Mr. Nehru's left. The Duke is the first member of the Royal Family to visit India since independence.

Continued from page 14

fortnight in Pakistan, visiting both the eastern and western wings. Here, too, his tour was made memorable by the warmth of the welcome he received and by his keen and stimulating interest in everything he saw, particularly "in the very great problems and difficulties involved in becoming an independent nation". He felt sure, he said, that the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, would be proud if he could see the manner in which these problems were now being tackled.

The Duke visited schools, universities and agricultural colleges, factories and research institutions, saw historic monuments, and reclamation and irrigation projects. He travelled north to the Khyber Pass, met Pathan tribal chiefs, drove by way of

Mardan and Malakand and shot mountain partridge as the guest of the Ruler of Swat.

From Pakistan Prince Philip went on to Rangoon, then to Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo and Hong Kong. He sailed on in the Royal Yacht to the Solomon Islands, visited Malaita Island on the way to the Gilbert Islands. Ocean Islands and Ellice Islands were visited and then Christmas Island—places which seem separate from the interests of Asia, but which are a reminder of the world-wide nature of Commonwealth interests. He called at the Bahamas and Bermuda on his way home. Everywhere he went Prince Philip communicated something of his acute sense of what science, purposefully applied, can achieve, particularly at the hands of Commonwealth youth.

CRUISING in the Governor's barge on the way to a jute mill, H.R.H. the Prince Philip is seen chatting with the Governor of East Pakistan, Mr. Zakir Husain.



KARACHI University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Duke of Edinburgh at a special Convocation. Here the Duke arrives for the ceremony accompanied on his left by the President of Pakistan. Leading the procession are (left): Mr. Habibur Rahman, Pakistan's Education Minister and Minister-in-Waiting to the Duke, and (right): Prof. B. A. Hashmi, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Mainly for Women

Assorted Topics
and Events

Wool Makes a Holiday

KNITTING BECOMES MORE POPULAR



Attractive rib stitch for this dress with wide cummerbund at front. It is knitted in 3-ply wool.

DRESSES for which only nine ounces of wool were used were among those shown by Britain's leading spinners at a fashion show in London arranged by the Hand Knitting Wool Council. Nearly fifty models were on view and there were displays of hand knitwear for all types of holidays.

Hand knitted garments for holiday wear are light, do not crease in packing, and are adaptable and suitable for all climates. One knitted evening gown weighed only 11 ounces, and it is easy to assess how cheap this would be to make.

Apart from the tremendous variety of really new styles in the collection, there was a wealth of refreshing bright colours and shades—including petunia, orange, blonde, sapphire and red, orange and black, emerald green, Runnymede red, turquoise, fuchsia, Peruvian pink, nasturtium and Canton jade.

Knitting has greatly increased in popularity in recent years, as the consumption of worsted yarn shows. In 1951, for example, over fourteen and a half million pounds' worth were sold, and, within six years, sales had more than doubled to thirty-three million. Commonwealth countries are also busy knitting, and quantities of yarn went to South Africa, the largest importer, and to New Zealand, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan and Australia in that order. Arrangements for a fashion show to be held in Sydney are now being made.

Much of the increased popularity of hand knitting is due to the work of the Hand Knitting Wool Council which exists to promote partnership between the International Wool Secretariat and leading spinners. The Council's main aim is to promote the craft of knitting. Its symbol of hands knitting is to be found displayed in the stores of 2,000 retail members, who hold fashion parades. The Council give illustrated lectures to women's clubs and schools and training courses for retail stores so that customers can be advised on wools and knitting queries.

Improved designs have led hand knitwear to assume an important position in the field of fashion for they are suitable for nearly all occasions and well within the reach of any woman who will set to with needles and wool.



White cocktail dress, shown at the London collection, is vertically striped with gold thread and knitted in 3-ply wool.



Hard-wearing dress and short jacket in glowing tan colour are ideal for travelling. They are knitted in 4-ply wool.

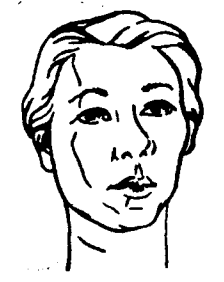


Extra-warm flannelette sweaters and caps in double knitting wool are striped in lemon, grey, white, jade and tan.

TRINIDAD ARTIST'S FIRST EXHIBITION IN LONDON



Sari demonstration in Georgetown, British Guiana, interested Canadian visitors so much they went on to buy up all sari stocks in the town's stores. See page 26.



Miss Sybil Atteck.

LONDON was able to see a representative collection of the work of the distinguished Trinidad artist, Miss Sybil Atteck, when her exhibition was held at the Commonwealth Institute recently.

Opened by Mr. Garnet Gordon, Commissioner in London for The West Indies, the exhibition consisted of 40 oil paintings and a number of water colours, including "Seated Girl", the picture selected for the Gulf Artists' Exhibition organised in 1956 by the Houston (Texas) Museum of Fine Arts.

The artist was unable to be present at the opening, but, in a message read to the gathering of art critics and guests, she said that the exhibition represented some of her paintings completed over a ten-year period. Many of them were painted in Trinidad, which had much to offer young artists, and to which she hoped more West Indian artists would return to paint and teach.

Miss Atteck has always been interested in encouraging young artists. She founded the Trinidad Art Society in 1943 and has won an important place in the cultural life not only of her native



Mrs. V. Bowden and Mrs. J. Wright, sisters of the artist, discuss a painting with Mr. Garnet Gordon, the West Indies Commissioner, in London.

FAMILY WELFARE

TWENTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD Miss Yolande Baum-Achong, from Trinidad, is now at work answering the queries of her fellow countrymen in Notting Hill—a London district where many migrants from The West Indies have made their homes. She is one of the three members of the staff of the Kensington Borough Citizens' Advice Bureau.

Daughter of Ellis Baum-Achong, former West Indies Test cricketer and Lancashire League player, she was born and brought up in England, but for the last three years has done social work in Trinidad.

The Citizens' Advice Bureaux are part of a nation-wide service for which the Family Welfare Association is responsible in Central London. Their purpose is to give independent and impartial advice on most problems. The service is confidential and free of charge.

Thousands of people consult the Bureaux each year. They come from all walks of life—shopkeepers, office workers, housewives, employers, unskilled labourers, tourists, and overseas visitors who cannot understand British ways and customs.

Housing Queries

Yolande has been making herself especially useful in solving the problems of her compatriots. Many questions concern tenancy agreements: such as whether a family is entitled to apply to a Rent Tribunal, whether a landlady can increase her tenants' rent under the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, and whether a table and chair in a kitchen constitute a furnished tenancy.

Social workers at the Bureaux help to interpret complicated regulations and apply them to individual cases, and they are also prepared to undertake correspondence and negotiations on behalf of clients with, for example, government departments or other ratepayers. One independent old lady called recently to see how she could make plans for her own funeral. Another inquirer wanted to know whether he was allowed to keep bees in Central London.

The variety of questions does not perturb Yolande who has had special training for the job. She is provided with up-to-date information on social legislation and is familiar with the work of voluntary organisations and government departments. She possesses three good assets for the job—imagination, sympathy and a lively sense of humour and she says: "I understand what the West Indian must feel on coming to live in Britain for the first time. I think it is much nicer to be able to speak about your troubles to someone who knows the place you come from and knows your attitude and way of life."

island but of the whole of The West Indies. A graduate in Fine Arts of Washington University, St. Louis, and Art Mistress of St. Joseph's Convent, Port of Spain, her chief pleasure has always been to record and interpret the colourful and characteristic life of West Indian peoples. One of her more notable recent works is the mural, "Folk Dances of the West Indies", done in 1957 at the Piarco Airport, Trinidad.

Her work is already well known and highly regarded in Central and North America where she has been a frequent exhibitor. Paintings by Miss Atteck have occasionally appeared at exhibitions in London, including the Royal Academy in 1955, and some of her pictures are in private collections in Britain.

Pakistani Headmistress Visits U.K. Schools

Mrs. Nasra Wazir Ali, headmistress of the Froebel Nursery and Kindergarten School, Karachi, recently spent a busy six weeks in London. She was making a special study, arranged by the British Council, of new methods of teaching in nursery and infant schools and spent ten days as an observer at an infant school in Harrow and a week at a Dulwich infant school.

"The equipment of these new schools seems to me excellent," said Mrs. Ali. "I think the new teaching techniques, allowing the children plenty of free activity, are tremendously successful. At first I had misgivings—wondered whether discipline would suffer—but all the children behaved beautifully."

Mrs. Ali enjoyed her talks with school welfare officers, learning how they help both parents and teachers. She visited Junior and Secondary Modern Schools and obtained a good impression of Britain's state education service.

Visits to adventure playgrounds, where children are provided with outlets for their high spirits in comparative safety, were of great interest to Mrs. Ali. She also spent several days at the Froebel Training College for Teachers in Roehampton, learning more of the system she has used in her own four-hundred-pupil school.

Mrs. Ali started the school over ten years ago after taking her degree at the Punjab University, Lahore. The ages of her pupils range from three to twelve years.

FRIENDS OF VELLORE

AUSTRALIAN born Eileen Joyce, the world-famous pianist, has again given her services free at the annual concert in aid of the Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, South India. The concert was recently held at London's Albert Hall. Miss Joyce has for some years shown a great deal of interest in the hospital, which she hopes to visit some time during this year.

In 1900 a missionary, Dr. Ida Scudder, having completed her medical training overseas, returned to her work in South India and later founded the Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital. She realised the need for more women doctors to care for India's women and, in 1902, she helped to start a hospital with 40 beds. The hospital's mobile dispensary service, which began in 1905, has continued through the years to take medical care to those who are too poor to go to the hospital.

With much voluntary help and many donations a School of Nursing was opened in 1909, and the Medical School for Women in 1918. Men students were admitted in 1947.

The medical college and hospital now form one of the world's great international medical centres. The hospital at present can accommodate 649 in-patients. At the Eye Hospital there are 80 beds, thus making a total of 729 beds (including 50 baby cots). In a recent year there were over 16,000 in-patients and 80,000 out-patients; in addition over 80,500 patients were treated by the Roadside Dispensary Service and over 600 operated upon at fifteen Eye Camps. The Public Health Nursing Unit at Vellore and Kavanur made 22,630 home visits and 19,093 cases were treated at the Centres. Health teaching was also given at Roadside Clinics to 83 classes attended by 70,306 people.

Eileen Joyce, who played at the Vellore Concert in London.



The hospital provides facilities for diagnosis and treatment in all branches of medicine and surgery and many of its special departments are the foremost of their kind in India.

The 392 medical students—both men and women—come from all over India, while the School of Nursing, with its 246 students, plays an important part in the teaching programme. Nurses are trained to the certificate, B.Sc., and Post Graduate (Sister Tutor) standards and included in the curriculum is training in the preventive aspects of nursing.

The Vellore institution is recognised by the University of Madras for postgraduate training in Anaesthesia, Pediatrics, Clinical Pathology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Neurosurgery, Thoracic Surgery and Pathology.

Typical of the spirit of service at the hospital is the story of Dr. Mary Verghese, a surgeon who broke her back as a result of a car accident. She is paralysed from the arms downwards. After a series of operations, during which her spine was fused together so that she could sit upright, Dr. Verghese began to get about again with the help of a wheelchair.



Mrs. Nasra Wazir Ali of Karachi takes an interest in young artists at the Vale Road Nursery School, in London.

On her return, Mrs. Ali hopes to adapt much of what she has learned, and her visits to educational supply stores and toy shops have given her many ideas for using play equipment in the classroom. Her own two children, she added, would be as enthusiastic as her pupils.

Achievements

Mr. Mohammed Ikramullah, former High Commissioner for Pakistan in the U.K., and his wife, Begum Ikramullah, have very good reason to be proud of their daughters. One of them, Nazhath, 18-year-old student at the Byam Shaw School of Art, has had paintings accepted by two leading London Societies. Her "Portrait of a Young Man" was shown at the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, and the Royal Society of British Artists showed her painting entitled "Hi-Fi". Nazhath, who has been studying art for the last three years, has added evening classes in sculpture to her school work. Her aim is to become a book illustrator.

Elder sister Salma—three years older—has just passed her Bar Finals at Lincoln's Inn, London. She has not yet decided whether to specialise, but says Pakistan has many good opportunities to offer women lawyers. Salma has been in Britain five years and read law at Girton College, Cambridge. In her spare time she writes children's stories in Urdu.

Pauline Wharton, aged 14, of Our Lady of Fatima School, in Bourda, Georgetown, British Guiana, was successful in an educational quiz organised by a commercial firm. She competed against the pick of primary school children throughout British Guiana and after 39 weeks of gruelling competition won a hundred dollars, which went to form the nucleus of her school library. She also won a three-year scholarship to St. Joseph's High School, Georgetown.

Friends of Vellore continued

She has since devoted her life to the care of leprosy patients and has also become one of the most skilful hand surgeons in the East. All those surgical operations which can be performed sitting down she has now mastered, and she is once more an invaluable member of the Vellore staff.

The medical centre is supported by 56 mission boards in four continents and by individuals all over the world. New branches of the Friends' Societies have recently been opened in Britain which now has over 3,000 members.

Out-patient Department of Vellore Hospital, which treats 80,000 patients a year.





◀ **LEE MAN-SUNG** enjoys himself playing with the pigeons in Trafalgar Square.

"SPRING". Lee Man-Sung's painting which won the first prize in the six to ten age group. He was also the overall winner of the competition.

LEE MAN

International Painting Competition
for Deaf Children

LEE MAN-SUNG, a ten-year-old deaf and dumb Chinese boy from Hong Kong recently came to Britain to receive a prize he had won in an international children's painting competition.

He was one of over a thousand deaf children from 26 countries who took part in this competition, sponsored by a British firm of hearing aid manufacturers and organised by the magazine *Modern Hearing*.

There were 898 entries from 55 schools and institutions. The competition, divided into four age groups ranging from five to seventeen, was judged by a panel of distinguished artists, including Anna Zinkeisen, Rowland Hilder and Leonard Boden.

Lee Man-Sung's painting entitled "Spring" won the first award in the six to ten age group, and he was also adjudged the overall winner. He was presented with his prize by Sir Alfred Bosson, Member of Parliament, at a ceremony held at the Royal Society of Arts, London.

Lee Man-Sung was accompanied on his journey from Hong Kong by his teacher, Miss L. W. Li, Principal of the Hong Kong School for the Deaf, in Kowloon. During his stay in Britain Lee Man-Sung visited many places of interest and also toured several schools for deaf and dumb children.

SUNG—Prize Winner



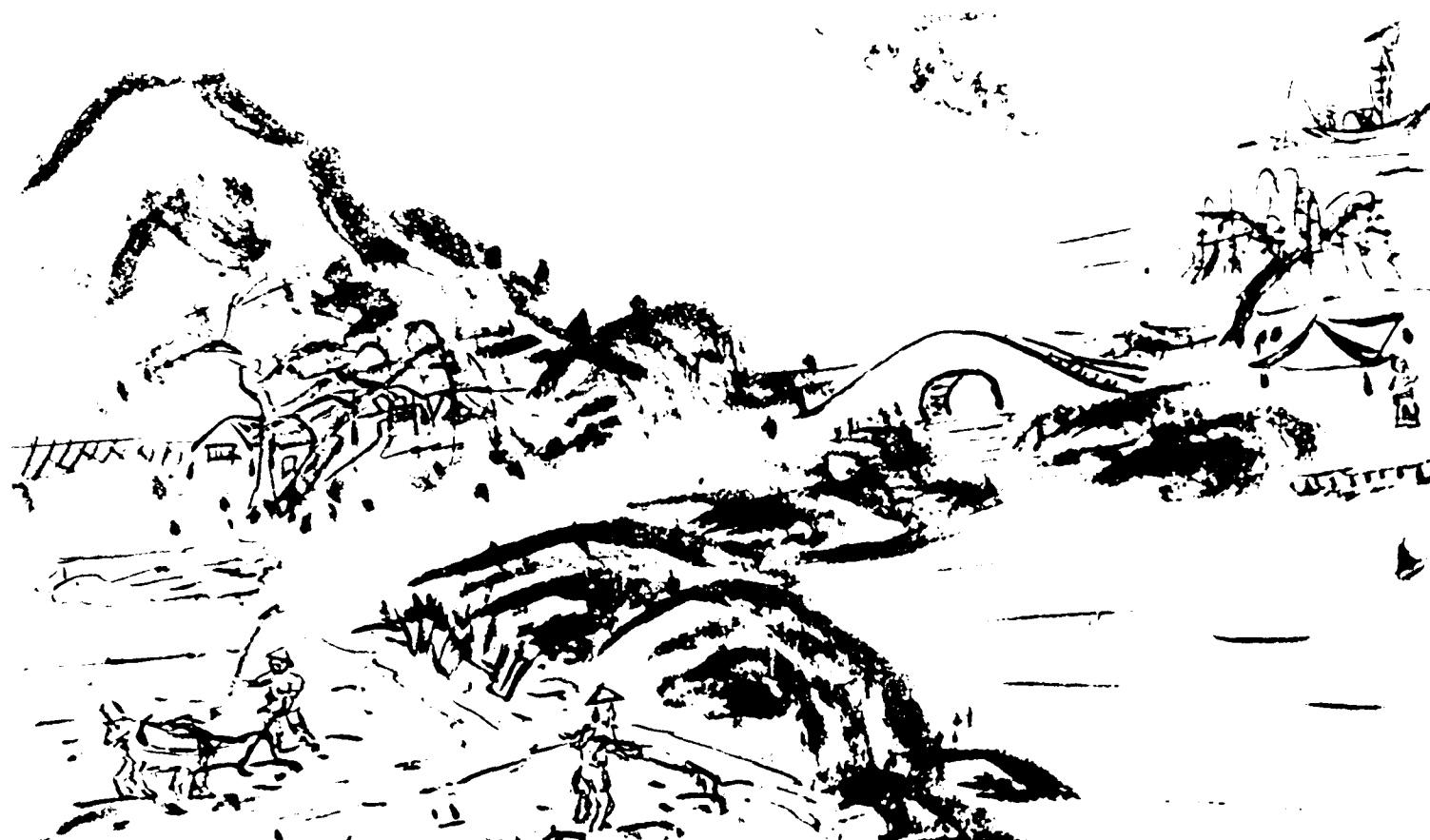
PLEASED with their awards—Lee Man-Sung with 13-year-old Lilian Walsh, of Balham, London, another prize-winner.



SIR ALFRED BOSSOM, Member of Parliament, presented the prizes at the Royal Society of Arts, in London.



SEATED on a Life Guards horse at Knightsbridge Barracks. Left: Mrs. Noble-Mathews, Lee's hostess in London.



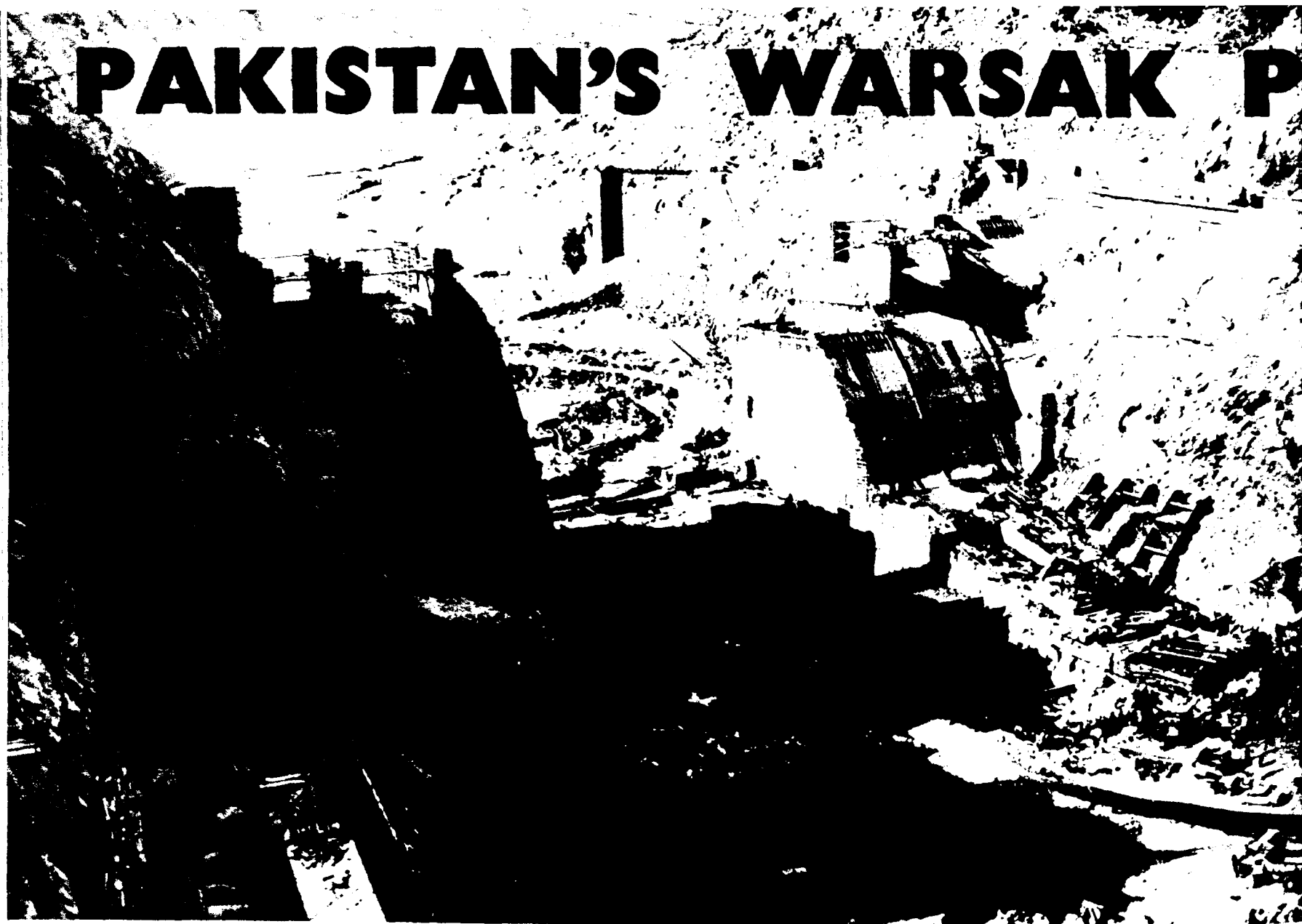
AUSTRALIAN entry—from Jennifer Luke, aged 17, Farrar Day School for Deaf, Ashtfield, New South Wales.



