

Commonwealth TODAY



H.R.H. Princess Margaret at the touring Commonwealth Exhibition which she opened in Liverpool during Britain's celebrations of the first of the Commonwealth Weeks. The Princess was presented with a pair of 100-year-old scissors from the Sheffield Museum, for the ribbon-cutting ceremony, by Miss Maznah Abdullah of the Federation of Malaya. Left: The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

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THE COMMONWEALTH STORY • COLOMBO PLAN ANNUAL MEETING

No.
73

Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE

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TRADEWINDS Commonwealth Industrial Notes

A new British liner of 22,000 tons is to be built at Newcastle upon Tyne, in the U.K., for the Shaw Savill Line. It is scheduled for delivery in April 1962, and will sail round the world, with 1,400 passengers, four times a year. Ports of call will include Cape Town, Durban, Fremantle, Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, Fiji, Tahiti, Panama, Curacao and Trinidad.

British shipbuilders began the year 1960 with over 500 ships on order, amounting to 4½ million tons and worth about £730 million. This is the largest share held by any country of a total world order for 25 million tons of new ships.

A gas-making plant is to be established at Bhopal, India, by Humphreys & Glasgow Ltd., of London. Part of the material for the plant, which will produce about 1,500,000 cubic feet of gas a day, will come from Indian sources. The value of the contract is approximately £125,000.

Grants made by the Nuffield Foundation, since it was launched by Lord Nuffield, the British philanthropist, in 1943, have exceeded £1 million in a single year for the first time. About £250,000 of the money was spent in the Commonwealth on the advancement of health, social well-being and education; and the largest share went to Africa.

A contract worth £340,000 for the building of a new naval headquarters at Apapa, Lagos, has been awarded to Costain (West Africa) by the Government of the Federation of Nigeria. The contract provides for the construction of a jetty, reconstruction of the foreshore, dredging, a double-storey accommodation block, and a number of workshops and ancillary buildings, roads and drains.

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority is believed to be holding most of the world's stocks of protactinium, a rare radioactive element standing next below uranium in the periodic table. Operations carried out at A.E.A.'s Windscale works have resulted in the separation of 100 grams of protactinium (worth about £1,000 a gram) from nearly sixty tons of waste material.

Jute cuttings will in future be made into paper-pulp material thanks to successful experiments

carried out at the research laboratories of the Karnaphuli Paper Mills, in East Pakistan. The paper produced is said to be as good as paper made from bamboo.

An automatic drilling machine controlled by a plastic perforated tape has been developed in Britain. It is designed to drill or tap a pattern of up to 600 holes of six different sizes, in any order, without human intervention.

More than 1,100 diesel taxi engines have been ordered from a Peterborough (U.K.) firm by Lyons Motors, Singapore. Engines already installed in taxis are running an average of 12,000 miles a month in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

More than 10,000 parcels an hour can be handled by a new parcel sorting office at Leeds, in the U.K. The post office there is believed to have the most highly mechanised sorting equipment in Europe.

Uganda is embarking upon a three-year road development programme, with the aid of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £1,751,250. The project includes the erection of a bridge across the Nile at Atura.

The Department of Education in Ceylon has announced that it intends to establish three Junior Technical Schools during the next financial year at an estimated cost of £323,500.

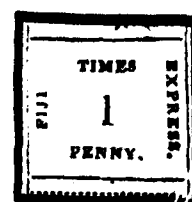
One of the best equipped chemical engineering laboratories in Britain has been opened at Cambridge University by Lord Godber, who is Chairman of the Shell group of oil companies. The laboratories are to be completed in 1961.

Additional equipment, worth £6,000, for the Institute of Cotton Research and Technology in Karachi, Pakistan, is being provided by Britain under the technical co-operation scheme of the Colombo Plan. The equipment includes spinning, weaving and laboratory machinery, and chemicals.

Exports of British motor cycles and scooters increased by nearly £250,000 in the first eight months of 1959, when 30,200 machines, with parts valued at £4,987,576, were shipped abroad.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

F I J I



A LOCAL newspaper, the *Fiji Times*, not only organised the first efficient postal service in Fiji, but also produced the postage stamps necessary to pay for it. Inscribed "Fiji Times Express", these primitive stamps were issued in 1870 and remained in use for about eighteen months, until a Postmaster was appointed by the British Consul in Fiji and the newspaper service was discontinued.

The original stamps are now rare, especially on letters, but the proprietor of the *Fiji Times*, Mr. G. L. Griffiths, received so many inquiries from collectors that he obligingly printed extra sheets of stamps in order not to disappoint them. These reprints can be distinguished from the first issues.

The designs of Fiji's early stamps are of little interest, except to the specialist collector who enjoys searching for the many different varieties of colour and perforation. Issued in 1938, the first stamps of King George VI made a welcome innovation, for they were brightly coloured pictorials and these are always

popular. Since the islands depend so much on the sea for their food and transport, it is appropriate that several values of the series should show Fiji's sailing vessels, including an outrigger canoe on the halfpenny stamp.

The stamps of Queen Elizabeth II have also been pictorial and include four which illustrate the main products of Fiji, sugar-cane, bananas, copra and gold, which was discovered thirty years ago. A ship loading copra—the dried kernels of coconuts—is featured on the 3d. stamp.

Only a few of the three hundred islands of which Fiji is comprised are shown on the map on the 6d. stamp, but the 180th meridian is clearly marked. This is also the International Date Line and between places on either side of it there is a difference in time of twenty-four hours, those just to the east being a day behind those to the west. The Line makes a slight deviation so that all the Fiji islands lie in the same zone, to the west of it. Most popular of all recent Fiji stamps have been the three low values on which is reproduced Pietro Annigoni's famous portrait of the Queen.

C. W. HILL.

Near and Far

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies, talks with students at Makerere, the University College of East Africa, during his tour of the region. The College, which is open to students of all races, was founded in 1921 as a technical school and achieved the status of a University College in 1950. It serves Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.



BRITISH schoolteachers gather at a London station to travel to Australia and New Zealand in a teacher-exchange scheme organised by the League of the British Commonwealth and Empire; other teachers went to Canada and South Africa. Since the scheme started there have been 7,000 teacher exchanges between the U.K. and other Commonwealth countries. Sir Graham Savage (bareheaded), the Chairman of the League, and Mr. W. J. Rood, the League's Director (extreme right), saw the party off.



TWO MEMBERS of the new Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee, which was set up on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Education Conference, discuss topics of mutual interest, in London. They are Enche Mohammed Yusoff, of Malaya, and Mr. F. I. Ajumogobia, of Nigeria. The Committee is under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Morris, the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University.



SIR RALPH GREY (left), the new Governor of British Guiana, was the guest of honour at a reception given by West Indies students in London, before taking up his appointment. With Sir Ralph are Lady Grey, Miss Dolly Balkisson a student nurse, and Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Commissioner in the United Kingdom for The West Indies and British Guiana.



IN NEW DELHI Mr. J. M. C. James, the U.K. Acting High Commissioner in India, presents a British public-health medal, awarded by the Chadwick Trust in London, to Mr. A. C. Chaturvedi, an engineer from Agra. Mr. Chaturvedi is the first person ever to receive this particular award.



THE GOVERNOR of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Woodward, examines the motif for an Australian Scout Jamboree, to be attended, it is hoped, by all the countries in South and South-East Asia where scouting is organised. It will be held at Landsdowne, near Sydney, from 29th December, 1960, to 9th January, 1961. Holding the motif is the Chief Scout Commissioner for New South Wales, Mr. Vincent Fairfax.



IN THIS ROTUNDA, which greets visitors to the Commonwealth Exhibition, is a portrait of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, Head of the Commonwealth. It is appropriately surrounded by the flags of the independent nations of the Commonwealth and the badges of most of the dependencies.



THE "AVENUE of the Commonwealth" at the Exhibition illustrates with panels and colour slides the climate, industries, natural resources and scenery of the member nations and some of the dependencies.

THE COMMONWEALTH STORY

TELLING THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN ABOUT THE COMMONWEALTH—ITS IDEALS,
ITS SCOPE AND VARIETY

TEN years ago there were eight independent members of the Commonwealth. Today there are ten and, before long, this number will increase. What kind of people live in the Commonwealth? What do we know about each other's countries, about the economy, industries, natural resources, and cultural interests? What holds us together?

The answers to these questions, and much else about this great association of nations, are to be found in the exciting new Exhibition which the United Kingdom Government has sent on tour in Britain. During the next twelve months, in each of about a dozen cities, beginning with Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham, the Exhibition will provide the focal point for a series of Commonwealth Weeks, during which local events will demonstrate aspects of life in the Commonwealth.

Other Commonwealth countries have joined the United Kingdom in making this presentation of the Commonwealth to the people of Britain, particularly to the young people and those who have not been able to travel to meet their neighbours in the Commonwealth overseas.

Brilliant Occasion

The Exhibition, jointly sponsored by the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office, and prepared by the Exhibitions Division of the Central Office of Information, is continuing to attract many thousands of people.

The opening of the Exhibition at Liverpool by H.R.H. Princess Margaret was a brilliant festive occasion, a pageant to which was added the colourful national dress of many Commonwealth visitors. The distinguished company at the opening included the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; Commonwealth High Commissioners; Dr. Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Julian Mery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office; Commissioners for the U.K. Dependencies; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and Members of Parliament.

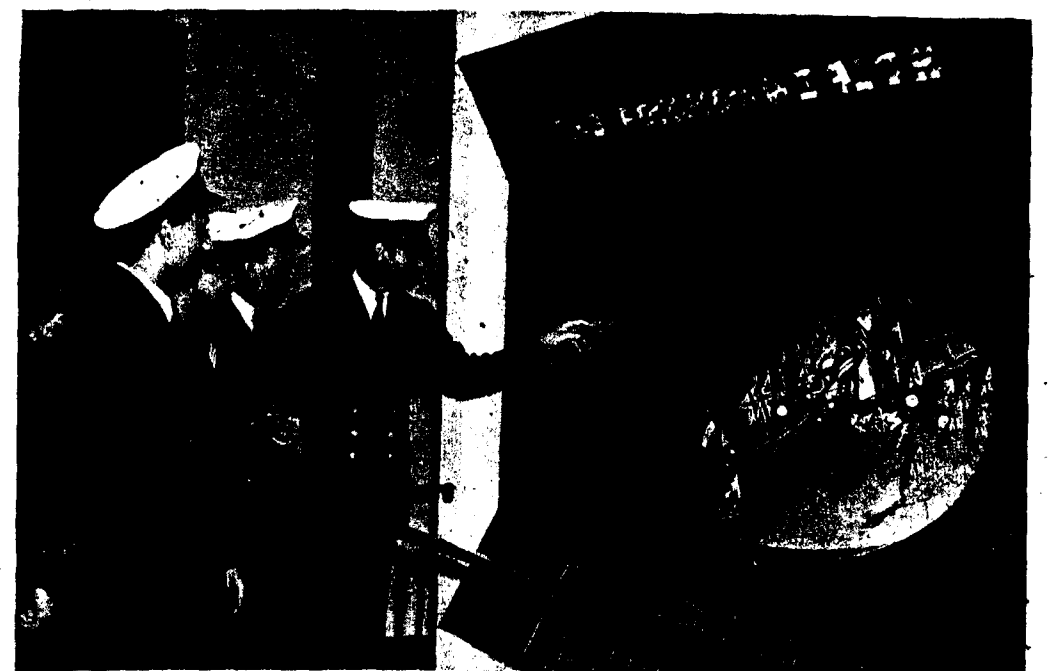
"It is important to remember", said Princess Margaret, when opening the first Commonwealth Weeks at Liverpool, "that the Commonwealth, which has been described as the most successful political experiment of modern times, consists of many parts but that these make up a whole. It is a group of peoples all pursuing their own courses of conduct but doing so with constant regard to one another's interest.

"We in the United Kingdom have, of course, special responsibilities for the Dependencies. The Commonwealth, which we celebrate today, has changed its character tremendously in the last decade. It now contains some 660 million people living together in

(Continued overleaf)



SCHOOLCHILDREN from the north-west of England throng "the Avenue" during the Exhibition's visit to Liverpool. The U.K. Government is sending this Commonwealth Exhibition on tour in Britain.



CREW MEMBERS of the Indian Navy Ship *Tulwar*, a frigate being built at Birkenhead, look at an exhibit. Here, from left to right, are: C. O. Sharma, S. R. Sampath, H. Singh, and T. Narayan.

THE COMMONWEALTH STORY *continued*

independence, harmony and constant consultation with one another, and representing a quarter of the world's population. We all look forward to the time next October when Nigeria, a country containing a sixth of the entire population of the African continent, is also due to become an independent member of this great society. I am myself going there to represent the Queen during the Nigerian Independence Celebrations."

Speaking about the value and the appeal of the Exhibition, Princess Margaret said, "It is an excellent thing that special attention is being paid to young people in schools; for, in a changing world, the Commonwealth may assume an even greater importance and stabilising influence in their lifetime than it has in ours, and much of their attitude will depend on what they learn in these formative years. Students from many Commonwealth countries will be taking a full part in these Weeks and it is vitally important to the future of the Commonwealth that its young people should get to know one another."

In his speech at the opening of the Exhibition, the Earl of Home said that Princess Margaret's speech commanded attention because it was based on knowledge which she herself had gained in the Commonwealth at first hand.

Lord Home spoke of the Exhibition as one



MR. C. J. M. ALPORT (right), Minister of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, talks with visitors from Indonesia and Pakistan.



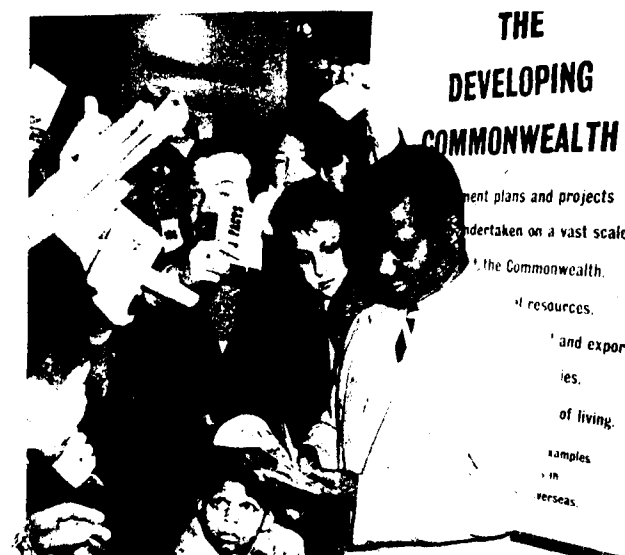
TWO Liverpool girls, Lesley Stokes (left) and Susan Li, whose parents come from Hong Kong, look at an enlarged photograph of the Commonwealth Games, in the section entitled "Peoples of the Commonwealth". On view also are photographs showing a number of leading Commonwealth personalities.



CAPTAIN Rabinda Nathan, of India, pauses at a stand which displays many magazines, booklets and posters dealing with diverse aspects of the Commonwealth story. Visitors were invited to take publications away for later study.



THIS exhibit of "The Colombo Plan in Action" is typical of other intricate displays in the Exhibition, which covers an area of 4,000 square feet. On the left is the edge of a display dealing with resettlement in Hong Kong; and on the right begins an illustration of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme on the Zambezi.



MISS MIULIN MA, of Hong Kong, makes a close inspection of a model of a block of flats which will be erected as part of the massive Hong Kong rehousing scheme.



SIGNING autographs for schoolchildren at the Exhibition is Hogan "Kid" Bassey, from Calabar, Nigeria, a former featherweight boxing champion of the world. The Exhibition attracted a great variety of people ranging from Indian sailors and children to a couple of newly wed Ghanaians.

that gave "a picture of the modern Commonwealth as a trading association in which we exchanged a great volume of trade and deliberately gave preference to each other. It was a fellowship of peoples dedicated to certain ideals of conduct which were embraced in the words freedom and democracy. We hope", he added, "that we have caught something of our spiritual heritage".

The events held during the Commonwealth Weeks celebrations in Liverpool were the forerunners of many which took place later, or which have been planned, in other big cities of Britain. At Liverpool Princess Margaret visited the first Commonwealth section of a public library in Britain, and there visitors saw an exhibition of books, documents, prints and water-colours from the collection of the Liverpool public libraries, under the title of "Liverpool and the Commonwealth".

Liverpool is a leading commercial centre for the Commonwealth, and during the Weeks great emphasis was placed on the importance

of trade within the Commonwealth. The staffs of various Commonwealth High Commissioners arranged special trade exhibits of their goods and produce in Liverpool's department stores, all of which attracted a great deal of attention.

One of the features of the Commonwealth Exhibition was the presentation—arranged by the Commonwealth Governments—of examples of their exports to some of the visitors, marking the mounting peaks in the attendance figures.

Each day during the Weeks there were showings of Commonwealth films. Commonwealth Governments made films available, and among those shown for the first time was "Commonwealth Journey", a record of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Tour of 1958.

Many local clubs and societies arranged for lecturers from the Commonwealth to give talks; and in Liverpool's Crane Theatre there were evening programmes of music and dancing. The British Broadcasting Corpora-

tion organised a programme, "Commonwealth of Song", in the Philharmonic Hall, and this was broadcast overseas as well. Among the television programmes was a B.B.C. Asian Club presentation.

In the floodlit Cathedral of Liverpool a special service and prayers for the Commonwealth were held. Throughout the Weeks Commonwealth flags were flown.

The School of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool held an Exhibition which was opened by the Commissioner for the Federation of Nigeria. It illustrated the part the School continues to play in fighting tropical diseases in Africa and elsewhere.

The touring Commonwealth Exhibition provides a vivid, colourful impression of the Member countries of the Commonwealth and the U.K. dependencies—their size, peoples, economic development, resources, influence, achievements and the spirit and purpose which animates the whole. All this is done by means of models, charts and graphs, photo-



The Commonwealth Weeks

The first of the Commonwealth Weeks along with the touring Exhibition have helped enormously to increase understanding in Britain about the Commonwealth; and among a host of well-organised events were lectures, film shows, shop-window displays and entertainments.

THE COMMONWEALTH STORY *continued*

graphs, colour transparencies and slides, films, fluorescent murals and ingenious animated displays.

One of the seven sections, for example, shows some of the British institutions and ways of life which have become part of the fabric of many Commonwealth countries. Some have been adopted unchanged, and some have been adapted to meet local needs and conditions. They include, for example, Parliamentary government and free elections and concepts of law and justice. Another feature describes the importance of Commonwealth co-operation and consultation, and how it works in practice.

Yet another section takes the visitor on a visual tour of the independent Commonwealth countries and the dependent territories. The Commonwealth Relations Office is shown as a clearing house of views and information exchanged with member countries of the Commonwealth, and the Colonial Office as the department responsible for the good government of the U.K. dependencies. Each part of the Commonwealth, and its main products and industries, is described pictorially and in colour. Another feature is an artistic presentation of the wide variety of peoples within the Commonwealth. Photographs show a number of leading Commonwealth personalities in many walks of life.

As visitors leave this unique exhibition the final message stresses these points: that the Commonwealth is a force for peace and freedom such as the world has never seen; that all citizens of the Commonwealth share in its benefits and responsibilities—a higher standard of living, mutual advantage from the exchange of skills and resources, a stronger voice in world affairs—and in its progress and development. The Commonwealth, colourful and dynamic, is of vital importance to us all.

WEST INDIAN artistes Harriott and Evans sing in harmony during a "Commonwealth of Song" programme organised by the B.B.C. in Liverpool.



"COMMONWEALTH WEEKS" in Liverpool included appropriate window displays and exhibits in some of the stores of the city. Here a display of Nigerian handicrafts has attracted interest.



NEW ZEALAND was represented in at least one major Liverpool shop. In this group is Mr. C. J. M. Alport (right), looking at a window display of New Zealand meat and dairy produce.



ALHAJI Abdulmaliki, the Federal Commissioner for Nigeria in the U.K., opened the Exhibition organised by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and is seen here with the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.



FIVE members of the Cultural Society of Malaya give a display of Malayan dancing during a programme of music and dancing from Commonwealth countries.

They Flocked In By The Thousand



25,000 **MRS. JEAN NESBIT**, of Liverpool, was the 25,000th visitor to the Exhibition and received a Nigerian coffee table from Hogan "Kid" Bassey, well-known boxer.



35,000 **NOW** it is the turn of Mr. William Bethal (87) and his sister Ann, who is 88. Fae McNeil of Perth, Western Australia, gives them an Australian food hamper.



55,000 **MORE FOOD**—this time from Canada. Mr. J. W. Twist, of Southport, Lancashire, receives a gift presented by Mrs. H. N. Bewley, Liverpool's Lady Mayoress.



59,000 **A LUCKY BOY**—the 59,000th visitor—receives a casket of Ceylon tea by Mr. G. Weerantunga, of the Ceylon Tea Centre in London. The total attendance was 82,838.



THE DUKE, carrying a Field-Marshal's baton, arrives with Dr. Nkrumah to present a new Queen's Colour to the 3rd Battalion, the Ghana Regiment.

GHANA GOES FORWARD

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SEES MANY ASPECTS OF A FAST DEVELOPING COUNTRY

"If the only thing which this visit achieves is to draw outside attention to your inspired efforts to develop your country I shall be more than satisfied. Frankly, I would like all the world to know what you are doing. . . ."

These were the words of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in his address at the farewell dinner given in his honour in Accra, Ghana, at the end of his five-day lightning tour, which included many of the country's scientific and development projects.

Typical of his strenuous 38-point programme, carried out with great zest, were the Duke's engagements on the first day. After inspecting a Guard of Honour at the airport and going on to a civic and traditional welcome arranged by the Accra Municipal Council, he visited the Ghana Nautical College; opened new Senate buildings and addressed a Convocation at the University College of Ghana; lunched with a group of surveyors, engineers and architects; presented a new Queen's Colour to the 3rd Battalion, the Ghana Regiment, and attended a dinner and reception.

MADAME JANET METTLE, President, Accra Market Women's Association, presents the Duke with a tie pin. The Market Women are a power in the economic and political life of Ghana.

Speaking at the Convocation at the University College of Ghana, the Duke said: "The most difficult problem which this University has to face in the next few vitally important years is the development or growth of the right kind of atmosphere, because I do not believe that anyone need have any anxiety about the development of the purely academic side. Much as I would like to be able to tell you exactly how to achieve the right atmosphere here, I have sufficient modesty to realise that I cannot. However,

I think I can point out some of the essentials.

"It is obviously vital that there should be an atmosphere of freedom—freedom to argue, and to discuss. Without it there can be no progress in scientific and intellectual thought or outlook. Freedom is also essential to defeat humbug and cant, since between them they can poison any atmosphere. The essence of freedom is self-discipline and self control. . . ." The Duke congratulated those who had a hand in the design and building of the University and spoke of it as a fine



achievement and a great memorial, "but its true value lies in the subtle influence it will exert on the minds and imaginations of the generations of students and teachers who will have the pleasure and the privilege of belonging to this University for centuries to come".

Two days later Prince Philip made a one-day trip to the Ashanti Region where he saw further evidence of Ghana's progress in the field of academic and technological education at the Kumasi College of Technology. There he opened a new Hall of Residence. In Kumasi he also visited the Kwadaso Agricultural Research Station, and later the site of a "Self-Help" project at Abuakwa, where people from three villages are working voluntarily on the building of a "plaza", a common meeting place for recreation. The Duke laid the foundation stone of the plaza.

His tour included a visit to the site of the proposed new dam across the Volta River at Akosombo, part of the Volta River hydro-electric project. Ghana has no coal, and steam-produced electricity is at present almost her only source of power. But she has enormous bauxite deposits, which could be used to produce large quantities of aluminium. This aluminium industry alone could make the hydro-electric project an economically sound proposition, leaving a surplus of new electrical power for other developments.

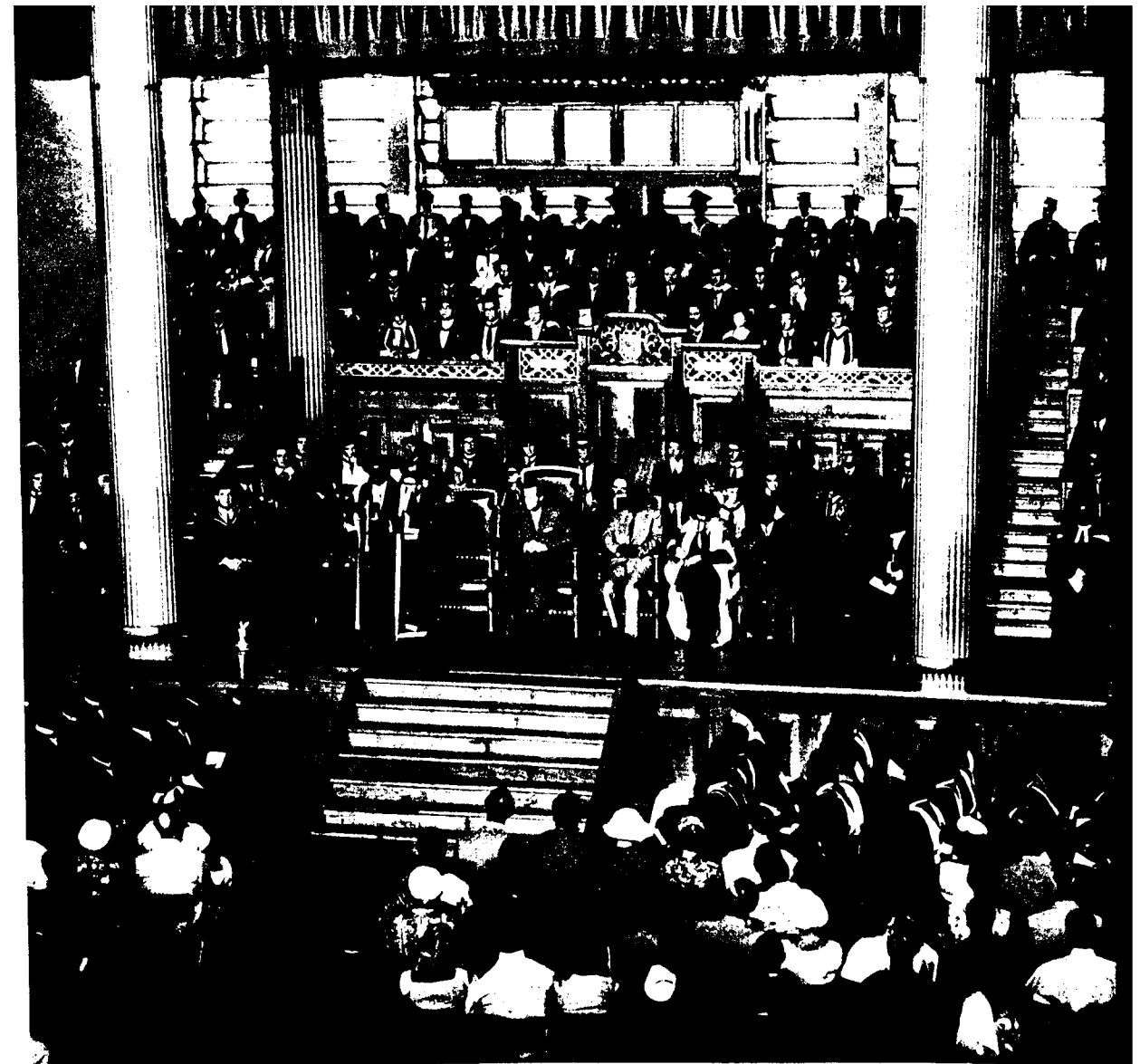
"Cornerstone of Ghana"

Back in Accra the Duke inspected members of the newly established Flying Training School and an assembly of aviation staff, paid a visit to Broadcasting House and inaugurated the Ghana Academy of Learning. He described the Academy as "truly the cornerstone of Ghana and the very foundation of a new civilisation". The Duke will be Honorary President of the Academy for the first two years.

On his last day Prince Philip attended a parade of armed forces, police, school-children, other uniformed and civic organisations and representatives of many sections of the community, before going on to the site of the great Second Development Plan Exhibition—the biggest and most ambitious event of its kind ever seen in Ghana—to perform the opening ceremony.

The Government embarked upon the first phase of its £G350 million Second Five-Year Development Plan on 1st July, 1959, and the purpose of the Exhibition is to illustrate and explain the Plan to the public. Aimed at raising productivity to achieve a higher standard of life for the people, the Plan is the

INSPECTING field work done at the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo, headquarters of an organisation which has a sub-station in Nigeria. Ghana provides about a third of the world's cocoa supply.



THE DUKE pays close attention to the speech of Sir Arku Korsah, Chairman of the University College Council, at the Convocation held at the new Senate House of the University College of Ghana. Earlier the Duke opened the Senate Buildings.

subject of a nation-wide campaign for its support, of which the Exhibition—using models, films, photographs, maps, charts and other means—forms a part. Sections of it will eventually go on tour to centres in other parts of the country.

