

# The CEYLON Fast Nightly Review

Vol. XI

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No. 19

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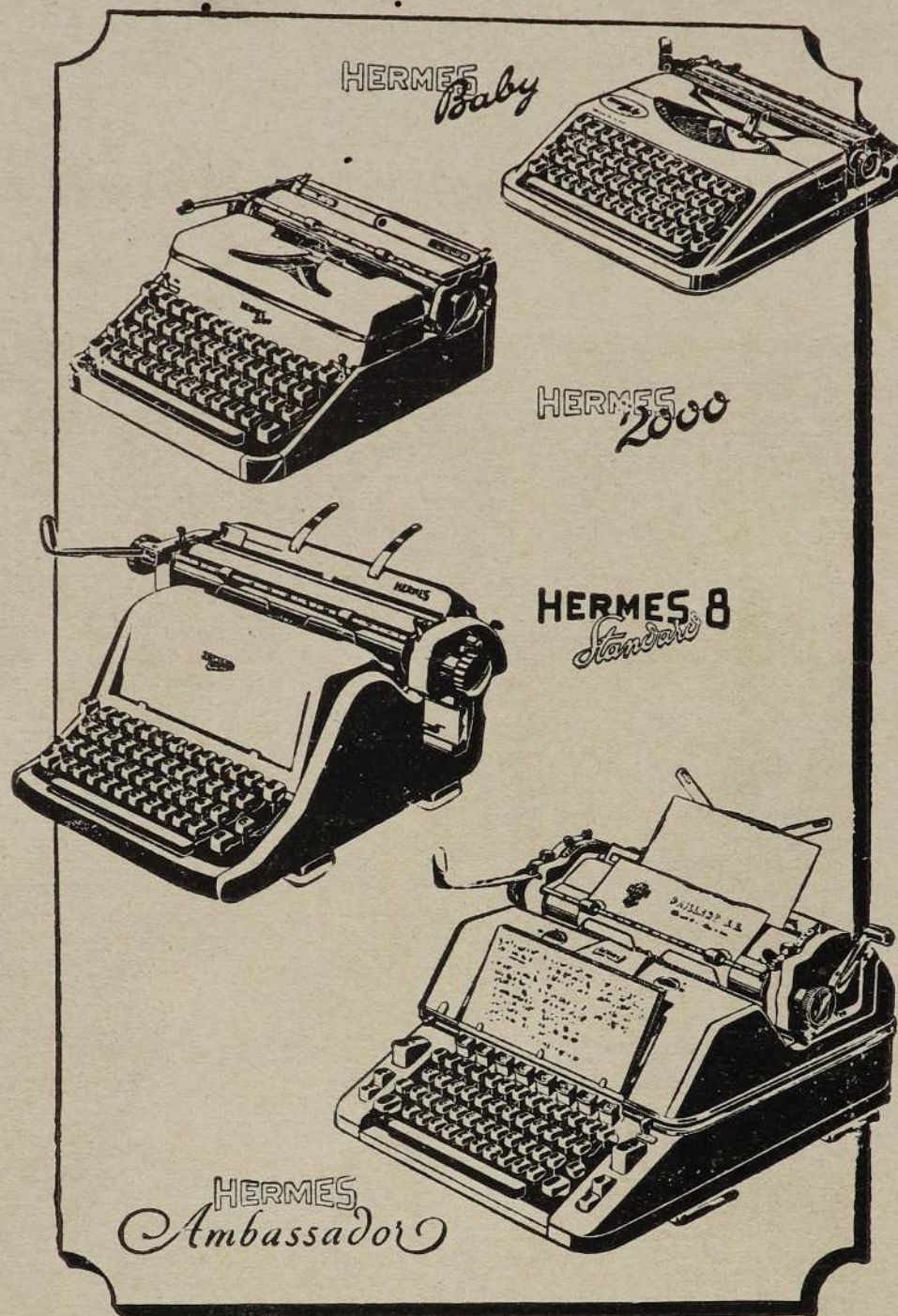
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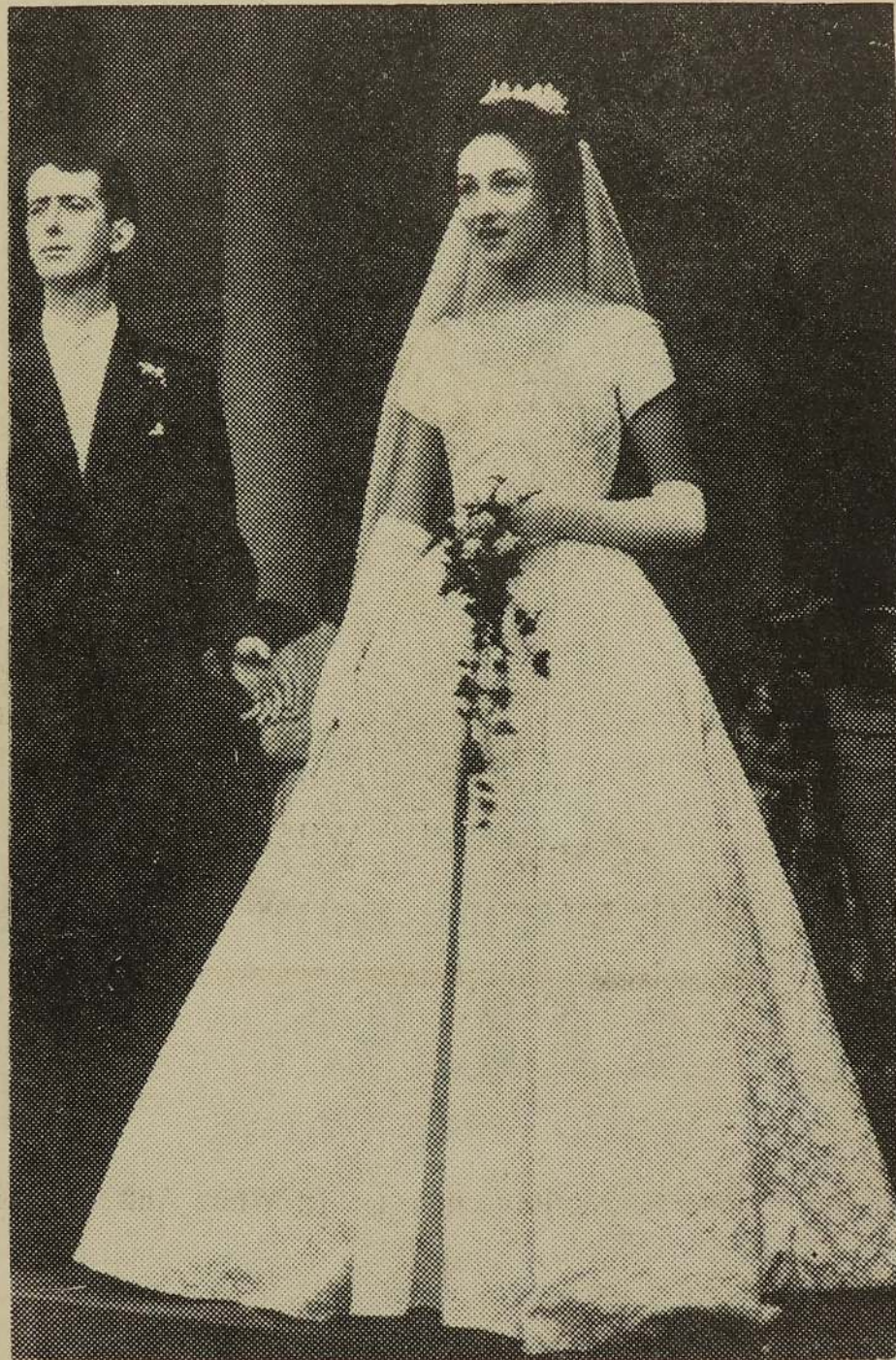
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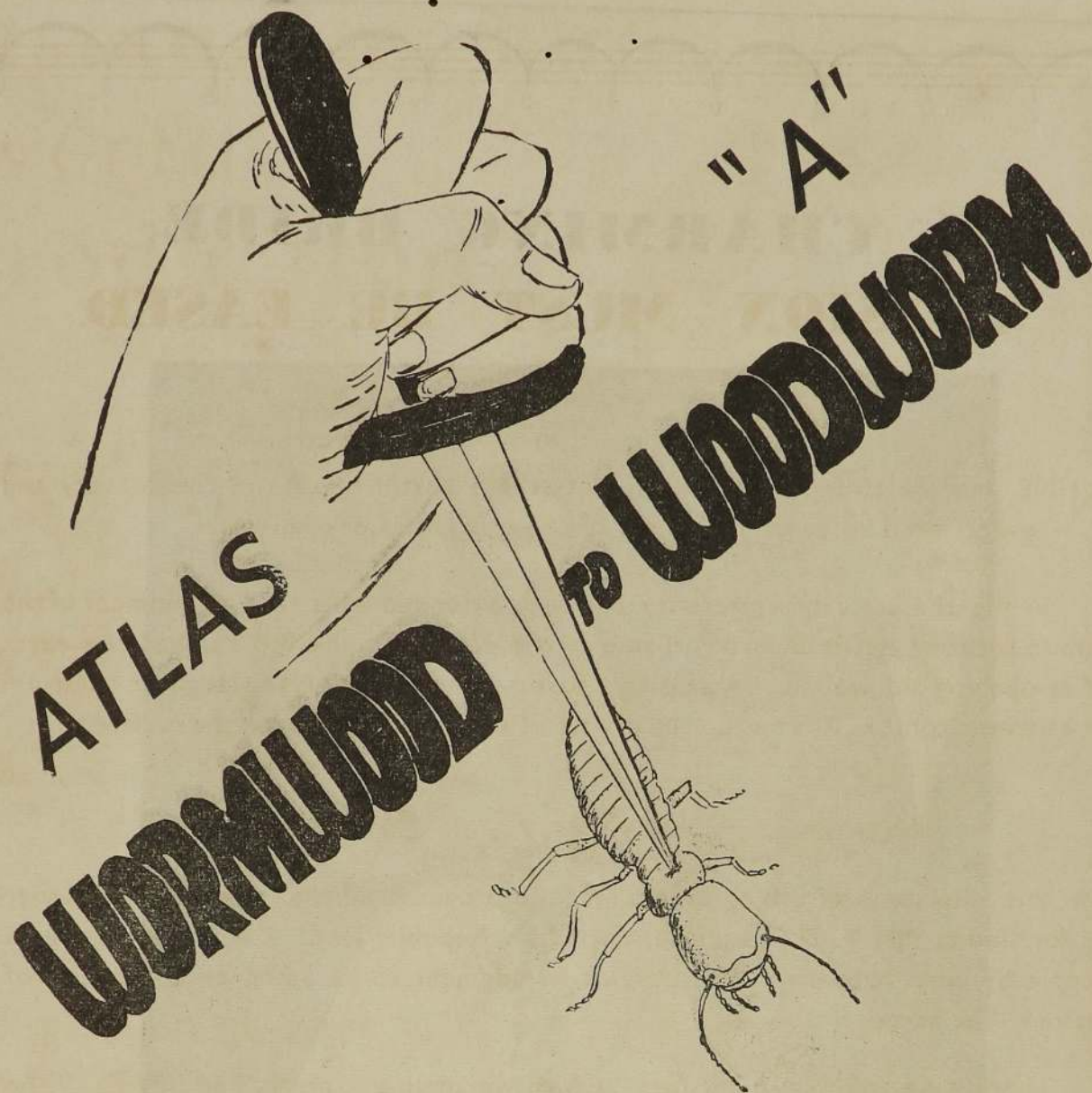
## A CHARMING BRIDE



—Times

The marriage was solemnised in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, on January 22nd, of Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Sutherland Fraser, of Maliboda Group in the Kelani Valley, and Ian Patrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ritchie of Tandon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The bridal outfit was, as may be imagined from the picture, the object of great admiration. It was turned out by Mrs. J. R. Somerville, sister of the bride.



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## TENSION MUST BE EASED

NINE months after the communal riots there is still tension in the country and events tend to keep memories of those frightful days alive.

While the state of emergency has been extended what time amendment of the Public Security Act is before Parliament, the debate on the Bill has had the effect of re-opening old wounds. A sensitive barometer of feeling is the language question. In whatever context it crops up the division that prevails comes to the surface.

\* \* \* \*

IN this climate a refreshing breeze was the broadcast of the High Commissioner for India, Mr. Y. D. Gundevia, on India's Republic Day. "Are we to judge a people by what happens in five days or is judgment to be based on 5,000 years of history," he asked.

There is no country in Europe, "which we admire so much," or in Asia, "the continent which some people tend to bemoan," that had not faced trouble in history, he pointed out. It is always necessary, he urged, to look at events close upon us in the perspective of history so that our judgment is not warped by opinions that may seem either completely right or completely wrong.

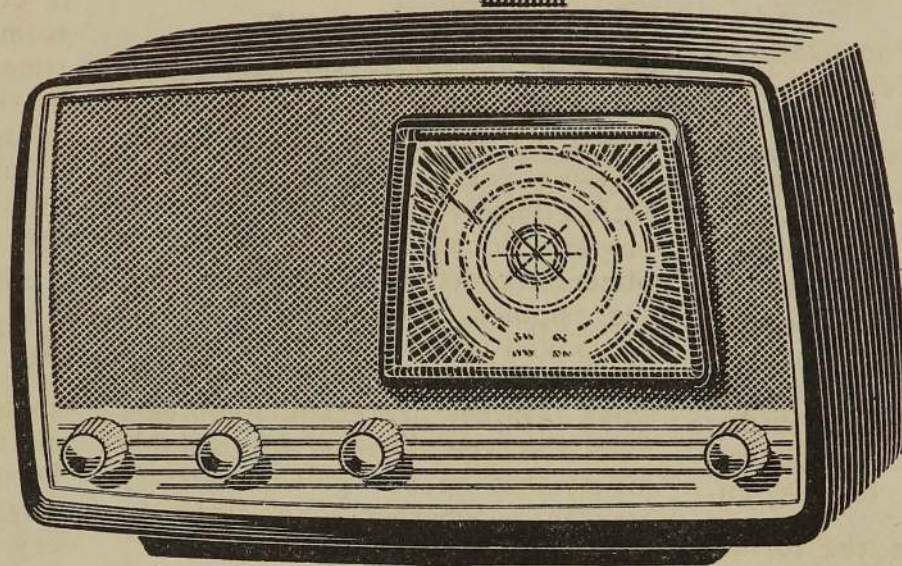
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NOW this is a very sensible, not to say liberal, attitude to take in regarding the situation in Ceylon today. But it is not everyone who is blessed with such a balanced outlook.

This is a time for enlightened leadership not only in the interest of stability at home but of prestige and credit abroad. It will be freely granted that we cannot do without foreign assistance in carrying out our development projects. Foreign investors and the financial advisers of foreign governments are not philosophers. The Government should therefore take positive measures without delay to restore normality in the country.

THE EDITOR.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

THE eleventh Independence Day Anniversary on Wednesday was celebrated with enthusiasm, except in some parts of the north and the east where black flags were put out as a protest against the Government's language policy.

In Colombo the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, took the salute at a parade and fly past at Galle Face Green. With him were the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, and other members of the Government and distinguished persons, including members of the diplomatic corps. In the afternoon there was a pageant, march past and drill display by school children at Independence Square. The next day a historical pageant was produced by the Arts Council of Ceylon.

