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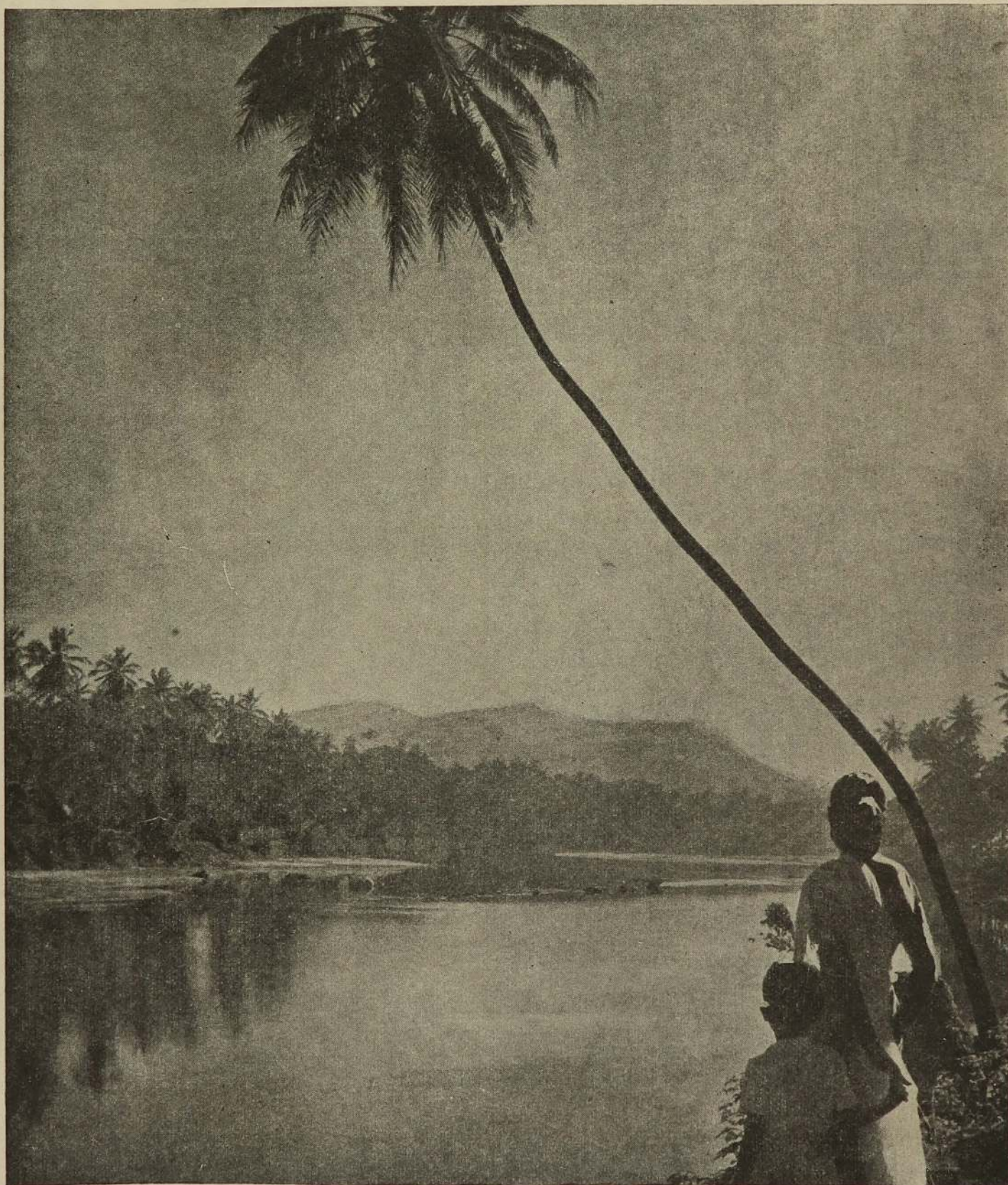
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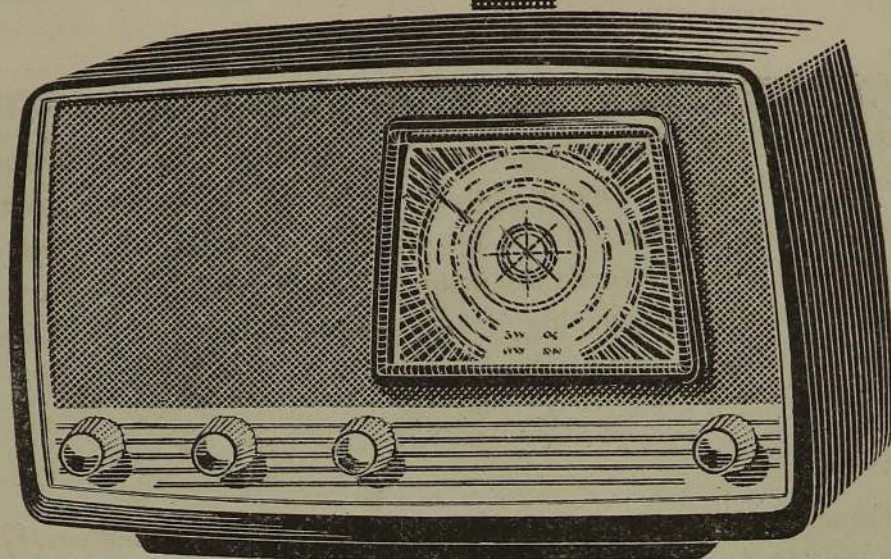
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“ OPERATION LIFTING ” IN PARLIAMENT

THE Leader of the Opposition sought to justify defiance of the Speaker over the Public Security Amendment Bill by taking up the position that there was no special urgency to get the Bill through the House last week and that its importance demanded a full and unfettered discussion. The Prime Minister dismissed the whole episode flippantly by describing it as “ operation lifting ” and referring to the general good humour in which the operation was carried out.

* * * *

THE firmness exercised by the Speaker in upholding parliamentary procedure is, of course, to be appreciated, although the necessity to make a minatory display of force by posting police within and outside the House is questionable. It is to be feared, however, that the incidents may have an unpredictable impact on the public mind. This is not a case of all's well that ends well.

* * * *

AT a time when there is widespread concern at the indiscipline that prevails in the classroom, office and workshop all over the country, what will be the effect of the behaviour of persons who make the laws of the nation on those who have to obey them? Dr. Perera spoke of the Opposition resorting to “ the ultimate method of vindicating its rights of debate ”. Have not irresponsible groups and individuals now a precedent for resorting to ultimate methods when they find an order or requirement in their spheres of activity not to their liking?

* * * *

THE incidents of February 12th struck a blow at parliamentary government in this country from which it will take a long time to recover. As for the Bill itself, if some of the provisions seemed to give the Prime Minister excessive powers, the means employed to modify the provisions may be regarded as confirming the view that the existing legislation needed to be amended. It is only to be hoped that whoever has occasion to make use of the powers in a national emergency will have the strength of mind and purpose with which the Speaker acted as far as the House was concerned.

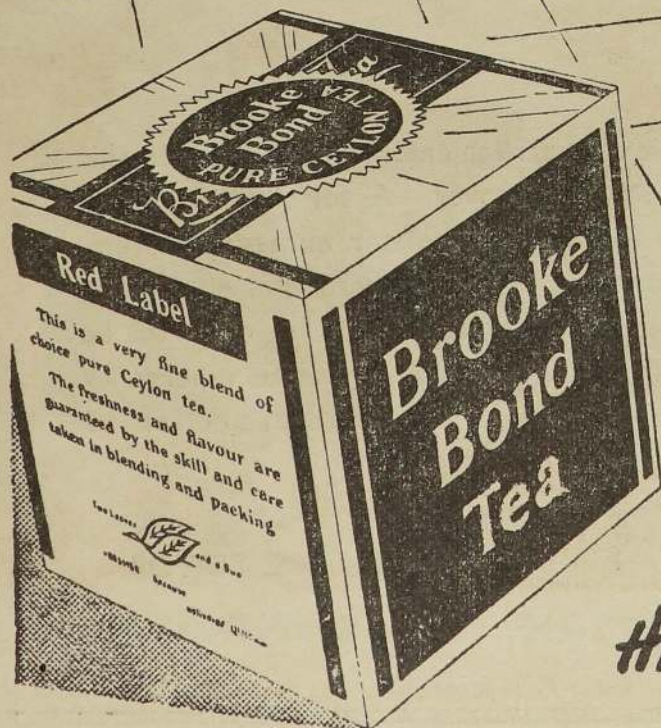
THE EDITOR.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

CEYLON'S exemplary parliamentary record was badly soiled last week when twelve members of the Opposition were, one after the other, bodily removed from the House by Police amidst uproarious scenes. The episode stemmed from opposition to the Public Security Amendment Bill as containing provisions which would give the Prime Minister virtually dictatorial powers. The Government introduced an amendment exempting *bona fide* trade union activity from certain provisions, but criticism of the Bill continued on other grounds. The debate on the Bill was extended by a day and it was indicated by the Speaker that he would apply the closure at 7 p.m. on Thursday. Accordingly the Prime Minister moved the closure of the debate and then pandemonium broke out.

The Speaker (Mr. H. S. Ismail) suspended the sitting and Police cleared the public galleries, and officers of the House removed possible missiles like inkpots and paper weights from desks. On resumption Dr. N. M. Perera, Leader of the Opposition, sought to resume the debate and refused to obey the Speaker's order to sit down or withdraw. The Speaker then named him, and the Prime Minister moved his suspension. On Dr. Perera declining to withdraw at the invitation of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Speaker suspended the session while Police carried him out. The process was repeated with eleven other LSSP members, and then all but three members of the Opposition, including the Federalists, withdrew. The Bill was then passed with only the three voting against.

* * *

THE following day Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs (Prime Minister), resigned from the office and from membership of the National Planning Council on the grounds, it was reported, that the action of the Government in rushing the Bill through the House was undemocratic. Earlier Mr. Subasinghe had been critical of the Government and the Prime Minister himself at meetings of the Government Parliamentary group for not implementing the Socialist

programme of the MEP. He was quoted as having said in private that he does not see any possibility of progressive economic development as long as the two wings of the Government were pulling in two directions.

Mr. Subasinghe was a member of the mission that went to Soviet Russia and People's China before diplomatic relations were established with these countries. He has also been a member of Ceylon's delegation to the United Nations. He enjoys immense esteem for his integrity and independence.

* * *

AN echo of the May-June riots of 1957 was the trial by court-martial of Commander Rajan Kadirgamar of the Royal Ceylon Navy on charges of causing voluntary hurt to four persons and permitting ill-treatment of these men and two others. The court was appointed at the request of Commander Kadirgamar himself. The charges arose from assistance given by the Navy to the Police in dealing with an outbreak of arson and looting in Veyangoda.