At the Farewell Dinner at the State House the Duke was presented with a gold and ivory desk stand from the Government and people of Ghana.

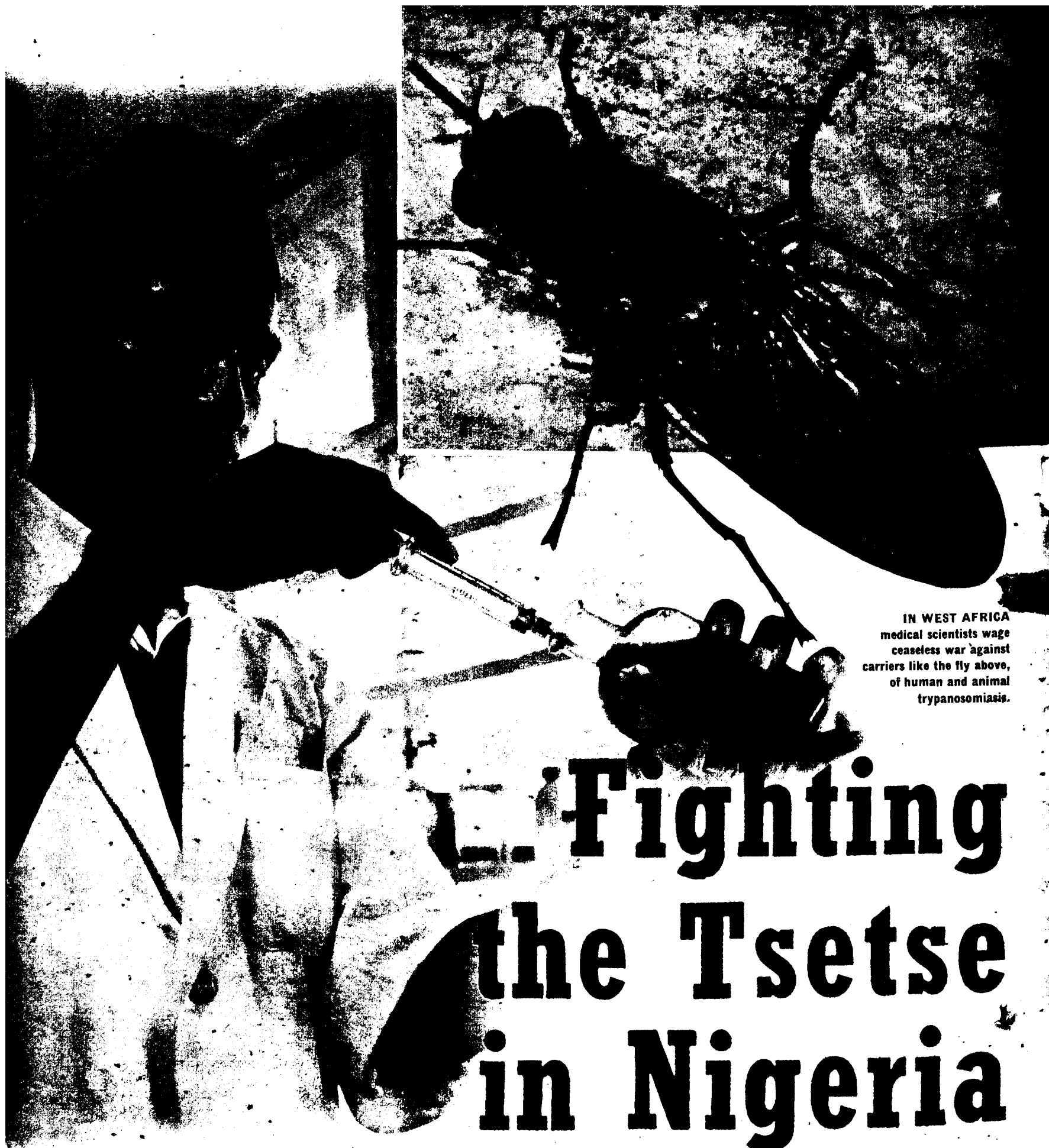
"As we say goodbye to you formally, Sir", said Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, "we should like you to carry to Her Majesty the Queen our loyal and sincere greetings, and to assure her how much we are looking forward to her visit in 1961. I hope the warmth of our welcome to you on this occasion has demonstrated the great pleasure with which we are looking forward to your return with her."



AT SHAI HILLS quarry, which provides rock for the Tema Harbour breakwaters. Besides the deep-water harbour, costing about £18 million, Tema will have a new township and an industrial area.

GHANA GOLD and ivory desk stand is presented by Dr. Nkrumah, on behalf of the Government and people of Ghana, at the Farewell Dinner in Accra. Also in this picture can be seen Mrs. Fathia Nkrumah, the wife of the Prime Minister.





IN WEST AFRICA
medical scientists wage
ceaseless war against
carriers like the fly above,
of human and animal
trypanosomiasis.

Fighting the Tsetse in Nigeria

Research Institute carries out valuable work on the "fly" disease

IN West and East Africa a war is being fought with no little success against the tsetse fly, an insect harmless in itself but the carrier of two deadly diseases—animal and human trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness. The cause of the sickness is a parasite known as a trypanosome, which is picked up by the tsetse fly when feeding on an infected individual and, after development in the fly, is passed on to healthy individuals.

Thanks to the prompt and energetic work of medical departments, who have often stopped an epidemic from the start, little is heard of human sleeping sickness, which once threatened to depopulate areas of East and West Africa. But every year thousands of heads of cattle die from the disease, and there are many thousands of square

miles of otherwise good grazing land in tropical Africa where cattle cannot be kept because of the swarms of tsetse.

It was only at the beginning of this century that David Bruce established by his work in Zululand and Uganda that both sleeping sickness in man and the fatal disease, nagana, in animals, were carried by tsetse flies; and it was in the 1920s that Charles Swynnerton began his experiments in Tanganyika to clear land of tsetse by a discriminate destruction of trees and undergrowth in which the fly breeds. After the second world war, surveys of the disease were carried out by Professor T. A. Buxton in East Africa and Professor T. H. Davey in West Africa. Since then two Institutions, the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research and the East African Trypanosomiasis

Research Organisation, have been set up, where doctors, veterinarians, entomologists and biochemists can all work together.

Half the cost of building and equipping the West African Institute, and of its subsequent work, has been contributed by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and the other half by the four West African Governments—Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia—in agreed proportions.

The decision to build this Institute in Nigeria was made because in that country there can be found every type of condition and climate that occurs in the other three West African territories. The headquarters offices, the medical and entomological sections are at Kaduna, and the veterinary and protozoology sections at Vom.

The breeding of a particular species of fly for research, and the development of techniques for infecting clean flies with different



A DOCTOR examines through a microscope some of the trypanosomes (seen above, among the red corpuscles of a sample of blood) which cause sleeping sickness. The disease is now rare among human beings but is still rife among cattle.



ZEBU cattle fall relatively easy victims to the disease in fly-infested country. Many thousands of square miles of otherwise excellent grazing land in Africa cannot accommodate cattle until the tsetse is driven out.

species of trypanosomes, were typical of the early experiments carried out at the Institute. Methods were found of introducing trypanosomes into small laboratory animals and from such basic work has emerged a great deal of knowledge which may eventually lead to a final solution to the sleeping sickness scourge.

In infected areas insecticides are used against the fly, vegetation favoured by the tsetse is being cleared, and new drugs and combinations of drugs, developed in laboratories in Africa and the United Kingdom, are being used against the disease itself.

Riverside clearance of tsetse-ridden vegetation has been practised successfully in Nigeria since the 1930s. As long ago as 1937 a fly-free "corridor" covering about 600 square miles was created in an area where nearly a third of the population had been infected with sleeping sickness. A new, healthy life was thus made possible for 50,000 people; and the land clearance principle has since been extended with good results.

It is possible now to keep controlled herds

of cattle in certain tsetse areas. Wandering cattle are a different problem, but increasing knowledge of the biology and habits of the tsetse fly has brought a new attitude to the problem which is seen as a part of the whole subject of economic development in Africa. Research continues; and all existing knowledge about tsetse control is being combined to bring about an agricultural economy, as progressive and efficient as possible, over ever-increasing areas. Vigorous scientific research and modern methods systematically applied, cannot long delay the final defeat of this "fly" disease.

THIS BUILDING in Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, is the headquarters of the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research. Five countries, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia and the U.K., help to finance the research. The decision to build this Institute in Nigeria was made because in that territory there can be found every type of condition and climate that occurs in the other three West African territories. The Institute has its veterinary and protozoology sections at Vom.





MALAYAN STUDENTS in Sydney presented Tunku Abdul Rahman with the boomerang he is holding, and a "totem" plaque.

MALAYA'S PRIME MINISTER IN AUSTRALIA

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, charmed and delighted his hosts during a two-week visit to Australia. He attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting in Canberra, opened new offices and the residence of the High Commissioner for Malaya, and held discussions with members of the Federal Cabinet. He thanked the people of Australia for aid to Malaya under the Colombo Plan, for educating so many Malayan students, and for the help provided by Australian troops in the jungle fight against Communist guerrillas.



UNVEILING the plaque on the Malayan Chancery, Canberra. With Tunku Abdul Rahman is Dato Gunn Lay Teik, Malayan High Commissioner.

The Malayan Chancery in Canberra is the first diplomatic establishment to be built in Australia by an Asian country, and the first to be built by Malaya overseas. Unveiling a plaque on the front of the building, Tunku Abdul Rahman said: "The stone comes from Australia, being quarried here in Canberra, and the timber from Malaya. These buildings are in effect sprung from the soils of each of our lands, and are symbolic of the goodwill and friendship which exist between us".

At a Press conference in Canberra, the Malayan Prime Minister welcomed an Australian proposal that the Colombo Plan should be extended for another five years. Malaya had gained much from the Plan, he said, and stood to gain much more. He pointed out that Malaya had also become a donor country under the Plan. Finally, he made a plea for the teaching of Malay in Australian schools.

The Prime Minister's tour began with a brief visit to Sydney, where he attended a race meeting and saw a bloodstock farm. He visited Sydney again at the end of the tour, when he relaxed at Kirribilli House, a Government guest house overlooking the famous harbour, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law at Sydney University.

In the intervening period he carried through

a busy programme, including a visit to the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme in south-east Australia, conferences with Australian Ministers, attendance at the Flemington racecourse for the Melbourne Cup (Australia's greatest annual sporting event), and a visit to the Portsea Officer Cadet School, where he was introduced to two young cadets who will soon be officers in the Federation Army.

In Melbourne, where 886 students from the Federation and 669 from Singapore are attending educational institutions, Tunku Abdul Rahman visited Malaya Hall, which serves Malayan students as a clubroom and recreation centre. He also visited International House, a residential college attached to Melbourne University where 45 of the 80 residential students come from overseas countries. At the University he also gave a buffet dinner to 500 Malayan students.

He told them: "Malaya needs every one of you for our enormous task of welding our country into a more prosperous nation and a strong member of the democratic family of the Commonwealth of Nations".

Australian reaction to the visit was summed up by Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, when he told Tunku Abdul Rahman at a luncheon in Canberra: "You have created a personal impression which none of us will rapidly forget".



TWO PRIME MINISTERS whose countries are dedicated to mutual friendship and co-operation: Mr. R. G. Menzies and Tunku Abdul Rahman, at Parliament House, Canberra. The Malayan Prime Minister thanked the Australian people for aid—economic, educational, military—given to the Federation.



THE GIANT hydro-electric project in south-east Australia was seen by Tunku Abdul Rahman accompanied here by Sir William Hudson, Commissioner of the Snowy Mountains Authority. Left: With Sir Charles Bickerton, the Chancellor of Sydney University, after the Malayan Prime Minister—who had a busy programme—received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law.

India's Chambal Project

More Power and Irrigation for the Rural Millions

THE Chambal Project, a joint venture of the Governments of two Indian States, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, is one of seven major multi-purpose river valley schemes in the country. Before India's independence the princely States of Indore, Kotah and Udaipur, through which the Chambal River flows, had drawn up individual schemes to harness the waters. With the merger of the States into the Indian Union, a co-ordinated scheme was planned under the guidance of the Central Government.

The Chambal is one of the few rivers in India which flows from south to north. From the Vindhya range, where it rises, the river—known in ancient scripts as the holy Chandravati—runs northwards for nearly 200 miles before entering a deep, narrow gorge at Chorasigarh. From a height of 2,800 feet at its source, it falls nearly 1,650 feet as it reaches this point and drops another 400 feet in its 70-mile course to Kotah, the site of one of the three dams in the project.

The first phase of the scheme consists of the Gandhi Sagar Dam, five miles down stream from Chorasigarh, where the boundaries of the two States meet along the river bed; the Gandhi Sagar Power Station; transmission lines; the Kotah barrage, and canals

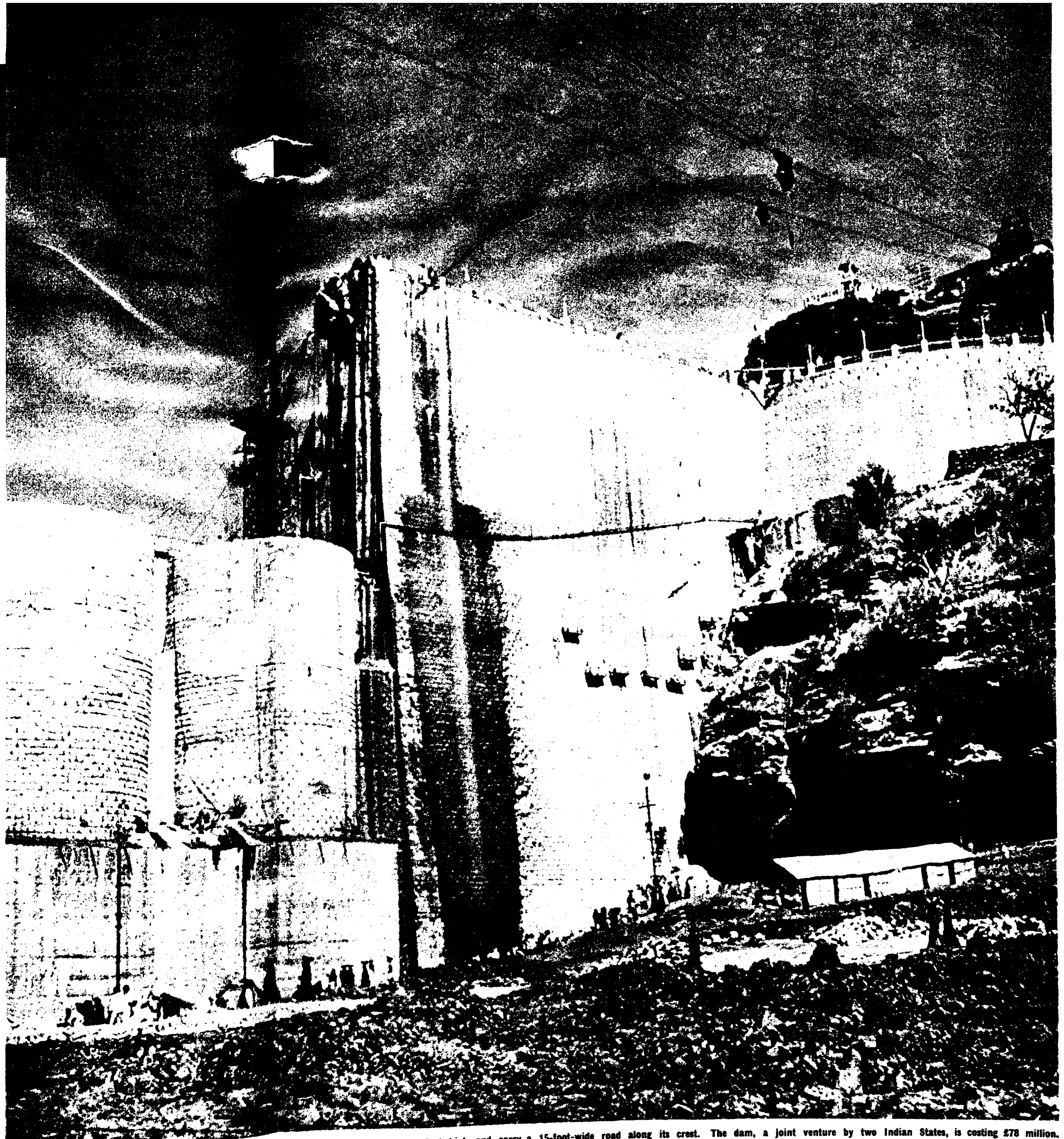
running on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar Dam will have a storage capacity of 6,850,000 acre-feet.

In technical language, the dam is "a straight gravity type" structure. It is 1,685 feet long, 204 feet high, and has a 15-foot-wide road running along the top. Built, layer by layer, of stone masonry, by about 70,000 people in little more than five years, the dam is said to be one of the cheapest in the world. It was built for the most part with local labour and with local materials. A great deal of time and expense were saved by working without the special equipment or machinery which usually has to be imported and then installed. Several thousands of the workers, not very experienced to begin with, will be available as skilled or semi-skilled workers for the construction of other dams in the country.

Madhya Pradesh has an area of 171,250 square miles and a population of about 26 million; Rajasthan has an area of 132,148 square miles and a population of about 16 million. In both States the Chambal Project will help to raise an additional 475,000 tons of food grains each year, irrigating 1,400,000 acres. About 210,000 kilowatts of power will

be generated to provide cheap electricity over a wide area. Both power and irrigation are expected to start in 1960, and the entire project is to be completed by 1962 at a cost of about £78 million.

BUILT for the most part with local labour, and using indigenous stone, the Chambal Dam is one of the cheapest for its size in the world.



Part of the dam wall which, when it is completed, will be 1,685 feet long, 204 feet high and carry a 15-foot-wide road along its crest. The dam, a joint venture by two Indian States, is costing \$78 million.



WOMEN, as well as men, carry stone to the construction site. Much time and expense were saved by working without special equipment and machinery.



Family for Women

An Assortment of Topics & Events

A PATTERN FOR LIVING

Family Group Homes Help Deprived

Children to Live a Normal Home Life

COMMONWEALTH visitors to Britain who find their way to the city of Leeds, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, often take a keen interest in the Family Group Home Scheme of the Leeds Care of Children Department.

Many of the young people in the city, whose parents are ill, who are orphans, or who are in need of care and protection, are living happily together in small houses on estates under the protective eye of carefully chosen house-mothers. In this way the children have greater opportunities than are provided at an institution of achieving the security and stability in family life which are so desirable if a child is to develop his character and ability.

The key figures in the scheme are the so-called house-mothers or house-parents. "We need people with a deep understanding of the emotional as well as the material needs in a child", says Mr. C. Purnell, the city's Children's Officer. "A house-mother must be capable of managing a home in the same way as the housewife looks after her own family."

The selection of house-parents, therefore, is not taken lightly. In addition to the qualities of understanding, the Care of Children Department prefers to have women who hold a Home Office Child Care Certificate, after taking a one-year course usually arranged by the Home Office with Universities or Education Authorities.

Pakistan journalists visit a Family Group Home in Leeds, Yorkshire. They are (l. to r.) Mr. S. Mohammad, Mr. S. Mohammad Taqi and Mr. A. B. Azim.

No one realises more than the Children's Committee that even the best house-mother cannot entirely replace the natural parent. An attitude of mind has therefore been carefully built on the "auntie" basis—so that a child, while still maintaining his loyalty to his parent, from whom he is parted, can have a satisfactory relationship with the woman looking after him.

The authorities also recognise that however good the conditions in a Family Group Home, it can never take the place of true home life. They therefore never lose an opportunity of rehabilitating children with their parents, or of transferring them to the even more intimate environment of an ordinary family home—arranging for the children to be placed with foster-parents who accept the children into their hearts as well as into their homes.

Meanwhile, in various parts of the city of Leeds, the Family Group Home has become interwoven with the normal pattern of living in the area. From these small homes, groups of about eight boys and girls attend local schools, churches, clubs, and all the social activities of the neighbourhood.

To preserve the pattern of family life throughout the year, holidays together are important, and every summer the whole "family" travels to one of the nearby seaside resorts to relax and mingle on the beach with other holiday-making children.

The Family Group Home Scheme is an enterprising attempt to replace the institutional type of building by something more akin to the genuine home, with its friendlier atmosphere, and to take an individual interest in each child in care.

★ ★ ★



Children prepare for a sing-song with house-parent, Miss J. Cooper. The group homes provide a happy family atmosphere



Another house-parent, Miss S. J. Hayes, finds willing helpers for the kitchen chores. The children attend local schools, churches, and take part in social activities.



With V.A.D. officers Mrs. Swinhoe-Phelan (left) and Mrs. A. M. Harvey are H.R.H. the Princess Royal, and (right) Lady Broome, a Club Director.



Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal (left) inspects with approval a drawing-room at the new centre in London for club members of the V.A.D.

A NEW world centre in London for club members of the V.A.D.—Voluntary Aid Detachments of the Red Cross—was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, who is the Commandant-in-Chief of the British Red Cross Society. All V.A.D.s who become members of the club, wherever they may live in the Commonwealth, will find in the new premises a home-from-home during their visits to London.

The premises in Great Cumberland Place, near Oxford Street, include 32 bedrooms, some with private bathrooms, for the use of visiting members, an attractive bar and dining-room, tastefully decorated lounges, and a library. A flat roof on the first floor is being transformed into a garden.

The V.A.D.s were formed in 1909 when thousands of British women, inspired by the words of Florence Nightingale—"If you desire to qualify yourselves to nurse the sick and wounded, study to do so"—rushed to enrol and to train as

nurses. Members of the V.A.D. served at home and overseas in both world wars.

Since the end of the war, women of the V.A.D. trained in first aid and home nursing, have been instantly available to answer emergency calls. Typical of many is Mrs. Janet Adams, a British housewife, who attended the opening of the new centre. When news reached Britain of the great hurricane which ravaged many parts of The West Indies, Mrs. Adams cut short a holiday in Scotland, caught the first train to London and flew to Grenada, where for three months she worked in charge of V.A.D. relief.

Thirty-five V.A.D. teams worked in Malaya during the emergency, twelve teams in Kenya, and six trained nurses were in Cyprus. Today there are 45 branches in Colonial territories, and as countries in the Commonwealth achieve independence they invariably establish their own national V.A.D. centres.

Of the new club premises, H.R.H. the Princess Royal had nothing but praise. "Members come from far and wide throughout the Commonwealth... and I am gratified to know that they have this charming social centre in London to come to."

She did not believe there was another ladies' club in London which could rival it.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Ceylonese in Australia.—Two Ceylonese nurses studying in Melbourne, Australia, made a 1,000-mile trip to give an exhibition of Ceylonese dances at a Festival of Nations, presented in Brisbane by the Overseas Students' Association of Queensland. They are (l. to r.) Amara Kariapperuma and Malini Jayamangala. Object of the Festival was to help raise funds for International House, a proposed University College for students in Brisbane. Fellow Students' Choice.—Another participant in a fund-raising effort is Sarojini Andrews, a 22-year-old student from Bangalore, India, who



Dancing to raise money for a good cause.

was elected "Miss London School of Economics" by her fellow students as part of the School's "International Students' Week"—aimed at making money for the World University Service, which helps students and lecturers in need. Miss Andrews is wearing a light blue sari.



Miss Sarojini Andrews, from Bangalore, India, who was elected "Miss London School of Economics" by her fellow-students.

It is wedding day at Government House, Dar es Salaam—a Moroccan-style palace on the shores of the Indian Ocean where Miss Alison Jessica Turnbull, only daughter of His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull, is pictured with her groom, Captain Paul Beresford Weller. The others in the wedding group



"Here comes the bride" in Dar es Salaam.

(l. to r.) are The Governor, His Highness the Aga Khan, Chief Thomas Marealle II (Paramount Chief of the Wachagga), and (on the extreme right) Mr. Julius Nyerere, Leader of the Elected Members in the Tanganyika Legislative Council. Captain Weller was formerly A.D.C. to the Governor.

Miss F. Odutola, of Ijebu-Ode, Nigeria, a medical student, is enjoying her stay in Britain and is working hard, doing a two-year course at the Woolwich Polytechnic College of Engineering and Science, near London. On completing her medical course at Woolwich she will join a hospital in Britain for four more years of training. The Woolwich Polytechnic is well-equipped for the study of electrical, civil and mechanical engineering, mathematics, chemistry, physics and telecommunications, as well as commerce and management.

Random Jottings

U.K. Girls are a "Hit" in Canada

I hear that girls from the United Kingdom have little difficulty finding jobs in business offices in Canada. The reason—their efficiency and their capacity for hard work. Two young Canadian businessmen have set up an office service bureau in Toronto which, in 1958, found 2,000 temporary posts in Canada for British girls. A London agency interviews applicants and the chosen ones pay their own fares to Canada, are met when they land and are guaranteed a regular salary at once. The girls are usually under no obligation to stay in any particular town or for any particular period. A few of the girls find unusual niches—like the one who became a beetle-weigher at Toronto University, and the typist who was given a job in a "funeral parlour" because she could play the organ.

No Need to be Lonely in Oxford

The wives of students from India, Pakistan, Ceylon and other Commonwealth countries need no longer feel "lost" in Oxford. The tendency in the past has been for some of the wives to feel neglected and "out of the swim" while their husbands settled down to the stimulating life of the University. But now Mrs. K. C. Wheare, wife of the Rector of Exeter College, has started a committee of wives to help newcomers from overseas to

settle down. The committee also plans to arrange classes on the British way of life and University life.

"Traditional" Cooking is Popular

Traditional English cooking is more popular than it has been for some years, in London restaurants; and "Continental cooking", eaten in a room with an exotic décor, is having a relapse. Simpson's, a famous London restaurant in the Strand, has long upheld the English tradition with its great joints of baron of beef or saddle of mutton, its steak and kidney puddings which include mushrooms and oysters, Aylesbury ducks, fine Stilton cheeses and Old English apple pies. Now other restaurants have followed suit. Even the Lyons' Corner Houses—there are four of these well-known establishments in central London—have returned to the Victorian and Edwardian style, with restaurants specialising in bacon and eggs, grills and cheeses, joints (served from trolleys), and chickens "on the spit"—all good traditional English food.

Dehydrated Food as Good as Fresh

A new process of food dehydration developed in Britain will make meat, fish and vegetables, after cooking look and taste exactly like cooked fresh food. Until recently dehydration was based on drying by warm air, and the food to be dried had to be cut up into small

pieces or minced. The new method involves a combination of freezing and vacuum drying, which enables the food to keep, to a large extent, its original texture and shape.

Praise for Australian Women

Australian women have a very good fashion sense, in the opinion of Mr. Donald Tomlinson, Director of the Cotton Board Colour Design and Style Centre, Manchester, England. He said so after a trip he made to Australia and South Africa on behalf of the British Cotton Industry. "Fashion information both for retailers and for members of the public in Australia is very good. This is mainly due to the fact that fashion magazines arriving from Europe and America can be studied before the start of the Australian season." Mr. Tomlinson added: "I was pleased to see the wide range and uses of British cotton in Australia. Australian clothes are very exciting and interesting."

Packing for Fragile Articles

A Scotswoman gave me an excellent idea for packing expensive china or glass gifts that would otherwise run a serious risk of getting broken in the post.

She cuts an ordinary loaf of bread in half lengthwise, scoops out the middle of each half and places her fragile glass or china article inside. Then she packs as much bread as she can round the article, ties the two halves together like the original loaf, wraps securely and posts it. The method is good for short trips.

E. S.

These three ultra-smart stylish swim caps exhibited in London will grace and protect heads on warm, summer beaches, from British "watering places" to the surf-shores of the tropics. It seems a pity to get the caps wet—but they are indeed functional, as well as decorative. Their names (top to bottom): "Dutch Maid", "Biarritz" and "Cascade".



New Zealand's New Airport Within a City



LIKE an immovable aircraft carrier, Wellington's modern airport straddles the isthmus at Rongotai. It is only six miles from the heart of the city.

WELLINGTON, the capital of New Zealand, has a modern airport only six miles and fifteen minutes drive away from the city's centre—a facility which few cities in the Commonwealth possess. With its 5,700-foot-long runway, it straddles the isthmus at Rongotai, from Wellington Harbour to the ocean, and it has been likened to a gigantic aircraft carrier.

Although surrounded by hilly ranges 2,000 feet high or more, it is considered one of the safest airports in the Southern Hemisphere, thanks mainly to British radar flying aids.

