

Commonwealth TODAY

Presented by the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

CONTENTS

	Page
Industrial Notes	2
Stamp Corner—Independence issues	2
Near and Far	3
Britain's Atomic Energy Achievements	4-6
Bush Clearing in Northern Rhodesia	7
The Duke of Edinburgh's World Tour—Part II	8, 9
St. Helena—a Tercentenary	10, 11
Architectural Development in India and Britain	12, 13
The Commonwealth Education Conference	14-21
The Great Badshahi Mosque, Pakistan	22, 23
People	24, 25
In the Island of Mauritius	26, 27
Mainly for Women	28, 29
Readers' Pictures	30
New Ideas	31
Technical Training in Britain	32

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TRADEWINDS Commonwealth Industrial Notes

United Kingdom television exports in 1958 exceeded £1 million for the first time, according to a spokesman for the Radio Industry Council. Commonwealth countries bought £364,000 worth of equipment, the biggest orders coming from Australia (£108,000) and Ghana (£98,000).

The Commonwealth produces well over four-fifths of the world's jute and one-third of hard hemp, according to a study published in London by the Commonwealth Economic Committee on "Industrial Fibres". About a sixth of the world's cotton and over a tenth of all man-made fibres are also accounted for by Commonwealth production.

Free World production of jute in 1957-58 was officially estimated at 1.8 million tons. Of this amount Pakistan accounted for a million tons and India for most of the remainder.

Northern Aluminium Co., Britain, is to establish an aluminium fabricating industry in New Zealand. The plant would have a production capacity of 5,000 tons of aluminium sheet a year plus 2,000 tons of aluminium wire and cables, and would provide New Zealand with all its requirements of sheet and cables and allow for expansion as required. The venture would be backed by Aluminium Ltd., Canada, of which the British firm is a subsidiary. A spokesman for Aluminium Ltd. said there would be an initial investment of about £2 million, provided by the Canadian company and its British subsidiary.

It will take two to three years of hard work before it will be possible to say finally whether an iron and steel industry based on iron sands can be successful in New Zealand, according to the Minister of Industries and Commerce, Mr. P. N. Holloway. The Government will assume responsibility for a large share of the investigation work still to be done.

Visitors from all over the world attended Britain's biggest ever Business Efficiency Exhibition recently held at Olympia, London. Among the highlights was an "auto-typist" to cope with firms' mounting daily correspondence. It was claimed that one typist could operate four of these machines and so turn out 500 individually typed letters a day.

Also on show were giant electronic "brains" that worked out complex mathematical calculations

in a few milli-seconds, a microfilm camera able to photograph both sides of a document simultaneously, and streamlined dictating machines that slip comfortably into a brief case.

Printed-circuit dictating equipment, revolutionary new typewriters, the latest in filing equipment, and efficiency-promoting gadgets of all kinds, were among the exhibits displayed.

Increased demand for its products has led Indian Oxygen, a subsidiary of the British Oxygen Company, to raise loans with the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., and the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, in order to increase capacity. A total of £562,500 has been raised from these sources. The Indian and British companies will meet the balance of the cost of the £2 million programme.

The British Government has announced a plan for re-shaping and re-equipping the British cotton industry to make it more compact, up to date and efficient, and to enable it to compete in expanding world markets. The President of the Board of Trade, Sir David Eccles, said that the plan, which might well cost the Government £30 million over the next five years, contained two main features: (a) the Government is ready to pay two-thirds of the cost of removing the industry's surplus capacity and (b) when surplus capacity has been eliminated the Government will pay one-quarter of the cost of modernising the existing machinery and of providing new machinery.

Provision of a floating warehouse at Chalna Port, East Pakistan, is under consideration by the Government. The Inland Water Transport Authority is taking steps to speed up the modernisation of fleets, pilotage, river conservancy, and dockside facilities.

Further increases in cotton production can be expected in Nigeria—already the leading Commonwealth supplier to the United Kingdom—with improved ginning facilities. This view was expressed in a review of industrial fibre production, trade and consumption, published in London recently by the Intelligence Branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee. During the 1956-57 season, Nigeria's cotton production rose to 69 million lb. compared with 62 million lb. in the previous twelve months.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS



AS the different territories of the Commonwealth move steadily towards self-government, their progress is recorded in the special stamps issued to celebrate each historic occasion.

On 15th March, 1959, the achievement of regional self-government was marked by the issue of two pictorial stamps. The design of one showed a view of Lugard Hall, at Kaduna, which was completed in 1951. With the coming of self-government the Legislature has had to be expanded, and Lugard Hall will in future be used by the House of Chiefs; a new House of Assembly, the foundation stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester during his visit in May 1959 is being added to the site.

The 1s. stamp depicts the Emir's Mosque at Kano. Built of white stone and crowned by a green tiled dome and twin minarets, which are nearly 100 feet in height, the Mosque is one of the most striking buildings in Nigeria, a familiar landmark to travellers who arrive each year at Kano's international airport.

In another West

African country, also, March is a month with historic associations, for it was on 6th March, 1957, that the British colony of the Gold Coast became the independent country of Ghana. A special issue of four stamps marked the occasion, their design including a portrait of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, with a map of Africa in the background. Since the original independence issue, both the first and second anniversaries have been marked by special stamps. Views of the Ambassador Hotel, in Accra, and the National Independence Monument appeared on two of the 1958 series, while the other two stamps showed Ghana's coat-of-arms and a view of the State Opening of Parliament on Independence Day, when the Duchess of Kent represented H.M. the Queen.

In March 1959, four stamps in vivid colours appeared as part of the second anniversary celebrations. One value showed a map of Africa with the flag of Ghana and palm trees; another, designed by an Israeli artist, showed talking drums and an elephant-horn blower. The design of the 4d. stamp reproduces Kente cloth, from which the Ghanaian national dress is made.

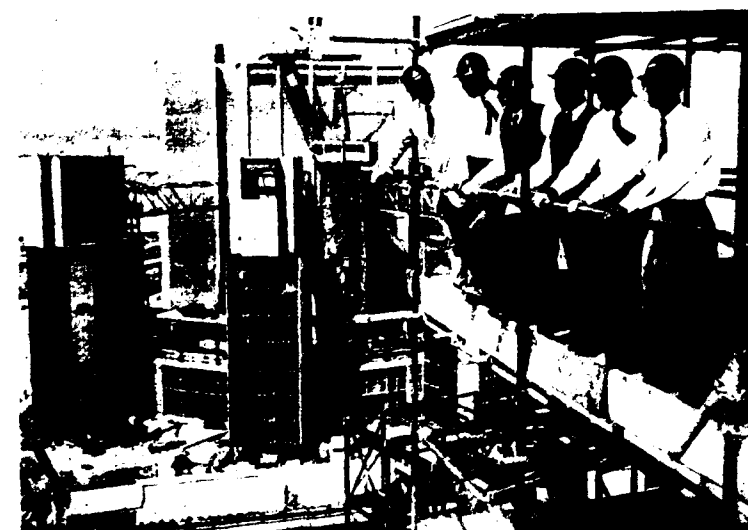
C. W. HILL.



HIS MAJESTY the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (right), Supreme Head of the Federation of Malaya, with His Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin of Brunei, hold a conversation at His Majesty's official residence during the recent six-day State visit the Sultan paid to Malaya.



GEYLONESE TEACHERS on a visit to Britain were welcomed at the Ceylon Tea Centre in Regent Street, London. They examined the wall displays and saw something of the educational work which is done by the Centre.



FIVE WEST INDIAN journalists recently visited Britain as guests of the Colonial Office. Here they are at the Berkeley Nuclear Power Station in Gloucestershire. They are Mr. L. Brunton, Trinidad; Mr. R. de Corum, British Guiana; Mr. A. Francis, Jamaica; Mr. J. Gale, Barbados; and Mr. A. Palmer, Granada.



PAKISTAN Trade Unionists in Britain are welcomed at the Trade Union Congress headquarters in London by Mr. H. A. Dunning, Assistant, International Department. L. to r.: Mr. Dunning; Mr. C. Dave, Assist. Sec.-General, All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour; Mr. M. Suleiman; Mr. Yusuf Khan and Mr. Imdad Hussain.



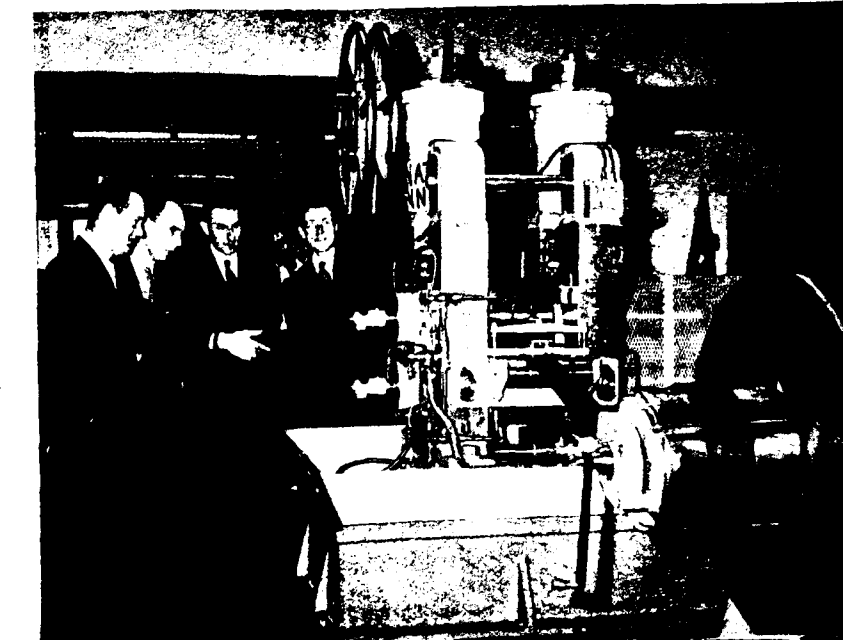
LORD HOME (right), Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, presents a photograph of a portrait of H.M. the Queen to Mr. D. J. Muir, Agent-General for Queensland, Australia, in London. Six hundred of these photographs were sent to Queensland for presentation at a mass naturalisation ceremony during the Queensland Centenary celebrations.

Near and Far



PERSONAL sacrifice. Some of the 100 students at Leeds University who, every Tuesday, spend only sixpence on their lunch—a small bottle of milk and a bread roll—and devote what they would have spent on a normal meal to a fund for alleviating want in an African and an Indian (Rasulia) village.

GIFT TO INDIA from Britain. This experimental combination rolling mill is the last of the £83,000 worth of equipment which is being sent to Jamshedpur, as a gift from the U.K., under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan. Here Crown Agents representatives inspect the mill.



Commonwealth TODAY

Number Sixty-nine

"Tom Tower", looking down on the quadrangle of Oxford's largest college, Christ Church. It was at Christ Church College that the delegates to the Commonwealth Education Conference were accommodated during their fortnight's stay at Oxford.

EDUCATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The United Kingdom Government played host to more than 150 delegates who came to this very successful conference from the overseas Commonwealth countries and from seventeen of the dependent territories of the Commonwealth.

At this gathering the educational needs of the Commonwealth were made known, and constructive efforts are being made to share the educational resources of the Commonwealth to even greater common advantage. Photographs and details of this major co-operative effort appear on pages 14-21.

BRITAIN'S NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

Britain's big atomic power programme, now proceeding apace, is the only one in the world that has already begun to produce substantial quantities of electrical power, and though the Chapelcross and Calder Hall Stations might be considered full-scale industrial projects, they will be dwarfed in power output by others which are at present in an advanced state of construction. See pages 4-6.

PRINCE PHILIP'S WORLD TOUR

Some idea of the widely varying aspects of life in the Commonwealth is to be found in the two pages devoted to the remainder of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's world tour. He was welcomed with the utmost friendliness and goodwill throughout this adventurous solo mission, which covered 700 miles in three months. See pages 8, 9.



Britain's Atomic Achievement

Another Atomic Energy Plant for the Supply of Electric Power

by
J. Stubbs Walker

YET another British atomic generating station is now supplying power to the national electricity network. It is the "twin" of Calder Hall, in Cumberland, the first industrial nuclear power station in the world and, like Calder Hall, it will become known as one of the important milestones of the atomic age.

The new station is at Chapelcross, near Annan, Dumfriesshire, and is the first to be built in Scotland. It gives impressive demonstration of the technological grip British scientists and engineers have on the building of these atomic plants by the fact that it went into operation ahead of schedule.

Chapelcross will have a generating capacity of 184,000 kilowatts when all its four reactors are brought into service. Of this, 140,000 kilowatts will be fed to the national grid.

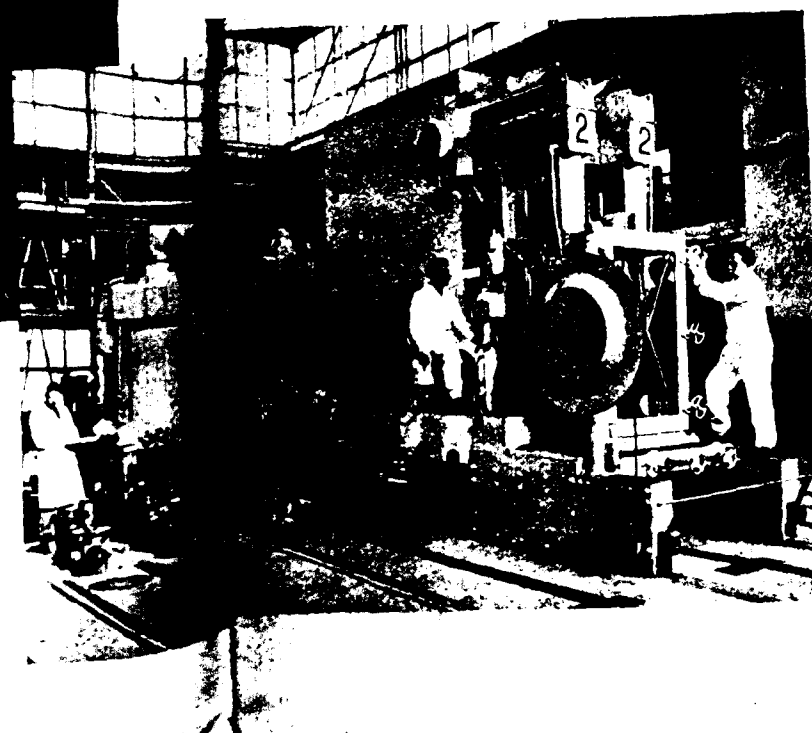
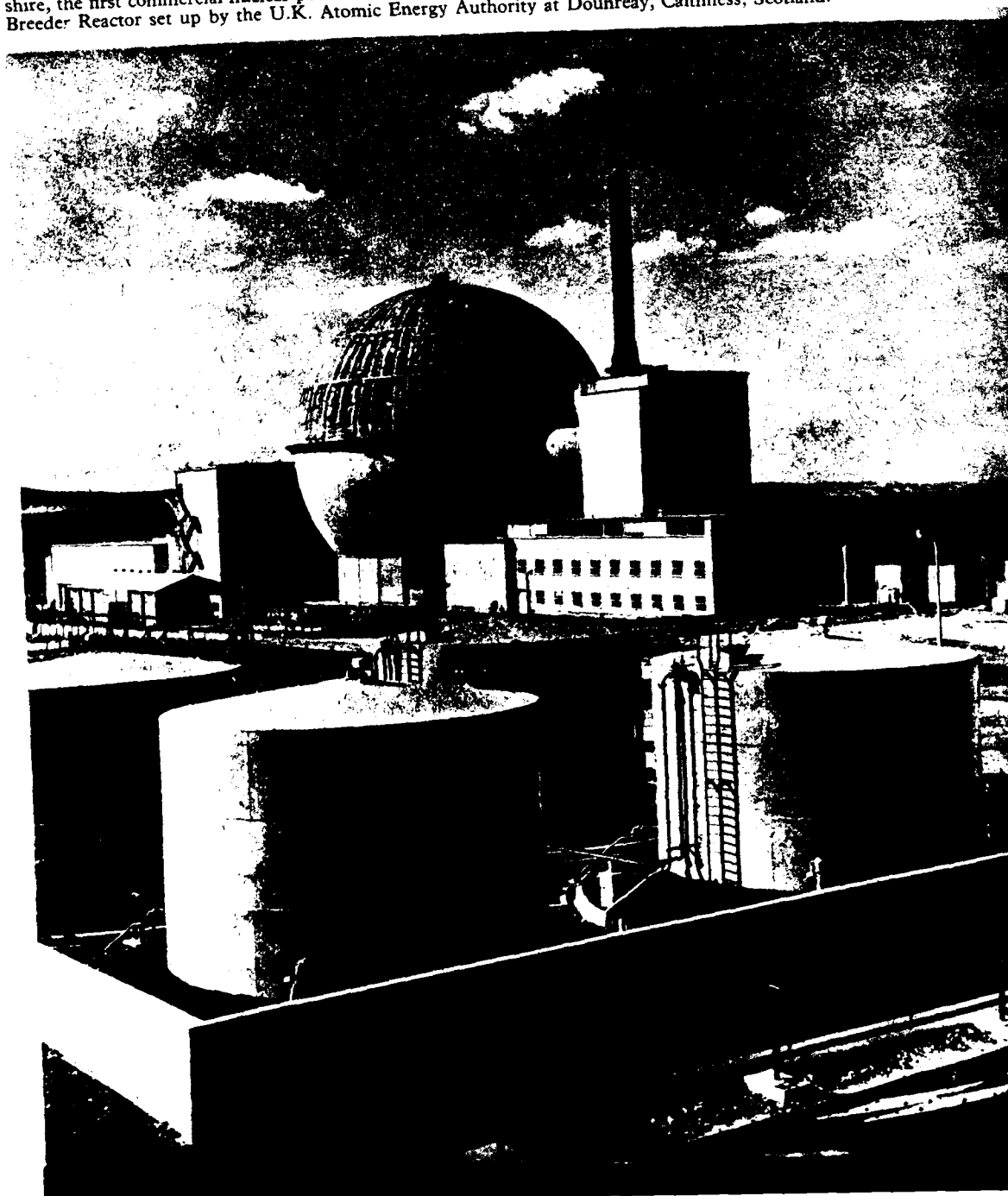
The British atomic power programme is now in full swing. It is by far the biggest in the world and is the only one that has already begun to bear fruit—in the form of substantial quantities of power. Though Calder Hall and Chapelcross can be looked upon as full-scale industrial projects, they will be dwarfed in power output by other stations now in an advanced state of construction. One of these will have an output of 500 megawatts.

This stepping-up of power output has been made possible by outstanding progress made by the industrial division of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the technical advancement achieved by the big industrial groups who are now building power stations in Britain and overseas. These improvements in technique are vitally important for, by improving the efficiency of burn-up of the nuclear fuel as well as a reduction in the capital cost of atomic power stations, they are already showing considerable

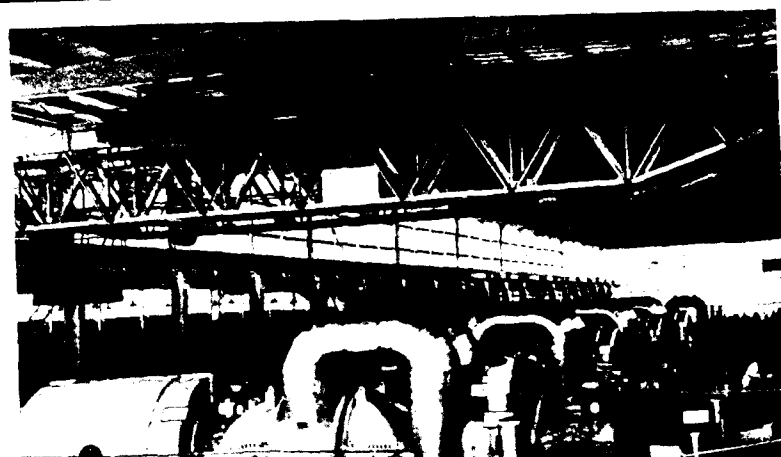
(Continued overleaf)



WELDERS at work inside No. 1 reactor vessel at the Berkeley atomic power station, in Gloucestershire, the first commercial nuclear power station to be started in Britain. Below: The Fast Fission Breeder Reactor set up by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority at Dounreay, Caithness, Scotland.



THE NEW CHAPELCROSS Power Station at Dumfriesshire, Scotland, which is supplying power to Britain's electricity network. Left: The turbine hall at Chapelcross. Right: The charge floor of No. 1 reactor showing the machines for loading and unloading the fuel.



Britain's Atomic Achievement

able reductions in the cost of electricity from the atom.

At least one of the new stations already shows promise of generating electricity at a price nearly the same as that for coal or oil-fired generators; and each new step forward in design means more efficient—and thus cheaper—production of power.

Apart from the extensive work on the British power programme, it is significant that two of the biggest international contracts for power stations, in Italy and Japan, have both gone to British firms, despite intensive competition.

Britain's basic plans provide for enough stations to be operating by 1965 to provide some 6,000 megawatts of power—roughly 20 per cent of the national requirements. The rate at which improvements are being introduced, however, might well mean that this estimated output will be considerably greater than planned.

Greater Power Outputs

The present four stations in course of building will be considerably more potent than the Calder Hall and Chapelcross prototypes. One will supply 500 megawatts of power to the national grid; the other three will each generate between 275 and 300 megawatts. Design studies now in hand envisage greater power outputs without (and this is important) the equivalent increase in cost of building. Sir John Cockcroft, who, as director of research, was responsible for organising much of the work that put Britain to the atomic forefront, has forecast that some of the stations in the immediate future will have outputs up to 800 megawatts; less conservative forecasters have suggested 1,000 megawatts per station.

Experience is the main strength of the British atomic industry. Throughout the years of experiment and development, there has been close co-operation between the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

and the industrialists. Throughout the building of Calder Hall, for instance, engineers and scientists who were to form the backbone of the industrial effort have worked side-by-side with the authorities responsible for the work. Others have worked at the Industrial Division headquarters at Risley, Lancashire, and at the research centre at Harwell. At Calder Hall—which has now been operating for two years with less teething troubles than a conventional generating station—there are always industrial engineers gaining operating experience, putting their theoretical training to practical test.

Of outstanding importance in the development of the industry has been the contribution of the British electronic firms. They have handled the extremely complex business of control and instrumentation of reactors, obviously a major factor where absolute safety, accuracy and reliability are called for. So well have the electronic engineers done that most of the control systems for the experimental reactors now being built in Europe and the Commonwealth are British designed and made.

The next step in atomic power is the "A.G.R." or Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor, the first of which is now being built experimentally in Cumberland, very near to Calder Hall. This will operate at considerably higher temperatures and pressures than existing types, giving more efficient steam-raising characteristics. The experts believe that the "A.G.R." might well reduce capital costs by a further 20 per cent, resulting in the production of electricity at a cost between 15 and 20 per cent below the cost from conventional equipment.

An impression of the effort that Britain is putting into the industrial atom is given by the fact that by 1965, when the first part of the programme is complete, it will have cost about £1,000 million and will have entailed the expenditure of 750,000 man-years of labour. But by that time, atomic power will be saving the country the equivalent of at least 18,000,000 tons of coal a year.

Training in Britain



MALAYAN STUDENT. Abdul Wahab Bin Hassan, from Kuala Lumpur, is in Britain for two years. He is studying for a Diploma in electrical engineering at the Brighton Technical College, where there are many overseas students.

FROM NEW ZEALAND is Mr. A. McCallum. He is working at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, and comes from Wellington.



AUSTRALIAN chemical engineers, Mr. Carl Berglin (left), from Brisbane, and Mr. Keith Lawther, from Sydney, discuss problems connected with reactor design.



FROM SOUTH AFRICA is Mr. Silk, who has been working for some years at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell.

CANADIAN SCIENTIST. Dr. Bruce Whitehead from St. John, New Brunswick. He has been at work on the study of isotopes at Harwell.



FROM PAKISTAN. Mr. H. Rashid has also received a special course of training in the use of radioisotopes at Harwell, which was started in 1951.



UPROOTING A TREE in the Rhodesian bush with equipment which can clear 50 acres an hour. Bulldozers, of the D.N. Caterpillar type with a capacity of 320 h.p., pull the eight-foot steel spheres—costing £2,500 each—by means of battleship anchor chains.

With Ball and Chain

CLEARING BUSH FOR THE KARIBA LAKE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

As the waters rise on part of the newly created lake at Kariba, work is being rapidly carried out in clearing a huge area of bush on the banks of the Zambezi River which will form the bed of the remainder of the lake.

The object is to form unobstructed fishing grounds and harbours. More than 100,000 acres of bush with strong, thick undergrowth and huge trees, are being levelled and about £1,000,000 is being spent on the north bank of the river alone.

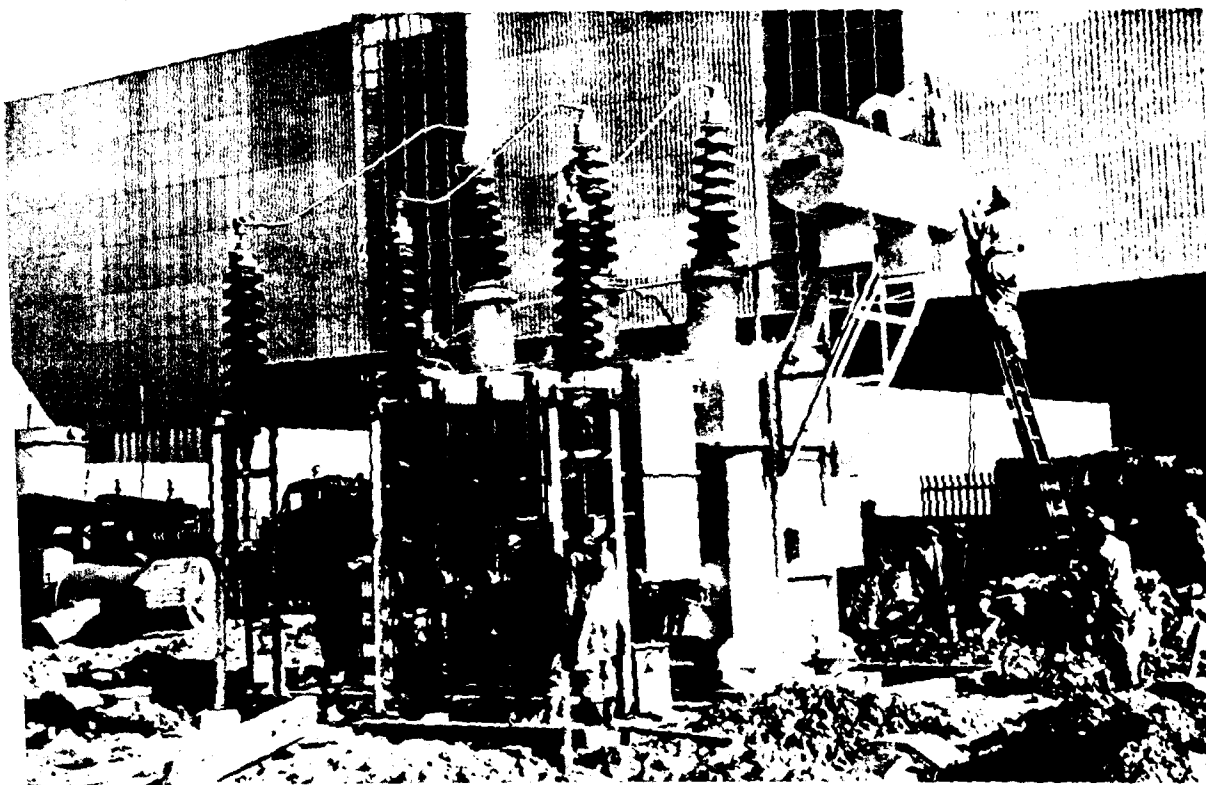
The nature of the work calls for special equipment. Two 320-h.p. bulldozers, each

costing £18,000, and three steel spheres are used. The balls, made in Johannesburg, South Africa, weigh eleven tons each and are joined to the bulldozers and to each other by chains, of the type used to anchor battleships. Costing £2,500 each, the spheres are honeycombed inside for extra strength, and the bulldozers drag them through the bush. Very little withstands the combined onslaught. Progress is rapid; 50 acres can be cleared in an hour.

This is just one aspect of the huge Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme, which started two years ago and is now in its final stages.



A FIBROUS BAOBAB TREE resisted the onslaught by ball and chain, and so a bulldozer, with a special attachment called a "stinger", was used.



TWO STATION transformers erected on the west side of the Turbine House at the Bradwell-on-Sea nuclear power station. Construction work began in January 1957 and will be completed by the end of 1960.



In the Islands

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Visit to Remote British Territories

AN arduous, adventurous and worthwhile mission was completed by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and on that 36,000 mile, three-month solo tour he again saw many of the very widely varying aspects of life in the Commonwealth.