AN ENTRY from Ceylon. Third prize in group four. Ranjit de Silva, aged 14, The School for the Deaf, Mt. Lavinia.

PAKISTAN'S WARSAK PROJECT

A MAJOR CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION
UNDER THE COLOMBO PLAN



PANORAMIC VIEW of the main dam and stilling basin of the Warsak hydro-electric project on the Kabul River. The project is being built to supply power and water for irrigation. Above: H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited the multi-purpose Warsak dam project during his tour of West Pakistan. Here he is seen talking with some of the engineers working on the scheme.

To date the hospital has treated over 39,000 local people apart from caring for Canadian men and their families.

Sports and recreation are encouraged at the Colony. There is a club equipped with bowling alleys, billiards room; and there are film shows and other social functions. There is an outdoor swimming pool, three all-weather and three grass, flood-lighted tennis courts, a soft-ball and horse-shoe pitches.

The tribesmen, all too familiar with the use of rifles and the tending of their sheep and goats, are working happily with the Canadians and have been learning to operate intricate and modern construction equipment. Many tribesmen in the area have bought bicycles, admit to being better fed and clothed than ever before and are sending their children to school.

Canada's contribution to the Warsak Project will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$36,000,000, the greater part of which covers the cost of generators, switch gear, construction equipment, and Canadian wages. Most of the equipment has been made in Canada by well-known Canadian firms.

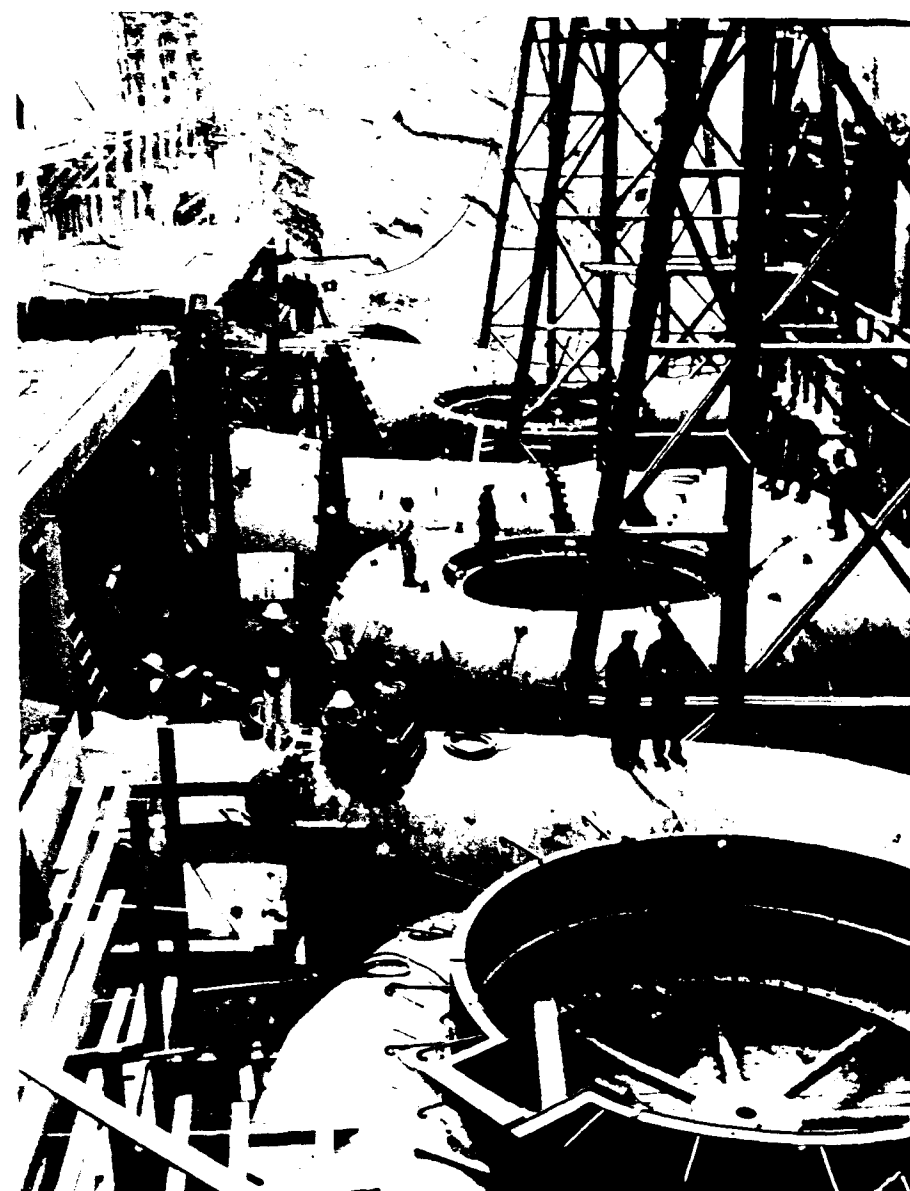
When finished in 1960 the Canadians and Pakistanis on the job will have completed

1,800 feet of 35 ft. diameter concrete-lined diversion tunnel; 900 feet of 39 ft. diameter concrete-lined power tunnel; six 18 ft. diameter steel and concrete-lined penstocks, each 129 ft. long, together with 3½ miles of 10 ft. diameter concrete-lined irrigation tunnel. The power house will have four installed units with an additional two completed to the stage where mechanical and electrical work only will be required.

The main dam itself is of the over-flow spillway gravity concrete type, 250 ft. high and 750 feet across the top, providing 20,000 acre feet of storage and reaching upstream to the Afghan border. To accomplish this 5,500,000 cubic yards of rock and overburden will have been excavated, 800,000 cubic yards of concrete poured, as well as building 20 miles of construction road, 22 miles of power line and an access bridge over the Kabul River.

When the Canadian construction workers leave Warsak in about two years' time, they will have left behind a twentieth century Concrete and Steel Dam and Power House as a permanent monument to the industry and goodwill of Canadians, and they hope that the benefits derived will prove a lasting token of friendship to a fellow member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

SANTA CLAUS PARADE in Warsak—a diversion for the workers. Sports and recreational facilities are provided for the Canadians and Pakistanis on the Warsak project. Most of them live in a beautiful International Colony not far from the project.



PAKISTAN'S great Warsak hydro-electric project on the Kabul River, 25 miles from the Afghanistan border and 15 miles north of the entrance to the famous Khyber Pass, is being built for a dual purpose. It will supply water for the irrigation of about 120,000 acres of wasteland and will provide electrical energy for new industry in West Pakistan's frontier areas. This scheme, to harness the unpredictable Kabul River, is one of Canada's major contributions under the Colombo Plan.

The work is being carried out under adverse conditions—1,000 miles from the nearest seaport, in the most rugged terrain. The temperatures between May and October frequently reach 120 degrees in the shade. However, it is ideal for the remainder of the year. Warsak is out of the monsoon region but there are sudden thunder-storms as well as dust storms which frequently delay operation. The lines of communication stretch 11,000 miles from Canada to West Pakistan.

So far, about 4,000,000 cubic yards of rock and overburden have been moved and 431,000 cubic yards of concrete placed. The main dam is divided into 14 monoliths and the Canadian engineers have realised their plan of bringing seven of these to an elevation above high water to allow work on these during the last summer. Using

THE POWER HOUSE, which will have four units of 40,000 kW. each, and two more later. The equipment is being supplied by well-known Canadian firms.

the most modern type of equipment as well as working three shifts six days a week, they let the water flow through the diversion tunnel in September 1956; completed rock excavation in the power house; poured a large part of the power house concrete and completed excavation for six penstocks, with steel liners installed in five of these. They have also nearly completed excavation of the power tunnel and 68 per cent of the irrigation tunnel.

The Canadian Consulting Engineers on the project—leaders in their field—have a staff of thirteen Canadians at the site. A well-known firm of Canadian contractors also have a staff of about 150 at the site; they come from all ten provinces in Canada. Both firms have some of the world's leading construction men in their organisations. Aply assisting them is a Pakistani force of about 10,000—engineers, skilled and unskilled workers and office staff.

Senior Pakistanis and Canadians live in a beautiful International Colony near the project. Homes are equipped with air-conditioners and refrigerators, and much of the food is shipped from Canada to augment the local produce. Educational facilities are provided by a school, employing a Principal and two teachers who teach, under the Canadian curriculum, from kindergarten to high school entrance. A modern hospital has been constructed in the Colony, staffed by a Canadian doctor and three Canadian nurses. In addition there are four Pakistani doctors and seven Pakistani nurses.

People

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



◀ GHANAIAN STUDENTS IN SCOTLAND

Three Ghanaian students at Glasgow University meet in the British Council clubrooms in Glasgow, Scotland. *Left to right:* Alfred Ampoma of Kumasi; Thomas Vanderpuye, of Jamestown, Accra; and Laddie Wosornu of Keta District. Both Mr. Ampoma and Mr. Wosornu are medical students and table tennis enthusiasts. Mr. Vanderpuye is studying for the preliminary entrance examination into the University and he is keen on boxing.



CEYLONESE WOMAN GRADUATE

Mrs. D. R. Perera, Havelock Road, Colombo, the wife of a lawyer in the Attorney-General's Department in Ceylon, gained the first award of the Australian Women Graduates' Association for women graduates from South and South-East Asia. Mrs. Perera is doing a year's study in food technology at the New South Wales University of Technology, Sydney, and here she is checking milk and cream concentration in a vacuum evaporator at the University's technology laboratory.



ANTI-CANCER DRUG FORMULAE

The basic formula which may lead to a revolutionary new method of attacking cancer has been worked out by Professor James Danielli of King's College, University of London. With the formulae in his pocket, Professor Danielli recently flew to New York. The new drug compounds which he and his fellow workers have evolved in five years of intensive research and trial are to be tested out on human beings for the first time. The tests will take place simultaneously in Britain and America, and they follow experiments on thousands of animals in England. The tests, it is claimed, have shown 80 per cent rate of success on one type of tumour.



◀ BRITISH LAW SOCIETY PRESIDENT

Mr. Leslie E. Peppiatt, the President of the British Law Society and a senior partner in a well-known London firm of solicitors, represented more than sixteen thousand British solicitors at the recent centenary celebrations of the Law Institute of Victoria, Australia. Personal contacts between English solicitors and Australian lawyers are very close. Newly qualified Australian lawyers frequently spend a year or so in English solicitors' offices before setting up practice in their own country.



FORMER WORLD FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPION

Nigerian-born Hogan Bassey, former world featherweight champion (centre) is co-starring with Anne Heywood (left) and Tony Britton (right) in a film "The Heart of a Man", which was shot at the Rank Organisation Pinewood Studios near London. The film story is about a sailor who decides to make as much money as soon as he can by boxing. Hogan Bassey plays the part of a referee in the film and among the spectators at the boxing ring is Mrs. Bessie Braddock, Member of Parliament and one of Bassey's staunch supporters in Britain.



◀ NIGERIA'S FIRST Q.C.s

Chief H. O. Davies (left), a lawyer with a large practice in Lagos, and (right) Chief F. R. A. Williams, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Western Nigeria, made history when they were recently sworn-in at the Federal Supreme Court in Lagos by Chief Justice Sir Adetokunboh Ademola. They became Nigeria's first Queen's Counsel. In the centre is Mr. E. I. G. Unsworth, Q.C., Attorney-General of the Federation of Nigeria, and also present at the ceremony was Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn.



◀ SIERRA LEONE'S

PREMIER KNIGHTED

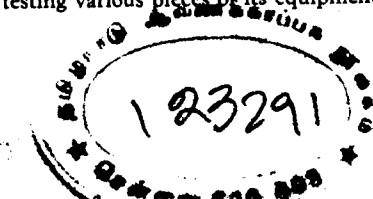
H.M. the Queen recently bestowed the accolade of knighthood upon Dr. Milton Margai, Premier of Sierra Leone, at a private ceremony at Buckingham Palace. Sir Milton and his party were photographed outside Buckingham Palace after receiving his knighthood. *Left to right:* Mr. A. B. Cotay, Commissioner for Sierra Leone and the Gambia in London; Mrs. S. Koker, wife of the Minister without Portfolio; Sir Milton Margai; Chief R. B. S. Koker, Minister without Portfolio and Miss Sally Rogers, Private Secretary to Sir Milton.



WORLD TOUR BY CANOE ▶

Michael Craig, 28-year-old Mauritian who is captain of the Cirencester Rugby Club in England, has set off on the first stage of his 40,000-mile six-year journey round the world by canoe. The longest out-of-sight-of-land stage of his journey will be crossing the Atlantic. Michael Craig who works for a Cirencester farmer attended the Royal Agricultural College. Here he rigs up his 18-ft.-long rubberised canvas canoe, which has a small sail, and he has been testing various pieces of its equipment, before setting off.

12/15/64





BRITISH GUIANAN steel band musicians and their fans give a rousing welcome to members of the Canadian Trade Mission on their arrival in Georgetown.

British Guiana and Canada

SUCCESSFUL TRADE AND GOODWILL MISSION

A FORTY-MAN Canadian Trade Mission recently made a four-day economic and goodwill tour of British Guiana. Led by Mr. Albert Clifford Ashforth, a prominent Canadian banker, the delegation, which represented a cross-section of Canada's trading interests with the Caribbean, was received with enthusiasm and friendship during its stay in British Guiana.

The object of the Mission was to find out the problems involved in developing trade between the two countries with a view to laying the foundation for future trade expansion.

In welcoming the delegation H.E. the Governor of British Guiana, Sir Patrick Renison, said: "British Guiana has a large hinterland waiting to be developed, but the timing and method of development will be of major importance to this part of the Commonwealth". He added that such development would need money and know-

how and expressed his belief that investment would offer economic returns.

Replying to the Governor's speech, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Ashforth, thanked the people of British Guiana for the hearty reception received at the airport, Atkinson Field. "Our hearts", Mr. Ashforth continued, "warmed as we noticed that representatives of all the people in British Guiana had come to meet and welcome us; as they came forward, garbed in their colourful traditional dress, exchanging greetings in their language, we felt that we were a part of the great Commonwealth, and wanted to get to know each other better. Indeed, it was the best and most heart-warming welcome we have had since we left home."

The visitors were entertained by the British Guiana Police Male Voice Choir, who sang songs about the folk-lore of the country and the fascinating story of British Guiana as a land of many waters. The

Police Band played an anthem, "O Canada", which members of the delegation thoroughly appreciated.

At a party at the residence of Mr. Jim Campbell, Managing Director of the Demerara Bauxite Company, the British Guiana "Dem Boys" Steel Band entertained the visitors to local music. A sari exhibition was held for the wives of members of the delegation during a party at the Georgetown Club, and by closing time on the first day of the exhibition, the Canadians had bought all the saris available. Trade was also brisk in gold and silver filigree jewellery—a craft practised by East Indian jewellers, in which the metal is fashioned into many beautiful designs.

The visitors were introduced to British Guiana food and among the dishes they enjoyed most was chicken cooked in coconut milk and served in coconut shells.

CONNIE THEOBALD.



"CANADA WEEK" exhibition—held at the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society building in Georgetown during the visit of the Trade Mission. Mr. C. E. Woodward (second left) is President of the Society.



A PORTRAIT of Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, was presented to Mr. A. C. Ashforth (left), leader of the Canadian Trade Mission, by Mr. A. Thorne (right), editor of the *Guiana Graphic*, as a gesture of goodwill between Canada and British Guiana.

Commonwealth Inter-Services Comradeship

SEVENTY-SEVEN officers of field rank from the armed forces of the Commonwealth—including nineteen from overseas Commonwealth countries—are now completing a six-month course on the problems of closer integration of the Services at the Joint Services Staff College at Chalfont and Latimer in the Chiltern Hills of Buckinghamshire, England. They include officers from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Singapore. The officers taking the course are of an average age of thirty-seven years and are regarded as competent for a staff appointment and potential material for higher command.

The course, composed of a series of individual and syndicate exercises, lectures and visits, includes the background study of Commonwealth strategy, the organisation and direction of national defence and the pattern of the British armed forces to meet defence needs, as well as the contribution to collective defence alliances. The College also seeks to further Joint-Service Commonwealth and Allied relations, and it holds a "Commonwealth Forum" conducted for the benefit of fellow-students and staff.

Founded in 1947 on the recommendations of the Chiefs of Staff, the Charter of the College provides for it to be "a centre to nourish and disseminate among the higher commanders of all Services and their staffs that mutual understanding and inter-Service comradeship-in-arms which are in war the basis of success".

The present Commandant of the College is Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Sinclair, and the office is filled in turn by each Service. The College building, Latimer House, was built in 1836 by the then Earl of Burlington. During World War II, the house and grounds were used first for housing national treasures and then as headquarters for various units. The Joint Services Staff College is one of the post-war steps to promote closer integration between the Services in national defence matters.



COMMANDANT of the College—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Sinclair (centre), chats with officers attending the course. L. to r.: Lt.-Col. J. L. Tobin of the U.S. Marine Corps, Commander W. H. Fearon of the Royal Canadian Navy, Air Vice-Marshal Sinclair, Commander A. M. Symot of the Royal Australian Navy, Group Captain M. A. Rabbani of the Pakistan Air Force.



IN the College lounge. L. to r.: Major J. W. Bryan of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Mr. V. W. Wrightson of the Royal New Zealand Navy, Commander F. E. Irvine, Royal Australian Navy, Commander E. R. Schwass of the U.S. Navy, and Major R. H. F. Holloway of the New Zealand Army.



OFFICERS chat informally. L. to r.: Lt.-Col. M. Ahmad, Pakistan; Mr. A. Rajah, Singapore Police Force; and Lt.-Col. A. M. Abbas of Malaya.



COMRADESHIP. L. to r.: Commander K. Dev of the Indian Navy, Major K. E. Buell of the U.S. Army, Lt.-Col. I. A. Geddes of the Royal Australian Armoured Corps, and Squadron Leader R. Hilton-Barber of the Royal Rhodesia Air Force.



DR. NKURMAH with the Premier of the Eastern Region, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe. Right: Outside the Institute of Administration, in Zaria. On Dr. Nkrumah's left is Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto, the Premier of the Northern Region.



GREETINGS from the Premier of the Western Region, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, in Ibadan. Among the places visited there were the University College and the Legislature.



AT LAGOS, capital of the Federation of Nigeria. L. to r.: The Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Dr. Nkrumah, and Sir James Robertson, the Governor-General of Nigeria.



Ghana's Prime Minister Visits Nigeria

DR. KWAME NKURMAH, the Prime Minister of Ghana, recently made his first official visit to the Federation of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons.

He was accompanied by three of his Ministers—Mr. Kojo Botsio, Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Kofi Baako, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Krobo Edusei, Minister of Transport and Communications. The eleven-day visit took the Prime Minister and his party to the various regions of Nigeria.

During his visit Dr. Nkrumah had discussions with the Governor-General of Nigeria, Sir James Robertson; the Federal Prime Minister; the Regional Premiers; the Ghana community in Nigeria and the Cameroons, and many prominent citizens.

He visited the House of Legislature, the Yaba Trade Centre, the Institute of Administration in Zaria, the ministerial offices in Buea, Southern Cameroons, the Cameroons Development Corporation, a coal mine in Enugu, and he had an informal meeting with Executive Council members of the Eastern Nigerian Government.

WELCOME in the Southern Cameroons, where Dr. Nkrumah had talks with the former Premier, Dr. E. M. L. Endeley; and, among his other engagements there, he visited the House of Assembly and the new ministerial offices in Buea.

The tour began in Lagos. Dr. Nkrumah attended a reception given by the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubakar Balewa, and also a State Dinner at Government House. On his arrival at the capital, Dr. Nkrumah described Nigeria as being a home from home for him. "All of us were Africans before we became Nigerians and Ghanaians", he said. "Our hopes, our aspirations and our dreams are alike. Our destiny can only be realised to the extent that we cultivate good neighbourliness and fraternity among ourselves."

In a speech to the Lagos Municipal Council, Dr. Nkrumah said that problems existing between the two countries could be solved by the time Nigeria achieved her independence in 1960.

At a State Dinner, given in his honour by the Southern Cameroons Government,

Dr. Nkrumah said that he was fascinated by the beauty of the Cameroons landscape and the majesty of the Cameroons mountains. "You certainly have here", he said, "a most delightful setting for a very prosperous tourist industry."

Summing up his impressions of his visit to Nigeria after his return to Accra, Dr. Nkrumah stated that his visit had cemented the friendship between the people of Ghana and Nigeria. "I want to assure you", he said, "that from now on Ghana and Nigeria are one." He added that the two things which had impressed him most during his tour had been his meetings with the Federal Prime Minister and the Regional Premiers, and the tremendous amount of development that was going on throughout the whole of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons.



GHANAIS in Ibadan welcoming Dr. Nkrumah. They presented him with an address and referred to the great interest shown by the Western Region Government in the welfare of Ghanaians living in the Region.



AT TIKO AIRPORT, Southern Cameroons, Dr. Nkrumah was met by Mr. Endeley (left), and Mr. John Foucha, the new Premier.