During the construction of the airport a hill had to be removed to comply with the clearance standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, and ten million tons of rock and earth were dumped into the ocean and

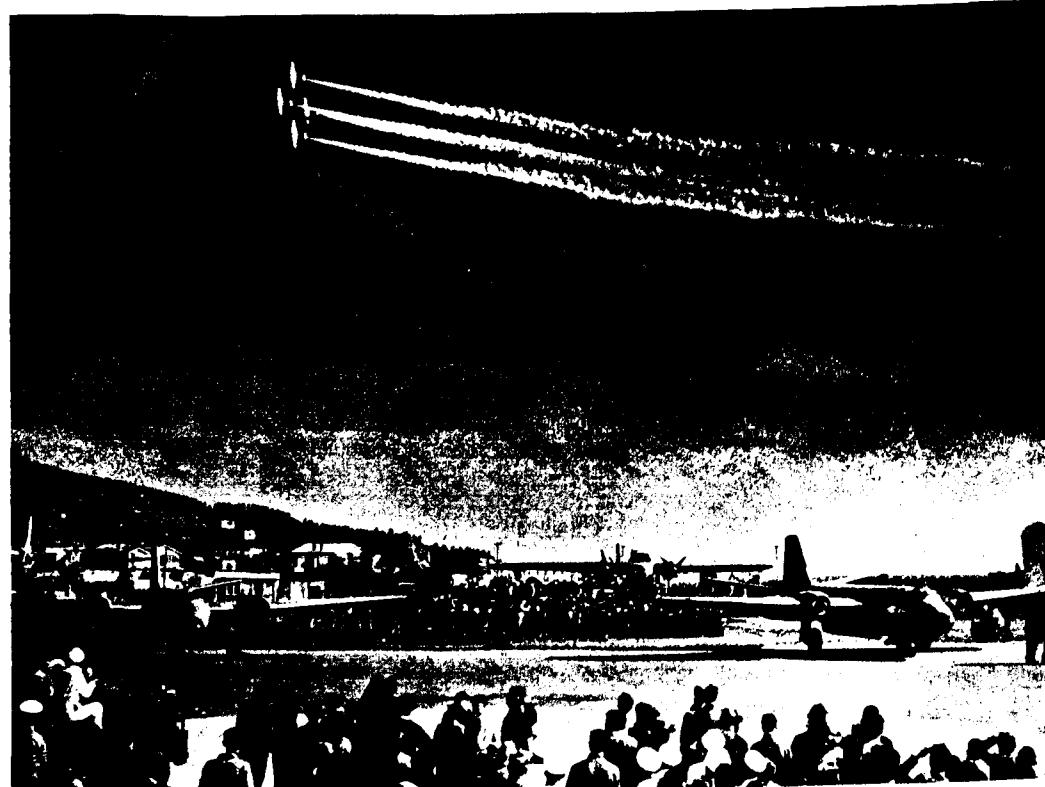
into Wellington harbour. Three factories and 180 houses were moved, whole or in sections, and re-established on reclaimed ground.

On a peak, four miles to the west of the airport, Marconi "surveillance radar" equipment relays the positions of all aircraft within 100 miles to the regional control point; it also informs the airport control tower of aircraft within thirty miles.

Inward coming traffic is controlled by precision approach radar, installed by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., which enables aircraft to be guided home with complete accuracy from ten miles out, at night or in rough weather.

When the Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Cobham, declared the airport open more than 100,000 people heard his speech and then inspected more than 60 aircraft, of 31 types, from Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A. There was also a flying display by civil and military aircraft.

THIS TERMINAL BUILDING is a temporary structure; the airport is equipped with the most modern "flying control" radar equipment.



AN AIR DISPLAY watched by 100,000 people was part of the celebrations to honour the completion of the Wellington airport. Here Vampire jet aircraft go through their paces in tight formation.



THE PRESIDENT of Pakistan, Field-Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, talks with Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, who returned to command his old Regiment in the historic bicentenary parade.

Famous Pakistan Regiment

THE BICENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE 1/1st PUNJABIS

IT was a proud moment in Lahore, West Pakistan, when the 1/1st Punjab Regiment marched past the saluting base and gave a smart "eyes right" to the President of Pakistan, Field-Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan.

It was an historic moment, too, for leading the Regiment in a jeep in this, the major event of its bicentenary celebrations, was Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, who joined the Regiment in 1904, commanded it during the first world war and who, for this special occasion, became the first Field-Marshal in Commonwealth history to return to command his old Regiment in such a parade.

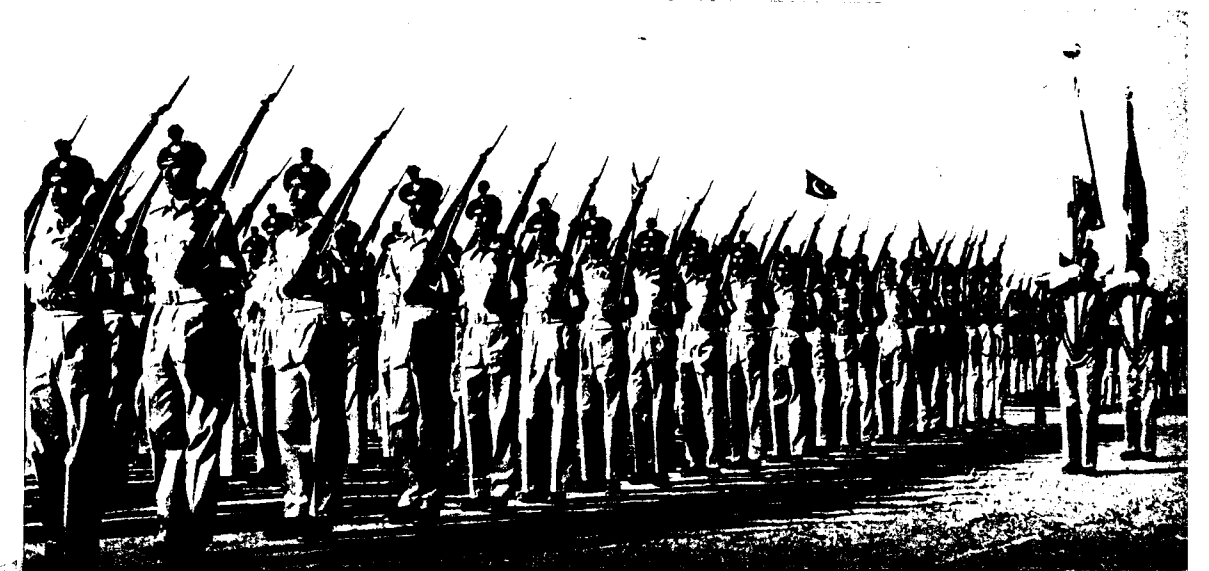
In a prologue to the Regimental history, Sir Claude Auchinleck wrote that in the 1/1st Punjabis he learned "from my elders and betters . . . something of what is demanded of a soldier".

Certainly those who watched the parade in Lahore saw Pakistan soldiers in modern battledress uphold, in smartness and pride, the glorious traditions of a military unit which was raised in Madras in 1759 and which fought with distinction in many campaigns, through two world wars. The Regiment

was allotted to Pakistan when the Indian Army was divided between India and Pakistan in 1947.

Among the distinguished guests at the march past were the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, General Mohammad Musa; the Governor of West Pakistan, Mr. Akhtar Husain; the U.K. High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Symon, and Lady Symon; other members of the Diplomatic Corps, and senior Government officials.

IN MODERN battledress the 1/1st Punjabis march smartly. In two centuries the Regiment has fought many campaigns and emerged with honour.



Uniforms Through the Ages



The Regiment in 1769 dress



1885: a different uniform . . .



Their uniform in 1902

PEOPLE

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



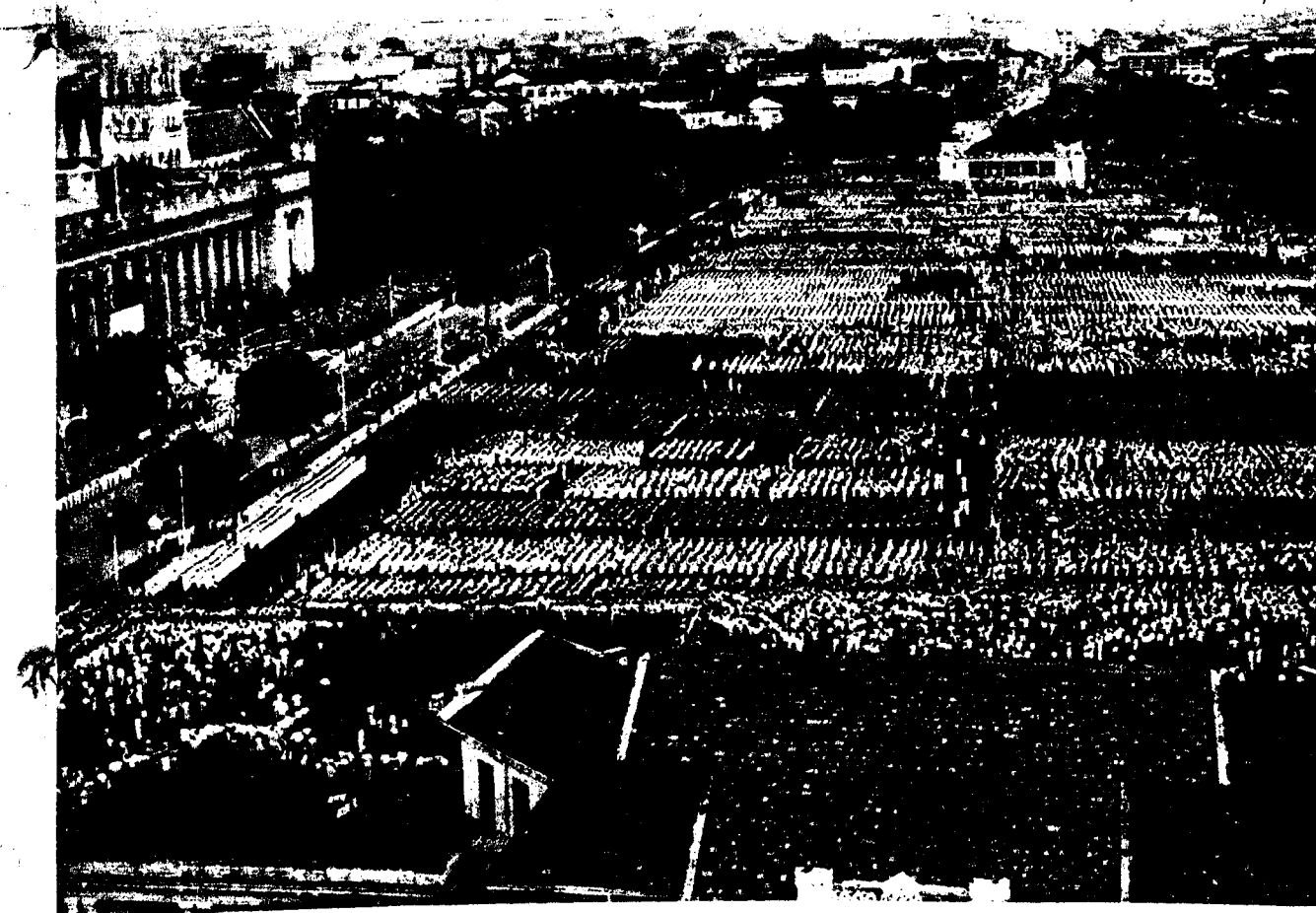
MR. MACMILLAN AT THE OXFORD UNION

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Harold Macmillan, talks with Mr. Lalithe Athulathmudali—who, in 1958, was the Oxford Union Society's first Ceylonese President—before the start of a Union debate, in which both of them spoke, on the subject "Viva Brevis Ars Longa" ("Life is short, art endures"). Mr. Athulathmudali, the son of a Colombo barrister, was the second Ceylonese undergraduate to achieve high office in the Oxford Union. The first was the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, the former Prime Minister of Ceylon.



ATHLETICS CAPTAIN FROM UGANDA

Mr. Wilberforce Okecho, a geography and games master from Uganda who is taking a course in physics at the St. John's Training College, York, in the U.K., has been elected Captain of Athletics at the College—the first time an overseas student has attained this honour. Mr. Okecho, a keen hockey and football player, is also one of the founders, and the secretary, of the York International Club, which has a membership of more than 30 overseas students.



SINGAPORE HEAD OF STATE

Inche Yusof Bin Ishak, who in his career has been a journalist, a President of the Press Club of Malaya, and Chairman of the Public Service Commission, is the first Malayan-born person to become Yang di-Pertuan Negara, and therefore the first Head of State of independent Singapore. The other photograph gives an idea of the size of the crowd which gathered before the City Hall for his "swearing in" ceremony.



NEW U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA

Lieut.-General Sir William Oliver, the new U.K. High Commissioner in Australia, presents his credentials to the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, at the Federal Parliament House in Canberra. Sir William, a former Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was from 1957 the Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in London. He replaced Lord Carrington as High Commissioner.



BRITON WINS NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, formerly British Minister of State at the Foreign Office and Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was awarded the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize for his lifetime's work in the cause of international peace and co-operation. Mr. Noel-Baker was one of the early members of the old League of Nations Secretariat, and played a leading role in the beginnings of the United Nations. Soon after receiving his £15,000 Nobel award he announced that he was giving most of it away in aid of funds to support a campaign for world disarmament.



SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR

John Surtees, British racing motor cyclist, was acclaimed the outstanding sportsman of 1959 by several organisations in Britain connected with sport. Here he is holding the "Sportsman of the Year" trophy of the British Sports Writers' Association. Unbeaten in world motor-cycle racing major championships, Surtees has been called "the fastest man on two wheels".

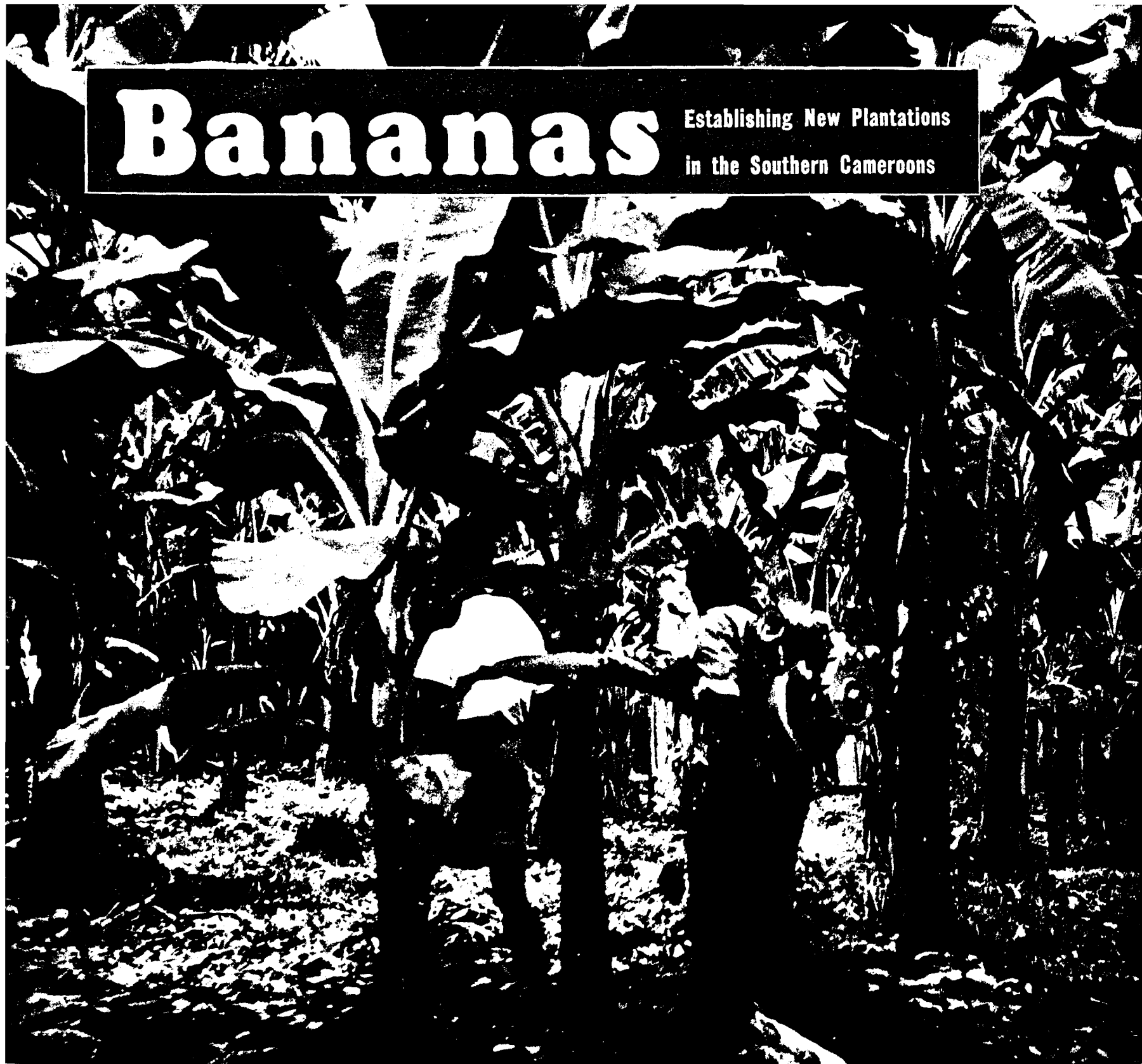


AWARD FOR GALLANTRY

In a simple ceremony at the Colonial Office in London, Mr. Iain Macleod (left), the Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct to Sir Evelyn Baring, the former Governor of Kenya. Sir Evelyn, at great personal risk, rescued an Asian girl from death by drowning in the sea near Melindi, Kenya.

Bananas

Establishing New Plantations
in the Southern Cameroons



WORKERS carrying anti-pest sprayers move between banana plants on a plantation. "Giraffes"—giant caterpillar machines—helicopters and light aircraft are used for spraying



in a ceaseless fight against the banana disease known as Sigatoka.



PLANTING banana bulbs on newly cleared ground—a familiar sight in the Southern Cameroons, where 600 acres will be planted with a new banana variety by 1960.



TWO British banana experts A. V. Crosby (left) and G. E. Leslie, examine a bulb before planting. They are standing on the lava surface of a new "Banana road" on Mount Cameroon.



A WORKER picks bananas—the oldest cultivated crop known to man. Over 70,000 tons of bananas in their green state are exported from the Southern Cameroons every year.

ONE of man's oldest cultivated crops, the banana, grows in all the hot, damp countries of the world, and the Southern Cameroons, West Africa, has for long been regarded as an important centre of banana cultivation. Today, however, the banana industry of the Southern Cameroons is having to compete with its other industries—cocoa, rubber, and palm oil.

Moreover, the Southern Cameroon plantations face three natural dangers—storms, which in 1955 damaged 2,986,500 banana stems; the raids of elephants; and serious blights, the most troublesome of which are Panama disease, and Sigatoka, or Leaf Spot disease.

Panama disease affected many hundreds of acres in the banana estates of the Cameroons Development Corporation, a public corporation, established in 1947, which in 1958 exported 3,000,000 stems of bananas. The Corporation is now experimenting with new banana varieties and, by the end of 1960, they should have planted over 600 acres with

a variety known as Lacatan, which in The West Indies has proved more resistant to Panama disease.

In the busy programme of pest destruction and replanting, a great deal of up-to-date machinery is being brought into use. "Giraffe" machines, helicopters and small aircraft have been used to spray the plants with fungicides. The Giraffe machine is about 35 feet high, mounted on a caterpillar tractor, and it can spray about 10 acres of crop in an hour. However, its use is restricted to more or less level ground.

On the rich soil of the lower slopes of Mount Cameroon, a volcanic mountain that dominates the coastal region of the Southern Cameroons, a new road is being built; and banana bulbs are being sown. It takes several months for a plant to mature and produce fruit which, after gathering, is packed in plastic bags to avoid bruising, and eventually shipped mostly to Britain.

Steps are also being taken to minimise possible storm damage by placing supports

for the mature plants and "earthing up" around banana mats; but heavy damage in high winds remains almost inevitable.

Small banana farmers still exist in the Southern Cameroons and they usually lack the facilities to spray and to experiment with disease-resistant varieties. However, a co-operative marketing organisation formed in 1952—the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers—has proved very successful, and in 1958 exported 1,346,000 stems.

There are many different varieties of banana. Some that grow in Africa are two feet long and as thick as a man's arm, and in places like the Malay Archipelago one banana has enough food value to provide two men with an adequate meal. Some of the best known bananas are the plantain, which is usually cooked before being eaten.

The banana plant is not a true tree but an oversized herb. It grows from a large bulbous rootstalk that becomes a full-grown plant in about fourteen months. At maturity the plant stands twelve to thirty feet high and

produces one large bunch of fruit that hangs from the top of the stalk. Once the stem of fruit is harvested, the plant is cut down, making way for new plants that spring from the same root. An acre of bananas farmed with modern techniques will produce at least 18,000 pounds of fruit a year.

On large plantations the bananas are mass produced for export; there are also the thousands of farmers with only a few acres under cultivation, and many families in the tropics that have only two or three banana plants growing outside their cottage doors.

This fruit—which some hold was the "apple" of the Garden of Eden—will always be in demand in those parts of the world where it will not grow. Such private firms as Elders & Fyffes Limited, which have plied the banana trade between the Southern Cameroons and the United Kingdom for decades, have no lack of faith in the future of the industry and the ability of the Southern Cameroons (population 826,000) to maintain its banana exports.

Commonwealth

Journalists

In Britain

Journalists from many countries of the Commonwealth visit the United Kingdom every year on organised tours, during which they are entertained and see many aspects of the life of the country

On these pages are journalists from eight countries who came to the U.K. at different times in 1959. They are from New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ghana, Malaya, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Zanzibar and Mauritius, and are photographed in places and with people representative of many they saw or met in England, Scotland and Wales

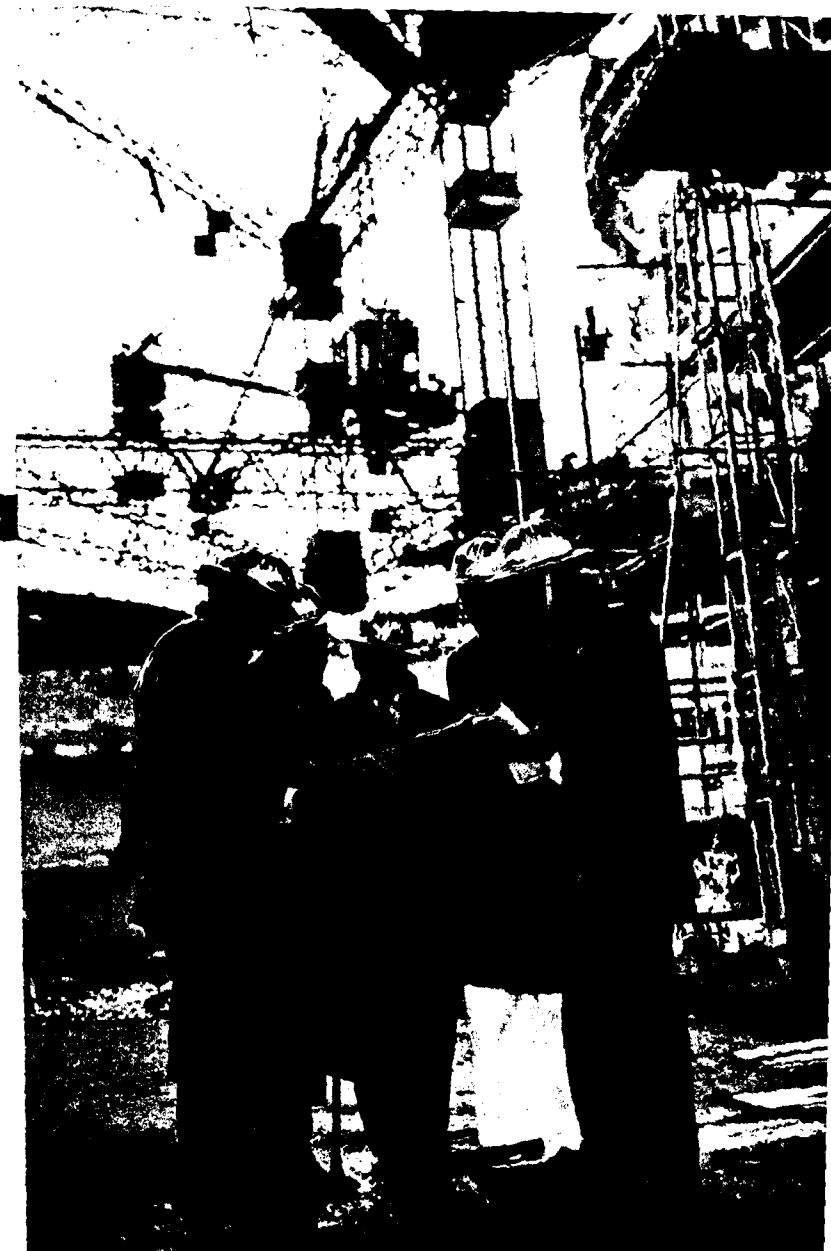


Industrial Research...

New Zealand journalists watch a process demonstrated at the Wool Industries Research Assn., Leeds. They are (l. to r.) B. G. Broadhead, New Zealand Broadcasting Service; W. P. Reeves, *The Dominion*, Wellington; and (with glasses) A. Cullens, *The Christchurch Star*.

... Atomic Development

On the site of a new nuclear power station in Scotland are (l. to r.) S. M. Taqi, *Daily Jang*, Karachi; C. G. Mortlock, Commonwealth Relations Office; A. B. Azim, *Civil & Military Gazette*, Lahore; S. Mohammad, *Pakistan Observer*, Dacca; B. R. Dean, General Electric Company.



The Grime of Industry...

Three Rhodesians emerging from a coal-pit cage in Glasgow are (l. to r.) K. D. Dube, *African Parade*, Salisbury; J. A. A. Hughes, *Central African Post*, Lusaka; M. N. Smith, *Rhodesia Herald*, Salisbury.

... The Beauty of Flowers

Blooms at the Malayan Teachers' College, Wolverhampton, are appreciated (l. to r.) by K. C. Arun, *Tamil Nesan*, Kuala Lumpur; Miss Ho Lay Kumm, a student from Ipoh; L. H. Piew, *Nanyang Siang Pau*, Singapore; K. T. Yuen, a student from Kuala Lumpur.



Children at School...

Four East African journalists watch a music class at a school in Durham. L. to r.: J. Mgaya, *Ngurumo*, Tanganyika; P. Nsibirwa, Uganda Broadcasting Service; M. A. Khour, *Baraza*, Kenya; A. R. Mohamed el Hadramy, from Zanzibar.



... Old Folks at home

Indian editors talk with old people at a Home in Cardiff. Standing: N. J. Nanporia of the *Times of India*, Bombay, and M. B. Verma, *Hindustan*, Delhi; seated: V. K. Narasimhan, *The Hindu*, Madras.

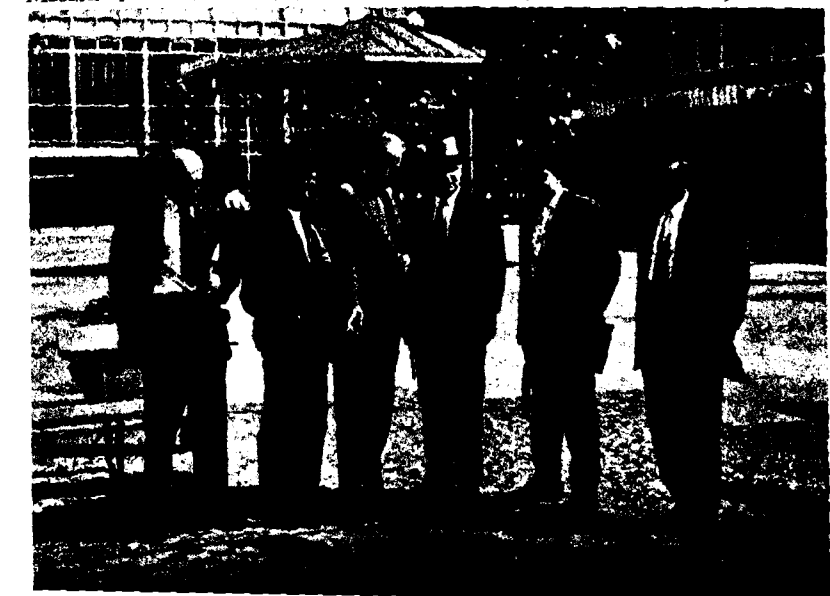


Dignified Old Towns...

Along the famous "High" at Oxford walk (l. to r.) A. A. Paterson, *Ashanti Times*, Accra; J. H. Price, of University College, Ghana; J. Panford, *The Ghanaian*, Accra; O. Tsedze, *Daily Graphic*, Accra; S. Yaw Kye, Ghana News Agency, Ashanti Region.

... Bright New Towns

An officer of Crawley Development Corporation, one of Britain's new towns, indicates a mosaic in the square to L. Brighton, Colonial Office (extreme left), and (l. to r.) these journalists from Mauritius: B. Ramlallah, *Mauritius Times*; M. J. R. A. Masson, *The Mauricien*; J. P. McGaw, *Action*; F. Collendavalloo, *Advance*.