For the peoples in Asia and South-East Asia and in the remote islands of the Pacific, H.R.H. Prince Philip's visit was the highlight of a lifetime—anticipated, experienced and long to be remembered. The Duke was welcomed with the utmost friendliness and goodwill wherever he went during this tour which, in its informality and enterprise, bore the imprint of his strong personality.

After visits to India, Pakistan and Singapore, photographs of which appeared in the last issue of this magazine, the Duke of Edinburgh visited Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo, Hong Kong, the British Solomon Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Christmas Island, Bahamas and Bermuda.

To obtain a first-hand impression of the many-sided character of Sarawak, the Duke flew over long stretches of the coast, and he met some of the people from the remoter parts of this country. At Sibu, the second largest town in Sarawak, Prince Philip visited a new town centre which is to be called Edinburgh Place, and he saw a King George VI Memorial playing field.

In Brunei and Borneo

From Sarawak, he crossed the border to see the oilfield at Seria, in Brunei, and he received an enthusiastic welcome in Brunei Town, the capital. He visited North Borneo, where, accompanied by the Governor, Sir Roland Turnbull, he watched a cultural display organised to portray for him the character of the Colony. Prince Philip moved freely between the huts, groups of dancers and local orchestras, the boat-builders, fishermen and blacksmiths.

On his arrival at Queen's Pier, Hong Kong, the large crowds of people, mostly Chinese, broke into prolonged cheers. Among the many engagements he carried out in Hong Kong was that of laying the foundation-stone of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, in Kowloon. Estimated to cost £4 million it will be, it is said, one of the largest hospitals in the Commonwealth. The most memorable event on the programme in Hong Kong was a children's rally in the Government stadium, where 3,000 children took part, watched by 20,000 others, including thousands of parents.

The Duke left Hong Kong in the Royal Yacht *Britannia* for the Solomon Islands. At the beginning of his visit to these islands, hundreds of canoes escorted the Royal Yacht to her anchorage off Gizo Island. The Duke ended his five-day visit to this British protectorate by taking part in a native feast

of the Commonwealth



BRUNEI

The Duke of Edinburgh admires one of the gifts presented by His Highness the Sultan of Brunei at the Istana Darul Hana. On the extreme right is the Sultan's second son, next to H.H. the Sultan.



THE SOLOMONS

In Busu village, Malaita, the Duke was given a string of shell-money, local currency for the purchase of brides; and he watched a mock battle staged by the villagers.



HONIARA

The Royal Yacht *Britannia* in which the Duke travelled during the greater part of his world tour is seen at anchor at Honiara, capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

at which he ate roast pig, yams, sweet potatoes and coconut pudding from leaf "plates", and then watched traditional dancing.

He also visited Honiara on Guadalcanal island, Malaita Island, and Graciosa Bay (Santa Cruz) and later travelled in the *Britannia* to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, where he was warmly welcomed by over

5,000 people and, amid singing and dancing, was borne shoulder high in a flower-decked chair by a party of twenty brawny islanders.

At Vaitupu, Ellice Islands, the Duke planted a coconut tree in commemoration of his visit; after inspecting the village, and Government offices, he was entertained at a Polynesian feast.



HONG KONG

At Aberdeen village, Hong Kong, the Duke waves to a group of children sitting on the cabin roof of a fishing junk as he steps aboard the vessel.



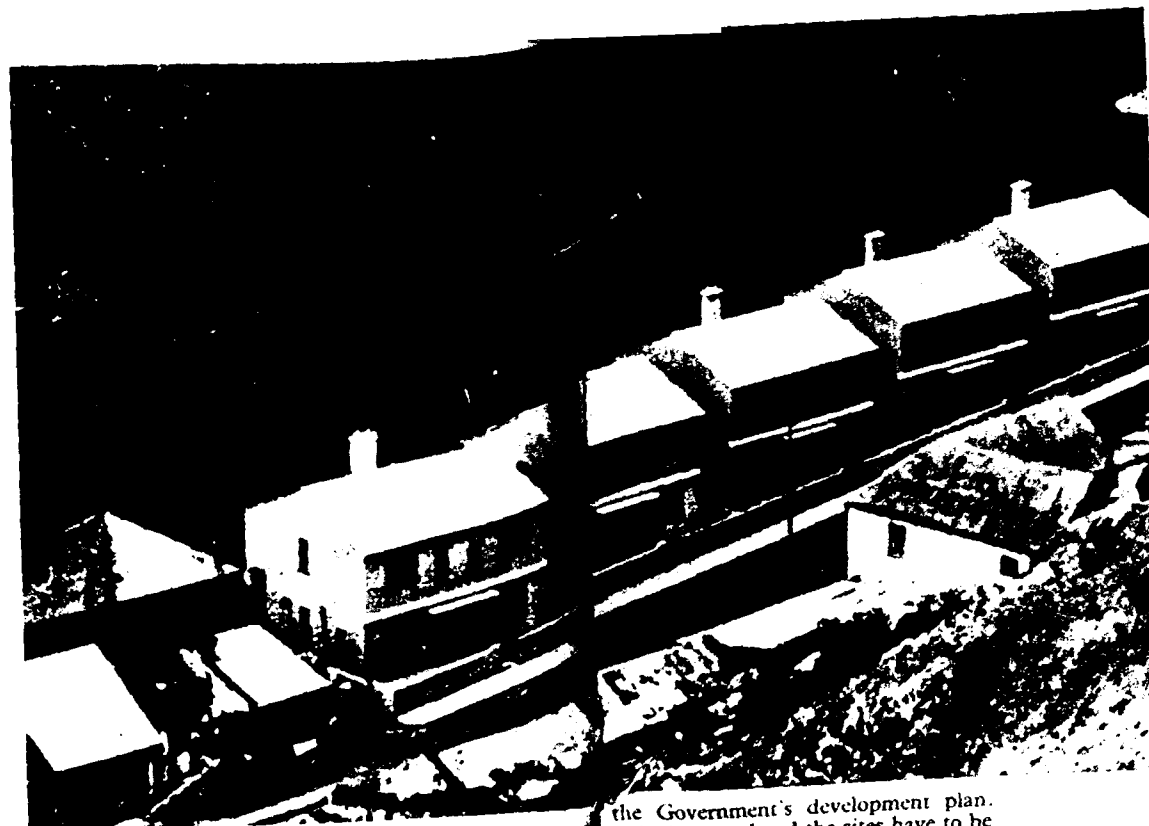
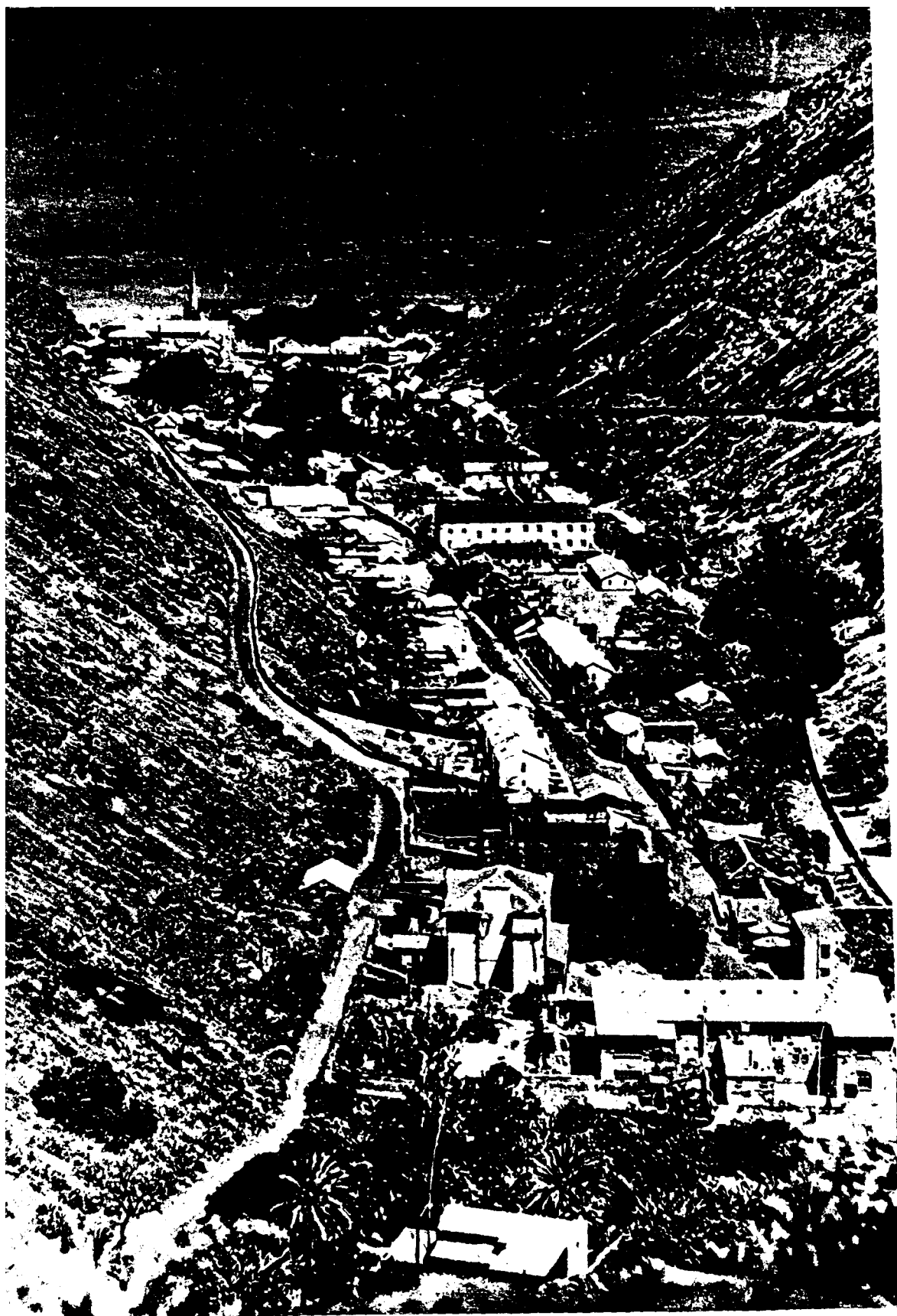
WEARING a white-painted steel helmet for protection, the Duke inspected the Seria oil installation in Brunei. The value of the State's export of oil has increased from over £120,000 in 1929 to £40,000,000 today.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

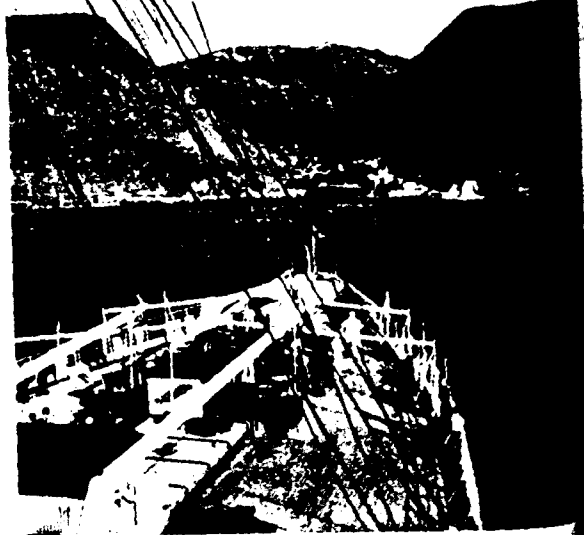
H.R.H. Prince Philip visited the Gilbertese village where he saw demonstrations of thatching. On his left is the District Officer, Mr. Percy Roberts. Below: The Duke drives through a Chinese shopping centre in Kuching, Sarawak.



On his departure for Christmas Island, the islanders gave the Duke a rousing farewell. From Christmas Island Prince Philip visited the Panama Canal. Later he went to the Bahamas and to Bermuda before returning to London after an absence of three months, during which he covered 19,700 miles in the Royal Yacht *Britannia*.



THESE HOUSES in Jamestown were built as part of the Government's development plan. Building costs in St. Helena are high as all materials have to be imported and the sites have to be carved out of the steep, rocky sides of the valley.



JAMESTOWN. Above: Approaching the anchorage off Jamestown is a liner en route for England from South Africa. Left: Jamestown, the capital of St. Helena, has only one main street, and was named after the Duke of York, afterwards King James II.



"JACOB'S LADDER." A short cut to and from the cliff top, at Jamestown. St. Helena was colonised in May 1659 and became a Crown Colony in 1834. Owing to its isolated position, several astronomers have at different times visited St. Helena to make scientific observations.

ST. HELENA: A TERCENTENARY

*Life is Simple in this 47-square-mile
Island in the South Atlantic Ocean*

By SIR JAMES HARFORD, K.B.E., C.M.G., former Governor of St. Helena

FEW of those who think of St. Helena in terms of Napoleon's five-year exile on the island may be aware that it was 300 years ago that it was colonised by the English. It was on 5th May, 1659, that an expedition of 400 men, sent out by the English East India Company, arrived off this remote speck in the wastes of the South Atlantic Ocean, the 4,500-mile voyage having taken them three months.

St. Helena had then no inhabitants: the only living creatures were the wild pigs and goats and even pheasants and partridges with which the Portuguese had stocked the island, as a larder, in the previous century. Oranges and lemons of the same origin grew in the valleys. The high rocky cliffs encircling the island hid a green pastoral interior with much forest.

In the next 200 years and more this small

island—about eight miles by six—played a valuable part in the maintenance of British trade with the East. It served as a victualling station and as a rendezvous for East Indians returning from the Indies, with a risky trip before them through the North Atlantic, with its hazards of hostile men-of-war and pirates.

By the latter part of the nineteenth century, the use of steamships and of the Suez Canal

route to the East reduced the calls by ships at St. Helena to a minimum, with grave results on its prosperity. The island was thrown on its own resources, and its economy came to rest almost entirely on the production of New Zealand flax and its export in the form of hemp to the English market.

Today there is a monthly call each way by passenger or cargo ship on the round Africa voyage. Those few persons who travel by this route carry away unforgettable memories from their few hours ashore. The volcanic configuration of the island gives it weird and fantastic contours. The upland views are of spectacular beauty. The Mecca for the tourist is Longwood Old House, Napoleon's place of exile, superbly restored by the French Government in recent years. Children may find even more memorable Jonathan, the ancient and gigantic tortoise, who it is believed has browsed on the grass expanse in front of the Governor's residence for well over two centuries.

Traditionally English

The inhabitants, less than 5,000 in number, are of mixed stock—British, Asiatic, African. They are a very likeable people, quiet, orderly, friendly and with delightful manners. They are English-speaking and essentially English in tradition and outlook.

Life on the island is hard and simple. Labour is occupied in the flax industry, in agriculture, in employment in the Government Departments, in vegetable growing and in fishing. Lace and drawn-thread work of excellent quality is made by some of the women.

In recent years, many fine new public buildings have replaced old ones. The island has schools, a general hospital and a mental hospital of which any community might be proud.

With two-thirds of this rugged, deeply fissured island barren and with agriculture handicapped by periodical drought and by crop pests, St. Helena if it can no longer

depend on its sailing-ship clientele must look to Britain for support. Sixty per cent or more of its annual revenue comes direct from United Kingdom funds.

With the market for hemp in the doldrums, in recent times conditions have been even more difficult than usual. The Government has taken relieving measures by subsidising the flax industry, by assisted emigration of workers to the U.K., by subsidising common foodstuffs, and by revisions of the customs tariff.

Not unnaturally, the glamour of the outside world lures away many of the more enterprising members of the community. A domestic agency places a large number of the young women in employment in the United Kingdom each year.

Yet the picture should not be painted too darkly. For many St. Helenians, accustomed to their simple mode of life, this placid isle is "their own, their native land", which they love. The monotony of life is relieved by cricket, football, dancing, and miniature range shooting at which they excel. The visitor seldom fails to carry away the impression that St. Helena is not only a most interesting and delightful island, but a happy one.

Possibly one day some development of agricultural technique will make it possible to wrest an ampler return from unpromising conditions of soil and weather. Meanwhile, the loyal, patient people of this island should be able to count on the special interest of Britain in their needs.



NAPOLÉON'S HOUSE at Longwood, St. Helena. It is one of the most visited places on the island. Napoleon lived there during his exile from the end of 1815 until his death on 5th May, 1821. Longwood is in the farming district of St. Helena towards the eastern shore.

ARCHITECTURAL ENTERPRISE

In the architectural history of the Commonwealth, the building of an entire town or city in one operation is a rare event. It is an enterprise as wide as life itself; of the utmost interest to people who desire to live, work and play together with the greatest possible pleasure, freedom and dignity.

The photographs on these two pages show facets of modern architectural development in the Commonwealth which has led, in India, to the creation of a completely new capital city, and in Britain to the building of a number of new towns.



HARLOW NEW TOWN, an aerial view. Thousands of overseas visitors from many professions and walks of life have shown the keenest interest in the lay-out and amenities of this 6,320-acre town in the London orbit.

MANY thousands of visitors from overseas Commonwealth countries, as well as from Europe, the U.S.S.R. and from China, have shown the keenest interest in Britain's New Towns, the first programmes for which began about twelve years ago. These New Towns are set up in attractive surroundings around the big cities—London has a ring of eight of them.

They represent a solution to a world-wide social problem, that of the congested and overgrown city. The towns are new but not necessarily novel. In their design the three arts, or sciences, of architecture, landscape architecture and road architecture interact to good effect.

The broad pattern of the new towns is based on Britain's way of urban life, a way which, among other things, prefers segregation of home and work, which enjoys open-air exercise, which has an innate love of nature, which makes ample use of motor transport, which, although demanding privacy for the individual family, likes some measure of community life.

The pattern does not differ to any great extent from that laid down in Chandigarh. Britain's New Towns, for example, define distinct areas for home, work and play. It sketches out a social structure in the form of neighbourhoods, schools and shopping centres, it lays down a pattern of open spaces and landscapes connected to an agricultural belt; and it defines a

system of road circulation free of buildings.

Industry is planned adjacent to the railway and always within easy reach of the regional roads; housing is arranged as distinct neighbourhoods with their own shopping and social services, and the town centre with its business, entertainment and civic groups, is placed as a focus of the design. Because the New Towns have been planned to make the best use of the existing landscape they have each acquired an individuality.

Britain's New Town ideas have great attractions for those countries where rapid industrialisation is taking place, where movements of the population are expected to take place, bringing all the problems of resettlement. This was a point noted by members of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference, who visited one New Town and discussed their problems with representative people in the towns. Another point, also made apparent during such studies, was that even in the wide open spaces of the under-developed countries, land can no longer be wasted.

Serious and influential visitors to Britain's New Towns—and to cities like Chandigarh—go away inspired by the vision of what they have seen, to interpret it in their own countries in terms of their own needs and requirements. These modern town planners of the Commonwealth have had the courage to give an example and are finding themselves recompensed.



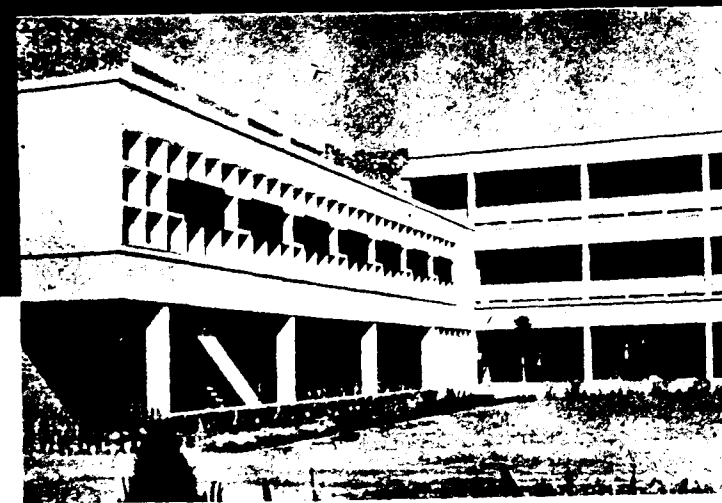
SEMI-DETACHED, three-bedroom houses, designed by the Harlow Development Corporation. Wise planning ensured excellent house groupings.



MARKET SQUARE, Harlow, from one of the pedestrian short-cuts to the car park. The road pattern protects children from traffic dangers.



SHOPPING AREA, with no traffic problems. There are also separate cycle-ways. Each new town is divided into neighbourhoods.



CHANDIGARH'S Engineering College. The buildings in this new Indian city are mainly of brick and were designed to respond closely to local conditions—habits, needs and the climate.

INDIA'S Punjab, in need of a capital city after the partition of the sub-continent in 1947, has been provided with a new one in Chandigarh, 150 miles from Delhi. The new city, which has a host of unusual features, was designed by one of the most talked about architects of our age, Le Corbusier. He is responsible for the basic lay-out of the city's four great Capitol buildings. Most of the remaining buildings in Chandigarh are the work of three other architects: the British husband-and-wife team of Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew, and Pierre Jeanneret, a cousin of Le Corbusier.

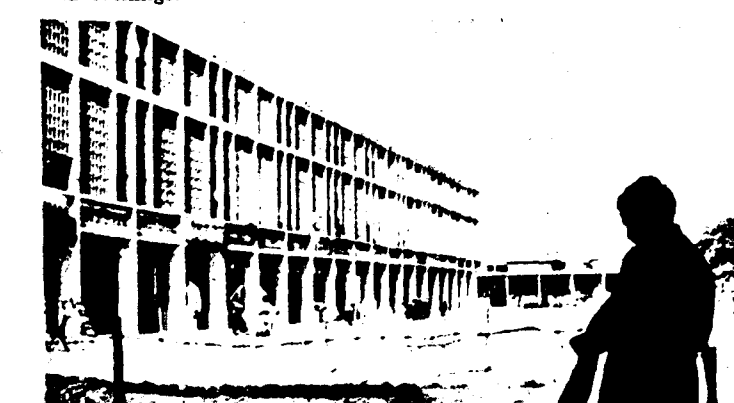
In its essentials the city is based on the maximum segregation of living areas away from fast traffic. The 15-square-mile site is divided by a grid of straight roads into "sectors". These are the residential areas, each being a complete living unit with shops, a health centre, swimming pool, banks, nursery, schools and playgrounds.

Part of the sectors is given over to parks and gardens, but not in the "garden city" way of giving a plot to every house. The smaller houses are in rows of six or twelve, and three or four rows are set around a large open space. There is also an unbroken band of park-land along the middle of every sector. The effect is of several "green valleys" starting from the Himalayas and going down the full length of the city; no resident is more than a few minutes walk from one of them.

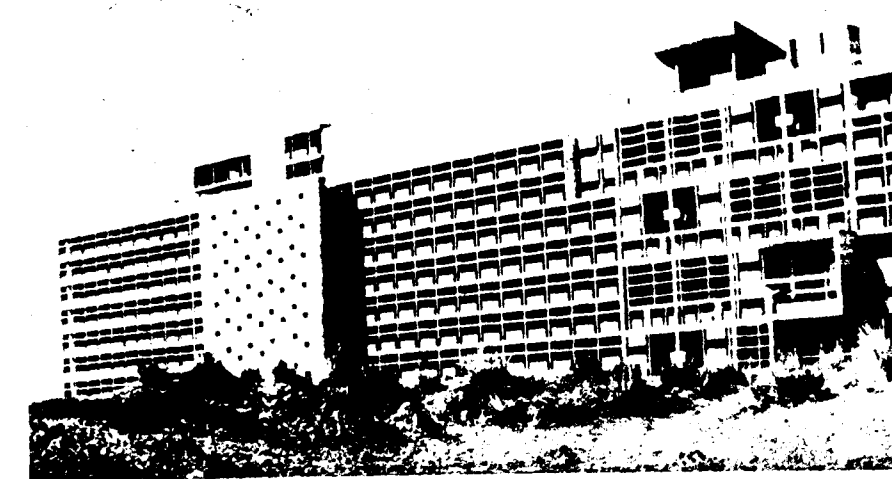
Chandigarh's system of roads is calculated to "restore to the pedestrian the dignity and peace of mind of which the modern city has deprived him", and at the same time to give to motor traffic the freedom of the highways. In the middle of Chandigarh is the City Centre, which has no houses. It has the town hall, library, the city's biggest shops, cinemas and commercial buildings.

There are no domes, minarets or other trimmings which usually identify an Eastern setting. The one- and two-storey, flat-roofed houses have simple shapes, so have the big structures of the Capitol group. Everything is modern and functional in the best senses of these terms. The flat roofs and enclosed courtyards are there because, in summer, the people like to sleep in the open. Brick is used because it is the cheapest material; for the same reason the greatest use has been made of local man-power for building, giving employment to Indian workmen and restricting the imports of complicated equipment.

Because of the high temperatures and scorching winds during several months of the year, "sun breakers" are used to excellent effect. They are of many shapes and are built at precise angles, so that while keeping out the high summer sun, they admit the sunlight in winter and in the mornings and evenings.



A PATTERN is formed by the "sun-breakers", a unique feature of the architecture of the city. They are of many shapes, helping "to make the sun a friend instead of an enemy".



THE SECRETARIAT, nine-storeys high, in the Capitol's 220-acre area. It is being landscaped with lawns, lagoons and artificial hills and is separated from the rest of the city by a canal and tree-lined promenade.

CLASSES for these pupils in a Chandigarh middle-school are being held out in the winter sun. In the hot months the temperatures may rise to 115 degrees Fahrenheit, and there are hot winds.



A SHOPPING CENTRE in section 22. Chandigarh's 15-square-mile site is divided by a grid of straight roads into residential sectors, and there are seven clearly defined types of roads.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE

Delegates from all over the Commonwealth plan mutual aid in Education

"In our Commonwealth purpose, education is at the root of the matter. The report [of the Commonwealth Education Conference held at Oxford] has placed its finger on the vital point. In all that we are doing, severally and jointly in the Commonwealth, there is only one ultimate aim: the good of human beings; the fulfilment of the personality and of the dignity of man. If men are to realise their quality and potential value to society, more and better education is needed everywhere at all levels. This is the basic fact from which this Conference has drawn its arguments and its conclusions."

—The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Oxford, 28th July, 1959.

THE 1959 Commonwealth Education Conference, held at Oxford, has been widely acclaimed as an outstanding success. It did what it set out to do—in accordance with a decision of the Commonwealth Ministers at the Trade and Economic Conference held at Montreal in 1958.

It brought together men and women from every part of the Commonwealth—a cross-section of representatives of Governments,

educationists and scholars—to talk about immediate and long-term educational needs in their respective areas and to devise ways of sharing their by no means inconsiderable educational resources. The accent throughout was on mutual aid.

In an atmosphere of determination and great friendliness the 150 delegates gave practical effect to their belief that the provision of the right type of education, particu-

larly for the citizens of tomorrow, was worth making sacrifices for, and that such education at all levels was an essential condition of progress and development.

The specific and workmanlike proposals that were made reflected the intense demand for education in the under-developed countries and the readiness of the advanced countries to help meet it. The Conference underlined the great value of that inter-

DELEGATES were invited to go on "study tours" of Britain. Here Mr. C. Ross Ford (Canada), and right Mr. E. W. Burbridge of the British Council in Jamaica, visit an art class at a junior school in Birmingham. The delegates proposed that another education conference should meet in 1961.



Commonwealth educational co-operation which has continued over many years.

In its report one of the committees set up at the Conference said: "We are grateful for the opportunity of meeting in an atmosphere of family affection and trust, and we look forward to a future in which the educational ties of the Commonwealth will be even stronger, easier and more diverse than at present."

The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in a speech at the dinner on the opening day of the Conference reminded his listeners that it was more than 30 years since the Commonwealth met in Conference on education.

It was Lord Home, together with the late Mr. Sidney Smith, Canadian Minister for External Affairs, who at the Montreal Conference first suggested the idea of holding this education meeting; and it was, Lord Home said, with a sense of faith and opportunity that he welcomed the Commonwealth delegates on behalf of the U.K. Government.

It spoke of the common pattern on which the educational effort of the Commonwealth is founded.

Traditions Shared

"Despite the diversity of tradition and cultural organisations", Lord Home said, "we share an academic and literary tradition together with habits of thought and outlook which are remarkably similar. Common standards of academic attainment have been widely and voluntarily assimilated, and all this has facilitated a degree of what is, I believe, called academic mobility, which is unknown and indeed impossible among any other group of nations. Your teachers and yours can go anywhere in the Commonwealth and find themselves on familiar ground, while our students and yours can feel at home in each other's countries and enjoy the great advantage, as they move upwards in the academic scale, of not having to step outside the system which has become familiar to them or to seek fresh qualifications."

"Not only is there a common pattern in the Commonwealth", Lord Home continued, "but also, as I have seen everywhere the evidence, high ideals and high standards translated into practice. A school for Eskimos and Red Indians in Arctic Canada, a college



HER MAJESTY Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, at a reception for Conference delegates given by London University, talks to Sir Philip Morris, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, who was the Chairman of the Oxford Conference. London University has 22,000 students, many from overseas.

for training teachers in tropical Malaya, new universities in Rhodesia and Ghana. Education has always been in the forefront of the developing Commonwealth. With one million students at 120 universities the subject is one in which the Commonwealth is in a position to give an inspiring lead."

