

and New Zealand, during which we had seen a good many industrial communities and developments. Then in 1954 I went to Vancouver for the Commonwealth and Empire Games and on the way there and back I managed to visit quite a wide variety of communities in Canada. I had already seen a fair amount of the bigger centres in Canada during a tour with The Queen in 1951.

As a result I had amassed a wide, though obviously very superficial, acquaintance with industrial developments in various parts of the Commonwealth. Two things struck me in particular. In the first place, while the purely industrial side of the developments, such as design, layout and equipment of the factory or the mines was done using all the latest techniques, the provision for the community which was going to operate the industry varied very greatly. In some cases a lot of thought had been given to the planning of the community, in others it was rather obviously only a secondary consideration. It was also apparent that most of the people who were responsible for these developments had immense technical experience, but not much to go on when it came to community development, which is a very difficult problem indeed.

It occurred to me that while it was obviously not possible to lay down the law about how communities should be developed, at least there was plenty of evidence in most countries how it should not be done. Britain, in particular, as the oldest industrialised country, has the results of a good many mistakes to show.

The second thing that struck me was that the tempo of industrialisation in the Commonwealth was increasing very rapidly and that the people of countries which had been predominantly agricultural would quite soon be going