THE LOCKED DOOR. This little boy in Karachi is discovering that life has its obstacles. . . .
From H. S. Jaffery, Maskan-e-Sadat, 8/2/B. 4 Nazimabad, Karachi, Pakistan.



COCONUTS FOR SALE. A Ceylonese girl cuts a fresh coconut, the juice of which will be drunk. To her right is a heap of cashew nuts.
From S. V. O. Somanader, "Chetovastan", Kalkudah, E.P., Ceylon.

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 to the owner for each published picture. Please send captions and addresses in ENGLISH. Photographs will not normally be returned.



PICNIC PARTY. These happy young people descending a hill are returning from a picnic arranged for the Federation of Youth Clubs, Kaduna, Nigeria, by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Northern Region.
From Ibrahim Asani, U.K. Trade Commission, P.O. Box 126, Kaduna, Northern Nigeria.



BRICK MAKER. In a town in northern India this man who is usually accompanied in his task by his wife, younger brother and two children, shapes bricks ready to be baked in the ovens of a brickworks.
From R. P. Thakur, 104-W.E., Ali Mohalla, Jullundur City, India.



NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The facade of new Government offices in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanganyika, contrasts with the simplicity (right) of the first complex section of the new Post Office at Suva, Fiji.
From F. D. de Souza, P.O. Box 2828, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. And: M. Lal, c/o G.P.O., Suva, Fiji.

NEW IDEAS



Jointed Rings For Your Fingers

Rings that fit snugly on to a finger are often difficult to put on and pull off, and so a London jeweller has solved the problem by inventing a ring with a latch-connected joint. You open the latch (left) to put the ring on, then snap it shut (right) to have a ring that fits perfectly, and there is no trouble about removing it.



Atom Age "Hazel Twig"

The hazel twig used by water diviners for centuries has its modern counterpart in a British instrument which, it is claimed, can locate both metallic and non-metallic objects buried 200 feet or more underground. The product of five years of research, the instrument consists basically of two cylindrical handles of chromium-plated copper and two 21-inch indicator rods. It reacts to buried objects, such as manhole covers, hydrants, land drains and ceramic pipes, and accurately pinpoints their whereabouts.



Music While You Smoke

The latest refinement in home radios is a cigarette box which switches itself on and plays, when you hand it to visitors. Finished in red suede, black plastic and chrome, the box holds fifty cigarettes in one of its two compartments, and a tiny transistor radio in the other.

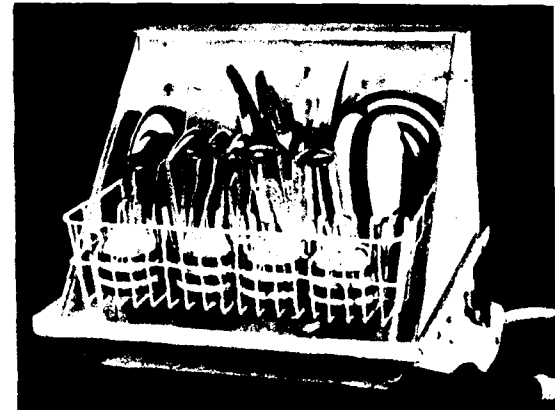


Fibre Glass Seats

Glass fibre seats and backs in nine colours are replacing canvas on chairs in many schools, halls and council chambers in the U.K. Easy to fix to tubular steel chair frames, they last indefinitely and are impervious to damage by water, extremes of temperature, and the attacks of insects. The London firm that makes them has already sent samples to Nigeria and other countries within the Commonwealth.

Non-Electric Dish Washer

Water power drives a new automatic dish washer which is winning many customers for its British manufacturers. No electricity is required; instead warm tap water enters the washer through a short rubber tube and operates a patented "hurricane jet" action which, in six minutes, can wash and rinse enough dishes, glasses and cutlery for five people. Small and portable, it weighs only eleven pounds; the washer is one of the cheapest on the market.



Midget Float To The Rescue

In an emergency, a firm squeeze to this pocket-sized package releases compressed carbon dioxide gas which inflates a strong plastic bag to make a life-saving float six inches in diameter and 27 inches long. This British-made float, which can support a 250 lb. man, was tested by the Royal Life Saving Society in Australia and found satisfactory.

TODAY



AFRICAN fishermen lifting nets on Lake Kariba near Sinazongwe. The size of the nets is limited to a four-inch mesh. The average weight of fish is about a pound.

PLANS are going ahead to develop a large-scale fishing industry on Lake Kariba—formed by the harnessing of the Zambezi River for the great hydro-electric project in Central Africa.

The fish available in this great man-made lake will provide a valuable supplementary food for the people; future catches are estimated at 14,000 tons—valued at £1,500,000—each year.

Trained Fish Guards have been busy

teaching local fishermen how to mount, mend and set their nets; it is proposed to start with a gill net fishing industry.

Stocking, for the most part, is done with two types of Bream, an indigenous one a new variety, at the rate of ten tons a year. The fingerlings are taken by tanker from the Fish Farm and Research Station at Chilanga and then sent by boat to the lake's stocking places. Consideration will be given later to the introduction of larger, deep-water fish at

the south end of the lake. A constant check is kept on the fish landed and the size of the nets are limited accordingly.

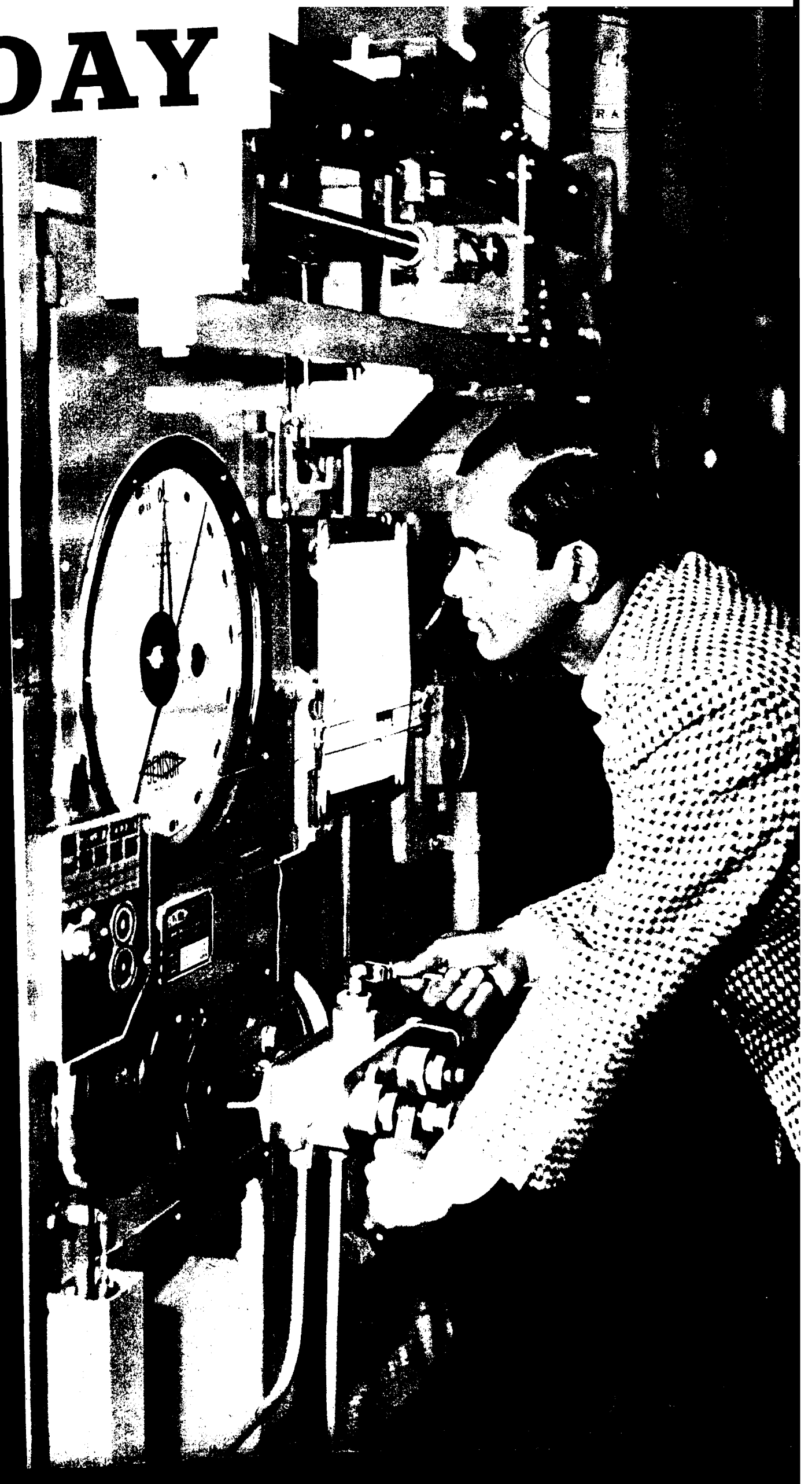
At regular intervals Fish Rangers count and weigh all fish caught, recording their sex and assessing breeding potentialities.

Arrangements are being made to build four harbours on the lake with fish handling facilities and a boat-building school, and similar work will be carried out at other harbours to be built later.



KARIBA LAKE fish, which include Bream, Silver Barbel, Catfish, Squealer, Alestes, Distichodus Schenga and Hunyani Salmon (*Labia Altelis*). Although there is a fair amount of predatory fish it is expected that the plant and plankton eating fish, such as Bream, will form a substantial part of the catch in the large areas of the Lake's quiet, shallow waters.

FISH GUARDS taking nets ashore for the examination of the catch. These men are on constant patrol, checking the catches; many of them are extremely well trained in determining the sex, age and habits of fish. Several fish handling harbours will be built on the Lake.



Commonwealth TODAY

Presenting the Commonwealth to the Commonwealth

NUMBER SEVENTY FOUR

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PHOTOGRAPHS—Front Cover: Colour photograph, Crown Copyright. Page 3: Ghana official (4); 5: Canada official (4); 8: Nigeria official (4); 9: India official (2); 12, 13: Malaya official (1); 14: New Zealand official (4); 16, 17: Colour photographs, Australia official (4); 20, 21: Tanganyika official (5); 25: Northern Rhodesia official (5); 28, 29: Hong Kong official (5). Back Cover: Colour photographs by A. J. Kurn.

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Commonwealth Industrial Notes

Rolls-Royce jet and prop-jet engines have completed their first 10 million hours of operation in airline service, which represents more than 85 per cent of all the flying carried out by civil turbines throughout the world. More than seventy airlines have ordered the firm's jets and prop-jets.

An agreement has been signed in London for the manufacture in India, under licence, of Rolls-Royce Dart Aero engines. They will be used in the Avro 748 Transport Aircraft, which is also to be made in India under licence.

Australian States are to spend millions developing the nation's road system in the next decade. New South Wales will spend more than £A320 million on the construction of about 1,000 bridges, and road improvements; the Victorian Government plans to spend more than £A200 million on maintenance and construction work; the Queensland Government's target is to allocate more than £A160 million, and South Australia more than £A100 million.

Canadian capital assistance to India under the Colombo Plan, for the fiscal year 1959-60, will amount to 25 million Canadian dollars—not including the amount set aside to provide Canadian experts and training facilities under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Programme.

Britain's electrical industry exported £285 million worth of equipment in 1959—£6 million more than the previous export record, set up in 1957. This total includes power plant and industrial machinery (£93 million); radio, electronic and telecommunications apparatus (£63 million); domestic appliances (£28 million); and electric wires and cables (£25 million).

Nigeria has an expanding spinning and weaving industry. A textile mill with a planned capacity of 12 million yards of bafst a year has been completed at Kaduna, and in Kano and Mushin, near Lagos, there are 50-loom mills.

Contracts secured by United Kingdom firms in the recent past include the following: a £1,155,000 contract for the construction of a bridge at Sukkur, West Pakistan (Dorman Long, Bridge & Engineering, Ltd.); the supply of 150 Leyland "Worldmaster" buses to the Ghana Government (worth about £900,000); transformers for Nigeria (Ferranti; over £70,000); and wheeled tractors for Ceylon (International Harvester; about £65,000).

The President of the Federation of British Industries, Mr. W. H. McFadzean, has launched

a fund to supply £250,000 worth of equipment for the New Delhi Engineering College. The Indian Government is to spend about £1,000,000 on the building, and the U.K. Government about £250,000 to provide ten British professors, who will help to staff the college for the next five years.

Hong Kong almost entirely lacks natural resources, other than the indomitable will and enterprise of its people, but some new trades, which have joined shipbuilding and repairing—the Colony's oldest industry, which employs about 6,000 men in two major dockyards—are making their contribution to Hong Kong's economy. Among manufacturing trades, the making of plasticware is now a major industry, with nearly 300 registered factories employing over 8,000 people at the end of 1958. Then there is the textile industry in all its branches. In 1958 the Colony's cotton mills earned 320 million dollars (a Hong Kong dollar equals 1s. 3d.) in foreign exchange.

Australia has made a gift of 1,500 tons of wheat—worth about £A41,000—to Pakistan under the Colombo Plan. The wheat, which will help to meet a food shortage caused by flood damage to crops in Pakistan, will be sold locally. The proceeds will go towards flood repair work.

The Government of Western Nigeria expects to spend £5,600,000 in the next five years to ensure that tap water, filtered, chlorinated and ready for drinking, is made available to citizens.

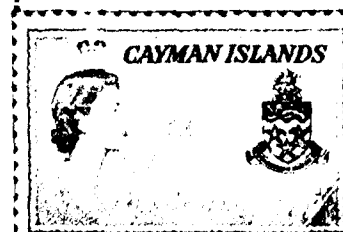
More cattle were exported from Australia's Northern Territory in 1958-59 than ever before—164,824 head. The value of cattle exports for the year was £A4,186,807.

Several new companies have been formed in British Guiana, for the manufacture of cardboard boxes, aluminium products, hardware and office furniture. Major works in the Colony under the Five-Year Development Programme, ending in 1960, include two large drainage and irrigation schemes, and the reconstruction and extension of arterial roads, a new telephone system, the construction of new schools, hospitals and houses, the rehabilitation of steamer, harbour and railway services, and two large land settlement schemes.

The first hotel specially designed for air passengers at London airport—a four-storey, £750,000 building with 160 bedrooms—is owned by a Toronto firm and was opened by the Canadian High Commissioner in the U.K., Mr. C. G. Drew. The bedrooms are noise-proof, centrally heated, and each has a private bath, shower, television and telephone.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CORNER

NEW CONSTITUTIONS



TWO British Colonies in the West Indies have each been granted a new constitution. They are the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and to mark the event two special stamps have been issued in each colony.

The Cayman Islands stamps, 2d. and 1s. in value, show a portrait of H.M. the Queen and the new Cayman coat-of-arms, with the Colony's motto, "He hath founded it upon the Seas". The design of the Turks and Caicos stamps, which are 6d. and 1s. in value, shows another portrait of the Queen, and a map of the islands. In the background can be seen the rays of the rising sun, symbolising the Colony's progress towards self-government. The Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands are territories within the Federation of The West Indies. On the 4th July, 1959, Orders-in-Council were brought into operation constituting separate governments for the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. However, they still maintain a close association with Jamaica, with which they were formerly associated as dependencies. The Cayman Islands, 100 square miles in area, consist of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, lying north-west of Jamaica. The Turks and Caicos Islands, 166 square miles in area, are at the south-east end of the Bahamas Islands. Salt, from sea water, is a main product and export.

All the new stamps are printed in attractive colours by the photogravure process and they provide an interesting memento of an important event in the history of these two West Indian Colonies.

C. W. HILL



WELCOME IN GHANA

LADY DOROTHY MACMILLAN, wife of Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, was presented with a magnificent bouquet by this four-year-old orphan, Zuma Asanga, at the Kareshie Child Care Home in Accra, Ghana. Lady Dorothy accompanied her husband on his tour of four Commonwealth territories in Africa—the promised sequel to his tour of Pakistan, India, Australia and New Zealand, in January 1959. This time the

Prime Minister visited Ghana, Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa, before returning to London by sea and air.

Some of the highlights of this 19,500-mile African tour, which began on January 6th and ended with the departure from Cape Town on February 5th, will be illustrated in the next issue of *Commonwealth Today*.

Canada-India Nuclear Reactor

AN EXAMPLE OF COMMONWEALTH CO-OPERATION UNDER THE COLOMBO PLAN

ONE of the most progressive examples of scientific industrial co-operation between two Commonwealth countries—Canada and India—has been the building at Trombay, near Bombay, of a research and engineering test reactor, due to be completed in 1960.

India has vast potential supplies of nuclear fuels, such as the thorium and the uranium found in the sands of Travancore-Cochin; but she has required assistance in the development of her atomic energy programme—assistance that has been generously forthcoming from Canada under the Colombo Plan.

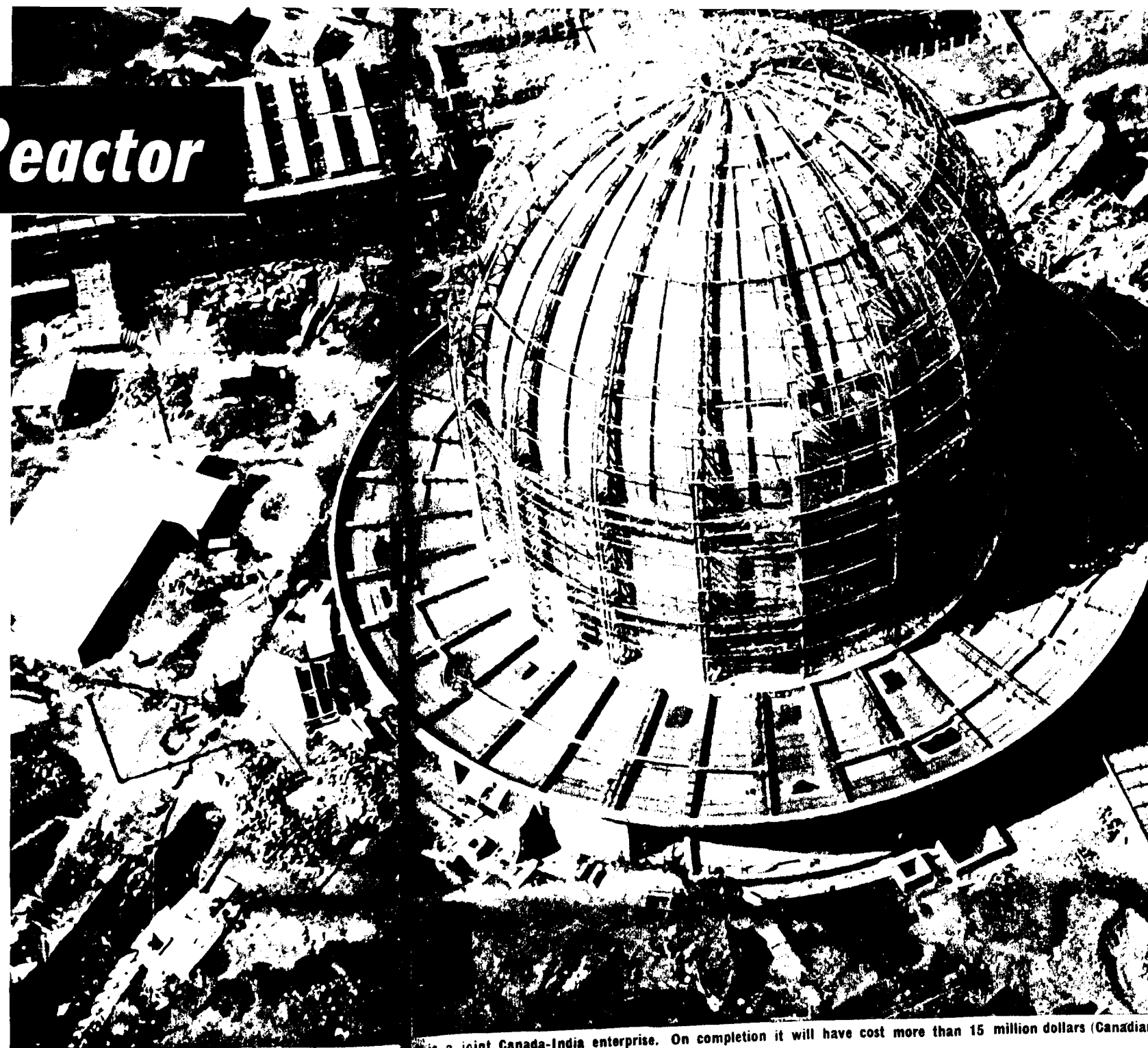
The Trombay reactor—known as C.I.R., the Canada-India Reactor—is a modified version of the NRX Reactor which has operated at Chalk River, Ontario, since 1947. Technically speaking, C.I.R. is a "high flux, slow neutron, heavy water moderated and fresh-water cooled reactor using natural uranium as fuel, and is designed to be operated at a maximum power level of 40 megawatts (thermal)".

It will have three main functions—first, to develop fundamental research in physical, chemical, biological and metallurgical prob-

lems relating to atomic energy; second, to train scientific personnel from India, and other Colombo Plan countries in South and South-East Asia, in nuclear techniques; and third, to produce radioactive isotopes for medical therapy, agriculture and industry, and for tracer element studies in chemical, biological and medical research.

Throughout the project the closest co-operation has existed between Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., at Chalk River, and the Indian Department of Atomic Energy. India provided the power, general services, civil engineering, and some of the auxiliary equipment connected with the project, while Canada designed and procured the reactor, supervised its installation, and invited Indian scientists, engineers and technicians to Canada for training. The cost of the enterprise—expected to total considerably more than 15 million Canadian dollars—is being borne by Canada and India in approximately equal proportions.

It was not a question simply of building a Chalk River-type reactor in India. Many design problems had to be overcome and modifications made, not only to incorporate changes enforced by experience gained in



THIS NUCLEAR TEST reactor at Trombay, near Bombay, is a joint Canada-India enterprise. On completion it will have cost more than 15 million dollars (Canadian).

Canada, but also to meet the special requirements of Trombay.

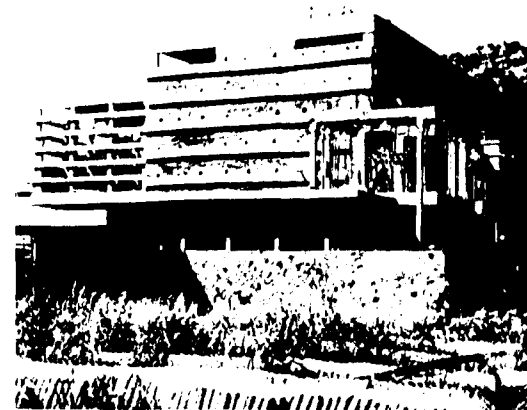
For example, Chalk River has a cool climate and is sparsely populated; but Trombay is tropical, and near an area populated by more than three million people. Special attention therefore had to be paid to the design of a complicated ventilation system at Trombay, and the provision of fool-proof safety precautions.

Another difficult problem was that of water-

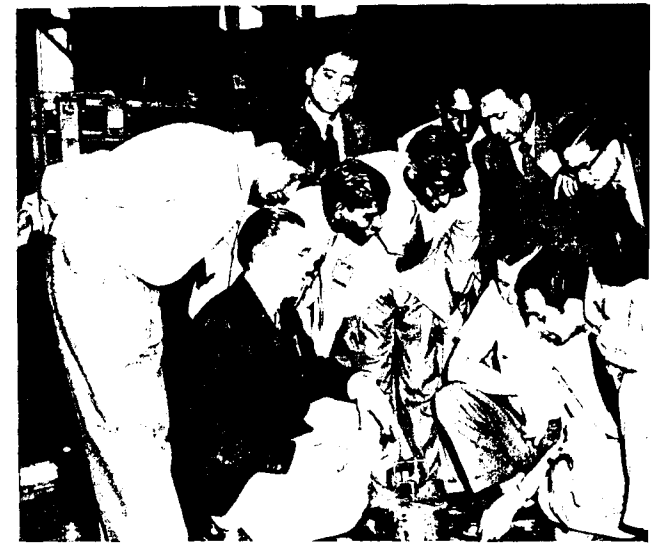
cooling; for, unlike the Canadian reactor, which takes cool water direct from the Ottawa River, only the sea—warm and considerably silted—was available for cooling the reactor at Trombay. Thus it was necessary to design and install at Trombay a special closed fresh-water circuit to cool the fuel rods in the reactor and transfer the heat to sea water in heat exchangers, equipped with tubes made of copper-nickel alloy.

These and other problems were energetically tackled, and solved, by Canadians and Indians working together. At the same time, thirty-one Indians went to Chalk River for training—mostly for a period of 15 months—in all phases of the operation of the reactor and its associated equipment.

As Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, said on 28th April, 1956, when the agreement to build the reactor was signed: "This close collaboration in a highly complicated field between the scientists and engineers of two countries, geographically as far removed as Canada and India, is a symbol of the manner in which the world has shrunk through modern technology, and a token, I hope, of the peace, understanding and co-operation which will one day spread throughout the world".



ENGINEERING HALL No. 4 at Trombay—one of six halls built by the Cementation Company Ltd., of the U.K. The contract was worth £131,000.



CANADA provided training at Chalk River for 31 employees of India's Department of Atomic Energy. Here are some of the trainees, with Canadian instructors, on top of the NRX reactor, Ontario.



WORK goes ahead on the 3,280-foot-long jetty at Trombay, built by Cementation Co. Ltd. in association with the Patel Engineering Company of Bombay. It cost \$624,000. Both companies, as a joint venture, built the reinforced pump house. Constructed in a dry dock in Bombay Harbour, it was towed into position at the head of the jetty—a distance of 12 miles. Value of the contract, £180,000.

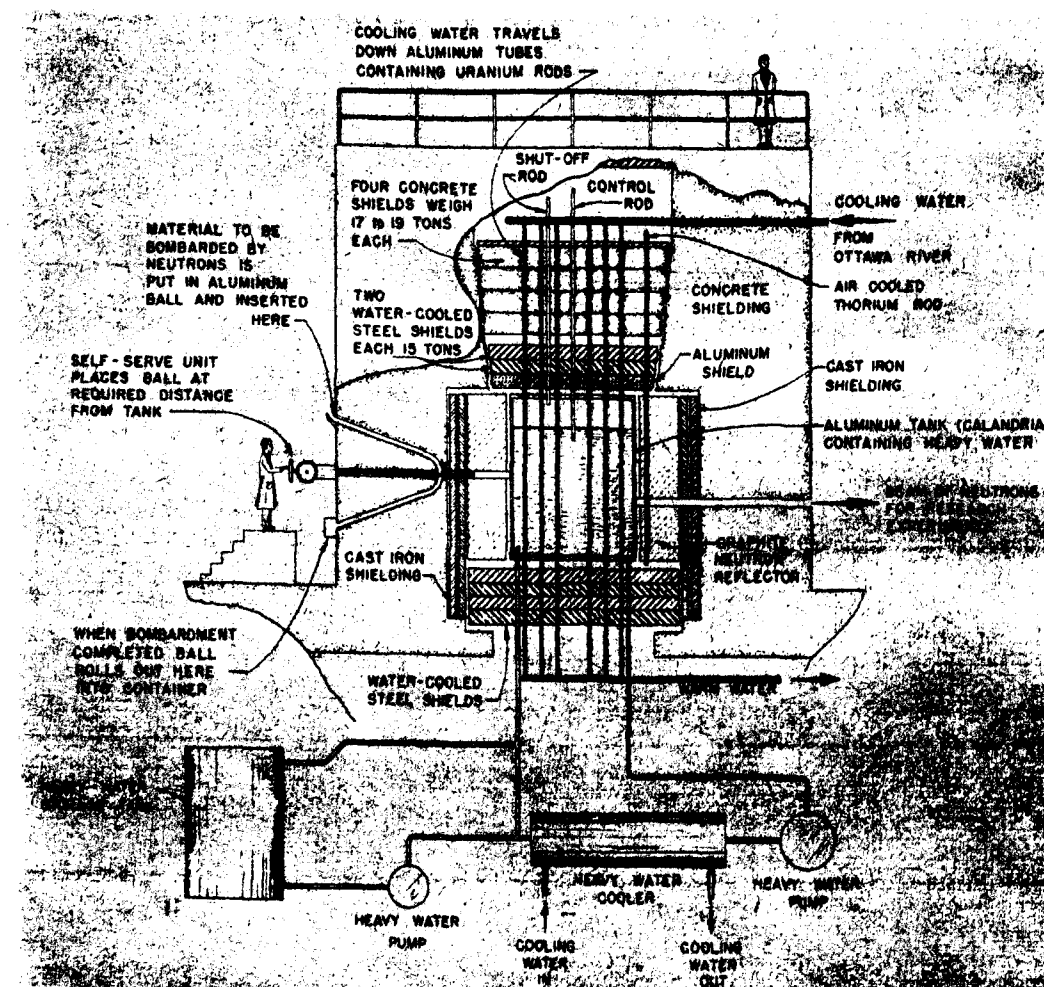
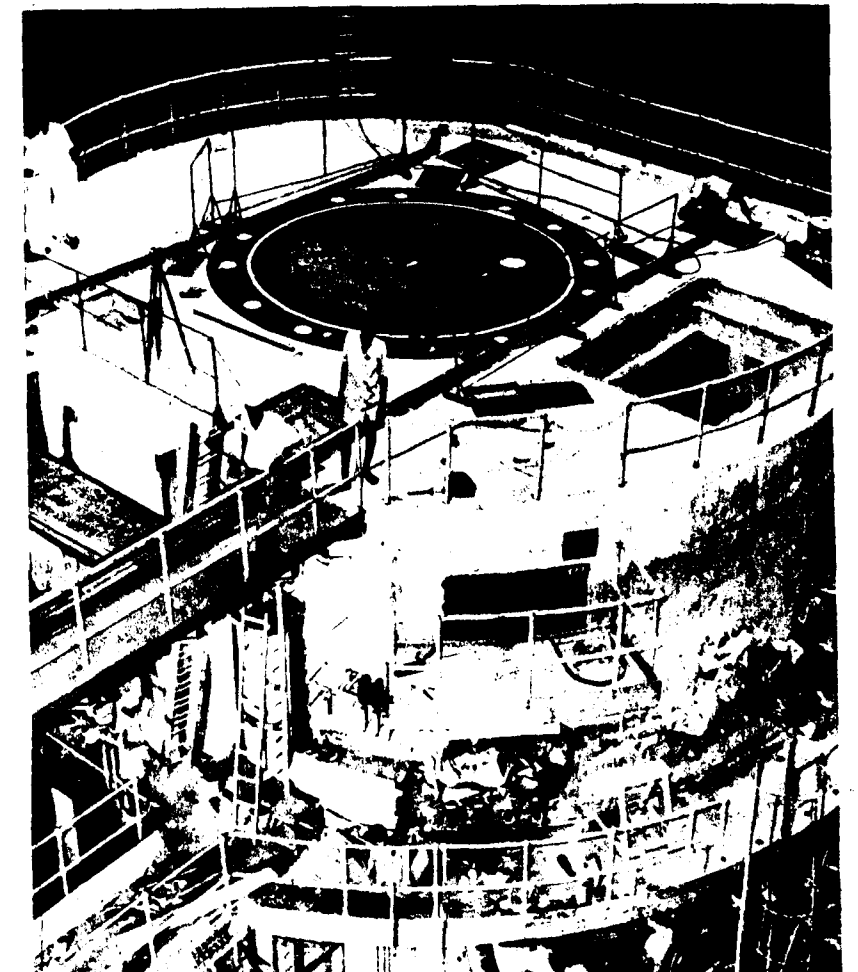


DIAGRAM of the NRX reactor at Chalk River, Ontario, which provided the model for the Trombay pile. But C.I.R. (the Canada-India Reactor) has been modified in several important respects in order to meet local conditions, and in the light of experience gained at Chalk River.