A notable event was the formal opening on February 3rd, by the Prime Minister, of the beautiful new bridge over the Kelani. Built at a cost of Rs. 12 million, it took four and a half years to complete. It has ten spans on nine piers, with reinforced concrete rocker and roller bearings supporting the super-structure. World-wide tenders were called and the contract went to the British firm of Gammon & Co.

\* \* \*

THE annual conference of the United National Party will have a resolution placed before it calling upon the Government to resign.

Ten charges are laid against the Government, which is called upon to resign "before further damage of an irreparable nature is caused" and to hold a general election so that the people may choose "a government that can ensure peace, order and stability and thus lay the foundation for economic and social development."

\* \* \*

THE Government last week appointed a committee to report on the training of engineers and technicians. The members of the committee are the Professor of Engineering of the University, the Director of Irrigation, the Director of Public Works, and the Chief Engineer and Manager of Government Electrical Undertakings.

The committee is directed to draw up a scheme whereby capable youth will be attracted to engineering and training provided to turn out a sufficient number of officers to implement economic development plans.

\* \* \*

THE Government has decided to make begging an offence—which means that legislation will be passed enabling social workers and probation officers to take steps to place beggars found begging in public places in centres where those who are crippled, aged and infirm will be looked after and hospitalised if necessary. We hope this will in some measure protect householders from the type of beggar who volubly insists that he be given monetary assistance—whether one feels he deserves it or not!

But it is to be hoped that something will be done for the old folk compelled to beg by circumstances or disability. We see them everywhere—lying on the pavements, huddled up close against the walls of a shop or any convenient shelter, and wonder what happens when the rains come and their very inadequate "shelter" becomes useless. It is time something tangible is done for such people, men and women, who may have fallen on times destitute and evidently with no relatives to care for them. Old folks' homes are well organized in other countries, and the few local ones are already full to overflowing.

\* \* \*

A PRACTICAL outcome of Marshal Tito's visit to Ceylon is an offer of agricultural and industrial machinery. The President asked the Prime Minister to send a mission to Yugoslavia to select suitable machinery.



—Times

Mr. Thos. Amarasuriya, Chairman of the Prisoners' Welfare Association, and Mrs. Amarasuriya gave a party to Dr. Norval Morris, Chairman of the Death Penalty Commission, at their residence last week. Left to right are Mr. V. N. Pillai, Commissioner of Prisons and Probation Services, Mr. Amarasuriya and Dr. Morris.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

The mission will, it is reported, negotiate a trade and economic agreement and will consist of the Minister of Commerce and Trade, Mr. R. G. Senanayake, and Mr. William de Silva, Minister of Industries and Fisheries, and officials of departments under them.

Gifts made to Ceylon already by Marshal Tito include an X-ray apparatus to the Minister of Health and a cine-projector to the Mayor of the Kandy Municipal Council. The President also gave cash donations to the Dalada Maligawa and to the Colombo Zoo.

\* \* \*

**T**HE Ministry of Health is reported to be considering the recruitment of about fifty doctors abroad, on contract for a year at a time, to supplement the annual turn-out of medical graduates locally. India is to be approached first.

The University produces about a hundred doctors a year. With the establishment of a second medical school at Peradeniya it is expected to double the output, but even so the health service would not be adequately manned.

\* \* \*

**A**N exhibition of Tamil books and periodicals held in the University at Peradeniya last week

included more than 500 titles of current literature classified under politics, government, current affairs, history, biography, religion, science and education.

Also on display were some of the earliest printed Tamil books, and rare works of the last century on surgery, pharmacy, chemistry and physiology. There were two sections devoted to children's literature and English translations of Tamil classics.

The exhibition, which was organised by the Tamil seminar of the Education Society, was opened by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Nicholas Attygalle.

\* \* \*

**C**OLOMBO has become the headquarters, for three years, of the International Alliance of Women with the election of Mrs. Ezlynn Deraniyagala as President. Accordingly the Secretary of the Alliance, Mrs. Elizabeth Halsey, has also moved her office to Colombo.

\* \* \*

**T**HE trend in Asian countries is for private enterprise to disappear altogether, and with it democracy, according to the General Manager of the Bank of Ceylon, Mr. C. Loganathan. He expressed the view at the annual dinner of the

Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys Association, at which he was the chief guest.

The disappearance of private enterprise, he said, would give place to a society in which the means of production would be owned or controlled by the state. In that event the party in power would leave no scope for the functioning of any opposition party, resulting in the negation of all the ingredients of democracy.

Mr. Loganathan uttered the warning that unless people tightened their belts, were prepared to be satisfied for some years with bare necessities and did not demand privileges which no under-developed country striving to increase output could afford to pay for, the future was bleak and calamitous.

\* \* \*

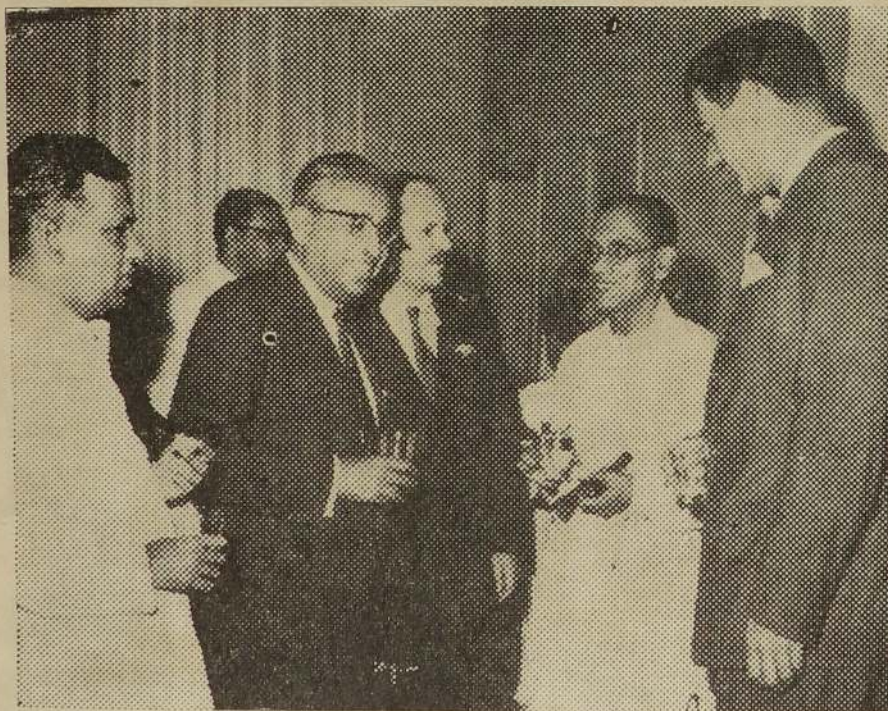
**P**LANS are being finalised for the shooting in Ceylon of a film to be produced by an Italian company in association with local interests. The film is "Dust in the Sun", which deals with the reactions of a European visiting Ceylon to a sermon in a temple on the theme that "life ends in dust". It will star Charles Boyer and Yvonne de Carlo, who are expected in Ceylon in May. A representative of the company, Mr. Georgi Moser, is already in the Island. He will be assisted in the production by Mr. P. A. Ediriweera.

A team of Italian musicians will write the film music after studying local music.

\* \* \*

**C**HINA has doubled her exports to Ceylon last year, according to customs returns, and risen to fourth place, from seventh in the previous year, among countries exporting goods to Ceylon, after the United Kingdom, India and Japan. She displaces Burma, after which come Iran, Australia and the United States. At the same time the balance of trade has also turned in China's favour.

Where formerly China's main export to Ceylon was rice, last year she exported a wide range of goods—dressed chicken, canned meat, dried fish, chillies, onions, garlic, perfumery, tyres, tubes, chemicals, cameras, clocks, pens, pencils, cement, asbestos, machinery and, of course, textiles. In textiles particularly China is offering stiff competition to Japan.



—Times

The Acting High Commissioner for Australia, Mr. J. D. Petherbridge, and Mrs. Petherbridge gave a party at their residence last week to mark Australia Day. In the picture are Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the Prime Minister and Mr. A. R. Cutler, former Australian High Commissioner.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Government has offered three scholarships to students from non-self-governing countries, through the United Nations. One is for a student to be admitted to the Fourth Form in Royal College, Colombo, and the two others are for surveying and levelling, and draughtsmanship.

For the two latter scholarships the qualifications required are the G.C.E. with mathematics, physics, and English, or equivalent qualifications. The Government will meet all the costs of the students' stay in Ceylon, and an outfit allowance also may be paid.

\* \* \*

SPACE enthusiasts in Ceylon have organized a Rocket Club which will provide facilities for rocket displays and research, among other things, and also produce a monthly bulletin.

Students of Nalanda Vidyalaya have already carried out successful tests with rockets.

\* \* \*

THE Ministry of Food and Agriculture has announced that the Paddy Lands Act is now being applied in the districts of Colombo, Hambantota, Kandy, Kegalla, Kurunegala and Ratnapura. Inquiry is proceeding into the large number of eviction of tenant cultivators and satisfactory progress has been made with the election of cultivation committees except in the Colombo district, where owner-absenteeism and poor attendance on the part of agricultural labourers has caused delay.

It is expected that election of all the cultivation committees in the six districts will be completed in the next two months. Committees already established are planning the programme for the next Yala cultivation.

\* \* \*

ALL textiles imported into Ceylon (except nylons, pure silk and woollens) were brought under the Industrial Products Act with effect from January 16, which meant that for every five yards of imported textiles, the trade has to purchase one yard of locally produced textiles. The Ministry of Trade and Commerce plans that within the next twelve months 27.6 million yards of local textiles (including 19 million yards, the estimated production for 1959) would be disposed of in this manner.

Imported textiles which are affected include cottons, rayon, synthetic and mixed textiles.

Meanwhile the textile trade has made representations to the Ministry against the order on the ground that it would cause much hardship. It has instead proposed the following ratio of imported textiles to local: one yard of local sarong cloth to one yard of sarong, or sarong cloth or pyjama cloth; one yard of local cloth to ten yards of imported saree cloth or camboys; one yard of local cloth to ten yards of imported cotton piece goods.

\* \* \*

THE proposal to hand over workers compensation to a state-sponsored organization is criticised by the Ceylon Accident Insurance Association, in a memorandum presented to the Government, as liable to be expensive and not likely to give satisfaction to the worker.

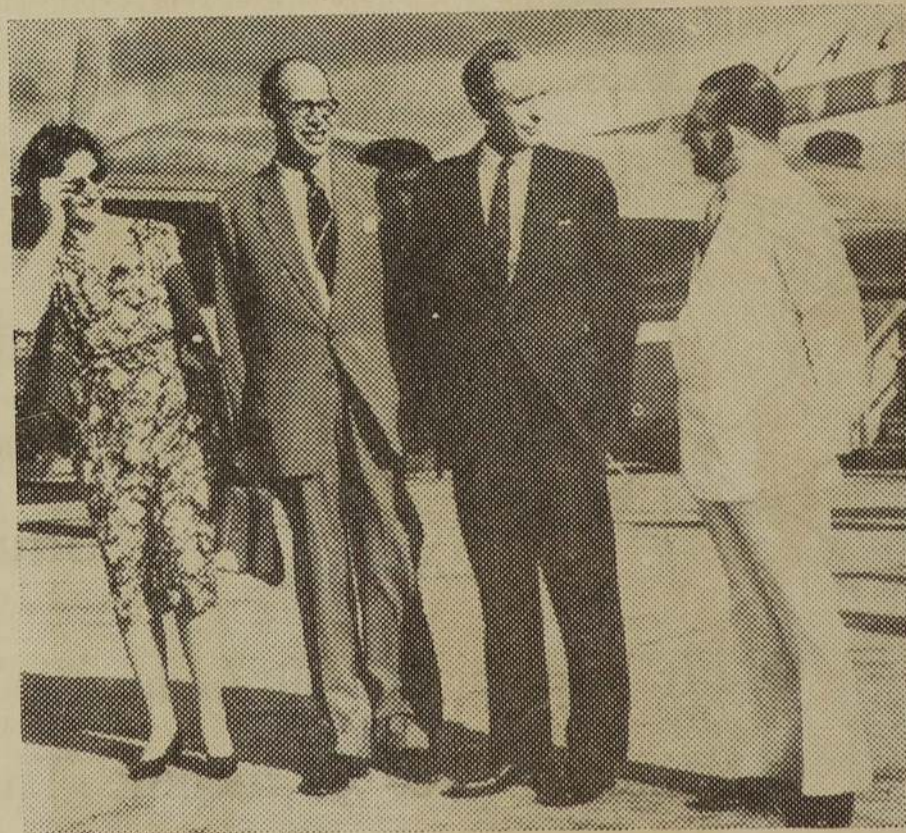
It is pointed out that at present workers compensation is handled by more than sixty companies and the claim is made that the Commissioner of the service would confirm that he has had no difficulty with insurance companies but rather

with uninsured and impecunious employers. As for concern expressed that some employers would find it difficult to obtain insurance, and therefore the state must take provision against such a contingency, the memorandum states: "In practice this does not seem to present any problem. Insurance against liability to third parties has been compulsory since 1939 but as far as this Association is aware no motorist has been unable to run his vehicle because he could not obtain insurance.

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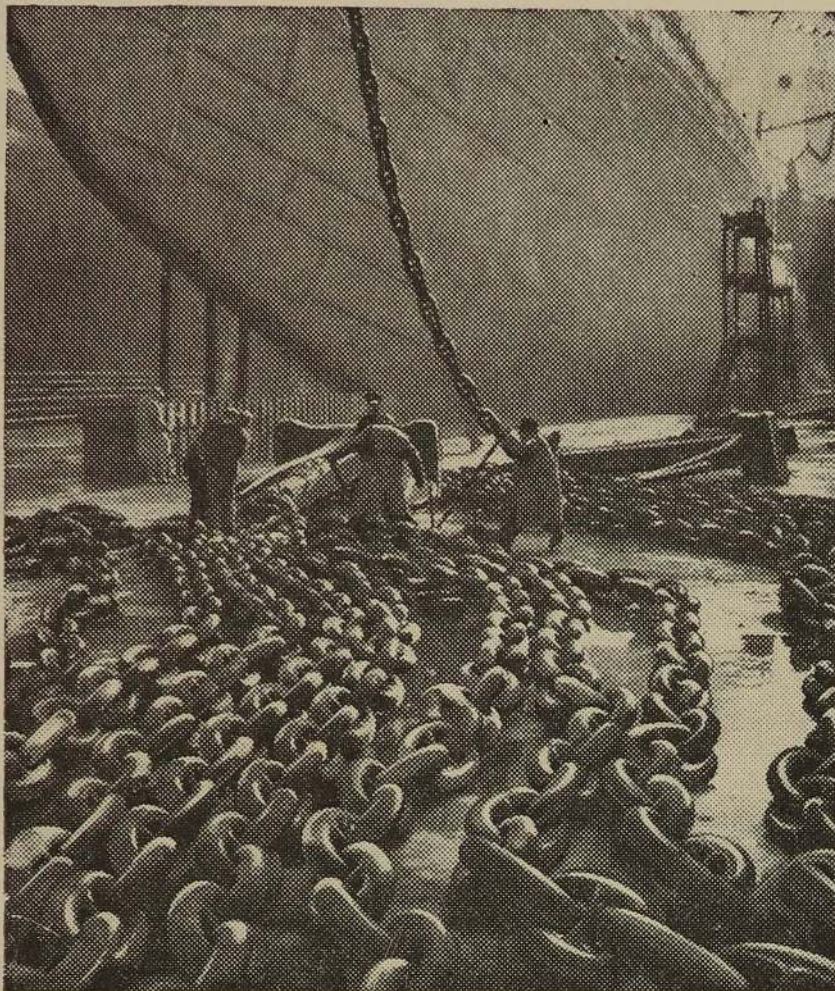
CLAIMANTS of compensation for loss and damage to property during the riots of May last year have met with disappointment. The sub-committee of the Cabinet appointed to go into the matter has recommended that the Government should not accept liability.