The President of the court was Col. H. W. G. Wijeyekoon, Commander of the Territorial Army, who was appointed Brigadier for the occasion. Associated with him were Wing Commander Rohan Amarasakera of the Royal Ceylon Air Force and Surgeon Commander S. R. Goonewardene of the Navy. The court was assisted by Lieut.-Col. N. L. Jansz as Judge-Advocate. Leading counsel for the prosecution was Lieut.-Col. F. C. de Saram and for the defence Mr. E. F. N. Gratiaen and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam.

After a five-day trial the court found Commander Kadirgamar not guilty of the charges laid against him and acquitted him honourably without calling upon the defence.

* * *

A VISITOR to Ceylon who expects to help local importers in the selection of blood stock was Mr. Keitel Freeman, managing director of Keith Freeman Bloodstock Agency Ltd. He exported seven winners of classics during the last year, including the winners of the Italian 1,000 guineas, the Hungarian Derby and the South African Guineas and Derby.

Mr. Freeman called on the Governor-General, an enthusiastic turfite, and the Secretary of the Ceylon Turf Club.



—Times.
Commander Rajan Kadirgamar, who was honourably acquitted at the recent court martial, thanking Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Q.C., his counsel, after the inquiry.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE of the most travelled men is Mr. S. H. Moosajee, Governing Director of Moosajees Ltd., who returned recently after a global tour lasting more than six months, accompanied by his wife. An interesting suggestion made by him is that foreign aid to the country should be made available to the private sector also, on a loan basis.

Mr. Moosajee's itinerary included Soviet Russia, whose progress in agriculture impressed him, and Eastern Europe, which he found anxious to do business with Ceylon, besides Western Germany, Britain, and the United States. On the market abroad for Ceylon produce Mr. Moosajee, in an interview, described how the country is being superseded by others for various reasons—labour unrest in the port, bad trades practices, etc.

For instance, Ceylon used to be pre-eminent as a supplier of coconut fibre, but now countries like Kenya, Zanzibar, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Philippines had already installed modern plants and were in fact supplying the European and American markets. Ceylon had been ousted as a supplier of fibre in the American market.

Ceylon had at one time a world monopoly in plumbago. Today Germany, Norway and Mexico had replaced Ceylon plumbago with their cheaper products.

Ceylon kapok had been ousted by produce of Pakistan and Thailand.

Mr. Moosajee urged that the Government of Ceylon should take serious note of these factors and carry out immediate investigations to find ways and means to win back at least some part of the trade which Ceylon had lost.

* * *

HEARTENING information to investors is the prediction made in Colombo by the Chairman of the International Rubber Research Board and of the International Rubber Development Committee, Mr. R. M. E. Michaux, that natural rubber has a great future.

Mr. Michaux visited the Rubber Research Institute and studied replanting as carried out on estates and small-holdings and expressed himself as impressed by the progress of the programme. He based his optimism for the future on the fact that from

1934 to 1954 there had been no replanting of rubber because prices slumped and war followed. With rehabilitation since and expansion of research new uses were being found for natural rubber while production costs were being reduced. Natural rubber would therefore be in a position to compete with synthetic effectively, Mr. Michaux held. He pointed out that on account of its elasticity natural rubber enjoyed a monopoly in the aviation industry and it also occupied an enviable position in the foam industry.

Mr. Michaux, who succeeded Sir Eric Miller as Chairman of IRDC four years ago, was in Ceylon last week in the course of a tour of rubber-producing countries in Asia. He indicated that on his suggestion it had been decided to hold the next meeting of IRDC in Kuala Lumpur in September, to be followed by a symposium attended by plantation representatives.

* * *

A CHRISTIAN organization, the Seventh Day Adventists, has sought permission from the Government to set up and run a private hospital in Ceylon.

According to the scheme they have put up to the Ministry of Health they will finance the construction of the buildings, engage the medical and para-medical personnel and provide

all the necessary equipment. They will pay the salaries of the staff and bear the entire cost of maintaining the institution. The assurance has also been given that the hospital will be open to patients of all religious denominations.

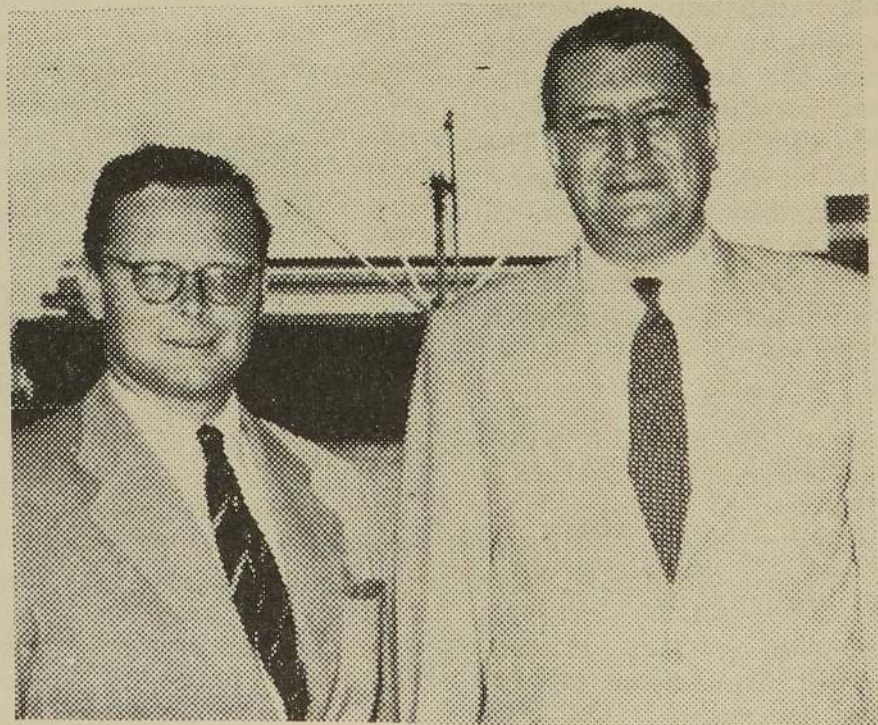
It is reported that the organization has already chosen a site for the hospital a few miles out of Colombo. Government approval of the scheme is necessary on account of the immigration regulations that govern the employment of foreigners.

* * *

CEYLON is providing the location for another film—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Never So Few," which deals with an episode in the war in Burma. The scene of the story is set mainly around the North Burma city of Myitkina. A dramatic sequence will be a battle to be shot at Mawanella.

Some hundred Ceylonese have found employment as technicians and field personnel in the action being filmed in Ceylon. Local talent is also to be employed for doubling the billed cast, which includes Frank Sinatra.

The last film to be produced in Ceylon was "The Bridge Over the River Kwai", which earned renown for director David Dean, and actor Alec Guinness.



—Times.

Lord Inchcape is in Ceylon on a short business visit. He was met on board the "Iberia" by Mr. H. W. Tatham, Managing Director of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ceylon, Ltd., who are local agents for the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of which Lord Inchcape (left in the picture) is Deputy Chairman.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A FORMER Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rangoon, Dr. Htin Aung, has been appointed Minister for Burma in Colombo in succession to U Ba Lwin, who goes back on retirement.

A distinguished and versatile scholar, Dr. Aung graduated at 19. He is a Ph.D., D.Litt. and LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, LL.M. of the London School of Economics, LL.B. of Cambridge and Honorary LL.D. of John Hopkins University. He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn. He was Professor of English of Rangoon University and for short periods also held the Chairs of Geography and Geology and of Economics. He was Rector of the University from 1948 and also Professor of Anthropology until 1957, when he became Vice-Chancellor. He led the Burmese delegation to two UNESCO conferences and was president of the inter-university commission of India, Burma and Ceylon in 1954.

Dr. Aung is also an author, having published books on the Burmese drama and folklore and on folk elements in Burmese Buddhism. He saw service in the last war and attained the rank of Colonel.

Mr. Ba Lwin, who was not only popular in diplomatic circles but made many friends in Ceylon, was a well-known educationist when Burma fell to the Japanese. He was later associated with the Indian patriot Subhas Chandra Bose's movement for the liberation of India.

* * *

THE Government has made a further change in national holidays in view of the difficulties that arose in the operation of the system introduced at the beginning of the year.

The number of holidays has now been increased from seven to 13, the following days being added: the day following Wesak, Poson, Duruthu, Good Friday, Dipavali and Ramazan.

The ten religious holidays which Government servants were entitled to claim have been done away with.

Instead they may take seven casual holidays, which will be given by heads of departments at their discretion in such a way as not to dislocate work.

* * *

THE death occurred in a nursing home in Colombo on February 5th, of Mr. C. E. Thorogood, U.K. Trade Commissioner in Ceylon. He was also chief economics adviser to the High Commissioner and his views were regarded with great respect in London. He was made a C.M.G. last year.

Mr. Thorogood, leaves his wife, who is in the Island, and a son, who is at school in England.

Mr. Thorogood arrived in Ceylon in July, 1946, as Trade Commissioner and after Ceylon's independence and the establishment of the U.K. High Commission gained promotion to the position he held at the time of his death.

He entered the British Civil Service in 1918 and served in H.M. Customs and Excise, the Ministry of Labour, the Treasury and the Department of Overseas Trade before being posted to Singapore as Assistant Trade Commissioner in 1937. In September, 1941, he undertook, in addition to his own duties, those of Secretary-General of Supply in Malaya.

On the Japanese invasion of Singapore, Mr. Thorogood was taken prisoner. He was interned from February, 1942, until his release by British forces on the Japanese surrender of Singapore in September, 1945.

Mr. Thorogood had served on several United Kingdom delegations to meetings dealing with finance economic and trade questions, including the ECAFE conference at Kandy in 1954.

The Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, and the Minister of Commerce, Mr. R. G. Senenayake were among those who attended the funeral at Kanatte.

At the request of Mrs. Thorogood there were no flowers or wreaths at the funeral. Instead it was suggested that donations be made to cancer research and directed either to the Ceylon Cancer Society or the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

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THE death occurred in Hampton Court Palace, London, on February 9th of Lady Bertram, C.B.E., widow of Sir Anton Bertram, Chief Justice of Ceylon from 1918 to 1925.

Lady Bertram was President of the Y.W.C.A., the Colombo Ladies' League and the Girls' Friendly Society.

* * *

BISHOP Herbert Pakenham Walsh, popularly known as the healing bishop, died in India on February 9th, at the age of 87.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rt. Rev. A. J. Appasami, Bishop of Coimbatore, assisted by priests of the Church of South India, Lutheran and Orthodox Syrian and Maronite Syrian churches.

Bishop Pakenham Walsh was the founder of the Christa Sishya Ashram. His remains were buried in the ashram cemetery.

* * *

THE French Government has offered Ceylon credit for the purchase among other things, of material necessary for the second stage of the water supply for towns south of Colombo. The credit would be repayable in ten years at 3 1/2 per cent interest.