IN KANO. Dr. Nkrumah and his party paid a courtesy visit to the Emir of Kano at his palace. On the Emir's right is the Sardauna of Sokoto, the Premier of the Northern Region.



"FISH PARADE." Women on the coast of Bombay, India, hanging out fish known as the "Bombay Duck". There is a steady demand for this dried fish in and outside the country.
From C. Khata, Adenwalla Mansions, Chorapatty, Bombay, 7, India.



"BUFFALO BOY." This six-year-old Vietnamese boy, on the back of his father's buffalo, looks after the animal during the day—while his father ploughs the fields and his mother weaves at home. He attends school in the evenings.
From Tran Hai Bich, Nguyen Thai Hoc Road, 88 Hoi An, Quang Nam, Centre Viet-Nam.



SHAGGY BEAR STORY, or wrestling for the fun of it. Mr. Kafaitullah, a Pakistani athlete, of Gogra, Lyallpur, helps to keep in training by wrestling with a friendly bear.
From Abdul Rashid, House No. P89, Street No. 2, Mohalla Iddgah, Gogra, Lyallpur Dist., Pakistan.

"FIJIAN BELLES." A gathering of Fijians as they turned out at the port of Suva to welcome a docking ocean liner.
From Joyce Burns Gken, 31 Carlotta Road, Double Bau, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.



"YOUNG MUSICIAN." A Northern Nigerian, Mr. M. S. Loninson, with his African guitar.
From Garba Waziri Donga, Postal Agent, Makurdi, Northern Nigeria.



READERS' PICTURES

This is a further selection of pictures from our readers. They are invited to send in representative pictures from all over the Commonwealth. A fee of a guinea will be paid for each published picture. Please send captions and addresses in ENGLISH.



END OF ANOTHER SCHOOL DAY. A cross-section of the pupils at the St. Stanislaus College School, Georgetown.

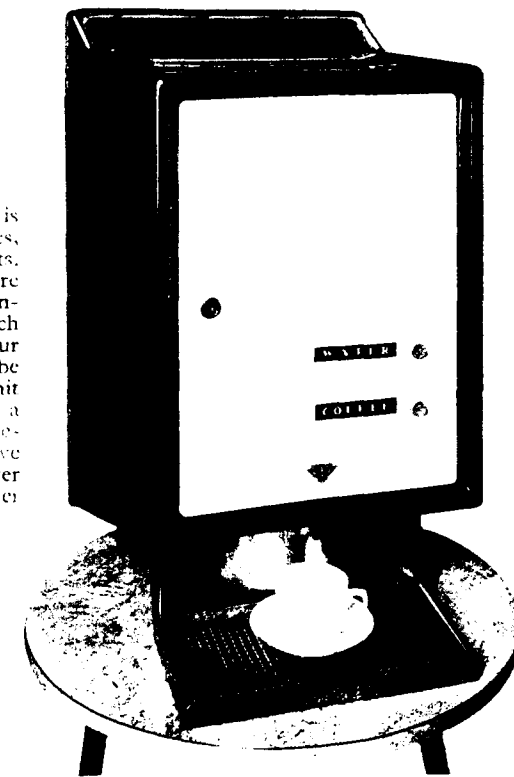
From Rev. J. Hopkinson, Brickdam Presbytery, Georgetown 11, British Guiana.

NEW IDEAS



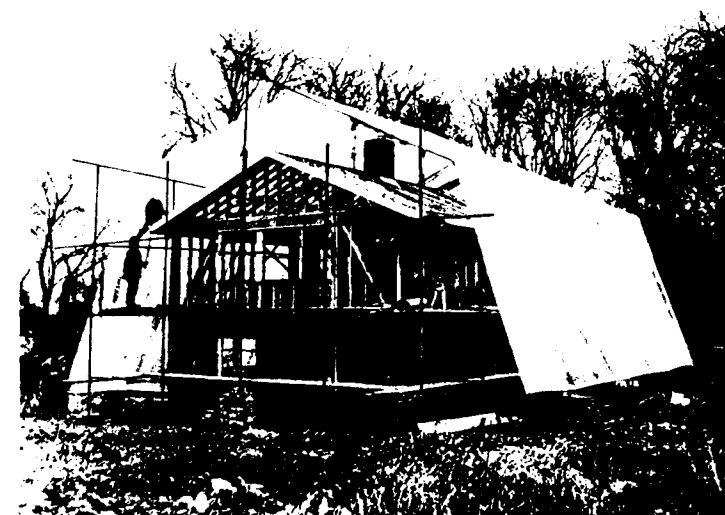
"Foto-Bag"

This handbag made in calf or pigskin contains a camera in a small compartment. The camera can be removed without opening the whole handbag and has a F.9 fixed focus lens and gives 16 exposures on a 16mm film.



Push-Button Coffee Server

New coffee counter server is most suitable for offices, small cafés and restaurants. A freshly made cup of pure coffee in a measured quantity is delivered at the touch of a button within four seconds. Cream can then be added by hand. The unit makes 125 6-oz. cups, and a mechanism automatically registers how many cups have been filled. The hot water supply can be used for other beverages.



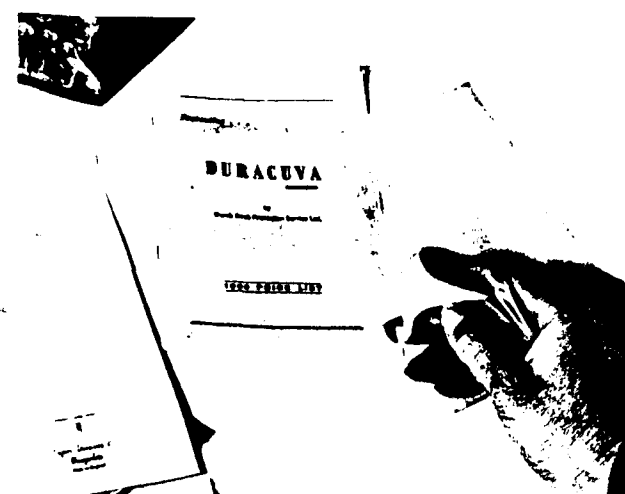
All-Weather Site Protection

Protection against wind and rain is provided by a transparent heavy gauge Bexthene film canopy which can be stretched across one to three poles and raised by a simple pulley system. Anchorage is by means of heavy hardboard strips, alternative methods of fastening being available. Sheets can be attached at each end of the canopy to enclose the site completely. The transparency of the material allows adequate lighting for work to be done in dry conditions.



Nest of Tables

This set of three tables can be packed into one when not being used. They are made of mahogany with steel legs.

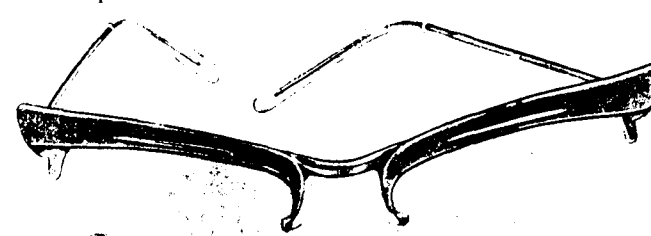


Book Protection

This plastic book cover is waterproof, sunproof, acidproof, germ-proof and insect resistant. It is extremely durable and affords protection for jackets on which publishers expend a wealth of care. It is made in colours yellow, green, red, blue and crystal clear.

Unbreakable Sunglasses

The lenses of these scientifically designed sunglasses are light, unbreakable and non-inflammable, and the colours include rose, smoke, blue and green. The "jewelled" frames have been made in ten styles to match clothes, the shape of the face and colouring.





DR. ROSHAN F. MASTER with a young patient at the Children's Hospital, Nottingham, England. Until recently she was the Surgical Registrar at this hospital.

Indian Doctor goes to Tristan da Cunha

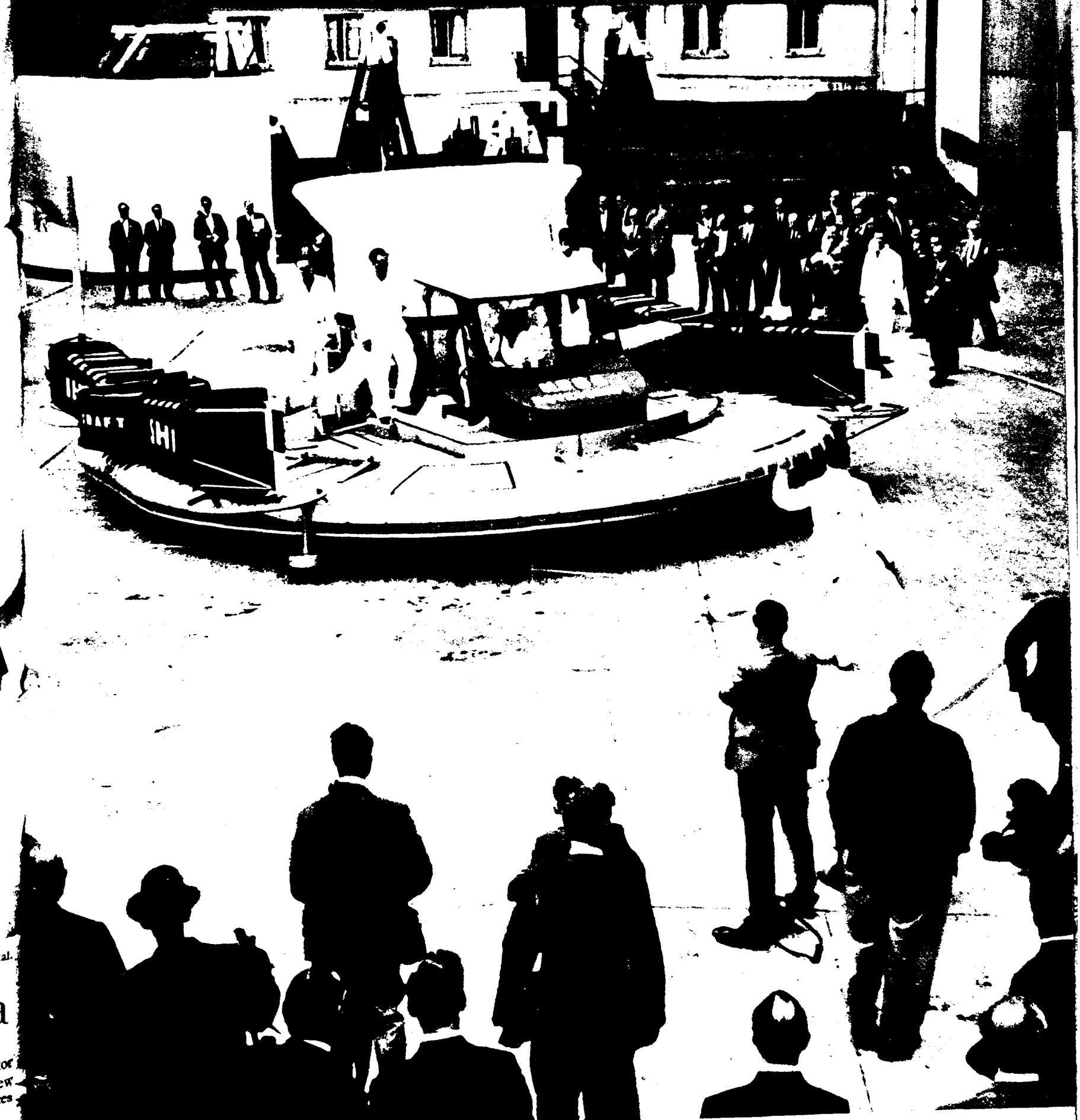
DR. ROSHAN F. MASTER, an Indian, recently left Britain to carry out a two-year tour of duty as Medical Officer on the remote Atlantic island of Tristan da Cunha. She is the second woman to hold this Colonial Office appointment and will be physician, surgeon, anaesthetist, radiographer, and even dentist, to the 280 islanders.

Dr. Master has had wide experience of medical and surgical work. Born in Bombay, she was educated at the Loreto Convent, Tara Hall,

Simla, and the Loreto College, Calcutta. She qualified as a doctor in 1948 from the well-known Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi. She spent seven years working in India's Northern Provinces and West Bengal before coming to England in 1955.

Dr. Master has accepted with enthusiasm this unusual challenge to her skill and resourcefulness in a job that has taken her to what has often been described as one of the loneliest islands in the world.

Commonwealth TODAY



EXPERIMENTAL HOVERCRAFT

The S.R. NI, a British experimental saucer-shaped "hovercraft" 30 ft. long and 24 ft. wide, recently made its debut at Cowes, Isle of Wight. Designed by Mr. C. S. Cockerell, who began work on the project in 1953, the machine, neither an aircraft nor a boat, is intended to skim across the sea on a cushion of air which it creates for itself. The prototype was built by Saunders-Roe Ltd under a contract placed by the National Research Development Board, and is powered by a 450 h.p. engine.

No.
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Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

NUMBER SIXTY-EIGHT

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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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

Britain produced a record number of portable typewriters—145,768—in 1958, 11,000 more than in the previous year, according to a report by the Typewriter (and Allied) Trades' Federation. It was the first year that deliveries of "portables" exceeded the number of standard machines, the combined output amounting to 279,223 machines valued at £8,757,000. Exports of machines weighing under 22 lb each also reached a record figure for the United Kingdom and produced a revenue of £1,419,644 compared with £1,095,020 in 1957.

Ghana's new harbour at Tema, which is being built at a cost of £14 million, largely by British firms, will be one of the "proudest industrial and constructional achievements" in the history of Ghana. When completed the harbour will be an African showpiece, as fine an example of the march of progress in West Africa as the Kariba project will be in Central Africa.

Nigeria's Port Authority has, through the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments, recently placed an order for seven David Brown turbo-taskmaster super tractors and two turbo-shunter tractors.

Construction work has begun on the £1.47 million Liaquat Medical College at Jamshoro, near Karachi, Pakistan. The hospital will have 400 beds, and there will be 250 boys and 75 girls among the students. Its school of nursing will accommodate 125 nurses.

Ceylon's tea production in 1958 reached the all-time record of 413,154,888 lb., an increase of 25 million lb. over that of the previous year. Wider use of fertilisers and of other modern aids to cultivation by, in particular, the smallholders, is stated to be among the factors that have contributed to this rich crop. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has decided to set up a Tea Marketing Board. The Board will have power over tea sales in the local tea market and will also be empowered to buy tea produced by smallholders.

Malayan Railways has made a trial run from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore with an aluminium alloy passenger coach built at its Sentul workshops. More of these 62-seater cars are expected

to be constructed and put on regular runs. This type of coach is of an original design produced by the Railway with the assistance of the British Aluminium Company.

One of the world's leading ball and roller manufacturers, Ransomes and Marles Bearing Co., U.K., will establish a plant in Australia. They are to operate through an Australian subsidiary. The parent company will provide all the capital for a factory in Melbourne.

According to Sir James Fletcher, chairman of the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company, the £7,000,000 being earned or saved for New Zealand each year by production at the Kawerau pulp and paper mill could be increased to £20 million when the potential of the area is fully developed. Geothermal resources in the area are to be fully developed. Steam is to be harnessed for processing purposes and to produce electrical power. A recent survey has shown that geothermal steam can also be used to produce salt in substantial quantities.

Australian exports of motor vehicles and parts to sixteen different territories in the Pacific, Asia and Africa, are now worth between £5 and £6 million (Australian) a year. Announcing the large-scale plans for the expansion of the Australian motor industry, Mr. John McEwen, Australia's Trade Minister, said that these exports were bound to increase along with the rapid development in these countries.

Tribute to the great progress India is making in raising the living standards of her people and developing her industries was paid in London recently by Mr. H. G. Nelson, Managing Director of the English Electric Company. Mr. Nelson spoke of the way in which India was making substantial progress in raising the living standards of her people; increasing her industries and maintaining her freedom.

A British firm of transport vehicle manufacturers recently secured an order worth £120,000 for 50 double-deck bus chassis for the Kowloon Motor Bus Company of Hong Kong. The chassis is basically similar to the 215 chassis already delivered to Kowloon from Coventry.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER



teenth century, formed a dependency of Mauritius. This arrangement is reflected in the postal history of the islands, for the stamps of Mauritius were used there until 1890 and can be recognised by the distinctive postmark "B.64" in an oval frame, which was allocated to the Seychelles post office.

When the first separate stamps of the Seychelles made their appearance, their design was similar to that of many other British colonial stamps. The "key-plate" design, as it is known to collectors, was used for all the Seychelles stamps issued during the reigns of King Edward



VII and King George VI; after the accession of King George VI a colourful series of pictorial stamps afforded glimpses of the flora and fauna of the islands. The same pictorial designs were also used for the stamps issued in 1954 and bearing H.M. Queen Elizabeth's portrait. A coco-de-mer palm is featured on four stamps of the current Seychelles series. On other values is to be seen a sail-fish, a member of the sword-fish family which derives its name from the exceptional size of its dorsal fin. It is caught by rod and line and a good specimen may weigh over a hundred pounds. On a 5-cents stamp issued in 1957 is depicted a fruit-eating bat, popularly known, because of its size and the shape of its head, as a "flying fox".

C. W. HILL.



BRISBANE will celebrate its centenary on October 13th next and, in London recently, Mr. E. Manvell (right), on behalf of the Lord Mayor of Brisbane, presented the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Harold Gillett, with a copy of the book, "Brisbane, City in the Sun", and was presented in turn with the London book, "The Living City".

ZAHARA HASHIM, an Information Assistant from Kuala Lumpur, the Federation of Malaya, takes a close look at a Malayan stamp at Britain's Seventh National Stamp Exhibition recently held in London. At the opening, Britain's Solicitor-General, Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, released a pigeon with a message for H.M. the Queen. The messages, sent by the Exhibition's pigeon post service, were written on copies of the forms used by the Great Barrier Island pigeon post service to the New Zealand mainland in 1898.



FIRST OF TWO ORDERS for a total of £3,000,000 worth of submarine cables which will form the first ocean link in the 30,000-mile Commonwealth round-the-world telephone cable, estimated to cost £88,000,000, was recently signed in London. The order was for 552 miles of armoured cable for the shallow water, shore ends of the main cable linking Scotland with Newfoundland. Mr. R. C. Saxby (left), Contracts Manager of Cable & Wireless Ltd., signs the order and beside him, is Mr. F. S. Lemon, Managing Director of Submarine Cables Ltd., who will make the cable at Greenwich, London.



THREE BURMESE editors who recently spent ten days visiting Britain are seen here at the works of the Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd., Filton, Bristol, where they saw the production of Britannia aircraft. The editors who were shown round by the Press Officer of the Company, are: U Mya Than, of Bahosi, Mandalay, and Vice-President of the Union of Burma Journalists Association; U Maung Maung Khin of Candid, Rangoon, and U Aung Nyunt, of The Nation, Rangoon.

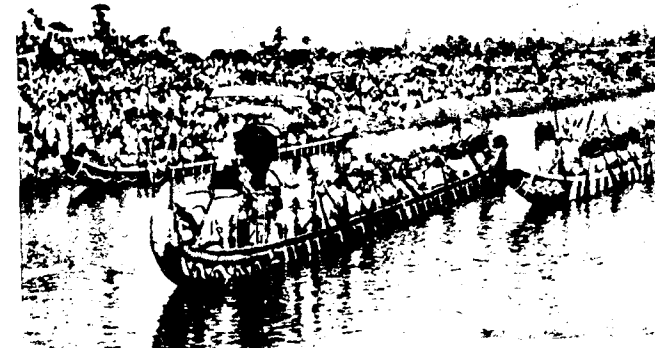
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DARTMOUTH TRAINING. Midshipman J. Whitfield (right) of Winchester, England, explains the workings of a sextant to (from left) Cadet E. Fernando of Ceylon, Cadet D. Webb of Barnhurst, Kent, and Cadet M. A. Kermani of Pakistan, on the bridge of the frigate H.M.S. Roebuck in the Pool of London. She was one of five ships of the Royal Navy's Dartmouth Training Squadron paying a training visit to London.



ANNUAL BOAT RACE in Kerala State, on the south-west coast of India, a state criss-crossed with innumerable lakes, lagoons and backwaters. Tremendous interest is aroused by these annual events in which the skilled boatmen compete for the Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister's) Cup, and the Maharaja of Travancore's Grand Trophy.

Treasures of Cambridge

University Exhibits Display Traditions of Arts,
Historical Scholarship and Scientific Inquiry



SILVER soup tureen lent by Pembroke College. It was given to the University by William Taylor, and had a Latin inscription commemorating Pitt, the famous statesman, created Peabody Professor of Parliament in 1791. Pitt became Prime Minister in 1791.

A COLLECTION of treasures which showed something of the unbroken sequence in the pursuit of learning and the cultivation of the arts at the University of Cambridge was recently on view in London. The exhibition, arranged by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of the City of London in their Hall, aroused widespread interest by reason of the quality, variety and quantity of the exhibits, which were insured for nearly £2 million.

A wide range of pictures, plate, sculpture, bronzes, armour, books and manuscripts, jewellery, watches, coins, medals, furniture, pottery and porcelain, were on view. Included in the exhibition were pieces of modern silver commissioned for Cambridge colleges since the war or presented to them.