The sub-committee has, however, recommended certain concessions in the case of damage to houses built on housing loans in the matter of repayment of the loans and by way of assistance in effecting repairs. Rehabilitation of displaced persons is to be undertaken on the same terms as those affected by flood and drought.



—Times

Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Lady Home, who passed through Colombo on 22nd January, seen with Mr. A. F. Morley, High Commissioner for the U.K. and Mr. Gunasena de Soya, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, at Katunayake Airport.



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# NOW THE SURPLUS MALE?

—By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

WITH nearly ten months still to go before the next Leap Year, when—on February 29, at least—the girls are traditionally permitted to “pop” the marriage question to the men, I have been reading the United Kingdom Registrar-General’s Statistical Report for the previous Leap Year, 1956. It reveals a delightful state of affairs, from the women’s point of view, which could hardly have been known to them then.

For the first time on record, it seems, Britain’s men in the marriageable age group between 20 and 29 were beginning to outnumber the girls. In 1956 there were nearly 3,000,000 men in their 20s to just over 2,750,000 women of the same age. At this rate the need for girls’ Leap Year marriage proposals looks like vanishing like the snows of yesteryear. Man’s scarcity value is a thing of the past.

Better child welfare is said to be one of the reasons. More boys have always been born in the United Kingdom than girls (about 106 to 100), but males are more difficult to rear. Improved conditions have lowered their mortality rate, however, and more boys reach manhood now than ever before.

\* \* \*

## Equality

WHAT effect this staggering discovery will have on the girls no man dare say at this early stage of 1959. It certainly gives another fillip to women’s independence, already demonstrated this month by the remarkable, if not startling, closure of Britain’s Council of Women Civil Servants.

Victory, not defeat, is the reason for this folding of the tents. The Council was founded soon after the 1914–18 World War with the aim of securing equality of opportunity, status and pay for men and women in the civil service. Equality of opportunity is now dropping into the ladies’ laps like a ripe plum. Equal pay is coming by instalments, and it is felt that patience, not pressure, is all that is now needed.

We have witnessed the rare spectacle of an organisation gracefully voting its own dissolution at its

own funeral feast, its mission fulfilled and victory in sight. In the words of “The Times” newspaper, the Council “deserves a rare salute as a society which did what it set out to do, and then stopped doing it.”

\* \* \*

## Emigrants, Immigrants

HARKING back to the Registrar-General’s marriageability figures, I see that the emigration of males, once a potent factor in upsetting the balance of the sexes, is no longer considered to have an important effect. Fewer people were leaving Britain in 1958, according to the latest report of the Overseas Migration Board.

Immigrants, on the other hand, are rising in number. For the first time for many years immigration into Britain during 1958 may turn out to have exceeded emigration to the Commonwealth and outside countries. In 1957 the net outward balance was only 70,000, although that was the year when British emigrations to the Commonwealth totalled about 200,000, probably the highest since records were first published in 1913.

What sort of people come into Britain? The Report admits that while the inflow of workers may not generally match in skill the outflow, there are many more skilled and professional immigrants than is usually supposed. Those from such countries as Canada, Australia and New Zealand are confidently assumed to include a high proportion of skilled and professional categories.

\* \* \*

## Aircraft for Sale

A THIRD of our emigrants, by the way, leave Britain by air, presumably in a wide variety of aircraft. For the latest collection of most sorts and conditions of flying machine, Londoners are this January having their first Aircraft Exchange. This and its companion exchange in New York are being established at a time when air lines all over the world are re-equipping with gas-turbined airliners. Large numbers of the older types, mainly piston-engined, will be thrown on the market, many of them obsolete for passenger traffic but with plenty of potential

flying time in hand for freight transport.

The Exchange will work rather like a Stock and Share market, with quotations for buying, selling and leasing being sent in by its members. The Aircraft Exchange claims it will reduce the cost of such transactions by giving members a continuous picture of opportunities and establishing a stable and realistic range of prices.

\* \* \*

## Priceless Jewels

THIS latter seems in itself a valuable service. How does one begin to put a price on a used airliner?

How does one price a thing that is priceless? The thought will probably dazzle many visitors to the “Ageless Diamond” exhibition which is being held in London this January at Christies’ auction rooms in aid of the Children’s Country Holidays Fund.

Queen Elizabeth II is lending a brooch containing two parts of the famous Cullinan diamond given to her great-grandfather, King Edward VII, by the Transvaal Government in 1905. It shimmers even in newspaper photographs, more brightly even than the magnificent Garter Star which is being lent by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. This glitters with diamonds presented by the Union of South Africa to the late King George VI.

## Mgr. KNOX IN CEYLON

THERE was a very large gathering at the Ratmalana Airport last Monday to greet the Most Rev. Dr. James R. Knox, Delegate Apostolic to Ceylon, on his arrival by Air Ceylon plane.

Mgr. Knox, who is here to open the Eucharistic Rally, began yesterday, was received by Dr. Thomas Cooray, O.M.I., Archbishop of Colombo, and Professor W. A. E. Karunaratne, president of the Catholic Union of Ceylon.

Prof. Karunaratne spoke a few words of welcome. The visiting prelate said in reply that he was overwhelmed at the warmth of the welcome on his second visit to the island. He was last in Ceylon a year ago. He accepted the welcome because he saw in it testimony of the great love the people of Ceylon had for the Pope, whose representative he was.

# GIANT in the woods

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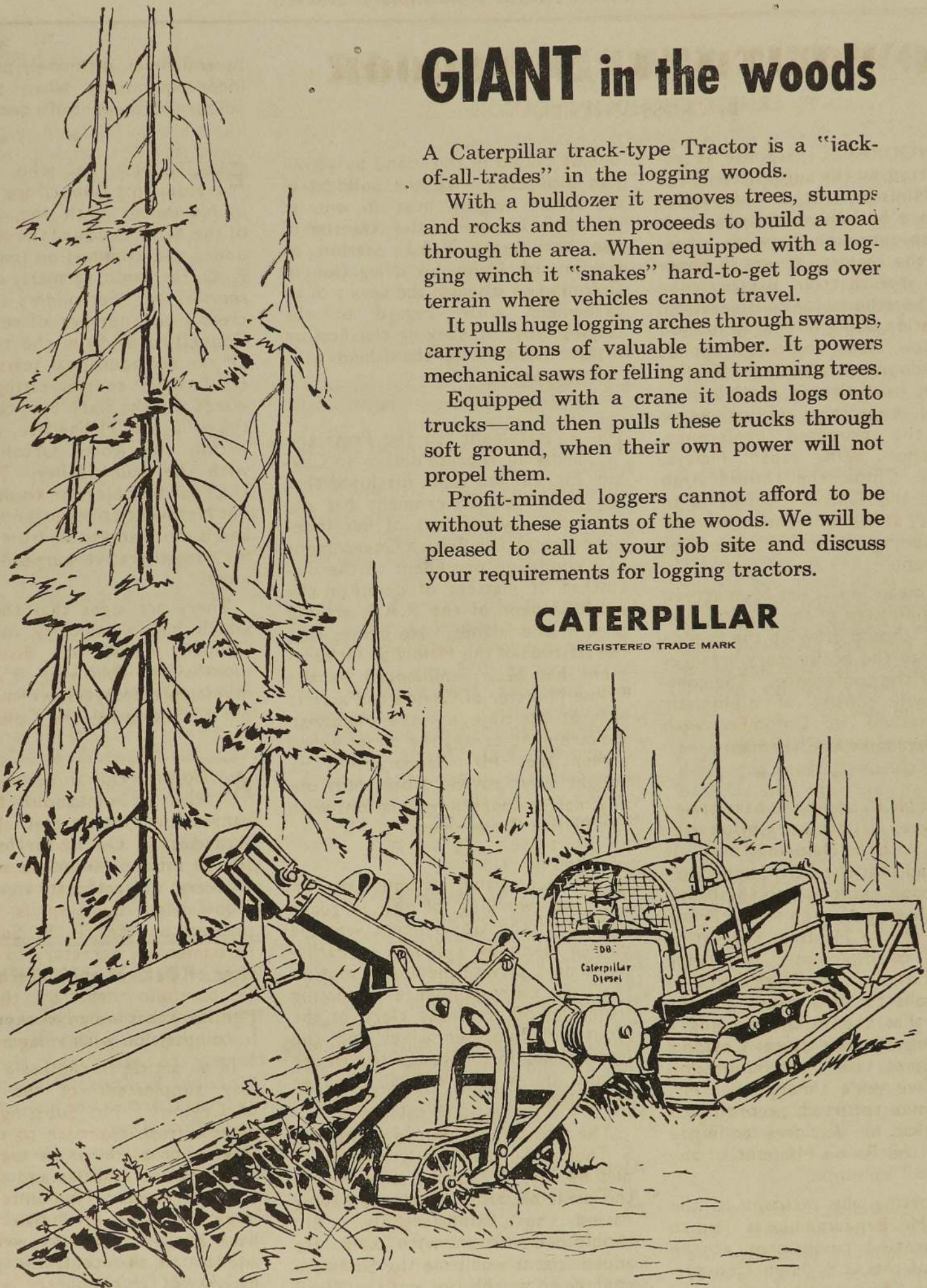
It pulls huge logging arches through swamps, carrying tons of valuable timber. It powers mechanical saws for felling and trimming trees.

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# A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By CROSS-BENCHER

A FAVOURABLE response is reported to the suggestion of the Prime Minister that an Afro-Asian conference be held to consider economic co-operation between countries in the region. It was in October last year that Mr. Bandaranaike put out his scheme for consideration, co-operation being envisaged in food production, trade, shipping, supplies and development planning. Twelve countries have already replied, it is reported, expressing willingness to attend the proposed conference, among them being Japan, Malaya, Indonesia, China, the United Arab Republic and Ghana. Burma is in a difficulty at the moment on account of its being under a caretaker government.

In the meantime it has been agreed that a committee of the "Colombo Powers" should draw up the agenda and go into the preliminary arrangements for the conference. The committee will consist of diplomatic representatives in Colombo with Mr. Bandaranaike as Chairman.

\* \* \*

DIFFERENCES appear to have arisen between Britain and Ceylon over relations with the Maldives. It is reported that the U.K. High Commission took exception to the Prime Minister having written to the Prime Minister of the Maldives suggesting exchange of diplomatic and trade representatives. The High Commission is said to have taken up the position that the Maldives being a British Protectorate since Ceylon's independence, the communication should have gone through it. Mr. Bandaranaike retorted, according to report, that he was free to write direct to the Prime Minister of any country.

In reporting the incident to the Cabinet, Mr. Bandaranaike is said to have expressed resentment at the attitude of the U.K. High Commission. The Cabinet upheld the stand taken by the Prime Minister.

\* \* \*

THE incident aroused comment in the British Press, in the course of which allusion was made to a statement by Mr. Bandaranaike on an earlier occasion that he would lay claim to the Maldives as Ceylon territory. The Maldives have been in the public eye also on account of

unrest caused in the Island by activities connected with the building of an R.A.F. staging post in one of the atolls in view of the transfer of the Katunayake R.A.F. station to Ceylon. A Maldivian delegation in Colombo to discuss the terms of an agreement with regard to the staging post is seeking clarification of the position of the Islands as a "Protectorate".

\* \* \*

IN a statement to the Press the Maldivian representative in Ceylon, Mr. Ahmed Zaki, disclosed that the Maldivian Government has desired acknowledgment of her independence by the British Government as a condition precedent to the discussion of matters of detail on the establishment of the R.A.F. staging post in the islands. He denies that the attitude of the Maldivian Government has been influenced by the Prime Minister of Ceylon and asserts that at no time has the Maldivian Government or anyone on its behalf either met Mr. Bandaranaike or sought any advice from him on any matter concerning relations with the British Government.

\* \* \*

AN interesting commentary on the working of the language policy of the Government was the course taken by a debate in Parliament on a private member's motion that all correspondence emanating from the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives and the internal administration of the House should be in the official language (Sinhalese).

The motion was moved by Mr. M. S. Themis. Surprisingly it was seconded by Mr. C. Suntheralingam—on the principle that the House having passed the "Sinhala only" Bill should be consistent with itself. He added that it was time the Sinhalese conformed to the law and the Tamil emancipated themselves from Sinhalese imperialism. An amendment to the motion was proposed by an L.S.S.P. member that the words "in Sinhalese or Tamil" be substituted for "official language". The Federal Party moved a third amendment to the effect that "Sinhalese, Tamil and English" be substituted for official language. The debate, which was interrupted by the quorum bell

several times, ultimately petered out inconsequentially when the House adjourned for want of a quorum!

\* \* \*

ELECTIONS to the Colombo Municipal Council are to be held in November with the completion of the delimitation of the city's wards under the commission issued to Mr. P. O. Fernando, formerly of the civil service. Mr. Fernando's scheme increases the number of seats in the Council to 37 from the present 31. Of the six additional seats, five will result from redemarcating existing wards and the sixth by incorporating the village of Mahawatte, at present within the Kotte Urban Council, with the municipality. The Kotte U.C. has no objection to doing without Mahawatte since it is now isolated and is more accessible from Colombo for administrative purposes and services.

There are signs that the U.N.P., which had a majority in the last Council, which was dissolved 15 months ago following a strike of municipal employees, will make a bold bid to recapture the Council.

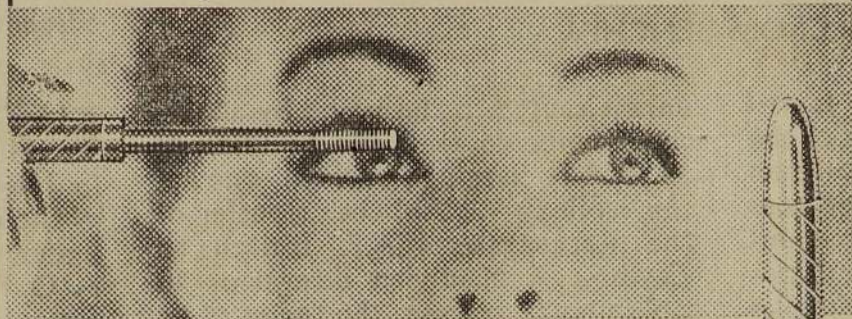
\* \* \*

A PROPOS the directive of the Minister of Labour, Mr. T. B. Illangaratne that estates should fill vacancies in the labour force on a 50 : 50 ratio of Sinhalese and Indian workers, a significant view of the Indo-Ceylon question is that expressed by Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs (a portfolio held by the Prime Minister) that Indian workers are not in competition with villagers.