The highly practical task of the delegates was referred to by the Earl of Halifax in his

opening address to the Conference. Education, he said, was not merely exciting in these stirring days. It was one of the great challenges of our age.

"The challenge is one of great difficulty and complexity. It is a question not only of more and more education for more and more people. It is a question of the right

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COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE DELEGATES AT OXFORD. The United Kingdom was represented by a large delegation. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland also sent delegations. Attached to the United Kingdom delegation was a Colonial

Wing, led by Sir Hilton Poynton, Deputy Under-Secretary, Colonial Office. It included representatives from Aden, British Guiana, British Honduras, Fiji and the Western Pacific, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, North Borneo and Sarawak, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, the Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda, The West Indies and Zanzibar.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE *Continued*



AT RHODES HOUSE, Oxford. L. to r.: Mr. S. M. Sharif, Pakistan; Lord Halifax; Mr. George A. Drew, Canadian High Commissioner in the U.K.; and Sir Philip Morris, the Chairman of the Conference. The painting is of Cecil Rhodes.

sort of education at the right time. It meant", Lord Halifax said, "no empty co-existence, but a positive effort, embracing 660 million of the world's peoples from many races and every continent, to understand each other, talk frankly to each other, and work together to their mutual benefit. It is the co-operative spirit of this association, forged in the search for freedom and burnished in its defence, that gives a special sense of dedication and inspiration to Commonwealth conferences such as this."

The increasing contribution which the dependent territories could make to the work set on foot at the Conference was referred to by Sir Hilton Poynton, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office. Speaking as leader of the Colonial Wing of the United Kingdom delegation, he said that the inclusion in the agenda of subjects other than the scholarship system was due to the initiative taken by the Colonial Wing at Montreal. "It is that initiative that led to the inclusion of such subjects as the supply and training of teachers, and technical education. We are glad to see how much



SIR WILLIAM HAYTER, Warden of New College, Oxford, and Lady Hayter, talk with Mr. Aja Nwachuku, the Nigerian Federal Minister of Education. Also in the picture (l. to r.) are Shettima Kashim the Waziri of Bornu, Mr. O. T. Fawoh, also from Nigeria, and Sir Christopher Cox, the Colonial Office.



AT THE HIGH TABLE in the dining hall at Christ Church College are (l. to r.) Dr. C. E. Beeby, New Zealand; Sir C. M. Bowra, Warden, Wadham College; Sir Philip Morris; Lieut.-Gen. Mohammed Yousuf, High Commissioner for Pakistan; Mr. George A. Drew; Lord Halifax; Lord Home; the Very Rev. J. Lowe, Dean of Christ Church; Mr. Y. T. M. Tunku Ya'acob, the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya; Viscount Hailsham; Councillor F. M. Brewer, the Mayor of Oxford; Professor J. Figueroa, The West Indies; and Dr. R. S. Aitken, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham.

care and attention has been given to these subjects.

"The most acute problem which we have discussed here", Sir Hilton said, "is the shortage of teachers. The long-term answer, undoubtedly, is the training of teachers in or from their own countries, but in the short term it will be necessary to rely upon a continued and increasing supply of teachers and trainers of teachers from outside the territories. One of the most important sectors in which teachers are required is in the field of technical education. In the immediate future it is the report of the committee on the supply of teachers which affects this group most closely."

Statements made at the Conference indicate that 400 teachers are wanted at once for service in Commonwealth training institutions; well over 1,000 teachers a year are needed for secondary schools and 200 a year for technical colleges. The most urgent

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INFORMAL discussion. L. to r.: Mr. H. Houghton, Colonial Office; Mr. R. Mais, Jamaica; Prof. Figueroa, The West Indies; Dr. Walter Adams, of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



THAMES river trip. L. to r.: Mr. R. Rowley, New Zealand; Miss D. Monreal, United Kingdom; Mr. D. Nyarko, Ghana; Mr. J. Hayward, New Zealand; Mr. A. Beejadhur, Mauritius.



PAKISTAN DELEGATES are seen here against a backdrop of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. They are (l. to r.): Dr. M. Ahmed, Mrs. Husain and Dr. I. Husain.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE

needs are in Africa. The Conference recognised that the demand for more teachers in the less developed Commonwealth territories is such that the only hope of making any effective contribution is:

(a) for teachers in the older Commonwealth countries to be encouraged to take key posts in the schools, teacher training colleges and other educational establishments in the newer countries;

(b) for more teachers from the educationally less developed countries, who have already had some initial training and who hold or are likely to hold positions of influence in their educational systems, to receive further training in other Commonwealth countries.

Additional Teachers

The United Kingdom promised to make every effort to increase the figure of 2,500 teachers who go out each year to serve in Commonwealth countries. It is proposed that efforts should be made to recruit 75 additional teachers in the United Kingdom in 1960 for service overseas for an average of three years, and to increase this number by perhaps 20 a year in 1961, 1962 and 1963. From 1965 there would therefore be some 400 additional United Kingdom teachers serving in Commonwealth countries as a result of the present plan. The United Kingdom Government is also prepared to give special allowances for key posts.

There are at present over 700 Commonwealth students in teacher training establishments in Britain. The United Kingdom offered 500 additional teacher training places from the academic year 1960-61 and £250,000 a year for grants for the students occupying them. Canada offered special consideration for requests for teams to assist teacher training institutions and specialists in training teachers in subjects such as mathematics and the sciences. Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan also promised to increase their assistance.

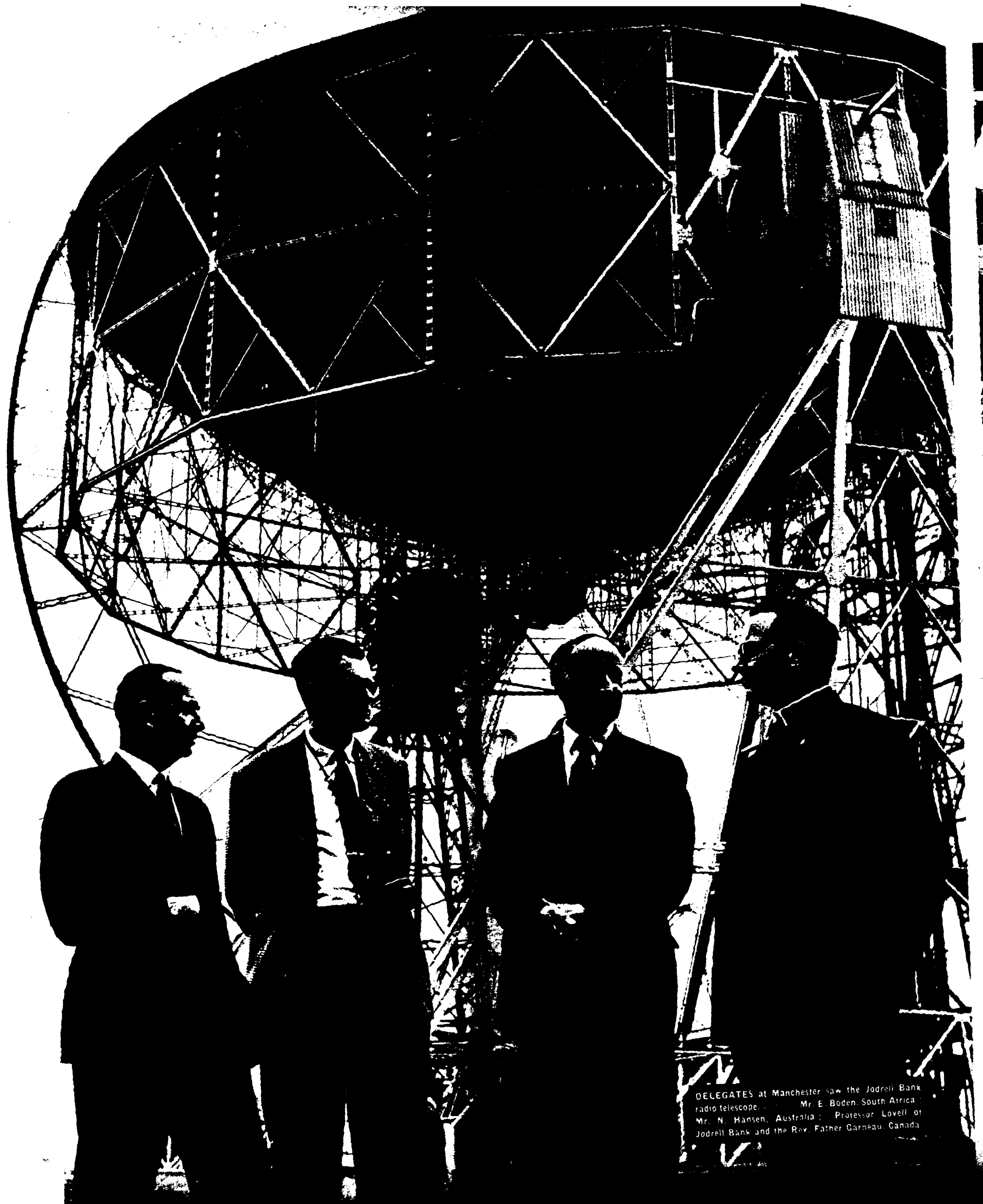
Teaching English

Emphasis was placed upon the need for improved facilities for teaching English as a second language, and it was agreed that a group of Commonwealth experts should meet to examine the problems involved.

The Conference also recognised that technical education is vitally important in all Commonwealth countries if their economies are to be strengthened and the standard of living of their people improved. Ways of meeting the acute shortage of teachers in technical subjects would be for more Commonwealth students to be admitted to technical teacher training colleges in the older Commonwealth countries and for those countries to assist with the development of local or regional colleges of this type. Many Commonwealth countries need places in universities and technical colleges which they cannot provide for their own students. Efforts are also to be made to offer more opportunities for training in industry.

Already there are 6,600 Commonwealth

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DELEGATES at Manchester saw the Jodrell Bank radio telescope. (l. to r.) Mr. E. Boden, South Africa; Mr. N. Hansen, Australia; Professor Lovell of Jodrell Bank and the Rev. Father Carneau, Canada.



AT THE HYDRAULICS Research Station, Wallingford, Berkshire. The Director of the Station, Mr. F. H. Allen (second left), with Mr. H. Jinadasa (Ceylon), Professor Mason (Malaya) and Mr. B. Sen (India).



SOUTH WALES TOUR. The carpenter's shop at Llandaff Technical College, Cardiff, is seen by (l. to r.) Dr. D. Munroe, Canada; Mr. J. Pratt, Australia; Dr. R. Flemington, Canada; Mr. A. Shields, South Africa.



SECRETARIAL pupils at Wythenshawe, near Manchester, are visited by (l. to r.) Mr. N. R. Hansen, of Australia, and Mr. F. W. E. Case, British Guiana.



CONFERENCE GOODWILL. Lord Home and (right) Mr. George A. Drew, the Canadian High Commissioner. Right: Sir Henry Lintott, leader of the U.K. delegation (on the left), with Mr. E. H. de Alwis (Ceylon), Sir Allen Brown, the Deputy High Commissioner for Australia in the U.K., and M. Enche Mohamed Yusoff (Malaya) at a garden party in the grounds of New College, Oxford University.

students attending courses in technical colleges in the United Kingdom. But it was recognised at the Conference that the number of places available at technical institutions within the Commonwealth is still insufficient. The U.K. expects that by 1970 about 4,000 additional places in the technical colleges here will be available to Commonwealth students.

In the preoccupation with quantity the Oxford Conference did not neglect quality. At the Montreal Conference the Canadian Government inspired a Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan to offer opportunities for postgraduate scholars of the highest intellectual promise to work and study in different countries of the Commonwealth. Exceptions will be made at undergraduate level only when courses in the subjects desired do not exist in the country of the applicant.

More Scholarships

"It will, in the future", said Lord Home, "strengthen the general fabric of the Commonwealth that leading citizens in each country should have shared in this new opportunity to study and live, at a formative time in their lives, in a Commonwealth country other than their own."

The Conference learned that the initial target of 1,000 scholarships and fellowships to be held at any time had already been exceeded. The U.K. would be responsible for 500 of these, Canada 250, Australia and India had promised 100 each, Pakistan 30, New Zealand 25, Malaya 12, Ghana and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 10 each, Ceylon 6 and East Africa 4.

In each Commonwealth country special agencies will be appointed to make the final selection and placing of scholars and visiting fellows nominated for its own awards by other Commonwealth countries. The attention of governments and others concerned is also specifically drawn to the need for satisfactory arrangements for the reception and welfare of scholars, on which much of the success of the plan will depend.

An awareness of the need for increased co-operation in, and emphasis upon, education is evident on almost every page of the Report of the Conference, which defines the aim of Commonwealth endeavour as "the good life, material and spiritual, and the happiness of the 660 million individuals who are citizens of the Commonwealth". It was heartening for the assembled delegates to realise that all who had educational resources came forward with offers to make them available for the common benefit. It became more than ever apparent at this conference



that the Commonwealth has grown up educationally as well as politically and economically.

It was estimated that the arrangements agreed at the Conference will involve additional expenditure by Commonwealth governments of at least £10 million over the first five years. Of this amount about half represents the cost of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

The Conference decided that, apart from the normal method of implementing the various schemes through bilateral contracts between Commonwealth countries, some additional and perhaps temporary machinery of an intra-Commonwealth character should be set up. The functions of a representative standing committee in London would be to follow up the schemes of assistance proposed, act as a clearing house for requests, and prepare material for the next Commonwealth Education Conference to be held in 1961. A small administrative unit will work under the general direction of the committee. All such intra-Commonwealth machinery would be subject to review by the next Conference.

Before attending the Conference at Oxford delegates spent a week moving around Britain, seeing something of the British educational system in action. Seven study tours were organised by the British Council, with the help of the universities, the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland, as well as local authorities.

Well-Planned Tours

The tours, based on seven different centres, aimed at giving a balanced view of the educational structure with particular reference to aspects of education which were likely to be discussed at the Conference. The United Kingdom shares to a greater or lesser degree the education problems of the Commonwealth; for example, the need to expand universities and facilities for technical education, and the need to produce more and better-qualified teachers. Each tour included visits to universities, technical colleges, teacher training colleges and primary and secondary schools. In addition, each tour had some special features.

There were many occasions for the delegates to meet informally and to visit places of interest around Oxford and the Home Counties. As one delegate said: "This has been an education in itself... and a heart-warming experience."

The delegates agreed that the spirit generated by the Conference must be sustained if its conclusions are to lead to the best results. If the flow of ideas and the progress made are to continue unabated they must be periodically estimated and guided, and at times stimulated by meetings of people who in different ways exercise an important influence on education developments in their countries.

The Conference, as the report has pointed out, has once again proved that the interaction of minds from different countries and from different fields of activity is fertilising and productive. The Conference's conclusions, reached in common, have generated a devotion and an enthusiasm for co-operation in the educational field which could not have been attained in isolation.



OXFORD gathering. Among the delegates were some in gay national costume. This group included representatives from West Africa. The Conference recognised, among other things, that the need for more teachers was specially acute in Africa; and the Commonwealth's education resources are to be applied with a sense of priorities.

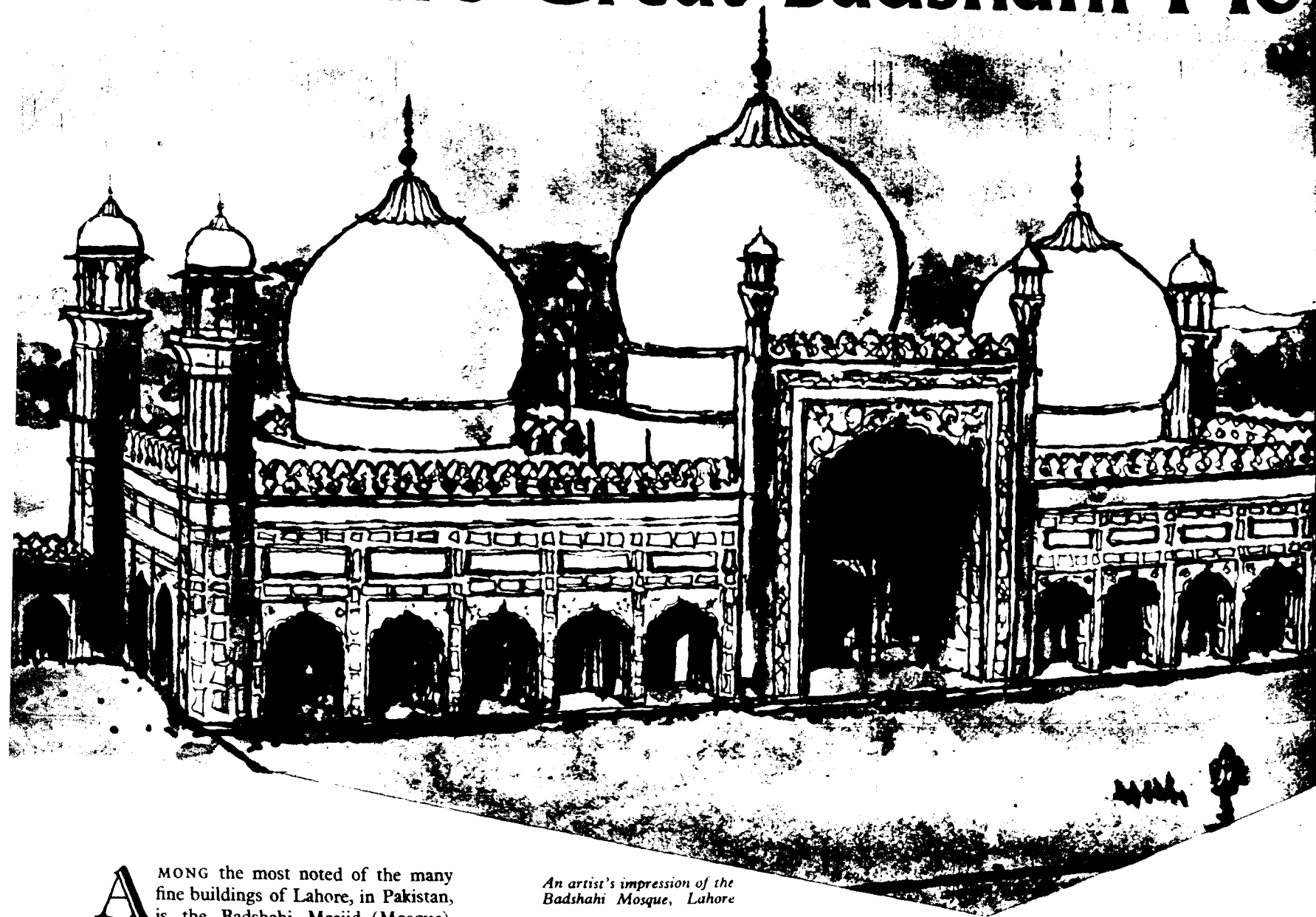


THE DEAN of the Nottingham University School of Agriculture, Professor E. G. Hallsworth, points out landmarks to visiting delegates from the roof of the new laboratory block. The visitors are (l. to r.) Mr. J. S. Brunton, Scottish Office; Mr. W. C. Little, Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. C. M. O. Mate, Ghana.

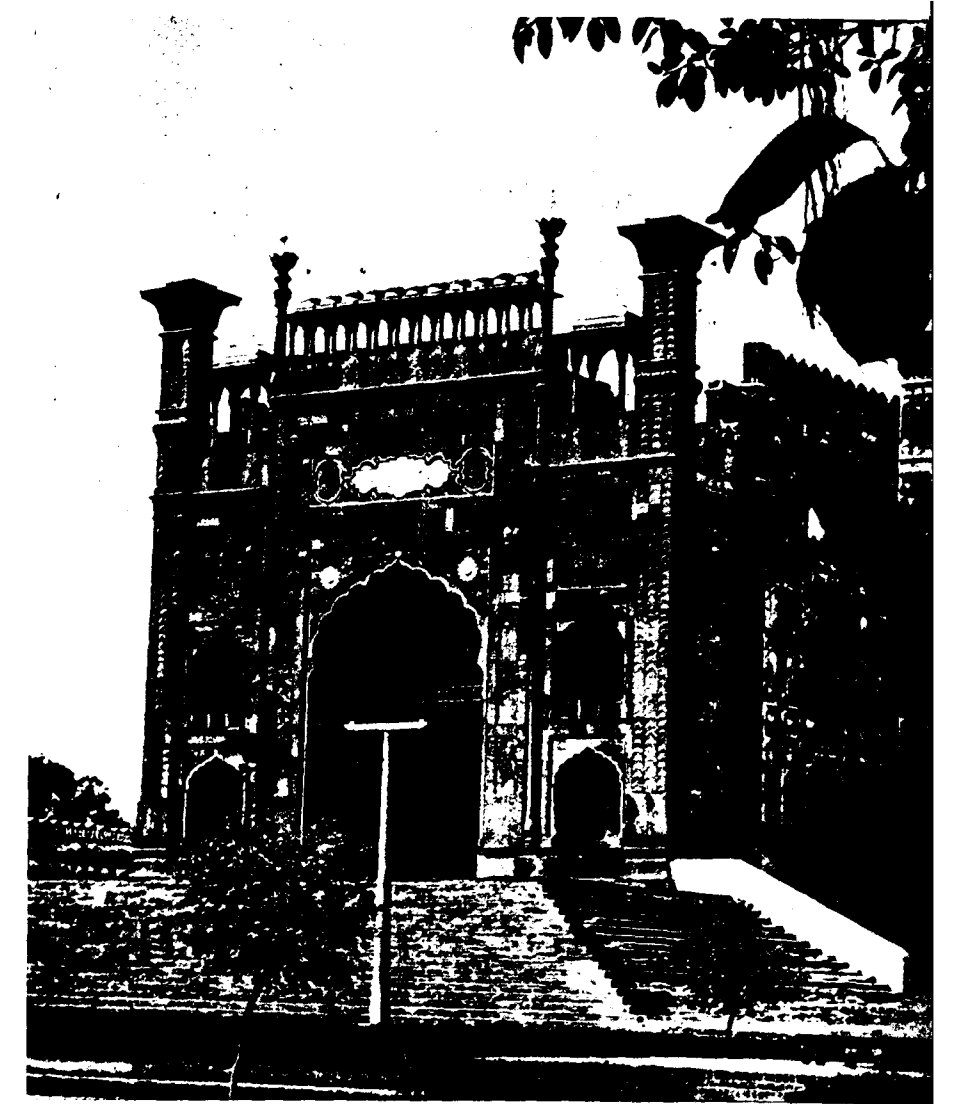
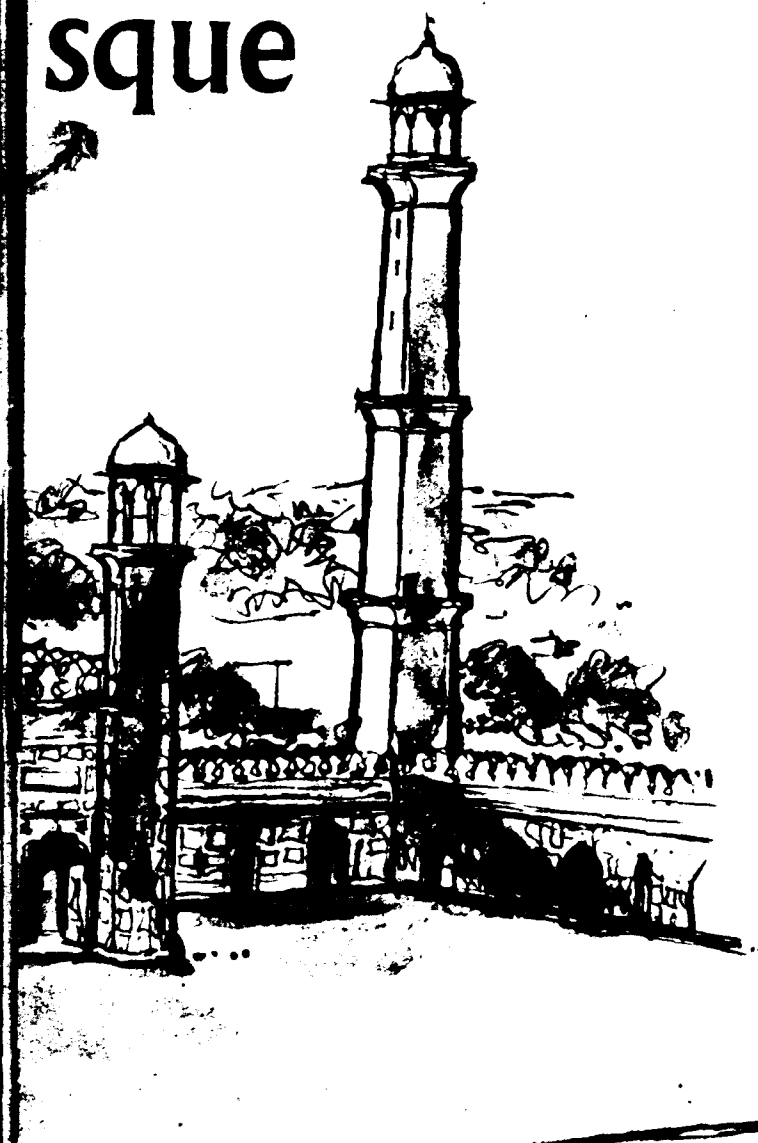


ENJOYING a cruise on the Thames between Oxford and Abingdon are Mr. D. J. Nyarko and Mr. N. A. B. Sarpong, both from Ghana. Talking with Mr. Nyarko is Sir Paul Sinker, the Director-General of the British Council.

Pakistan's Great Badshahi Mosque



An artist's impression of the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore



At the top of nineteen red sandstone steps stands the main gateway, elaborately decorated, and on its upper floors is a museum, with many valuable relics.

AMONG the most noted of the many fine buildings of Lahore, in Pakistan, is the Badshahi Masjid (Mosque). Built at the behest of the Mogul Emperor Aurangzeb, in A.D. 1673-74, it stands as a splendid reminder of the architectural glories of his reign.

It is one of the largest mosques in the world, and has always played an important part in the social life of Muslims. Its huge, sky-canopied courtyard is a meeting place for thousands of people who gather not only for prayers but to exchange news and views and to listen to the lectures of scholars.

The tomb of Dr. Mohammad Iqbal, the poet-philosopher is situated near the main gateway, and pilgrims from many walks of life and many parts of the world pay homage before it.

The mosque is built on a vast platform, the approach to which is made through a gateway at the top of a pyramidal flight of nineteen steps paved in red sandstone. Floral paintings adorn the roof and walls of the gateway building, the upper rooms of which are used as a museum.

Beyond the gate is the courtyard, 528 feet by 530 feet, also paved in red sandstone. In its centre stands a large square reservoir or tank containing the water used for ablutions; flanking it are apartments with arched doorways, often used as classrooms; and facing the gateway across the courtyard is the main prayer hall.

This hall has five arches on either wing,

and a central alcove. Four octagonal minarets at the corners of the hall, and three huge marble domes, crowned with richly gilded spires, combine to create an impression of magnificence.

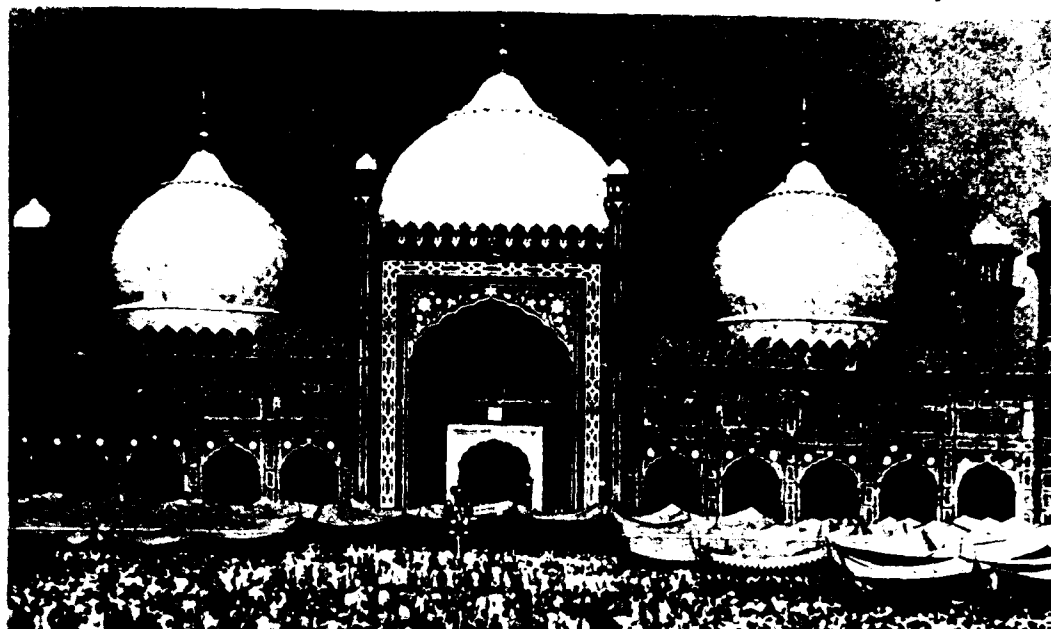
Four colossal minarets with a circumference at the base of sixty-seven feet stand at each corner of the enclosure. Towering above the white marble domes, these are the silent sentinels of the mosque.