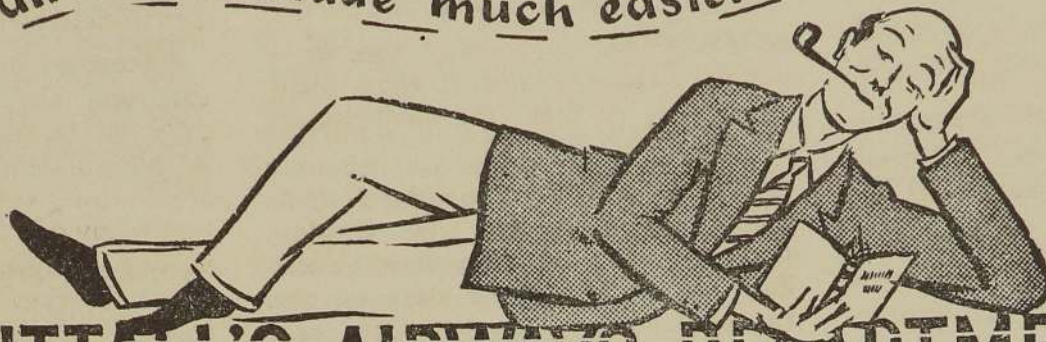
The question has now arisen whether the French offer should be accepted or tenders be called for the second stage of the scheme.

The first stage of the scheme is being carried out by a French firm, Socomans.

* * *

BRITISH Girl Guide leader Rosemary Hacon is due to arrive in Ceylon towards the end of this month to organise training courses for Brownie, Guide and Ranger leaders and trainers. She will spend three months here. Miss Hacon has had much experience of the Guide Movement and since 1922 has been a leader in various Guide and Ranger Companies. She has also had overseas experience and from 1934-1939 was Guide Commissioner for Training in India. She holds "The Chief's Diploma"—the highest qualification for training—and in 1945 was awarded the "Beaver" by Commonwealth Headquarters for her outstanding service to the movement. Her home is at Dawlish, Devon.

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NO TIME FOR NOSTALGIA

—By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

MANY a railway enthusiast in the United Kingdom must have winced at the picture of locomotive No. 92250 being driven out of Crewe engine works. Brand new, and resplendent in glossy paint, this will be the last steam locomotive ever to be built there. For more than a century, Crewe, in the North of England, has been the breeding ground of some of the world's finest and fastest steam locomotives.

Now, electrification and conversion to diesel, twin watchwords of the modernisation of British Railways, are sounding the death knell of No. 92250 and its tribe, and old-timers, like the present writer, are orgies of nostalgia. The temptation especially at the start of a New Year must be sternly resisted.

* * *

Five Historic Rooms

AN occasional backward glance is forgivable, I suppose, if it does not obscure the future. A well-nigh perfect instance occurs in handsome new Government Department buildings in Whitehall, London, near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster. Facing the famous Horse Guards Parade, this massive pile of white Portland stone in the modern classic style—it will house a staff of 4,400—includes in its core five historic rooms reconstructed from centuries-old buildings which formerly occupied the site.

Surrounded by the latest trappings of functional architecture, not forgetting aluminium wall panels and power-operated doors, these "period" rooms with enriched plaster ceilings and carved fireplaces will recall past glories without slowing the march of progress.

History had its glammers, no doubt, but what had 1859—except Crewe railway works—to set against the unfolding panorama of 1959? We in Britain look ahead with optimism,

believing that in no past age were people better equipped than mankind today to meet the challenge of this exciting Universe.

A microcosmic, four-legged symbol of this matching up to circumstances is running around the West End of London these days in the shape of a hard-of-hearing pet dog which has just been fitted with a deaf aid. A well-known electrical firm has restored the joy of life to Fido with a complete hearing outfit—battery and microphone—in a container no bigger than a match-box. At this rate we shall soon have our dogs answering the telephone for us.

* * *

Ballet—By Transatlantic Telephone

A REMARKABLE application of the telephone recently occurred in the north-east London suburb of Walthamstow. A public call box next door to a concert hall was used to play over a recording of ballet music to Florida, United States of America, some 3,500 miles away. This was the last of 20-hour long transatlantic calls which cost about £1,200.

It came about because the composer Mario Braggiotti had been spending two months in Britain orchestrating and recording his music for "The Princess", a contemporary American fairy ballet due to have its end-of-the-year premiere at Palm Beach. The music, played by the English Pro Arte Orchestra, was recorded on reels which were afterwards flown back by Mr. Braggiotti himself. But the choreographer at Palm Beach could not wait even for this quick service, hence the telephone calls.

* * *

Pleasing Compliment

THAT the Florida audience watched their ballet, not to a "live" American orchestra, but to a recording by an English one, is a nice compliment to the finish and polish of the equipment Britain can provide. Not to mention the choreographer's debt to an ordinary London telephone kiosk.

As one whose constant use of these cosy red cubicles makes them seem almost a home from home, I was

given another nostalgic twinge the other morning, this time by the Post Office. They sent me a picture and description of a more modern design of kiosk which is to be tried out in new towns.

Instead of the familiar red paint and cast iron, the new cabinet is practically all window on all four sides within a framework of anodised aluminium. What the kiosk may lose in privacy it gains in better ventilation. I think the public will like it, especially the people outside waiting to make a call. With windows on all sides, the caller whose conversation looks like lasting until supper-time can be glowered at from all angles.

* * *

Ilbert Collection of Historic Watches

TIME means nothing to some folk; it is one of the most fascinating facts of existence to others, notably the horologists who have been singing the praises of the British Museum this month for its decision to buy up the threatened Ilbert collection of historic watches. Formed by the late Mr. Courtenay Ilbert, of Chelsea, London, the collection has been described as "a complete library of the development of horology from the end of the 15th century to modern times".

British clock makers had already subscribed £16,000 to try to save it, but another £22,500 was needed. If the British Museum, helped by the United Kingdom Treasury, had not stepped in, the watches would have been sold at auction on December 31.

Now they are public property, on view in the Museum along with the Ilbert clocks, already bought through a gift of £50,000 by an anonymous member of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, a Livery Company of the City of London.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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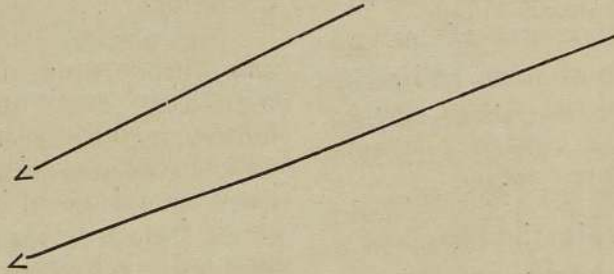
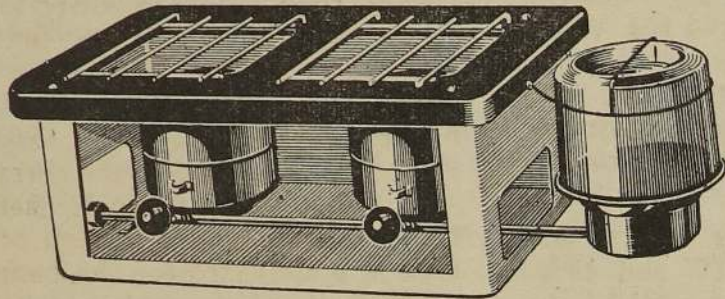


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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By CROSS-BENCHER

THE past fortnight has been an exciting period in the political sphere. To get events in perspective it is necessary to go back to the beginning of the month, when, addressing the annual village committees' conference, the Prime Minister, made an allusion obviously to the electoral campaign being carried on by the United National Party. There are some people going round the country telling folk, he said, that they lived today in a dark age in the history of Ceylon. It was certainly a dark age for certain types of capitalists and vested interests in the country. He would make things a little darker for these people before he was through with them, he declared.

Mr. Bandaranaike went on to say: "You will understand why some people, to whom democracy only means capitalism and plutocracy, bemoan the fact that our government is not democratic in the sense that they would like it to be. I am confident that the people of this country, having taken a step forward towards progress, will not allow themselves once again to be misled into accepting a reactionary regime which would set the real progress of the country back by at least 25 years."

* * *

THE next event of significance was the meeting of the executive committee of the SLFP, the Prime Minister's party, at which the Secretary, Mr. Nimal Karunatileke, M.P. (Matale) and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, was taken to task for suggesting a no-contest arrangement with leftist parties against the UNP in the next elections for the Colombo Municipal Council. The contrary view was that the SLFP should enter the field on its own, independent of even the LSSP in the Government coalition.

The outcome of the discussion in the executive committee was that, in the nomination for the secretaryship of the party to be submitted to the annual session, Mr. Karunatileke was displaced by Mr. J. C. W. Munasinha, M.P. (Chilaw), Government Whip. Mr. Munasinha accepted the nomination in spite of a suggestion by Mr. Bandaranaike that he

was already over-burdened with work.

* * *

Mr. Munasinha is a staunch Roman Catholic and is regarded as a rightist in the party. Political commentators interpreted his nomination as indicating that the party would follow a rightist policy, an impression which was strengthened by a statement made by him that the SLFP could "deliver the goods" without aligning itself with the left or the right.

This statement was straightway taken up by the LSSP and independent members in the MEP, who raised the query whether this meant that the SLFP wished to go it alone without the Marxist members of the Government group and whether it represented the official SLFP policy. The denouement was an explanation by Mr. Munasinha, at the instance of the Prime Minister, that in his reference to delivering the goods independent of the right or the left he had in mind not any section of the Government party but opposition parties. "I had no intention whatever of creating an impression that would conflict with the principles and policies set out in the manifestoes of the SLFP and the MEP," he added.

* * *

A PIQUANT episode also was the dropping of the inquiry proposed by the Prime Minister into the threat of a coup against the Government as signified by the quiet resumption of duties of Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who had been sent on leave on it's being suggested that he was the arch conspirator in the movement. Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon's permanent representative at the United Nations, who was mentioned as the Chairman of the proposed commission of inquiry, after judges of the Supreme Court declined to serve on it unless indemnified against criticism, also left for New York.

Earlier, information had been sought from the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. N. M. Perera, who set the coup-talk going, and from Mr. Philip Gunawardena, Minister of Food and Agriculture, who directly charged Mr. de Zoysa with having

exceeded his powers, as to the nature of the evidence they might give before a commission of inquiry. Dr. Perera was reported to have denied making any definite allegation and Mr. Gunawardena took the stand that to give the information sought would be premature.

* * *

AS for the sensational happenings in Parliament last week, the Prime Minister said in a broadcast: "It is true that our Government Party, before the elections, felt that the Public Security Ordinance may be safely repealed. But what has happened in recent times has convinced us, and also I am certain a vast majority of the people that any Government needs legislation of this type as a safeguard for the people."

Mr. Bandaranaike explained that the reason for amending the Bill is that under the existing law even a curfew could not be declared in a limited area without declaring a state of emergency throughout the country. He pointed out that the proposed amendment did not interfere with trade union action arising from an industrial dispute.

After inviting the Opposition to make the Bill an issue at the next General Election, Mr. Bandaranaike declared: "The issue before the people is plain. Are law and order to be preserved and safeguarded or are possibilities of widespread lawlessness and disorder, amounting perhaps to revolution, to be permitted a free hand. I have no doubt at all what the answer will be that a vast majority of the people will give."