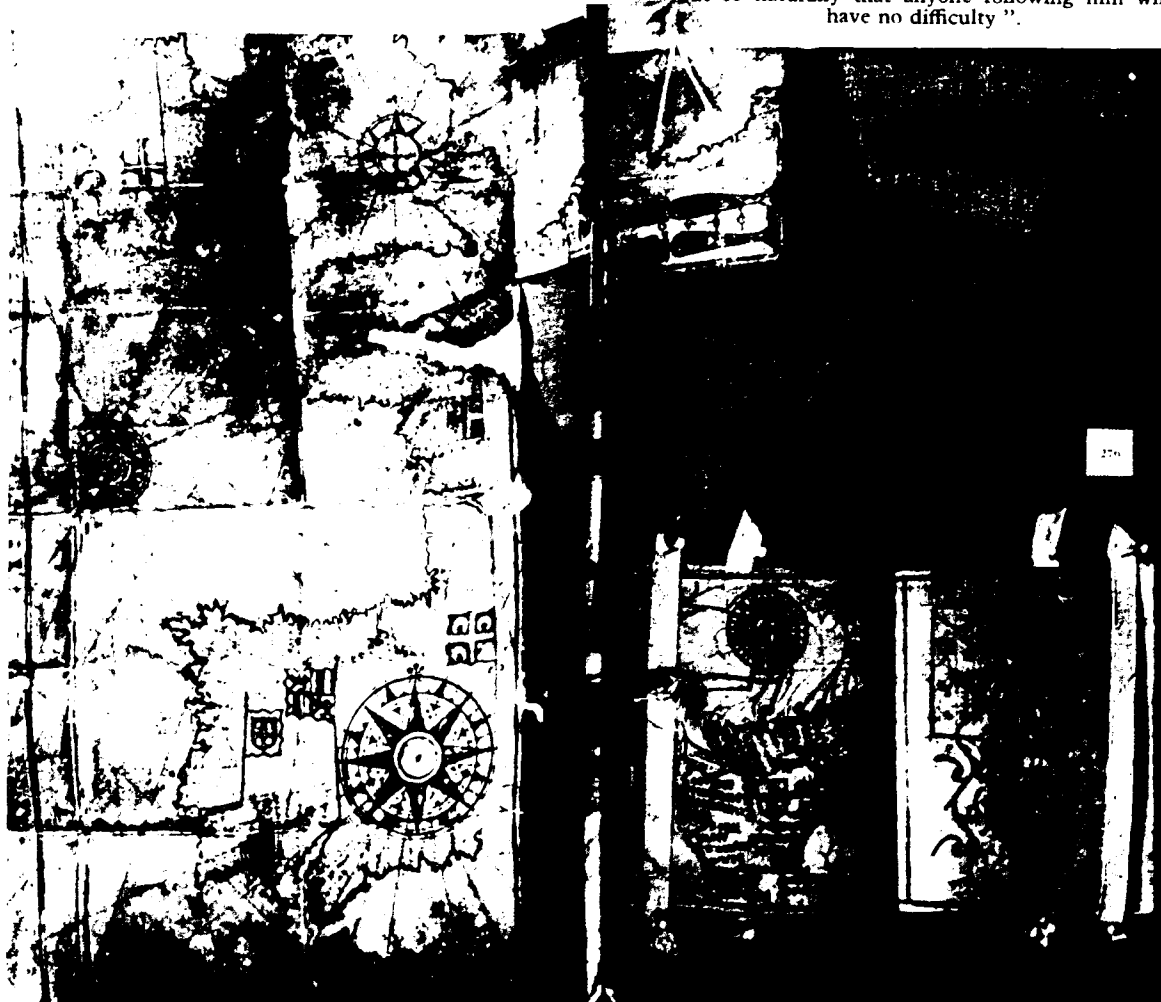
Literature was strongly represented by many manuscripts and early printed books.

These included the *Codex Bezae*, the oldest known manuscript of the New Testament to give both Latin and Greek texts, and a highly important source for Biblical research. One of the University's most precious possessions on view was the Gospels of St. Augustine, written and illustrated in Italy in the sixth century. The book, according to historians, is very likely one of those sent to St. Augustine by Pope Gregory the Great; and it was certainly at St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, by the eleventh century; the two remaining illuminations therein show a portrait of St. Luke, and scenes from the New Testament—among the very few surviving from this period of Western Christian art.

Housman, who was Professor of Latin at Cambridge; and "The Soldier", the last of the five war sonnets of Rupert Brooke.

Among the illuminated manuscripts on show were the *Codex Bezae*, the oldest known manuscript of the New Testament to give both Latin and Greek texts, and a highly important source for Biblical research. One of the University's most precious possessions on view was the Gospels of St. Augustine, written and illustrated in Italy in the sixth century. The book, according to historians, is very likely one of those sent to St. Augustine by Pope Gregory the Great; and it was certainly at St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, by the eleventh century; the two remaining illuminations therein show a portrait of St. Luke, and scenes from the New Testament—among the very few surviving from this period of Western Christian art.

Visitors were also attracted to a display devoted to the natural sciences. It included a letter from Sir Francis Bacon; memoranda of Sir Isaac Newton, and early scientific instruments, including an astrolabe of Dr. Caius. The astrolabe is a scientific instrument familiar in the Middle Ages as an



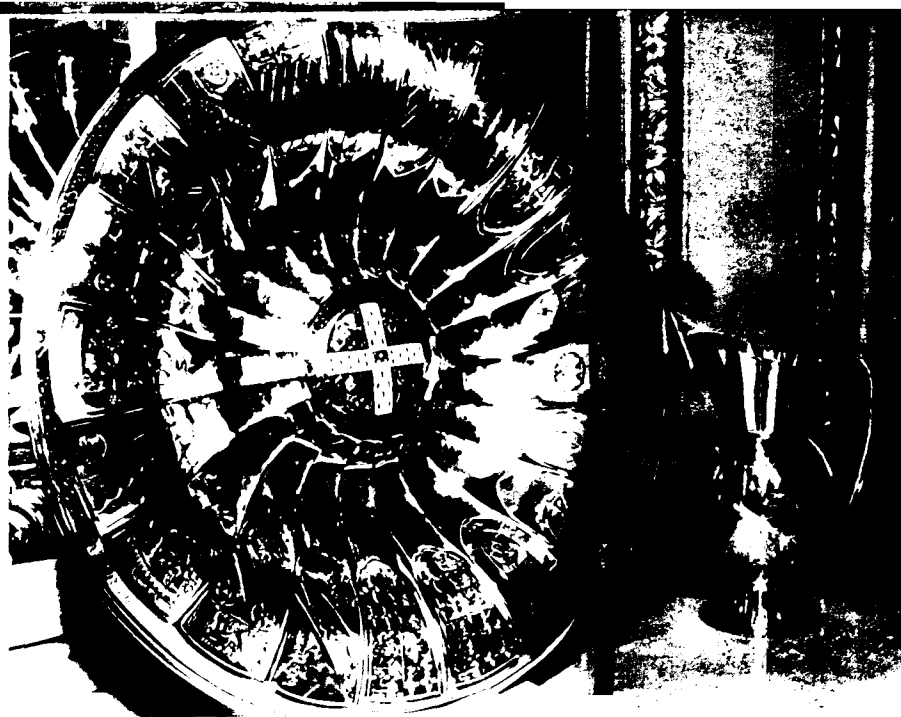
DRAKE'S pocket-book with signature "F. Drake", and a manuscript map of part of the coast of Western Europe. Drake carried in his ship in 1579 "two draughtsmen who portray the coast (of New Spain) in its colours . . . everything is put so naturally that anyone following him will have no difficulty".

astronomical calculating device. It could be used to determine the hours of rising and setting of the sun and chief stars, and the time of the day. Of particular interest were the instruments associated with the great figures of the Cavendish Laboratory to whom the startling developments in modern physics owe so much—Clerk Maxwell, Lord Rayleigh, Sir J. J. Thomson, and Lord Rutherford.

Among the paintings were Oliver Cromwell's portrait, portraits by Gainsborough,

one of Archbishop Cranmer, and paintings by Titian, Hobbema, Richard Wilson, Degas, Sisley, Monet, Renoir, Sir William Nicholson and Augustus John. Among the water colours were some scenes of Cambridge by Thomas Rowlandson and J. K. W. Turner; others were by William Blake, John Sell Cotman and Peter de Wint. There were also a number of miniatures, including those of the English master, Nicholas Hilliard, 1547-1619, once a member of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths.

THE BURY BIBLE, probably illuminated in the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds between 1121 and 1148 by an illuminator named Master Hugo. This is one of the finest and most elaborate surviving examples of English 12th century manuscript illumination.



SILVER dish and ewer, King's College. It was given to the University by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association to commemorate the endowment by the Association of a Chair of Electrical Engineering. There were many outstanding examples of the work of modern craftsmen in the exhibition, and Cambridge colleges are playing a leading part in the present revival of the art of the silver-smith.



OLD MASTER painting, "St. Ambrose, St. Michael and St. Augustine", painted on wood, by Simone Martini (1285-1344), the Sieneese School. Over each painting is a triangular panel with an angel. The exhibit was lent by the Fitzwilliam Museum and is valued at £100,000. Viscount Fitzwilliam founded the Museum bearing his name; he graduated from Trinity Hall in 1764.



THE MOON CAMERA holds the moon fixed against a background of stars for a 10- to 20-second exposure. In the photograph above each star has its catalogue number.



THE EXACT TIME is also given to Canadians over the telephone. The star observations determine the rates of quartz crystal clocks, used as primary standards.

Space Clocks for a Space Age

Scientific Observations at Canada's Dominion Observatory in Ottawa

FOR CENTURIES man has searched for more precise methods of measuring time, which can be taken from our real timekeeper—the stars. Olden-day clocks that had the duty of keeping time were corrected occasionally by sundials or by crude astronomical observations; the early observatories were maintained mainly for astrology. Today we are well supplied with observatories and time is set all over the world by the consensus of a host of observatories, and communicated electrically and by radio.

It was towards the end of the nineteenth century that photography began to be applied to astronomy, and photographic refractors—telescopes whose object glasses are designed to bring to a sharp focus the light to which the photographic plate is most sensitive—came into general use. Photography not only provides a permanent record of a portion of the sky at the time of observation but also results in a great saving of time at the telescope.

In 1909 an Oxford don experimented with the possibility of photographing the moon in a moving time exposure against a background of stars. Today there are astronomical

clocks which have reached an almost incredible degree of precision and are probably capable of greater regularity than the rotating Earth itself.

During the recently ended Geophysical Year, moon cameras were placed at strategic centres around the world to gain information for time services and, by correlating findings of the various cameras, valuable information about the size and shape of the Earth is being revealed.

Canada's Dominion Observatory in Ottawa was the site of one of the moon cameras. This observatory has specialised mainly in the astronomy of position in solar physics and in various branches of geophysical work. Although the work of plotting the positions and motions of the stars is less spectacular than some other aspects of astronomical observation, these determinations are the foundation on which the science of astronomy is based. The observations made at the Ottawa Observatory on stellar positions are published not only as Canadian catalogues but also incorporated in star lists which are used throughout the world for air and marine navigation, for surveying, and for the determination of accurate time.

Precise Measurements

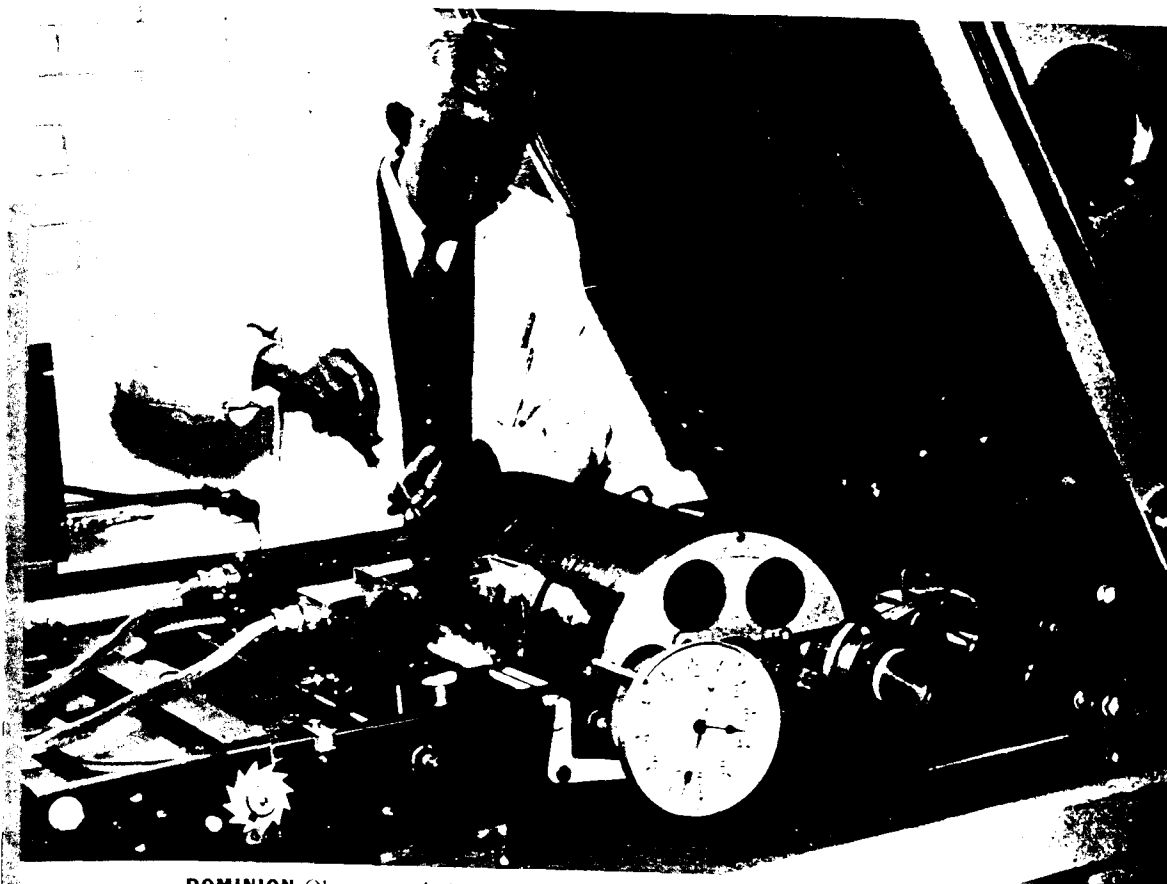
For time determinations the Ottawa observatory now uses a photographic zenith telescope, which has the advantage of operating automatically, and photographs are taken of successive stars as they cross the meridian at the zenith without the necessity of an observer being constantly present. Another feature of this instrument is the possibility of making very precise measurements of latitude. A constant check is kept of the latitude of Ottawa which is found to vary in a semi-regular manner within a period of about fourteen months.

An important part of the Time Service, which involves nightly astronomical observations of star positions, is the distribution of seconds time signals by wire and radio throughout Canada. Government buildings, commercial firms, telephone and telegraph companies and the two major railway systems are serviced by direct wire from the Observatory. The general public is serviced by the 1.00 p.m. signal over a radio network, and aerial and submarine navigators, surveyors and persons living in remote parts of the country, are served on special short wave broadcasts of time signals.

Canada's major effort in the field of astrophysics has been concentrated at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, British Columbia.

AT THE DOMINION Observatory Canadian scientists are experimenting with a new style mirror transit telescope. It will make observation and photography of the stars more accurate than ever before.

ASTRONOMER M. M. Thomson inserts a photographic plate in the moon camera in Canada's Dominion Observatory. Studies so far have shown that Earth clocks have lost 30 seconds since the beginning of this century—a scientific finding of great importance in a space-conscious age where man's efforts to land on the moon must be calculated with split-second timing.



DOMINION Observatory's "speaking clock". It adds a voice announcement once each minute to the seconds pips broadcast 24 hours a day over its station CHU. The voice is produced from sound track, cut from 35mm. film, mounted on a revolving drum.



GEOGRAPHY LESSON at a girls' school in Sokoto, home province of Northern Nigeria's Premier.

Building for the Future

Northern Nigeria's Achievement

NORTHERN NIGERIA recently became self-governing. This is the last political stage before attaining independence next year along with the rest of the Federation of Nigeria. Northern Nigeria is proud of her record and of the fact that she will emerge as a new member of the British Commonwealth, in which she intends to remain.

The people of Northern Nigeria, 18 million, mostly Moslems, are of many tribes, with infinite variety of dress, languages and customs. These include the Hausa, largest group, the Fulani, Kanuri, Tiv and Nupe. Among the others are some pagans in the mountainous centre of the country. Northern Nigerians are a friendly and courteous people. They are also very industrious and many of them have a strong civic conscience. During a recent community self-help campaign in one province, the people built entire villages for themselves, including roads, schools and churches.

Now that Northern Nigeria is self-governing, the Governor, Sir Gawain Bell, no longer presides over the cabinet—the Executive Council. The Premier, Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello the Sardauna of Sokoto, has taken his place.

Alhaji Sir Ahmadu, who flew to London in February this year to receive his knight-

hood from the Queen at Buckingham Palace, is a member of the royal house of Sokoto. The Sardauna has been Premier since 1954. He is conservative in outlook and relates his democratic administration to the rule of the provincial Emirs, whose Native Administrators still retain much authority. A tall, dignified figure, the Premier is widely travelled and during his visits to Britain has appeared frequently on television. He is an enthusiastic "fives" player, a good shot, and is greatly interested in cricket.

The economy of Northern Nigeria is based mainly on agriculture. Forty per cent of the world's groundnut crops are grown there and the so-called "Morocco" leather actually comes from the red goatskins of Sokoto. Sacks of groundnuts, stacked in perfect pyramids, are a familiar sight, especially in Kano, the commercial and industrial centre. Its old walled city, built a thousand years ago, has a trading history longer than most European cities. From Kano, where camel trains used to end their

PUPIL NURSES at a demonstration class in Kaduna. On the left is the supervisor.



journeys—one can still be seen occasionally—communications to the coast and other major centres are now made by an extensive railway system, and the large new airport used by many international lines. Kano market, the largest in Africa, is now famous.

Handloom weaving, leatherwork, dyeing, silver beating and pottery are among the traditional crafts still carried on—alongside modern industries. These are expanding rapidly and already producing perfume and face powder, soap, confectionery, rubber and plastic shoes, mineral waters, carbon dioxide and dry ice, tarpaulin, steel furniture, concrete blocks and terrazzo tiles. There are also tyre-retreading and tanning factories.

Just over a year ago, the cotton production of the country was turned to good account with the opening of the huge £1 million textile mill at Kaduna, the capital and seat of government. Installations now being made will increase production by almost fifty per cent.

Investment Encouraged

Industries established in other centres include the famous Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria, at Jos; a modern dairy at nearby Vom; a railway repair shop and a sheanut butter factory in Zaria; and a boatbuilding yard at Makurdi on the mighty Benue River.

The Governments of the Federation and the Northern Region encourage overseas—especially British—investment in the country. Profits and dividends are easily transferable, capital can be repatriated at will, and exemption from income tax is available to approved new enterprises under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance.

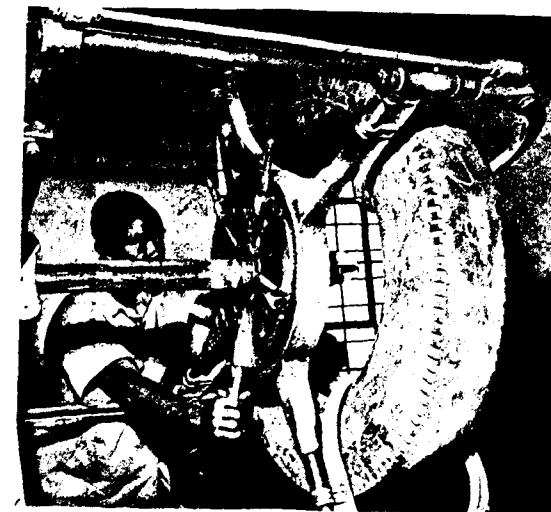
In a recent talk to the Kano Chamber of Commerce one of Northern Nigeria's Ministers said in reference to his country's need for capital and technical knowledge from overseas: "We are conscious of the fact that there are many other undeveloped parts of the world looking for the same things at this time. However, besides our natural resources and a market of some 18 million people which must continue to have an attraction for traders and industrialists, I think we can offer a well-ordered stable society in which commerce and industry can thrive. As a Government we are prepared to do our part to maintain a climate of confidence."

Obviously, capital and skilled technicians are of first importance to the country, but there is also a need for teachers, doctors, nurses and others.

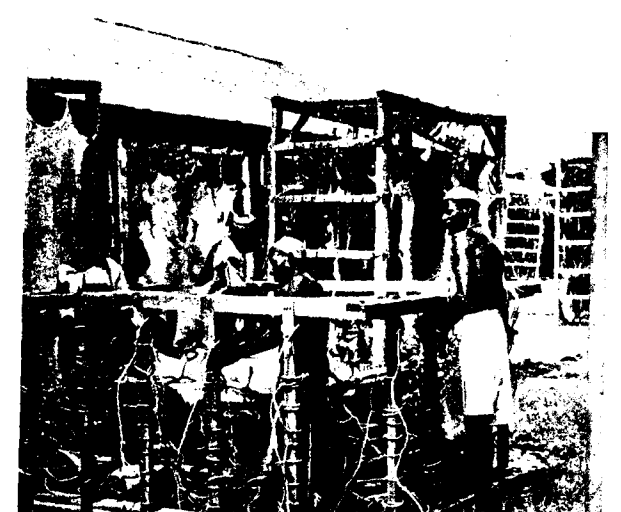
FIELD STUDIES. Students of the Samaru Agricultural Research Centre



INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS



TYRE FACTORY, Kano. Opening a tyre to repair interior damage before retreading.



AT A TANNERY. These Kano workers are stretching hides and goatskins for sun drying.