Inevitably some of the original building has been lost. In the 19th century an earth-

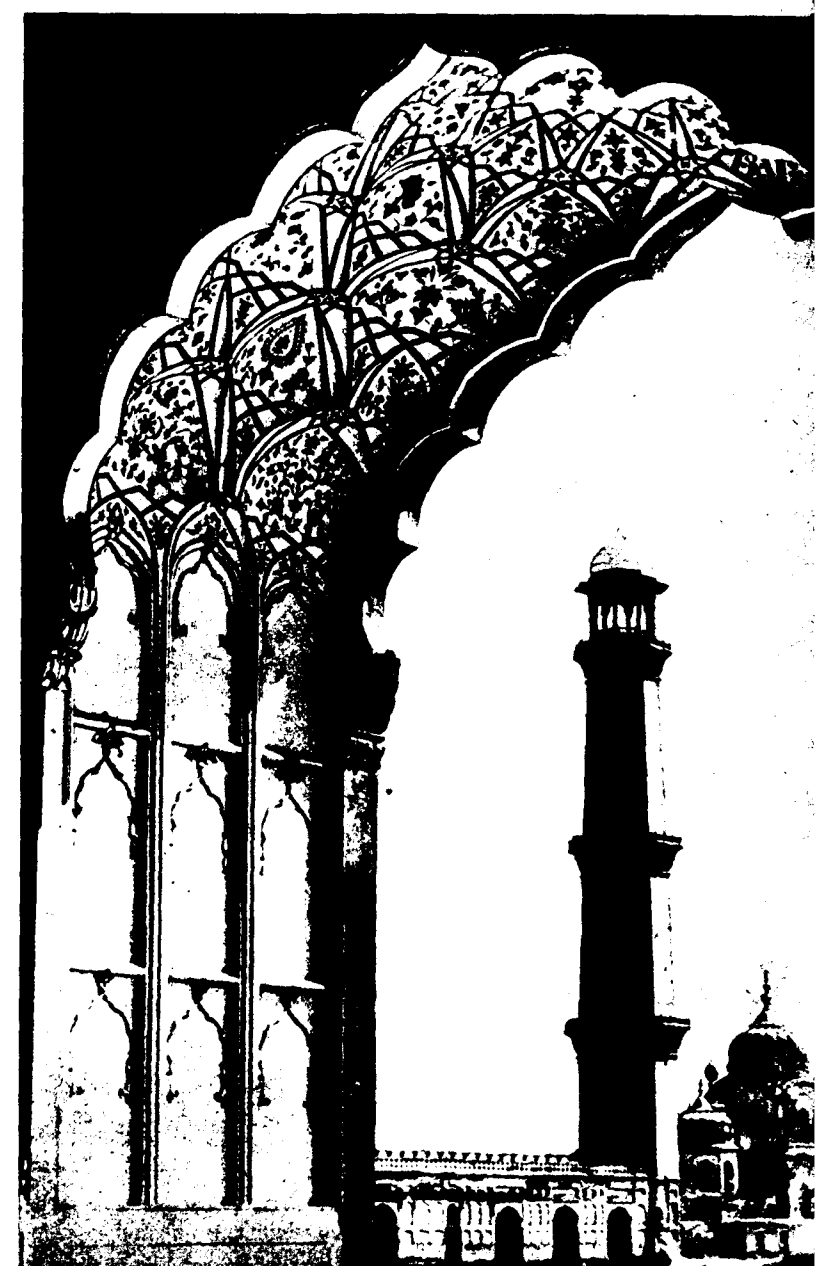
quake damaged the structure in several places. The original cupolas of the corner minarets were broken and had to be removed; they were, however, restored by the Badshahi Mosque Authority set up in 1939 to repair the main structure. The marble facing of the three domes and of the high minarets has been renovated, and repairs to the main gate were recently completed.

Today, thanks to the work of skilled artisans, the mosque is in excellent condition.

In the great courtyard a crowd assembles for Friday prayers. The Mosque has been extensively renovated.

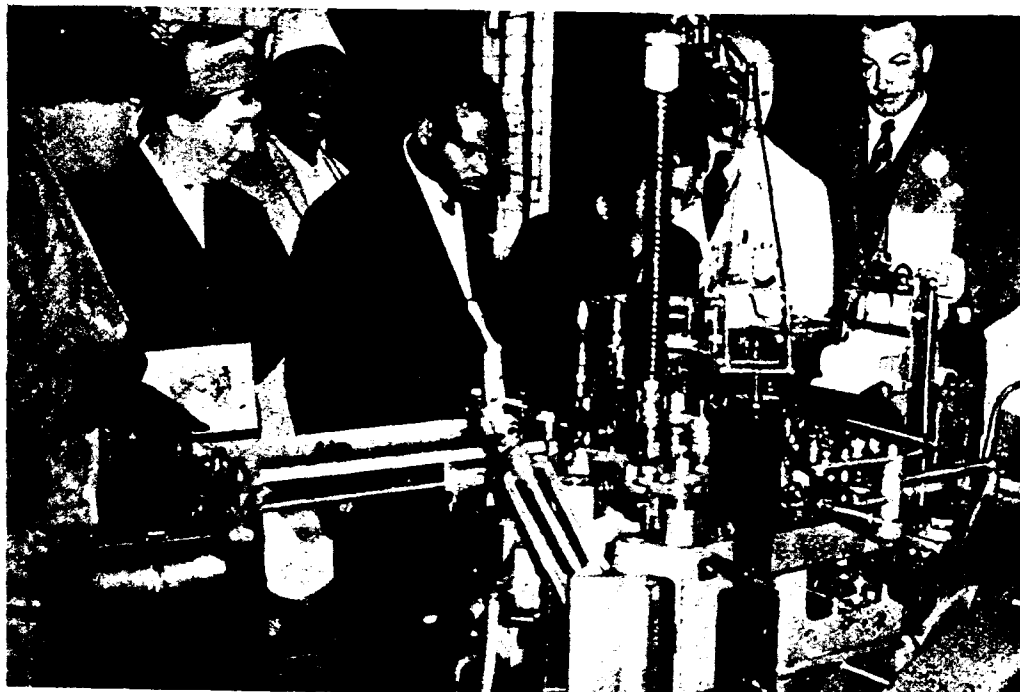


Main prayer chamber of the Badshahi Mosque, with its beautiful decorations. Right - a decorated arch to the prayer chamber, with the square beyond and one of four colossal minarets. The cupolas of the minarets were broken in an earthquake in the 19th century.



PEOPLE

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



COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARIANS IN BRITAIN

Inspecting a machine in the printing department of the North Essex Technical College, Colchester, are some of the Commonwealth Parliamentarians who were in Britain to study parliamentary procedure on a course arranged by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Parliamentarians from Aden, the Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Fiji, India, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, North Borneo, St. Vincent, the Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and The West Indies took part. After completing their course in England they went to Northern Ireland to study procedure at the House of Commons, Stormont, Belfast.

Left to right: Councillor May Cook, Mayor of Colchester; Miss Tripp of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; Chief S. J. Mariere of Nigeria; the Hon. Charles Rubia of Kenya; Kumari J. T. Sipahimalani of Bombay, India; and the Hon. H. A. Haynes of St. Vincent.



INDIAN EDITOR AT U.K. STEELWORKS

Mr. K. Subbaroyan (right), joint editor of the *Indian Express*, New Delhi, saw the Corby iron and steel works of Stewarts and Lloyds in Northampton when he visited the United Kingdom recently. There he met Mr. G. Chatterjee (left), a trainee foreman from the Indian Tube Company's Works at Jamshedpur. Mr. David Bell, the Corby plant's rolling mill manager, was at the Indian works in Jamshedpur last year when he advised on the rolling of strip for the electric resistance welding plant there. Mr. Subbaroyan was able to meet Mr. Bell during his visit to Corby, and Mr. Subbaroyan showed particular interest in the way in which good labour relations were being maintained there between management and men.



AFRICAN JUDGE MAKES LAW HISTORY IN LONDON

First African ever to be called to the High Table to take his seat as an Honorary Bencher of London's Middle Temple Inn was Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, the Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria. The invitation to join what has been described as one of the most exclusive clubs in the world, came from the Hon. Mr. Justice Gorman, this year's Master Treasurer of Middle Temple. Sir Adetokunbo was called from the main dining hall to the Benchers' Table where he shook hands with all his fellow-benchers before taking his place. "It was a very great honour", he said, "not only for myself but also for Nigeria."

A company of over fifty "Masters of the Bench" who form the ruling body of the Middle Temple Inn were present at the function. After the ceremony, Chief Justice Ademola left for a two-month visit to the United States and Canada to observe the federal judicial system. He returned to Britain in July before leaving again for Nigeria.



ASIAN STUDIES IN AUSTRALIA

Dr. A. Johns of the Canberra University College, Australia, read a paper on Indonesian novels to a large audience in the history section of the 33rd Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, recently held in Adelaide. Two thousand scientists and educationists from Australia, New Zealand and other countries attended the Congress during which Asian studies were discussed in a symposium, "The Place of Asian Studies in Australian and New Zealand Universities". Delegates agreed that Asian studies should have a place in the University curriculum.

CANADIAN EDITORS TOUR BRITAIN

Four Canadian Trade and Technical Magazine Editors recently spent a month in the United Kingdom as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They were Mr. Maurice R. Hecht, Editor, *Executive Decision*; Mr. Thomas Walter Lazenby, Editor, *Electronics and Communications*; Mr. Leslie Orr Rowland, Editor, *Oil in Canada*, and Mr. Paul Wright, Managing Editor, Mitchell Press Ltd.

During a round of engagements, which took them to Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, the Lake District, Stratford-on-Avon, and the Cambridge Colleges, they were guests in London at a reception at Downing Street given by the Commonwealth Relations Office. Left to right: Mr. Maurice R. Hecht, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. Paul Wright at the reception.



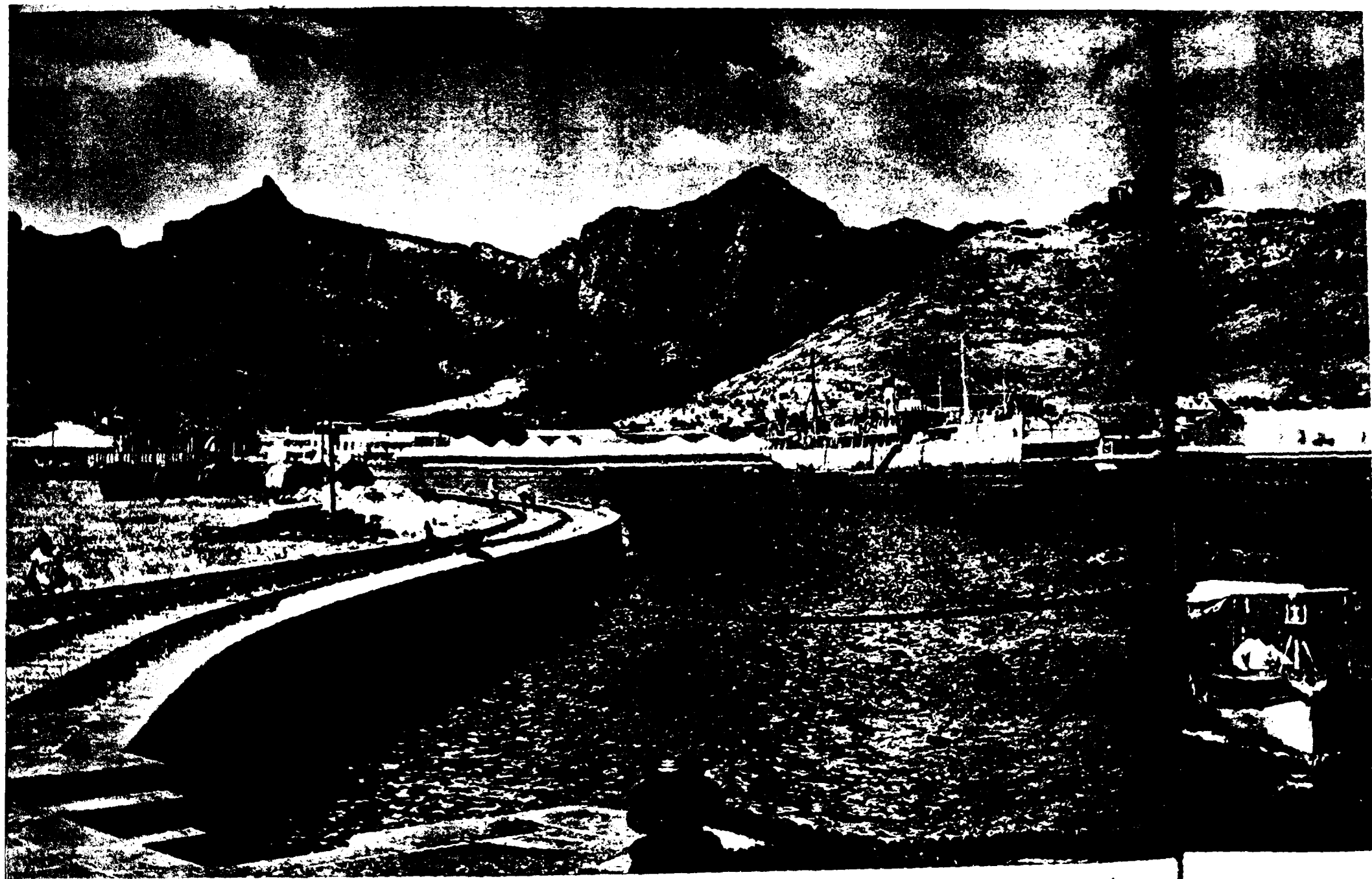
APPOINTMENT TO NIGERIA

Miss Maud Allen of the City of London Branch of the British Red Cross Society recently left London for Nigeria. She had been selected as a Headquarters Field Officer and will work in the Kaduna region. Her job is to develop the varied activities of Red Cross work in the area. Here she is seen before leaving London.

CHIEF SCOUT OF PAKISTAN

The President of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ayub Khan, was invested as the Chief Scout of Pakistan during a recent Rally in Karachi. The President is seen here taking the oath as Chief Scout. Scouting is popular in Pakistan and membership is at present over 150,000. A highly successful 2nd National Jamboree was held at Chittagong, East Pakistan, in December last.

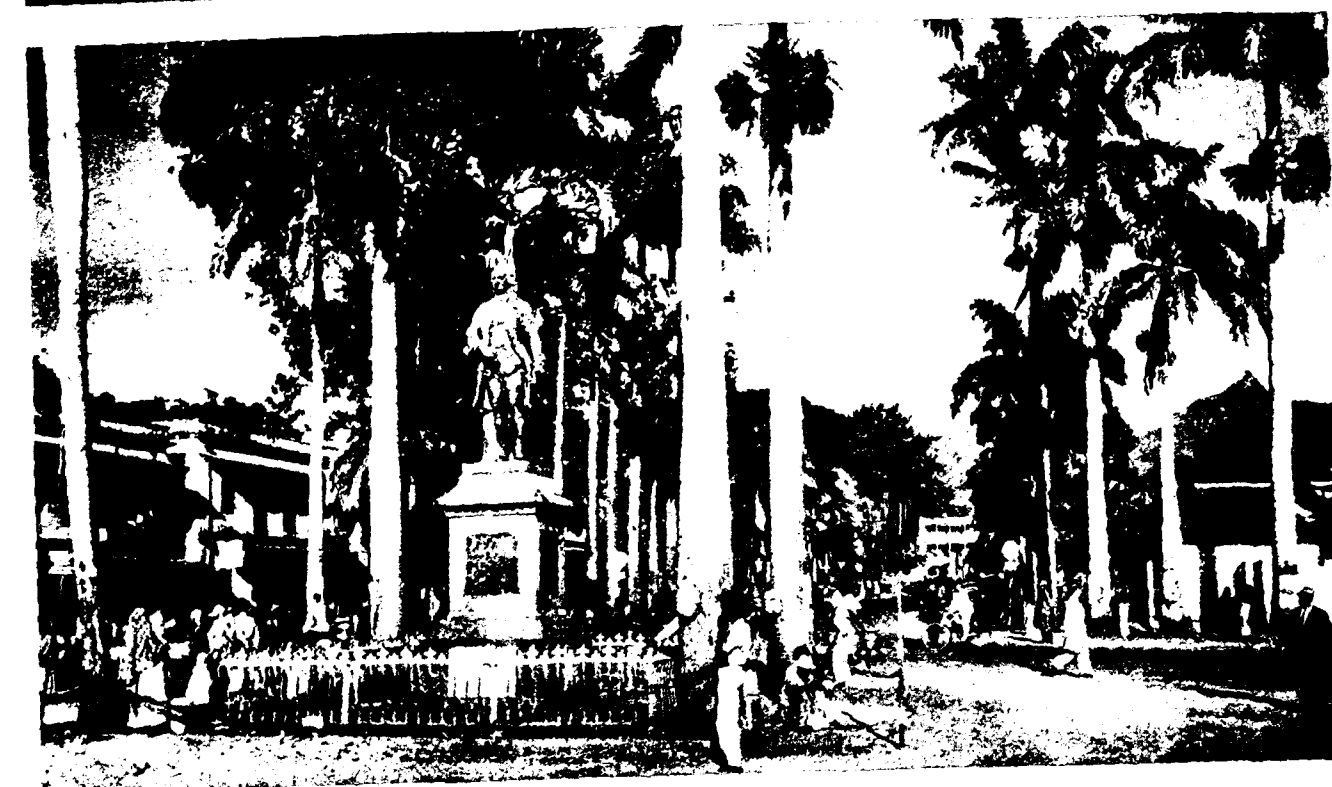




PORT LOUIS, the capital of Mauritius. Sheltered by a semicircle of mountains, the harbour is large enough to accommodate ten ocean-going vessels.



A VEGETABLE market in Vacous, a small residential centre in the uplands. Below: The statue of Mahé de Labourdonnais in Port Louis. The first great French Governor of Mauritius (1735-1740), he was responsible more than any other person for the development of the Colony.



'Star and Key of the Indian Ocean'

BESIDES BEING BEAUTIFUL, MAURITIUS HAS A RAPIDLY EXPANDING

ECONOMY

FANTASTIC mountains, coral reefs, sandy beaches and seas of ever-changing blue; palm trees, feathery casuarinas and sugar cane—above all, sugar cane. An island in the middle of the Indian Ocean no larger than the English county of Surrey, inhabited by 600,000 people, Indian, European, African and Chinese by descent. This is Mauritius, "Stella Clavisque Maris Indici" ("Star and Key of the Indian Ocean"), so called for its natural beauty and for its controlling position on the shipping route from Europe

to the East Indies in the days before the Suez Canal was built.

The inhabitants of Mauritius are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood; in fact, they depend almost entirely on sugar which provides over 95 per cent of the Colony's exports. There are no known mineral resources.

For an agricultural country the population is a large one, the average density being 815 people to the square mile, and as medical facilities and public health continue to improve so the population continues to grow at an alarming rate. To develop the limited natural resources of the island in order to provide a better standard of living for an ever increasing number of people presents a formidable problem.

None the less, economic development is taking place at an astonishing rate. Roads are being built, the port is being improved,

dams for hydro-electricity and irrigation and other works of construction are being undertaken. More land is being planted with tea to give more people employment, and teas from Mauritius are now being sold in increasing quantities on the London market. Much money is also being spent by the owners of sugar estates and factories to increase and improve the sugar crop for which Mauritius has long been renowned. In some parts of the island great machines are tearing up rocks and beds of lava to make more land available for sugar cane.

As well as being beautiful Mauritius is also a friendly place. Many visitors go by sea and by air to see it for themselves. They can bathe at its lovely beaches and go goggle fishing on its coral reefs; there is magnificent deep sea game-fishing and there is aquaplaning and water-ski-ing, and for those energetic enough to climb to the top of one of the mountains there are wonderful views of a green and pleasant land, covered with neat plantations, dotted with what look like toy houses and toy towns, and encircled

by the wide and sunny expanse of the Indian Ocean.

Those who visit the island have the satisfaction of knowing that they are bringing employment to Mauritians who might otherwise have none; for the visitor-industry, as it is sometimes called, is beginning to make an increasingly important contribution to the prosperity of the island.

In the political sphere, the administration of the Colony is largely in the hands of the Mauritians. In the Governor's Executive Council there is a majority of Mauritian Ministers representative of the various communities. A general election on universal adult suffrage was held recently and was carried out smoothly and without fuss in spite of the fact that it was hotly contested by all the political parties. The Mauritians are facing their problems realistically; they are conscious of the simple fact that, although their ancestors may have come from Europe or from Asia or from Africa, they are now all moving forward resolutely together into the same future.

ALOE FIBRE AND SUGAR INDUSTRIES



HARVESTING the leaves of the plant, known as *Surraea gigantea*. The fibre is obtained from wild plants, and also from some of the special plantations.



LOOMS in the Government sack factory where the aloe fibre yarn is turned into cloth for making bags and filter cloth for the sugar industry.



SUGAR harvesting during the season, July to December. Ox-carts and lorries are at work here at the foot of Les Trois Mamelles.



IRRIGATION canal at Beau Plan Sugar Estate in the north of the island. The annual rainfall varies from 175 inches in the centre to 35 on the coast.



PAMPLEMOUSSES GARDENS. The gardens have an area of 57 acres, the name is derived from the Dutch word for a fruit of the orange family.



Day dress shown in the London Fashion Week collections is in black and red checked Scotch wool. The check of the fabric is used on the cross to echo the shoulder line and to emphasise the slender skirt.



A charmingly feminine dress is teamed with a simple black satin evening coat lined in white. Below: Pure wool Irish tweed dress in a two-tone fabric with checks in the same colouring. It also has a matching jacket.



Mainly for Women

An Assortment of Topics & Events

FASHION WEEK IN LONDON

Commonwealth Buyers well represented

BUYERS from the Commonwealth, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, The West Indies, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Gibraltar, Aden, Cyprus, Kenya, and West Africa were among those from 52 countries who were in London recently to attend a special Fashion Week arranged by the Fashion Group of London.

The Group has 17 members representing leading couturiers and was founded to help establish London as the world-buying market for women's ready-to-wear clothing. It believes that British manufacturers in this fashion field can offer some of the finest quality and value obtainable anywhere in the world. London Fashion Weeks are held twice a year.

Buyers attended four special fashion parades at which 200 garments were shown by 36 top London models. The best of British autumn

ready-to-wear clothes were on view including coats, suits, cocktail and evening dresses. Wider selections could also be seen in the individual salons of members of the Group.

Leading department stores in London linked with the Group to give special window displays of the summer ranges of clothes made by member firms and many stores entered for a window dressing competition sponsored by a London newspaper. Textile manufacturers, too, showed their finest materials in the shops. Buyers were thus able to see not only the special autumn collections but also the summer clothes and fabrics selling in Britain, while the Fashion Group made sure that commercial arrangements were dealt with quickly and efficiently.

Every help was given to make sure that overseas visitors enjoyed their stay. Receptions were arranged at the House of Commons and the Tower of London and arrangements were made for them to see opera at Glyndebourne and Covent Garden.

NATIONAL DISHES

INDIAN CURRIES

CURRY is the most famous and the favourite food in India and varies in taste and ingredients from province to province and even from family to family. The hottest curries are to be found in Madras but not all curries are hot by any means, nor are they all made with meat and eaten with rice. A curry can be made with chicken, prawns or vegetables; while a dish of spiced curds can be a curry as, too, plain spiced lentil soup.

The flavour of Indian food depends more than anything else on the subtle use of spices which vary in quantity, each province laying emphasis on a different spice.

The spices used are in five primary groups. The first group, used as a foundation in nearly every dish, is composed of pungent powders—yellow turmeric, red chilli powder and asafoetida which can be obtained powdered or in pieces. The second consists of hot spices—those that make the eyes water if used too liberally—black pepper, dried red chillies, cloves and cinnamon sticks.

Mild and Pungent

The third comprises fresh flavourings, either chopped or minced, green chillies, garlic, ginger and coriander leaves. The fourth group includes dry flavouring herbs, cumin, cardamom, mustard seed, bay leaf and dried coriander. The fifth group, used to impart mildness and soft, sour flavours, consists of tamarind water and coconut (dried or fresh), coconut milk and sour milk.

An Indian woman in her own country would probably be ashamed to admit that her curries were not made from spices freshly pounded in her own kitchen. Curry ingredients are usually bought as and when required. Each ingredient is pounded separately then blended and mixed to a paste. In the south most of the pounding is done in a large mortar with a pestle, in other



At the Indian Stand at a recent Food Fair held in London, spectators were able to see real Indian food. Mrs. Panjabi hands out menus.

parts of India, a flat curry stone and roller are used.

The favourite cooking fat is ghee, which is clarified butter usually made from buffalo milk and extremely rich.

When serving a curry it is usual to offer several varieties of chutney which are freshly prepared side dishes. These may be as hot as a curry or cooling, sometimes they are spiced, sometimes not. Among the most popular are cucumber, coconut, mint, tomato and brown coconut chutneys. A small bowl of curds is sometimes served as a side dish, especially if the curdy is very hot, and bananas sliced and chopped just before serving also help to counteract the pungency of a hot curry.

Rice or Chappaties

With curry either rice or chappaties are eaten, the latter being a form of Indian bread made from wholemeal flour and ghee and they have the appearance of pancakes in shape and texture. Lentils are important and are made into a soup so liquid that it is easily poured over the rice and curry. The curry should be served in a dish by itself without the rice round it. Both rice and lentils are served separately; the chappaties are made at the last minute and eaten straight from the griddle.



Dame Regina Evans in her office at the headquarters of the Women's Section of the British Legion.

NEW LOOK FOR NURSES



Sister Sheila Spark of Brighton in the uniform.

NURSES are to have a new uniform which has been designed to give economy in wear and laundering and which is at the same time attractive. The new uniform was recommended to the U.K. Minister of Health by the Standing Nursing Advisory Committee which has fourteen members, of which ten are nurses.

Sister Sheila Spark, of Brighton, here wears the new uniform in coat-frock style with front opening with concealed stud-button fastenings. The seamed bodice has two concealed breast pockets and the skirt is gored. It has short sleeves, detachable collars, strapless aprons (not worn here) and is in cotton-viscose rayon mixture. The use of nylon-terylene is not recommended at this stage of development because these materials are likely to generate static electricity which could lead to explosions in the operating theatre.

Famous Pottery Firm Celebrates its Bicentenary



Bicentenary Mug is made of fine earthenware with a blue and purple print on a cream colour ground.

IT is 200 years since Josiah Wedgwood founded his famous firm in Staffordshire, England, and since then ten generations have followed him in the family business. The ceramic ware was of such fine quality and in such perfect agreement with the tastes of succeeding generations that today the earlier products are collectors' pieces.

Fine bone china, Queen's Ware—a fine earthenware, Jasper Ware—an unglazed fine stoneware, and Black Basalt—a porcelain, are all produced at the Barlaston factory and visitors there can see practically every known process in the manufacture of tableware.

The famous Jasper Ware, produced in three colours, has the raised white classical figures, well known now throughout the world. This ware was first produced in 1774. Early models were reproductions of antique ornamental ware; then artists such as George Stubbs and John Flaxman were engaged on new designs, some of which are still produced from the original eighteenth-century moulds.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

RETIRING after eleven years' service as National Chairman of the British Legion, Women's Section, Dame Regina Evans, D.B.E., took the Chair for the last time at the Annual Conference held recently at the Royal Albert Hall, London. Dame Regina joined the British Legion in 1924 and has played a great part in helping ex-Service women, war widows and their dependants. Children's Homes and Rest Homes for women have been her particular interest. Work for the Legion has not been the sum total of Dame Regina's activities, for she has been a leading light in politics, especially in the 1930s. In the spring of 1939, she joined the Auxiliary Training Service and served as Chief Commandant until 1944. From 1950 to 1954 she was

Chairman of the Women's Royal Army Corps Association and is now its Vice-Chairman. She is Chairman of the London Hostels Association and Governor of two London County Council Schools.

Returning to Ghana after three months' leave in Britain and the United States of America is Miss

Miss Sylvia Elphick: Regional Matron, Ghana.

ATTRACTIONS OF A LONDON DOLLS SHOP

AMONG the "things to see" in London on the lists of many Commonwealth visitors is a tiny blue shop in a quiet street just off the Queensway district.