THE REACTOR under construction. It will use natural uranium as fuel, and has a specially designed cooling system. Foolproof safety devices have been built into the reactor.



Tom Okubanjo, A.R.P.S.

NIGERIAN PHOTOGRAPHER AT LONDON'S EALING
TECHNICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF ART



SELF-PORTRAIT by Tom Okubanjo, who also took the other photographs which are reproduced on these pages.

ONE of the many overseas students at the Ealing Technical College and School of Art, in West London, is Mr. Tom Okubanjo, a 30-year-old Nigerian whose ambition is to become one of the world's top photographers.

Okubanjo, who was born in Ijebuigbo, in Western Nigeria, began his working life as a postal clerk in Lagos and became interested in photography as a hobby. Then, for five years, he ran a photographic business in Nigeria.

By March 1957 he had saved enough money to travel with his wife to the United Kingdom. While awaiting acceptance as a student at

his hand, and does his own "dark room" work. He found part-time work with the Shell Photographic Unit, one of the leading industrial photographic teams in Britain, and spent his seven weeks' summer holidays gaining practical knowledge of the business applications of photography.

He is very appreciative of the facilities and training at the Ealing College, which provides a great variety of art courses including drawing and painting, modelling and

sculpture, dress and fashion design and crafts, and photography, as well as various courses dealing with business administration. Some of the countries represented by the students at Ealing are South Africa, India, Ghana, Kenya and Uganda.

After he is fully qualified Tom Okubanjo intends to return to Nigeria, where he will make a photographic record of the life and peoples of the Federation, and earn his living through his camera.



A PORTRAIT of Alhaji Abdulmaliki, the Nigerian Federal Commissioner in Britain.

the Ealing College, he found employment as a postman in the City of London. His wife, who was a schoolteacher in Nigeria, works in a London store and, in the evenings, attends a course of secretarial training.

At the Ealing College, where about a fifth of the 8,000 students are from Commonwealth countries, Okubanjo is studying advanced photography, portraiture, and industrial, commercial, and colour photography. He is already an Associate of the Royal Photographic Society; he is the only Nigerian member of the London Camera Club, and has passed the intermediate examination of the Institute of British Photographers. One of his most prized achievements was his election as Chairman of the Ealing Students' Union.

Like most enthusiasts, Okubanjo works all hours at his job, seldom has a camera out of



ST. MARY'S Church, Ealing, West London. Tom Okubanjo and his camera are seldom parted.



THESE Commonwealth students at Ealing with botany lecturer Mr. Hunt (left) are Mr. N. Metha (Kenya), Miss S. Jivanjee (Kenya), and Mr. I. Egala (Ghana).



OUTSIDE the College two West Africans—Mr. O. Macaulay (left) from Nigeria, and Mr. G. Williams from Ghana—talk with English students. About one-fifth of the 8,000 students are from overseas Commonwealth countries. Many have taken part-time jobs in London to support themselves while they study.



MR. V. PATEL, from Kenya, and an English student, who is also a nun, conduct an experiment in the laboratory of the College.



A PRINTER in Kaduna slips lines of corrected type into position. In 1958, over 480,000 books and pamphlets were printed here. There is a staff of 230.



APPRENTICES attend a technical drawing class under the Assistant Superintendent of Press (Training), Mr. Turundu. About 50 young Nigerians are indentured to the Printer for five-year periods.



THE ISSUE, maintenance and repair of all Government typewriters, in Northern Nigeria, is one of the many responsibilities of the Government Printer.

NORTHERN NIGERIA'S PRINTERS

Combining Quality with Increasing Production

IN 1958 the Government Printer in Kaduna, the capital of Northern Nigeria, produced an avalanche of material. More than seven million words were mechanically set up in type and nearly 30 million printed impressions were made on 168 tons of paper and board; over 2,000 "jobs" worth £75,000 were completed, including the printing of 487,373 booklets and pamphlets.

The Government's Printer today has at his disposal a large modern office with 98 power-operated machines and a staff of 230. He is able to produce almost the entire range of modern print, including maps; and he trains his own apprentices and accepts trainees from local government bodies in the provinces.

When the Northern Region celebrated its independence, last year, there were 48 young Nigerians indentured to the Government Printer for a five-year period, hoping to attain "improver" standard or even the high standard set at the City and Guilds (London) Intermediate examination. At Kaduna they are taught type-composing, letterpress machine-minding, photo lithography, book-binding and typewriter maintenance, and it is encouraging that the 28 apprentices first appointed in 1957, not only

completed their first year of training successfully, but are now useful members of the Printer's technical staff.

This is an enthusiastic staff which in one year worked an aggregate of more than 50,000 hours overtime to deal with the ever-increasing printing demands of the Government. A most important job of the Printer is to produce "Hansard"—Parliamentary reports—every morning after a sitting of the Northern Legislature. For the Independence celebrations, special four-colour calendars, booklets, pictorial inserts, exhibition catalogues and celebration programmes were produced, all in lavish style.

Training in Britain

So far about seven members of the staff have been to the United Kingdom on advanced courses, and some of the apprentices may follow later. The Printer has a library of books on all aspects of printing, and it is proposed to acquire an epidiascope and a film projector to assist the work of the students.

An important sideline of the Print Works is the Typewriter Repair Section, which in 1958 repaired 1,217 machines and toured the provinces with a mobile depot.



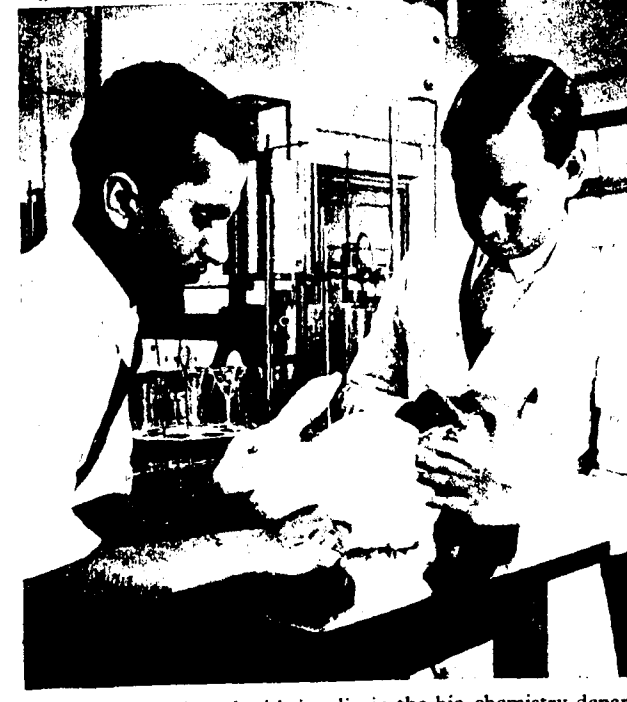
A TRAINEE operates a high-speed "platen" machine. The works, with 98 power-operated machines, produces a wide range of publications.



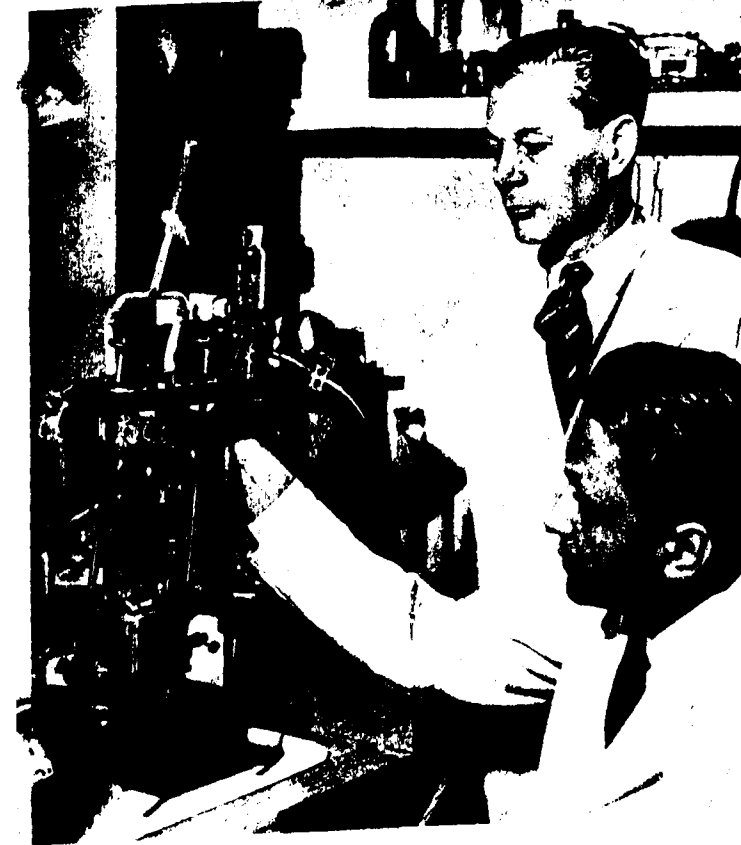
STUDENTS at a health training centre in Trivandrum board a bus to be taken on their rounds of neighbouring villages. Great importance is attached to the training of sufficient numbers of nurses and village-level health visitors. The Government also encourages the development of homoeopathic and indigenous medicine.



AN INDIAN girl, Miss D. Dhanrajgir, studies medicine in London. India needs many more trained doctors.



A RABBIT is injected with insulin in the bio-chemistry department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. £34 million will go on medical research under the Second Five-Year Plan.



INDIAN SPECIALIST IN BRITAIN, Dr. D. S. Chandrasekhar, of the Pasteur Institute at Conoor, Madras, is working for a year, under the Colombo Plan, at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in Chelsea, London. With him is Dr. R. A. Kekwick of the Lister Institute. Dr. Chandrasekhar is studying the latest biophysical research techniques and is particularly interested in the possibilities of manufacturing various sera, especially anti-rabies serum, on a commercial scale in India.

SPEEDING UP MEDICAL TRAINING

India Tackles a Mammoth Problem

SIXTY-FIVE million rupees (£4,875,000) are being spent in India, under the Second Five-Year Plan (ending 1961), to open new medical training colleges and to expand existing ones.

There are between fifty and sixty medical colleges in the country (compared with 30 in 1951) producing approximately 4,500 qualified doctors a year; but 125 colleges will be required before India can hope to achieve her ideal of one doctor for every 1,500 to 2,000 of the population.

Before allocating funds for medical training to particular States, the central Government considers such factors as the number of colleges existing in a State; the hospital facilities available—for good hospitals tend to reduce the cost of setting up a college; the degree and standard of general education in a State; the capacity of a State to run new colleges unaided at the end of the Five-Year period; the availability of teaching staff; and the geographic location of the proposed college. Preference is given to backward areas; for the health and well-being of the villagers is of first importance if plans for economic development are to succeed.

Indigenous Systems

The training of nurses and village-level health visitors has been speeded up, and indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine are being encouraged. The Ministry of Health included development schemes for the systems known as Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy, under the first two Five-Year Plans, and appointed a committee to assess the progress of research in these systems, and to suggest future developments.

Medical research and dental education are both receiving official encouragement. At present there are 32 institutions in India, providing facilities for postgraduate medical training, and of these eleven have been recently upgraded with assistance from the Government. Under the Second Plan India expects to spend £34 million for medical research. Gradually a research cadre is being formed to absorb the present staffs of institutions which possess research departments, and to recruit undergraduate and postgraduate students who are eager to devote themselves to this aspect of medicine.

There are eight dental colleges in India, and the Government has offered to assist the expansion of five of them—in Madras, Lucknow, Amritsar, Bombay and Calcutta. New colleges are to be set up in Trivandrum and Hyderabad.

Medical education in India still has a very long way to go; but the problems are being tackled methodically, and as fast as resources permit.

Blueprints for Tomorrow

COMMONWEALTH STUDENTS IN BRITAIN STUDY THE
TECHNIQUES OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

EVER since 1945, when King's College, Durham University, became the first institution in the world to provide a five-year Honours Degree Course in Town and Country Planning, young men and women from all the countries of the Commonwealth have gone there to learn their craft as planning technicians. They gather in a red-brick College building that stands in its own grounds in the city of Newcastle.

In the United Kingdom, which has one of the thickest population densities in the world, the importance of planning has long been recognised; planning techniques were taught at Durham University before 1939. It was not until after the war, however, that a majority of countries became "planning minded", realising that well-planned houses, estates, public buildings, schools, shops and places of entertainment are just as important, for a full life, as mines, power stations, roads and reservoirs.

Today, students from every part of the world study at King's College, which is still the only College in the United Kingdom where it is possible to obtain a B.A. in Town

and Country Planning. Students from the U.K., India, Ghana, Malaya and Zanzibar, as well as other countries, are at present taking courses under the direction of Professor J. S. Allen, or are using the college's facilities for postgraduate training and research.

Many of the students are idealists, like Dorab M. Mistry, a 27-year-old Indian architect who gave up his job in Bombay to make his own way to Newcastle and take a two-year Diploma Course. "India needs planners", he says, "but they must be men who plan for the young people—for the future. A planner thinks 50 years ahead, forming the pattern of society."

Mistry hopes to specialise in housing during his term of training: "If, at the end of my life, I can say that I have been responsible for the housing of even a few of my people, I will be well satisfied."

Another Indian studying at the College is Satish C. Gupta, a 23-year-old engineer from Lodhi Colony, New Delhi, who went to Newcastle after three friends, who had studied there, told him about the work of the

Department. "It is the latest profession", he says, "and there are wonderful opportunities. All planners have dreams. . . . Mine is to help in preparing the master plan of Delhi. I would like to do something towards clearing the slums of old Delhi and the rehousing of its peoples."

Kim C. Soo, aged 27, a planning technician from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, speaks in very much the same vein: "My country, like every other in the world, needs planning technicians very urgently. There is much to do. . . ."

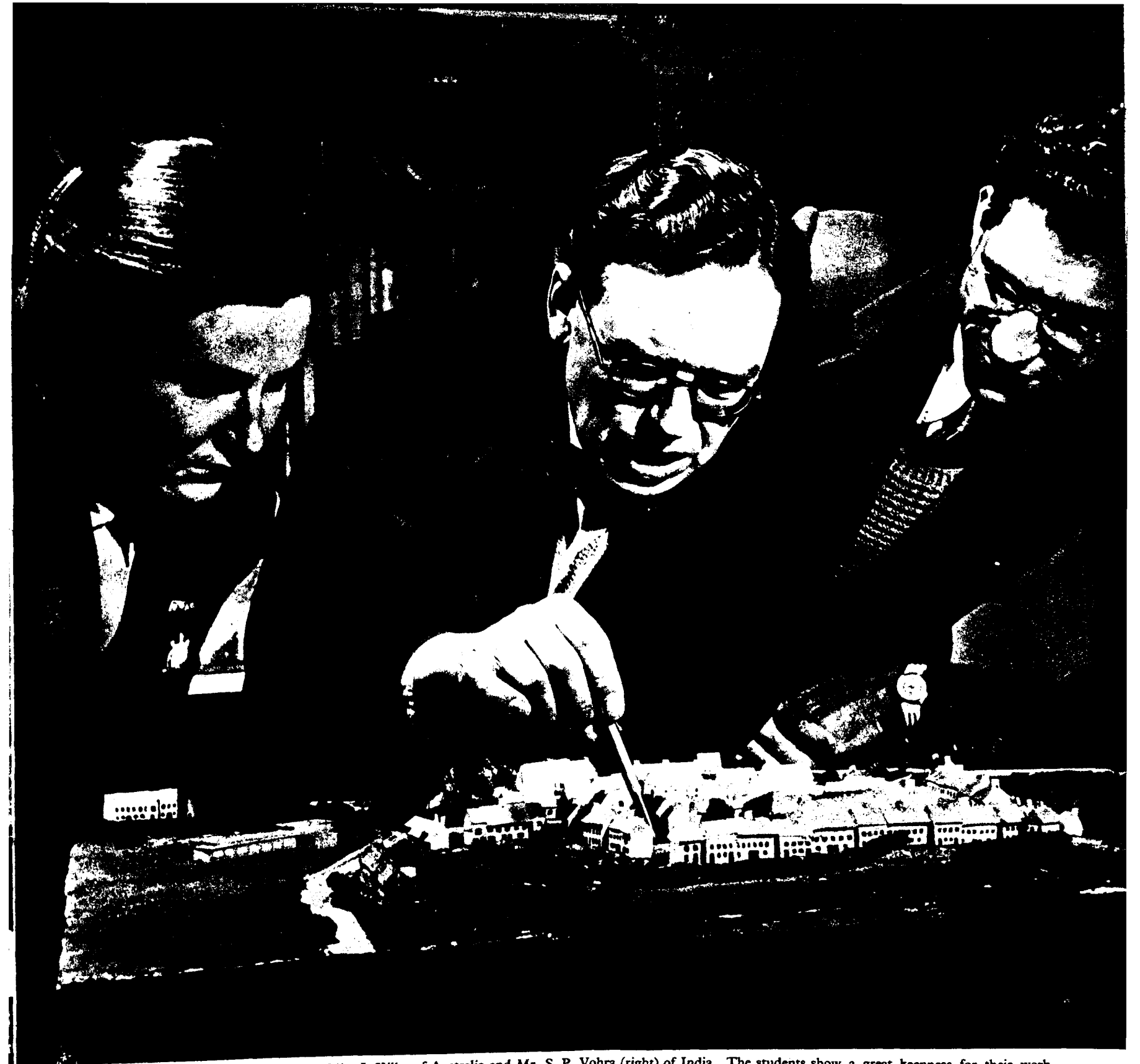
Many former students of King's College have exciting planning jobs. One is responsible for planning in an area of Canada as large as England; another, in East Africa, has to use an aircraft to carry out survey work, so huge is his territory.

These young people, and others who are still studying at Newcastle, share an unlimited enthusiasm for their profession which in many cases amounts to a feeling of vocation. They look to the world for their livelihoods, and the world looks to them and their kind for a well-planned future.

STUDENTS from King's College, Durham University, study "space and amenity" problems. The College was the first to offer a five-year Honours Degree Course in Town and Country Planning.



CONCENTRATION during a lecture. Courses at the College are extremely comprehensive and include "field study" of all kinds of practical problems, such as (below) the laying of main sewers and other services.



A LECTURER discusses a problem with Miss J. Kilby of Australia and Mr. S. P. Vohra (right) of India. The students show a great keenness for their work.



PROFESSOR J. S. ALLEN, who directs the Town and Country Planning Courses, with Mr. J. Coutinho, from the Town Planning Office, Zanzibar.



THREE students round a drawing board are (l. to r.) Mr. S. C. Gupta (India), Mr. Acquah-Harrison (Ghana), and Mr. Kim C. Soo (Federation of Malaya).

MALAYAN JUNGLE HIGHWAY

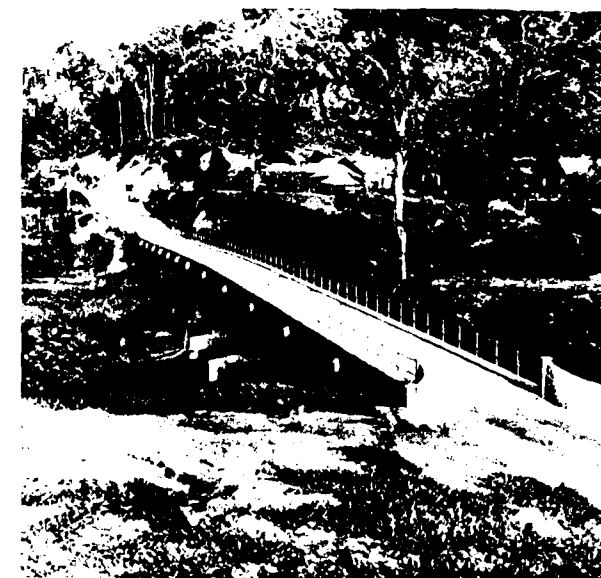
Two and a Half Million Dollar Development Project is Good Example of Commonwealth Co-operation



MALAYANS and troops from the United Kingdom, Australia and India, worked together to build this road through thick jungle in the State of Kedah.



A TYPICAL completed section of the road, which will assist the development of 600 square miles of jungle and padi land in the State of Kedah.



THE SULTAN Abdul Halim bridge, 451 feet long, is one of the 20 permanent bridges which have been built along the route by Army engineers.

"A MAGNIFICENT contribution to the future peace and prosperity of a country. . . ." That is how

Tun Abdul Razak Bin Dato Hussein, the Federation of Malaya's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, described the 52 miles of new roads and bridges opened in Kedah State by the Sultan of Kedah.



TUN ABDUL Razak, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.

Conceived in 1957 as a weapon in the war which was then being waged against terrorists

in Malaya, the Kedah roads were built with the help of Commonwealth military engineers. The fighting ended before they could be completed; but now they are finished they will help to open up 600 square miles of jungle and padi land, in central Kedah, to peaceful development.

In a speech at Nami in the north of Kedah, from where the roads start, Tun Abdul Razak praised "the splendid co-operation between the Armed Forces of the Federation and of the Commonwealth on one side, and civil departments of Government, particularly the Public Works Department, on the other."

"I am really happy to think", he said, "that these roads will now have little value from the point of view of the Emergency but, on the other hand, a tremendous value from

the point of view of the future development of the State of Kedah. It is not often that an enterprise conceived as a requirement of war turns out to be such a magnificent contribution to the future peace and prosperity of a country. It is indeed a lesson for the future, and I hope that in the course of the next few years we shall see more enterprises of this nature."

British Army Equipment

The two and a half million dollars project was under the technical control of Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Blakeway, Royal Engineers, who is Chief Engineer of the Federation Army. An average of about 700 troops—Malayan, British, Australian and Gurkha—were employed, and working by their side

were between four and five hundred unskilled workmen from local kampongs along the route, and up to fifty skilled workmen.

Most of the 125 machines used on the project—heavy tractors, bulldozers, stone crushers, concrete mixers and vibrators—were supplied by the British Army, which also supplied the fuel and spares. Nineteen permanent reinforced concrete bridges of up to 137 feet in length were built by the engineers, and one bridge of 451 feet was constructed at Nami. Two hundred permanent culverts were established along the route, and 50,000 lb. of explosives were used for quarrying, clearing obstacles and felling trees.

The building of the roads gave the military engineers some first class training, for the

problems were formidable. Original maps of the territory were not very accurate, and the thick jungles made survey difficult. Before work on the road proper could begin, a pilot track had to be cleared to allow the surveyors to make a provisional alignment.

The next stage was the clearing of trees—some topping 200 feet, and more than 20 feet in circumference—with the aid of bulldozers and explosives. Then came the final alignment and the mechanical clearing of top-soil and roots, all before the actual work of construction could begin.

In spite of the difficulties the roads were built at the average rate of 1½ miles a month, and the entire project was finished ahead of schedule. As the Sultan of Kedah said at the second opening ceremony at Anchiong,

the road he had just travelled for the first time was "a monument of success and hard struggle, which must be a job of pride to all who have taken part in this construction."

Successful Task

"I would like to pay tribute", he said, "to all the units who have taken part in carrying out and completing this task, and also the kampong people who worked side by side with the soldiers, and to tell you all that we are grateful for the task which you have performed so well and so successfully. Both myself and the Kedah Government firmly believe that a great deal of advantages for the future prosperity and welfare of the people in the area will be achieved because of your efforts."

HOME FROM HOME IN PUKEORA

NEW ZEALAND HELPS HER DISABLED

A FORMER tuberculosis sanatorium at Pukeora (a Maori word meaning "healthy hill") in the Central Hawke's Bay district of the North Island of New Zealand, is the site of an experiment in communal living for chronically disabled people aged between 16 and 35.

These age limits are important. In most countries, children and elderly people who suffer from severe poliomyelitis, arthritis, cerebral palsy, accident injury or congenital deformity, are suitably looked after in one way or another; but for those ranging from adolescence to middle age there is often no alternative to the antiseptic wards of public hospitals.

Pukeora is probably the first home of its kind in the world reserved exclusively for young people—people whose mentality is not impaired, but who are so badly disabled that they cannot fend for themselves. Not only is there no charge to the individual or his guardians for maintenance at Pukeora, but each resident receives a small income under New Zealand's comprehensive Social Security scheme.

There is a friendly, optimistic atmosphere at the Home, where every effort is made to

rehabilitate the forty-odd residents, improve their morale and increase their self-reliance—no easy task when for some the mere tying of a shoelace is a long and difficult task, and its accomplishment an achievement of personal importance.

Pukeora has its own school, for the benefit of those who, because of their afflictions, received little formal education in childhood. It also has an occupational therapy room where basket work, leather work, and weaving help to maintain muscular functions and boost morale.

Their Own Newspaper

From these and other exercises some of the residents progress until they can find employment within the Home, making toys, sewing or typing. Residents elect their own committee to manage domestic affairs, and run their own newspaper and hobby clubs. Films and concerts are organised and as many patients as possible are encouraged to go outside the home and enter normal community activities. It is encouraging to patients and staff alike that many people in the town of Waipukurau, near the Home, take an active interest and have formed a

Pukeora Guild to help the disabled socially.

In assisting in the establishment of Pukeora, New Zealand's Department of



A DIFFICULT exercise is tackled by a resident at Pukeora under the eye of Miss J. Sutherland. She is the occupational therapist at the Home.

Health did not have many precedents for guidance. However, the home has been a great success for more than a year; its accommodation is almost fully taken, and in time it will be expanded to hold about 100 residents, who will continue to live and work together in an atmosphere of friendliness and hope.

PICKING UP a spanner with this home-made device requires concentration. Pukeora aims to increase self-reliance and gives a new interest in life.