In an article in the India Republic Day supplement of the "Times of Ceylon", Mr. Subasinghe advocates a fresh approach to the Indo-Ceylon problem which would take into account realities and not emotional attitudes. He points out that large numbers of Indian workers have broken their links with India and are to all intents and purposes natives of this country and adds "Our citizenship laws must be such as to enable these people to obtain Ceylon citizenship without difficulty."

"A remedy other than compulsory discontinuance of Indian labour must be sought for abolition of rural poverty. Any wholesale eviction of Indian labour can only diminish efficiency of production," declares Mr. Subasinghe.

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# PROFILE

## PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT

By MARGUERITE PEACOCKE

Author of "The Story of Buckingham Palace" and "The Life of Queen Mary"

(Fortnightly Review Special)

PRINCESS Alexandra of Kent, now in her 23rd year, is Britain's most recent Royal recruit to public life, and the only one who has embarked upon such a career during the present reign. While many of her official duties have necessarily followed the traditional pattern, the Princess has been able to bring to them a modern approach and a spontaneity in keeping with the outlook of the generation to which she belongs.

Her uncle, King George VI, had succeeded to the throne just 14 days earlier, when on Christmas Day, 1936, the Princess was born at the Belgrave Square, London, residence of her parents, the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

At the christening ceremony on February 9, 1937, in the chapel at Buckingham Palace, the Princess received the names of Alexandra, after her father's grandmother, the wife of King Edward VII; Helen, after her maternal grandmother; Elizabeth, after her aunt, the present Queen Mother; Olga, after her mother's sister; and Christabel in honour of her birth on Christmas Day.

\* \* \*

### Advantages of Country Life

LIKE her brother, who is now the Duke of Kent, and like Queen Elizabeth II, the Princess was born in an ordinary house "with a number on the door". This might have been a symbol of her democratic upbringing. To avoid attracting attention the Royal crest was missing from the baby carriage in which she was taken for her London airings. Her parents liked to have their children with them as much as possible, but they also appreciated the advantages of country air and a large garden.

The Princess and her elder brother, therefore, spent a good deal of their

time at Coppins, in the Buckinghamshire village of Iver, where their parents joined them at week-ends. Coppins has never been an official Royal residence. It is a medium-sized, modernised Victorian country house, run on family lines, with nothing to distinguish it outwardly from its neighbours. The Duchess had a sandpit made in the garden, where the children built castles and mixed mud pies with no embargo on getting grubby.

When Princess Alexandra was about two years old her father's appointment as the next Governor-General of Australia brought the promise of an even more free-and-easy open-air life for the Royal children, who were to accompany their parents. World War II, however, caused the cancellation of these plans and the Princess and her



Princess Alexandra

brother spent the war years mainly at Coppins, with visits to Gloucestershire, where their grandmother, the late Queen Mary, was also an "evacuee".

\* \* \*

### Cultured Home Background

THEIR brother, Prince Michael of Kent, was born on July 4, 1942. The following month their father was killed on active service when the aircraft in which he was travelling to Iceland crashed in Scotland. Deprived, like so many Commonwealth families, of a father's care but with a mother devoted to their welfare and interests, the Princess and her brothers received much the same upbringing as other English children with a cultured

and comfortably-off, though by no means wealthy, home background.

They went for country walks and cycle rides, cashed their sweet coupons and made other small purchases out of their pocket money in the village shops and regularly attended the local church. Known to everyone in the locality, they were never addressed by their Royal titles and the neighbours' children were often invited in to play with them.

\* \* \*

### Happy Schooldays

AFTER receiving her early lessons at home from a governess, Princess Alexandra attended a small day school at Iver until, at ten-and-a-half, she was old enough to become a boarder at Heathfield School, Ascot, where she remained for five years. The first British princess to be given a normal school career, she was, at her mother's request, treated exactly like the other pupils. She enjoyed her schooldays with their opportunities for playing games, joining in communal activities and making friends of her own choice.

To finish her education the Princess spent six months in Paris during the winter of 1953-54, studying privately and staying at the home of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris and their eleven children.

Princess Alexandra was a bridesmaid in 1947 when her cousin, the then Princess Elizabeth, now Queen Elizabeth II, married the Duke of Edinburgh. She also attended her cousin's coronation in 1953, but throughout her schooldays her public appearances were so rare that when her family once again acquired a town residence, at Kensington Palace, she was able to go about in London without being generally recognised. She occasionally travelled in buses and on the "Underground", often took taxis instead of using a Royal car, went shopping, joined her friends for restaurant meals and theatre parties and visited them in their homes—all without attracting attention.

\* \* \*

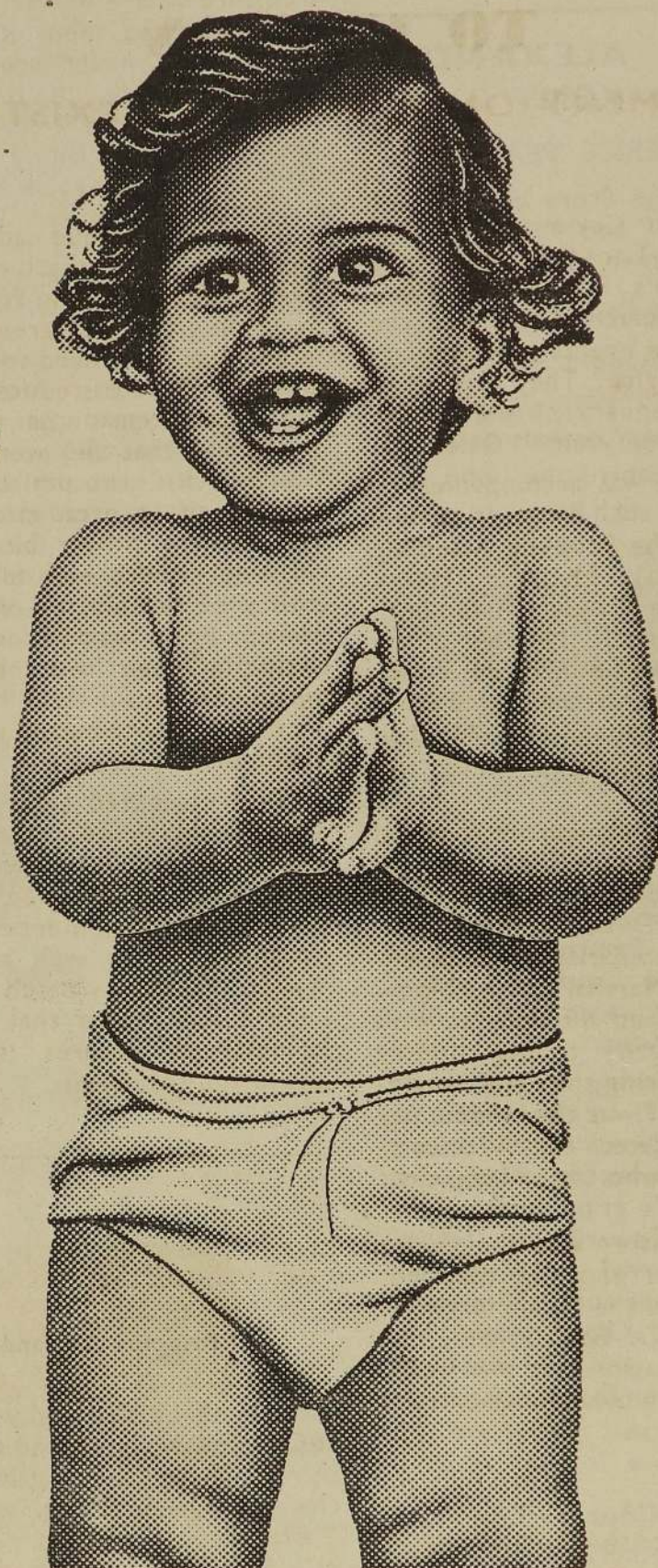
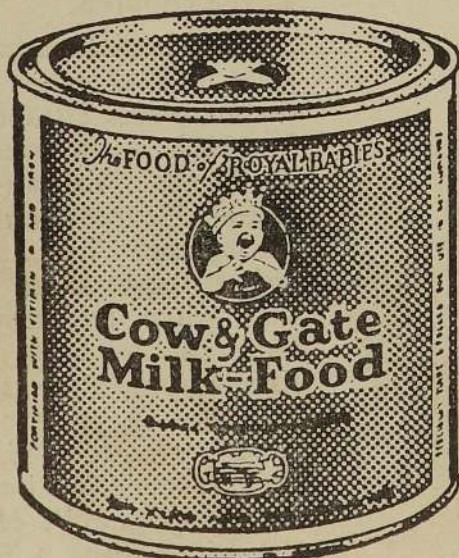
### Public Life Begins

SHORTLY before her 17th birthday the Princess began to accompany her mother on occasional official engagements and at those events attended by the whole Royal family.

(Continued on page 34)

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# MARSHAL TITO'S VISIT TO CEYLON

## AGREEMENT ON PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

By "SPHINX"

THE visit to Ceylon of Marshal Josip Broz-Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and Madame Broz was the highlight of the events in Ceylon in the past fortnight. They arrived in Colombo on January 21 and left on January 26 in the yacht "Galeb".

Marshal Tito was accompanied by the following: M. Blazo Jovanovic (President of the People's Assembly of Montenegro), M. Ivan Macek (Member of the People's Assembly), M. Slobodan Penezic (Member of the Federal Executive Council), M. Veljko Micunovic (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and M. Leo Mates, Secretary General of the President.

The distinguished visitors received a welcome unprecedented in warmth since the visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. Partly, their popularity might be explained by the Marshal's own colourful personality, and his fight to preserve the integrity of his country against Stalin, firing the local imagination. Partly, it was the community of interest between small uncommitted nations who try to keep clear of power blocs.

In fact the latter was the theme of the speeches and the messages both by Tito and the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, on many public occasions and was finally incorporated in a communique issued jointly by Marshal Tito and Mr. Bandaranaike.

\* \* \*

IN the course of the visit talks were conducted between them on current international problems of interest to the two countries and on bilateral relations between Ceylon and Yugoslavia.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, understanding and mutual respect and the communique testified that the exchange of views on international problems was profitable and helpful and that there was agreement in regard to the need for increasing co-operation between the two countries, particularly in the economic and cultural spheres.

The communique added that in the field of international relations, the President and the Prime Minister were in complete agreement on the urgent and vital need to make every possible effort to reduce the prevailing state of tension between nations. It affirmed that they were strongly of opinion that the policies of overcoming the contradictions between the existing power blocs and non-alignments with such blocs, i.e., the policy of peaceful co-existence, followed by a number of countries, including their own, have already made and would make in the future a positive contribution to the attainment of this objective.

They accepted and re-affirmed their faith in the principle of self-determination and extended their support to all peoples striving for national freedom, independence from colonial rule as well as for international relations based on equality in the firm belief that the end of colonialism ensures international peace and security.

RE-AFFIRMING their adherence to the principles and aims of the United Nations, they noted that the role of the United Nations had been further strengthened by the admission of new independent states specially in Asia and Africa and added their strong opinion that all nations which are not yet represented should be included in the United Nations if it is to function more successfully and efficiently.

As regards relations between Yugoslavia and Ceylon, they noted with satisfaction, specially now that diplomatic relations had been established, that broad possibilities existed for achieving fruitful co-operation along all lines in bilateral relations, and agreed on raising the status of the respective diplomatic missions to embassy level.

They expressed readiness to augment and extend co-operation in various ways in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields and to bend their efforts to increasing the trade between the two countries, for which favourable conditions existed on both sides.

The visit ended with Mr. Bandaranaike accepting an invitation from the President to visit Yugoslavia. It was also agreed that a government mission should go to Yugoslavia to explore trade possibilities, etc.

(Continued on page 34)



—Times

Marshal Tito bidding goodbye to Mr. Yakovlev, Russian Ambassador in Ceylon, before he left Colombo. On either side of Mr. Yakovlev are Mrs. Y. D. Gundavia, wife of the High Commissioner for India, and Mr. Chang Tsang-Ming, Chinese Ambassador.

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# RECOLLECTIONS

—By "OLD 'UN"—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

WHEN one looks back on Negombo as it was some sixty or seventy years ago, the first thing that leaps to mind and memory is the different atmosphere the place breathed then, the friendliness of the people, the air of genuine hospitality that ruled everywhere. And the very mention of the word recalls one of the most hospitable houses it is impossible to forget.

When one thinks of the de Zylvas of the "Fernery", of old Charles de Zylva and his wife and family, of the sisters-in-law who were part of the household, one can only remember them with affection. Old Charlie de Zylva, as he was popularly known, was a corpulent gentleman, a proctor of the old school with a considerable practice and possessed of ample means and property. He had a hearty voice and manner and a winning smile.

\* \* \*

WHEN he acquired the whole square in which his house stood, with four roads enclosing it, there was only one thing needed to complete the establishment, and that was soon installed—a tennis court, and one of the finest to be seen anywhere. Of course it was rather circumscribed and lacking in room and space all round to make it the perfect court, but that was largely due to the flower garden which refused to make way altogether for the encroaching court. Many were the exciting games we all enjoyed there and many the crack players that could find no other fault in that court, which had a perfect surface and finish and was closely fenced all round. No wonder the family turned out such expert players; Bertie himself was one of the best.

Their hospitality was both cordial and lavish. The entire family went all out to make everybody comfortable and happy, and more often than not at nightfall the guests were ushered into the sitting room to enjoy a musical evening. Mrs. de Zylva was herself a fine singer, and among the guests there was usually a lot of musical talent, not least among them the Colombo singers gathered there for the holidays who liked nothing better than the chance

to lift up their voices in song, whether comic or serio-comic, just as it came. No race distinctions or discriminations were tolerated in those blessed days when Sinhalese, Tamils, and Burghers were the best of friends and mingled freely at sports and games as well as socially.

\* \* \*

THE Storks and Foenanders, both musical families, were regular visitors and were invariably roped in to reinforce the Church choirs, if it was Christmastide. What jolly sing-songs they entertained us with, supported by local talent—for the Sansonis were always there, a numerous brood, ready and willing to lend a hand—or voice! The Misses Effie and Clare D' Zilva were most obliging with their vocal duets, but who was it used to sing songs like "The Baby's Name was Kitchener" and thoughtlessly supply a whole string of names wherewith to christen babes yet unborn? The combined repertoire of those Colombo singers was delightfully varied, and many were the chorus songs that enabled us all to join in and make the rafters ring.

The trained choristers were easily induced to support the local choirs at festal services, whether at St. Stephen's on the neighbouring hill or at the Wesleyan Chapel across the road. The Zylvas were all loyal Wesleyans then: there were no "Methodists" in those days, just as there were no "Anglo-Catholics" either, unless I am much mistaken. Roman-Catholics, of course, there were in their thousands just as there are today, for Negombo is predominantly a Roman-Catholic area, owning some of the grandest churches in the island, notably St. Mary's in the heart of the town, where the sainted Father Vistarini lies entombed. I still remember the revered and venerable priest as he went about with his walking stick, wearing his sacred cap, smiling and blessing everyone who humbly bowed and revered him as he passed.

\* \* \*

ON those days when there were public sports-meets on the Esplanade, the dear old man was often present amid his vast congrega-

tion, and the day never ended without the call for "Three Cheers for Monsignor Vistarini" (sometimes "Count Vistarini" by one of the bolder spirits), at which the saintly old priest would shake his stick playfully at the offender, threatening to chastise him for his temerity. There went God's Good Man, if there ever lived one. No wonder the people say it was a miracle that preserved his tomb intact when the vast roof of that noble edifice collapsed in a terrible storm, bringing down not only that magnificent central dome but the four domes surrounding it. I well remember the shock, the horror and consternation that affected everybody in that vast populace when the news went round like wildfire that that magnificent edifice was no more!