* * *

A THREAT of a general strike organized by a combination of trade unions hangs over the country. In the meantime in a statement he made in Vavuniya, Mr. Suntheralingam, who was absent from Parliament during the rumpus in the House, said: "My good friend Mr. Bandaranaike should know by now that the prime ministerial hat is not worth all the misery, suffering, lawlessness, disorder and horror let loose in the country. If he is an honourable man and a true democrat, as he states he is, there is only one course open to him at the present juncture. He must resign from office immediately and either hand over the Government to the Governor-General for four months or, in the alternative, dissolve Parliament and call for a general election. Personally I would prefer the first course under our constitution."

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FOUR SCORE YEARS AND TEN

By "OLD-HAND"

(Fortnightly Review Special)

IT will interest their many friends and admirers in Ceylon to learn that those two former distinguished Ceylon residents, Sir Tom Villiers and Col. T. Y. Wright, are celebrating their ninetieth birthday this year. They retired some years ago and are now living in London, where they are keeping well and closely following events in Ceylon where they spent the greater part of their lives.



—Times

Sir Tom Villiers

Sir Tom Villiers, who was born in 1869, and educated at Sherborne, Dorset, arrived in Ceylon in 1887 and crept on Elbedde, Dickoya, under Mr. Alfred Tabor. He was later on Tillyrie, Bogawantalawa, and with the Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., Ltd., for nine years, taking charge of Scrubbs Estate, Nuwara Eliya, in 1893 and Yoxford, Dimbula, in 1895. Shortly afterwards he went to Brazil to take charge of the Diemont Coffee Co., but returned in 1897. He had been planting in Pussellawa for two years when in 1905 he joined George Steuart & Co., becoming a partner the following year.

He represented the Fort Ward in the Colombo Municipal Council, was Chairman of the Estates Agents'

Association and later Chairman of the Ceylon Estates Proprietary Association. In later years he was the European Urban member in the Legislative Council, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and a nominated member of the State Council.

The public is more familiar with Sir Thomas Villiers' career as a merchant and partner of the firm of George Steuart & Co., during which he took a full part in civic and national affairs. Nurtured as he was in an atmosphere of politics, it was inevitable that he should not only become a public man but should find satisfaction and pleasure in being one. He had a full knowledge of and deep insight into all matters connected with agriculture and finance. His criticisms of the Budget were always well informed and penetrating. But his interests did not end with those which specially concerned his community or his constituents. He was interested in Ceylon and the Ceylonese because, as an Englishman and Christian, he had a sense of trusteeship.

As a business man, Sir Tom Villiers helped out many Ceylonese capitalists who found themselves in difficulties. Had he been content with a business or political career in England he would have reached the top rank in either field. But the son of the Vicar of the fashionable London church of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, had the adventurous spirit which is often found among the younger sons of aristocratic families. In spite of a formidable presence, Sir Thomas proved a kindly friend and a charming host to smaller folk whom he loved to take round his beautiful garden at Adisham and show the views of the Uva and Nuwara Eliya hills from his bedroom windows.

Sir Thomas in the fifty years he spent in Ceylon gave to this Island more than any man could get out of life here.

* * *

COL. T. Y. Wright, who was born in January, 1869, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, and the College at Stratford-on-Avon, ar-

rived in Ceylon in the early nineties and took to tea planting at Matale for some years. He was afterwards at Galphele, Panwila, and later was Manager of Shakerley Estate, Kurunegala. He was Chairman of the Planters' Association of Ceylon and member for the European Electorate (rural) in the Legislative Council. He was a keen volunteer and joined the C.P.R.C. soon after his arrival in Ceylon and served in the South African War with the Ceylon Contingent. He later became Officer commanding the C.P.R.C.

Col. Wright was an outstanding cricketer, Rucker half-back and Polo player and also distinguished himself as an all-round athlete. He had a



—Times

Col. T. Y. Wright, V. D.

big hand in the formation of the Ceylon Amateur Athletic Association, of which he was the first President. After his retirement as a planter Col. Wright came to Colombo and joined Carson & Co., of which firm he was a partner.

* * *

IT is not only in sport and in military service that Col. Wright had been of such great service to this country. When he settled in Colombo, Col. Wright gave wholeheartedly to the planting brotherhood in furtherance of their own particular interests and for some years before he left Ceylon gave us the benefit of his rich experience as a Senator. He will long be remembered as one of the greatest friends the Ceylonese ever had.

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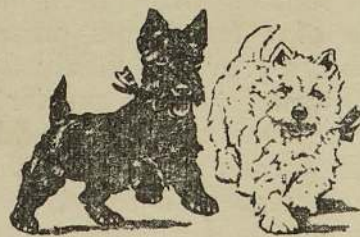
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11th YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

—By "SPHINX"—

PROBABLY the most appropriate and thought-provoking of the messages received in Ceylon was that from Viscount Soulbury, former Governor-General of Ceylon, who continues his practice of sending the country a message on the eleventh anniversary of the island's independence a fortnight ago.

The main point of his message dealt with a question that has received much thought both in Ceylon and abroad—the future of the parliamentary system of democracy which the country inherited from the British.

Lord Soulbury said: "The constitution framed in 1945 to meet the wishes of the majority of the political leaders of Ceylon and accepted almost unanimously by her Parliament largely resembled a written copy of the un-written constitution of Great Britain and, when independence was achieved, some critics feared that Parliamentary Government on the British model might be found unsuitable to Ceylon and too difficult for her people to work successfully.

* * *

"UP to last year little was heard of such fears but they have now revived and here and there people have begun to wonder how long the present form of Government in Ceylon can last.

"The answer must depend on the electors who, I think, will never prefer the alternative of a totalitarian government, however skilfully disguised as representative and democratic. They will not sacrifice the freedom of the individual to express his thoughts or of the Press to report them."

Stressing that the racial riots of last year need not "discourage" Ceylon, Lord Soulbury went on to say: "For Ceylon possesses two sheet anchors of good government—an independent judiciary and a highly-trained civil service—whose integrity is beyond question. As long as these anchors hold, the ship of State will not founder and with firm and united direction above and loyal hard-working co-operation from below, Ceylon can look forward to a prosperous and happy voyage . . ."

LORD Soulbury is not the first of the distinguished Britons to raise this point. The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, in a recent interview mentioned Ceylon with other countries in South-East Asia where democracy has been suspended. But Lord Soulbury's remarks command attention, for he was the architect of the Constitution which paved immediate way for Ceylon's Dominion status and independence.

The Constitution in Ceylon is in fact under revision. But even before a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament was appointed to report on its revision, the Constitution had undergone subtle change even before Lord Soulbury himself had laid down the reins of office of Governor-General.

The most significant concerned a special provision in the Constitution, originally designed by the Board of Ministers and accepted by the Soulbury Commission, for the representation of minority, or unrepresented interests in the House of Representatives—by means of Ap-

pointed Members, nominated by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. By an ironical twist of events, the special provision to safeguard minority interests has been transformed to benefit the majority. The disfranchisement, after independence, of some one million descendants of Indian immigrant labour, strengthened the majority and yet another amendment to the Constitution, as lately as December, made use of these same disfranchised persons to increase the number of seats which will become available to the majority.

* * *

LORD Soulbury describes Ceylon's judiciary and her highly trained civil services as two sheet-anchors of good government. That might be the very reason why these two have been the target of fierce attack lately. The independence of the judiciary was safeguarded in the Constitution by the setting up of the Judicial Service Commission, which was solely responsible for appointments, promotions, etc., in the judiciary.

Lately the Minister of Justice created consternation in the country by asking that these powers should instead be exercised by him, if necessary with the help of an advisory board. The legal profession and

(Continued on page 30)



—Times

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Bandaranaike greeting guests at a reception given at the "Temple Trees" to mark Independence Day.

PEOPLE

MR. Alec Aird, Finance Manager of the Shell Company of Ceylon, Ltd., who has been in the Island since 1942, left for the United Kingdom by air last Sunday on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Aird has been with the Shell Company for thirty years. Before he came to Ceylon Mr. Aird had seen service in Malaya, Singapore and Thailand. He was transferred from Ceylon to Singapore in 1945, but returned to the Island in March, 1952, as Finance Manager, which post he has held during the past six years.

Mr. Aird, who is a keen golfer, has been prominently identified with the Royal Colombo Golf Club, having played for Scotland in the annual contests for the Stanley Cup. He has also been Captain of the R.C. G.C. Mr. Aird represented the Royal Colombo G.C. in the Burdett Trophy fixtures against the N.E.G.C. He will be missed in golfing circles.

Mr. Aird's successor is Mr. Nat Spence, who arrived in the Island recently, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Spence comes from the London office where he was a divisional controller in the finance administration of the Shell Petroleum Company, Ltd., London.

* * *

ANOTHER link with the past has been severed by the death of Frederick Schrader early this month on his estate, Kimbulapitiya, in Negombo. The son of one of the pioneers of the coconut industry in the Island—Frederick Schrader, who died in the nineties—he inherited all his father's valuable knowledge of

coconut production and was in later years regarded as an authority on coconut planting.

Twenty-five years ago a distinguished visitor to the Island, Sir Maynard Hedstrom, who had large interests in the coconut industry in Fiji, visited Kimbulapitiya estate at the invitation of Frederick Schrader and was greatly impressed with what he described as a model coconut estate.



—Times

Sir Paul Pieris

Frederick Schrader married Grace Garvin, daughter of the late Dr. T. F. Garvin and sister of Sir Thomas Garvin, K.C. She died some years ago. He had two sons, one of whom is now looking after Kimbulapitiya. His four sisters—Mrs. B. W. Bawa, Mrs. Percy Cooke, Mrs. Allan Drieberg and Mrs. G. P. Keuneman—predeceased him.

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Of a genial disposition, Fred Schrader was always happy to welcome his wide circle of friends visiting Kimbulapitiya, and his hospitality was a by-word. May the turf lie gently over him!

* * *

ON a fortnight's visit to Ceylon to work with officials of the Education Department and teachers in organising the teaching of English as a second language is Mr. James R. Ecoles, from America, a consultant in this field.

* * *

THE death is reported in Essex, at the age of 88, of Mrs. Wilson, widow of A. C. Wilson of St. Leonard's, Halgranoya.

* * *

SIR Paul Pieris, C.M.G., Litt.D., Ceylon's distinguished Historian, celebrated his 85th birthday on the 16th instant. Age has not stopped Sir Paul from his literary activities, and he still continues to take an abiding interest in matters of historical research. *Ad multos annos!*

* * *

THE passing of that well known old Up-country planter, Norman H. Dendy, recalls the days when Dimbula possessed some of the most experienced tea planters in Ceylon, men of the type of J. E. Graeme Sinclair, who was for many years Planting Member in the Legislative Council, J. E. Baillie Hamilton, who used to be on Henfold, Lindula, A. L. Gibson, who succeeded Payne Galwey on Diyagama, Agras, F. C. Smith of Sutton, Agras, and J. W. Ferguson of St. Clair, Talawakelle.