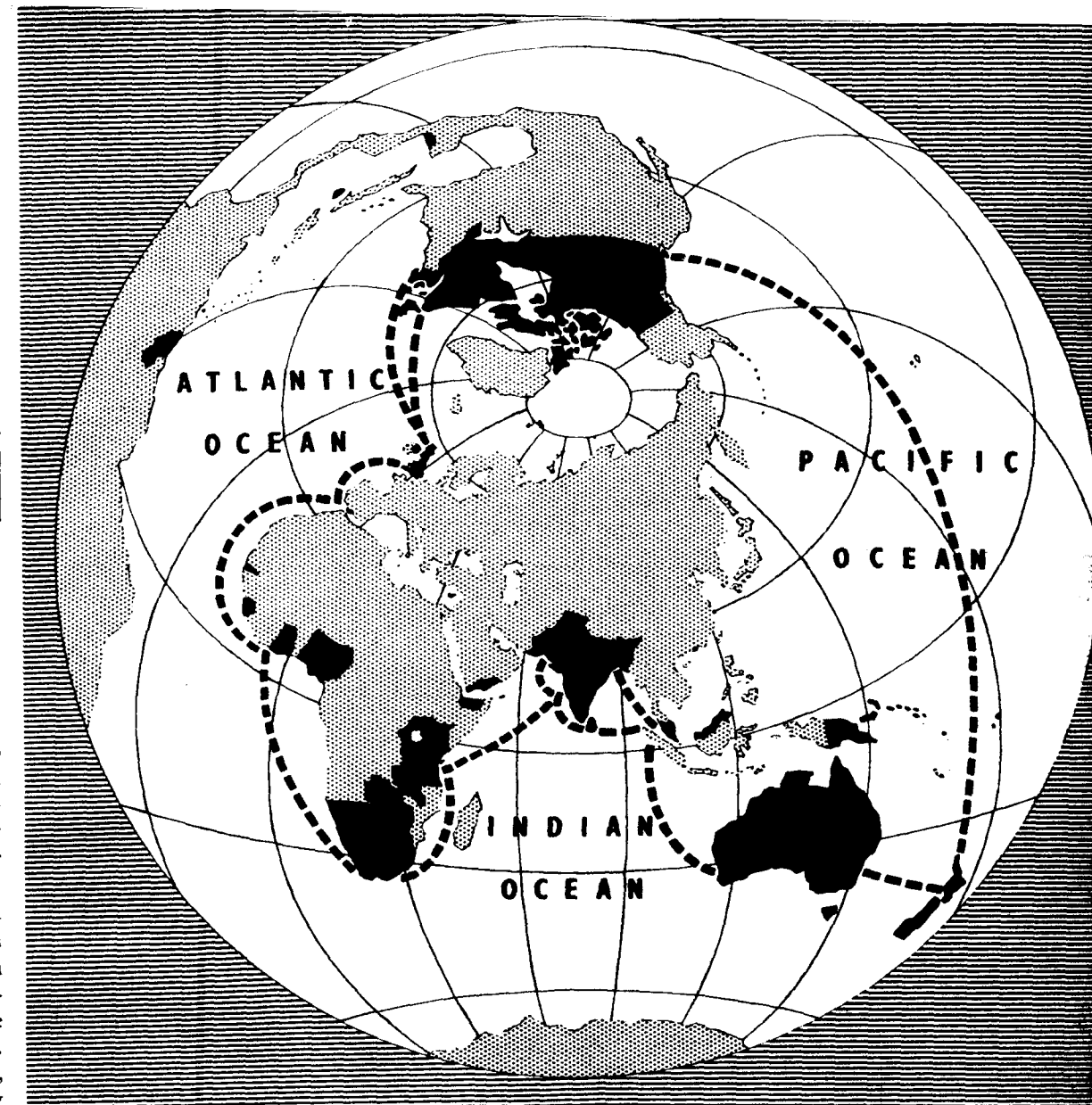
SPEECH THERAPY is conducted by Miss J. Ansell, the assistant welfare officer. The microphone, tape-recorder and the mirror to reflect lip movements are a part of the equipment provided. Below: Midday meal in the dining room at the Home. All the residents are chronically disabled and are aged between 16 and 35.



MR. R. J. HALSEY, the world's leading authority on repeated ocean telephone cables, is seen here in the chart room of the Telegraph Ship *Monarch*—the largest cable laying ship in the world. With him are the ship's captain, J. P. Betson, and the fourth officer, J. L. Lang. Mr. Halsey is from Cable and Wireless Ltd., the firm chosen to finance, lay and maintain the U.K.'s share of the cable.

IN a little over ten years, according to present plans, 600 million people in widely scattered Commonwealth countries will be able to talk to one another by telephone as easily as they communicate over the telephone in their own home towns.

In 1961, the first section (2,150 nautical miles long) of a 32,000-mile round-the-world Commonwealth cable will be laid between Oban, Scotland, and Hampden, Newfoundland. The route which the rest of the cable will take has not been finally decided. Provisionally, it will cover: Newfoundland, Montreal and Vancouver (Canada); Fanning Island and Fiji (Pacific Ocean); Auckland New Zealand; Sydney (Australia); then



ROUND THE WORLD will go the cable, and this is the probable route: via Canada, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Kenya, South Africa, West Africa and Gibraltar.

COMMONWEALTH CABLE

£88 Million Telephone Link for 600 Million People

from Western Australia to the Cocos Islands (Indian Ocean), Malaya, Chittagong (East Pakistan), Colombo (Ceylon), Bombay (India), Karachi (Pakistan), the Seychelles Islands (Indian Ocean), Mombasa (Kenya), Durban and Cape Town (South Africa), St. Helena and Ascension Island (South Atlantic Ocean), West Africa (including Ghana and Nigeria), Gibraltar, and back to the United Kingdom.

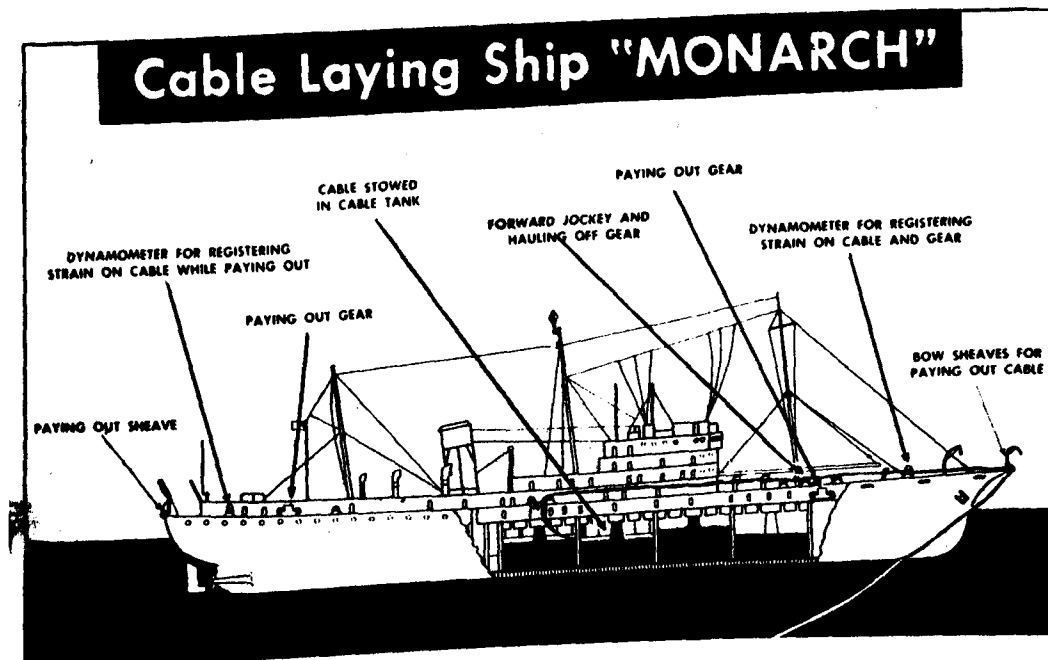
The firm chosen to finance, lay and maintain the part of the cable which represents the United Kingdom's share (approximately one-half) of the £88 million project, is Cable and Wireless Ltd., whose board of directors has been joined by the world's leading authority on repeated ocean telephone cables, Mr. R. J. Halsey. Orders for equipment for the transatlantic section of the

cable have already been placed, by Cable and Wireless and the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation.

As a result of research carried out by the U.K. Post Office, the Canadian Transatlantic Telephone Cable (CANTAT, as it will be called) will have some revolutionary features. A "two-way repeater" cable has been developed, which will carry conversation in both directions simultaneously and thus halve the length of cable required. Also, the 1,600 mile deep-sea portion of the cable will not be heavily sheathed in protective armour, like previous deep-sea cables. It will be strengthened by a central stranded steel wire and only the shore ends, which run a risk of chafing through tidal and normal sea movements, will be armoured.

The Telegraph Ship, *Monarch*, the largest cable laying ship in the world, will lay CANTAT, and Cable and Wireless Ltd. have ordered from Cammell Laird & Co., shipbuilders of Birkenhead, England, a £1 million cable repair ship, fully air-conditioned, to enable her to work in the tropics; it will carry out repairs on the Commonwealth cable as the project progresses.

The transatlantic section of the cable will be able to carry from 60 to 80 simultaneous telephone conversations, as well as a large number of telegraph services.



Tropical Australia

QUEENSLAND'S TROPICAL REGION IS ATTRACTING A
GROWING NUMBER OF TOURISTS

BANANAS, pineapples, oranges . . . a sample of the rich and varied produce of the tropical coast of Australia.



It is sometimes not appreciated that considerably more than one-third of the 2,974,581 square miles that make up the Australian continent lies north of the Tropic of Capricorn. More than half of the huge State of Queensland, most of the Northern Territory, and a large slice of Western Australia, are tropical, and range physically from parched desert through a wide variety of terrain to monsoon forests.

Mining enterprises, and the grazing of cattle and sheep, are carried out in each of these three regions; but while the Northern Territory, and the tropical part of Western Australia, are very sparsely settled, roughly

a quarter of Queensland's population of nearly one and a half million people live in the tropical north of the State.

Settlement along the coast of Queensland parallel with the Great Barrier Reef—the world's greatest coral reef stretching north-west to south-east for 1,260 miles—has been called the most successful experiment ever undertaken of people of European stock inhabiting the tropics. Last year—Queensland's centenary year—a record number of Australians from the south took "The Sunshine Route" (as the railway from Brisbane to Cairns is popularly known) to enjoy the tropic skies and warm blue seas of what has become a favourite playground.

The Queensland coastline, called in different places the Sugar Coast and the Pineapple Coast, stretches 3,236 miles, has 600 offshore islands, and looks from its golden beaches on to waters inhabited by over 900 varieties of fish. Few marine playgrounds can offer such a wide diversity of holiday attractions, or such a delightful climate.

Like Nigeria

Cairns, a port five hundred miles inside the tropics, is cooler in the summer by several degrees than a place such as Charleville, in a sub-tropical zone but in the interior of Queensland. The climate is like Nigeria's, but without most of the serious diseases that are found in many tropical countries.

Seventeen miles north-east of Cairns is Green Island, a national park of 32 acres which offers visitors a paradise of rare plant life, tropical vegetation, brightly plumaged parakeets, and the only Underwater Coral Observatory of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

Further south but still within the tropics are the 106 islands of the Whitsunday group, including Royal Seaforth Island, resting place for Her Majesty the Queen during her tour of Australia, and Lindeman Island, overlooking the passage where Captain Cook sailed on Whit-Sunday, 1770.

As a tourist attraction the Barrier Reef is hard to beat. Its magnificent coral gardens have been built through countless centuries by the coral polyp, one of nature's smallest animals—a tiny shell fish which in some respects resembles a sea anemone. Varying from 10 to 150 miles, in its distance from the mainland, the reef comprises 80,000 square miles of underwater wonderland.

The State of Queensland, with its beauty and its vast mineral resources, has entered with confidence into its second hundred years. Its tropical coastal region has already



THIS STRANGE ROCK in a pineapple field in "the Sunshine State" of Queensland is called Tibogargan, which means: "Where the quiet waters flow".

been turned from an unwanted wilderness into the home of thousands, and the holiday mecca of thousands more from cities such as Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

The next stage may well be really to open up and settle the hinterland, for, as the State Premier, Mr. G. F. R. Nicklin, has said: "Even a cursory glance at Queensland's enormous natural resources will convince anyone of its assured magnificent future".

GREEN ISLAND, near the north Queensland port of Cairns, is a national park containing rare plant life, tropical vegetation and a coral observatory unique in the Southern Hemisphere.



THESE SHELLS and corals are from the Great Barrier Reef, which runs parallel with the Queensland coast. One of nature's smallest animals, the coral polyp, built the reef over many centuries.





SHEMZA, his wife Mary, and Lt.-General Mohammed Yousuf, the Pakistan High Commissioner, at the New Vision Centre Gallery, where Shemza had his first London one-man show of paintings in July 1959.

A MODERN PAKISTAN PAINTER IN BRITAIN

A. J. Shemza discovered in some of Klee's pictures and precepts a vital stimulus and example. His problem, as a modern artist in Pakistan, was to formulate a style consistent with Islamic principles. These principles have always favoured the logical, abstract and austere and, except where the national temperament has been at variance—as in Persia or Mogul India—they have led to an art the reverse of the sensuous or humanistic. Klee's more analytical pictures are in obvious line with these requirements. They are not directly concerned with contemporary themes. They express rather an attitude to be adopted in the face of stress and violence. Such an attitude might be defined as firm serenity, lucid composure, and it is possibly on this account that Shemza's pictures seem especially appropriate to Pakistan. His vivid, subtle colours suggest the anguish through which this new religious State has passed; while strictly geometrical shapes declare a bold determination, a reasoned confidence in the future. It is through styles such as this—clear, logical yet strangely beautiful—that modern art in Pakistan may well evolve.—W. G. Archer, Keeper Emeritus, the Indian Section, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

The Art of Shemza

ART critics in Britain have been expressing their admiration for the work of a 32-year-old Pakistan artist, Anwar Jalal Shemza, who is nearing the end of his four-year course at the famous Slade School of Fine Arts in London.

Shemza's work has been praised for its originality, its modernity which contains the essence of an Islamic background. Most of his work in recent years has been found to be remarkable for the subtle way in which it is dominated "by the architectural rhythm and structure of Islam, by the colour of the diverse, rich, and vital pattern of cities in his own country".

These were some of the qualities discussed by appreciative visitors at the exhibition of about two dozen paintings and drawings by Shemza held in the Olde Soupe Kitchen at Staffordshire. The piquancy of the combination—Islamic-flavoured work by a modern artist from Pakistan displayed in a seventeenth-century English restaurant—was not lost on the visitors.

Mr. W. J. Hollowood, Principal of the Stafford College of Art, said, at the opening of this exhibition, that Shemza had "an inspiring and fascinating future before him", and that his art was a combination which included an Islamic background brought into focus with some of the artist's experiences in the western world. The pictures, which Mr. Hollowood said presented a new vision, were interesting, intriguing and stimulating.

Born in Simla in 1928, Shemza was trained at Lahore's Mayo School of Art. He progressed to teaching posts in two of Pakistan's public schools and also edited an Urdu fortnightly magazine on Art

and Literature. He is the author of several plays and seven published novels in Urdu, and has held six one-man exhibitions of painting in Pakistan.

In 1955 he was awarded the Punjab University Gold Medal, and in 1956 joined the Slade School where, three years later, he was awarded his Diploma in Fine Art. He was also awarded a British Council Open Scholarship for postgraduate research work. He is a founder member of the Lahore Art Group and the Pakistan Group in London. His paintings have been exhibited at London's Woodstock Gallery and the Royal Commonwealth Society exhibitions, London, and are also represented in national collections in Lahore and Dacca, Pakistan. He held his first British one-man exhibition at the New Vision Centre, London, and another has been planned for the summer of 1960 in London's Gallery One, where his paintings are permanently on view.

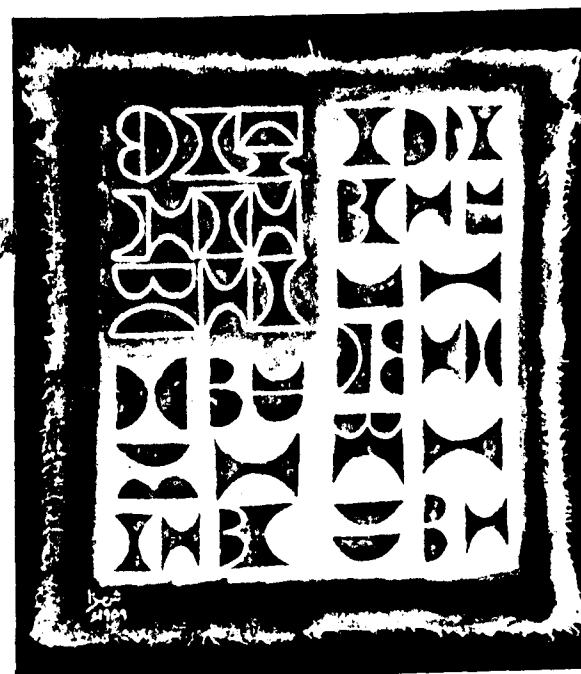
This Pakistan painter is a great admirer of the best in modern art. He particularly admires Paul Klee and Matisse, and his strong British preferences incline towards Henry Moore. Although schooled in the techniques and expression of the West his dictum is Islamic; "purely Islamic", according to W. G. Archer, the Principal of the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Shemza feels that he is on the threshold of greater successes. He plans to return to Pakistan to teach and to paint in his own individual style, in accordance with an inner compulsion. He appreciates the compliment paid to him by those who have hailed him as one of a comparatively small number of painters who are at the head of a modern school of Pakistan art.



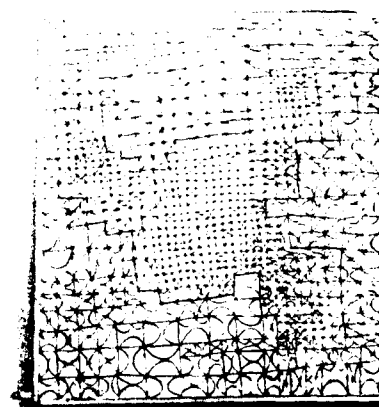
SHEMZA with his canvas, "Fish", painted in 1956. His wife, a painter herself, is an Art Teacher in a comprehensive London County Council school. The Shemzas have a four-month-old daughter, Tasveer, which means "picture" in Urdu

STILL-LIFE. 1958. This painting excited favourable comment among Shemza's fellow artists for its composition, its feeling of solidity and its colour harmony.

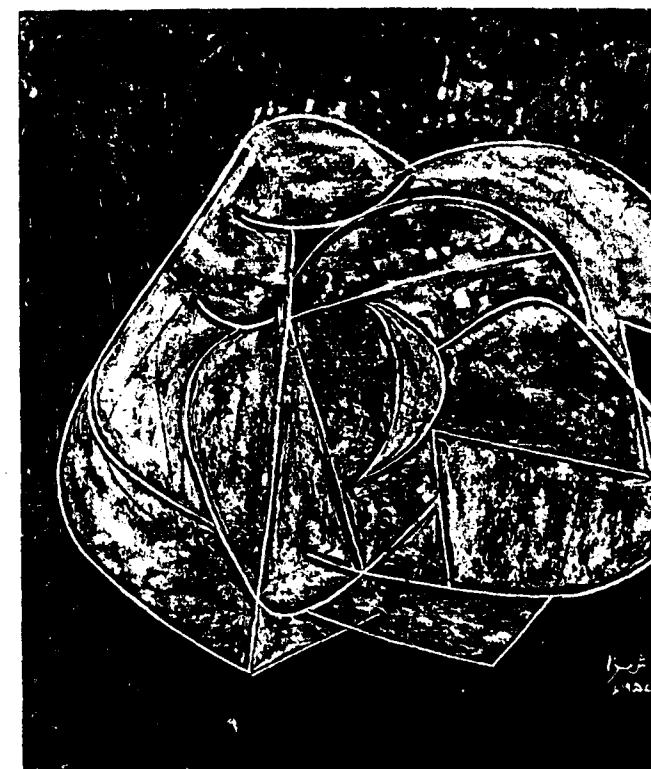


RICHLY and unconsciously oriental in expression is this Shemza painting. Andrew Forge, well-known critic, said his "paintings derive equally from the rhythmical space-filling pattern of the rug and from the 'growing line' of modern Western art"

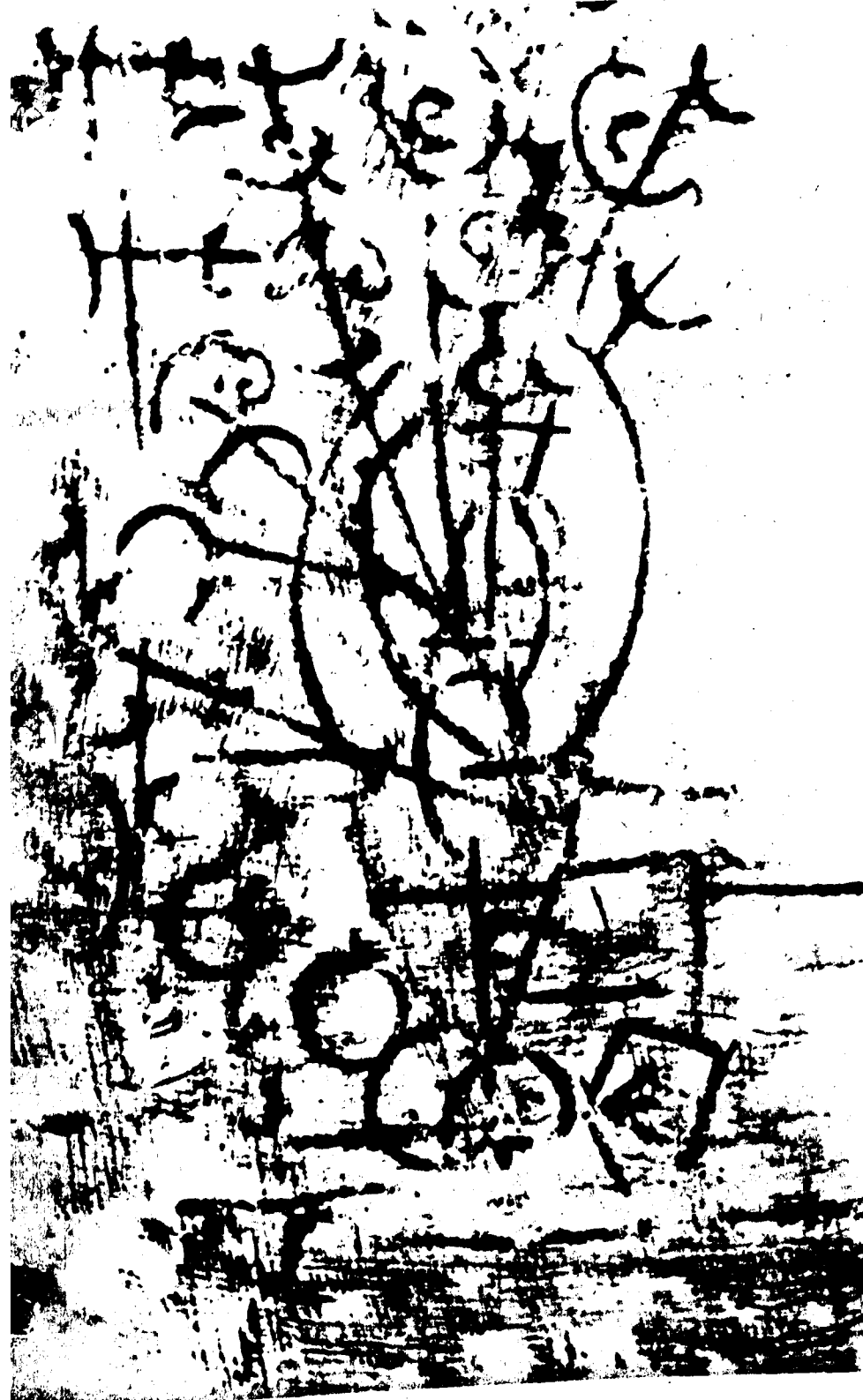
THE OLD and the New were happily blended when (as right) Shemza's paintings were exhibited in a seventeenth-century English restaurant in Staffordshire. The fishing-net patterns of Shemza provide an effective demonstration of an integrated system. "Each area of different colour alters the contouring of the ground and, moving from one to the other, creates a continual 'shifting'." —Dennis Duerden in "Art News Review"



STILL-LIFE. 1958. The flowers and fruit which suggested this abstract painting by Shemza are felt rather than discerned, and the lines are akin to an Islamic arabesque.



"BIRD", another abstract, painted in 1957. "Shemza", wrote Dennis Boven, another English critic, "demonstrates an ability to reveal a continuous and inexhaustive source of imagery; poetic, rhythmic and original but, above all, rich in harmony and masterful in execution..."



TANGANYIKA MOVES TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT

WISE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP BRINGS MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

THE TRUST Territory of Tanganyika—formerly German East Africa—has taken yet another stride forward towards self-government. Commenting on this fact during his visit to Tanganyika, Mr. Iain Macleod, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:

"Much of the credit for this move goes to the sound political leadership in the country and I think Tanganyika has given an example which I hope will be very widely copied—how it is possible for different races and communities to unite."

The announcement of an elected majority for the Government of Tanganyika came two days before the Colonial Secretary's visit. To a hushed Legislative Council, the Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, announced that after Tanganyika's general elections in September 1960, the administration of the Territory would be by a Government in which a majority of Ministers would come from the elected members, who would also have a majority in the House. The precise structure of the Executive Government in the new form had yet to be decided upon, and discussions would be held later in London.

This announcement was followed by jubilant scenes outside the Council Chamber. A few minutes after the Governor had left the Council, Mr. Julius Nyerere—the elected Chairman of the Tanganyika Elected Members Organisation, and President of Tanganyika's largest political party, the Tanganyika African National Union—emerged with his African, Asian and European colleagues, and

was garlanded and acclaimed by a huge waiting crowd. He was lifted shoulder high and carried to a car to embark on a mile-long triumphal procession through the city.

In Tanganyika, wise political leadership and a spirit of co-operation have brought about changes more rapid and fundamental than any would have thought practicable a few years ago. The introduction of at least a measure of responsible government sets the country well on the way to its final stage of self-government within the Commonwealth.

Tanganyika has been under British trusteeship since 1918. It has an area of 361,800 square miles, and at the 1957 census the population was: Africans 8,365,660; Asians 77,000; Europeans 21,000; and "other non-Africans" 25,000. Because, at the present time, Tanganyika is still largely dependent upon imported technical skills and administrative experience and also needs greater financial resources, its leaders realise that the way ahead is going to call for a special degree of industry, co-operation and discipline.

Reconstituted Council

Tanganyika's existing Council of Ministers, set up in July 1959, comprises seven officials and five elected members of the Legislative Council. Under the new proposals the Council will be reconstituted in such a way that the number of Ministers selected from among the people of the Territory will be greater than the number of Ministers who are public officers.

When details of the structure of the Executive Government in its new form are discussed in London, not the least of the matters to be studied will be the position of the Civil Service in the conditions that will be created by this and future constitutional changes. Representative unofficials will be invited to take part in these discussions.

Other major points in the Governor's address to the Legislative Council dealt with the existence of a majority of elected members in the Council, and the widening of the franchise for the 1960 elections. He referred to the "commendable foresight" of the Post Elections Committee in venturing beyond its terms of reference and considering a distribution of seats appropriate to an elected majority in the Council. The proposal is to have 50 constituencies returning 71 members, and 50 of these 71 would represent "open" seats, with 11 seats reserved for Asians and 10 for Europeans.

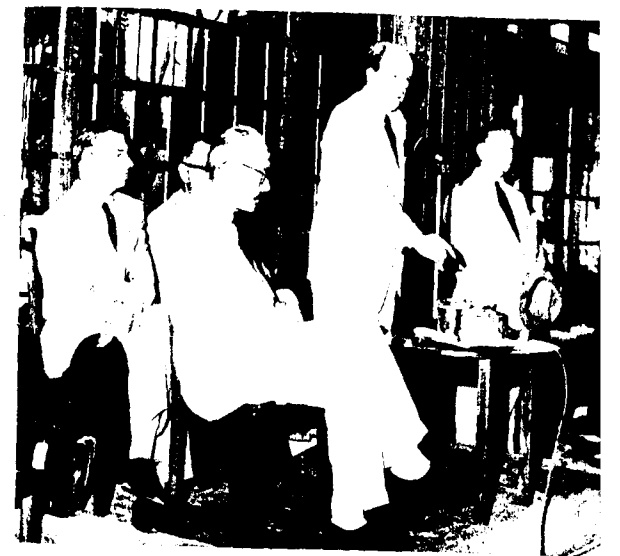
One of the responsibilities of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor said, was to ensure that the territorial Government is assisted to maintain a Public Service, up to and beyond the final stage of independence, which will be adequate for the tasks in hand. Preparations were being made, he said, for

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, jubilant at the announcement of Tanganyika's constitutional advances, waves a green branch—symbol of his Party.

the establishment of a new Public Service Commission to be set up by Her Majesty by Order in Council, and he hoped that the arrangement would be completed in time for the Commission to start work by the middle of 1960. The Commission would have control over the whole Public Service and would advise the Governor on all appointments, promotions and transfers as well as on all matters of discipline.