\* \* \*

OTHER de Zylvas there were, known as the "Mansion" de Zylvas from the big house along the Chilaw road where they resided. There lived Eddie de Zylva, the younger brother of Charles, with his three sisters in a fine old bungalow surrounded by a well-kept garden. Dear old Eddie de Zylva was an unforgettable character, bluff and hearty and corpulent like his big brother Charles, only more so. Old Thomians both, I believe the younger played for his college in his robust youth. Any party went all the madder and merrier if "Uncle Eddie" was there, at his best when watching a good cricket match on the old Esplanade. I still remember his stentorian yell when Guy Sansoni clouted one of his glorious sixers that went soaring over the mighty banyan tree and beyond the old Dutch Cemetery across the road, and fell inside the compound behind the Residency.

\* \* \*

OF the other family of de Zylvas, only William, the surveyor, is left, still going strong. Lionel, the younger brother (C. L. should have been C.L.I.) was popularly known as "Cap", one of the smartest and best-turned out officers of the C.L.I. for many a year. Rowley, the youngest and smallest, went out to the Straits and stayed there: sad to think he died by drowning, fine swimmer though he was, as were they all, William being easily the best. As a young man he used to swim out to the dhonies anchored out at sea, a feat no others attempted for fear of the sharks!

(To be continued)



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# ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

— By "LYRICUS" —

**A**N event in the world of drama which is evoking considerable interest is the production at the Lionel Wendt Theatre, currently, of "Twelfth Night" by Peter Coe and the Indian Theatre Co. The play has Arabian settings and costumes and instead of the traditional English music and songs, the tunes have been specially composed by Suriya Kumar, the Indian film star.

Coe arrived in Madras last December, started rehearsals with players found by the British Council whom he himself auditioned. Peter Coe, trained as a schoolmaster, became a professional actor and joined the staff of the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, and was Director of Productions at Her Majesty's Theatre, Ipswich, and Guest Producer at the Queen's Theatre, Hornchurch, Castle Theatre at Farnham. On his return from India he will become the Resident Producer at the Mermaid Theatre, London.

Incidentally, his wife, the Chinese actress, Tsai Chin, who played the part of Ingrid Bergman's daughter in the film "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness" is currently appearing at a Colombo night-club.

\* \* \*

**A** MUSICAL treat vastly appreciated by Colombo audiences was the violin recital on January 16, given by the French violinist Mdlle. Brigitte de Beaufond. The items on her programme included some light Italian classics, two sonatas by Vivaldi and Veracini, the Vitali Chaconne, the charming D Major sonatine by Schubert, three Kreisler morceaux and some trifles by Delannoy and Ravel.

Her rich tone, steady rhythm and clear and accurate intonation impressed. The effect was enhanced

by her well controlled bow arm, nimble fingers of the left hand and above all her good musicianship. She made a great deal of the pieces and played with zest and good taste. Her interpretative and technical abilities were very much evidence and the only criticism was that perhaps that her programme might have been more weighty.

Brigitte de Beaufond has given recitals all over the world and during her last tour of Asia she was specially honoured by the King of Cambodia who made her a member of one of his orders. Starting to study the violin at five years of age, she entered the Paris Conservatoire at eleven and won the first prize four years later. She studied under Jules Boucherit and Jacques Thiband, and her international career began after she won the Grand Prix of the Premier Prix de Conservatoire in 1947.

\* \* \*

**T**HE Ceylon Symphony Orchestra which gave its first performance last year is to give another performance this month. Last year it had Malinee Jayasinghe-Pieris; at the next performance, the Viennese pianist, Liesl Stary will be its soloist.

The orchestra has expanded greatly in the few months of its existence. From being a thirty member combination, it has added 13 new members, including six extra violins, three extra violas and has a full woodwind and brass section.

\* \* \*

**A**NOTHER musical treat in store is the recital to be given shortly by the French pianist Charles Lilamand, arranged by the Alliance Francaise de Ceylan. Born in 1921, he won the first prize at piano at the Paris Conservatoire in 1937, and continued to study under Alfred Cortot and Wilhelm Kempf. He has been accompanied by the most famous orchestras, including those conducted by Charles Munch, Albert Wolf and Paul Kilky.

Lilamand is on his way back from Tokyo and his recital will include works from Bach, Mozart, Chopin, Debussy and Ravel.

\* \* \*

**T**HE International Theatre Group puts on the board shortly "The Waltz of the Toreadors"

by Anouilh, whose "Antigone" was produced a few years ago by the University Dramsoc.

The play deals satirically with marriage and the action is in a French General's room adjoining his wife's in their house in a small provincial garrison town in France on a spring day before World War I.

A genuine French flavour will be added to the play by a French woman, Rolli Ranasinghe, making her debut in Colombo's theatre world. Percy Colin-Thome plays General St. Pe and others in the cast include Ann Wallis, Neil Carder, James Carson, Janet Warren, Heather Dean, Marina Joseph and Henry de Montfort, who is also producer of the play.

\* \* \*

**A**N exhibition of oil paintings, pastels, and stained glass by Varuni Peiris, the Ceylon artist in England, was held at Southend-on-sea recently and received a good Press. It was declared open by the American stage and TV star Louise Allbritton. Mr. Dodwell Cooray of the Ceylon High Commission in London the exhibition was particularly encouraging at a time when Ceylon was planning to have her own school of art.

Rohan de Saram, who has returned to England from Puerto Rico where he took lessons from the world-famous cellist Pablo Cassals, appeared on TV in the United Kingdom recently.

\* \* \*

**L**ORRAINE Abeyasekera, wife of the First Secretary of the Ceylon High Commission, gave a song recital at the residence of the High Commissioner who held a reception to mark the occasion. She sang for 45 minutes, in French, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Sinhalese. Among the guests was Sir John Kotelawala, former Prime Minister of Ceylon, who is presently in Kent.

\* \* \*

**A**N exhibition of children's art by the Melbourne Art Classes at the Art Gallery recently excited keen interest and the teachers received high praise from critics in newspaper notices.

An exhibition of graphic art and wood engravings from Yugoslavia was opened by the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, on the eve of Marshal Tito's recent visit to Ceylon.

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# THE ROMANCE OF DRAMBUÏE—2

## SCOTLAND'S FAMOUS LIQUEUR

(Fortnightly Review Special)

FROM the beginning, Mackinnon insisted, and the firm has followed his example ever since, on carrying out the old Skye recipe with precise exactitude. The base, of course, is highland malt whisky, or rather a blend of the oldest and finest whiskies up to fifteen years of age. When he began to produce Drambuie, Malcolm Mackinnon was already known as a connoisseur of Scotch Whiskies and his opinion was often sought by blenders twice his age. His flair achieved a superb blend which ensured an older and finer base than that of any other liqueur.

But the precious formula of Prince Charles Edward remains even now a family secret. The recipe itself lies locked away in a lawyer's deed box, while in the seclusion of her home, "The Craigs", at Linlithgow, twenty-two miles from Edinburgh, Mrs. Georgina Russell Mackinnon, Malcolm's widow, still mixes with her own hands the traditional ingredients that give Scotland's liqueur its inimitable quality.

Heather honey to recall the peaceful summer murmuring of moorland bees, the northern tang of rare herbs to give a "bite" to the sweetness, a hint of spices and essences too elusive to pin down are mingled together in a formula so potent that four of the vials Mrs. Mackinnon sends down to the blending laboratory in Edinburgh are sufficient to create the quintessence of twelve hundred gallons of Drambuie. Small wonder the after-dinner connoisseur is tempted to sip and sip again, trying to elucidate the subtle flavour and odour that ever and again evade him. Golden as the gorse on Scotland's own hills, clear as her crystal pure streams, the mellow warmth of her own liqueur carries its message of superlative quality, of Northern traditions of friendship and good fellowship wherever it goes.

\* \* \*

NEVERTHELESS, wine merchants in those early days took a lot of convincing. Liqueurs were the province of the leisured classes with palates attuned to the old-established products of France, Holland and

other European countries. A new liqueur, and one, moreover, from a remote Scottish island, was regarded with incredulity and suspicion. Young Mackinnon suffered many rebuffs, but here and there he found a merchant willing to take a few bottles for sale to the public at seven and sixpence a bottle—the average price of liqueurs in those halcyon days before the 1914 war. In its native Scotland, however, Drambuie gradually made friends among a cautious but discriminating public. It was discussed, mentioned in letters to relatives in distant parts of the world—and from many lands requests began to come back to Edinburgh for a trial consignment.

\* \* \*

FROM a meagre trickle of business (only twelve cases were sold in the first year) orders began to swell till they became a steady flow. Scotsmen all over the Empire wanted to sample their first "commercial" liqueur; once tasted, they ordered regular supplies and began to introduce the new drink to enthusiastic foreigners. Within four years Mackinnon was ready to launch an advertising campaign, and by the time World War I broke out, Drambuie was already famous. In 1916, the cellerman of the House of Lords gave it the seal of his special approbation, while officers' messes and wardrooms in every theatre of combat kept a stock. In 1917 an adjutant named W. A. Davidson ordered it for his mess in France, the first business transaction with the firm of the man who is now its Managing Director. A brother of Mrs. Mackinnon, he had joined the company in 1937, and was the natural successor to her husband who died in 1945. During the ten years of his management he has brought Drambuie into the front rank of the great liqueurs of the world. Already he has achieved his ambition to have agents for Drambuie in every open market and indeed in every land throughout the globe. From these agents regular reports come in, showing how more and more people of all nationalities are becoming regular consumers of Drambuie and proving

that, in a number of markets, it takes first place among liqueurs.

\* \* \*

WITH the fall of France, Holland and other liqueur-producing countries, Drambuie was the only liqueur of premier class still available on the Allied side. Demand was greater than ever before, but the supply of old matured whiskies steadily dwindled and Mackinnon refused to compromise with inferior blends. In Batavia in 1942, just as the need became greatest, a large consignment, enough to keep messes in the Far East going for months, was destroyed by the Dutch in their scorched-earth policy. To meet the needs of General Stilwell, S.E.A.C. Commander, who, though he drank no hard liquor, liked his nightly glass of Drambuie, a dozen bottles were collected from various sources in Detroit and flown out to Burma. In October, 1942, some of the ingredients used in the compounding of Drambuie came under Government control, which led to severe restriction of supplies for the home market so that bottles often changed hands at fantastic prices. The enemy occupation of country after country, the sinking of ships by U-boats and the restriction of the shipment of non-essentials led to a great curtailment of exports, but token shipments continued throughout the war to as many countries as possible. It was not until the latter part of 1946 that conditions improved and Drambuie was among the first British products to take its part in the drive for dollars.

\* \* \*

ALL the world-famous liqueurs have been imitated and put up in such a way as to mislead the consumer. One well-known continental firm has a museum in which are displayed over a hundred imitations of their famous product. These spurious imitations have not had the slightest effect on the sale of the liqueur in question. It was not until the war that any attempt was made to imitate Drambuie; but the great demand and acute shortage arising from War conditions tempted others to enter the field. So far only eight imitations have been traced, but some of these are already off the market. Needless to say they have had no effect on the demand for Drambuie in any part of the world, although

(Continued on page 23)

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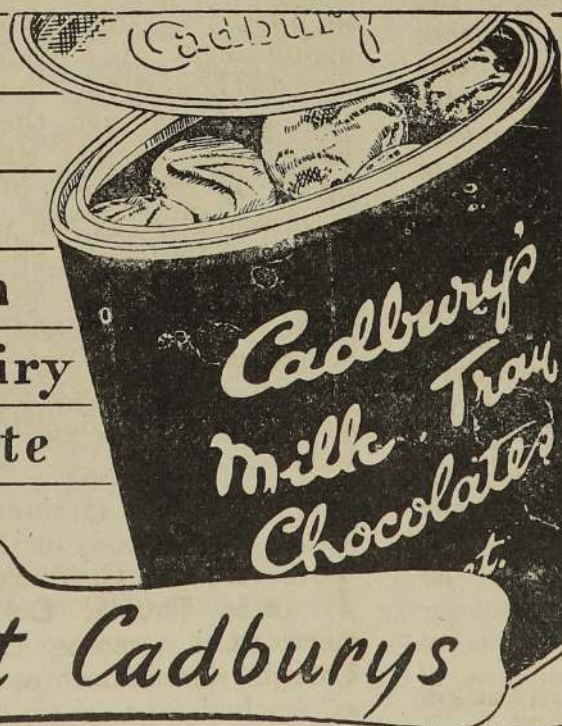
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# THE SCHOOL-MASTER

## IMPOSING CEYLON PERSONAGES

(Communicated)

[“There is another personage, a personage less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The school-master is abroad and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full array.”—Lord Brougham.]

IN older times the School-master was reckoned the scholar of his Community, and Goldsmith has told us how people wondered, as they gazed at the village dominie, “how one small head could carry all he knew.”

Since those days the School-master has probably not been held in the same high repute; though his responsibilities, as the trainer of our youth, have not lessened. Indeed, their future, to a very great extent, lies in his hands, as regards both their education and their character, although this fact is not realised to the extent it should be.

\* \* \*

THOSE who have had the privilege of attending an English Public School—and even those who have not—know in what high regard the masters are held. They are also familiar with the names of the great School-masters of England. But to-day the writer would like to take advantage of the opportunity offered him to refer to some of the school-masters of Ceylon of his time whose names are writ large in the memory of their pupils. Not to go far into the past, those who might be singled out as the most conspicuously successful teachers were Cyril Nicholas, Cyril Jansz, Louis Blaze, C. P. Dias, Henry Fernando, J. R. Jayatilleke, C. H. Krickenbeek, J. Hensman, J. C. Jansz, E. H. Vander Wall, Clement Edwards and William Mack, all of whom have gone the way of all flesh.

\* \* \*

IN his speech after his installation as the Warden of St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia, three weeks ago, Mr. C. H. L. Davidson made a special reference to the presence of Mr. E. O. E. Pereira, a former headmaster, who, he recalled, was his teacher 46 years ago.

There was also another teacher of the same period, the late Mr. C.

V. Pereira, who was connected with this famous old School for no less than 35 years; and whose meritorious work as a teacher entitles him to be included among Ceylon's great School-masters—men who loved their profession and were loved by their pupils.

\* \* \*

AT a farewell function held at St. Thomas' College in August, 1931, the then acting Warden (Rev. R. S. de Saram) accorded very high praise to the retiring Headmaster (who was his old teacher) when he described him (Mr. C. V. Pereira) as “the greatest school-master of his generation”. Mr. Pereira, in returning thanks, expressed the hope that Rev. de Saram would soon be confirmed in the post he was so ably filling.

Mr. C. V. Pereira's record was a proud one. It was no accident but his plain deserving which made him President of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers; or which led to his appointment as a Member of the Board of Education. In the construction of Codes and the framing of Regulations he was guided not so much by the needs of any particular school as by the requirements of the whole field of Education. He knew what was due to Managers as well as teachers and he always remembered to keep before him the difficulties which hampered the Department of Education at every turn.