For it is there that they will find Miss Irene Blair Hickman's Dolls Shop. It is only four years old, but in that time it has become well known to both children and adults around the world.

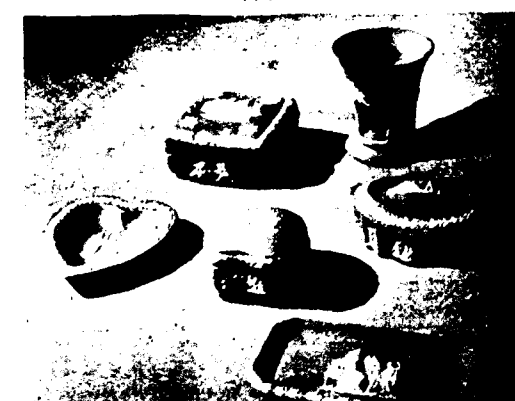
Each day brings Miss Hickman a fresh stream of letters from many countries, asking for dolls, dolls' parts and information. Miss Hickman, a member of The Dollmakers' Circle, the Doll Club

It was in 1774, too, that Josiah Wedgwood made the famous dinner and dessert service in Queen's Ware for the Empress Catherine II of Russia. Each piece was decorated with freehand paintings of different English countryside scenes and the order involved 952 pieces and 1,244 paintings.

Most pieces of this pottery can be bought separately, and many people gradually build up Wedgwood services, certain that quality will not vary.

To mark the bicentenary, the Victoria and Albert Museum in London recently held a special exhibition of early Wedgwood, and a display of modern Wedgwood was also held at The Design Centre of the Council of Industrial Design in London. Collections of Wedgwood can always be seen at Wedgwood showrooms in Sydney, Toronto and Vancouver.

Jasper is made in pale blue, sage green and terra cotta—was created in 1774 after 10,000 experiments.



Dr. Joan Evans, author of many books on medieval art and President of the Society of Antiquaries.

Sylvia Elphick who will take up a new post as Regional Matron in the Northern Territories. Miss Elphick, who spent three years in Northern Rhodesia and the last seven years in Ghana, is well known in Kumasi where she has been Matron of the Central Hospital since 1956. One of the most pleasant parts of her work will be to visit Government and Mission Hospitals in the area and particularly the smaller dressing stations, for all of which she has a regional responsibility.

An expert on medieval jewellery and medieval art, Dr. Joan Evans, has just been given the honour of being the first woman president of the Society of Antiquaries. She succeeded Sir Mortimer Wheeler whose excavations in Pakistan have caused great interest. Dr. Evans is a distinguished medievalist and archaeologist and has written many authoritative works on medieval art and jewellery.

of England, and many similar organisations, handles all inquiries with the ease of the expert.

Few realise that she became interested in dolls completely by accident. Although she began by making a few dolls as a hobby, it was not until 1950 that she became really enthusiastic. Then a young niece gave her a doll as a present. Shortly after a similar gift followed. A few weeks later, Miss Hickman bought herself a doll.

Now her collection totals nearly a thousand. Of these, 200 form part of a small "museum", containing exquisitely dressed dolls from many parts of Europe.

It is to this collection that most of her Commonwealth visitors are attracted, particularly to a startlingly life-like Queen Anne doll made in 1752. Many of Miss Hickman's dolls have achieved fame, having been shown on television, in films and at several exhibitions.

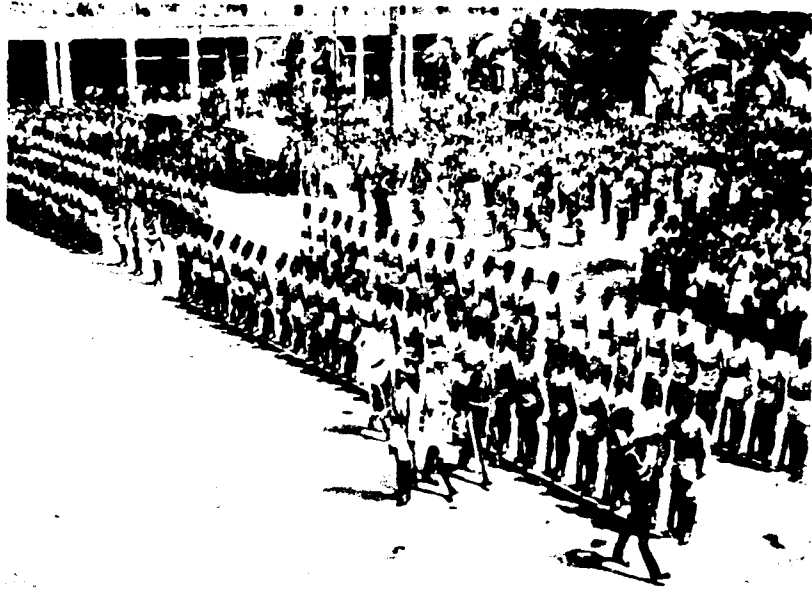
J. ASHBY.



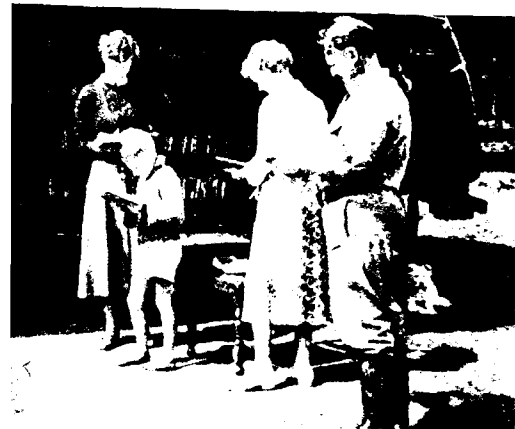
The "ornamentier" presses the clay bas-reliefs to the moistened surface of the clay ware by hand—a method unchanged since the eighteenth century.



"I SAW PRINCE PHILIP." The Duke waves to the crowd in Rawalpindi.
From: Syed M. A. Shah, 9 Liaquat Market, United Trading Co., Rawalpindi, W. Pakistan.



"PARADE IN MAURITIUS." His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius reviews a guard of honour before the opening of the new Mauritius Legislative Council.
From: France Ng Wong Hing, 21 Royal Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.



"OUR LIBRARY ON WHEELS." From: W. Nixon, 21 Aloe Court, Prince Edward Street, Pietermaritzburg, S.A.



"THE CRAFT GOES ROUND AND ROUND." Floating on a Vietnamese waterway.
From: Hua Van Ban, 34d Dai-Lo Doc-Lap, Tourane, Centre Viet-Nam.

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.



"BLOWING THEIR OWN HORNS." Two men in India's Himachel Pradesh State.
From: J. Radhakrishnan, 6/41 WEA Karol Bagh, New Delhi, India.

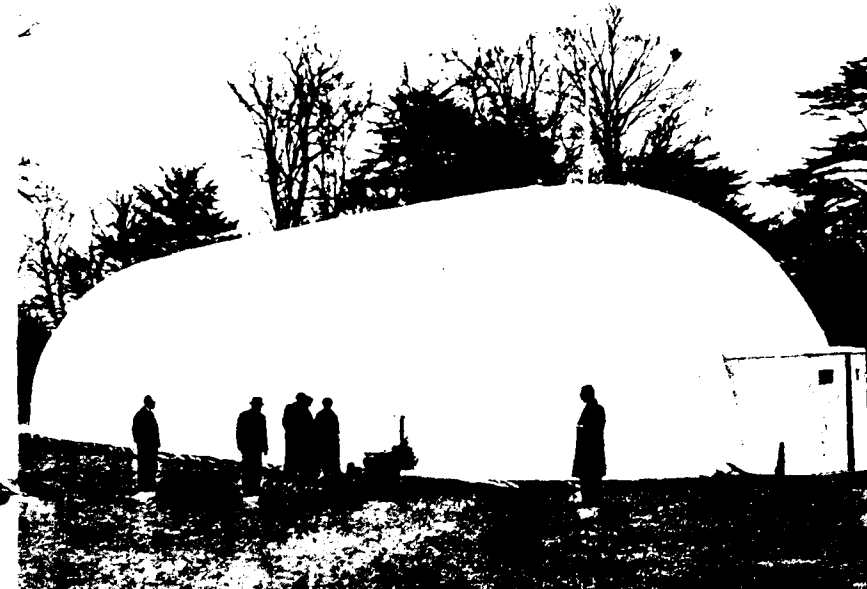


"JUMA MOSQUE." The new mosque, rebuilt after the war, is the largest in the Northern Province of Kenya.
From: Abdi Rashidi Khalif, G.A. School, P.O. Box 40, Wazir, N.F.P., Kenya.



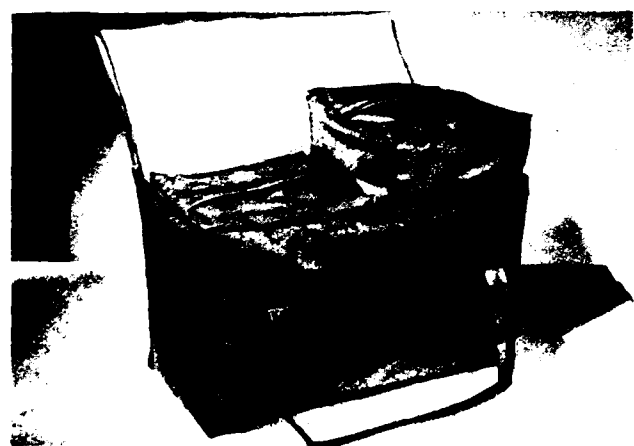
"THE MANGO TREE CLUB." In one of the districts of Georgetown the Club has become the centre of a branch of Social Service work.
From: Miss C. Theobald, Broadcasting House, St. Philip's Green, High Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.

NEW IDEAS



New Air-house Marquee

An igloo-shaped "air-house", manufactured by a Scottish firm from a synthetic fabric, is made up of sections and can be ordered to any size. The model shown here is 100 by 40 by 20 feet. After the sections are laced together and the base rings pegged down, they are inflated at very low pressure with a fan pump, an operation taking a few minutes to carry out. The air-house can provide storage or be used to provide temporary accommodation for social functions, for civil engineering, exploration and surveying projects.



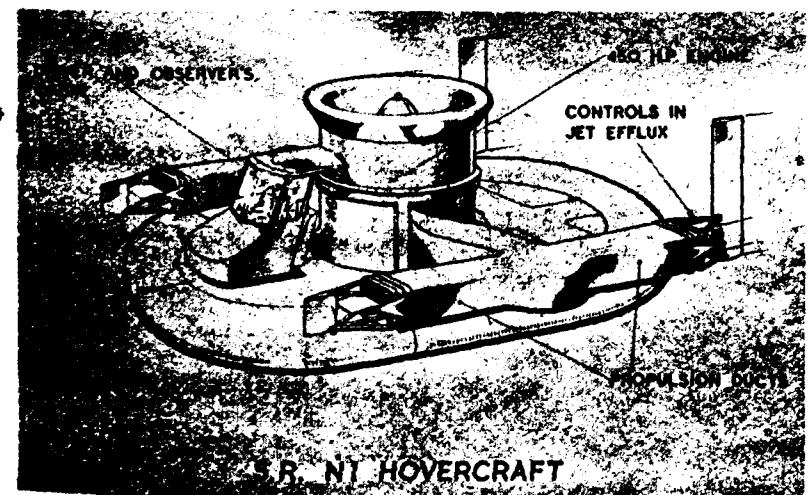
Plastic Bag for Hot and Cold Food

A plastic "thermobag" has been marketed by a London firm. It is an improved version of a thermobag recently put out by the same firm, and is designed for carrying both hot and cold food at the same time. The bag is waterproof, and insulated with a double thickness of fibre-glass to keep food and drink at constant temperatures for five hours or more.



New Soldering Equipment

A new self-contained Electro-gas soldering equipment has been developed by a Kent firm. The equipment seen here is being used on the door handle assembly of an electric cooker, and it was demonstrated at the recent Engineering, Marine, Welding and Nuclear Energy Exhibition held in London. Opening the exhibition, Sir Edward Thompson, President of the British Engineers' Association, said that one in every seven employed persons in Britain was engaged in some form of engineering.

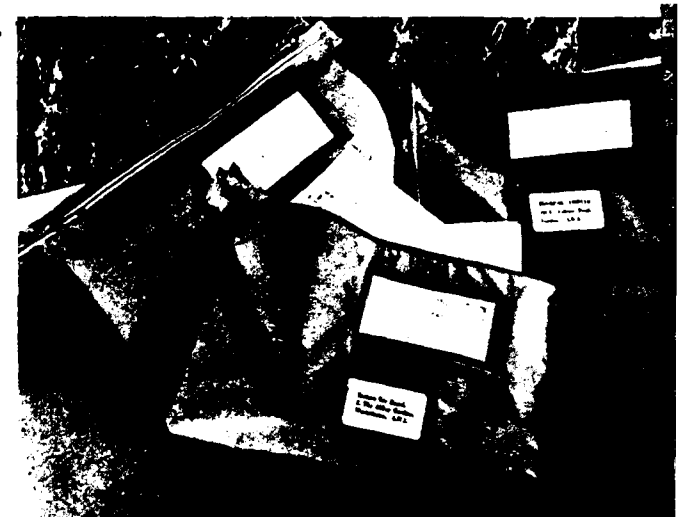


British "Flying Saucer"

The British-built "hovercraft" S.R. N1 is still in an experimental stage; but it augurs a future in which "hover" vehicles of thousands of tons, travelling at about 100 knots, skim across the seas with passengers and freight. The S.R. N1 runs on a 450 h.p. engine which drives a four-bladed axial fan in the central column. Air is sucked in by the fan and expelled underneath the machine to form a "cushion" of air, which supports the four-ton hovercraft at a height of about 15 inches. Air expelled through horizontal nozzles drives the machine in any direction required.

Long-Life Envelope

A London manufacturer has introduced an envelope that is difficult to wear out. It is made of a synthetic material and is expected to reduce considerably the cost of transmitting large quantities of correspondence between offices. The "Envopak" is tough, light and waterproof and, being re-usable, is expected to replace expendable envelopes and canvas bags for many postal tasks. The use of "Envopaks" of different colours helps in the rapid sorting of mail into geographical, departmental or other classifications. An additional method is to use a range of coloured "Envopak" address cards. They are carried in transparent windows in which cards for the necessary postage are also affixed. The "Envopak" has been approved by the General Post Office.





BOLTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE. Textile students from Hong Kong receiving practical training at the Bolton Technical College. In the textile testing laboratory of the College are Gee Yue Wang and Fung Ka Ying who with the instructor, Mr. J. E. Booth, is examining a weave with a stereo microscope.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ART, LONDON. In this scene at the Camberwell School of Art, Albert Sag Cheng Kiat from Singapore is seen sewing a book. A teacher of book-binding, Mr. F. W. Hiscox, is talking to E. B. Buzige from Entebbe, Uganda, and in the background is a student from Nigeria.



Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in Ottawa. See pages 4 and 5.

**THE ROYAL TOURS • DURGAPUR STEEL • RADIO MALAYA
VISITORS TO BRITAIN • SARAWAK SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE**

CONTENTS

	Page
Industrial Notes	2
Commonwealth Stamp Corner — Great Britain	2
Near and Far	3
The Royal Tour of Canada 1959	4, 5
T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester in Nigeria	6, 7
Durgapur Steel	8, 9
"Ghana, Listen!"	10
Profile: Mrs. Indira Gandhi	11
People	12, 13
A City 25 Centuries Old	14
Radio Malaya	15-17
New Zealand's New Harbour	18
Housing in Aden	19
Mainly for Women	20, 21
South Africa's Theatre Boom	22, 23
Rescuing Wild Life in Rhodesia	24, 25
Visitors and Students in Britain	26, 27
Sarawak School of Agriculture	28, 29
Readers' Pictures	30
New Ideas	31

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TRADEWINDS Commonwealth Industrial Notes

Eighteen locomotives of the Bo-Bo-type manufactured by the British Thomson-Houston Co., are going into service on the New Zealand Government Railways. They have been specially designed for light passenger train working and shunting in the Auckland district. The diesel engines are supplied by Rolls-Royce.

A new company which will manufacture nuclear grade beryllium and beryllium copper master alloy in the United Kingdom is announced by the Imperial Smelting Corporation. It will be called Consolidated Beryllium and will operate what is expected to be the largest beryllium plant in the world.

Substantial progress has been made in the building of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority's newest research establishment, at Winfrith Heath in Dorset. Unlike Harwell, Winfrith is being "custom built" to meet the needs of a reactor research programme—to study new ideas and provide basic design data on power generation.

Britain exported tractors and farm machinery worth £45,500,000 in the first five months of 1959, compared with £43,000,000 worth in the same period of the previous year. The U.K. Agricultural Engineers' Association said that the increase had been achieved in face of increasing international competition and in overseas markets that were still feeling the effects of a world recession in prices of primary agricultural products.

New Zealand's trade mission to Australia made what the leader, Mr. W. Fisher, described as "worth-while progress toward achieving the first objective of increasing New Zealand's exports by £A5 million in 1960". Realisation of this objective would mean an increase in sales to Australia from £A12.5 million to £A17.5 million.

Nineteen-fifty-eight was a record year for the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturing Industry. For the third year in succession direct exports of the industry have exceeded £270 million. The industry's exports for the five years 1954-58 totalled £1,300 million, and it has exported over £2,500 million worth of electrical products since the end of the war.

Tentative target for power generation within India's Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) has been fixed at 8.4 million kilowatts, or double the capacity expected to be installed by the end of the Second Plan. A beginning will also be made with atomic power generation, the present limit for this category being 250,000 kilowatts.

The New Zealand Government has decided to establish an £11 million industrial development fund to be spent over the next two years. The fund is to consist of overseas exchange allotted specifically for capital items for industry, and will be in addition to provision made under the existing import licensing schedule for capital goods. One of the tests that the Government will apply in administering the fund will be the likely ability of an industry to stand on its own feet without undue protection.

An Economic Council is being set up in Pakistan under the chairmanship of the President as the supreme economic body in the country. The Council will consist of the Government of East and West Pakistan, Ministers of Finance, Commerce, Industries, Works, Irrigation and Power, Food and Agriculture, and Railways and Communications. The Deputy Secretary of the Planning Commission will be Secretary of the Economic Council. Its functions will be to review the overall economic position of the country; to formulate economic policy; and approve the Five-Year Plan and development programmes. The Council will be empowered to sanction development schemes and review the progress made in the implementation of plans to ensure that a balanced economic development over all parts of the country is achieved.

Two members of the Indian Railways Board went to Australia as guests of the Federal Government to study the working and development of Australian railways, and also to investigate prospects of obtaining a wide range of railway equipment. Australian Trade Minister, John McEwen, said: "Visits of this nature are essential if Australia is to assume an increasingly important role in the export field. We have the goods to sell, but we must be able to show our potential buyers that we can supply quality goods at competitive prices."

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER GREAT BRITAIN

THE first postage stamp in the world, the famous Penny Black, was issued in May 1840 as part of Sir Rowland Hill's scheme for inland penny postage. A portrait of Queen Victoria was chosen as the design of the stamp, not so much as a compliment to Her Majesty but because the Treasury, ever cautious, considered that a portrait would be more difficult to forge than an abstract design.

Nearly seventy million Penny Black stamps were sold during 1840 and many have survived, so that it is not a rare stamp, its popularity with collectors has led, however, to a steady rise in its value, and whereas in 1900 a Penny Black could be bought for sixpence from any stamp dealer, today a clear, undamaged specimen costs 4s or more.

Queen Victoria liked her portrait on the Penny Black so much that it was never changed and even in 1901, at the end of her long reign, her portrait was still appearing on new stamps as that of a fresh, unwrinkled girl of twenty-one. Since then two traditions have always been observed in British stamps: they never bear the name of their country of origin and they always portray the reigning monarch.

In 1958, for the first time, the different constituents of the United Kingdom were each provided with stamps in distinctive designs. Special 3d., 6d. and 1s. stamps were issued for use in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales and Monmouth, and special 3d. stamps were also issued for Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man. Each design includes the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, flanked by traditional symbols of the different regions—the Scottish thistle, the Guernsey lily, the Welsh dragon and the Red Hand of Ulster. King George V and King George VI were both enthusiastic philatelists and the Royal Collection, housed at Buckingham Palace, is almost certainly the most valuable in existence. Queen Elizabeth II has also shown her keen interest in the hobby by consenting to act as Patron of the International Stamp Exhibition, which opens in London on 9th July, 1960.

C. W. HILL.

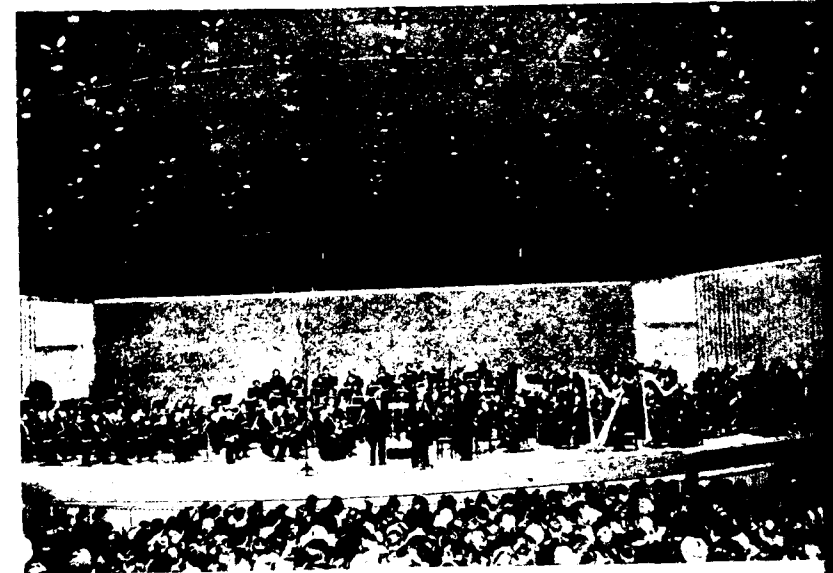


Near and Far

MISS THERESA Wai Ching Kwa, from Hong Kong, a B.O.A.C. air hostess, is seen here at an exhibition of her paintings held at the Commonwealth Institute in London. Her work as an artist is greatly appreciated in Hong Kong, and she has won many British admirers for her paintings of chrysanthemums, pine trees, birds and fish, all of which are painted in traditional Chinese techniques.



MR. NEHRU, the Prime Minister of India, and (right) Field Marshal Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, shake hands at Palam airport, New Delhi. On a flight from Karachi to Dacca, President Ayub Khan stopped at Delhi to meet Mr. Nehru. The two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest at an informal and cordial meeting. They agreed that their outstanding issues and other problems should, in the mutual interest, be settled in accordance with justice and fair play, in a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and good neighbourliness.



MR. R. G. MENZIES, Prime Minister of Australia, opened the Sydney Myer Music Bowl in Melbourne. This structure, with its huge aluminium canopy, was built in a year at a cost of £A200,000. The acoustics are said to be perfect and the auditorium will hold 22,000. Through special amplification into adjacent parklands the audience can be increased by 100,000.



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL, Commandant-in-Chief of the British Red Cross Society, meets Miss Josette D'Hotman de Villiers, from Mauritius, at a luncheon in London attended by representatives from 19 Red Cross branches in the Commonwealth overseas. Miss de Villiers was awarded a Silver Medal and a Medical Nursing Prize at a West London hospital.

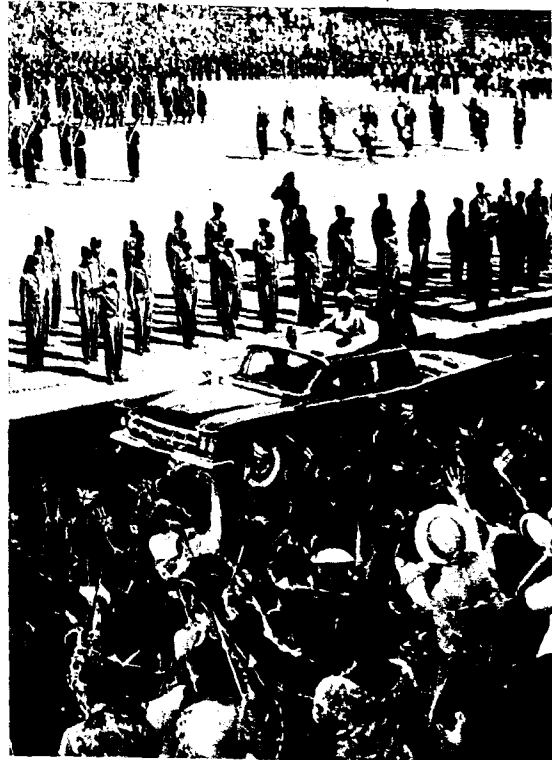
DELEGATES to the S.E.A.T.O. Conference in New Zealand paid a memorable visit to the Maori Ngati Raukawa tribe. Here is a group of them, with some of their hosts, outside the tribe's meeting house. Some fine examples of traditional oratory were followed by the singing of Maori songs during a two-hour ceremony.



Royal Tour of Canada 1959



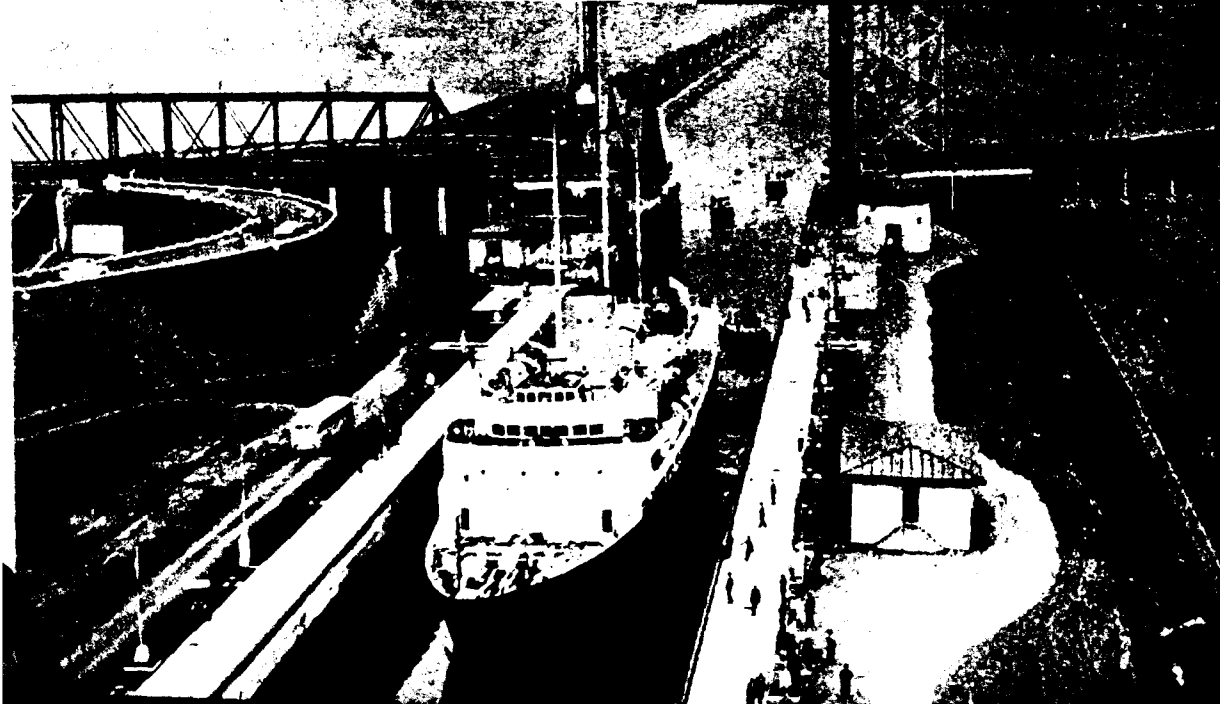
ESCORTED by Mayor Don MacKay, of Calgary, Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Prince Philip, visits an Indian village. Chiefs in regalia, with ceremonial head-dresses of eagle feathers, were introduced to the royal visitors.



AT VANCOUVER in the west of Canada the Royal car sweeps into the Empire Stadium where a great reception was held by the Mayor and thousands of schoolchildren. Service units were drawn-up in the arena.



ALTHOUGH Her Majesty the Queen found the tour physically exhausting her unfailing dignity and charm won respect and admiration everywhere. The Queen waves to crowds at Cornwall, Ontario.



THE ROYAL YACHT "BRITANNIA" moving through the Seaway after the opening ceremony. This great waterway—a dream that has fascinated men of vision for three centuries—has become Canada's fourth seaboard.

THE ROYAL tour of Canada was an historic event, and it provided several great and memorable occasions.

There was the ceremonial opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, when Her Majesty the Queen paid tribute, in the presence of President Eisenhower of the United States, to "this great joint enterprise between our two countries".

There was the unveiling by Her Majesty, on the Canadian-United States border, of a monument dedicated to "the common purpose of two nations whose frontiers are the frontiers of friendship, whose ways are the ways of freedom, and whose works are the works of peace".