Norman Dendy succeeded Graeme Sinclair in the early nineteen-thirties as Manager of Tillicoultry, Lindula, and enjoyed great popularity in Up-country planting circles.

* * *

THE death of Gate Mudaliyar Tudor Rajapakse in his ninetieth year removes from the scene one who was a distinctly colourful personality in his day and a great benefactor whose good works were never publicised in deference to his wishes. He was educated at St. Thomas' College and afterwards under the private tuition of Mr. J. B. F. Cull, Principal of the Royal College. He was appointed Mudaliyar in 1889 and Gate Mudaliyar the following year. He was a planter on a very large scale owning extensive estates in Negombo, Welitara and various parts of the Western Province.

PEOPLE

An ardent horseman who identified himself prominently with the Mounted Section of the Colombo Town Guard during the 1914 riots, a staunch Buddhist and founder of the Rajapakse College, he built and endowed the temple at Welitara. He was also an artist of repute and his portraits in oils were always one of the features of the annual shows of the Ceylon Society of Arts in its early years.

* * *

It is reported that the Rev. Robert D. T. Lowe, who was vicar of St. Mark's, Badulla, from 1926 to 1930, died in Salisbury hospital on New Year's day.

* * *

MRS. Pearl Ratnaike, the new Principal of St. Paul's Milagiriya Girls' School, attended an Installation Service conducted by Canon Ivan S. Corea, Rural Dean of the Colombo South Rural Deanery, in the School Hall on February 2nd. A large gathering was present. In welcoming the new Principal, the General Manager of Diocesan Schools, the Rev. C. L. Abeynaike, said that Mrs. Ratnaike had recently returned to the Island after a women's conference in Greece and came to Milagiriya with rich experience having previously been Principal of a leading Girls' school in Colombo.

* * *

THE death occurred in a road accident on Sunday, February 8th, of Mme. Elaine Prause, first secretary and chief of the consular division of the French Embassy in Colombo.

Mme. Prause was driving alone on the Wellawaya-Hambantota highway and while overtaking another vehicle her car went off the road near the Wirawila sub-post office. She was taken to the Tissamaharama hospital, where she died soon after admission.

* * *

MR. E. F. Dias Abeyesinghe, who joined the Department of Local Government in 1944, has been appointed Commissioner of Local Government in succession to Mr. V. C. Jayasuriya, who is now Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Local Government and Cultural Affairs. He is 40.

A graduate of London University, Mr. Dias Abeyesinghe holds the Diploma in public Administration and the Certificate of Social Science of the London School of Economics. He

was Secretary of the Chosky Commission on Local Government.

* * *

DR. A. W. R. Joachim, former Director of Agriculture, and now acting Director of the Tea Research Institute, and Mrs. Joachim, returned to the Island last week by the P. & O. "Chusan" after a short holiday in the Far East.

* * *

It is with regret that we record the death which took place recently at his residence in Vivekananda Road, Wellawatte, of Mr. T. C. de La Harpe after a long illness. He was a retired teacher of St. Joseph's College. The deceased leaves behind, besides his daughters, Misses Clair and Belle de La Harpe, two brothers, Mr. Peter de La Harpe, retired C.C.S., and Mr. Ernest de

La Harpe, retired Divisional Inspector of Schools. Rev. Fr. Robert Fernando officiated at the service at the General Cemetery, Kanatte.

* * *

MR. C. R. Brocklehurst, of Messrs. Mackwoods Limited, will be leaving Ceylon for good at the end of March. He has been with Mackwoods since he came out in the late nineteen-twenties and before World War II identified himself prominently with the Colombo Polo Club. Mr. Brocklehurst will make his home in Kingston-on-Thames in Surrey, where so many former Ceylon people are living in retirement.

As a farewell to Mr. Brocklehurst, who has been connected with the club for 30 years, the Colombo Polo Club will hold a horse gymkhana on February 27th and 28th.

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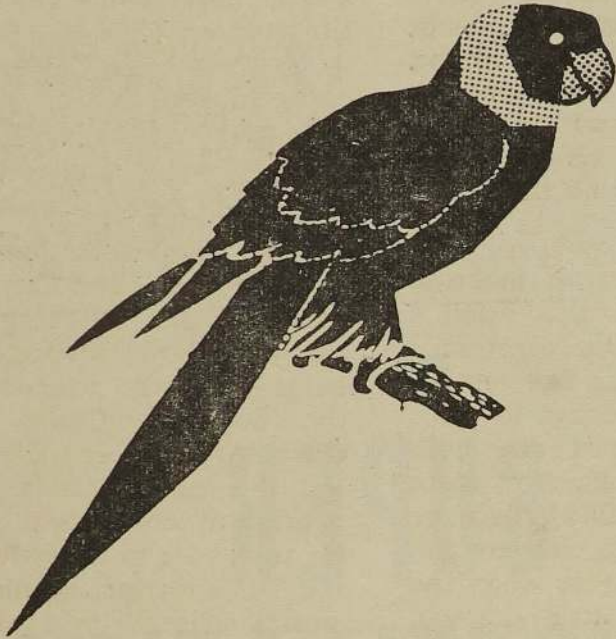
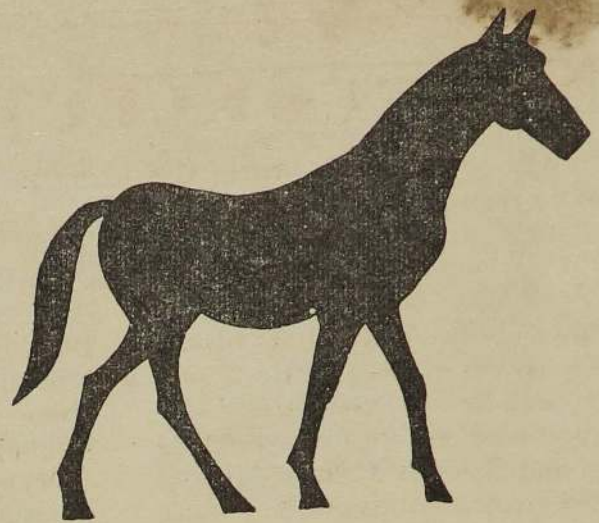
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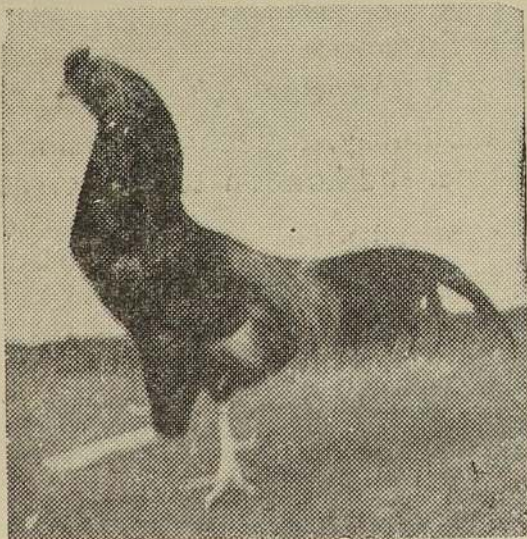


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RECOLLECTIONS

By "OLD 'UN"

(Fortnightly Review Special)

II.

HOW we used to enjoy those morning swims in that glorious sea. Many a well-known swimmer from Colombo used to join us, notably Shelton and Douglas de Saram whenever they spent a holiday in Negombo with their sister who was married to that popular Magistrate, W. F. H. de Saram, who also came out for a swim occasionally. Babsie and Bonnie were mere youngsters then, but nevertheless gave promise of turning out capital swimmers as well as excelling at cricket and tennis. Was there any game at which those de Sarams were not champions?

* * *

THIS chapter on natation would not be complete without mention of E. F. Hopkins, for a long time District Judge of Negombo, till he was promoted to be Government Agent of a province, Eastern was it? He was easily one of the strongest and most tireless swimmers I have ever seen—and I have seen so many! He excelled in the breast stroke and never changed it, however long or far he swam. At first he wore a long iron-grey beard which he got rid of as soon as he found it became a nuisance. He was the most likeable old eccentric one could ever meet. Invariably he came out for his swim wrapped in a bathgown and munching away at an apple. One fine day he met his match when he found another dear old eccentric, the Archdeacon de Winton of Co'ombo, who for years took the services at St. Stephen's. The venerable old padre was wont to bathe near the shore, never venturing into the deep. Of course we all thought he couldn't swim at all, until one day old Hopkins was moved to taunt the old padre to come out for a swim. To his intense amazement the Archdeacon, after humming and hawing a bit in his characteristic manner, observed—"Yes, I think I might, though I haven't been swimming much since I left Oxford," and then struck out in the most easy and finished style imaginable. You should have seen the look on old Hopkins' face! Can you imagine an excellent swimmer, hale and hearty and able-bodied, going into the sea and refraining from swimming out?

Well, that was that. But a greater surprise was in store for us when the eccentric old Judge taught the Rev. Passmore, one time Principal of Wesley College, to swim. And swim he did too, the stout Wesleyan minister, invariably with his pipe stuck in his jaws, so much so that we used to wonder whether he slept with that seasoned old pipe in his mouth. He too was the personification of Muscular Christianity, as the boys at Wesley must have realised whenever he wielded the rod there.

* * *

HOW can we omit to mention other characters that filled a big space in the life of Old Negombo? There was John Koertz, the veteran Crown Proctor, who drove to town in a stylish buggy cart and bull, though he could well afford to keep a horse and carriage. Old Wijetunge (H. E.) was one of the cleanest and most honourable proctors when the other variety was little known. Miliani Sansoni was one of the leading proctors, while W. M. Rajapakse came on the scene later on and soon built up a large civil practice of mostly Chetty clients who were innumerable in those days—Old Matthew Willenburg—I nearly said Reverend—was a proctor of long standing with a considerable notarial practice, but he was best known as the indefatigable lay-reader who took the ordinary weekly services at St. Stephen's for as long as one can remember. How can one forget that frail trembling little man with his bearded face and the ancient black bowler hat he first sported, as he walked with mincing gait up and down the old church hill. He owned a surprisingly deep bass voice for a man of his inches.

* * *

ONE dear old man who was very wealthy was Gabriel de Croos who lived in a large house just off the main road, the only "upstair" (two-storeyed) house in town, as far as I remember, with a very ornate staircase of satinwood and ebony. He was a well-known philanthropist, a leading Roman Catholic, who built a huge hall to shelter the poor and called it "Christ's Paupers' Palace" —peradventure, it still stands there,

in the heart of the town, alongside the main railway crossing.

His son was Leo Croos, whose wedding was celebrated with great eclat in his father's house. He kept a large stable and drove about recklessly in town when he was not visiting his numerous estates in the days before motor cars were known. Leo Croos' two daughters were married to the brothers Croos Dabrera, one a lawyer now well known on the turf and the other a doctor who died in Negombo some years ago.