\* \* \*

THE late Mr. C. V. Pereira came to St. Thomas' College after a meritorious career at Trinity College, Kandy, both as a pupil and as teacher, and after winning his degree, Warden Stone found in him a useful and willing ally, especially in regard to the teaching of the Classics. The Warden and Mr. Pereira shared the distinction of having produced one of the most popular handbooks for the teaching of Latin. At St. Thomas' Mr. Pereira was in his element and his devotion

to the interests of the College for thirty-five years did not pass without recognition.

For many years he was responsible for the College Calendar and the College Magazine. As teacher and as disciplinarian he established a reputation which was altogether unique. Keenly alive to the traditions of St. Thomas' College and its distinguished place in our school world, he effectively maintained those traditions and enhanced them. His name occupies a high place among those Ceylonese school-masters of whom Ceylon is rightly proud.

## THE ROMANCE OF DRAMBUIE

(Continued from page 21)

wine-merchants, hotels and restaurants stocked some of them for a time owing to the difficulty they experienced in meeting the demand for the genuine article. However, the casks laid down years ago are now maturing and the Company is in a much better position to supply the ever-increasing demand throughout the world. So, Drambuie is renewing old friendships and making new acquaintances amongst the younger generation.

\* \* \*

IN the United States, Scotland's Liqueur has had its difficulties. When prohibition ended in 1933, Drambuie was little known there, and was at a disadvantage compared with other liqueurs in the re-education of the American palate. At the earliest opportunity the late Malcolm Mackinnon went over to New York in order to appoint an agent to represent the Company. His choice fell on S. E. Somers, whose great resourcefulness and ingenuity soon made themselves felt. By 1939, he had obtained a wide distribution and, backed by effective advertising, the demand steadily increased until the end of 1942, when restrictions cut down shipments to a mere trickle. From 1947 onwards, in collaboration with Messrs. W. A. Taylor & Company, New York, progress has been spectacular and Drambuie has achieved second place among all imported liqueurs. In addition it is the most widely advertised liqueur in the United States.

## PEOPLE

**T**HE Duke of Edinburgh will travel 16,300 miles when he tours British territories in the Far East and in the Pacific this month in the Royal yacht, "Britannia". He will visit Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo, Hong Kong, the Solomons, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Christmas Island, the Panama Canal area and the Bahamas.

The Duke left London on January 20 in a B. O. A. C. Comet IV airliner for New Delhi. As a past president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, he attended a meeting of the Indian Science Congress Association and, later, of the Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science. In India he received a significantly warm reception from all classes of the population.

He will embark in the "Britannia" at Rangoon on February 18, and, will leave the yacht in the Bahamas on April 24. After visiting Bermuda, the Duke will return home by air, arriving at London Airport on April, 30.

\* \* \*

**N**EW techniques which he is studying in Britain will help Mr. Joseph Clarence Fernando with research into Ceylon tuberculosis cases when he returns to the Island later in the year.

Mr. Fernando (38) is chief technician at the laboratory of the University of Ceylon in Colombo. A London Press Service correspondent talked to him in the Pathology Department of Hammersmith Hos-

pital, London, and found him enthusiastic about the work. He had been doing since he arrived in England last September under the Colombo Plan training scheme.

Mr. Fernando is to do a course at the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, where he will study completely new developments in lung research. As tuberculosis was one of Ceylon's major health problems, he was particularly looking forward to his



**H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh**

Cardiff training. During April and May Mr. Fernando will be at the Institute of Neurology, Queen Square, London, returning to Hammersmith Hospital in June.

\* \* \*

**M**R. S. H. J. GARNE, Superintendent, Park Estate, Kandapola, and Mrs. Garne left Ceylon recently on retirement for Australia.

Mr. Garne had been planting in Ceylon for over 40 years, first at Watawala, where he worked for 27 years, and latterly at Goatfell and Park Estates. Mr. Garne is also a Director of several Companies in Ceylon.

At a farewell function held at the Davies Memorial Hall, Kandapola, Mr. H. Jaleel voiced the feelings of those assembled. A presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Garne.

\* \* \*

**T**HE few Ceylonese who have tried their fortune in West Africa during the last quarter of a century have fared uncommonly well and amongst them are two former members of the Ceylon Medical Department—Dr. Eric Gilles and Dr. Vivian Fernand.

Dr. Gilles, who left the Island nearly twenty-five years ago when Sir Rupert Brincliffe was Director of Medical Services in Nigeria, finished up as Director of Medical Services, Northern Division, Nigeria, and after his retirement two years ago took up work as Principal of the Medical College.

Dr. Fernand also holds an important post at present in Ghana, while Dr. H. Vanderwall, who left Ceylon two years ago, has done well for himself and is happy to be where he is with his family.

\* \* \*

**A**NOTHER Ceylonese who has recently migrated to Ghana is Mr. J. E. G. Madawela, a former engineer in the Irrigation Department. He resigned a pensionable post to accept an offer made by the Ghana Government. He is on a two-year contract with the option of renewal and he and his family are entitled to free passages to and from Ceylon on holiday. From latest news Mr. and Mrs. Madawela have made many friends in Ghana and are extremely happy in their new home and environment.

\* \* \*

**R**ETIRING after 37 years in the Island is Mr. G. H. Dulling, who has been described as a model planter for the understanding that prevailed between him and his labour force on the estates in which he worked. His last charge was Pampegama Estate, Parakaduwa, where he built a temple for the Buddhists, a kovil for the Hindus and a church for the Christians. He was also Chairman of the Kelani Valley P. A.

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PEOPLE

A memorable event in his career was his flight to Ceylon from the U. K. in 1935, which led to the formation of the first flying club in Ceylon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dulling leave many friends in Ceylon whose good wishes will be with them in their retirement.

\* \* \*

THE death occurred recently at Melbourne of Miss Aggie Paulusz, a member of a well-known Ceylon family. The deceased had resided for many years in Singapore with her younger brother, the late Mr. Hugh Paulusz, and returned to the Island when war broke out in Malaya in 1940. She went back to Singapore after the war, and a few years ago migrated to Melbourne. She leaves three sisters in Colombo—Mrs. Augustus Dirckze, Mrs. Percy Aldons and Miss Ida Paulusz, and a brother, Dr. Cyril Paulusz, who is in practice in Warrington, Lancashire.

\* \* \*

MR. Winton Guy Brohier, who recently returned to the Island after an advanced course of training in England in submarine cable engineering and modern overseas telegraphic equipment, has been promoted to the post of Deputy Engineer (Cable) of the Overseas Telecommunication Service, Colombo. He is the first Ceylonese to hold this post.

Mr. Brohier, who is fifty-one, was educated at Wesley College during the period when the late Rev. Henry Highfield was Principal, and joined the Cable and Wireless Ltd., in March, 1924, as an overseas telegraphist. He was later transferred to the technical side and was Chief Mechanician for many years.

Mr. Brohier's particular hobby is 16MM Cinematography and his colour film of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Ceylon along with others on Ceylon were recently shown to appreciative audiences in England.

\* \* \*

THE marriage took place in Colombo recently of Mr. John George Paulet, son of Mr. P. P. Paulet of Diyagama west, Agrapatna, to Susan Maud Clazey, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Clazey of Colombo.



Mr. S. H. MOOSAJEE, the well-known businessman, returned to the Island on January 29th in the "Corfu". Accompanied by his wife, he was away for nearly nine months, on a world tour.

AN apt choice for the office was the election last month of Mr. Raju Coomaraswamy as President of Colombo's Eighty Club. Ceylon's representative on the

Colombo Plan Council since its inception nine years ago, he personalises the *raison d'etre* of this non-sectarian organization.

(Continued on page 27)

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PEOPLE

Among the guests at the new President's party was Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon's permanent representative at the United Nations. The elder-statesman is on holiday in the Island before returning to New York in March, for the next session of the world organization.

\* \* \*

**L**T.-Col. Peter Tunstall Saunders died in his sleep at his home in Nuwara Eliya, on January 14th. A former Indian Army Officer, Col. Saunders was honorary veterinary Surgeon of the Ceylon Turf Club.

He leaves his wife, whose address is "Lullote", Nuwara Eliya.

\* \* \*

**N**O stranger to Britain is Mr. S. Wickramaratne, of the Ceylon Transport Board, now in London undergoing a training course with London Transport, arranged under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

"During the war," Mr. Wickramaratne, told a London Press Service correspondent, "I was articled to a chartered accountant in London and, altogether, I spent about eight years here. I served as a voluntary fireman during the air raids."

\* \* \*

**A**NOTHER well-known member of the Ceylonese community in Melbourne who passed away last month, was Mrs. S. A. Schokman, widow of Mr. Oliver Schokman, formerly of the Ceylon Survey Department, and mother of Norman, Vernon and Herman Schokman, who retired from the Police Department, and Mrs. B. Kriekenbeek of Melbourne and Miss Phyllis Schokman of Colombo. The deceased was living with her son, Vernon, at the time of her death.

\* \* \*

**M**R. Donald Hodson, the newly appointed Controller of the B.B.C. Overseas Services, who took up his post in December, 1958, is the younger son of the late Professor T. C. Hodson, Professor of Anthropology at Cambridge University. Born on September 10, 1913, Mr. Donald Hodson was educated at Highgate School, Gresham's School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took an Honours Degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics. From Oxford, Mr. Hodson went to "The Economist" in 1935, as Assistant to

the Banking Editor. In 1936, he transferred to "The Financial Times" as Leader Writer, and in 1937, joined the "News Chronicle," where he was successively Assistant Leader Page Editor, Leader Page Editor and Assistant Features Editor. He joined the B.B.C. in 1940, as a sub-editor, at first in the former Empire News Service, then in European News. He was appointed Assistant Head of European News in 1946, and Head of the European Talks and English Service in 1947. Since 1952, he has been Assistant Controller of the B.B.C. European Services. His brother, H. V. Hodson, is Editor of "The Sunday Times".

\* \* \*

**T**HE German Ambassador in Ceylon, Dr. Theodore Aure, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on January 24.

\* \* \*

**M**R. Philip Crowe, U.S. Ambassador in Ceylon from 1953-56 has been named Ambassador to the Union of South Africa.

\* \* \*

**M**ISS Manouri de Silva, Barrister-at-law, daughter of Mr. Colvin R. de Silva, Bar-at-law, the L.S.S.P. leader, has been elected President of the Ceylon Students Association in London. She is the first woman to hold the office.

\* \* \*

**M**R. Ronnie Ranasinghe has been appointed acting District Manager for Trans World Airlines in Colombo, becoming the first Ceylonese to hold the post.

\* \* \*

**T**HE death occurred in Colombo last month of Mr. N. D. A. Silva Wimalakirti, Honorary Consul for Austria in Ceylon. Only son of Mr. N. D. Stephen Silva and a nephew of Dr. C. A. Hewavitarne and Sir Gerard Wijeyekcon, he was only 44.

Mr. Wimalakirti had part of his education in the University of Vienna and he married in Austria. He was an active Rotarian.

\* \* \*

**F**OURTEEN-YEAR old David Weinman, son of Major Aubrey Weinman, Director of the Colombo zoo, is starring in a television film being shot in Ceylon by Kenneth Hume of K. and H. Productions. He was chosen by John Kennedy, the other partner of the firm, after auditioning 120 boys.

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**M**R. Gavin R. Ralston, formerly of James Finlay & Co., has been appointed traffic manager of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

Mr. Ralston was on active service during the war and on his return was manager of the shipping and air departments of James Finlays. He left Ceylon on account of ill-health in 1949 and later joined the Manchester Ship Canal Company as assistant traffic manager, from which post he has now been promoted.

\* \* \*

**T**HE death occurred in Colombo last month of Gate Mudaliyar N. Wickremeratne, a pioneer of the co-operative movement in Ceylon. He was associated with Mr. C. Driberg in the old Agricultural Society, the forerunner of the Department of Agriculture, and subsequently worked with Mr. W. K. H. Campbell and his successors in propagating the principle of co-operation.

Mr. Wickremeratne maintained his interest in rural welfare after his retirement and was for many years a member of the Central Board of Agriculture. The funeral took place in Kandy.

\* \* \*

**L**ORD Leathers, director of P. & O. and former Minister of War Transport of Britain, and Lady Leathers passed through Colombo on the Arcadia last week. Lord Leathers expressed concern at the frequent strikes in Colombo Port and the long queue of ships outside the harbour. "Your country will lose much prestige and business if the chaotic conditions in the port are not put right soon," he said.

Also on board were Lord Nuffield, former Chairman of Morris Motors and associated companies, and Lord Baillieu, Chairman of Dunlops, and Lady Baillieu. They were all bound for Australia.

\* \* \*

**M**R. R. P. L. Ross, Senior of Messrs. Mackwoods, Ltd., who has been with the firm for over thirty years, retired from the Board of Directors at the end of January and leaves Ceylon for good shortly. He was elected Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in succession to Mr. John Murray in 1956 and served for a short period. He joined Mackwoods during the time when Mr. F. E. Mackwood, the brothers F. O. and Col. E. O. Mackwood, H. F. Parfitt, J. C. Kelly and J. F. Sibbald were the Directors.



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# CEYLON SPORTS STAR IN AMERICA

## NAGALINGAM ETHIRVEERASINGAM

**N**AGALINGAM Ethirveerasingam of Jaffna, Ceylon, 22-year-old third year student at the University of California in Los Angeles, is convinced that education abroad brings understanding.

"For instance," says the lean, 149-pound high jump star, "take this talk about race prejudice in the United States.

"When I first came to America I never dreamed I could make so many friends. Colour prejudice exists only among a small percentage whose activities are headlined throughout the world. They shock everyone, including Americans."

During his two years in the United States "Ethir" has become one of the most popular students on the UCLA campus, not only because of his athletic achievements, but also because he is what Americans call "a good guy", friendly and understanding.

\* \* \*

**E**THIR'S American adventure started in 1956 when he was selected to receive a travel grant from the Asia Foundation, a group of U.S. citizens interested in supporting Asian youths intent upon studying in America.

At that time he was attending St. Joseph's College in Colombo and had been chosen by the Ceylon Olympic Association to represent his country in the high jump event at the 16th Olympiad in Melbourne, Australia.

Brayton Norton, an American track coach who was in Ceylon coaching the National Track Team, recognized Ethir's high jump skill and recommended him for an athletic scholarship at the University of California.

"He even arranged for me to live with an American family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lieber until I became settled. Since then the Liebers have become my foster parents in America. I spend week-ends with them

and holidays. We all have a wonderful time together," he says.

\* \* \*

**T**HE Liebers taught the young student to like American cooking. "At first it was too rich," he recalls.

At the University of California the 6-foot 2-inch athlete is majoring in agricultural economy "because of its importance to the future of the world." His required courses for the first year included physics,



—Times

**N. Ethirveerasingam**

physical chemistry, geology, English and economics. Despite the fact Ethir was away from classes for a month participating in the Olympic Games, he soon made up the time lost, for this young man is a serious student who makes good grades.

Although classes and studies take about 40 hours each week, Ethir still finds time for social activities as well as his athletic programme. There are many students from foreign countries enrolled at the University. In his horticulture class alone, South Africa, Israel, Burma, Indonesia, China and India are represented.

\* \* \*

**E**THIR belongs to the International Students' Organization, which meets on the campus once a week to plan out things to take their friends

or just talk. He also joined the Varsity Club, open to top university athletes. Mainly social, its members help other students in sports activities and conduct drives for sending underprivileged children to summer camps.