The responsibilities of the people themselves in countries working for self-government were touched upon by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his last New Year Message. He said:

"When, with the consent of all political parties in this country (United Kingdom), we started many years ago on the policy of leading the territories forward, we deliberately unleashed a chain reaction, which was bound



MR. MACLEOD held a Press Conference when he arrived in Tanganyika, two days after the Governor's announcement. Left to right: Mr. Fletcher-Cooke, Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Government; the Governor; the Colonial Secretary.

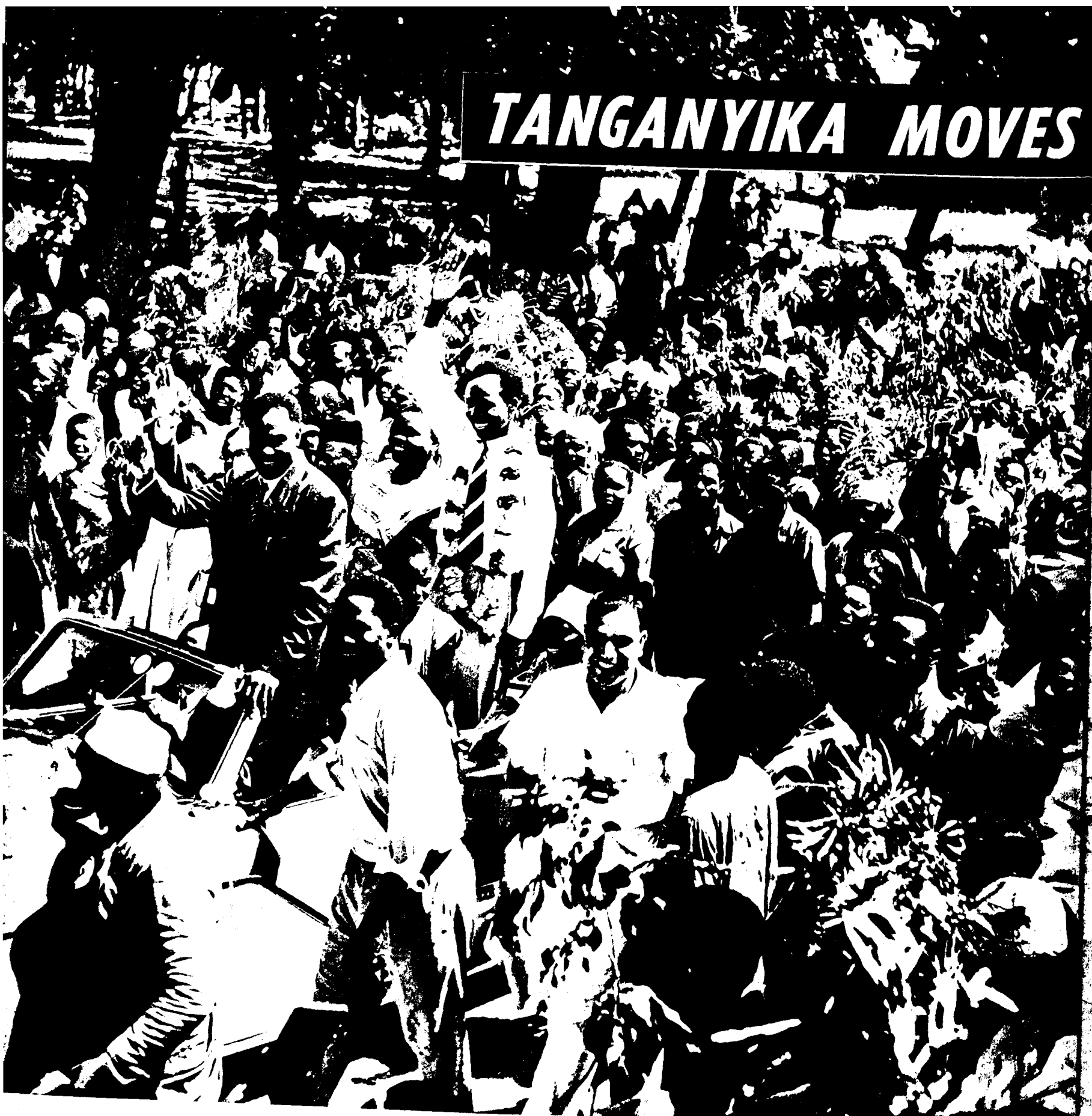
to have a profound effect on the lives of all those taking part in it. There is small profit in building a new country if the men, women and children who live in it have not found a satisfactory relationship with one another and with the new institutions and conditions. Self-government", added Mr. Iain Macleod, "brings representative institutions; in turn, representative institutions demand from the electorate a sense of responsibility and the feeling that each man and woman has a stake in the country and in its prosperity."

DRIVEN in triumph through the streets of Dar es Salaam, Mr. Nyerere (white shirt), President of the Tanganyika African National Union, and Mr. John Rupia, Vice-President of the Union, acknowledge the cheers of the people.

THE SECRETARY of State, Mr. Iain Macleod, with five elected Ministers and (2nd from right) Mr. Nyerere. Left to right: C. G. Kahama (Social Development); A. H. Jamal (Urban Local Govt. & Works); S. N. Eliufoo (Health); D. Bryceson (Mines & Commerce); A. S. Fundikira (Lands & Surveys).



THE GOVERNOR of Tanganyika, Sir Richard Turnbull (left), is greeted by the Speaker of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee, before making his historic announcement.





TIME to go home. . . . A mother collects her son from Sumner Nursery School, London. Beyond are the flats, Marne House, where the children live.

Mainly for Women

ASSORTED TOPICS AND EVENTS



A STORY is told to a class of infants. The children split up into groups for the reading of stories, poetry, rhymes and jingles. Afterwards they enjoy a glass of milk and biscuits.

In on the Ground Floor

A TWO-SESSION NURSERY SCHOOL IN LONDON

FAMILIES who live on or around the Sumner Estate in Peckham, south-east London, are in no doubt at all that the London County Council's experiment in providing part-time nursery schooling for their children is a tremendous success.

The Sumner Nursery School is housed on the ground floor of Marne House, a block of flats on the new estate. Every schoolday 40 boys and girls, aged from three to five, attend in the mornings, from 9.15 to 12, and another 40 go in the afternoons, from 1.30 to 4.15.

The school has a waiting list of 300; and, so far, for every child who leaves there are more than seven waiting to fill the vacancy. Music, story sessions, and many kinds of play activities—"worth-while and purposeful play", is how Headmistress Miss G. M. Cronin describes it—form the educational occupations of the children during both sessions.

The parents themselves choose which of the sessions they want their child to attend.

There is one large L-shaped playroom, with adjoining cloakroom, washing and sanitary accommodation, separated from the upright of the L by a glazed partition, so that supervision is easy.

Plenty of outdoor play-space is provided and

the children are free to go in and out as they wish—into the garden and back again, when they feel like it.

Miss Cronin is a trained and experienced nursery school teacher. On her staff she has one other nursery school teacher and two nursery school assistants.

Continuous contact is kept with the parents. Mothers, and fathers as well, take and collect the children, and Miss Cronin often pays informal visits to their homes. A few of the children live in flats and have very little play-space at home.

Only a small percentage of the mothers go out to work, and then for only part of the day. But all of them are glad that their little ones can share the companionship of other children of their own age, and benefit from the nursery school facilities for a few hours each day. They are glad, too, of the opportunity of having their children with them for a part of the school day.

Sumner Nursery School is one of three part-time nursery schools run by the L.C.C. in premises designed for the purpose on the ground floor of blocks of flats. No fees are charged.

Educationists, and others concerned with the bringing up of small children, are increasingly in favour of this type of schooling for the under-fives.



DRESSING UP is part of the process of growing up, and little Christine here is already a "quick-change" artist. Three hundred children like her are on the waiting list to attend the school.



MUSIC and Movement. Another school activity for the direction of their energy. Educationists—and harassed mothers—are increasingly in favour of this type of schooling for children under five years of age.



THIS PAINTING may not achieve a place in the Royal Academy, but at least it shows a generous use of colour! Every weekday, two groups—each of 40 boys and girls aged from three to five—attend the school. They are looked after by Miss G. M. Cronin, an experienced nursery school teacher, and three assistants.



Maori Ambassador of New Zealand Sport

MISS RUIA MORRISON, woman tennis champion of New Zealand, is popular wherever she plays.

WINNER of New Zealand's national tennis championship for women for the third time is a small, graceful, 23-year-old Maori school teacher, Ruia Morrison. She was made a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.) in the last New Year Honours List, and she emphasised her supremacy in women's tennis in New Zealand by winning, last January, the women's singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles national titles.

Yet it was only 12 years ago that Ruia, when she was just about tall enough to peer over a tennis

net, entered her first big tournament. It was an all-Maori affair at Ruatoria, on the east coast of New Zealand's North Island, and important for Ruia in two ways: she collected a couple of minor titles; and she attracted the attention of the late Sir Apirana Ngata, the much-loved Maori elder statesman and former Cabinet Minister, who predicted that the small but dedicated girl would be a future national champion.

Encouraged by Sir Apirana's interest, Ruia worked to get to the top. As she swept through the national championships for the first time, three years ago, the entire country watched and cheered as Sir Apirana's prophecy was fulfilled. Ruia became the first Maori national singles tennis champion.

She is a "natural" sportswoman, with fine strokes backed by an unaffected manner, placid temperament, and a great love of the game. Her play reveals a rhythm and fluent action typical of her race.

In tournaments all over the world she has been a splendid ambassador for New Zealand, popular wherever her five-foot figure has appeared on the courts. And never more so than when she reached the quarter finals of the All-England Championships at Wimbledon. But whether she wins the top honours of the sport or not, Ruia Morrison, M.B.E., will remain a stimulating player to watch, a sporting opponent, and an inspiration to her people.



IN LONDON for the Wimbledon Championships, Ruia was chaperoned by Mrs. H. Robson, wife of another Wimbledon player.

PICTURE PARADE



NEW holiday travel styles, displayed at the Victoria Coach Station in London. The designs are mainly in prints—cottons and silks—which are crease-resistant and are also easily washable.



BRITISH WOMEN drivers Pat Moss (left) and Ann Wisdom in their Austin A40 car during the 2,200-mile-long Monte Carlo Rally, in which they gained the Coupe des Dames (Ladies' Cup) for the second year running.

AUSTRALIAN prize-winner — "Miss Australia 1959" — makes her first snowball, after her arrival in the U.K. on a world tour. She is Miss Joan Stanbury, aged 21, and comes from Bunbury, Western Australia.



India's Social Workers Tackle TB Problems

LIKE a pebble thrown into a pool, tuberculosis causes ever-expanding ripples, affecting not only the patient who has the disease but also his family, his relations and his friends, who are called upon to share in the costs of the illness, including the physical and emotional strain that follows.

Childhood, it has been said, is the seed time of tuberculosis and adult life its harvest. In the United Kingdom, thanks to concerted efforts over many years by health authorities and voluntary institutions, the disease is no longer a killer. In India, however, more than 5,000,000 people a year continue to die from TB, and in Delhi alone there are annually 20,000 reported cases.

About 1,200 beds in Delhi are available for TB sufferers, and 863 of these are in the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital. A cure usually takes a long time and, in addition to medical treatment, welfare workers are providing patients with much needed mental diversion and practical help in order to face the problems of loss of earnings, reduced living standards and, in some cases, the curtailment of their education. For a family's bread-winner to go into hospital for treatment which may last for weeks or months is to risk condemning his loved ones to poverty or, at least, to a great deal of hardship.

A number of people and organisations in Delhi have helped to establish and operate a Social Welfare Centre at the Silver Jubilee Hospital to help TB patients with their problems. The suggestion, which came from Dr. P. U. Rao, the Resident Superintendent at the hospital, found a response from, among others, the Caravan of India, the American Women's Club of Delhi, the Delhi School of Social Work, and the Occupational Therapy Institute and Training College.

Here are some examples of help given by social workers from the Centre:



A PATIENT encased in plaster finds that she can still do useful work.

TUBERCULOSIS is a "social" disease which brings emotional and practical problems, as well as medical ones. Organised group activity is beneficial.

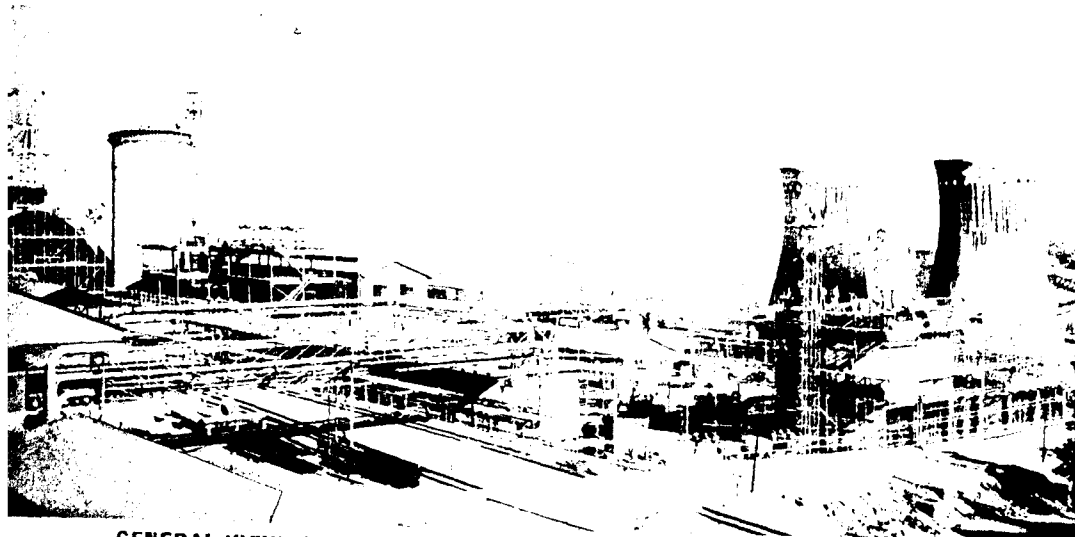
1. When Mr. Vinay Kumar Das went into hospital he was earning five to seven rupees a day ironing clothes; his wife supplemented their income by sewing and knitting. When neighbours heard that there was TB in the family they avoided Mrs. Das and it became increasingly difficult for her to meet household expenses. The Social Welfare Centre helped her with a donation of 15 rupees a month, plus enough extra money for the rent.
2. Mr. Roshan Lal left a wife and six children without any income, when he went for TB treatment; social workers from the Centre arranged for four of the children to be looked after, and provided Mrs. Lal with embroidery work to do at home while she cared for her two youngest sons.
3. Nobody came to take home a young woman discharged from the hospital after treatment; so a welfare worker provided her with a set of clothes and arranged to have her escorted home.

Young women patients have benefited greatly from various kinds of occupational therapy introduced as part of the rehabilitation of TB sufferers. Weaving, belt making, basket making, painting, embroidery and knitting are invaluable, and every year there is a sale-of-work, the proceeds of which directly benefit the patients.

PRASAD.

THE Silver Jubilee TB hospital in Delhi has 863 beds, like these, occupied by tuberculosis sufferers. Five million Indians a year die from TB.





GENERAL VIEW of the new urea plant, looking east. Acres of vats and pressure vessels, miles of piping and a multitude of steel and concrete structures have gone into the plant. Urea assists the growth of crops and makes up deficiencies that are all too common in the diet of animals.

UREA'S MANY USES

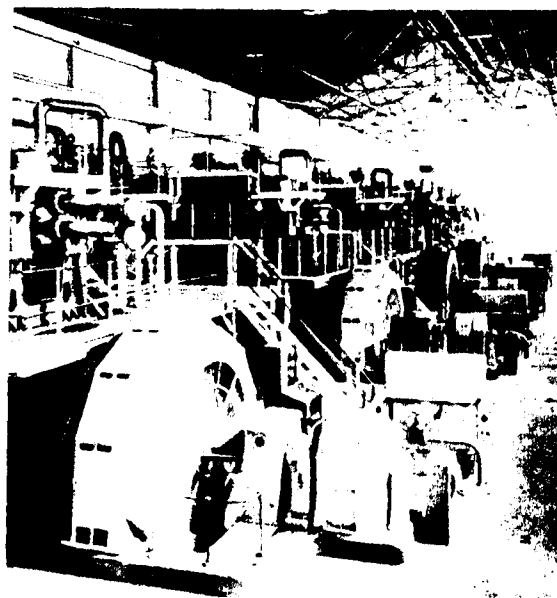
£10 Million Development in South Africa

ONE of the world's largest chemical manufacturing firms, African Explosives and Chemical Industries Limited, whose plant near Johannesburg covers almost 15 square miles and employs about 20,000 Europeans and Africans, is spending £10 million on enlargements. An important result will be the production, for the first time in South Africa, of urea, a fertiliser which, among other things, can be used to make up deficiencies in the diet of goats, sheep and cattle.

The only urea plant in the United Kingdom—operated by Imperial Chemical Industries—has an annual output of 70,000 tons; the

South African plant will have a capacity of 110,000 tons a year and will make the whole of southern Africa independent of supplies of urea from abroad.

Acres of vats and pressure vessels, miles of piping and a multitude of steel and concrete structures going into the new plant are the result of years of careful designing and planning. Three hundred and ten thousand tons of coal from the Witbank coalfields will be brought to the factory every year. There the coal will be carbonised to a semi-coke which will be gasified with oxygen and steam in a plant of British design. The resulting gas will be purified and mixed with



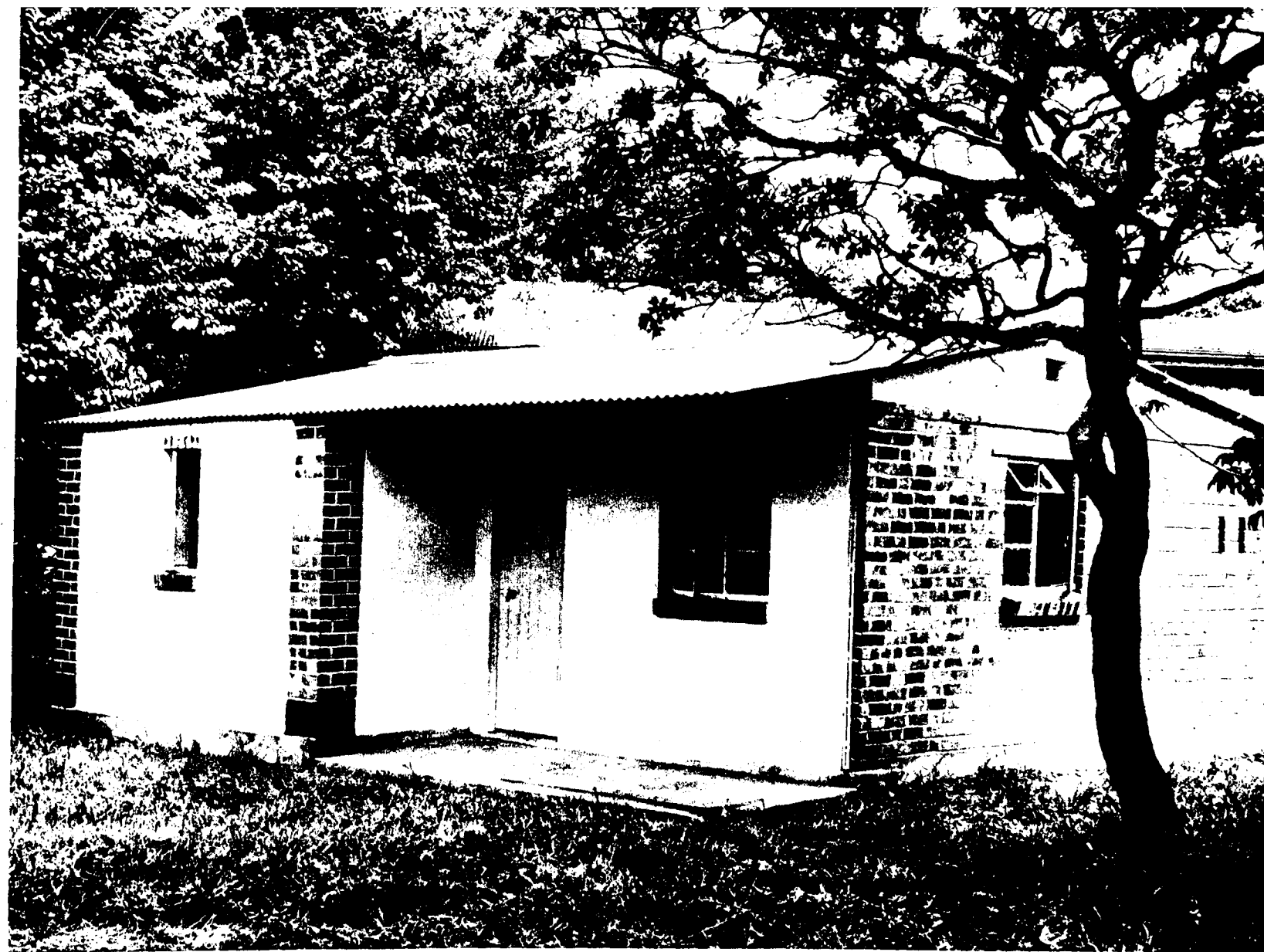
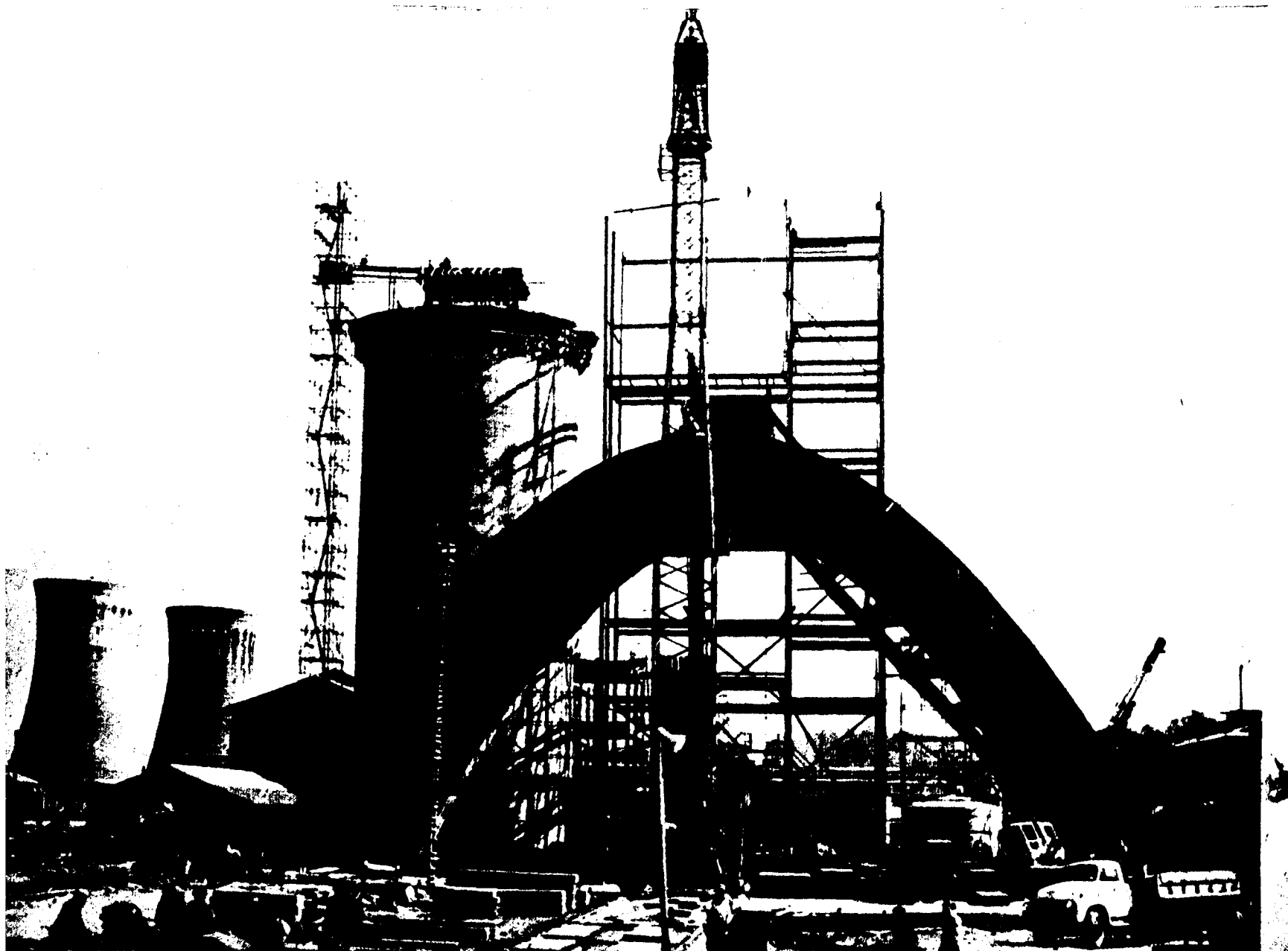
THE EXISTING high pressure gas compressors, in the ammonia synthesis part of the factory, are British-made.

nitrogen, and the mixture, compressed to about 340 times the normal atmospheric pressure, will react to produce ammonia for the manufacture of urea.

Much of the urea plant equipment will be of stainless steel, and the finished product will be stored in a huge reinforced concrete silo.

World production of urea is well over 1½ million tons a year. Urea assists the growth of wheat, tobacco plants, citrus fruits, rice, and pastureland, as well as making up deficiencies in the diet of animals. In industry also, technical grade urea has found many applications since its first commercial production in the 1920s. **ERROL MANNIN.**

CONSTRUCTION of a concrete silo to hold urea—a valuable fertiliser—goes ahead near Johannesburg. South Africa will produce 110,000 tons of urea each year.



THIS house contains three rooms, plus a kitchen and bathroom. It is proof against termite attacks, fire and storm, and is quickly erected.

HOUSE FOR £150 IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

A DO-IT-YOURSELF three-room house, with kitchen and bathroom, which can be built in a few days for as little as £150, may well revolutionise the living habits of millions of tribal Africans in the remote towns and villages of Northern Rhodesia.

The RD house, as it is called, was evolved by the Commissioner for Rural Development and his staff, in co-operation with a private firm. It is termite-proof, storm-proof, fire-proof, and is made from components light enough to be carried on a bicycle. The probability is that in many areas it will replace the round, thatched hut that is common in Africa.

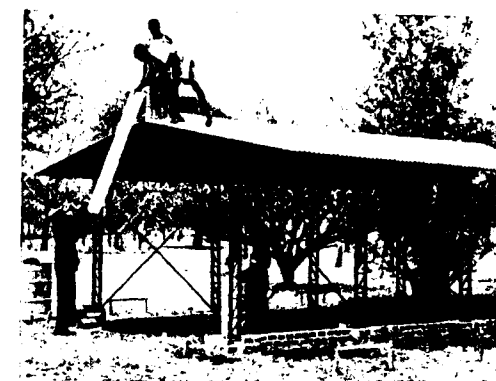
The house consists of a steel frame, bolted together and sunk into small concrete foundation blocks, a corrugated iron roof, and steel door and window frames. The cost of these items, together with bolts and ventilator meshes, is £127. The glass windows and door frames are £25 extra. The walls are filled in with Kimberly (unburnt) bricks, which are very cheap, but even if more substantial materials are used, and plaster walls included, the houses can be built for no more than £300.

Many of these houses, which are permanent (they have an estimated life of forty years)

but which can easily be dismantled and moved to another site, have been displayed at agricultural shows in Northern Rhodesia, and demonstration models have been erected at various Government centres.

At the Ndola Show a team put up a two-bedroom version, complete with curtains, carpets, paint, distemper, and pictures on the walls, in seven days. Four unskilled labourers put up the frame and roof of another of the houses in three hours.

To encourage people to build better houses a special fund has been created by the Northern Rhodesia Government to provide loans for prospective purchasers.