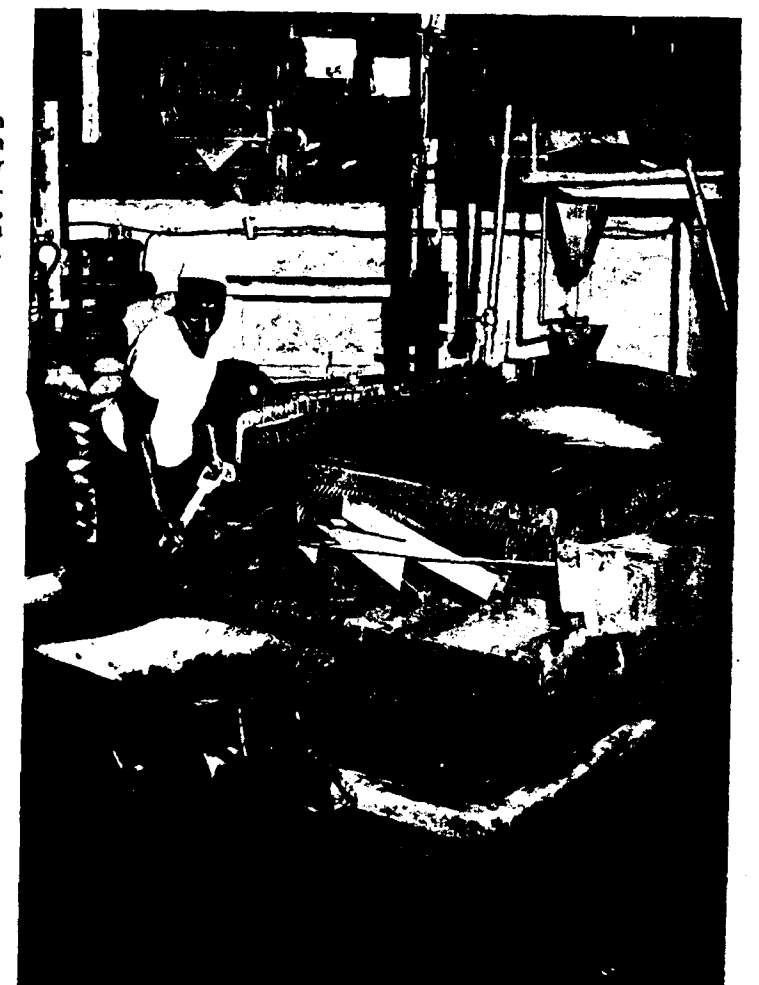


GUINEA CORN, a staple cereal, grown at the Samaru Agricultural Research Centre.



BOTTLING PLANT. Mixing soft drinks at the London and Kano Trading Company's works.

IN A COLUMBITE and tin mine at Bukuru. Northern Nigeria is now the sixth major world exporter of tin ore. Columbite, a rare mineral, was first produced in the area on a commercial basis in 1904.



COMMONWEALTH ARTISTS IN LONDON



H.R.H. THE DUCHESS of Gloucester admiring a sculpture, "Kneeling Figure in Sari", by Indian sculptor, Miss Shashi Mehra (left).



JAMAICAN ARTIST, Barry Watson (left), with Miss Valerie Lee-Own and Frank Bowling, both from British Guiana, look at one of Miss Lee-Own's paintings.



NIGERIAN ARTIST, Lucky Wadiri (left), talked about his paintings and sculpture at the Commonwealth Artists Exhibition to Jonathan Kingdon from Tanganyika. The exhibition was opened by H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester.

TWO POPULAR EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

COMMONWEALTH ARTISTS EXHIBITION" and "Character of the Commonwealth" were the titles of two art exhibitions recently held in London, the first one in the premises of the Royal Commonwealth Society and the other at the Commonwealth Institute, London. The first—Commonwealth Artists Exhibition—was of paintings and sculptures by over 20 young artists from eleven Commonwealth countries, all of whom are studying at art schools in London. Opening the exhibition, H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester said that she could think of no higher vocation than that of an artist whose aim was to bring beauty to the world. The Duchess, who is herself an amateur artist, said that painting and sculpture should, like music, be a universal language whose message can be understood by all, whatever their race, colour or creed.

"This exhibition", she continued, "gives us all an opportunity to appreciate different art forms and by doing that we can surely learn to understand each other's personality."

The exhibitors included a sculptor, and a painter from Canada, a sculptor, and a painter from Australia, a woman sculptor, and a painter from India, a painter from Pakistan and two others from New Zealand. Hong Kong was represented by Miss Wendy Yeo, student at the Slade School of Art. She was the winner of the Slade Summer Prize and the Arts Council Young Contemporaries Prize. From British Guiana, there were two representatives—Valerie Lee-Own and Frank Bowling. A Jamaican painter was among the exhibitors—and there was a sculptor from Malaya, and two painters from Tanganyika. Lucky Wadiri, a sculptor from Nigeria, had four of his works in the exhibition; they

showed his versatility in the use of traditional and European techniques. His carved wooden head and mask were in the traditional West African technique and a bronze head and plaque showed the influence of Jacob Epstein.

The other exhibition, "Character of the Commonwealth", was opened by Miss Mary Glasgow, a member of the Governing Body of the Commonwealth Institute in London and Secretary-General of the Arts Council in Britain from 1939-1951.

It was an exhibition of paintings, drawings and figure studies by Mr. J. Armfield Bindon, a versatile and accomplished British painter, who is also a successful writer, lecturer and broadcaster. He has studied the indigenous arts of many countries and recently visited several Commonwealth countries. His subjects were ordinary people and simple things and, as a

result of his study of the techniques and craftsmanship of older indigenous forms of art found in the Commonwealth, he painted his pictures with the technique and approach of the artists of the past—in Africa, Hong Kong and Australasia.

"By sharing a common interest with the peoples among whom I journey", said Mr. Bindon, "I am repaid with many happy friendships and a wider, deeper understanding." Mr. Bindon's work has also been shown at the Royal Academy and other London exhibitions, and among his commissions in recent years are panel-paintings for the first-class dining-rooms of the Union Castle ships, *Carnarvon Castle* and *Arundel Castle*.



A HUNTING SCENE—replica of a Bantu rock painting, at the "Character of the Commonwealth" Exhibition, is admired by C. N. Sekiutu of Uganda now studying at the Institute of Archaeology in London.



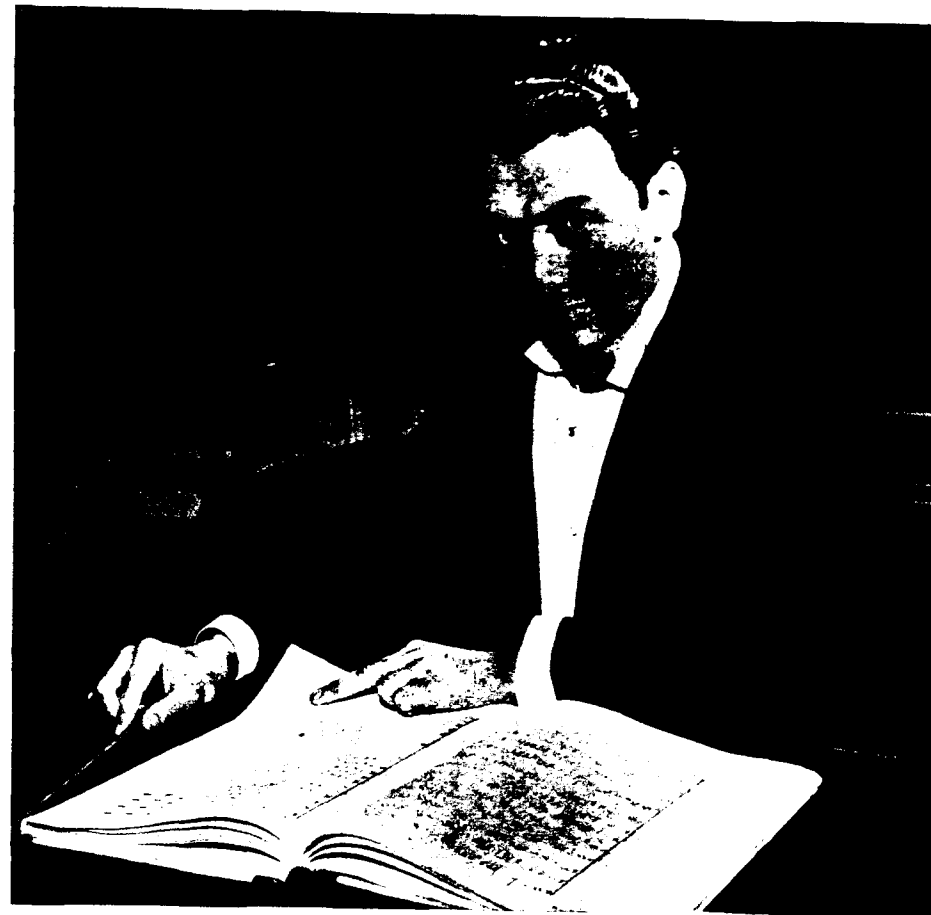
THE ARTIST, Mr. J. A. Bindon, who has attempted to portray the character of the Commonwealth through his art, takes a close look at his sculptured figure, "Mbili", inspired by African carvings.



AT A PRESS and private view of the "Character of the Commonwealth" Exhibition (left to right: Mrs. J. A. Bindon (the artist's wife), Mr. J. A. Bindon, Mr. H. V. Hatt, Curator of the Commonwealth Institute Exhibition Gallery, and Miss Mary Glasgow, former Secretary-General of the Arts Council, who introduced the artist.

People

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



**INDIAN CONDUCTOR FOR LIVERPOOL
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA**

Twenty-three-year-old Mr. Zubin Mehta, conductor, concert pianist and double-bass player from Bombay, India, has been appointed assistant to Mr. John Pritchard, musical director of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra in Britain. The appointment, which is for one season, came as a prize in an international competition sponsored by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society. Twenty-one musicians out of the ninety competitors were chosen for practical tests in both classical and modern works with the orchestra. Mr. Mehta will conduct the orchestra and make a recording for the B.B.C.

GHANAIAN ENGINEERING STUDENT

Thirty-one-year-old Frederick Wulff, of Christiansborg, Ghana, is in the final stages of an automobile engineering course at a famous diesel engine service school in Peterborough, England. He will return home as a fully qualified engineer after five years' stay in Britain. Formerly a storeman in an Accra garage, he began by attending evening classes at the Regent Street Polytechnic in London and worked during the day in a car firm. He then became a full-time student at another college and passed his General Certificate of Education examination. After that he enrolled at the College of Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering in Chelsea, London, and the Ghana Students' Unit helped him to complete his studies for the diploma in automobile engineering and to take a course at the Peterborough school.



SIR CHRISTOPHER COX IN NIGERIA

Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, with Mrs. A. D. Obiogun, wife of a senior Government official, during a party held in Sir Christopher's honour in Ibadan, Western Nigeria. During his tour of Western Nigeria, Sir Christopher visited secondary schools, colleges and training centres.



NEW DIRECTOR OF COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU

Newly elected Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau, which co-ordinates activities under the Technical Co-operation Scheme, is Mr. J. K. Thompson. He was Assistant Secretary at the Colonial Office, London. He took up his appointment after Mr. R. H. Wade of New Zealand had completed his term of office. Born in 1913, and educated at London and Lausanne Universities; Mr. Thompson was a Master at Queen's College, Trinidad, from 1935 to the outbreak of war, when he was seconded to censorship duties in the West Indies and later in London. Afterwards he joined the United Kingdom Civil Service and served in the West African, International Relations and Social Service Departments of the Colonial Office, and at the British Embassy in Washington.



THE WEST INDIES PRIME MINISTER IN LONDON

Sir Grantley Adams, the Prime Minister of the Federation of The West Indies, recently paid a brief visit to Britain. He arrived in London after attending a meeting of the International Labour Office in Geneva. During his stay in London he had discussions with the U.K. Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd. Sir Grantley was the guest of the Government at an official luncheon at Lancaster House, and after the talks he and Lady Adams attended a performance of the ballet at Sadler's Wells theatre. He also carried out engagements with the West Indian community in the United Kingdom.



NEW U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GHANA

Mr. A. W. Snelling, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, was recently appointed High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ghana in succession to Sir Ian McLennan, who has been appointed British Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland. Mr. Snelling, who is forty-four, was Deputy High Commissioner in New Zealand from 1947 to 1950 and in South Africa from 1953 to 1954.

NEW PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, who is sixty-two, was recently appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, in succession to Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, who will retire from the public service on 31st August next. Sir Alexander was High Commissioner for the U.K. in Canada in 1946 and in India from 1952 to 1955. In 1955 he became Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland where he is at present.





"IQBAL", one of the two ponies presented to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, is led off the B.O.A.C. York aircraft at London Airport by Captain Choudry Mahmood Hasan (right).

DURING H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's tour of Pakistan last February the President of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ayub Khan, and the Government of Pakistan presented three choice pedigree horses to H.M. the Queen and the Duke. One of Her Majesty's chief hobbies is horses and every form of equitation, and so the Queen took a very special interest in the recent arrival in London of these horses and in the three Pakistani soldiers who accompanied the horses by air from Karachi.

At a private ceremony in the garden of Buckingham Palace the horses were presented to the Queen by Mr. S. M. Khan, the Acting High Commissioner for Pakistan in the United Kingdom. The Pakistani soldiers—Captain Choudry Mahmood Hasan, Veterinary Officer to the Bodyguard of the President of Pakistan and Veterinary Officer to the Military Veterinary Hospital, Karachi; Daffedar Mohammed Husein, and Sawar Zaffar Ali, also of the Bodyguard—were presented to Her Majesty.

The Queen spoke to them and asked Captain Hasan about the presentation of the horses in Lahore, about their trip in the B.O.A.C. York aircraft, the behaviour of the horses on the journey, and about the programme of visits which had been arranged for the visitors by Lt.-Colonel G. C. M. Gordon, of the Royal Household Cavalry Regiment. With a keen, expert eye, Her Majesty watched the horses as they were paraded for her; and their pedigree and records of their breeding were outlined by Captain Hasan in answer to questions put by the Queen.

One of the horses, "Sultan", a handsome thoroughbred bay—the present for the Queen—is descended from two Derby winners, "Blue Peter" and "Fancy Free". The other two, "Iqbal" and "Khyber", are thoroughbred polo ponies for the Duke, who is not only a good horseman but an enthusiastic polo player as well.

Among the places visited by the Pakistani escorts during their ten-day stay in England were the British Government's Veterinary Laboratory at Weybridge, racing stables at Epsom, the Newmarket Veterinary College, the Army Veterinary Corps Remount Depot at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, and the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace.

THE HORSES from Pakistan at Knightsbridge Barracks, London. *L. to r.*: the charger, "Sultan", for H.M. the Queen; and the ponies, "Khyber" and "Iqbal", for H.R.H. Prince Philip.

Pakistan's Gift to H.M. the Queen



AT HURST PARK race meeting, near London, two of the Pakistani soldiers, Daffedar Mohammed Husein and Sawar Zaffar Ali, who, with Captain Hasan, escorted the gift horses to London, salute H.M. the Queen.



MEMBERS of the President of Pakistan's Personal Bodyguard watching troopers of the Royal Household Cavalry Regiment at Knightsbridge Barracks, London, preparing for a tour of duty.



DR. J. C. TAYLOR, Director of Studies in the University Department of Forestry, Edinburgh University, and formerly a Forest Officer in Ghana from 1936 to 1954, examines aerial photographs with six Ghana Government

scholars taking the B.Sc. degree course in forestry. *L. to r.*: J. Owusu, P. Boateng, S. Brimpong, J. Bryden, J. K. Asumang and K. K. Odure. Scotland has four universities all dating from about the fifteenth century.

Learning in the Commonwealth

Delegations Met at Oxford to Review the Field of Educational Co-operation

GREAT BRITAIN educates and trains many thousands of students from all parts of the world. The value of the contribution that is being made by the United Kingdom system of education to the Commonwealth overseas lies not only in the facilities and places provided but also in the applications of new ideas and methods.

Few of the many thousands of visitors who come to study in Britain fail to realise that in their particular field of work they will find the type of instruction and education that has proved of enduring value to others before them. The students follow paths that have been trodden by many eminent Commonwealth scientists and statesmen, by many a prominent teacher, technologist and professional man.

To share the advantages of education of all kinds at all levels throughout an expanding multi-racial Commonwealth is a problem

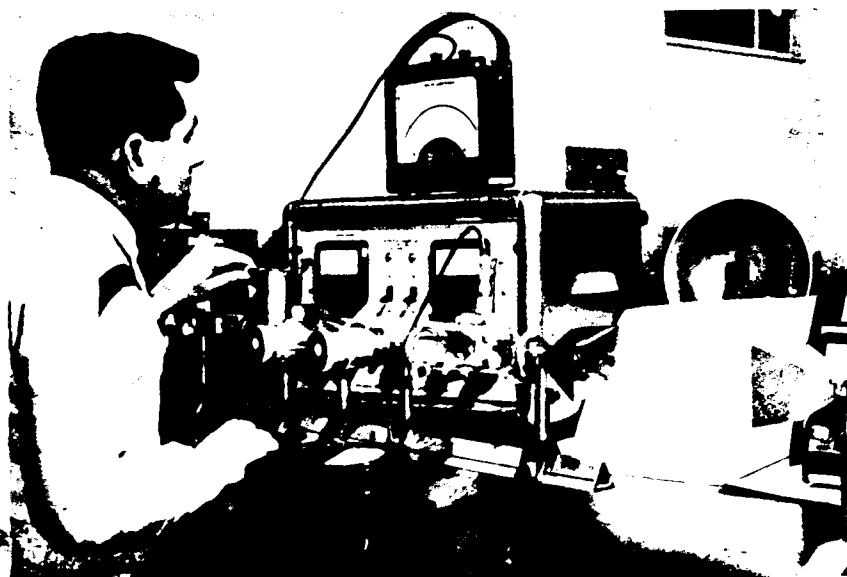
which educationists realise can be faced only by concerted effort. The Ministers of the Commonwealth governments at the Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal last year agreed that education and training were indispensable conditions of development, and they resolved to help each other.

They decided that the entire field of educational co-operation in the Commonwealth should be reviewed by a Commonwealth Education Conference. This Conference was recently held at Oxford, England. A new scheme—additional to existing programmes—of annual awards and fellowships is being established, and under this scheme at any given time, 1,000 Commonwealth scholars and fellows will be studying in Commonwealth countries outside their own. The United Kingdom has undertaken to be responsible for half the programme and Canada for a quarter.

There are a large number of existing schemes under which students come to Britain. Some of the scholarships, fellowships and grants are government awards; one of these is the well-known Athlone Fellowships for Canadian engineers financed by Britain's Board of Trade. There are awards made under the Colombo Plan, the U.K.-Ghana Technical Assistance Scheme, and under international agencies. Others are provided by trusts—among the most famous of these are the Rhodes Scholarships—by learned societies, industrial and professional organisations and private benefactors.

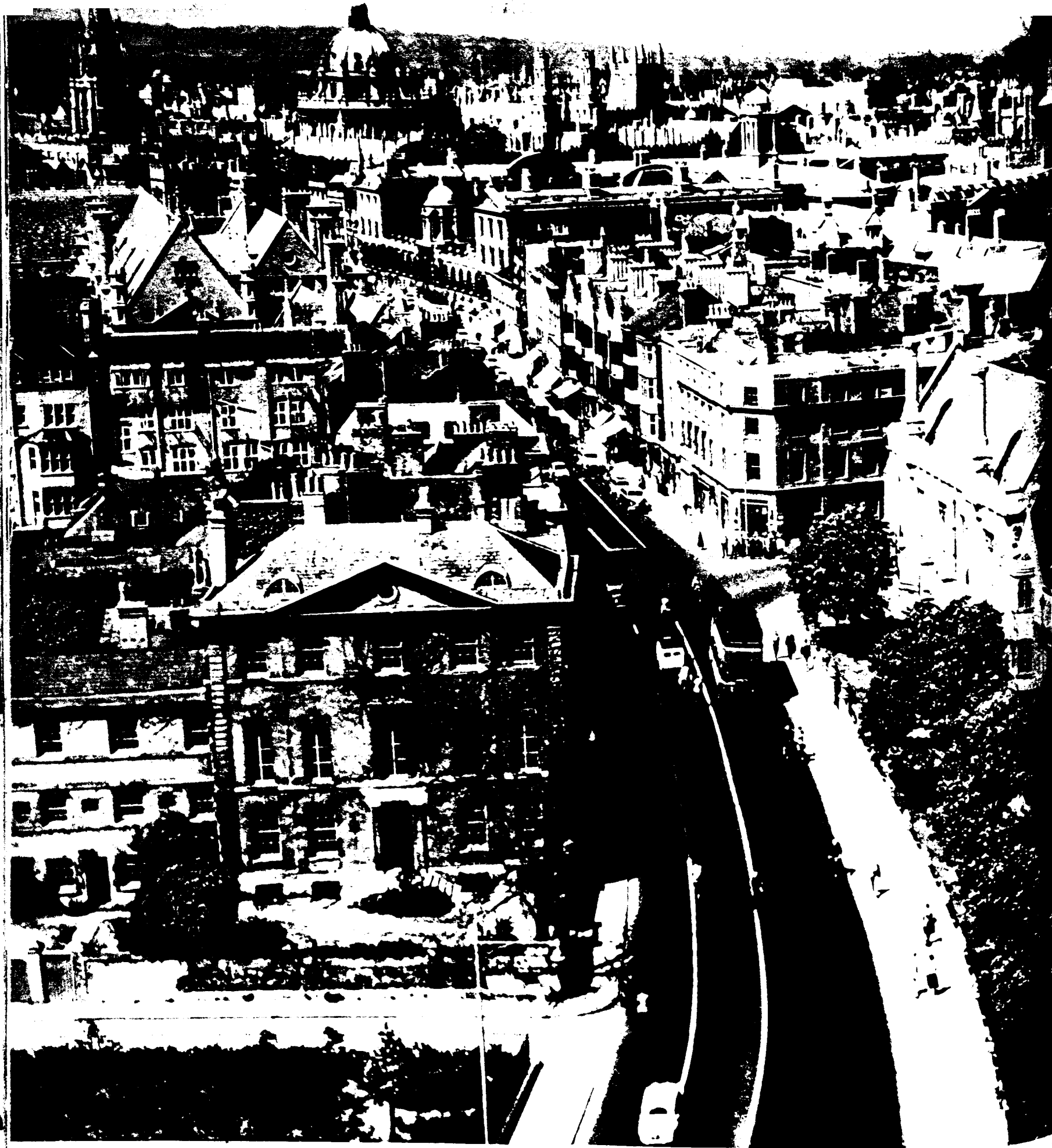
The Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth has its office in London, and this 47-year-old voluntary organisation plays a vital part in maintaining inter-university co-operation. Another well-tried method of gaining and giving educational information and experience is through the

(Continued on page 17)



AT BIRMINGHAM College of Technology, Mr. L. J. Varley, Asst. Controller of the Malayan Telecommunications Dept., conducts an experiment on a micro-wave equipment. *Right*: Making microscope tests in the metallurgy laboratory at Battersea College of Technology in London are Augustine Sey (left) from Nigeria, and Bhagwanjee Kasanjee from Johannesburg.