The hobby Ethir enjoys most is photography. He uses a Japanese Richo camera which he bought in Tokyo last spring while competing in the Asian Games. Among the 32 Asian countries who took part, Ethir won first place with his jump of 6 feet 7 and 7/8 inches.

\* \* \*

**E**THIR corresponds regularly with his two brothers and a married sister in Colombo who "like to receive photos of America". His younger brother Nagalingam Pararajasingam, age 19, came to the United States to attend UCLA last year. They share their home and expenses with two American students, George Saunders and Stanley Kruger.

"They're wonderful friends," says Ethir. "Stanley and I belong to the same hiking club."

As one of the few persons from Ceylon in Southern California, Ethir is often called upon to speak before various civic clubs, most recently at Lions Club luncheon in Los Angeles.

"Understanding is a two-way street," says this bright young boy, "and I enjoy telling Americans about my beautiful country."

\* \* \*

**E**THIR admits he has his eye on the world high jump record of 7 feet 1 inch. "I sincerely hope 1960 will be my big year. It will be the year of my graduation from UCLA, and it also will be the year of the next Olympiad in Rome, Italy. I believe that whatever high jump capabilities I have will be fully matured by then," he says.

Meanwhile, Ethir is coupling his athletic ambitions with diligent study. This year his major subjects are economics, international trade, horticulture, irrigation and soils.

"I want to offer myself and what I have learned to my country," says Ethir. "My experiences in the United States and other countries has made me a better citizen of Ceylon. I want to put my knowledge to work for my government and my people." — "AMERICAN NEWS"

# A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By ITINERANT

## Cricket

THERE has rarely been a time when cricket held sway as it does to-day not only in Colombo but in all parts of the Island. Since the inauguration of the P. Saravammuttu Trophy competition, interest in the game has been maintained at a high level and the success of Clubs like the Saracens and the Moors, not to mention Moratuwa and other clubs that have forged ahead in recent times, have contributed much to the present high standard of Ceylon cricket.

In the last fortnight cricket of a particularly bright order has been witnessed and high scoring has been a feature of most of the matches. There were three centuries in the Sara Trophy matches a fortnight ago. L. Rodrigo compiling 103 for the Sinhalese S.C. against the Moors, A. C. M. Lafir hitting a superb 179 for the Saracens against the B.R.C. and B. R. Heyn showing more than a glimpse of his old form, when he was a first choice in a Ceylonese eleven, playing a really excellent innings of 109 to save his side from disaster.

Lafir, who must be classed as one of our best batsmen, became the highest scorer of the season when he hit a dazzling 179 against the fairly strong B.R.C. bowling. The Saracens excelled in batting to total 356 for 7 wickets (declared) in reply to the B.R.C. total of 252. Lafir and Caldera (50) were responsible for a splendid third wicket partnership of 154 runs. Talat Ismail, one of the openers, compiled a most useful 56, but he had some luck in getting a half century. D. Buultjens played an attractive innings of 32.

Heyn's 109 was obtained in a trifle over 2½ hours and his partnership with C. Barrow (35), produced a valuable 69 for the 7th wicket.

\* \* \*

THE Sinhalese Sports Club are a formidable side as they have always been and their win against the much improved Moors' team was gained after they had made a disappointing start in their innings which in the end realised 186, thanks mainly to the efforts of the later batsmen. The Moors too made a weak start and never recovered, being dismissed for 119. In their second knock the Sinhalese S.C. showed greatly improved form and

totalled 223 for 3, L. Rodrigo being seen to distinct advantage in a spirited unfinished innings of 103. C. I. Gunasekera also batted in his best style for 60 and C. H. Gunasekera's 54 was full of merit.

Moratuwa Sports Club scored full points in their match with the Catamarans. Catamarans could only total 107 when they batted first and Moratuwa did little better, being all out for 134. Their cheap dismissal was mainly brought about by some heady bowling by C. Fonseka 3 for 26, and E. Dias 3 for 31. A sporting declaration by the Catamarans' skipper in the second innings left Moratuwa with 117 to win in two hours and going for the runs in determined fashion, Moratuwa deservedly succeeded for the loss of only two wickets, H. I. Fernando, one of their most consistent rungetters, compiling a spirited unfinished half century and H. Fonseka, 33 not out and S. Mendis ably seconding his effort.

The win gained by the Bloomfield C. & A.C. over University was a splendid achievement against a stronger side. This was their first win for the season and for their success they owed much to M.D. Wariyaperuma and W. Charles, who played two valuable innings of 68 and 56 not out. V. Perera in a hard hit innings of 48 also contributed more than his share to enable Bloomfield to amass their big total. The University in replying with 196 were chiefly indebted to two excellent innings by that very consistent batsman, H. I. K. Fernando, and U. T. Vitharne, who batted extremely well for 79 and 62, respectively. Mohan Amalaen and M. Anthony bowled well for the winners to take 4 for 75 and 3 for 21, respectively, in the University's first innings.

\* \* \*

## Three Centuries

THREE centuries featured the school cricket in the last weekend of January. Kurukulasooriya, one of the best stroke players in the schools, hit 150 not out for Trinity against Zahira, Trinity winning by an innings.

Sarath Silva, the Nalanda captain, hit his second successive century, but against poor opposition in Dharmapala Vidyalaya, who were also beaten by an innings. At Mt. Lavinia, leobander.org | saravammuttu.org 107 not

out for St. Thomas' against Ananda who followed on but managed to save the game with their last pair together, thanks to some very fine defensive batting by Amaradasa (61 not out) and Rajapakse.

The two best wins of the weekend were achieved by Wesley who beat St. Peter's by an innings at Campbell Park, and by St. Joseph's who, with 6 wickets down for 68 runs against St. Benedict's, continued to chase runs, the seventh wicket pair adding 97 runs in 46 minutes to bright their school victory with time to spare. Dircksze hit 60 in 46 minutes and Samaranayake got 41 not out.

L. R. Goonetilleke with a match bag of 9 for 37 in 30 overs was mainly instrumental in Wesley's win. This tall left-arm bowler with a high action gets considerable lift and moves the ball both ways.

\* \* \*

## Colts Open New Turf

TWO teams comprised mainly of All-Ceylon cricketers figured in the first match on the new turf wicket of the Colts Cricket Club. Nearly 400 runs were scored in a little less than four hours, F. C. de Saram, who captained the "Governor-General's XI", hitting the first four and Ivers Gunasekera, who played for the Colts President's XI, hitting the first sixer on the new turf.

\* \* \*

## Olmedo Wins Australian Tennis Title

AMERICA won the Australian men's singles championship at Adelaide, on January 26. Peruvian Alex Olmedo, star of the United States Davis Cup team, established himself as the world's leading amateur by beating Neale Fraser of Melbourne 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3 in the final of the men's singles.

Olmedo became the first overseas player to win the Australian title since Dick Savitt (U.S.A.) in 1951. The copper-skinned Olmedo has made astonishing progress in world tennis during the last 12 months. Though practically unknown when he went to Australia with the American team, he virtually won the Davis Cup from Australia when he succeeded in both his singles matches and played a big part in winning the doubles. At the end of the 1957 season he was ranked only 11th in the United States, but at the end of the 1958 season he had progressed to second ranking. His victory over Fraser elevates him to the position of top world amateur.



## A SPORTS CAUSERIE

## Magpies vs. Police

THE annual match between the Magpies and the Police, inaugurated as far back as 1912, takes place tomorrow on the Police ground and though the teams will not be up to the strength of sides of forty years ago, the interest in the fixture remains undiminished.

The Magpies Club was formed in 1912 by George Fellowes, who used to belong to the Cambridge Magpies—a Club that was formed by the undergraduates of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in the seventies. That Club is now defunct. One of the original Cambridge Magpies, Mr. C. Foa, was present at the first match played between the local Magpies Club and the Police in 1912. He was the guest of Sir Herbert Dowbiggin.

\* \* \*

SINCE the formation of the Ceylon Magpies, an annual match with the Police has been played regularly, and during the early years the late Mr. Walter Shakspeare, the first President of the Club, made the trip from England to be present at this match and the re-union dinner the same night at the Galle Face Hotel. Since the death of Mr. Shakspeare, Mr. George Fellowes was elected President in the years that preceded World War II.

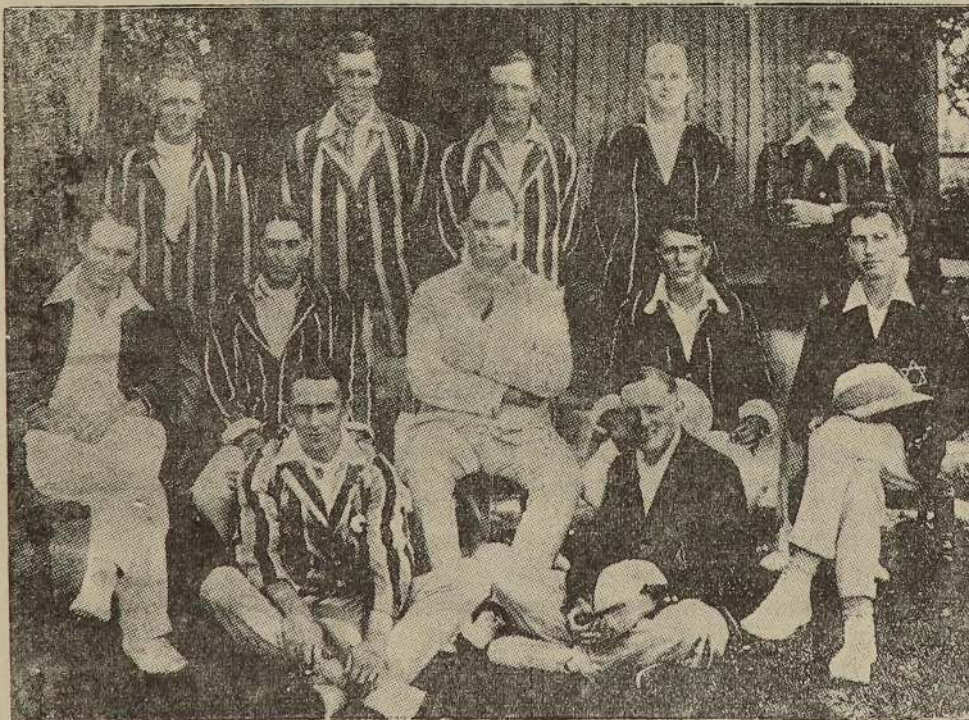
Most of the original Magpies, who have retired from Ceylon and are now in England, meet every year at dinner after a Test match at Lord's. Sir Herbert Dowbiggin regularly attends these re-unions.

Death claimed two prominent members in Aubrey Clarke and W. T. Brindley last year, both these old Ceylon men having done much for the Club in their day. There are still several of the original members in the old country like George Fellowes, P. R. May, W. T. Greswell, Major H. V. Greer, A. H. S. Clarke, Tom Cuming, H. P. L. Roberts, F. A. Waldock and Geo Wright and they will all be remembered when the Magpies meet the Police tomorrow.

## DEATH OF MIKE HAWTHORN

J. P. O. pays the following tribute to Mike Hawthorn:—

"It is with deepest regret that I announce the untimely death of one of the world's most brilliant racing drivers, Mike Hawthorn. The car in which he was driving skidded and crashed, killing him instantly. Adjudged champion racing driver of the world for 1958, Hawthorn had recently decided to give up racing, in order to devote his full time to the motor garage which he owned."



Back Row :—T. Cuming, G. Wright, W. T. Greswell, H. P. L. Roberts, E. B. Alexander ;  
Seated :—P. R. May, G. Fellowes, W. Shakspeare, A. M. Clarke, A. H. S. Clarke ;  
Seated on Ground :—Douglas Wright and Major H. V. Greer

## NEW CAR NEWS

— By J. P. O. —

## Austin

THE Austin Motor Company are streaking ahead with their re-styling plans—and about time too! Having invited the Italians to design a body for their 'A 40', attention has now been turned to the 'A 55' Cambridge saloon, which will have a shape not unlike the recently announced Wolseley 15/60 saloon, with a different front grille, side panels and tail fins. It will be approximately 9 inches longer and slightly heavier than the present model; to compensate for this, an extra 2 horsepower has been coaxed out of the engine, making a total of 53 horsepower. Although a lower top gear ratio of 4.55 to 1 (in place of 4.3 to 1) is incorporated, along with a closer ratio gearbox, performance will be the same.

The steering column gear shift has been discontinued (but remains an optional extra), its place being taken by the far more satisfactory floor-mounted lever. Pile carpets—so dear to British hearts—are proudly listed for the de luxe version. They trap dirt in dry weather, to become damp and soggy when the rains come! Amends have been made, however, by a speedometer which contains a "trip" mileage meter, and there are dials to indicate oil circulation, water temperature, and petrol level. A novel type of door lock does away with slamming, a gentle pressure being all that is necessary to close doors securely. \*It is gratifying to note that "laminated" glass is available, on request, for windscreens. Other manufacturers would do well to follow this excellent example.

I understand that the first shipment of these cars has just arrived in Ceylon. When a demonstration model becomes available, I shall be reviewing it in "The Record".

\*N.B.—There are two types of Safety Glass, "Toughened" and "Laminated", of which the Toughened variety is more commonly fitted to cars as they are economical in manufacture and may be more easily moulded to fit modern curved screens. Laminated glass, however, does not go opaque on impact—or sometimes for no reason at all—thereby obscuring the driver's vision and perhaps causing a serious accident. Laminated glass is therefore considered the safer of the two, and some governments have insisted that it should be fitted to cars in their countries.

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of  
tomorrow



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today

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## A WOMAN'S DIARY

### Yugoslavia's First Lady

IT was difficult to connect the pleasant, mild-mannered lady whose ready smile won her many friends, with the stories we had read of Broz Jovanka—who joined as a soldier in the Youth Company, subsequently enlisted in the Yugoslav Peoples' Army, in which she rose to the rank of reserve Major, and the indomitable courage she displayed during the struggle for the liberation of her country. Keenly interested in women and child welfare work, Madame Jovanka had many questions to ask (through an interpreter) about local schemes. Her visit to the creche at Maligakande was one of the happiest episodes of her tour in Ceylon, and she was delighted with all she saw of the care and concern for the children who are looked after there during their mother's working hours.

Madame Jovanka's service to the Yugoslav Communist Party was rated high enough to raise her to the rank of a Political Commissar, a post which few women have held in Communist States, and it was as a Political Commissar she served in a surgical hospital during the struggle for Liberation. A member of the Party since 1943, she has won the affectionate regard of all her people, and is the most highly decorated woman in Yugoslavia. Her unaffected friendliness and genuine interest in her surroundings during her visit to Ceylon has won her the goodwill and regard of all those with whom she came in contact.

\* \* \*

### Teen-Age Vote

A GREAT deal of controversy has been aroused over the "Teen-age vote", almost unanimously decried by teachers, parents, and some associations which feel that the generation now growing up, is through insufficient education and lack of employment, liable to fall an all too easy prey to well-timed propaganda. The problem of children obliged to leave school at the age of 18, many of them incapable of filling the "white collar" jobs they seek—for employers are definitely demanding a higher standard of education from their employees—even when there are enough jobs of that type to go round, is increasing yearly.