* * *

IT goes without saying that nearly all the high officials in those days were "Europeans," that is to say, English or Irish or Scotch, and Old Negombo was rather fortunate in this respect. Among them were District Engineers like Caldecott, Colls, Bucknall and Clementi Smith, as well as Jim Driberg, brother of that well-known advocate Allan Driberg, K.C., who afterwards adorned the Supreme Court Bench. Of these, Arthur Cecil Clementi-Smith was the most sociable and popular gentleman one could ever meet. He took part in every form of sport and was a distinct acquisition to the musical circle, being a splendid singer who shone on any concert platform. He was also a Captain in the C.L.I. and took a lively interest in the local detachment of volunteers, after serving in the Boer War in South Africa with the first Ceylon Contingent. He was married to the eldest daughter of Dr. W. E. Leembruggen, who was then the District Medical Officer of Negombo, a post he held until his retirement.

(To be continued)

NATIONAL SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE 1959 National Swimming and Diving Championships were without doubt Tony William's meet. This swimmer broke four Ceylon records at the meet and helped his club, Kinross, to win the men's team championship.

He set new marks in the 220 yards breast stroke, the 100 and 220 yards butterfly, and in the 4×100 metres medley.

Tara de Saram knocked almost 20 seconds off her own 440 yards free style mark.

PLANT LORE

By "TRIMON"

THE Cocoa or Chocolate Tree was introduced into Ceylon about the year 1819, but was not systematically cultivated till 1877. Efforts made to grow it in different parts of the Island did not prove successful. Of all our commercial crops it is the most fastidious as regards natural conditions and its cultivation is more or less restricted to the Kandy and Matale Districts. The generic name of Cocoa is *Theobroma*, meaning "Food of the Gods". Its specific name, *Cacao*, was at one time in common use, to distinguish the tree from the cocoa or coconut palm. But now the "a" in cocoanut has

been dropped, and we spell the name coconut, there is no necessity for using the word cacao for cocoa.

* * *

THE genus *Cestrum* is represented in Ceylon by yellow, purplish-red and crimson flowered species. The first, which is a small shrubby tree, is particularly handsome when covered with little tubular blossoms the colour of burnished gold—hence its specific name *aurantica*. Comparatively recently another species was introduced, viz. *nocturnum*, the flowers of which, though inconspicuous, are highly fragrant—their odour being exuded at night-time; hence *nocturnum*. It is commonly called the "Queen of the Night", and must not be confused with the "Night-scented orchid", a name by which the "Tonkin Creeper" (which is not an orchid) is sometimes known. The Queen of the Night is

not ornamental in respect of either its flowers or foliage, and is inclined to grow and spread into a great bush. It should not therefore be planted too near a bungalow, as the odour of the blossoms is very over-powering. *Cestrum* belongs to Solanaceae, the Tobacco family. The reddish flowered variety is freely grown as a hedge plant in Nuwara Eliya.

* * *

THE "Toon" or "Red Toon" tree is commonly found on estates lying between Kandy and Nanu Oya, and is said to thrive up to 6,000 feet elevation. No one would have thought that it was likely to grow in the Colombo district, but I have seen healthy young specimens at Angoda Asylum, where Dr. L. D. Parsons planted them from seedlings procured from Maskeliya. Botanically the tree is *Cedrela Toona* and belongs to the order *Meliaceae*, in which are also included the Satinwood, Margosa, Indian Lilac, Lunumidella, and other useful trees. There is no doubt that many Up-country plants will be found to thrive at lower elevations if attempts were made to establish them. This fact has been proved with flowering plants, many of which have become acclimatised in Low-country gardens. But the case of Toon is a striking one and the enterprise of the former Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum was most commendable.

* * *

THE "binomial system" of naming plants—the first name to indicate the genus, and the second the species—is credited to Linnaeus, generally referred to as "the father of Botany" Linnaeus, (or to give him his true name, Carl Von Linne), born in 1707, as the son of a clergyman in Sweden. As a boy he was gifted with an astonishing quickness of sight, or, rather observation, which served him well in his great work of classifying plants. Though originally intended for the Church, Linnaeus went through a medical course, and prosecuted his studies in spite of troubles due to poverty. With the help of a plant-loving patron, named Clifford, he visited England in 1736. After spending some time in Amsterdam, Leyden and Paris, among other places, he returned to Sweden and set up practice as a physician in Stockholm, finally accepting the post of Professor of Botany at Upsala, which he occupied for many years as a teacher and research-worker. Linnaeus died in 1778.



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SIR MORTIMER WHEELER IN CEYLON

By "SIGMA"

SIR Mortimer Wheeler, the distinguished archaeologist whose work in the Indus Valley in India brought him world renown, was on a brief visit to Ceylon last week. In Colombo he met a former pupil in Mr. Wilson Peiris, the municipal architect, and delivered a public lecture presided over by Mr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Director of National Museums.

In an interview Sir Mortimer said: "No one could mistake the sculpture of this country. The differences are obvious to anyone who has studied the other side of the picture." "Ceylon," he added, "is by no means an appendix to India. Quite apart from archaeological differences, there are the fertile lands this country is blessed with in such

marked contrast with the open drynesses of India. The countries' cultures are interconnected, naturally, but at many points Ceylon retains her individuality, particularly in her sculpture."

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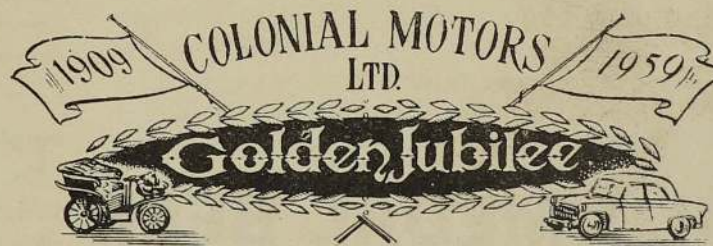
"DIGGING the Past" was the subject of the very lecture delivered by Sir Mortimer at King George's Hall, on the 9th instant. The lecture was delivered under the aegis of the British Council. Mr. Deraniyagala, in introducing the lecturer, said that Sir Mortimer was well known for the excavations he had carried out in the Indus Valley and in the Middle East and had published a series of volumes associated with his archaeological researches. He also referred to him as a hero of the last two World Wars.

Sir Mortimer paid a glowing tribute to the Chairman, Mr. Deraniyagala, for the pioneer work done by him in digging the past in relation to the existence of pre-historic man in Ceylon. He had explored the field with a great measure of success and had already discovered most of the fossil animals that are found in other countries such as Java together with very ancient types of ape-men. He wished the chairman success, and hoped the day would soon dawn when Mr. Deraniyagala would discover the skeleton of Pithecanthropus in Ceylon. Sir Mortimer also referred to the valuable papers published by Mr. Deraniyagala in this field of research and specially mentioned his recent publications.

* * *

DURING the course of his lecture, Sir Mortimer dwelt on Darwin's theory and the evolution of man. He referred to primitive man or ape man possessed of broad eye-ridges with cannibalistic tendencies, and slouching carriage. Three great

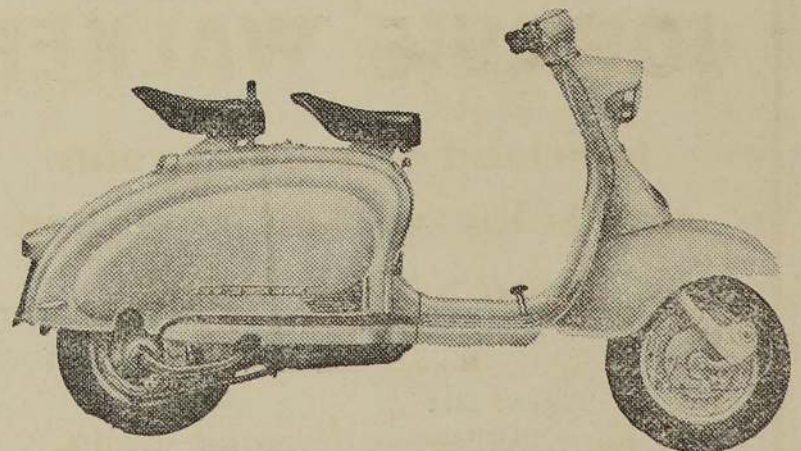
(Continued on page 23)



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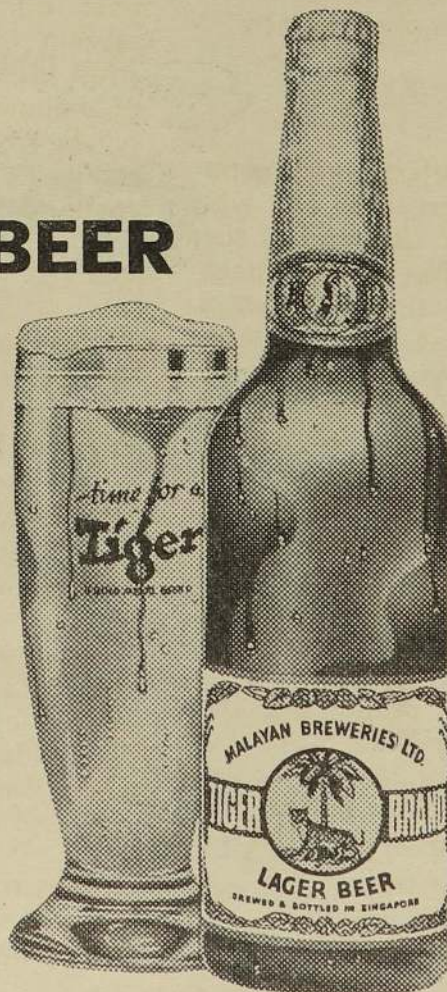
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THE PENANG HILL RAILWAY

By KENNETH SOMANADER

(Fortnightly Review Special)

"COLD must that heart be, and dead to the beauties of nature, which cannot be excited by the prospect from the summit of this mountain": those words were written well over a century ago of Penang Hill (in Penang, Malaya) but they have indeed preserved their meaning through the years. And even today, one is inclined to write of the view from Penang Hill that "earth has not anything to show more fair: dull would he be of soul who could pass by a sight so touching in its majesty".

What is as fascinating as the view from the summit of Penang Hill is the Penang Hill Railway up the 3,000-foot cliff. A two-way ticket costs just over two rupees and the journey each way takes less than 30 minutes. In that time, the mean temperature falls from 76 degrees F. to 70 degrees, and each minute one sees from the train the island of Penang unfolding more of its numerous hills and dales and its smooth roads, not to mention the calm ocean around, and the opposite coast of Kedah, with chains of mountains towering over chain until they are lost in the distance.

* * *

THIS funicular railway was completed in the year 1923 and was constructed by a Mr. Johnson of the F. M. S. Railways, after he had spent two years studying similar railways in Switzerland. The cost of the project was as much as two and a quarter million rupees but, judging from the large numbers of people who patronise the railway, one is tempted to feel that such a project up Adam's Peak, or even one of our lesser known mountains, would indeed pay its way.