OXFORD HIGH Street from Magdalen College Tower. The Tower, which stands sentinel over the city, rises gracefully above Magdalen Bridge, beneath which flows the Cherwell.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, founded in 1262 by John Balliol and his wife, Devorguilla, parents of John Balliol, King of Scotland. Balliol can boast of many brilliant scholars and has been the home of the champions of many intellectual and social movements.



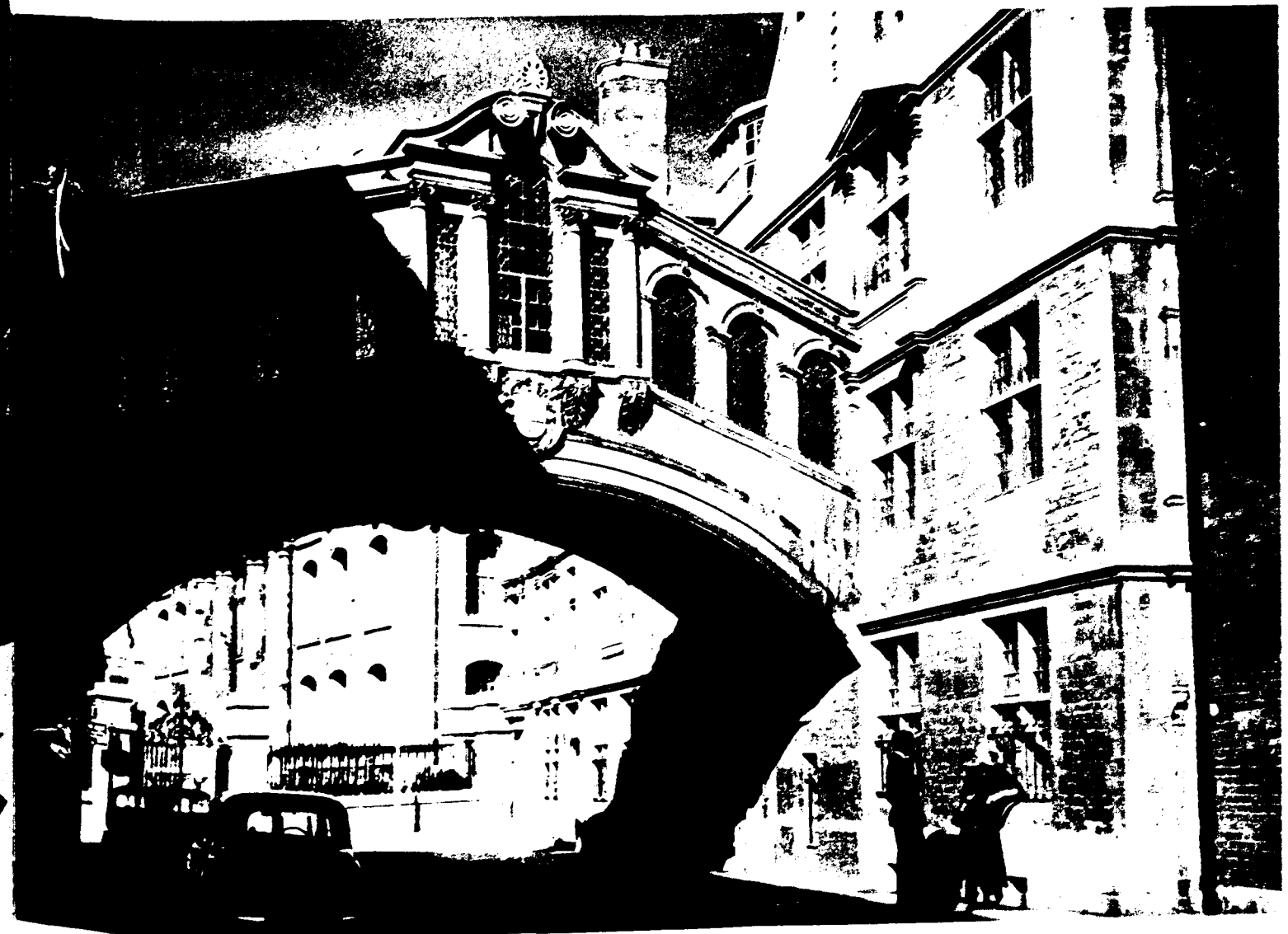
ROWING on the Isis. Oxford's rivers still form a natural barrier between the newly developed areas and the University city—with its spacious and elegant old buildings, and the dark, crazy lanes of a bygone century. For the most part the city remains unspoilt.



Continued from page 15.

system of travel grant awards for university scholars, university teachers and postgraduate university research workers. Yet another scheme is for the exchange of teachers between Commonwealth countries, and the recruitment of teachers for posts abroad.

Both in the advanced countries and in the less developed areas of the Commonwealth there is a pressing need for more technologists and technicians. In the U.K. there has been a great expansion of facilities for technical education since 1956. Britain now has over 500 new and old-established centres for technical and vocational training at all levels, including eight new Colleges of Advanced Technology which are playing their full part in the drive to double the country's annual output of scientists and technologists.



THE BRIDGE joining two buildings of Hertford College is a comparatively modern foundation. Originally Hart Hall, Hertford became a college in 1740, but its numbers dwindled. The new college dates from 1874.



A MODEL of the new Tema harbour which members of the British Trade Mission to Ghana saw during their visit to the construction site. L. to r.: Mrs. S. J. Bridgeman (Secretary), Mr. R. G. Hoare, Sir George Binney (Leader of the Mission), Mr. A. B. Waring, Mr. L. H. Short, Mr. P. F. D. Tennant, Mr. E. H. Owen, Mr. L. H. Kerley (until recently Resident Director of Parkinson Howard Ltd., the British firm responsible for the construction of the harbour) and Mr. B. Donkin.

TRADE MISSION TO GHANA

BRITISH ENTERPRISE WILL HELP IN DEVELOPMENT



AT THE WEST AFRICAN Cocoa Research Institute in Tafo, Ghana, Sir George Binney with members of the mission watch cocoa-tree spraying.

A BRITISH trade mission, composed of nine prominent businessmen and industrialists, recently spent 12 days in Ghana at the request of the Ghana Government—a reciprocal visit to the Ghana trade mission that visited Britain the year before.

Led by Sir George Binney, Export Director of the United Steel Companies, who headed a highly successful steel mission to Canada in 1949, the mission arrived in Ghana a few days after the Ghana Government had announced its £350 million development plan.

The purpose of the mission was, according to Britain's President of the Board of Trade, "to reaffirm the United Kingdom's interest in expanding trade between Ghana and the United Kingdom and recommend ways in which British enterprise might assist development in Ghana".

On his return to Britain, Sir George Binney said that the mission's report would encourage British industrialists to visit Ghana and see for themselves the opportunities that exist and that it would help Ghanaians to visualise and overcome their own problem of securing capital for future development.

"One of the things that surprised Ghanaians", Sir George said, "was that we were so little concerned with selling. Every other mission that has visited Ghana has

gone there loaded with samples—determined to sell without offering anything much in return."

Sir George was enthusiastic about much that he had seen in Ghana, particularly about the "magnificent conception of education". The buildings and equipment of their educational establishments, he said, were of a standard that could not be found in Oxford or Cambridge—"and they had been built with their own money".

The activities of the mission were well covered by press and radio in Ghana, and Senior Government officials spoke of the great importance they attached to the visit. Welcoming the mission, Mr. P. K. K. Quaidoo, Ghana's Minister of Trade and Industries, referred to the "many ties in common" which linked Ghana and Britain.

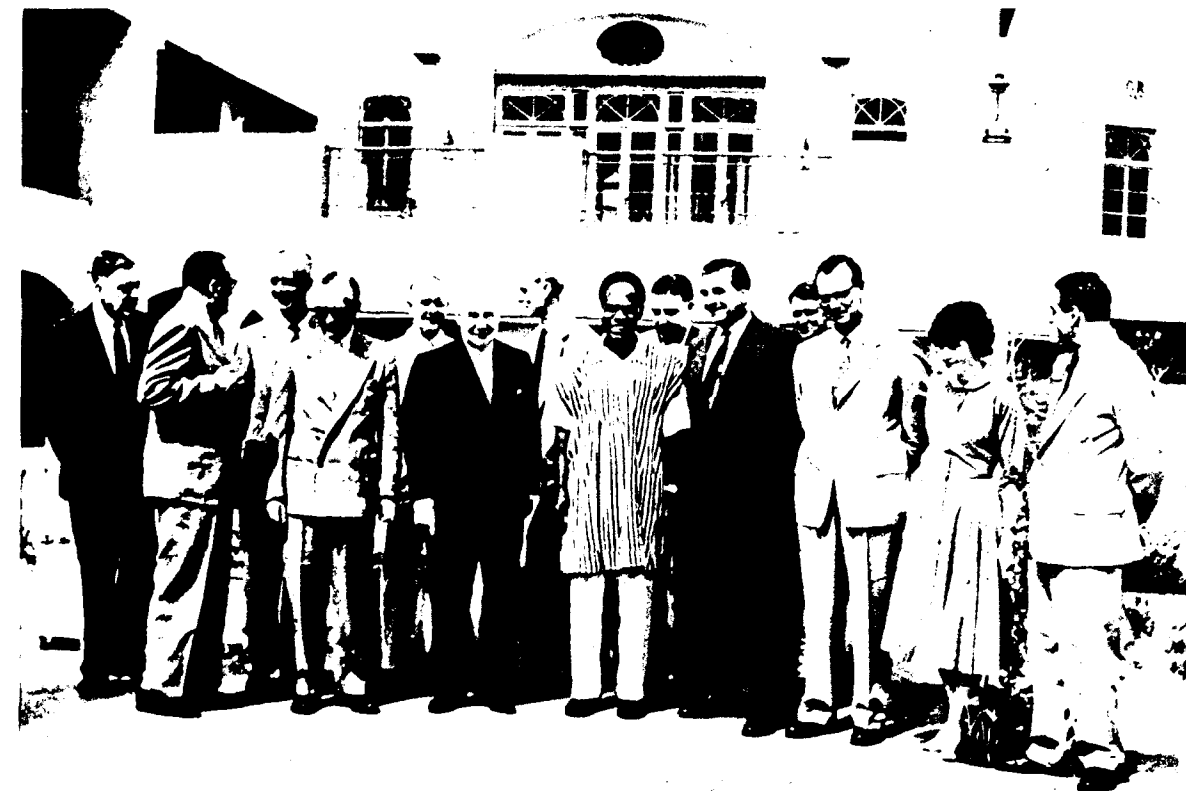
"Since the attainment of our independence", he observed, "British confidence in the future of Ghana has remained undiminished and re-investments are being made by many existing companies. . . . I sincerely hope that British investment for industrial development during the next quinquennium will maintain its dominant position."

Within two hours of their arrival in Accra, the mission started a series of preliminary meetings with leading Ghanaian officials,

and these meetings continued for the first three days. After that, the mission split into four groups and saw agricultural development and mechanisation schemes in the areas east and north of Accra, industrial and mining areas from Takoradi northwards (Western Region), the cocoa and timber areas around Kumasi in Ashanti, and light industries in the Accra region.

They also made the 130-mile round trip to the site on the Volta River where the Ghana Government hopes that a vast dam will be built to supply hydro-electric power to industries planned at the new British-built port of Tema and to a proposed alumina smelting works.

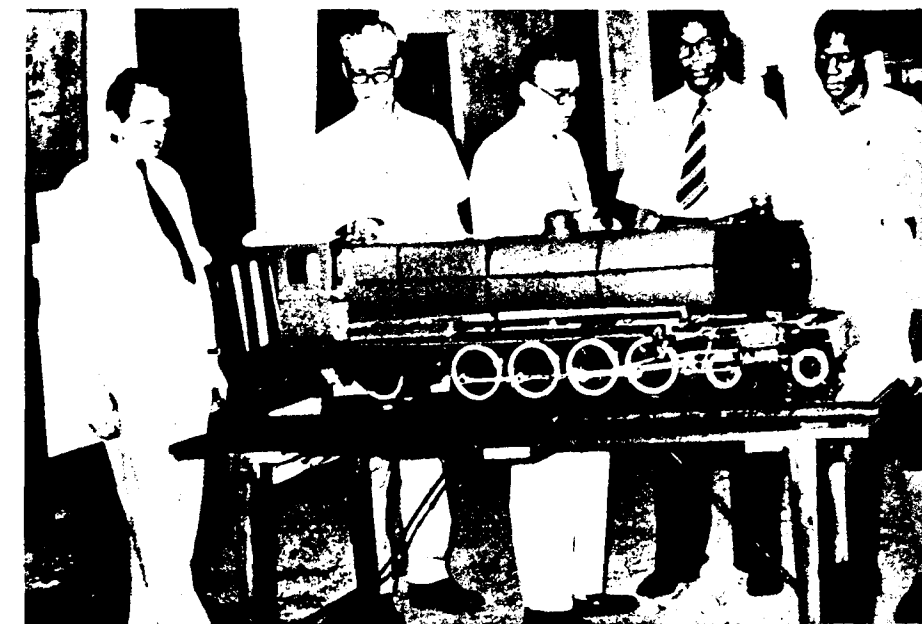
Having acquired first-hand knowledge of what was being done and what could be done in Ghana, the remaining five days of the mission's visit were spent in detailed discussions on prospects and problems with Ghanaian Ministers, officials of the Industrial and Agricultural Development Corporations and prominent figures in trade and commerce. The mission had worked very hard, and the strenuous tour ended with the general feeling of a task well done, of problems energetically attacked, of an achievement that augured a hopeful future.



DR. KWAME NKRUMAH (centre), Prime Minister of Ghana, with members of the Trade Mission at Government House, Christiansborg Castle, where he gave a party in their honour. Behind the Prime Minister on the right is Sir Ian McLennan, former U.K. High Commissioner in Ghana.



SIR GEORGE BINNEY (left), leader of the U.K. Trade Mission, presented two beautifully wrought and gilded silver spice dishes to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (right), Prime Minister of Ghana. The presentation took place at Dr. Nkrumah's official residence, Christiansborg Castle.



AT THE GHANA RAILWAYS CENTRE, Takoradi, in the Western Region of Ghana, three members of the U.K. Trade Mission examine the model of a locomotive. Left to right: Mr. P. W. E. Holloway, Mr. B. Donkin and Mr. L. H. Short. Looking on are two Ghanaian officials.

THE TRADE MISSION MEMBERS

Leader of the Mission

SIR GEORGE BINNEY, D.S.O.,
Export Director,
The United Steel Companies Ltd.

Main Interests Represented
Steel.
Railways.

Members of the Mission

MR. BRYAN DONKIN, B.A., M.I.C.E.,
M.I.E.E. Partner,
Kennedy & Donkin Ltd.

Thermal and Hydro-
electrical schemes.
Nuclear Energy.

MR. REGINALD G. HOARE, M.P.S.,
Director,
Pharmaceutical Division,
Imperial Chemical Industries.

Pharmaceuticals.
Chemicals.
Insecticides.

MR. ERIC H. OWEN,
Deputy Chairman,
Charterhouse Group Ltd.,
Director of investment, banking
and industrial companies.

Industrial Finance.

MR. PETER W. E. HOLLOWAY, O.B.E.,
M.A., M.I.C.E. Managing Director,
Holloway Bros. (London) Ltd.

Contracting. Public Works.
Building. Drainage and
other Public services.

MR. LEONARD H. SHORT, M.C.,
M.I.E.E., M.INST.T.
Director of Overseas Operations,
The English Electric Co., Ltd.

Electricity generation and
telecommunications.
Electric and diesel rail
traction.

MR. PETER F. D. TENNANT, C.M.G.,
O.B.E. Overseas Director,
Federation of British Industries.

General Commercial and
Industrial interests.

MR. ARTHUR B. WARING,
Chairman and Managing Director,
Joseph Lucas (Indus.) Ltd.

Road transport vehicles.
Tractors.
Bicycles.

MR. S. J. WRIGHT, M.A.,
Agricultural Adviser to Ford Motor Co.

Agricultural mechanisation,
including tractors.
Irrigation. Land drainage.

Secretary of the Mission: MRS. J. BRIDGEMAN, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade.



Miss Eleanor MacDonald, who will advise on women's tastes in West Africa for a London department store.

Mainly for Women

An Assortment of Topics & Events

TO STUDY WOMEN'S TASTES IN WEST AFRICA

British Expert's New Job

PLANNING her first visit to West Africa is Miss Eleanor MacDonald, who has given up her directorship of a leading London firm selling perfume and beauty preparations to become export adviser to a large department store in London. She will spend about two months in Ghana, in Nigeria and Sierra Leone and can visit West Africa on business as often as she likes.

"My brief is the widest possible", said Miss MacDonald. "I have been given a free hand in my work."

Miss MacDonald is looking forward to getting to grips with her new job and is conscious that she knows little of West Africa, but she is certain that goodwill, friendliness and her own wide experience will soon show her West African preferences and tastes.

On her travels she plans to talk to women not only about beauty aids but also fashions, furnishings and jewellery; discussing, in fact, everything that concerns women.

"There is an affinity between women all over the world," she said. "Women everywhere like to look their best and to be surrounded by the

best. Then they get a feeling of confidence which radiates a sort of authority."

Miss MacDonald has done much to restore the confidence of women patients in Britain's hospitals. In 1957, encouraged by the medical authorities, she introduced a course of beauty treatment among the women in an Essex mental hospital. The beneficial effects were so apparent that eleven other hospitals followed suit, and many nurses have now been trained as beauticians. The morale of patients has risen rapidly as a result of the beauty courses, thus hastening recovery.

Miss MacDonald was, as staff controller, at one time responsible for the training of 250 women at a London department store. She is Governor of a Church school and of The House of Citizenship, which gives courses in sociology to public school girls in the United Kingdom, and of a Further Education College at Hartwell House, Aylesbury.

"If training courses in beauty treatment are needed I shall arrange them. I am starting with no fixed ideas. I am a learner about West Africa, and," Miss MacDonald added, "I am looking forward to the opportunity to exchange ideas."

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES IN BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA

BRITAIN's voluntary service societies have been accepted as a pattern for many similar ones in other parts of the Commonwealth, and tributes were paid to the "mother" organisations by two prominent Australian social workers, who recently toured Britain. They are Miss Edith Casely, Secretary, South Australian Council of Social Service, and Secretary of the South Australian League of Women Voters, and Miss Gladys Casely, member of the Howard League for Penal Reform, South Australia.

Miss Edith Casely said that her own Council

Miss Edith Casely is greeted by Miss Littlejohn when Miss Edith and her sister, Miss Gladys Casely, visited the National Council of Social Welfare.



Visits to the elderly and the sick are an important part of the work of many voluntary societies.



had been closely modelled on the British National Council of Social Welfare, whose officials she met during her stay in London.

Britain's National Council of Social Welfare was formed soon after the need was felt in 1918 for a central organisation to focus the goodwill and charity of individuals and societies and ensure co-operation. It was a big idea and there was not a great deal of money to back it. Today the Council consists of a majority of the leading national organisations in the country, together with representatives of government departments and local authorities. Income is obtained from voluntary

sources, subscriptions, private trusts and government grants.

The Council is a power-house for ideas to serve new needs in all parts of the country. By forming smaller groups of voluntary societies to deal with a particular project the Council avoids the danger of a large organisation touching on too many things too lightly. An Executive Committee looks after the main interests of the Council.

A need is realised, it may be for an expansion in the work of caring for old people, the development of neighbourhood services, or the provision of more village halls in rural communities. The Council

goes into action. A representative group of those voluntary societies most closely concerned with the project is established. Money and staff are supplied by the Council as a continuing responsibility until the new Group becomes independent. New bodies which have proved their worth in such groups are thus often started on their way as separate societies. By such methods a wide variety of services have been provided; for well-established voluntary societies, membership of the Council makes them aware of the overall pattern of social service.

Working on a similar, smaller scale is the South Australian Council of Social Service—helped by such women as Miss Casely, who has a long family tradition of welfare work.

The South Australian Council draws its membership from voluntary bodies and those persons interested in social work. Its President is the Vice-Chancellor of Adelaide University, whose academic staff has helped the Council on many occasions. There is a Central Committee, with its representatives of voluntary societies and individuals and this Committee in turn appoints Standing Committees to investigate social needs. New organisations often develop from these committees.

For example, one on Mental Health led to the formation of the Mental Health Organisation affiliated to the World Health Organisation, while an investigation into the causes of the high divorce rate resulted in the founding of a Marriage Guidance Council.



"Australia's Perfect Secretary": Miss Elaine Best.



Miss Patsy Toh: prize-winning pianist from Hong Kong.

Dr. May May Yi: Physiologist from Rangoon University.