There was Her Majesty's radio and television broadcast from Ottawa on Dominion Day—the 92nd anniversary of Canadian nationhood. "Today", she declared, "marks the beginning of that free association of independent States which is now known as the Commonwealth of Nations."

The Commonwealth, she continued, was no mere sentimental organisation, but "a vigorous association for co-operation and mutual help on the widest scale".

There was also a succession of triumphant visits to great cities—to Quebec in the footsteps of General Wolfe, where 200 years ago he scaled the heights of Abraham; to Montreal the great French-Canadian city, where the Queen replied in French to the speech of welcome; to industrial Toronto, "the fastest-growing city in North America";

and to Chicago in the U.S.A., where Her Majesty spoke of "our interdependence, which is founded on mutual respect and on a common wish to protect the weak and spread individual freedom".

H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh landed on Canadian soil at Torbay airport, Newfoundland.

Persistent fog which suddenly cleared to allow their Comet airliner a sunlit landing augured well for the success of perhaps the most comprehensive Royal Tour of a single country ever attempted.

The six weeks of hard travel ended after the Queen and the Duke flew back to the United Kingdom. The Royal Party travelled south as far as Chicago, and west to the Pacific seaboard. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the North West Territories on the Queen's behalf during her indisposition, and then the Royal Party went back east.

En route the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh saw something of almost every aspect of Canadian life; and in return thousands of Canadians ranging from the citizens of places like Toronto to Indians in remote parts, had a chance to see Queen Elizabeth II and her husband.

As her Majesty said on Dominion Day: "If I have helped you to feel proud of being Canadian, if I have reminded you of the strength which comes from unity, and if I have helped to draw your attention to the bright vision of the years ahead, I shall feel well satisfied."



IN QUEBEC, at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, St. Hubert, are the Queen and Prince Philip and (l. to r.) Mr. Diefenbaker, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower and President Eisenhower, who flew from Washington to officiate with Her Majesty at the opening of the Seaway.



TOURING a holiday region of Ontario in an open car, Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh were cheered by 200,000 people, many of them dressed in light, holiday clothes.



RECEPTION at Government House, Ottawa. The Queen greets Mr. John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada. On Her Majesty's left is Mr. Vincent Massey the Governor-General of Canada.

NORTHERN NIGERIA CELEBRATES

THE D
GLOUCESTER AND DUCHESS OF
S TOUR OF NIGERIA

HER MAJESTY Queen Elizabeth II was represented by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester at Northern Nigeria's self-government celebrations. It was their first visit and they took the opportunity of seeing the other Regions of the Federation and the Southern Cameroons. Also in Nigeria at the time was Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was on a tour of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Soon after their arrival by air at Kano, the Duke and the Duchess flew to Kaduna, and as they drove along the route from the airport to Government House, where they stayed, the royal visitors were cheered by an enthusiastic crowd of Northern Nigerians clad in colourful costumes and riding their horses and camels. A durbar held in Kaduna was the climax to a week of national rejoicing. For nearly three hours representatives of the various divisions of the thirteen provinces of Northern Nigeria walked in a continuous procession before the royal pavilion. Chiefs, hidden by elaborate hooded capes and veils, rode under twirling umbrellas held by footmen—umbrellas in satin, brocade, cotton and embossed velvet in striking colours. The horses were as gaily attired as their riders and the procession was enlivened by dancers and masked jesters.

Educational Progress

At a children's pageant on Kaduna race-course, the Duke and the Duchess saw 4,000 boys and girls in a series of plays and dances; the pageant showed how education had found its way into the Northern Region at the end of the last century, its early difficulties, and its present progress. The Duke of Gloucester and the Premier of the Northern Region laid the foundation stone of the new Northern Legislature. Afterwards Their Royal Highnesses attended a ceremony at the House of Assembly where the Duke read a message from the Queen. In her message Her Majesty said that the people of Northern Nigeria would surmount the obstacles and difficulties which self-government, and later independence might bring. She recalled the



AT ENUGU airport, H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester talks with Mrs. Flora Azikiwe, wife of the Premier of Eastern Nigeria. In the centre is the Duke and on the left is Dr. Azikiwe.

"never forgotten warmth" of her welcome when she visited the Region three years ago and said that the great social and political advance made since then, achieved by the goodwill, hard work, and co-operation of the chiefs, politicians, civil servants, and people, was deeply satisfying. "I pray that this spirit of co-operation and work shared, so apparent here, may continue to advance the well-being, not only of my people in the North, but throughout Nigeria", she said. "The future may not be easy and you have a heavy task before you."

From Kaduna, the Duke and the Duchess went to Zaria, a town some fifty miles to the north where the Duke presented two volumes of Lord Montgomery's memoirs to the winner of an academic prize after inspecting a parade of the boys' company of the Queen's Own Nigeria Regiment. The Duchess was shown round the town and was photographed with a group of Nigerian nurses. At the Institute of Administration, the Duke listened to the animated arguments of a mock local council meeting.

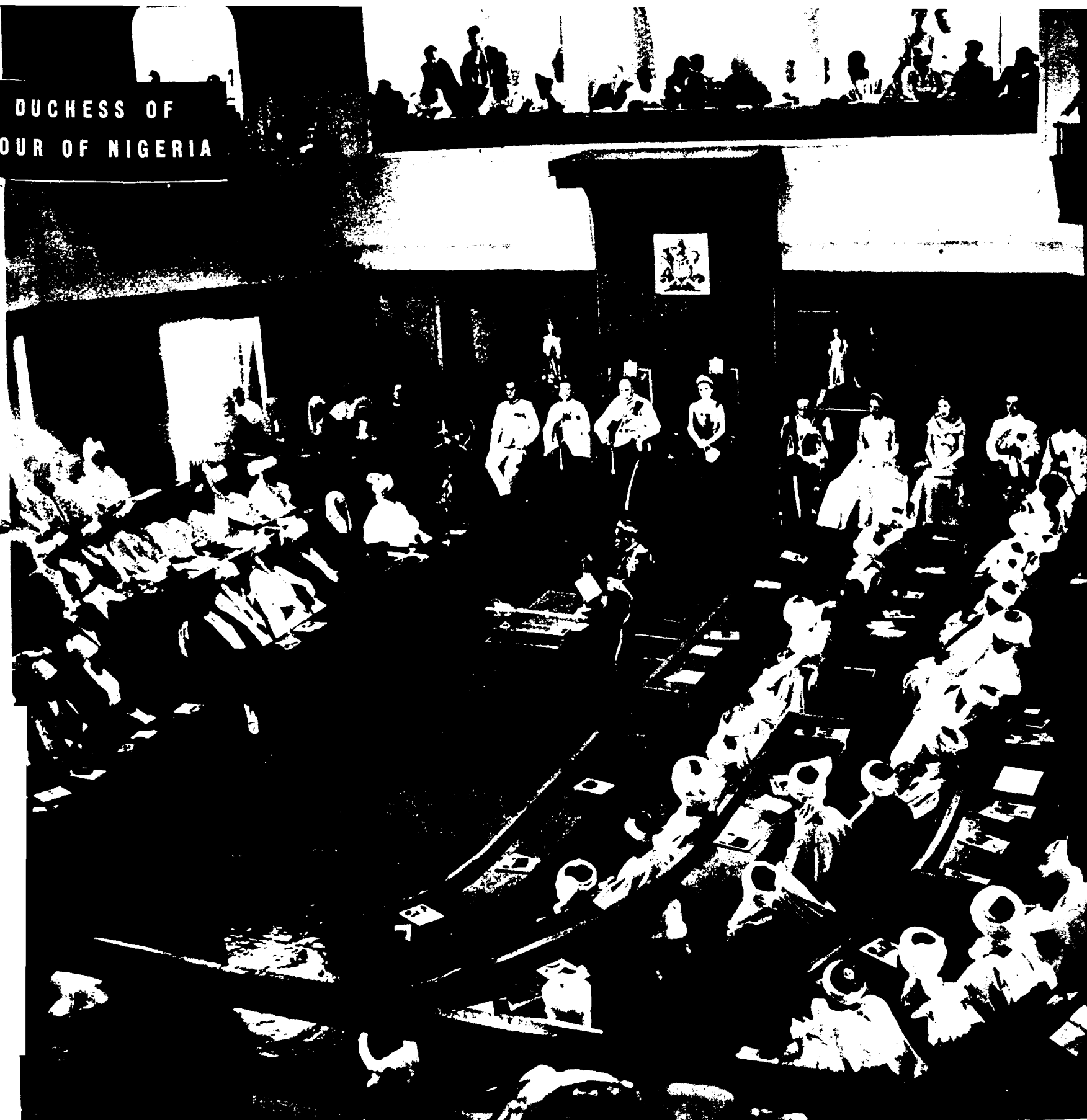
Enugu in the Eastern Region was visited by Their Royal Highnesses, and then they went on to the Southern Cameroons. There they sailed in a patrol boat to lovely Man o'War Bay, near Buea, inspecting the centre where young men from the Southern Cameroons, Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone undergo courses in leadership.

In Ibadan, the largest city in West Africa and the capital of the Western Region, the Duke and Duchess were welcomed by nearly 100,000 persons who lined five miles of flag-bedecked streets. Later they attended a special sitting of the House of Chiefs and the Western House of Assembly. In reply to a loyal address in the Assembly the Duke said:

"The Queen has asked me to tell you that she watches with pleasure and interest the further progress which your Region, and indeed all Nigeria, continue to make. The Duchess and I are glad that our visit to you should be at such an important time, when Nigeria is preparing to take her place among those other young countries of the world, and in particular of the Commonwealth, who have recently come to stand by themselves in the comity of nations."

At the Federal capital, Lagos, the Duke and the Duchess fulfilled various engagements and met a number of prominent Nigerians. Just before the royal visitors left on their return journey to Britain, it was announced that their 14-year-old son, Prince Richard, had adopted a Nigerian boy victim of leprosy. In a farewell message to the Governor-General, Sir James Robertson, from the royal plane, the Duke said that he and the Duchess had been delighted by the welcome they received throughout their tour.

THE OBA ADELE of Lagos presents his fellow chiefs to the Duke at a party held at Government House, Lagos, the capital of the Federation.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS of Gloucester in Lugard Hall, Northern Nigeria's House of Legislature, where the Duke read a message from H.M. the Queen.



H.R.H. THE DUKE at the Colonial Development Corporation Banana Plantation at Ekona, Southern Cameroons. On the left is the Premier, Mr. Foncha, and on the right, the Manager of the C.D.C.



CHIEF OBAFEMI Awolowo, Premier of Western Nigeria, welcomes the Duke while the Governor, Sir John Rankine, welcomes the Duchess on their arrival at Ibadan.

DURGAPUR STEEL

Progress of a Great Indo-British Project—Putting a Million-ton Steelworks on a 'green field' site in India

CONSTRUCTION of India's 1,250,000-ton fully integrated iron and steelworks at Durgapur in Bengal is proceeding well up to schedule, and the first stage of the works recently came into commission. The great steelworks, worth something over Rs.130 crores (£105,000,000), represents for Britain the largest single overseas construction contract in the history of British industry, and for India a major contribution to her industrial progress under her Five Year plans. The project is symbolic of the co-operation between the two countries within the Commonwealth.

firmed by a technical mission under Sir Eric Coates, sponsored by the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan.

ISCON—Indian Steelworks Construction Company, a consortium of 13 British firms—was formed and prepared a detailed tender for the massive job. Financial credits were arranged. The British Government loaned £15 million to India; a further credit of £11,500,000 was provided by U.K. banks, and the contract, which occupied no less than 21 volumes, was signed between the Indian Government and ISCON.

The plans were thus made; the construction remained.

Four million cubic yards of earth were moved and dumped, 70 miles of railway and 20 miles of road were built, 500,000 cubic yards of concrete were supplied for the foundations of buildings, and the first instalments of 250,000 tons of machinery and materials were shipped from Britain.

Training in Britain

Although site preparations at Durgapur were limited by heavy monsoon rains to the period between October and May, the work went ahead rapidly; the buildings followed with equal speed. There are 300 British technicians among the 30,800 staff employed on the project.

Under the Colombo Plan, Britain agreed to finance the training of 350 Indian technicians to help run the Durgapur plant. The first group arrived in the United Kingdom as early as November 1957, and others have followed at regular intervals. Training is being provided free by the British steel industry and by firms that supplied the equipment to Durgapur.

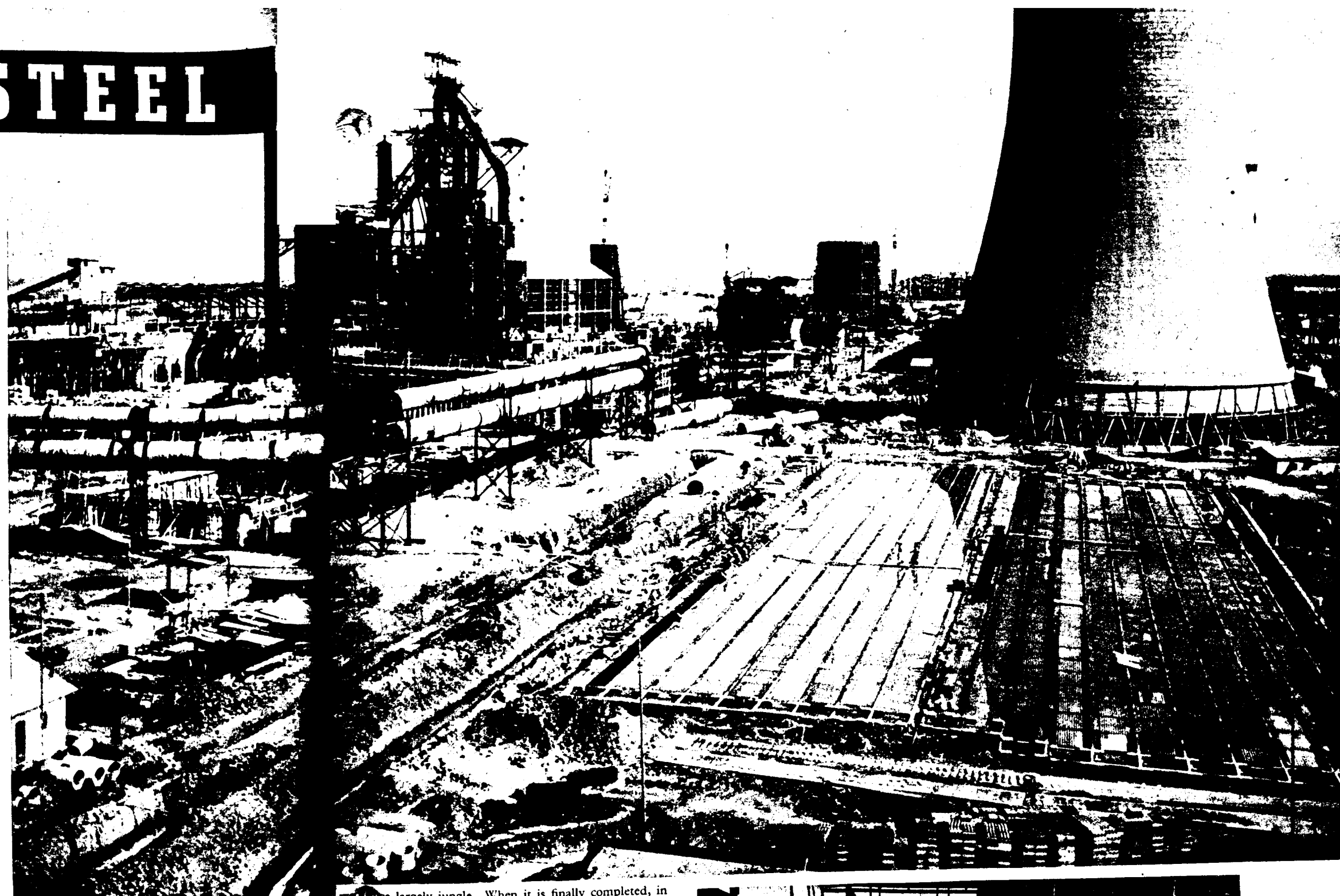
Situated as it is, at the centre of an industrial complex which has already been called "the Ruhr of India", the importance of Durgapur to the Indian economy is hard to over-estimate. The steel-making plant is designed for an initial output of 1½ million tons of ingots, made by the open-hearth hot metal process. An annual production of 28,000 tons of wheels and tyres and 12,000 tons of axles is budgeted for. The iron and steel foundry will produce about 20,000 tons of ingot moulds, 5,000 tons of iron castings, and 5,000 tons of steel castings a year. Then there is the pig iron production target of 360,000 tons a year.

The works will employ about 10,000 people, working in three shifts. It will take coking coal from Jharia and Baraka, 50 miles away, high-grade iron ore from Bolani in Orissa, roughly 70 miles distant, water from the Damodar barrage, and power from the Damodar valley electricity system. With these resources and the skill of its engineers and workers Durgapur will help towards producing the future wealth of India.

Five-Year Project

Work started on the site in November 1956; the first production units—a coke oven battery, blast furnace, foundry and pattern shop, and central engineering maintenance shops—have begun operating and further sections will go into operation by about April 1960. The entire project is to be completed by July 1961.

First steps towards the creation of the works were taken in 1954 when the Metallurgical Equipment Export Company of London examined site possibilities and settled for Durgapur. This choice was con-



DURGAPUR STEELWORKS takes shape on a 'green field' site in India. When it is finally completed, in 1961, the factory will produce 1,250,000 tons of steel ingots and 360,000 tons of pig iron a year.



MILL MACHINERY for Durgapur. The first of two 74-ton roll housings manufactured by a Sheffield engineering firm is swung aboard ship at Birkenhead docks.

Durgapur, about 118 miles north-west of Calcutta, is in the lower Damodar valley, the richest source of minerals in India. There, within a space of three years, a jungle site of about seven square miles has been transformed by the skill and labour of Indians and British into an up-to-date plant for the production of 1,250,000 tons of steel ingots and 360,000 tons of pig iron a year, including medium and light steel sections, railway wheels, tyres and axles indispensable to India's planned industrial future.



AN INDIAN surveyor at work. In recent months over 30,800 persons have worked on the site, including 300 British technicians.



LAYING BRICKS in a flue in the first coke oven battery—part of the plant completed in the first of four stages of construction.

A FOREST of steel reinforcement at the Durgapur works, where thirteen major British firms are co-operating.





“GHANA, LISTEN!”

“Talking Drums” Precede the English

News on Ghana Radio

THE National Service of the Ghana Broadcasting System introduces its English news bulletins with a recording of “talking drums” transmitting “Ghana, listen!”; and the broadcasters would be the first to admit that the use of drums for transmitting messages or items of news is not as primitive as many people might believe.

Think of the advantages the talking drums have over heliograph, semaphore, or signalling flags—especially when it comes to correcting those “technical breakdowns at the transmitter”. In fact, there is no reason why messages should not be drummed, in relays across 1,000 miles of the same linguistic area as rapidly or more so than one could send a telegram.

The secret is that the drums are transmitting a tonal language; by comparison, the Morse code is simplicity itself.

There is probably no great difficulty about what kind of messages the expert drummer can transmit, but his limitations are very real when it comes to the “reading” of the message.

The drums give only the tones, the number of syllables and the punctuation accurately. The actual vowels and consonants cannot be transmitted.

Skin of an Elephant’s Ear

In practice, the drummers confine themselves to certain set pieces, with which they are absolutely familiar and which cover all the important subjects they would be likely to find of practical value—the calling up of any particular chief by name; warning of danger of fire or floods, the death of a noted individual, and the wonderful descriptive pieces drummed at festivals; they usually constitute a complete drum-history of the particular clan.

There are at least two kinds of drums that “talk”. The more important of the two are the *ntumpane*. The other, the *fontomfrom*, are of quite a different shape and are used in a different way, each drum being beaten by its own drummer in a kind of duct. *Fontomfrom* drums are used exclusively to transmit proverbs.

High ceremonial is, of course, inseparable from every stage in the making of the “talking drums”. A kind of cedar wood is used, with the skin of an elephant’s ear, hairy side outermost, bound on like a jam-pot cover.

A pair of *ntumpane* talking drums, when placed in position, have the “male” on the left and the “female” on the right (unless the drummer is left-handed), with the drums touching or almost so. The drummer stands behind them extracting low tones from the “male” drum and high tones from the “female”.

FAST AND FURIOUS. An expert drummer beats out a message on a pair of skin-topped drums. One of the drums—the “female”—gives a high tone, the “male” drum a low tone.

TALKING DRUMS come in different sizes. Some have skins; others are made entirely of wood hollowed out through a slit in the length of the selected log.



THE MESSAGE of the drumbeats may be heard five or six miles away. Rarely, if ever, do African women beat the drums, although there is no specific taboo against their doing so.



MOMENT OF RELAXATION for one of the hardest-working women in India. With Mrs. Gandhi (and her golden retriever) are her two sons—Sanjaya (left) who is 12, and 14-year-old Rajiv.

COMMONWEALTH PROFILE

Mrs. Indira Gandhi

INTRODUCING Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, and President of the Indian National Congress.

Her full name is Indira Priyadarshani (“charming to behold”); her life, since her birth at Allahabad in 1917, has been dedicated to the service of her country.

Reared in the fervent political atmosphere of Anand Bhavan, the house where her father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, planned and agitated for his country’s independence, it was perhaps inevitable that the future Mrs. Gandhi should develop a strong social conscience and political aptitude.

At the age of twelve she formed a children’s organisation (Vanar Sena, the “Monkey Army”) to assist the National Congress during its non-co-operation campaign. While at boarding school in Poona she conducted welfare work among the untouchables in slum areas. Later she studied in Switzerland, and at Somerville College, Oxford, and travelled widely. At 21 she became a member of Congress.

Since her father became Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi—her husband is a Member of Parliament—has assumed a dual role. Her mother, to whom she was devoted, died in 1936, and as an only daughter Mrs. Gandhi has carried out the duties which normally fall upon a Prime Minister’s wife. For much of her time, therefore, she is official hostess for Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister.

A woman of great energy as well as firm convictions, Mrs. Gandhi has also worked tremendously hard in the political and welfare fields. She is, or has been, a member of the

Indian Central Welfare Board, President of Bal Bhavan (a recreational club for children sponsored by the Ministry of Education), a member of the Children’s Book Trust, Vice-President and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Indian Council for Child Welfare, President and Founder of Bal Sahyog—a training centre for vagrant boys in New Delhi, President and Founder of the Kamala Nehru Vidyalaya training centre for rural women and children, a member of various trusts and hospital committees, a member of the Mountaineering Institute. And now she has the great responsibility of her position as President of the Indian National Congress.

A gracious, dignified woman, with dark, beautiful eyes, Mrs. Gandhi is not a feminist; she says every woman should have some other

interest, apart from her husband and children—she has two sons of her own, aged fourteen and twelve.

Her own cultural and recreational interests are wide. She takes a keen interest in the folk and classical dances of various countries, and in Modern Art and classical European music; she also rides, treks in the mountains, and is fond of winter sports and swimming.

While working, touring and attending committee meetings, Mrs. Gandhi wears a plain or printed cotton sari with a matching blouse and neat shoes.

Essentially she is a practical person, not given to easy moralising or flights of fancy. Everyone who knows her believes that she will continue for many years to come to impress her charming and vigorous personality upon the life of India.



MRS. GANDHI with her secretary, Miss Usha Bhagat, who helps in organising the entertainment provided for prominent people visiting the country. Mrs. Gandhi was hostess to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh during his tour.



AT HER DESK in the home of her father, Mr. Nehru. Mrs. Gandhi believes that women should take an interest in politics and the world around.

PEOPLE

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



PAKISTAN MINISTER VISITS BRITAIN

Lieutenant-General W. A. Burki, Pakistan's Minister for Health and Social Welfare, paid a flying visit to the United Kingdom (here he is at London Airport) for talks with Government and labour leaders. He discussed, among other things, the position of Pakistan workers in Britain, and was acquainted with Britain's ideas on labour administration and services. He was the guest of honour at a luncheon at which Lord Home, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations acted as host.



NEW GOVERNOR FOR TASMANIA

Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth since 1954, has been appointed as the new Governor of Tasmania. Educated at Eton, he served with distinction in both world wars and in the course of his scouting duties has visited many parts of the Commonwealth. His wife, Lady Rowallan, is a sister of Joseph Grimond, M.P., the leader of the British Parliamentary Liberal Party. Sir Charles Maclean has now succeeded Lord Rowallan as Chief Scout.



CHAN CHIANG'S CARTOON CHARACTER

Chan Hean Chiang, of Singapore, attended a Colombo Plan teachers' course in New Zealand on visual and aural teaching aids and created an original cartoon character—Ahmad, a little Malayan boy, who can laugh, cry, or turn his back as the teacher wills. Different representations of Ahmad and his dog, Lulu, are attached to a "flannel board", accompanied by cards bearing simple words, and are used in classrooms as an aid to teaching English. "Chan Chiang", says his New Zealand instructor, "has revealed a decided aptitude for cartoon work."

AFRICAN DEPUTY SPEAKER IN TANGANYIKA

Chief Haroun Msabila Lugusha, M.B.E., has at the age of 39 been appointed Deputy Speaker of the Tanganyika Legislative Council—the first African to achieve this honour. Chief Lugusha was educated at Tabora School and at Makerere, where he became the first Tanganyikan to obtain a diploma in agriculture. He was nominated as a Member of the Legislative Council in 1953, and was at one time the Vice-Chairman of the Tanganyika Unofficial Members' Organisation. In 1956 he was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire.



INDIAN TENNIS STAR WINS AGAIN

Ramanathan Krishnan, Indian student and brilliant lawn tennis player at 22, is presented with the Queen's Club Challenge Cup by Sir Gerald Hargreaves, a vice-president of the club, after beating Neale Fraser of Australia 6-3, 6-0 in the final. Earlier, Krishnan had won the West of England championship at Bristol, so he went on to play at Wimbledon, quietly confident. Although he did not win the all-England lawn tennis crown he came nearer than any other player to beating the eventual winner of the men's singles, number one "seed", Olmedo of Peru.



CHOSEN FOR LEADERSHIP

Patrick Coy, 16, a Jamaican boy, working for a British firm of cardboard box manufacturers, has been chosen to attend a one-month character-building course at the Outward Bound sea school at Aberdovey, North Wales. The school will help him develop qualities of leadership—courage,urance, initiative and self-discipline—and he will learn the techniques of sailing and rock climbing. Patrick, who lives in the City of Nottingham, came to Britain with his family four years ago.



SPACE RESEARCH CHAIR- MAN

Sir Edward Bullard, Fellow of the Royal Society, has been appointed Chairman of the British Steering Group on Space Research, with a brief to supervise the Government's space research programme, tender advice upon it and co-ordinate arrangements for its execution. Sir Edward was born in 1907 and educated at Repton, and Clare College, Cambridge. During the war he became Assistant Director of Naval Operational Research, and from 1950 to 1955 was the Director of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, England.



A CITY 25 CENTURIES OLD

Sir Mortimer Wheeler's Investigations in Pakistan

IN 1958, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the well-known British archaeologist, was invited by the Pakistan Government to make a survey of the ancient mounds of Charsadda, near Peshawar. Assisted by the Pakistan Department of Archaeology and helped by the Stein-Arnold fund of the British Academy, Sir Mortimer was accompanied by two young Cambridge archaeologists, Dr. R. F. Hodson and Mr. David Stronach. During seven weeks of excavations the team was able to establish the manner in which building had followed building during the 25 centuries the site had been occupied.

Balar Hisar, or the High Fort of Charsadda, is a landmark in the Peshawar plain, the site of the ancient Pushkalavati, Sanskrit for "Lotus City". There, in 327 B.C., Alexander's troops were held off for a month before Alexander himself accepted the surrender of the city. It was the capital of a considerable principality, also a vigorous caravan-city on the main trade route from central Asia into the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

Before Sir Mortimer's investigations, little was known of the meaning of the remains, except that the mounds were the accumulation

CHARSADDA'S principal mound, showing the huge exploratory trench that was cut down the face. The 52 successive layers that were revealed were the archaeological equivalent of the pages of a book.



of centuries of urban occupation, although Sir John Marshall's investigations in 1903 had revealed structures of brick and stone.

The major task of the 1958 survey was the digging of a deep trench down the face of the principal mound. Seven weeks' work and the removal of a thousand tons of earth led to the uncovering of 52 successive layers of occupation, from which it was established that the earliest buildings were destroyed by fire around the 6th century B.C. and that over three-quarters of the mound had already risen before the Gandhara Buddhists of the early centuries A.D. had introduced Indo-Greek or Indo-Roman art to the site.

A trench dug 200 yards away led to the discovery of a buried river-bed from which the river had been diverted in the 3rd or 2nd century B.C., leaving the shallow, dry valley which flanks the High Fort today.