Trains run every 30 minutes (15 minutes during rush periods) up and down the Penang Hill, and it is of interest that the annual number of people who visit the hill by the railway has increased from 136,000 before the war to over 500,000.

The trains are not pulled by engines. They run so mechanically that one does not expect to see a driver either! Really, they are worked on a pulley system, with one train going up while the other

comes down. This arrangement has been accurately planned and is worked in two stages, so that there is a "Middle Station" where passengers have to change trains. (Thus, when the up-train is at the Middle Station, the down-train has reached the foot of the hill, and *vice versa*). The same pulley system operates on the upper stage as well.

* * *

ANOTHER interesting feature is that when one train halts between stations to pick up passengers, the other train, too, is automatically pulled to a halt, whether it likes it or not! The pulley-chains are carefully oiled and greased frequently by trained engineers, and so there is no need for a prayer when one entrains!

What did I expect to see when I got to the summit? Not the other side of the hill alone, and I was right indeed. As I was walked out of the Upper Station, I beheld a miniature town, complete with police station, post office, a well-equipped restaurant, a children's playground, and (this is interesting!) an abundance of arbours. And one must add that on Penang Hill one sees as many clandestine couples as there are quiet corners!

* * *

ON the summit itself, there are a number of hills such as Fern Hill, Tiger Hill, Western Hill, Strawberry Hill, and so on, from all of which one can "stand and stare" for a long, long time at the glory that is Penang Hill and the grandeur that is down under.

Also on the summit is the elegant hill residence of the High Commissioner, besides a number of delightful holiday bungalows and hill residences, set in an atmosphere which is cool and bracing.

That is Penang Hill. But it is not everybody who will wish to get there by railway, and I may mention that, for the benefit of those Tensings and Hilarys who do not feel like climbing the hill the easy way, there is a hard way up!

A DISTINGUISHED ARCHAEOLOGIST

(Continued from page 21)

achievements of early man were (1) the discovery of how to make fire; (2) how to grow food by domesticating animals and plants and (3) harnessing the forces of nature. The early settlements of primitive man developed around the oases where they easily hunted the animals which came in search of water, and captured and tamed their young. The biblical city of Jericho, which is considered as one of the oldest cities in the world, is now known to have been built in an oasis. The cultivation of food crops and the domestication of animals evolved with the attempt made by primitive man to lead a more settled form of life. Sir Mortimer explained the latest scientific method of the Carbon 14 Test Theory, which he said was the most accurate method now known for dating the past.

SCHOOL CRICKET

PUBLIC interest in school cricket seems to be growing judging by the crowds at inter-collegiate matches.

The outstanding feat so far—a unique one which deserves mention even in Wisden—has been that of L. Fernando, the Benedictine captain, who took 10 for 24 in dismissing St. Anne's for 50, followed it up with 204 not out on the same day out of a total of 342 for 6 dec., and then took 2 more wickets for 29 on the next day when St. Anne's made 160.

The performance was, admittedly, against weak opposition but 10 wickets in an innings and an unbeaten double century in the same day take some doing against any opposition.

Apart from the Benedictine win, the only other decisive result was obtained at Bambalapitiya where St. Peter's beat Ananda by 112 runs after declaring at 184 for 2 in the second innings. A feature of the game was the bowling of the game was the bowling of A. Perera who took 5 for 15 in the second innings and had a match analysis of 8 for 58.

Nalanda drew with Royal, S. Silva, the Nalanda captain, making his third successive century; and St. Anthony's drew with Dharmarajah, C. Joseph, the Antonian captain, also making his third century for the season—101 not out.



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A HUNDRED YEARS OF THE CEYLON RAILWAYS

By J. D. BORGER

A HUNDRED years of anything is an event which calls for jubilation and, if that event was one which changed the entire transport system of a country, it calls for rejoicing on a national scale.

The Ceylon Government Railway is one such, yet it has passed unnoticed. The Railway, verily, is our first nationalised venture, beginning as it did with a government guarantee to be taken over and run solely as a Government undertaking. It had prospered to such a degree that a stage was reached when the Ceylon Government Railway was known as "the best paying railway in the world".

Nowhere else, perhaps, is there a railway which passes through such scenic splendour as the Up-country line traversing varying temperatures and altitudes in so short a space of a few hours.

The Up-country section will ever be a monument to those pioneers who conquered some of Nature's formidable obstacles so that man could travel faster and his goods and produce transferred from point to point in as short a time as was possible in those by-gone days.

* * *

Early Transport

PRIOR to British occupation, Ceylon may be said to have had no adequate means of transport. The rapid provision of roads and bridges, thereafter, was due to those pioneers who risked the perils of a tropical life for the advancement of the British Empire. They were followed by the planter and the merchant and from their enterprise was begotten the Ceylon Railway.

History records the existence of great roads during the period of the early Sinhalese Kings. In the capitals of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa broad roads traversed the Royal and Sacred areas. But apart from the great Northern and Southern roads, no traces appear of similar thoroughfares giving access to the surrounding country. The nobles rode in picturesque palanquins or on stately elephants. The subject, fleet of foot by long habit, had no vehicular aids to travel and, perhaps,

scarcely needed any. The *tavalam*, the ancient postmen and carrier was always available for long distances.

* * *

Means of Communication

IN later times, in the territory of the King of Kandy, we find a few broad roads, but no signs of vehicular traffic. There is no doubt that, with foreign nations knocking at the door the Sinhalese Kings ceased to improve means of communication in the Island, and allowed the existing roads to fall to disuse. Indeed, it was at one time a serious offence to cut a track through the forest as it might jeopardise the security of the King's stronghold.

The Portuguese and the Dutch, who occupied the sea board in turn, do not appear to have paid much attention to road construction although they gradually penetrated into the Central Kingdom. But within nine years of the signing of the Kandyan Convention of 1815 the Great Kandy Road was commenced by Sir Edward Barnes, fondly called the road-maker, and when he resigned the Government in 1831, there were carriage roads connecting every town of importance at that time.

The sedan-chair, the palanquin, the pack horse, the *tavalam* and the coach are things of the past and in their place Ceylon today possesses a network of roads and railways of

which any country could well be proud.

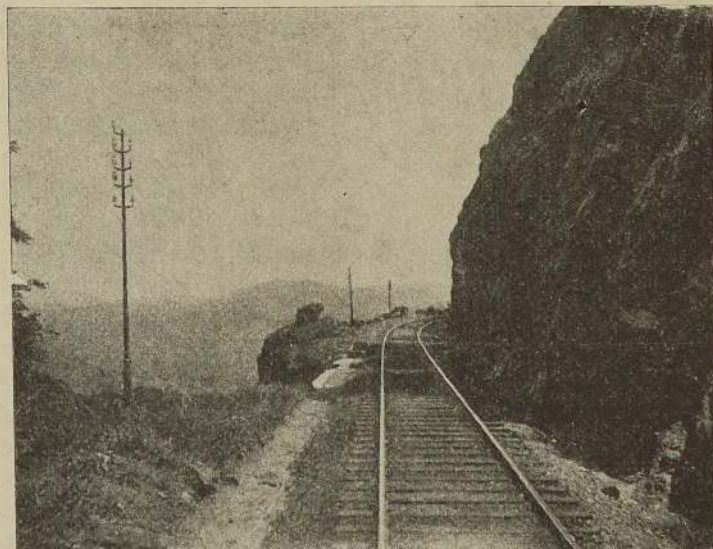
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Early Proposals

THE history of the Ceylon Government Railway really goes back to the year 1842 when the idea was first mooted, even before R. M. Stephenson proposed to the East India Company the construction of a railway in India. It was not, however, till August 3, 1858, that work was really started.

It might well be said that the Ceylon railway came into being as a result of the craving for speculation in railway projects by the British capitalist. Their new plantations of coffee were making rapid progress. The increasing demands of the estates could not be met and the crops of coffee had to find a port. This necessarily invested the question of transport with a degree of acuteness to the planters as well as to the merchants in Colombo. In a railway they saw the only solution to their difficulty and refused to be satisfied with Governor Sir Colin Campbell's assurance in the Legislative Council on October 7, 1842, when he said "I hope in the course of the year to be able materially to improve the Kandy road". They insisted upon the early establishment of a railway. They collected statistics. Influential friends in England lent strong support and within a short time a scheme was under consideration to provide Ceylon with a railway and definite proposals to float a company in England for the purpose was before the Ceylon public in 1845.

(To be continued)



A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By ITINERANT

"ASHES" FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA'S recovery of the mythical "Ashes" was never in doubt after the disappointing form shown by Peter May's team in the first two Test matches at Brisbane and Melbourne. England were also in a bad way in the Third Test at Sydney, which they were distinctly lucky to draw. Their continued weak batting in the fourth Test coupled with May's gamble in putting Australia in to bat after winning the toss on a wicket that promised to be a batsman's paradise, eventually ended in another runaway win for the vastly superior Australian side.

Few expected to see England flounder in this series of Tests because they appeared to possess a really fine all-round combination, most of whom had figured with such marked success in the previous series against the Australians in England, in 1956. However, from the very start of their tour in Australia May's team failed to justify the hopes of those who prophesied the same measure of success which the previous English side under Len Hutton's leadership met with against the Australians in 1954-5.

Never in the past has a touring M.C.C. side in Australia depended so completely on the success of two or three batsmen. The openers were the weakest pair, judged by results, that England had ever sent out to Australia. Richardson and Milton could not reproduce their English form and that accounted largely for the tourists' repeated failures in batting. May and Cowdrey were the only two of the English batsmen to play up to the form they displayed when they helped England to retain the "Ashes" in 1956.

* * *

THE Australians showed in every department of the game marked superiority to the tourists and they thoroughly deserved their overwhelming success. They have now built up a great young side capable of holding their own for years to come. Benaud proved a worthy successor to some of his famous predecessors like Joe Darling, M. A. Noble, Warwick Armstrong, H. L. Collins and Don Bradman, and not

only did he excel as a leader but his leg-spin bowling helped Australia very largely to baffle and defeat England's batsmen. He was never really mastered in the Tests.

Neil Harvey showed that he is still the world's best left-handed batsman and Colin Macdonald's amazing consistency as opening batsman was another factor which led to Australia's success. Young Norman O'Neil more than justified expectations as a batsman and is bound to be one of Australia's leading players for many years. Alan Davidson added to his



—Times

Richie Benaud

Apart from his able captaincy, Benaud's deadly spin bowling played a big part in Australia's overwhelming success over England.

great reputation as an all-rounder and he has no equal today in the highest class of cricket. Another newcomer to Test cricket who has deservedly won his spurs is the "giant" fast bowler Gordon Rorke, who promises to be a real asset to Australia in future Tests.

The fielding of the Australians was magnificent throughout and recalled the days of Vernon Ransford, C. G. Macartney, Warren Bardsley, Hanson Carter and Stan McCabe. The work of Neil Harvey, Alan Davidson, Burke, Les Favell and wicket-keeper Grout were object lessons for the visitors, whose fielding fell far below Test standard.