IN THE SPOTLIGHT

PHILIPPA BOLINGBROKE from Sefton Park, Adelaide, Australia, is a Flight Officer in Britain's Women's Royal Air Force at Birmingham. She is a Schools Liaison Officer. There are 350 schools in the five counties of her area and she tells pupils all about career prospects with the WRAF.

Philippa spent four years during the war as a radar operator with the Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force and she travelled all over Australia. In civilian life she worked as a telephone exchange supervisor. A visit to Britain followed and Philippa decided to join up. Of life in the Services she said: "I have been all over Britain, have visited Holland and been home to Australia twice; those are opportunities I would not have had in civilian life."

Eighteen-year-old pianist Miss Patsy Toh from Hong Kong recently won the 1959 Commonwealth Award at the final concert of the Festival of Commonwealth Youth held at the Over-Seas House in London. She was awarded the prize by the distinguished composer and conductor, Maryas Seiber, adjudicator during the four weeks of the Festival. Seiber described Miss Toh's playing as that of a born artist.

Miss Toh, who played music by Ravel and Prokofiev, competed with six other talented artists. The Festival attracted musicians and singers from the Commonwealth, including Britain, Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Dr. May May Yi, 26-year-old doctor from Rangoon, is enjoying her stay in London. She is



Flight Officer Philippa Bolingbroke talks to a would-be airwoman about life in the Service.

taking a two-year B.Sc degree course in physiology arranged under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. Until she left for England, Dr. May May Yi was a demonstrator in the Physiology Department at Rangoon University. After completing her course at University College, London, she plans to return to Rangoon to teach Physiology and do research work.

In London recently was "Australia's Perfect Secretary", 21-year-old Miss Elaine Best from Mount Gambier, South Australia. She was making the most of her prize-winning round-the-world tour which had taken her to Hong Kong, Bangkok, Beirut, Rome and Paris, and her return trip to Australia included Denmark, the United States and Honolulu.

Miss Best was chosen from more than 1,000 girls. Her award also entitled her to choose a large travel wardrobe and a car.

She was selected for her clerical and business efficiency, her general knowledge, good grooming, personality, deportment and diction.

UNESCO IN LONDON Seminar on Adult Education and Voluntary Organisations

FORTY-THREE women delegates representing sixteen countries and twenty-two international organisations met in the United Kingdom recently to discuss problems of adult education in international non-governmental organisations.

It was fitting that Miss Pat Hornsby-Smith should open the seminar, organised by UNESCO, for she had recently returned from the Assembly of the United Nations. She attended the Assembly with about seventy other women, thirty of whom were with her on the Third Committee concerned with regional seminars. Miss Hornsby-Smith is one of the leading U.K. women Members of Parliament and is Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

"Not every man, nor every woman, can serve in government", she said in her speech of welcome to the delegates, "but all citizens have a part to play in the wide ramifications of community life."



Indian delegates chat with Miss Hornsby-Smith. Left to right: Mrs. Aroti Dutt, Miss Hornsby-Smith, Dr. Adishesiah and Mrs. Lakshmi-Mazumda.



Miss Pat Hornsby-Smith addressing delegates at the UNESCO seminar in Britain.



Miss Teresa Tibuliggwa of Uganda (centre) and Miss M. Doherty enjoying meeting Miss Pat Hornsby-Smith.

Voluntary effort in Britain is part of the national life and finds expression in every town and village, in every type and kind of profession. The seminar recognised the importance of voluntary non-governmental work and also the great and growing contribution which women in the home, in business, in the professions, in industry and in civic and political life must make to the contemporary world—and indeed to the whole future.

Miss Elizabeth Monkhouse of the Extra-Mural Department of the University of London, was Director of the seminar. She spoke of the value of adult education, not as compensation for that missed at school, but as something which should interest men and women all their lives for all adult education rested on the exchange of experience. The main value of the seminar lay in the variety of what is valuable in the educational field and that fresh points of view being put forward could be most fruitful for all delegates.

Among the Commonwealth delegates at the seminar was Mrs. Aroti Dutt of the Associated Countrywomen of the World. She had arrived in London from Holland where for the past six months she studied social welfare policy for low income countries on a Dutch Government Fellowship. Like many of the delegates she combines voluntary work with running a home and family. She helps

to run the Indian Vocational Training Centre in Calcutta which helps women to earn their livings by teaching various crafts.

Representing the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts was Mrs. Lakshmi-Mazumda, President of a girls' high school in Delhi, with 1,600 pupils. Another Indian delegate was Dr. Adishesiah of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, who is chairman of the Social Responsibilities Committee of the YWCA there as well as editor of *Today*—the national magazine of the YWCA in India.

Uganda was represented by Miss Teresa Tibuliggwa, member of the Young Christian Students Group and delegate of the World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls.

Kanjhala Holiday

INDIAN VILLAGERS RESPOND TO THE ARTISTRY OF CEYLON'S DANCERS

CEYLONSE dancers, members of a cultural delegation, recently danced their way to popularity in a number of Indian villages. One of the villages in which they performed was Kanjhala, a centre of Community Development under the Indian Government's Five Year Plan. Situated nearly 25 miles from Delhi, the villagers of Kanjhala had never before seen the dances of any country but their own, and the arrival of the visitors was

made the occasion for a village holiday. On the day before the performance, a brick stage, 40 feet square and five feet high, was built in the village centre. From early morning people streamed in from villages within a radius of some twenty miles. By afternoon a crowd of over 5,000 men, women and children had gathered on the village green around the stage. The farmer with his family was there; the village Chiefs, the Government Officers

concerned with the organisation of the model village, and members of the cultural delegation.

The Kandyan dance is one of the most popular forms of dancing in Ceylon, retaining much of its traditions which date back 2,000 years. The folk-lore connected with these dances revolves around the mythological battles between good and evil.

Rich in variety, this form of dancing developed over the centuries as special dances for specific occasions—for the temple, the royal court, the battlefield, for the propitiation of evil spirits and purely for entertainment. In the *Udakk* dance the exponent must dance, sing well, and accompany himself on the small hand-drum which is shaped like an hour-glass—a combination of talent rare in one person. The *Pantheru* is danced with tambourines, which are usually handled with great dexterity. Kandyan dancing is looked upon in Ceylon as essentially the cultural property of the common people.

In the delegation from Ceylon was a contingent of dancers from southern Ceylon, where another form of dance is popular. It is known as *Ruhunu*, and its various forms include the Incense dance and the Mask



AN EXPONENT of the *Udakk* dance. While he dances, he sings and accompanies himself on the small hand-drum, shaped like an hour-glass. The dancers are proud of their great technical skill.



A CEYLONSE GROUP of singers and musicians accompanied the team of dancers.

dance. The Mask dance is more faithfully representative of Ceylon low country village life, and it is still very popular with the peasants. The dancers wear masks that are elaborately carved out of light wood and painted in vivid colours. Because of its spectacular costumes, and the artistry of the performers, the Mask dance on the programme was received with the greatest applause from the thousands of Indian peasants. Thus a creative art form rooted in the peasantry of one country formed a cultural bond with the peasantry of a neighbouring country.

The Ceylonese troupe of 27 included Kandyan and southern Ceylon dancers, drummers and musicians. Among the Kandyan dancers were Chitra Algama, Wimale Gunaratne, Nittawala Ukkuwa, R. Gunadasa and Ahugoda Suramba. Among the southern dancers were D. Abeyseriya, and T. Bolin, and the stage arrangements were made by Mr. and Mrs. Chitrasena.

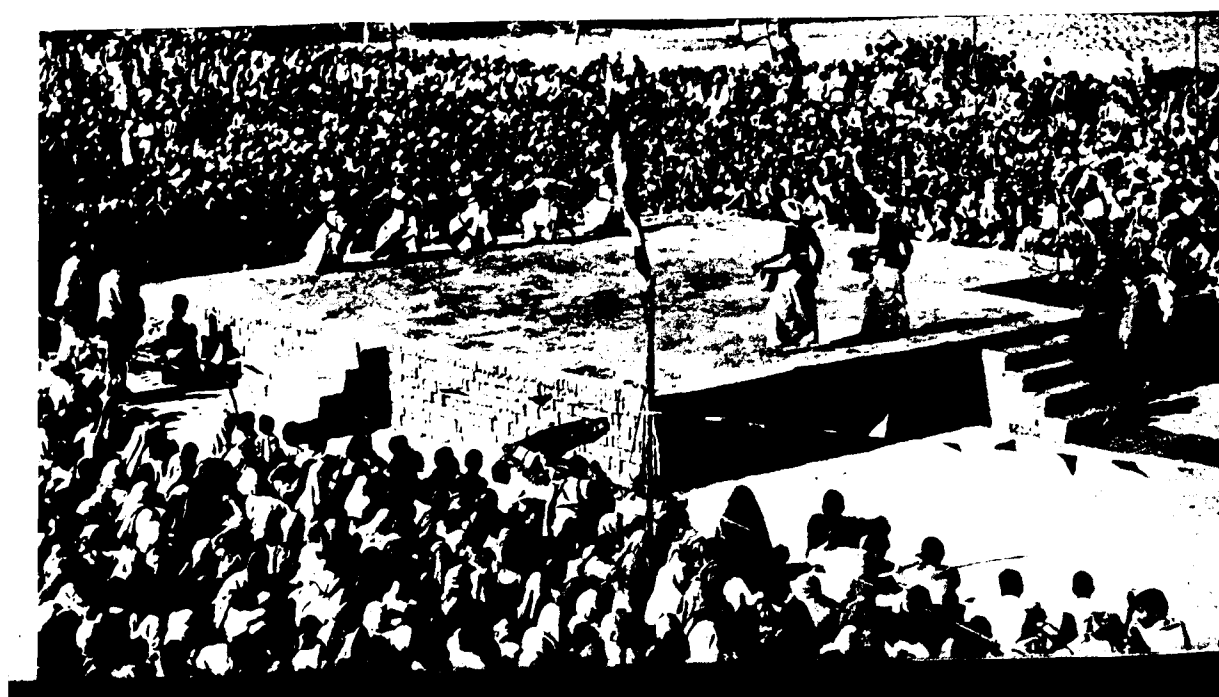
R. J. CHINWALLA.

THE KANJHALA village centre, where the Ceylonese dancers staged their dances, and over 5,000 peasants in holiday mood came from miles around.

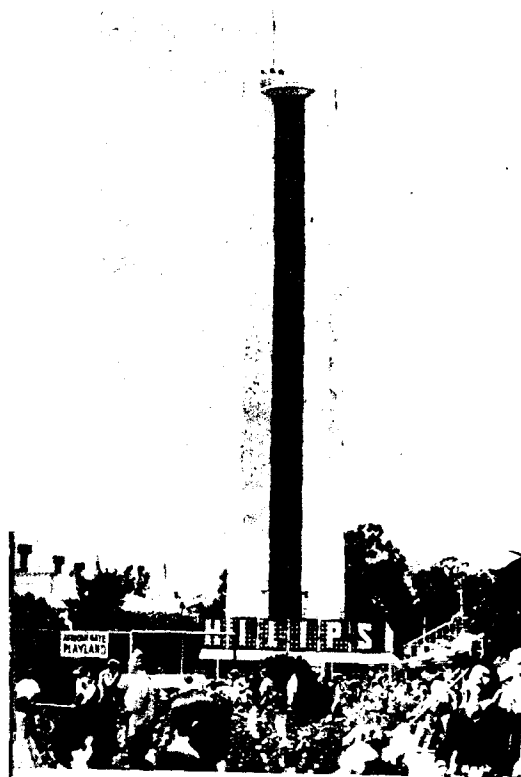


THE RHYTHMIC balance of the *Raban* dance. Here the Ceylonese dancer skilfully rotates wooden trays on pointed sticks.

RUHUNU DANCE—one of the rural dances of southern Ceylon. The dancer wears a brightly painted mask made of light wood.

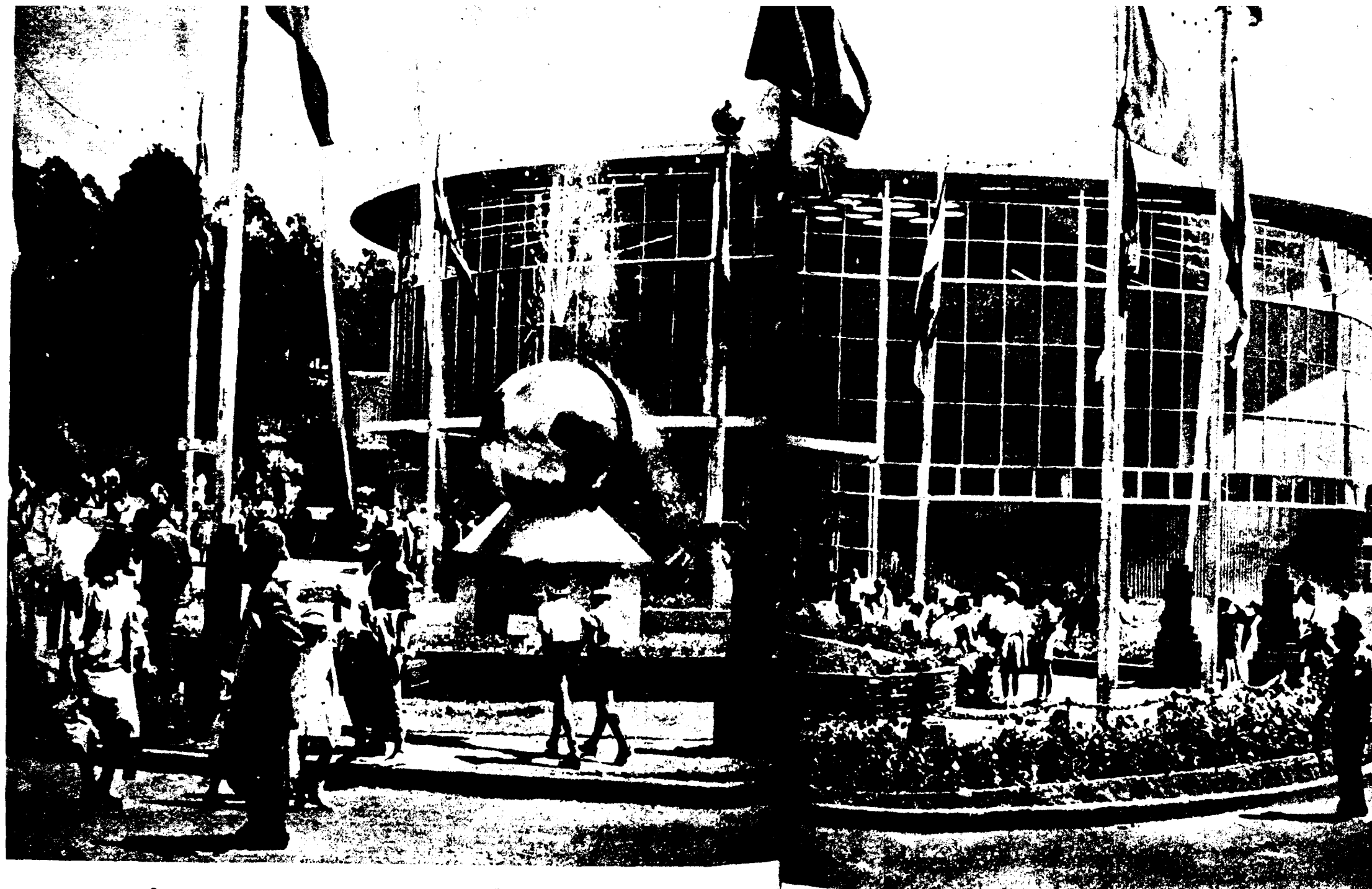


A CEYLONSE dancer performs before an appreciative audience in Kanjhala village



TOWER OF LIGHT.
This 150-foot tower in the grounds of the 48th Rand Easter Show was one of the landmarks of Johannesburg.

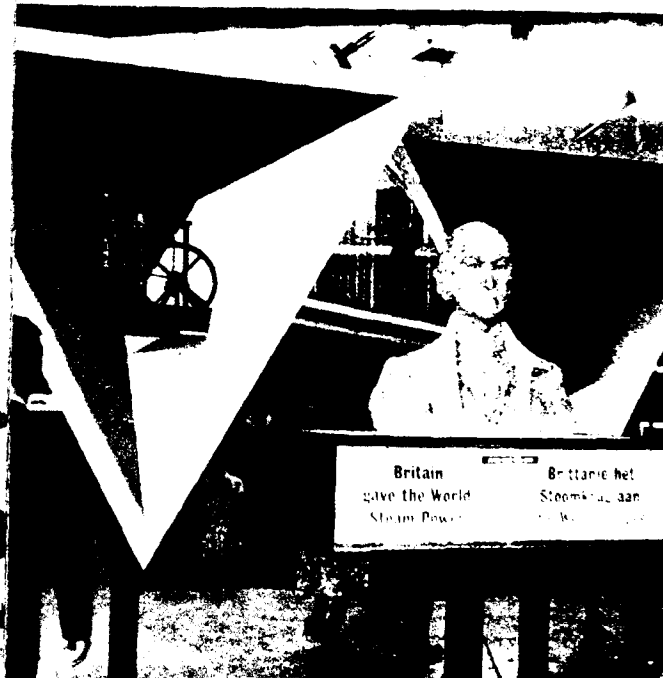
THE UNITED KINGDOM PAVILION. It was opened by Sir John Maud, the U.K. High Commissioner. The Show itself was opened by Sir David Eccles, Britain's President of the Board of Trade.



ENTRANCE to the Canadian Pavilion. On display were Canadian-made toys, watches and clocks, washing machines, tools of all kinds, skates, shoes and furs.

South Africa's Greatest Fair

THE RAND EASTER SHOW IS AN OUTSTANDING ANNUAL EVENT



INSIDE the U.K. Pavilion, with a bust of James Watt. The theme of Britain's Show this time was power, with the accent on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

ON 31st May, 1910, the Union of South Africa came into being after the British Parliament had passed the South Africa Act. As next year, 1960, will mark the 50th anniversary of the Union, celebrations at the Rand Easter Show, an annual exhibition of industry and agriculture, will continue for a longer period than usual. About a million visitors are expected to attend.

For several decades the Rand Easter Show, held each year at Milner Park, Johannesburg, has been the venue of the greatest fair in Africa. Since the end of the second world war, the Show—spread over an area of one hundred acres—has become an international event. Many countries, including the United Kingdom, Canada and the Central African Federation have now built their own permanent pavilions there. In 1959 over 628,000 people passed the turn-

stiles to see a great range of South Africa's imports and exports.

One of the biggest attractions at this 48th annual Show, which was opened by Sir David Eccles, President of Britain's Board of Trade, was the United Kingdom's newly erected pavilion. Built of steel and glass, and circular in shape, it was officially opened by Sir John Maud, the High Commissioner for the U.K., in the Union. The main theme of the exhibits in this pavilion was the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the large crowds fully appreciated the many complicated and beautifully made models. In future, other aspects of British industry will be exhibited in this pavilion.

South African manufacturers, in hundreds of stalls in eight industrial halls and colonnades, showed that they can compete favourably with overseas exhibitors. The Show depicted South African life in all its variety—

animal husbandry, industries based on agriculture, mining, engineering, arts and crafts; in fact, everything needed or useful for work or leisure, from a simple pin to 48 different makes of motor cars and commercial vehicles.

All the exhibits at the Show were a reflection of the tastes and needs of the 3,000,000 people who live in the industrial centres based on Johannesburg and spread between the Vaal River and Pretoria.

The international pavilions underlined the interest of eleven overseas countries in gaining their share in the Union's £556 million import trade. Exhibits ranged from toys to cars, from gadgets to mining equipment and the almost robot perfection of agricultural machinery—all dominated by the Tower of Light. Scores of buyers from Africa and abroad signed on-the-spot orders at the rate of £100,000 an hour.

PETER HOLZ.



LOOKING down one of the 12 miles of crowded lanes in the 100-acre grounds of the Rand Easter Show. Visitors attended from the four corners of South Africa and further afield.



MAIN GATE of the Rand Show. Inside there were gardens with great splashes of dahlias, massed marigolds and new lawns.

FORESTS OF EUCALYPTS

Australia's Magnificent Trees Have a Great Range of Uses

AUSTRALIAN timber has gained a world-wide reputation for high quality and usefulness, although the forests cover only four per cent of the total land area of the continent. Commonwealth countries which import Australian timber include the United Kingdom, South Africa, India and Pakistan. The trees which make up Australia's forests are very largely evergreen hardwoods, and more than three-quarters of the annual cut comes from commercial species of the genus eucalyptus.

The eucalypts—better known as gum trees—are a characteristic feature of the Australian scene. There are over 600 different kinds in every part of the continent where trees will grow. They range from the 300-foot mountainside giants of the wetter coastal belts and eastern highlands to the dwarf, multiple-stemmed "mallees" of the drier inland plains. Less than 100 varieties are used for sawmilling and not more than 30 to 40 are exploited on a large scale.

Unequalled Hardwoods

The mountain ash (white gum) of the Victorian Highlands and Tasmania, and the karri of Western Australia, are some of the tallest and grandest trees in the world and unequalled among hardwoods. Among other important commercial gums of the wetter regions are the blackbutt, tallow-wood, flooded gum and red mahogany of New South Wales and Queensland; the alpine ash of Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales, and the blue gum of Victoria and Tasmania. The red flowering gum of Western Australia is one of the most magnificent trees.

Many of the timbers obtained from the commercially exploited eucalypts are of considerable value. Not only do they possess great strength and beauty of grain, but they are highly resistant to decay and the attacks of destructive pests like the termite. Besides supplying all the hardwood needs of the Australian timber trade, eucalypts have also been used increasingly in recent years for paper-making and the manufacture of hard-board and fibreboard. Roads, too, are paved with blocks of this same useful wood.