Relics found on

the site showed that fortifications were an early feature of the city. Other excavations proved that a large house had been rebuilt four times since it was first constructed in or before the 4th century B.C., and two wells discovered outside gave up pottery and clay figurines, mostly of 3rd and 2nd century B.C. The upper filling of one of the wells included a silver coin of the Menander dynasty—a famous Indo-Greek king of the mid-2nd century B.C.

Aerial photographs, taken by the Pakistan Air Force, revealed that Shaikhan, an extensive mound across the Swat River, half a mile from the High Fort, was once a well-planned city, with straight streets and a Buddhist temple within a large courtyard. Chessboard town planning was practised in 3000 B.C. by the Indus Civilisation and since then only from 200 B.C. to the early centuries A.D. No scientific excavations have been carried out at Shaikhan, but villagers have found two hoards of Indo-Greek coins of the second and first centuries B.C. It is thought that Shaikhan developed in the same way—with chessboard town planning—as Taxila, another caravan-city and capital on the same trade route, a hundred miles away.



EARLY DEFENCES of Charsadda. The deep fosse and a line of postholes showed that this had been the site of a bridge and postern gate opening upon the former river bank. The fortification had an area of 20 acres.

AN AERIAL photograph, taken by the Pakistan Air Force at the request of Sir Mortimer Wheeler. It showed the plan of a second city (lower left) with its gridiron arrangement, a close parallel to Taxila about 100 miles away.



AT THE CONTROLS during a rehearsal for instructional drama, held as part of the Twelfth Special Overseas Course at the B.B.C., London, is Mr. Ibrahim Isa of Radio Malaya.



SITI Hawah Zain, known as "Aunt Iiti" to her young listeners, is in a Radio Malaya studio with two of her children, Fauziah and Roziah Hassim. She conducts a children's programme in the Malay Service.



WEARING earphones, Miss Wong Kim Pok, of Radio Malaya, tries her hand at the gramophone banks at the B.B.C. Staff Training Department. She attended a special course on sound broadcasting.

RADIO MALAYA

**INCREASING THE SCOPE AND VARIETY
OF THE FEDERATION'S BROADCASTING SERVICES**

IN the world of broadcasting 4th January, 1959, was a very important day for the Federation of Malaya. On that day the Federation assumed full responsibility for the production of its broadcasting services. Before this "Radio Malaya", as a pan-Malayan department, shared Singapore's network. The Federation retained the title, Radio Malaya, as distinct from Radio Singapore. The Federation has medium-wave stations in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca and Ipoh, and its national short-wave service station at Kajang.

As a progressive, integrated and multi-racial sovereign state in the Commonwealth, the Federation is going rapidly ahead with its plans for the expansion and development of its own radio network. Intensive training schemes are being put into effect for the very

large staff needed for its enlarged divisions—news, programmes, engineering and administration.

Meanwhile, Radio Malaya is continuing to relay a part of the entertainment programmes, almost all the news bulletins, and the school broadcasts, from Singapore. By the end of 1960, Radio Malaya expects to have its own news service; and, with the addition of more highly trained staff, there will be more opportunities to produce a greater variety of programmes for the country's growing population.

Although both English and Malay are now the official languages of the Federation, the Government's policy is to work towards making Malay the official language, in accordance with the terms of the constitution. Within the Federation's 50,690 square miles

live over six million people, of whom three million are Malay and related races, two and a quarter million are Chinese, and three-quarters of a million Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese. Three medium-wave transmitters in Kuala Lumpur now broadcast in Malay, in English, and in Chinese and Indian languages. At the Penang, Malacca and Ipoh stations, a two-transmitter system is being used, one for relaying Malay and Indian languages programmes and the other for Chinese and English.

Working full-time as producers, script writers, programme assistants and announcers in the English service are men from Britain. They are training the local staff to take over eventually. Radio Malaya has always maintained a close and friendly relationship with the B.B.C. in London. [Continued on page 17]

RADIO MALAYA

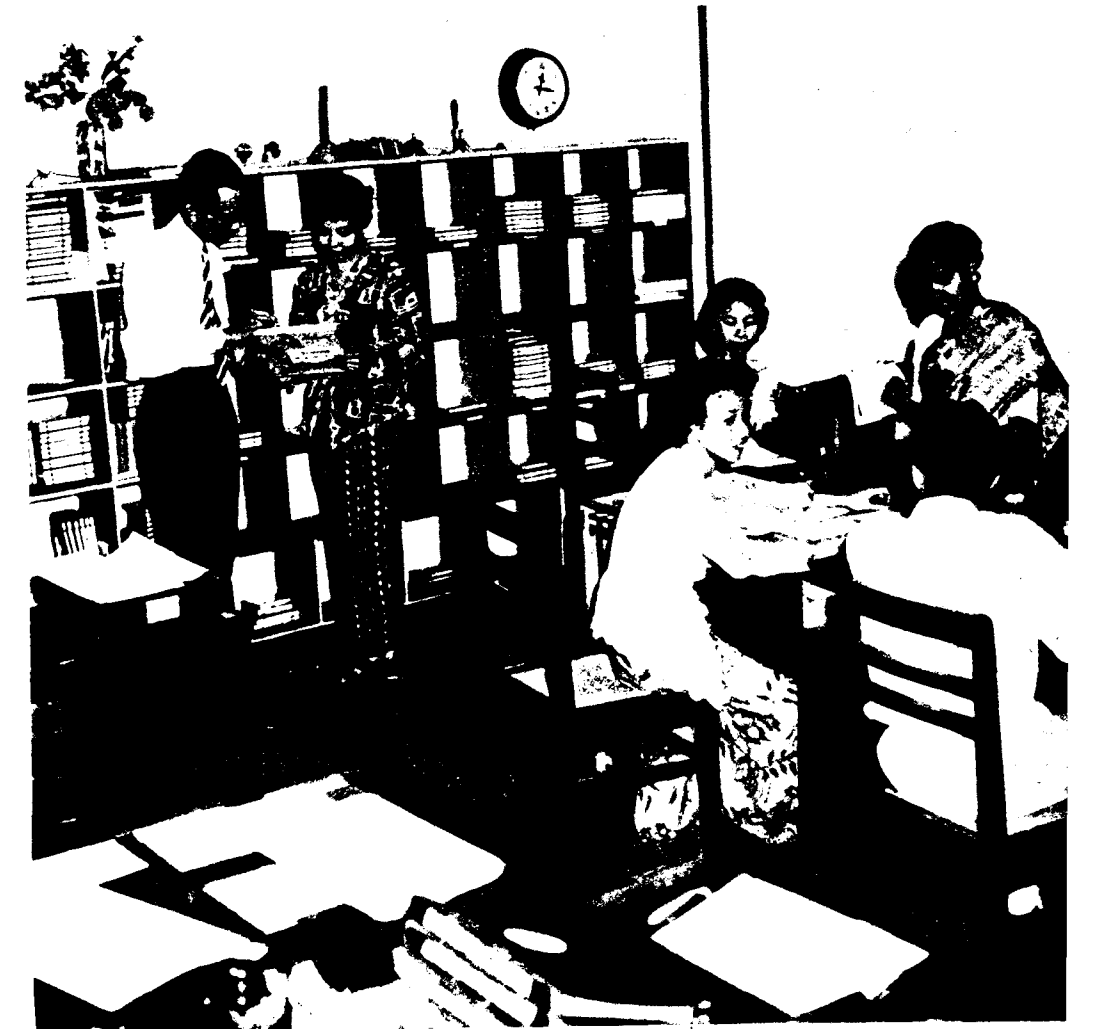
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Members of its staff continue to study at the B.B.C.'s training school and, on occasions, Radio Malaya picks up and re-broadcasts B.B.C. programmes or includes in its schedules programmes which have been originated by the B.B.C. and supplied on disc and tape. The B.B.C., on the other hand, is no doubt indebted to Radio Malaya for the various technical and programme facilities given to B.B.C. broadcasters visiting Malaya.

The Federation's broadcasting studios were designed by local architects, and nearly all the equipment was designed, built and installed by Radio Malaya's own engineers, technicians and craftsmen, both from Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. The continuity suites—nerve centres of each network—are minor engineering feats; and these co-ordinating centres, together with the equipment in the main control room, were all built and installed by Radio Malaya.

Malaya's plans for providing better, more comprehensive radio services take into account the predominance not only of a rural population but also of its youth, the average age in Malaya being twenty. In the interests of maintaining national unity, more continuity listening sets are being provided by the Government in the rural areas, especially in those places where there is a lack of electricity.

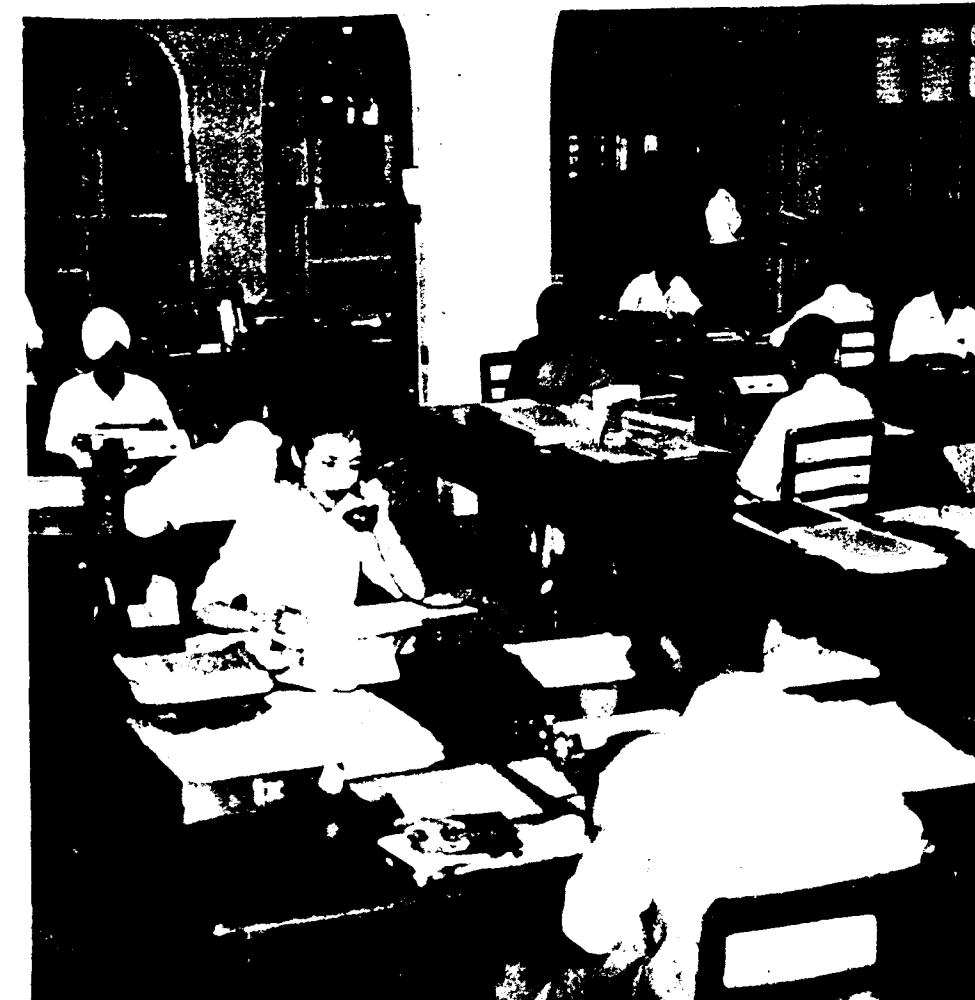
Over a thousand community sets have been placed in selected centres, each under the care of a community leader, known as a "set holder". The installation of these sets in the rural areas has proved their worth in the past, disseminating news during periods of emergency and providing commentaries on events such as the Merdeka celebrations.



THE PROGRAMME Operators Section, nerve centre of the day's broadcasting. In charge is Toh Seng Yam, a Malacca-born Chinese, seen on the left. The workers here handle all the studio recording and outside broadcast bookings, prepare and check the weekly and daily schedules for all languages, and check on the dispatch to and return from studios of all the necessary scripts and discs.



RADIO MALAYA'S staff has built and installed most of the studio equipment in the department's own workshops, and carries out all its own maintenance.



PLAY REHEARSAL. These young people, typical of Malaya's plural society, find a common bond in the English language. They are rehearsing "The Bride of Tung T'ing", a play in English with a Chinese setting.

MAIN OFFICE of the Programme Division, where producers and writers work in Radio Malaya's four language services—Malay, English, Chinese and Hindi.

BLUFF

New Zealand's New Island Port

BLUFF, the most southerly port in New Zealand, may become the largest export port in the country both for frozen meat and wool; it may well become New Zealand's only all-weather port for meat exports.

Serving Southland, a district virtually but not officially a New Zealand province, containing only four per cent of the country's population but eleven and three-quarters per cent of her sheep flocks, Bluff already handles nine per cent of the Dominion's exports and soon, it is estimated, will be handling 500,000 tons of cargo a year.

Mr. D. E. S. Mason, an engineer with the Southland Harbour Board at Bluff, anticipated the booming future of the port when he suggested a development scheme which at once captured the imagination of the local ratepayers. He outlined a plan for the building of a new 84-acre island port on a useless sandbank offshore.

£3,200,000 Project

Already the Board has raised more than £2½ million locally towards the cost of the £3,200,000 scheme, and men from 22 nations are working on the project.

The sandbank is being raised sixteen feet by the addition of three million cubic yards of sand dredged from the sea bottom. The man-made island has taken shape and has been connected with the mainland by a wide concrete bridge 590 feet long.

When the port is finished it will have two coastal berths 525 feet long, and three overseas berths 700 feet long. On the southern side of the island 1,200 feet of quay wall will



THE VIEW across the wooden houses of Bluff towards the existing quays, where ocean-going ships are loading. Bluff, the most southerly port in New Zealand, already handles nine per cent of the country's exports.



AN AERIAL view of Bluff waterfront, town, and the hill beyond. The enclosed strip of water on the right marks the beginning of the sandbank, now being transformed at a cost of £3,200,000 into a major island port.

provide berthage for small craft bringing oysters from Foveaux Strait.

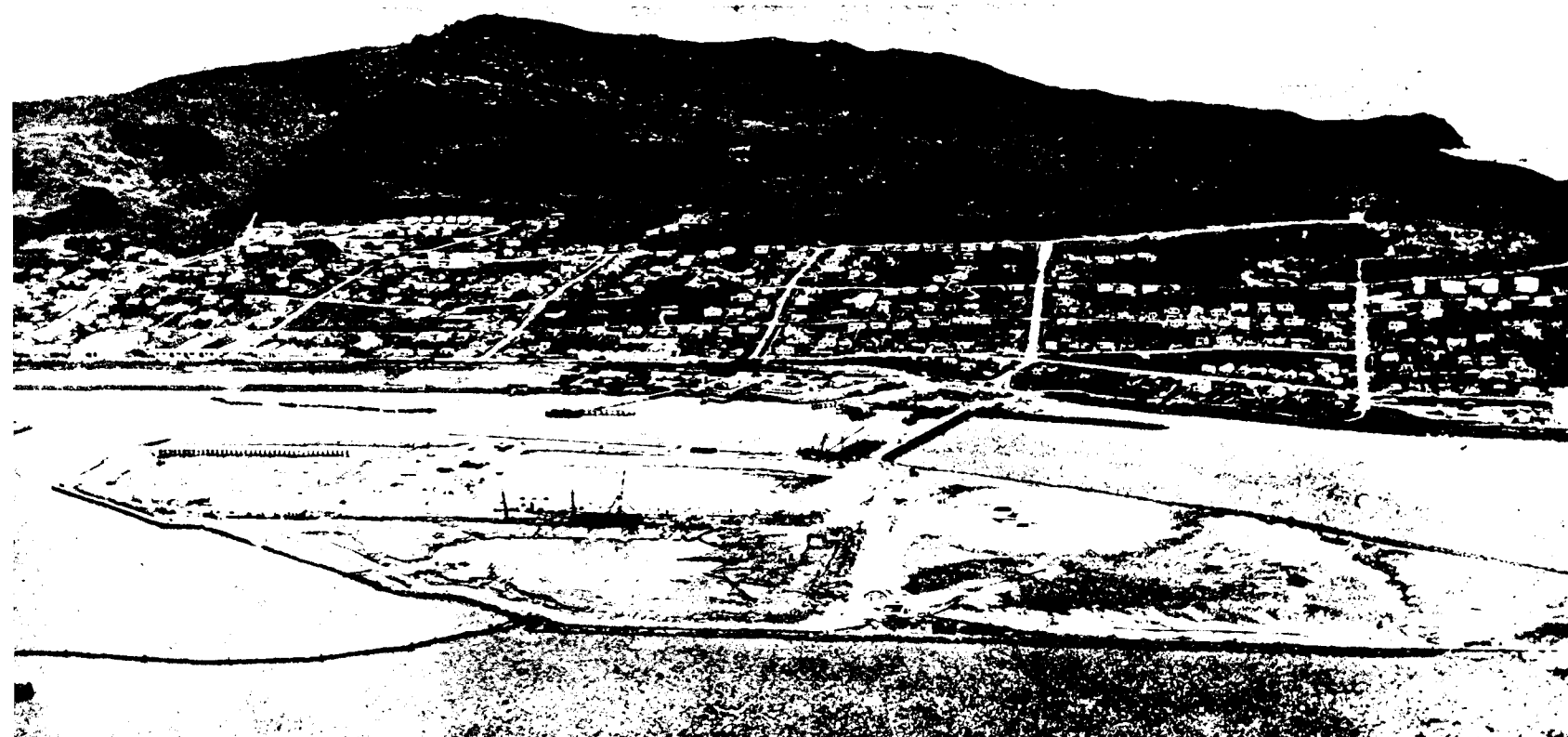
Equipment will be ultra-modern and experiments have been successfully carried out in the use of a mechanical meat loader to transfer meat direct from railway wagons into the holds of ships, regardless of weather conditions.

This is extremely important, because although the Southland rainfall, which

averages 43.20 inches a year, is not excessive, its frequency is greater than anywhere else in New Zealand. At Bluff there is some rain which, falling on an average of 201 days a year, can cause frequent work interruptions on exposed quays.

The island harbour is capable of almost limitless extension, and will provide Bluff with one of the biggest and most up-to-date port installations in the Southern Hemisphere.

THE MAN-MADE island—84 acres of it—takes shape, and it is connected with the mainland by a bridge 590 feet long. The sandbank is being raised 16 feet.



PROUD FATHER, Mr. Abu-baker Diria, his wife, Fatima (centre), and niece, Habiha, nurse triplets (l. to r.) Namu, Hasson and Hussein in their new flat

Aden Triplets Rehoused

1,500 Modern Flats in £1 Million Housing Scheme

ADEN, like many parts of the world, suffers from a chronic shortage of houses, and the Government Public Works Department is tackling the problem energetically. One of its new housing schemes is this one at Maalla, where more than 1,500 modern flats have been built at a cost of £1,000,000.

Even so, the demand for accommodation there has outstripped the supply, and an allocation committee was set up.

It decided to put Mr. Abu-baker Diria, an Aden Somali, high on the list, for Mr.

Diria is the father of triplets—against odds of at least 10,000 to one—and therefore a most deserving case.

So it came about that Mr. Diria, his wife, Fatima, and other members of the family, assisted by good neighbours, moved out of their single room to a brand-new, three-roomed flat. With them went the Dirias' triplets—sons Hasson and Hussein, and daughter Namu.

The Dirias pay a rental of 6s. 2d. a week, in their new home—and look extremely happy.

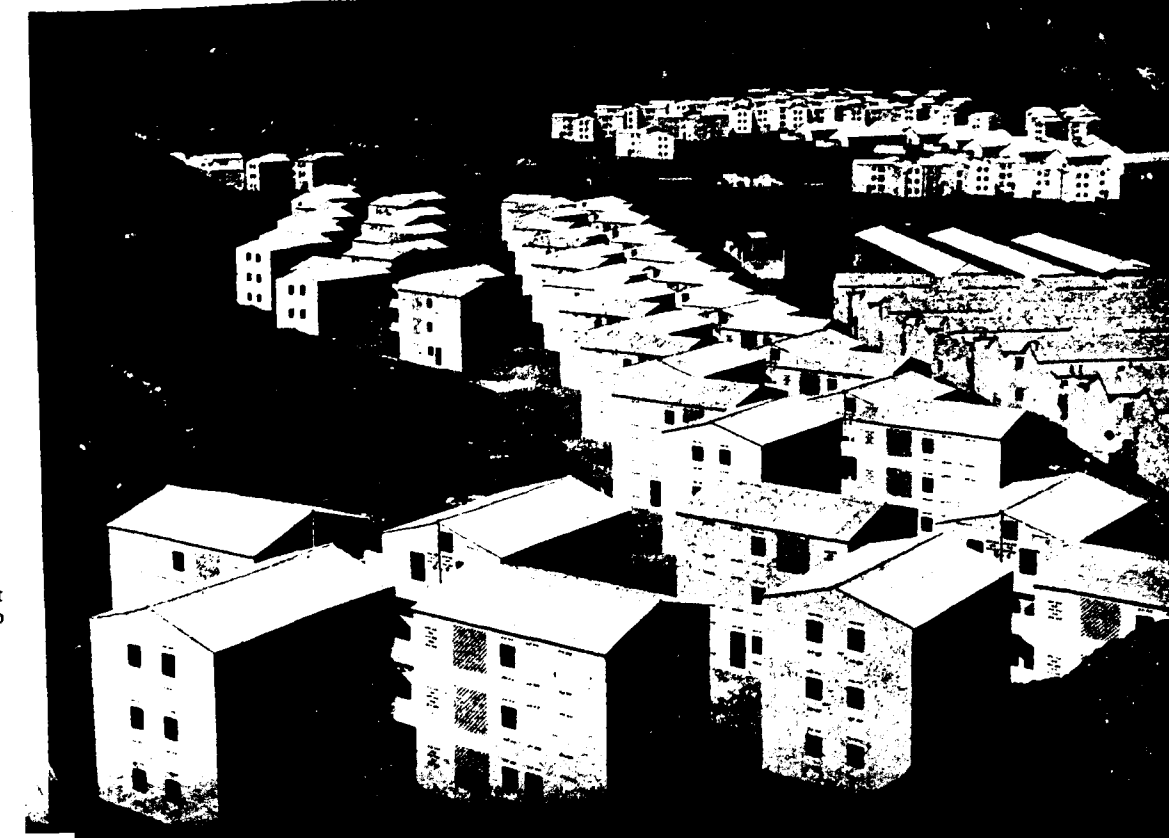
GENERAL VIEW of the £1 million "Class C" housing scheme at Maalla, where Mr. Diria now lives. More than 1,500 modern flats have been built in the area by the Aden Government Public Works Department.



FROM THE VERANDAH of his flat, which has three rooms and costs 6s. 2d. a week in—subsidised—rental, Mr. Diria waves farewell to friends who helped the family to move house.



THE DIRIAS' personal possessions arrive at the housing site. Previously the family had to make do with a single crowded room.



Assorted Topics and Events

CANADA'S TOP FASHION MODEL

A FASHION model's life is glamorous but not exactly easy. It demands good looks, a flair for the work, and tireless ability to work long hours and still appear as fresh as a daisy.

The rewards can be great if you reach the top of the tree as Elaine Bedard, of Montreal, Canada, has done. Elaine demands—and gets—50 dollars an hour for her modelling services. She has made a successful career in a profession which each year attracts more and more young Canadians.

Photographs of Elaine Bedard appear in fashionable magazines in many parts of the Western world.

She is often called upon to do three or four fashion shows a day, and though working under pressure manages to look cool and composed.

Good health is as important as good looks. Elaine's favourite sport is horse riding. She frequently appears on Canadian television programmes.

Smartly dressed, with a dog or two in tow, she poses alertly against a natural Canadian "backdrop".



Anne Heywood, the British film star. Here she wears a double strand of pearls drawn up tightly.

Multi-string Necklaces of Cultured Pearls

CULTURED pearls in multi-string necklaces continue to increase in popularity.

Basically pearls are popular because they wear well and can be had in a variety of delicate colours. But the current boom in multi-string necklaces—some of them combining pearls and diamonds in beautiful but expensive contrast—is attributed, by Britain's National Jewellers' Association, largely to the distinguished example of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Princess Margaret.

Following the Royal example, more people today are acquiring the four-string necklaces of cultured pearls, which cost up to £500. Often they are fitted with gem-set clasps.

New Range of Cosmetics

WOMEN in West Africa, Ceylon, Malaya and Hong Kong will soon be able to see a special range of cosmetics which have been produced in Britain by a well-known Beauty House that has made an intensive study of their cosmetic needs.

The range, known as "The Three Beauties Series", includes loose powder, a powder compact and lipstick. They are the result of research into the specific problems of climate and colouring.

These problems have been scientifically studied: experts went overseas to discuss requirements and find out climatic conditions. Then the powders, compressed powders and lipsticks were tried out in the countries. The result was the manufacture of the products to a specially formulated design.

The powder, which is fine and smooth, clings for hours, even under humid conditions, and is in a range of shades which, it is said, will harmonise with every type of complexion. It is packed in an attractive box with a pale pink polystyrene lid that keeps the powder fresh until the very end. This powder is designed for the first make-up of the day.

For renewing powder during the day, there is a "Three Beauties" compact composed of just the right amount of creamy make-up base and face-powder—pressed into solid form in a pale pink case, also made of polystyrene. The lipstick is creamy and long lasting, and is made in six special shades.

POPULAR PEN FRIEND BUREAU

TWO hundred letters, in a single delivery, often go to the home of a Birmingham housewife. She is Mrs. Marian Flint, honorary secretary of Britain's largest voluntary pen friend bureau, who is responsible for "pairing" the 35,000 people each year who ask to be put in touch with people of similar interests.



Mrs. Flint, who "pairs" 35,000 people a year.

Pen friendships, often thought to be the prerogative of the teen-ager or the school child, are in fact pursued by people of all ages. A cross-section of the requests which Mrs. Flint receives from 80 countries would reveal a fair percentage of letters from teen-agers; a proportion from students, particularly in some of the Asian countries, who are extremely keen to learn more about the Commonwealth; and an ever increasing demand from housewives, who like to exchange snapshots, news of family life, recipes and ideas.

Periodically, there are the requests from small African boys who wish to exchange such items as monkey skins or ivory tusks for brand new bicycles. One recent demand was for a thousand teen-agers to write to their counterparts in the Belgian Congo—in response to an official Belgian request; and a number of correspondents in Mauritius have asked to be put into touch with English housewives. Although a knowledge of languages is useful, probably 95 per cent of the correspondents write in English.

International Friendship League

The Bureau was started ten years ago by the International Friendship League, a non-political, non-sectarian voluntary society which aims to bring people of different countries closer together by personal contact. The British branch of the League is particularly interested in a scheme to encourage private families to entertain overseas visitors in Britain; each year it organises a special "People to People Week" to focus attention on the problems and needs of overseas visitors and to

provide an opportunity for organisations and individuals to help.

The demand for pen friends among the League's overseas branches led to the appointment of a special officer to deal with the increasing flow of letters. Ten years ago a thousand requests a year was usual; today this has increased to 35,000 a year, and most of them are answered by Mrs. Flint, her husband and two sons. No charge is made by the Bureau to overseas pen friends.

Recently the Bureau was made a member of the Federation Internationale des Organisations de Correspondances et d'Echanges Scolaires, which is supported by U.N.E.S.C.O. and which consists of the principal pen friend organisations, whose sole aim is to promote international understanding.

CEYLONESE WOMEN IN THE U.K.



Miss Seneveratne shows how to tie a sari.

Women's Council—an organisation for the women of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia; receptions are held and visits made to such places as Warwick Castle and the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Not all the Association's activities are social, for a feature of the work of the members is the helping of their fellow countrymen newly arrived in Britain. Students are introduced to other members of the Ceylonese community and help is given in finding accommodation.

Last year, the Association sent a party of ten members, including the President, to Athens for the 18th International Women's Congress, and the Ceylon Association is not backward in helping

British welfare societies. Collections are made to help the blind, and a stall is organised and stocked for the annual "Save the Children" fête. "Bring and Buy" stalls and bazaars are a favourite means of raising money.

Most popular item on sale is a national dish called "Lamparise", consisting of rice and curries packed in plantain leaves. When plantain leaves are not available grease-proof paper is used as a substitute. The ingredients are extremely varied. Rice is boiled in stock and used to line a small bowl. Pre-cooled mixtures are then placed one on top of the other inside the bowl until almost full. The Lamparise is then covered by a further layer of rice and then turned out of the bowl on to the leaves or paper, and the mixture is wrapped ready for sale. All that remains for the customer to do is to heat the Lamparise in the oven.