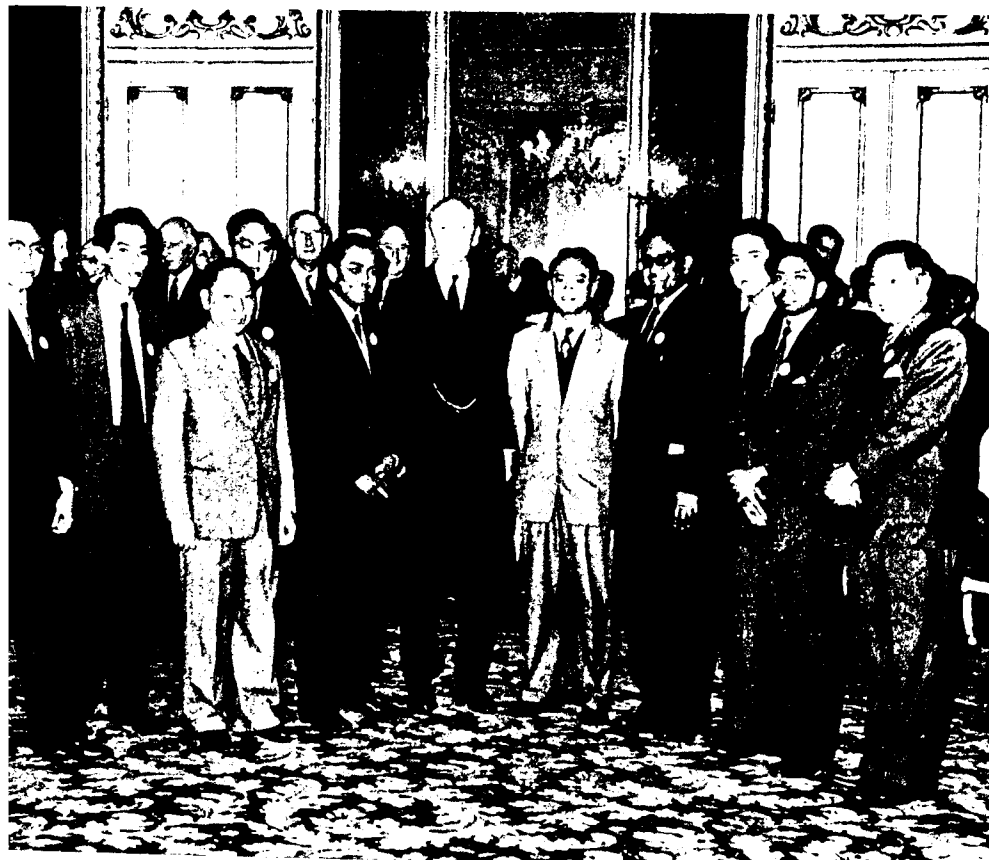


A TEAM of four unskilled labourers put up the frame and roof of one of these houses in three hours. Individual components are extremely light in weight.



BRICKLAYERS fill in the skeleton of an RD house. The Northern Rhodesia Government has set up a fund to provide loans for prospective purchasers of these houses.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS



PRIME MINISTER OF JAMAICA IN LONDON

Mr. Norman Manley, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, is greeted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, during his visit to London. Mr. Manley has been Chief Minister of Jamaica since 1955, when his People's National Party was returned to power in a general election. He has been called "The Jamaican Cripps" (after the late Sir Stafford Cripps) on account of his political philosophy, temperate habits (he neither smokes nor drinks, and is a vegetarian) and because of his achievements as a distinguished Queen's Counsel.



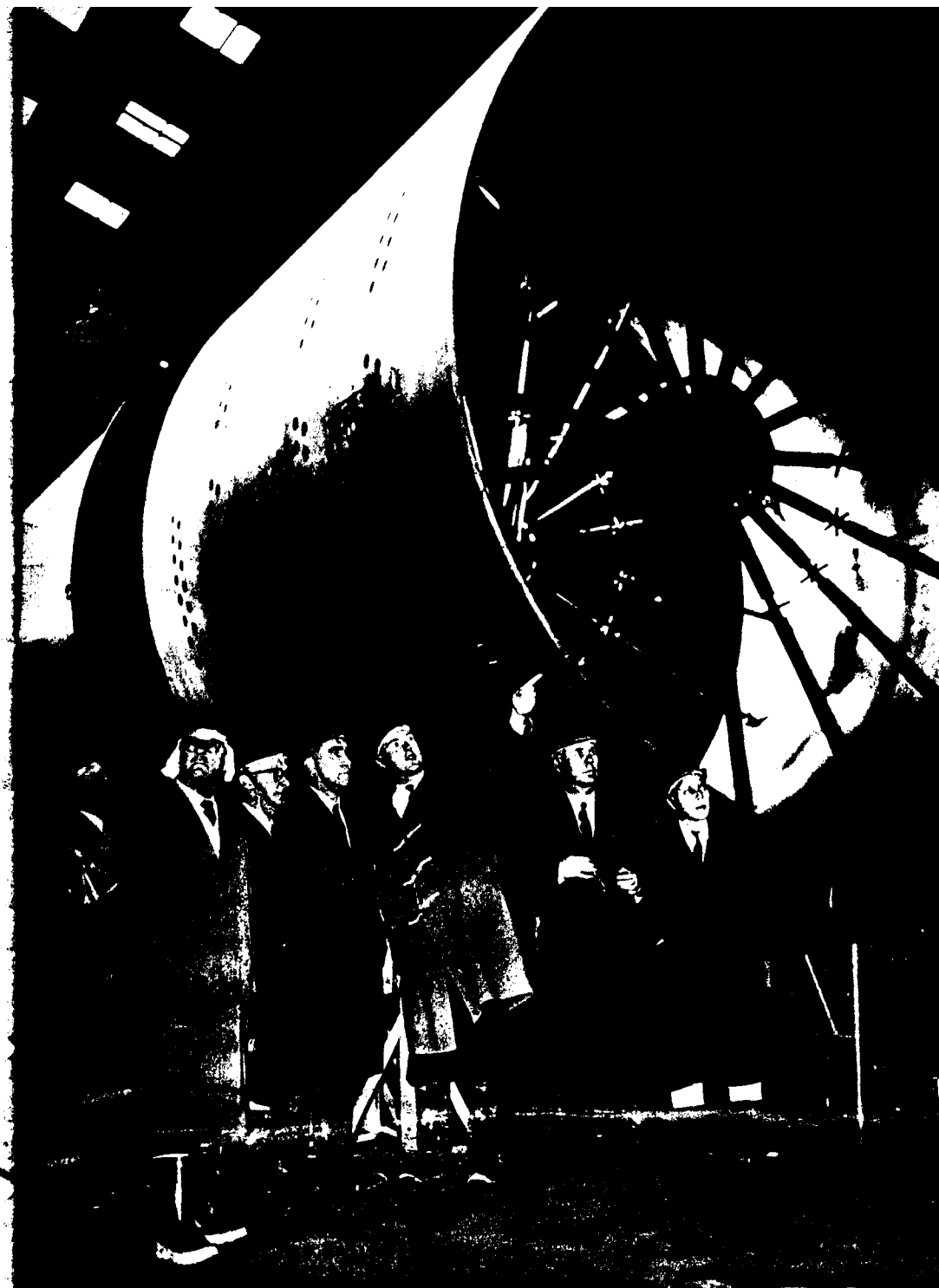
3,000TH COLOMBO PLAN TRAINEE HONOURED

Dr. Mya Han of Burma (second right, above) is at a reception in Lancaster House, London, where he was welcomed as the 3,000th trainee to visit the U.K. under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan. With him (l. to r.) are Lord Attlee; Lord Lansdowne, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Reading; and the Burmese Ambassador in London, His Excellency U Aung Soe. Left: Colombo Plan trainees at the reception included (l. to r.) N. Tistaamidjaja (Indonesia), S. Kaewbaidhon (Thailand), Do-Ba-Vinh (Viet Nam), P. N. Suwal (Nepal), D. P. P. Abayagunawardene (Ceylon), the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Dr. Mya Han, D. L. Amin (India), F. H. Limcasco (Philippines), M. Islam (Pakistan), and Yat Chong Lee (Malaya). Dr. Han, aged 30, is civil assistant surgeon in Moulmein Hospital. He will study for a year at the Institute of Ophthalmology, London.



NEW PROFESSOR OF HISTORY APPOINTED

Mr. H. Montgomery Hyde (right), the British author, barrister, and former Member of Parliament, has been appointed Professor of History at the University of the Punjab, Pakistan's oldest university. With him, at the Garrick Club in London, is Dr. Zafar ul Islam, Senior Lecturer in History at the same university, who has spent a year in Britain gathering material for a book on the Muslims in India.



THE IMAM OF BATHURST IN BRITAIN

Mr. Momodu Lamin Bah, the Imam of Bathurst, Gambia, accompanied by his secretary Mr. S. A. T. Wadda (left), watches a process in soap manufacturing at Lever Brothers' factory at Port Sunlight. The Imam spent six weeks in the United Kingdom and saw many places of interest in North-West England. At Liverpool he met his brother, Mr. A. M. Drameh, who is studying law at the University there.

MAURITIAN MINISTER SEES HOUSING ESTATE

Mr. H. E. Walter (left), the Minister of Works in Mauritius, is impressed by a boy's model railway layout during his tour of a housing estate at Roehampton, near London. With him is an official of the London County Council Housing Department. Mr. Walter saw many aspects of housing, road and sewerage schemes in Britain, and also toured London's Building Research Station.

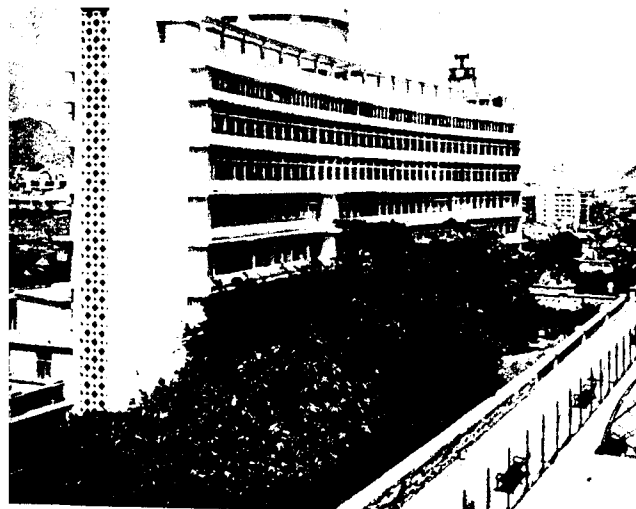


AWARD FOR BRITISH AIRCRAFT DESIGNER

Sir George Edwards, Managing Director of Vickers-Armstrongs (Aircraft) of Weybridge, Surrey, has been awarded the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for 1959, one of the most coveted honours in the world of aviation. Sir George headed the design team responsible for the world-famous jet-prop "Viscount" airliner, and was responsible for the Vickers "Valiant" bomber.

SOUTH AFRICANS TOUR THE U.K.

Four South Africans, who spent a month in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office, included in their tour a visit to the nuclear power station being built at Hunterston, in Scotland. Here in the welding section (in gum boots, l. to r.) are Mr. W. Van Heerden, Editor, *Dagbreek en Sondag*; Dominee Brink, Moderator, Southern Transvaal Synod, Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa; Mr. J. Haak, M.P. for Bellville, Cape Province; and (with camera) Mr. M. C. Botha, M.P. for Roodeport, Transvaal.



THE TSAN YUK HOSPITAL in Hong Kong was opened in 1955; it cost \$218,750 and has been described as the finest maternity hospital in the Far East. The population of the Colony, about three million, is increasing by an estimated 150,000 a year.

Hong Kong's Refugees

PROVIDING HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICES
FOR A MILLION PEOPLE



MOTHERS and children wait outside a clinic for vaccination. In 1958, nearly five million out-patients were treated at Government and Government-assisted hospitals, clinics and dispensaries. Clinics in the urban areas stay open 15 hours a day, and are also open on Sundays.



TYPICAL rooftop dwellings on ancient buildings in Hong Kong. About a million refugees from China severely overtaxed the Colony's housing resources.

ONE in every three of the three million people packed into Hong Kong's 391 square miles is a refugee from China. Most of them arrived in the British Crown Colony during the past ten years. They had nowhere else to go—few countries will accept Chinese immigrants. Now they are slowly but surely being absorbed into the life of the Colony.

When British Forces returned to Hong Kong in 1945 the population was 600,000.

Within a year the number of people returning to their homes after spending the war years in China increased to a total of 1,600,000; by 1956 the population had rocketed to more than 2,500,000.

In the face of this tidal wave of humanity the Hong Kong Government was presented with a situation few governments have had to face. Inevitably, many of the refugees had to fend for themselves; for several years they lived wherever they could, and a vast shanty town, built with scrap lumber, corrugated iron and sackcloth, appeared on the hills above the urban areas on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon.



THESE FLATS, completed in 1958, house several thousand people; they pay a rent ranging from \$4 14s. to \$10 12s. a month, which is inclusive of rates.

A disaster seemed inevitable, and on Christmas Eve, 1953, it came. Fire swept through the largest of the squatter areas, leaving more than 50,000 people without a roof. The Hong Kong Government provided emergency feeding and relief, but it was apparent that more sweeping measures were urgently required.

The Hong Kong Resettlement Department speedily began to build seven-storey blocks of tenement flats. By the end of September, 1959, 215,400 people had been provided with new homes in flats located in seven resettlement estates, and 79,200 more had cottage homes, some of which were built by religious organisations and handed over to the Hong Kong Government.

The Government's capital expenditure on resettlement estates and cottage areas exceeds £6,100,000. Rents are kept low enough to be within reach of even the poorest—a standard tenement flat costs 17s. 6d. a month, inclusive of rates. At the same time the Hong Kong Housing Authority, a statutory body, has built better class flats for white-collar workers and others able to afford higher rents. Two estates have been completed, housing more than 16,300 people in 2,600 flats, and two more are planned with 12,140 flats to accommodate 75,000 people. The rents range from £4 14s. to £10 12s. a month, inclusive of rates.

The housing problem is also being tackled in other ways. The Government lends money to its pensionable employees to build flats on land given at a fraction of its real value, and voluntary and co-operative societies have provided low-cost homes for thousands. By the end of September 1959, the biggest voluntary society, the Hong Kong Housing

Society, had completed 3,475 flats accommodating more than 21,000 people, and was working on 6,960 more to accommodate nearly 38,000. The Society has received loans from the Hong Kong Development Fund, and grants from United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Despite these achievements it is estimated there are still at least 500,000 squatters in urgent need of new homes.

Work has been provided for many thousands as the result of a fundamental change in Hong Kong's economy. In less than a decade the Colony has changed from a purely entrepot port to a manufacturing centre with nearly 5,000 registered industrial undertakings employing more than 207,000 workers. Small concerns engaged in traditional Chinese handicrafts provide work for another 150,000.

Essential and social services, hospitals and

schools, have been rapidly expanded. More than 100 voluntary bodies operate in the welfare field, in addition to the Social Welfare Department which, in the last financial year, spent £375,100.

World Refugee Year has focused attention on Hong Kong's problems, and the Colony hopes to receive £2,500,000 in assistance, to be spent on community centres, schools, facilities for crippled children, a rehabilitation centre for the disabled, and on a broad range of training programmes. The population is increasing by well over 100,000 a year, and the demand for homes, hospitals, social amenities and Public Works projects associated with a swollen population will continue indefinitely.

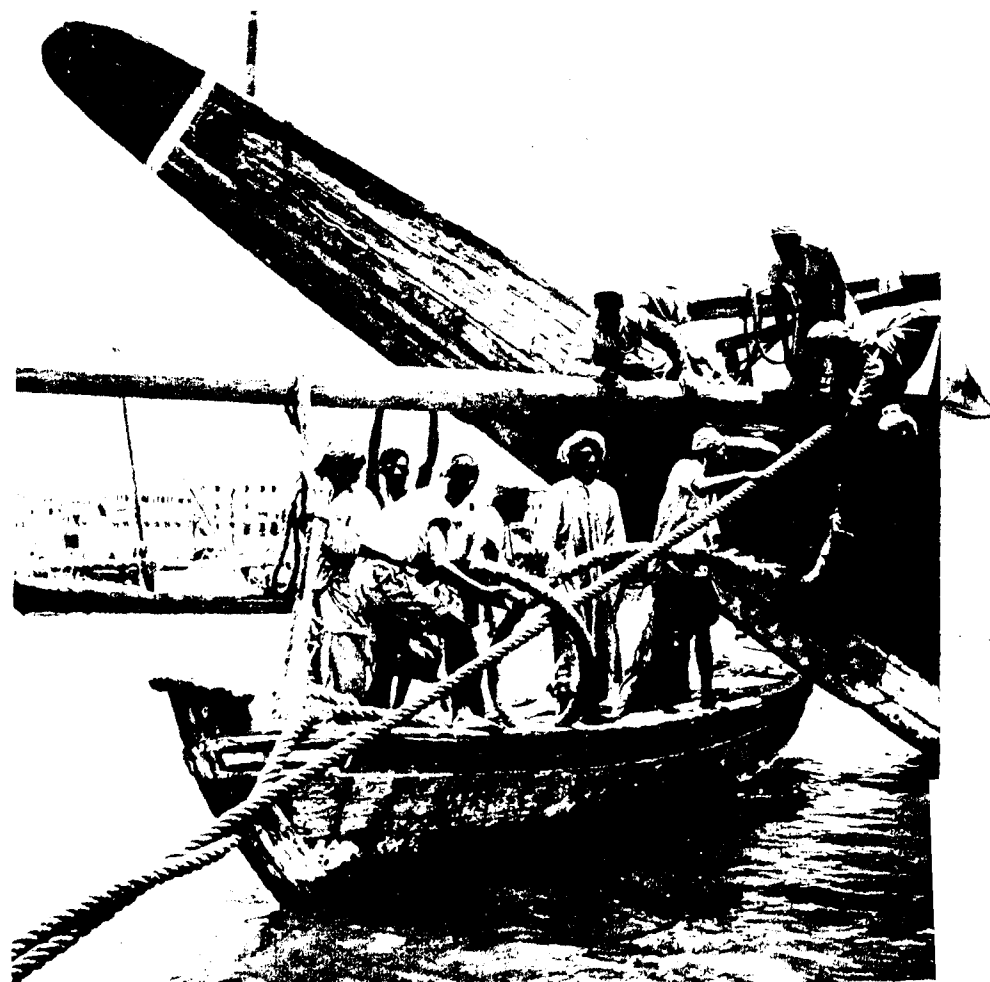
The main problem, of finally integrating all newcomers into the population, must be solved by Hong Kong's own people. Integration has gone a long way, but is a continuing process. There is no easy solution.

MORE FLATS, at Kowloon, where rooms cost 17s. 6d. a month. They are built on land where, in 1953, fire swept through a shanty town, making 50,000 people homeless. Most of the rooms here are 120 square feet, and are intended for the use of a family of five.





"THREESOME." Youngsters on Malaita Island set out in search of adventure.
From Mrs. G. Thomson, Fauabu, Malaita, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Western Pacific.

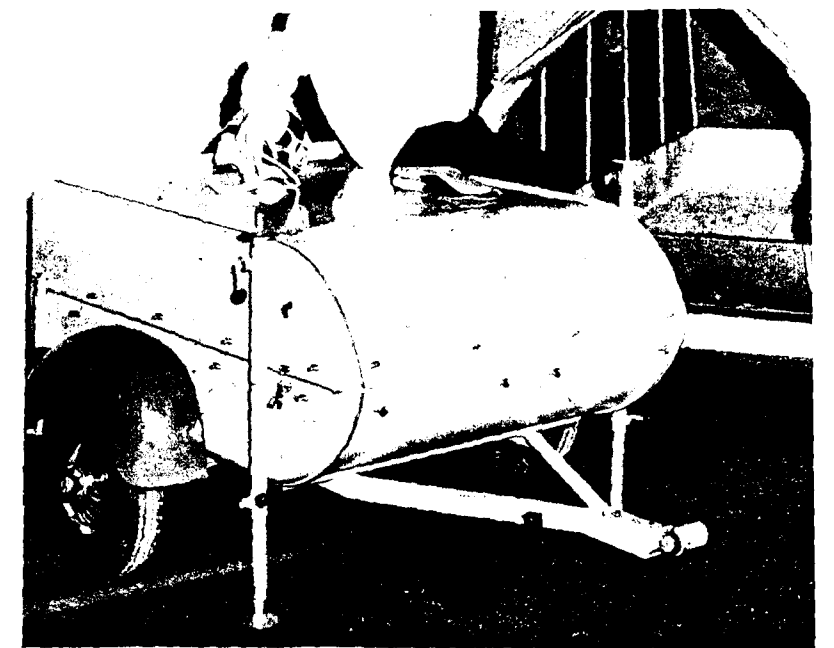


"ANCHOR PARTY." The crew of a "Boom" dhow take in the anchor rope before their ship leaves Mombasa, Kenya.
From E. R. Earl, P.O. Box 1861, Mombasa.



Coin Counter

Up to £5,000 worth of half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences an hour can be counted and "bagged"—in separate denominations and in pre-selected amounts—by this electrically operated machine. It weighs twenty-five hundredweight, and is installed in the bullion department of a bank in London.



Camping on Wheels

This smart lightweight trailer, which was demonstrated at a "Camping and Outdoor Life" Exhibition in London, can be towed easily behind a small car and can be converted in a few minutes into a weatherproof "tent on wheels".

N ★ E ★ W I ★ D ★ E ★ A ★ S

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 to the owner for each published picture. Please send captions and addresses in **ENGLISH**. Photographs will not normally be returned.



"CAMEL POWER." This lordly camel yoked to a cart is used to deliver goods imported through the docks at Karachi.

From M. Zafar, Supari Wala Building, Church Street, Saddar, Karachi 3, West Pakistan.



"STUDENTS ALL." Members of Room "E", Mallam Smith Compound, Government College, Zaria, Northern Nigeria.

From Alhaji Mohammed Nazif (second right), Government College, Zaria.

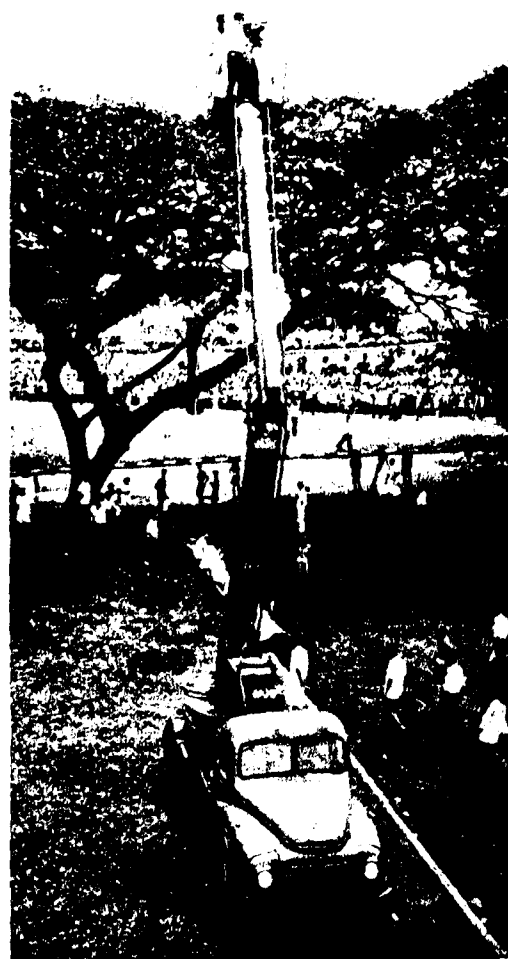


"GIANT BULLOCK." A statue of a giant bullock at Rameswaram, in Southern India.

From Ranjit Kumar Roy, 35c, Jogendra Basak Road, P.O. Baranagore, Calcutta 36, India.

"CAMERAS ALOFT." A film unit uses a hydraulic ladder to record crowd scenes at the installation of the new Head of State in Singapore.

From Charles J. Vass, 46, The Arcade, Singapore 1.

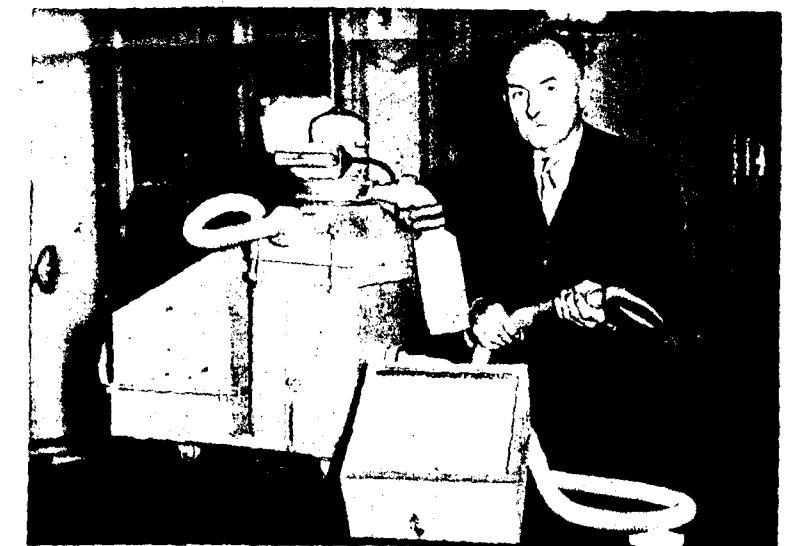


High Speed Curometer

This British-made Curometer, being demonstrated here at the headquarters of the British Rubber Manufacturers Research Association in Shropshire, can be operated by unskilled personnel, and enables the period needed for the vulcanisation of any rubber compound to be determined in one hour, instead of the normal three days.

Automatic Bale Handler

This tractor is coupled to the "Bale-Master"—a device invented by a British farmer. Five prongs on the device slide under a stack of bales, and extract up to twenty of them, which are firmly gripped and held in place by the side gates. The tractor transports the bales to their destination, where the "Bale-Master" neatly sets down its load. The entire operation is fully automatic and, in the process, the tractor does not even have to stop.



Sudden Death for Germs

A British-made vacuum cleaner and polisher with a difference: it is equipped with two superfine meshes which trap bacteria particles—measuring as little as one ten-thousandth of a millimetre. It is useful for "filtering" germs from hospital or factory floors, and has been used in Britain's atomic establishments at Harwell and at Aldermaston.





REGENT STREET in holiday mood. Looking down from Piccadilly. Hanging over the centre of the thoroughfare were 25 chandeliers, spaced at intervals of 100 yards. Each chandelier was 25 feet high and ten feet in diameter at its greatest width. There were altogether 25,000 electric lights in shades of blue, green and red arranged in well-designed clusters. After the decorations were taken down in January they were offered for sale.

THE ENCHANTED STREET

London's Regent Street Holiday Decorations

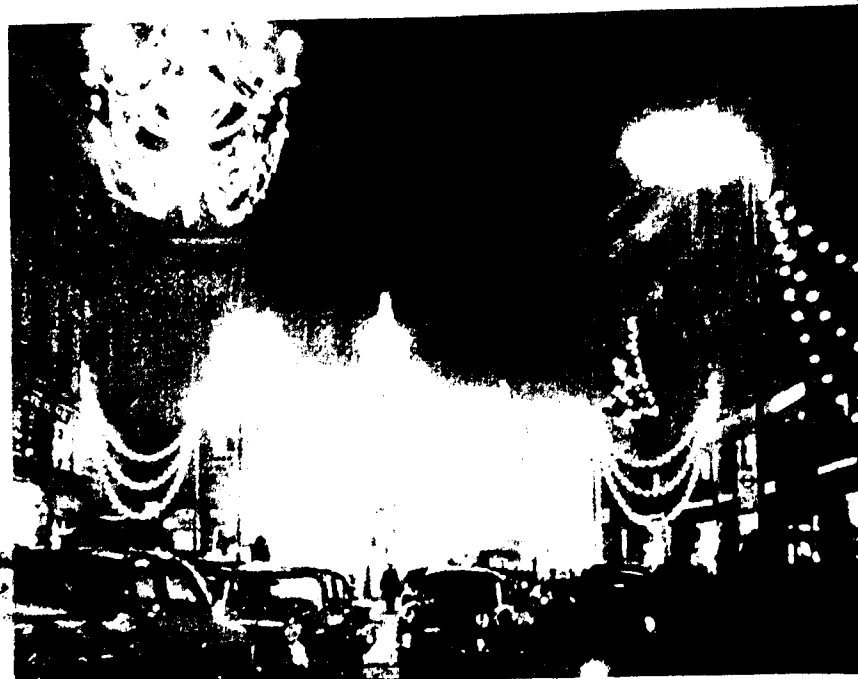
EACH year during the holiday season London's famous Regent Street goes especially gay with a display of lights arranged by the Regent Street Association. During the last season the theme of the display was the Enchanted Street, and the impression given by the festoons of coloured lights and the long line of chandeliers was that of a gaily-lit ballroom of enormous proportions. The display attracted large crowds of sightseers, and caused traffic congestion which, however, was eased by the enforcement of the new "Pink

Zone" regulations, prohibiting parking along the main central London streets.

The lights were switched on by Group Captain G. N. Pirie, the Mayor of Westminster, and it was the sixth year in succession that the Regent Street Association had organised these seasonal decorations. The idea began after the success of Regent Street's Coronation decorations in 1953; and for the fifth year running the designer was Mr. Beverley Pick.



SHINING below the dark of the night sky the chandeliers and coloured lights in festoons gave the impression of an enormous ballroom.



ENCHANTMENT for Londoners and visitors. The photographs were taken with an inexpensive miniature, hand-held camera; and modern, very fast colour film.

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