Hardwoods of other kinds also come from the dense stands in the tropical rain forests of the Queensland coast. Among the first-class furniture and veneer timbers are red cedar, Queensland maple, Queensland walnut, silky oak and rosewood. Turpentine, also from the east coast and New South Wales, is, like Tasmanian blue gum, used for foundation piles in many of the world's harbours. Coachwood from Southern Queensland became important for aircraft plywood during the last war. Best known of

TIMBER CAMP at Cambarville, 80 miles from Melbourne, Victoria. Hemmed in by tall mountain ash it is typical of the logging camps scattered through the hardwood forest country of South-Western Australia.



TIMBER men at work on gum trees in a New South Wales forest. Timber milling is a thriving industry in the highlands of the Dorrego district of the north coast tablelands of New South Wales.

Australia's native softwoods is the hoop pine. There were once fairly large forests of these pine trees in Queensland and New South Wales, but they were mostly cleared to free land that was very suitable for intensive agricultural development.

Some of the Australian pines—for example, the Moreton Bay pine—are very large and grow to heights of 200 feet or more. The valuable Huon and King William pines, both of Tasmania, yield timbers which are in great demand by industry. The smaller cypress pines are more widely distributed, though the principal commercial forests of this useful timber are in the inland areas of Queensland and New South Wales. Nearly 400,000 acres of pine plantations have been established so far, and mature 40-year-old stands are supplying a number of large sawmills and paper and pulp plants.

There is no overall forest policy in Australia because each State manages the forest lands within its own boundaries. But there is a central Forest and Timber Bureau, with headquarters at Melbourne; among its activities are the Australian Forestry School which trains professional forest officers. Graduates from this School hold responsible posts both in the State forest services and private forestry undertakings. A recent development is the establishment of an Australian Forestry Research Institute which works in close liaison with the State forest services.

A Forest Products Division of the Australian Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation aims at finding the most efficient and economic methods of conserving raw forest products.

W. H. OWENS.



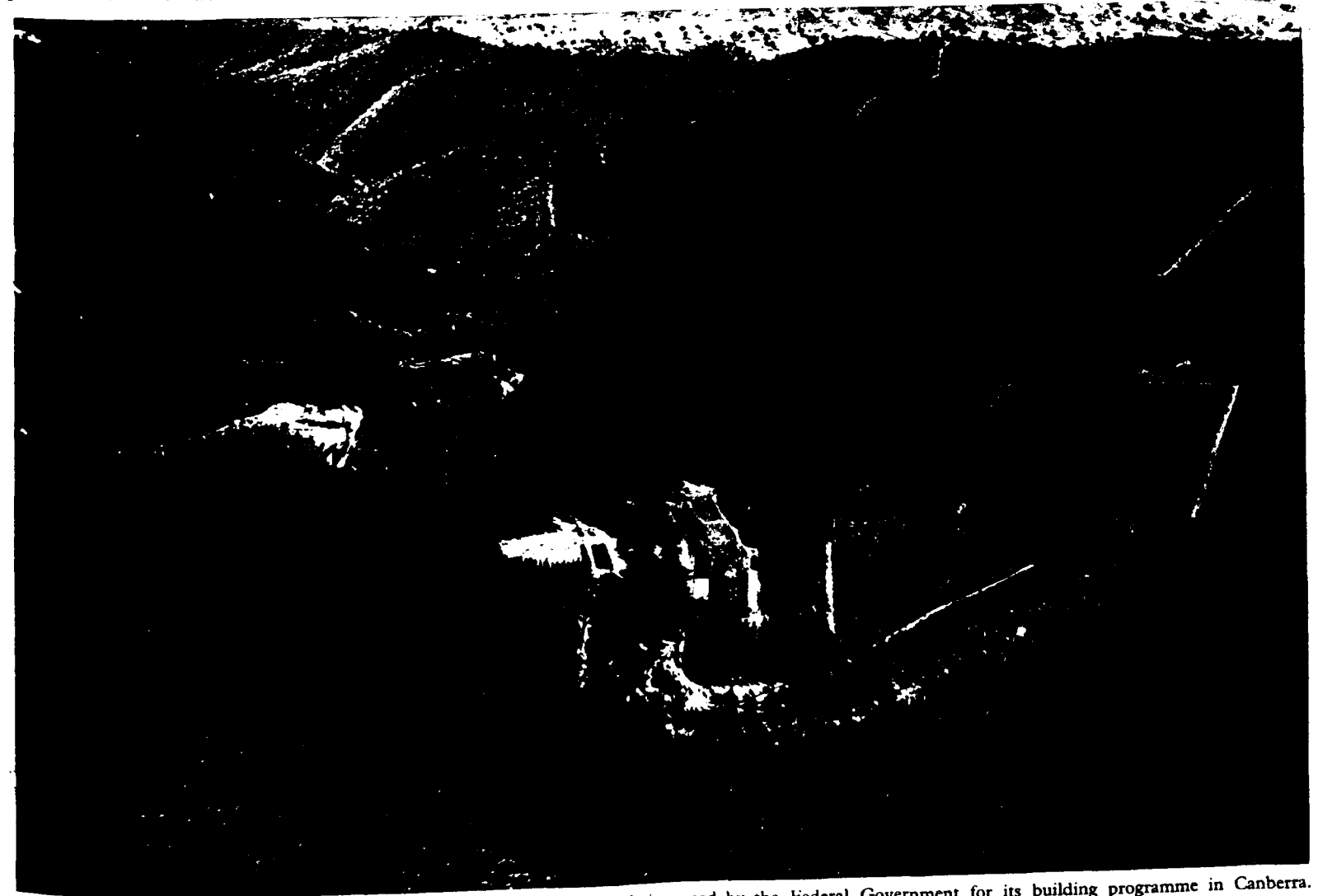
CUTTING a 145 ft. tall gum tree in the Wauchope State forest, the largest in New South Wales. The axemen stand on boards placed 15 feet off the ground because the wood lower down is harder and full of faults.



LUNCH-BREAK These two axemen settle down to their sandwiches and tea—saving them a five-mile trip to the main camp.



HAULING a jarrah log to the mill in Dwellingup, Western Australia. Teams of bullocks, sometimes horses, used to haul these loads; now tractors do the job.



PINE PLANTATION in the Australian Capital Territory. The timber is being used by the Federal Government for its building programme in Canberra.

CASH FROM COTTON

NEW PLANS FOR TANGANYIKA'S GROWING COTTON INDUSTRY

TANGANYIKA'S cotton industry, which has been steadily increasing in value, can probably be made even more profitable if certain recommendations are carried out. The Minister for Natural Resources recently commissioned a firm of London Chartered Accountants to prepare an analysis of the economics of Tanganyika's cotton industry. The report recommends various plans for reorganisation which its authors considered to be compatible with the industry's growth. Some of these recommendations may come before the Legislative Council next year, but the Minister will first hear the views of those concerned with the industry.

In 1956-57 Tanganyika's total lint production amounted to 133,562 bales of 400 lb. each, valued at £6,685,953. In 1957-58 production rose to 169,259 bales and realised £7,919,971. The organisation, administration and control of this important industry works on different levels. First, there is the grower who plants, grows, picks, and takes the seed cotton to the buying post. There it is bought by the ginner who takes it on to the ginnery to separate the cotton lint and cotton seed. At this stage the Lint and Seed Marketing Board comes on to the scene—to buy the lint and seed from the ginner and sell it either privately or by auction.

This Marketing Board was set up in 1952 to buy from ginneries all cotton lint and cotton seed at fixed prices. The price the Board

pays is fixed by the Minister for Natural Resources—one price covering both lint and seed. An interesting detail here is that the lint becomes the property of the Board for the usual reason: they buy it. The seed is "deemed to be the property of the Board as it falls from the gins".

Getting seed back to the growers is an enterprise in itself. The Board maintains 230 buildings for storage in the Lake Province—the biggest cotton producing area in Tanganyika. From there the seed goes out to the ginning units for distribution. In Lake Province seed is distributed between September and December for November or December planting. In most of the Eastern Province the seed distribution is made in February and March for March planting, but there is one district—Rufiji—where planting does not usually take place until May.

The Lint and Seed Marketing Board also finances or makes grants to assist the cotton industry's extension and development—for example, cotton research, an experimental mechanisation unit and vermin control. It also provides and keeps up roads and bridges in cotton-growing districts.

In the main cotton-growing area (Lake Province) there is a strong cotton-growers' co-operative movement. The proportion of the crop marketed through co-operatives rose from 13 per cent in 1953-54 to 83 per cent in 1958-59.



COTTON flower, which withers after about the third day.



UNRIPE cotton bolls at Ukerewe, Lake Province, Tanganyika.



THE RIPE COTTON, which is now ready for picking.



PORTERS, carrying bales of cotton on their heads and in panniers slung from their shoulders, arrive at a primary co-operative buying post.



COTTON GROWERS at the primary co-operative buying post watch their cotton being weighed. From here the cotton is taken to a ginnery.



A TYPICAL GINNERY in the Lake Province. On both sides can be seen the gins through which seed cotton is passed to emerge in the centre as cotton lint. The lint is then collected and baled.



A GINNERY BUYING POST, near Nansio, Ukerewe. Here the cotton is weighed in the presence of an officer of the Agricultural Department who decides whether the cotton is of Grade A quality.

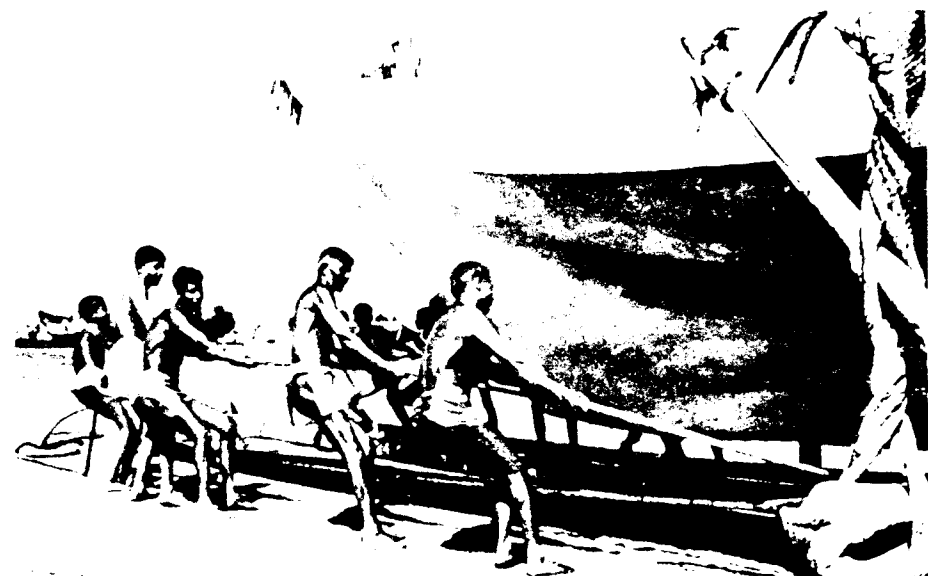
READERS' PICTURES

This is a further selection of pictures from our readers. They are invited to send in representative pictures from all over the Commonwealth. A fee of a guinea will be paid for each published picture. Please send captions and addresses in ENGLISH.



"A QUESTION OF BALANCE".
A Swaziland housewife
returning home with her purchases.
From W. A. Nixon,
21 Aloe Court,
Prince Edward Street,
Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
South Africa.

INDIAN FISHERMEN
haul their boat to
sea at Versova beach,
Bombay.
From Chandrakant
Khata, Adenwalla
Mansions, Chowpatty
Sea Face, Bombay 7.



"THE STORY OF MOSES", dramatised by students of
the Evangelical Presbyterian College, Amedzofe.
From E. N. Y. Otsyokpo, P.O. Box 12,
Amedzofe, Via Ho, T.V.T., Ghana.

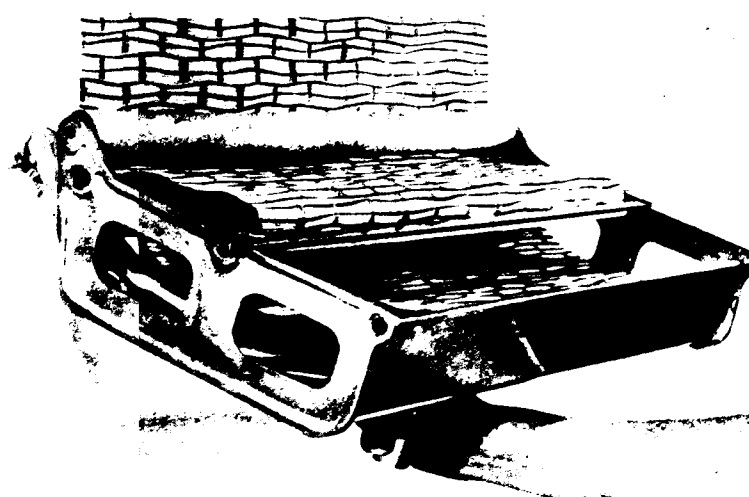


"WE ARE ELEVEN", or members of a
happy family in Western Nigeria.
From Joseph S. Ojo, c/o I. A. Ojo, Ifedore District Council,
Igbara-Oke, Via Akure, Western Nigeria.



"CAMEL TRANSPORT", a not unfamiliar
sight in West Pakistan.
From Jaffar Ali, c/o Wali Mohd Manji Tajani,
8 Mulchand Dayadain Building, Gidumal Aekhdaj Road,
opposite Rooman Post Office, Karachi.

"TODDY TAPPER". A young Ceylonese
preparing to climb to the top of yet another
palm tree to draw the accumulated toddy.
From O. Saminather, 7 Prince Street,
Colombo 1, Ceylon.



"Decormaster" Makes Paper-Hanging Easy

This device, produced in Lancashire, eases the work of papering walls and ceilings. The required length of pasted paper is placed in the tray and one end of the paper is threaded through the cross-strips and over the felt-covered roller. After the end of the paper is fixed to the wall the tray is lowered so that the paper is pressed into position by the roller. A pole can be fitted to the hollow handle of the tray for papering ceilings.



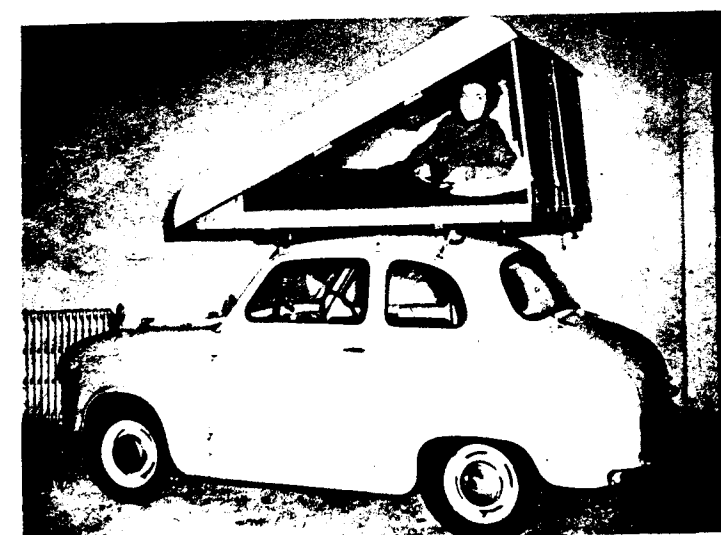
Award-Winning Mobile Saw

This British-built mobile saw was recently awarded a gold medal in a competition organised by the Royal Agricultural Society for new inventions of special application to forestry. It facilitates work on the site for the conversion of forest thinnings into saleable forms, such as wood pulp and pit props for mines. The saw can be fitted with a 10, 14 or 20 horse-power diesel engine and a 30-inch or 36-inch diameter blade. It has a moving table for cross-cutting and a stationary table for ripping, and can be easily towed, or moved to the site by only two men.

NEW IDEAS

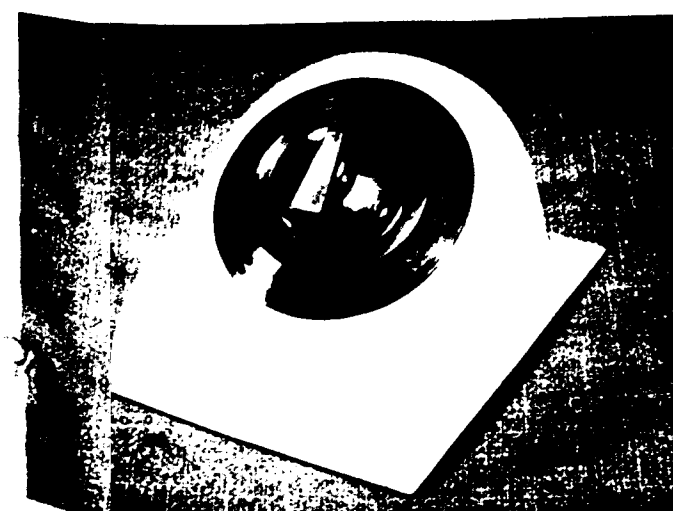
Car-Top "Sleeper"

A sleeping compartment known as the "Mo-Bed" does away with the need for tents when camping. It is designed for attachment to the roof of a car and can be removed easily to provide a handy shelter. It is produced by a caravan manufacturing company in Surrey, England.



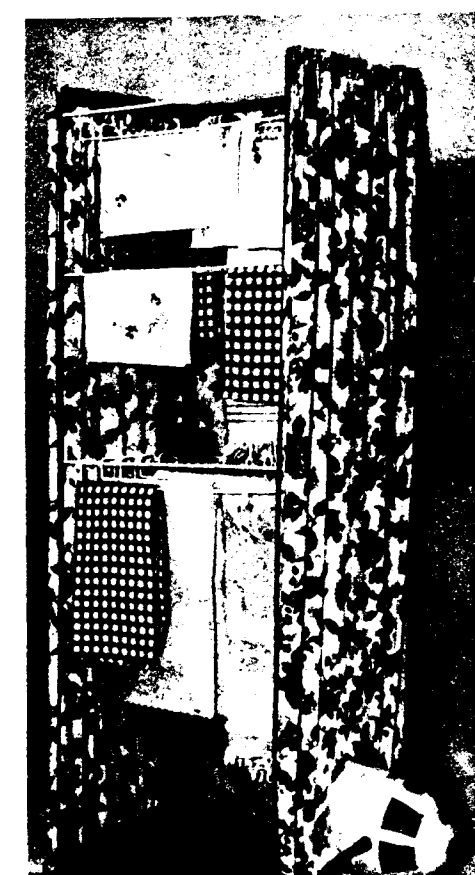
Time for the Blind

A wrist-watch for the blind, produced by a well-known London firm of watch and clock manufacturers, has a dial with raised dots at the hours which can be read at a touch. The hands are strong enough to allow them to be touched without any danger of breaking. The Perspex cover can be easily raised by the blind person. A kitchen timer has also been specially designed for the blind. It can be set for any interval, the end of which is signalled by a bell.



Foldaway Clothes-Drying Cabinet

This clothes-drying cabinet made by a firm in Cirencester, England, has a rigid rust-proof wire frame, plastic coated rails and washable outer cover, and it can be folded flat when not in use. It is 56 inches high. A plastic foam mat absorbs dripping water. The detachable "Win-O-Sun" heater at the base of the cabinet creates a continuous flow of warm air; as it is outside the cabinet it minimises the danger of scorching or fire. The heater can also be used separately as a room heater, a cooling fan or a hair dryer.



Commonwealth Cricket

Britain welcomes

Asian Test Players

THE visit of an Indian team to England this summer was a reminder that players from Asia form a permanent and welcome part of Commonwealth cricket. The link between Indian and English cricket was K. S. Ranjitsinhji, affectionately known as "Ranji", who, before India gained Test status, played for England fifteen times and is still remembered for the sheer brilliance of his batting. Almost as brilliant was his nephew, K. S. Duleepsinhji (12 Tests for England), and another accomplished cricketer was the late Nawab of Pataudi, whose name as a schoolboy at Winchester was "the most promising young cricketer" of 1939.

Now India and Pakistan play England in Tests as a matter of course, and Ceylon has provided English county cricket with such talented batsmen as "Laddie" Outschoor (Worcestershire) and bowlers like Gamunu Goonesena (Cambridge University, Nottingham and the Gentlemen). Indian elevens have played England in Tests since 1932, bringing over such attractive players as the brothers C. S. and C. K. Nayudu—C. K. once hit eleven sixes in an innings—V. Mankad, perhaps India's greatest all-rounder, V. M. Merchant, R. S. Modi and D. G. Phadkar.

Of the 1959 touring side the most prominent performers were P. R. (Polly) Umrigar, V. L. Manjrekar, and S. P. Gupte. As captain, Umrigar had the distinction of steering India to winning its first Test rubber against the touring New Zealanders. Manjrekar, who entered the international scene while still a schoolboy, plays for Castleton Moor in the Central Lancashire League. Gupte, also a professional cricketer, is reckoned by some to be the world's greatest spin-bowler.

The Longest Innings

Pakistan's heroes are well known and include the splendid bowler, Fazal Mahmood; Imtiaz Ahmed, who has a 300 not out to his credit; and the amazing Hanif Mohammed, who played in his first Test at 17, and against the West Indies in 1957-58 scored 337 not out, batting for hours 13 minutes, the longest innings in first class cricket. This mammoth total just failed to beat Sir Leonard Hutton's 1938 record of 364 and was itself beaten in the same series by Garfield Sobers (West Indies) with 365 not out.

Both India and Pakistan have had their victories over England, and the special gifts that Asian cricketers have brought to the game include a sporting spirit and a particular quickness of eye and wrist, making for delicacy of stroke play, and an especial fleetness in the field.

THE INDIAN players go out to bat. Among them were many outstanding young players, the age of the team was 27, seven of the players being 25 or under. Four of them had toured England in 1958.

1934



D. K. GAEKWAD, from Baroda, the Captain of the Indian touring team. He had represented India in six Tests against different countries.