The secret of the flavour of this national dish lies in the variety of the mixtures which form the body of the dish. These consist of powdered prawns, onions and spices, followed by a sambol of onions, sugar and spices, to which is added a curry of beef, or chicken and pork, cut up into small pieces and curried mainly with onions and spices. A fricassee, added to the bowl, consists mostly of meat balls, and, for good measure, there is often added a dry potato curry.

When the Lamparise is to be sold at a fête, each committee member prepares one of the mixtures at her home; she takes it to the Centre where the contributions are skilfully used in preparing the bowls of Lamparise.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT



Lady Ademola (left) shows her M.B.E. award to Lady Abayomi, wife of Sir Kofo Abayomi, Chairman, the Ibadan University College Council.



Dr. Ma Kin Tint, of Burma, with a patient at the London hospital where she is studying.

Princess Royal, Commandant-in-Chief of the British Red Cross Society, heard her speak, and the proceedings were broadcast on Television throughout the United Kingdom.

During their visit to the U.K. Lady Ademola and her husband, Sir Adetokunboh Ademola, attended a British Red Cross conference for overseas delegates from twenty-five countries, at Guildford in Surrey. Other representatives of Nigeria who took part were Lady Rankine and Lady Mooring from the Western Region, Miss G. Offinong, Mrs. Onyejekwe and Mrs. Ihenacho of Eastern Region, Mr. R. E. Ellison from Northern Region and Miss G. N. Grogan from Lagos.

Dr. Ma Kin Tint, of Yankin-Myo, Rangoon, formerly a Medical Officer in Rangoon General Hospital, is in Britain under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan to take a postgraduate study course. "My studies are of the utmost value", she says, "not only because of the high standards of British medical skill, but also because of what I can learn about new equipment."

During her two years in Britain—she arrived in October 1958—Dr. Tint will study for membership of the Royal College of Physicians. She is specialising in the study of diseases of the heart.

Private Stella Younker of British Guiana, who came to the U.K. to join the Women's Royal Army Corps, entered the javelin, long jump and high jump events in the British Army Individual Athletic Championships. Here she is training with a javelin at a depot at Hindhead, in Surrey.



These Ceylonese women in London are preparing "Lamparise", a national dish, at the Ceylon Students' Centre. They are (l. to r.) Miss Seneveratne, Mrs. De Mel, Mrs. Samarasinghe, Mrs. Casinader, Mrs. Dias Bandaranayake.

Women at a meeting in Hertfordshire, England, receive a welcome cup of Ceylon tea. The Association of Ceylon Women in the U.K. provides speakers for many women's organisations in the London area.





A SCENE from the all-African musical, "King Kong", which is expected to be televised in Britain. L. to r.: Miriam Makeba as Joyce and Nathan Mdllele as King Kong. Many remarkable new plays have recently been produced by South African playwrights.

THEATRE BOOM IN SOUTH AFRICA



SOUTH AFRICAN show in London. South Africa's High Commissioner, Dr. A. J. R. van Rhijn, has a chat backstage at the Metropolitan Theatre, London, with members of the African variety company, the "Golden City Dixies".

THE live theatre in South Africa has lately been enjoying a boom unparalleled in its history. In contrast with some of the older countries of the world where theatres are being closed or turned into television studios, South Africa is busy building imposing modern theatres. This is being done sometimes by private enterprise, sometimes by the municipalities.

Examples of recently completed new theatres are the Bellville civic theatre at the Cape, and the one at Springs on the Rand. Theatres are also to be built at East London, Durban, Bloemfontein and Benoni.

By June next year the curtain should go up on Johannesburg's jubilee theatre, which will cost £100,000 and seat 750 people. In Pretoria, the Aula, property of the University there, and sometimes called the capital's Festival Hall because of architectural similarities with London's famous landmark, was opened last year, and already several notable productions have been staged there.

The National Theatre Organisation, founded eleven years ago has a State subsidy of £30,000 a year. It has permanent administrative headquarters in Pretoria, where it recently opened its Intimate Theatre (Kamer-toncel) as an experimental theatre for trying out new plays and new techniques. Another Pretoria theatre is expected to be completed this year in the Arts Centre.

Johannesburg, despite considerable theatrical activity elsewhere, continues to maintain its position as the leading cultural centre. The Reps. Theatre, now a £50,000 a year concern, offering 180 performances a year, has recently welcomed from Britain its new producer, Hugh Goldie, formerly with the

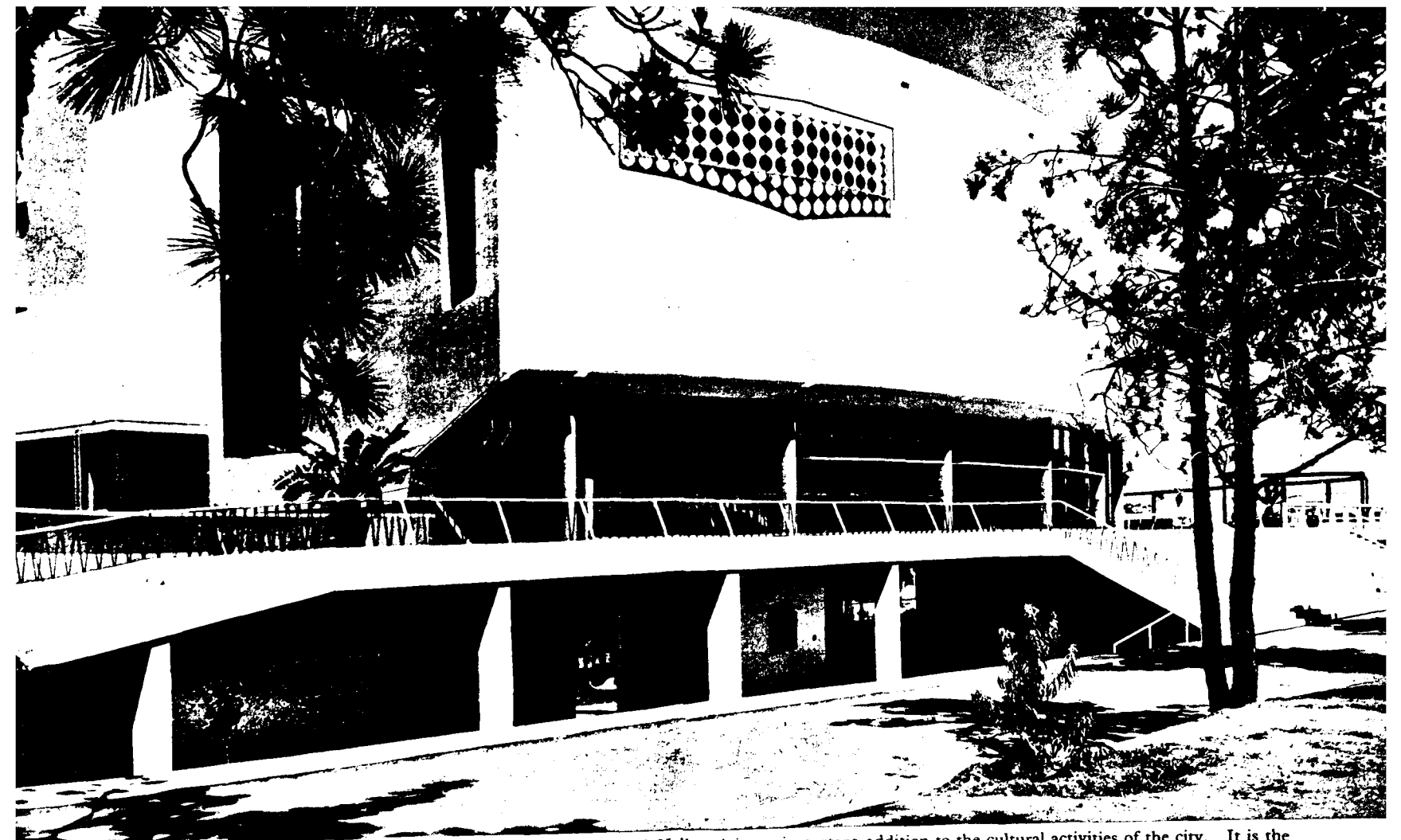
Theatre Royal, Windsor. The Brooke Theatre, opened three years ago by Brian Brooke, presents plays already popular in London's West End, and devotes its Sunday evenings to performances of new plays by South African authors.

South African authors have recently produced a crop of remarkably interesting productions, as well as, what has been described as an historical event in South African show business, the successful staging of the first all-African musical. Entitled "King Kong", the musical played to capacity houses for six weeks at University Great Hall, Johannesburg, before going to Cape Town and Durban. South Africa's Leon Gluckman, formerly with the Old Vic, London, produced the show.

Novelist Harry Bloom's libretto was based on a real-life character, an African boxer who became a legend in the Bantu townships of the Rand. Stanley Glasser, a young composer who recently won music honours at Cambridge, England, directed the music, much of which was written by Todd Matshikiza, an African composer of popular music whose recordings are well known.

Several critics suggested that the show with its cast of 80 should go overseas,

"DIE FLEDERMAUS"—one of Johann Strauss's well-known light comic operas—staged at the Aula Theatre in Pretoria.



THE AULA Theatre in Pretoria has been described as South Africa's Festival Hall and is an important addition to the cultural activities of the city. It is the property of the University of Pretoria. Since its opening last year several notable productions have been staged there.



ANNA NEETHLING-POHL, one of South Africa's leading theatrical personalities. She produced—and acted in—"Germanicus", an Afrikaans drama.

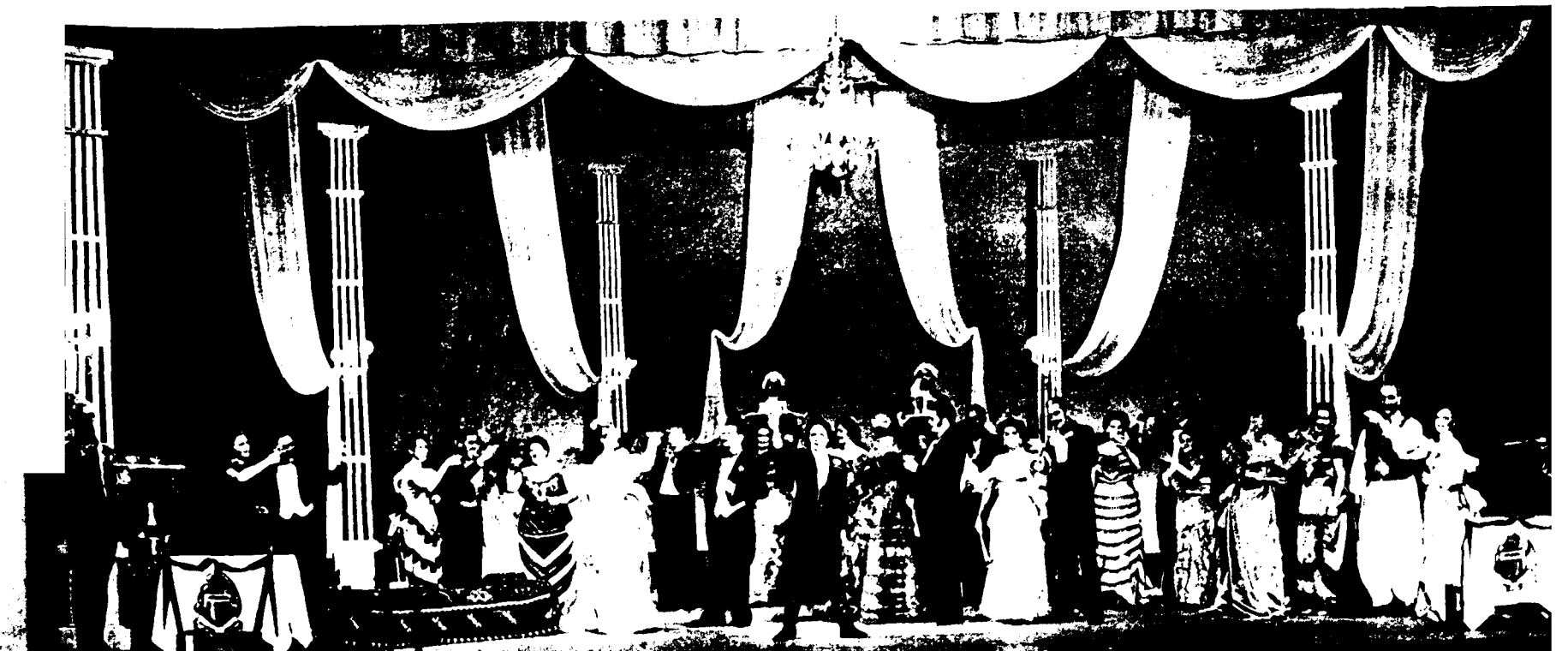
perhaps to Broadway. Meanwhile the first all-Coloured company from South Africa to tour overseas, the Golden City Dixies, a group of variety entertainers, opened their tour at the Metropolitan Theatre, London, in March, after a half-hour programme on B.B.C. television. After touring Britain they went to Holland and Sweden.

Among impressive new plays by South African authors is "Seven Against the Sun", by James Ambrose Brown. Staged by National Theatre, the play is concerned with the fortunes of a small group of South African soldiers in East Africa during World War II. The play was produced by Victor Mellaney, who came out from Britain to join National Theatre. Another National Theatre production which aroused interest was the Afrikaans production, "Voorlopie Vonnis" (Provisional Sentence), in which Siegfried Mynhardt, formerly of

the Old Vic, London, played a leading role.

Lewis Sowden's play, "Kimberley Train", and Basil Warner's, "Try for White", both sensitive treatments of the Colour theme, were successfully staged in Johannesburg and Cape Town, the former by Cecil Williams, the latter by Leonard Shacht of the Cockpit Players, whose headquarters are the Hofmeyer Theatre in Cape Town. Athol Fugard's play, "No Good Friday", with an all-Bantu cast, was first staged at the Brooke Theatre in Johannesburg and later in Pretoria. A film version with the same cast, is being made.

Other interesting recent productions were the Afrikaans verse drama, "Germanicus", by the poet Van Wyk Louw, first seen at the Bellville Theatre and later in Pretoria; Taubie Kushlick's version of "The Three-penny Opera" and Anthony Farmer's musical, "Ever Since Eve", which ran for four months in Johannesburg.





A RESCUE TEAM from the Northern Rhodesia Game Department ropes in a zebra. It was freed on the mainland, after scarring and denting the launch.

"OPERATION NOAH"

Rescuing African Wild Life from the Waters of Kariba Lake

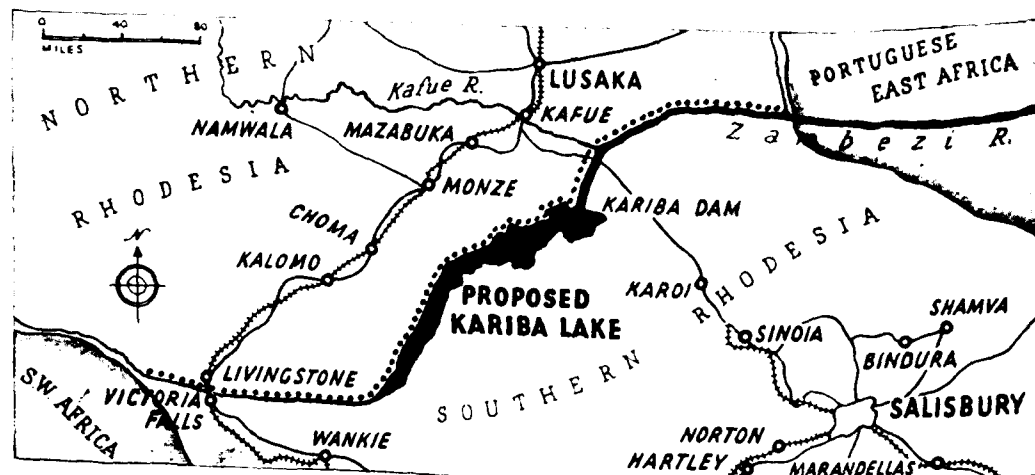
THE construction of the Kariba Dam in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the subsequent flooding of 2,000 square miles of land to form Kariba Lake, presented the authorities with two problems—the resettling of 50,000 Africans (mostly members of the Tonga tribe) in new homes, and the rescue of many trapped animals.

The authorities realised that thousands of animals and tens of thousands of birds would be disturbed and stranded by the flooding of the valley behind the dam, and it was assumed that only a few would fail to make good their escape. However, the floods created scores of islands of varying sizes to which species of African wild life, ranging from elephants and zebras to civet cats, hares, and many birds, clung with desperate tenacity.

For months the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Game Departments, supported by the Game Preservation and Hunting Association of Northern Rhodesia, conducted a unique rescue operation—"Operation Noah."

Inevitably there were tragedies; for although kudu, for example, can swim a mile, and zebra for about 600 yards, animals such as duiker soon tire.

Mr. A. D. Fraser, the Game Officer for Southern Rhodesia, stated that animal rescue operations would probably continue until about 1963. In the rapid progress that is being made on the Kariba Dam, which will benefit large numbers of people in central Africa, everything is being done to minimise the injury to wild life.



RESCUERS wade ashore on an island already half submerged by rising water. The nets will be strung across the narrowest part of the island and beaters will then drive small game into them.



GOT YOU! Mr. John Williamson, of the Federal Veterinary Department, rescues a hare which tried to swim across the lake.



THIS BABY DUIKER was among the most appealing of the rescued animals, and was sent to the safety of the Livingstone Game Park. Though a zebra can swim for 600 yards, many small animals quickly drown.



AN ANTEATER, flushed from his hole, is surrounded and caught. Below: Mr. Rupert Fothergill, Senior Game Ranger, holds a Leguan; but this reptile was in no danger—it is very much at home in the water.





THE "QUESTORS". Each year members of the Commonwealth Youth Movement go on "Quests". Last June about 40 of them met in London, toured Canada and then returned for a "Quest" in the U.K. Above (l. to r.) in London are Miss E. Windsor of Surrey; Miss A. Craig, Western Region, Nigeria; Mr. Alec Dickson, Secretary of the Commonwealth Studies Foundation; Mr. J. Masing, Sarawak; Major F. J. Ney; Mr. S. Pillinger, Somerset; Ted Leather, M.P.; and Mr. Luke Tungku, Sarawak. Right: Happy "Questors" leave Euston station for Liverpool.



From the ramparts of Edinburgh Castle four touring Pakistan Trade Unionists have a fine view of the Scottish capital. They are Mr. C. P. Dave, Assistant Secretary-General, All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour; Mr. I. Hussain (dockyards); Mr. Yusuf Khan, West Pakistan Federation of Labour; Mr. M. Suleiman.

SEEING BRITAIN

Increasing Opportunities for Goodwill and Understanding Within the Commonwealth

PARTIES of journalists, trade union officials, politicians, students, engineers, and professional men and women of all kinds are constantly visiting Britain from the Commonwealth to attend courses or go on tour.

Many of the visits are sponsored by the Commonwealth Relations Office or the Colonial Office and organised by the Central Office of Information in London. Others are under the auspices of the British Council, private firms and organisations, or societies such as the Royal Commonwealth Society. All help to promote understanding and goodwill.

During recent months there were parties from Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Ghana, and they toured Britain extensively. The group of journalists from Ceylon, for example, visited places of historic interest such as Hampton Court Palace and Windsor Castle, saw something of the social life of Britain (old people's homes and Corby New Town), sport and culture (a cricket match and a visit to Stratford-upon-Avon), and science and industry (they visited an omnibus plant, a margarine factory, industrial machinery makers, nuclear power station and a steelworks). This was in addition to many visits within their own field—to the Parliamentary Press Gallery, the office of *The Times* newspaper, the B.B.C., and a provincial newspaper office.

On a different level, a party of young people called the "Questors"—members of the Commonwealth Youth Movement— assembled in London, travelled to Liverpool and sailed on a goodwill tour of Canada.

On these pages is a photographic record of a few of the Commonwealth parties which assembled in or toured the United Kingdom in the summer of 1959.



COMMONWEALTH groups come to Britain to learn, as well as to see the country. Here students from the Malayan Teachers' Training College at Wolverhampton study a tractor hydraulic system on a one-week special course at the Massey-Ferguson School of Farm Mechanisation, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.



CEYLONESE journalists (left) talking with a British boy and his mother at Nantwich, Cheshire, are (l. to r.) Mr. V. Loganathan, Mr. R. Deshapriya, Mr. M. K. Prematilake and Mr. K. Kailasapathi, all of Colombo. With them is local Councillor H. Cookson. Above, at an old people's home in Nottingham, Mr. Deshapriya pours the tea.



THE 13th ANNUAL dinner of British Council Scholars was held in London. Sir Paul Sinker, Director-General of the Council, and Lady Sinker, are with Mr. A. A. Jahadhmy, from Zanzibar.

SARAWAK'S NEW PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE



STUDENTS at the Sarawak School of Agriculture walk into the fields for another day of work and study. The group above includes Dayaks, Malays and Chinese.



A DAYAK girl student (left) and a Malayan, wearing the school badge, take notes at the school, during a lecture.

THE ABUNDANT waters of Sarawak provide considerable scope for fish culture; so the study of fish (right) is part of the syllabus.



TWENTY-ONE young men and women sit, intense with concentration, in the airy lecture room of a green and white building surrounded by tree-planted lawns. The lecturer is an Englishman, Mr. Owen Wright, and he is teaching in Malay, the language of the pupils at the Agricultural Training School, Kuching, Sarawak.

The eager students are taking a nine-month course which will fit them to return to their communities as experienced farmers under Sarawak's five-year Development Plan for Agriculture. The course is not an easy one, but the students work with zeal. They know well that the future prosperity, stability and health of the agrarian peoples of Sarawak depend largely on the adoption of the techniques they are studying.

Rice has for long been the main crop and chief food in Sarawak, and the dependence on this crop has caused both an unsound agricultural economy and a protein deficiency.

The new policy is to increase and diversify productivity, so that not only more rice but animal protein, including that from poultry and freshwater fish, will become available for food. The plan is to produce more cash crops as well—rubber, pepper, coconuts and sago, which can be exported.

The syllabus of the nine-month course includes general science, the principles of agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry, farm machinery, pest and disease control, agricultural mathematics, freshwater fish culture and field work.

Mr. James Cook, Director of Agriculture for Sarawak, said: "To obtain satisfactory results we need 30 or 40 teams out in the country passing on what they have learned to the farmers. And that is the object of the teaching.

"The women here are very quick and intelligent and they learn rapidly from their own

PRACTICAL WORK in the field. It is the turn of Mr. James Maringgi, a senior pupil, to demonstrate how to plant a sweet potato. Later all these students will become teachers, passing on their expert knowledge to Sarawak farmers.

sex. So we are creating teams of women 'home demonstrators' who can visit the longhouses in their neighbourhood and tell the women about animal husbandry; how to keep their poultry healthy, why it pays in the long run to have more than one kind of crop in the ground. We are also creating teams of junior male agricultural assistants to teach the farmers in the fields."

Other features of the five-year plan are the engagement of pepper and rice agronomists to study the best fertilisers for pepper and rice crops in Sarawak; the planting of an additional 40,000 acres of rubber with seeds imported from Malaya; the planting of 10,000 acres of coconuts by 1965; better pest control services; the provision, free of cost, of better strains of plants for vegetables and coffee seedlings; and experiments to produce cattle suited to poor grazing conditions.



CAREFUL NOTES are made as Mr. Owen Wright, the principal of the school, conducts a simple experiment to show how different types of soil retain water.



DEMONSTRATING a mechanical rotary hoe. Farmers in Sarawak readily invest in mechanical aids but must learn how to handle and maintain them.





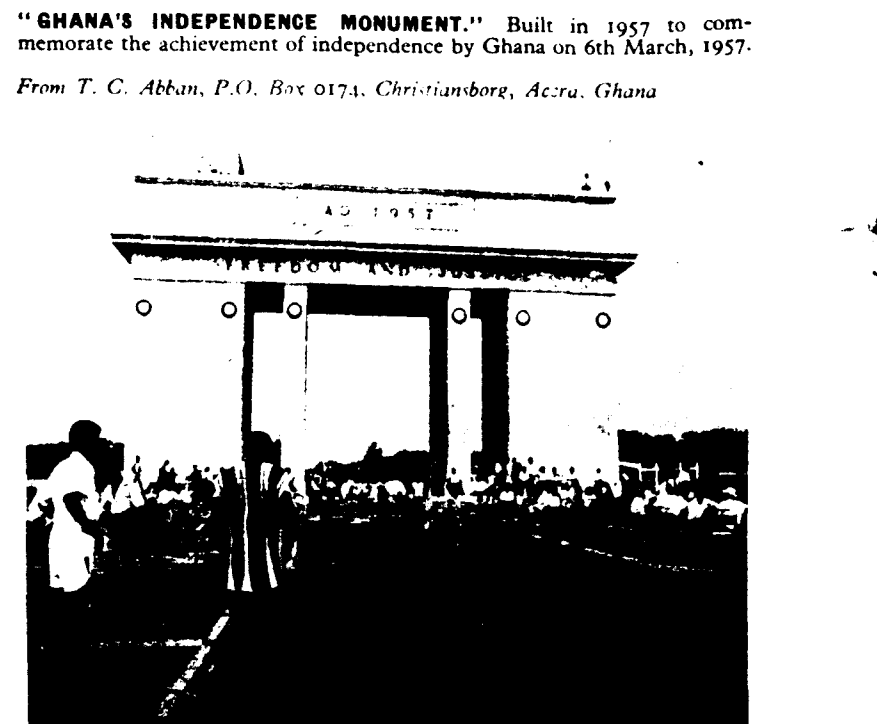
"COMMONWEALTH DAY." Celebrations in Jamaica on 24th May. Mrs. Edna Manley, wife of Jamaica's Chief Minister, enjoys a joke with a cheering crowd outside the Coronation Market in Spanish Town, Jamaica.

From S. G. Lynch, 52 Asquith Street, Kingston 12, Jamaica.



"RELIGIOUS PROCESSION." The black "taldettas" worn by the kneeling women are fast disappearing from the streets of Valetta, Malta.

From Alfred Muscat, 97 Balniche Street, Sliema, Malta, G.C.



"GHANA'S INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT." Built in 1957 to commemorate the achievement of independence by Ghana on 6th March, 1957.

From T. C. Abban, P.O. Box 0174, Christiansborg, Accra, Ghana

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.



"TUG-OF-WAR CONTEST." An event in the inter-collegiate sports meeting in Ede-Ibadan, Western Nigeria.

From S. K. Oguntunrin, P.O. Box 36, Ede-Ibadan, Nigeria.

"QUENCH NOT THE SMOKING FLAX."

From M. P. Jaiswal, Ranchi School of Engineering, Ranchi, Bihar (India).



"DONKEY CART." This form of transport in Karachi, Pakistan, is still widely used.

From A. Karim Malik, 2nd Floor, O.T.2/44, Crooked Lane, Karachi, 2.



N * E * W * I * D * E * A * S



Plastic for Swimming Pool and Wash-Basin

Britain's enterprising plastics industry has produced a streamlined, crackless, chipless wash-hand basin of fibre glass in a variety of pastel shades. Like the build-it-yourself swimming pool (above), it was one of 12,000 products exhibited at a recent International Plastic Exhibition at Olympia, London. The swimming pool, made of reinforced glass fibre, is 40 feet long, 16 feet wide and 4 feet deep, and holds 12,000 gallons of water.



Bankers Use Television

A permanent closed-circuit television system is now in use at the City of London branch of Barclays Bank Ltd. If a customer or bank executive wishes to see a statement of accounts, girls (above right) insert the relevant information in a "viewing console" and a television picture (left) is flashed at once into one or more of eight managerial offices equipped with television sets.



Comfortable Cattle

Plastic covered foam mattresses for cattle, which fit exactly to the standard size compartment in a byre, are being produced in Britain. Water will not rot the mattresses, which are more economic than straw for use as bedding and can quickly be hosed down by the cowman. The idea for the plastic mattress came from Major A. Bramley, an Oxfordshire farmer. He found a short straw for bedding cattle.



Lawnmower

Cutting lawns is a task few gardeners enjoy. Now the laziest of gardeners can take his ease and let a British radio-controlled lawnmower do the cutting job for him. It has independent four-corner suspension to ride undulations, a 24-volt battery-operated 1-h.p. traction motor, a 14-inch cutting width, a miniature radio transmitter, and it makes 31 cuts a yard at 1.82 m.p.h.



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Uganda Nurse in Britain

TWENTY-THREE-YEAR-OLD nurse, Joyce Bulera, of Kampala, Uganda, is at present working at a day nursery in Darlington, County Durham, in the North of England. She arrived in March 1958 and is studying for the final part of an examination which, if successful, will qualify her as a nursing sister.

She came to Britain on the advice of a former Matron of the Sacred Babies' Home, Kampala, where she once worked. "Everyone in Britain", she said, "has been most helpful and kind." Asked about her work at Darlington she said that the routine work was very much the same as in Kampala and that "the children are the same—naughty and lovable". Her studies have included aspects of work at children's homes including a local authority residential home for orphaned children.