If vocational training was given more attention in schools perhaps

there would be fewer pupils to join the ranks of the unemployed when the time comes for them to leave school. There is a great deal of scope in the fields of carpentry, metal work, agriculture, farming and poultry-rearing—the latter now being implemented to some extent by the Young Farmers' Clubs, which are doing good work in some areas. There should be more scope for pupils in Domestic Science, now so much emphasised in girls' schools, to put the knowledge they have gained to practical use. Colleges and schools cannot absorb all those who qualify in these subjects, and efforts should be made, perhaps on a co-operative basis, also so much stressed now-a-days, to help them to put all the knowledge they have acquired on a practical business basis, and so reduce the problem of unemployment.

It has been pointed out that the standard of our cottage crafts and the goods produced at textile centres must be raised if we wish to compete successfully with imported goods or in markets overseas. Here again is a practical opening for the development of these minor industries on a business basis. "Teen-

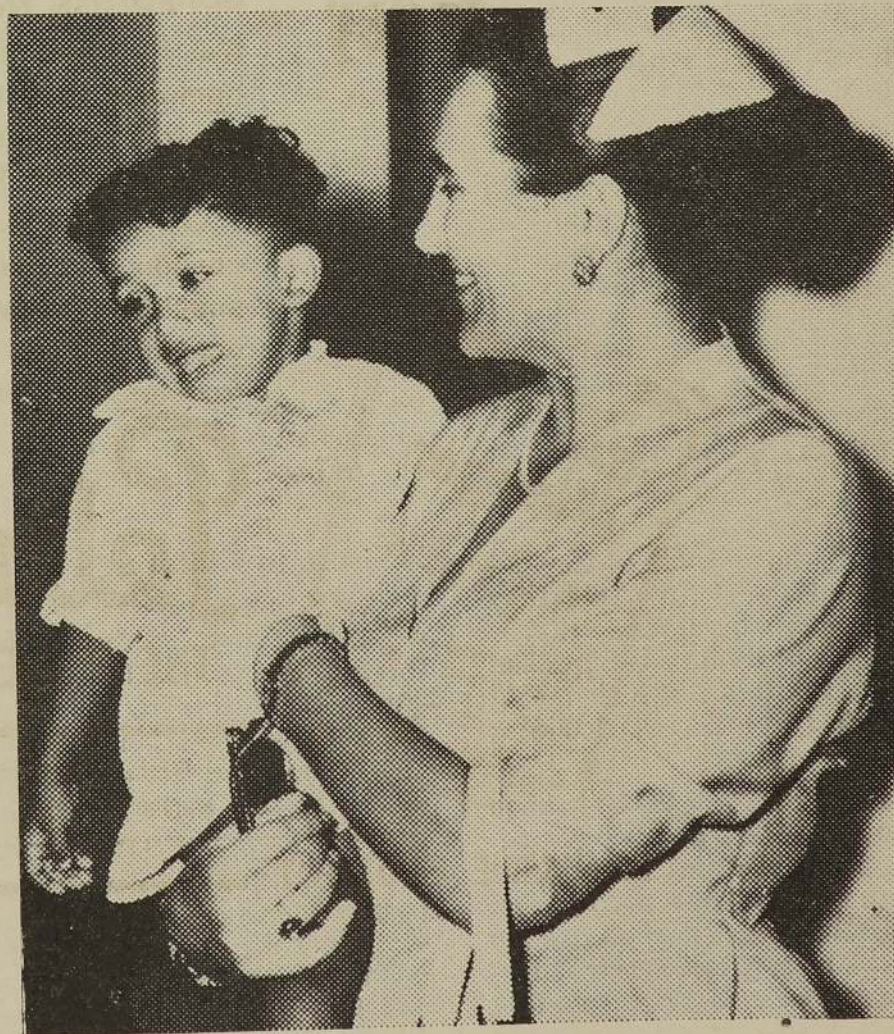
agers" of any country given the opportunity to develop their talents and thereby earn a living and security, must, naturally, develop a sense of civic responsibility; and this will be the basis of their votes, at any age.

### St. Valentine's Day

TO an older generation the 14th of February, St. Valentine's Day, brought a thrill of anticipation, but like many another old usage it is apt to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance!

The College magazine (dated 1878) of a well-known local boys' school refers to this interesting custom, the writer noting that "Young ladies who are sure of their valentines always look forward with delight to the arrival of the great day, the fourteenth of February, and that the dawn finds them waiting impatiently for the postman! The valentines sent to ladies are usually pretty cards with some absurd pictures of flaming hearts and such like, and . . . others give expression to the intensity of their passions in very strong language indeed . . . !"

EVELYN



—Times  
A little inmate at the Kaduwela creche being petted by Madame Broz, who showed a great deal of affection for children.

## THE VISIT OF MARSHAL TITO

(Continued from page 15)

MARSHAL Tito's entire visit was not however taken up with talks. The President and Madame Jovenka travelled to Kandy to see the Temple of the Tooth and the famous Royal Botanical Gardens and the Ceylon University at Peradeniya. At the Gardens an orchid which bloomed for the first time was named after Mme. Tito and called *Laeliocattleya Madame Jovanka Broz* and at the Dehiwela zoo a baby giraffe, hardly eight hours old, was with Mme. Tito's permission called Jovanka after her.

They visited Nuwara Eliya (where the talks were concluded) and Marshal Tito was given the "freedom" of the city. En route they visited the Labookelle tea estate and saw plucking and manufacturing processes. In Colombo Mme. Tito visited the Lanka Mahila Samiti and the creche at Maligakande. There were glittering banquets, one of them given by Marshall Tito himself at "Temple Trees", the official residence of the Prime Minister. He also paid Rs. 300 for a bunch of king coconuts at Pasyala famed for its cadju-sellers, a new record—the previous highest figure, Rs. 100, was paid by the Czech Prime Minister who visited Ceylon last year.

\* \* \*

MARSHAL Tito's own (and unofficial) verdict on his visit was available in Ceylon the morning he was due to leave. In an interview given to Yugoslav correspondents who were accompanying him on his tour, in Colombo, he summed up his current visit as one of "great value" for the future co-operation between Yugoslavia and the non-bloc governments of Asia.

Describing the attitude of Ceylonese leaders, Marshal Tito said they stood firmly by the attitude that it was necessary to be outside blocs and to struggle for peace, which meant that they had the same attitude as Yugoslavia.

He added that there had been complete agreement on foreign problems and, in bilateral relations, a great step forward had been taken. He added that it was in the common interest of both Ceylon and Yugoslavia "to create as close relations as possible with regard to economic co-operation, investments and so on."

## PRINCESS ALEXANDRA

(Continued from page 13)

Early in April, 1954, the Duke of Abercorn's daughter, Lady Moyra Hamilton, who is six years older than the Princess, was appointed as her lady-in-waiting. In the same month Princess Alexandra carried out her first official engagement alone, a visit to the British Red Cross Headquarters. In June, 1954, she made her first public speech, at a London gathering of the Junior Red Cross, whose patron she had become in 1952, succeeding the Queen, who had given up the appointment on succeeding to the Throne.

In August, 1954, the Princess made her first Commonwealth tour, accompanying the Duchess of Kent on an official visit to Eastern Canada, during which she carried out several engagements alone.

\* \* \*

### More Official Engagements

PRINCESS Alexandra is now President of two organisations, patron of 14 and vice-patron of another; she is also an honorary officer of two regiments. In the past four years, during which her official engagements have steadily increased in number and importance, much of her work has brought her into contact with young people, although she has also undertaken many more general Royal duties.

One after another she has passed the traditional landmarks in a Royal career—launching her first ship, a tanker, then her first Royal Navy vessel, laying her first foundation stone, touring her first factory and making her first inspection of one of her "own" regiments.

\* \* \*

### Interest In Children's Nursing

THE Princess grew up in a home where her mother, who had worked in a hospital ward, had always been able to help to nurse the children. As her 21st birthday approached she felt that she herself knew far too little about the care

"Our visits will have great significance for the further development of relations with these friendly countries, both in the internal and international spheres. We are all very satisfied with each of these visits," Marshal Tito summed up in

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of young children. She therefore took a short course at the world-famous Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, London.

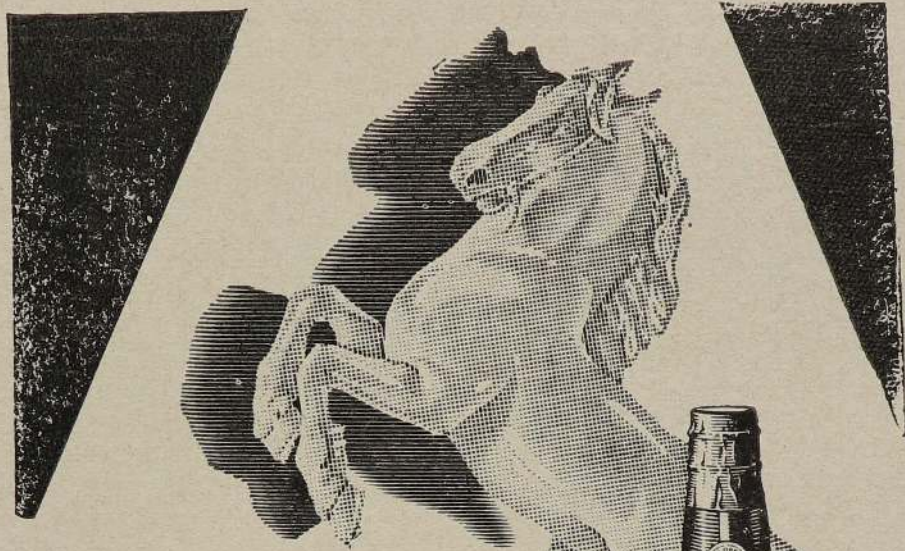
Princess Alexandra has always kept in close touch with the Queen, her first cousin on her father's side, and with the Duke of Edinburgh, her mother's first cousin. She is a frequent visitor at Windsor Castle and, during Scottish holidays, at Balmoral. Her 21st birthday was celebrated quietly at Sandringham, where she and her family have usually spent Christmas. Her celebration party was deferred until January 6, 1958, when the Duchess of Kent gave a Twelfth Night dance at Kensington Palace for 150 guests, including the Queen and the Queen Mother.

Like the Queen, Princess Alexandra is an expert horsewoman; she took part in juvenile equestrian events. She has "all-round" interests, plays tennis, is a keen amateur photographer, is fond of music and reading and enjoys visiting art galleries.

As the first British Princess to be photographed in jeans, she became known for her liking for casual clothes. Nowadays she has to devote more attention to her wardrobe, and her dresses for more important occasions are couturier-made.

## A GARLAND OF THE MUSES

A GARLAND of the Muses has been editorially noticed in the "Classical Review" of December, 1958, as follows:—"In these days when translation from English into Latin verse is becoming a rare pursuit even among professional scholars in this country, it is refreshing to find the art being cultivated by an amateur at the other end of the world. A *Garland of the Muses* is a privately printed collection of versions (mostly in elegiacs) by a Ceylonese judge, Mr. L. W. de Silva, a former president of the Classical Association of Ceylon, who has added this accomplishment to the classical training he had at St. Thomas' College, Colombo, and by making it the pastime of a busy official life has (as he puts it) 'reaped the harvest of his youthful joys'. As Sir Richard Livingstone says in a foreword, it is a notable achievement; it is also a good example."



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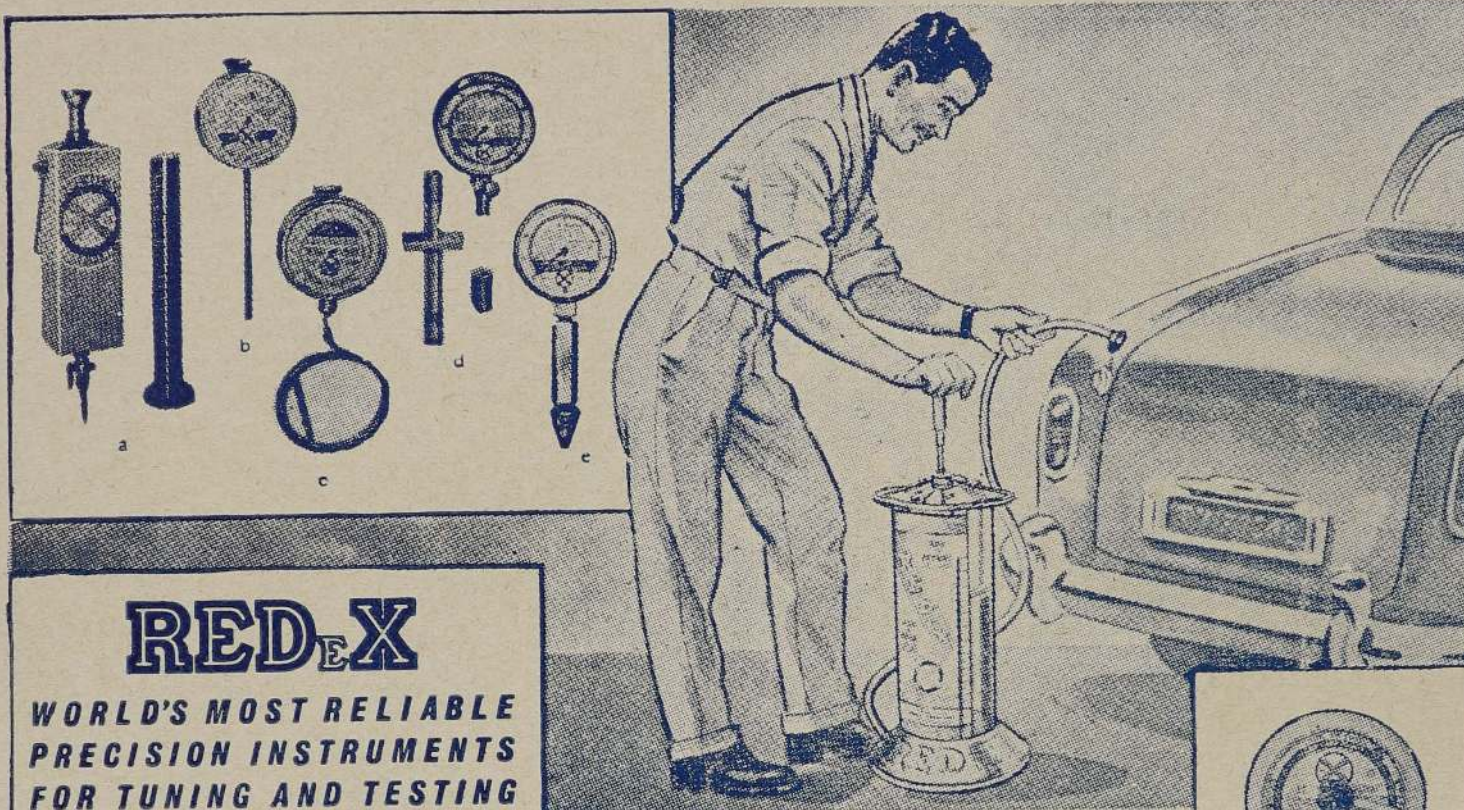


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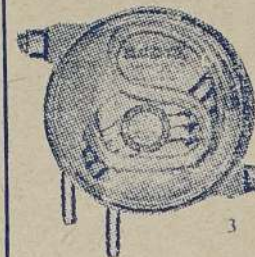
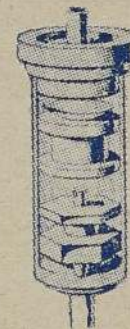
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