MAGPIES IN CLOSE FINISH WITH POLICE

IT was good to see the Magpies so strongly represented in their annual match with the Police a fortnight ago, on the Police ground. Though only one of the Old Brigade was in the Magpies team—the veteran and ever keen Tommy Paulet who used to turn out for Dimbula in the days when "Toby" Gibson, the old Wykehamist, led the upper district—there were some leading Ceylonese players in the team like F. C. de Saram, still going strong, Sathi Coomaraswamy, the Tamil Union skipper, who has been in fine batting form this year, Mahes Rodrigo, E. G. Waddilove and Turbeville, not to mention "Pin" Fernando, Ceylon's golf champion, who won his cricket colours at Royal and would have been one of our leading cricketers had he chosen to continue to appear in Club cricket after leaving Royal.

In a heavy scoring match which produced 391 runs in less than six hours, the Police were only one short of the Magpies' total of 195 when stumps were drawn. Ryle de Soysa, who is a stranger to Club cricket nowadays, showed that he can still bat as well as he used to when he was in England. He top scored for the Magpies with a springtly 69. F. C. de Saram opening the innings with Tubeville, was out for a duck—an unusual experience for the old Oxford "blue." Paulet was shaping well for one of his years when he was out L.B.W. to D. Weerasinghe, who was the most successful bowler for the Police. The Police batting was uniformly good, S. E. Gunatilleke and S. L. Silva scoring 46 each and D. Weerasinghe 38. The Magpies were the guests of the Police at lunch.

* * *

SSC—NCC DECIDER

THE encounter at the end of the month between the two best club sides in Ceylon cricket—the Sinhalese Sports Club, and the Nondescripts CC—should, fittingly enough, decide this year's "P. Sara" Trophy winners.

SSC had an easy first innings win over the Moors at Maitland Place while the NCC had an equally easy win over Moratuwa at Moratuwa. So the meeting between these two clubs in the final league will, in all probability, be the decider.

SSC got off to a fine start, Wanigaratne (71) and C. H. Gunasekera (54) putting on 113 for the first wicket against Moors who were without

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

Buhar. A forceful innings of 78 by C. I. Gunasekera enabled de Saram to make a bold declaration at 273 for 5 early on Sunday morning.

The Moors batsmen failed against the pace of S. de Alwis and the leg spin of C. I. Gunasekera and were all out for 172. SSC batting again made 115 for 4.

At Moratuwa a fine innings by Prins (93) put NCC on top. With Reid (42) and H. C. Perera (56) also in the runs NCC run up the big score of 306 which was beyond the reach of a depleted Moratuwa side. They could only total 167, Francke (leg spin-googly) taking 4 for 41. NCC were 149 for 7 in the second innings.

* * *

Moratuwa Foiled

MORATUWA S.C., the outstation team who did so well to qualify for the final league stage of the "P. Sara" Trophy, almost pulled off a fine win over the better-fancied Moors at Braybrooke Place.

Put in to bat, Moratuwa capitalised by totalling 296, schoolboy S. Mendis making a century. Buhar and Nawaz, the pace bowlers, shared the wickets.

The Moors started off well, but with skipper Makkin Salih's dismissal for a sound half century, a rot set in and it was only some determined batting by Caffoor (57 not out) and the last man, Ilyas, that saved them from defeat.

When stumps were drawn the Moors were 205 for 9 and the Moratuwa captain, D. D. Jayasinghe, had achieved another remarkable analysis—36 O. 18 M. 30 R. 4 W.

* * *

Royal Win Again

ROYAL College, in the happy position of having 12 "colours-men" to choose from, recorded their third win for the season when they trounced St. Joseph's by an innings and 21 runs at Reid Avenue.

A consistent batting display headed by the captain, S. C. Samarasinghe, who top-scored with 72, enabled Royal to declare at 255 for 7. St. Joseph's never recovered from a disastrous start—27 for 6—on the first day. They could only total 65 and 169, E. L. Pereira (off-spin) once again in the wickets with a match analysis of 9 for 65.

Wesley College, who had the

previous week-end beaten St. Peter's by an innings at Campbell Park, went down by a like margin to St. Thomas' at Mt. Lavinia, their batsmen finding no answer to the left-arm swing and spin of A. E. de Silva who finished with a match analysis of 10 for 60.

Kumara made a hard hit 85 runs for St. Thomas' while L. R. Goonetilleke was Wesley's best bowler again with 5 for 72; but he was terribly overworked.



—Times

Summer Gold

St. Anthony's beat St. Benedict's by 10 wickets at Katugastota, their captain, C. Joseph, scoring another century—123 not out. This was the fourth consecutive defeat sustained by St. Benedict's. Trinity beat Kingswood by 9 wickets at Asgiriya, Kurukulasooriya and Maralande making runs again and de Chickera taking 8 for 45 in the match.

St. Peter's drew with Zahira and Ananda drew with Dharmarajah, M. Fernando of Ananda saving his side with a century.

* * *

RACING

RACING returned to headquarters on February 7th, when the first day of the Independence Meeting was held—a splendid programme being provided.

(Continued on page 30)
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NEW CAR NEWS

—By J. P. O.—

ELECTRIC CARS.—Are petrol driven vehicles on the way out? This question is posed by the introduction of an electrically propelled 4 h.p. car, manufactured by Traction Electric Ltd.; and appropriately named *Tel*.

New lightweight plastic batteries have solved the weight problem, which has hitherto stymied attempts at efficient electrical propulsion. The little *Tel* will accommodate two adults and two children. The batteries give a range of 40 miles and top speed in the region of 50 miles per hour is claimed. It takes only 1½ hours to charge the batteries fully, and this may be done by plugging in to the ordinary house lighting circuit. They carry a guarantee for four years, but are said to have an average life of ten years. A new set of batteries costs £80, this works out at slightly more than a fifth the price of the entire car which is £450.

Absolute silence, combined with smoothness of transmission are the attractions, and powerful attractions they will prove to be. I, for one, look forward to a day when the riotous din of Colombo traffic will be permanently hushed. There may, of course, be the prospect of having to endure the continuous agonised shrieks from mutilated victims, being regularly bowled over by this "whispering death" invention.

The Bridge.—I was very pleased to have had the opportunity of attending the opening ceremony of our new Bridge across the Kelani River. It is an excellent piece of engineering, and when the approach roads for several miles on either side are constructed, one may consider the project completed. I hope this will be given top priority; we shall all be satisfied that at least a part of the taxpayers' money has been well utilised. I take it that the Cycle Tracks will shortly be laid, and the new lighting scheme will soon be in operation. Cycle tracks are absolutely essential if the full benefit of such an approach to the city is to be obtained. Nothing clogs up traffic so much as flocks of cyclists, during peak hours, weaving about in the midst of motor vehicles, endangering life and slowing down the flow of fast motor transport.



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THE FOOD OF CEYLON BABIES

A WOMAN'S DIARY

IT was difficult to understand how a woman could be appointed an "Investigator"—of any type, in a democratic country but Mrs. Mary Dougherty, who passed through Colombo recently, made one realise just how useful a woman could be in the type of work on which she is employed. Mrs. Dougherty is an Investigator in the U.S. Department of Labour, Wage and Hour Division, her business to check on the accounts of various companies and enforce the payment of the Minimum Wage, when necessary, so that all employees are paid correctly. What seemed of particular interest to us was her statement that no industrial firm may employ any boy or girl under the age of sixteen; this she added would be considered a very serious offence. We remembered the problems of our own "teenagers"—the unemployment of those of school-leaving age, and much worse—the employment of children of school-going age—in factories, in shops, and as domestic drudges, in spite of laws, societies and inspectors. This subject has been given prominence in newspapers, magazines, and public speeches, but the problems still exist, and will continue till drastic and definite steps are taken for a house to house check up, inclusive of way-side boutiques, tea-shops, and small hotels. The results will probably astonish even the "Investigators!"

* * *

THOSE of us who watched the Parades and Pageants held during the Independence Day celebrations could not but be impressed by the whole-hearted enthusiasm of all those who took part in these colourful displays, and the thousands who assembled to watch them, in spite of the heat, discomfort and inconvenience. There is much latent talent which can be developed to advantage amongst the school-children of today in drama, art and music, which is, even now,

neglected to an appreciable extent. Film producers have been quick to spot the natural ability for acting even amongst the children in villages where some of the recent films have been shot, talent which has been appreciatively recognised when these films were shown in foreign countries as well as to local audiences. In the Children's Parade on Independence Day the group of school-girls who posed so effectively as the Sigiriya frescoes against the backdrop of Sigiriya Rock, in spite of the scorching heat of the afternoon sun which blazed down on their trailer, deserve special mention. Two other decorated trailers showed the progress made in Domestic Science in recent years; national folk dances, and drill displays in which the girls acquitted themselves as creditably as their brothers, were all included in an interesting programme watched by thousands of spectators.

The historical pageant which commemorated the 11th Anniversary of Independence followed on the next two evenings—a well-lit, brilliant spectacle which held a keenly interested audience for over three hours. The Chairman of the Organising Committee, Mrs. Loraine Senaratne, Directors J. D. A. Perera and Leonard Abaywardana, and the Producers earned well deserved and unstinted praise for results which must have entailed weeks of extremely hard work in planning and co-ordination.

* * *

AN interesting visitor whose work brings her into touch with women's activities in different countries was Miss Scott Moncrief, Director of the Women's Services on the BBC. Miss Moncrief spent a good part of the fortnight she spent in Ceylon visiting various villages, market fairs and other centres in some of our remoter country areas, besides places of historical interest, so that she might get the right background for her work. Miss Moncrief emphasises the value of people retaining their natural speaking voice when broadcasting or acting, since this would contribute materially to the success of the production.

* * *

Thinking Day

THE 22nd of February, Joint Birthdays of Lord and Lady Baden Powell, will be celebrated by Scouts

and Guides all over the World. Lord Baden Powell, the Founder of the Scout movement, died a few years ago, but his name continues to be commemorated on his birthday with that of his wife, Lady Baden Powell, who remains the World Chief Guide. This year the 22nd of February falls on a Sunday. Ceylon, in common with other countries, will combine in holding special Services in places of worship of all religions; there will be joint rallies and camp-fires in honour of the occasion, some of these on the 21st, the Saturday which precedes the birthday.

The Guides will soon be welcoming Miss Rosemary Hacon, a Guide Trainer from England, who will organise training courses in Ranger, Guide and Brownie work for Guiders in all parts of the Island. These courses will be held in Colombo as well as in the outstations, so that as many as possible will derive the benefits of her visit.

Rangers and Cadets (Guider Trainees) had the honour of leading the March Past on Independence Day, and looked very smart indeed when they passed the saluting base. A very enjoyable party for children was held at Guide Headquarters recently by the Trefoil Guild in aid of entertainment funds. The Trefoil Guild is composed of former guides and other members of the association who though not actively engaged in guide work still retain their interest in the Movement and in its progress. A keen and active group in Colombo meet regularly at Headquarters and would welcome new members.

Another aspect of guiding which the association is hoping to develop is Extension Work—guide activities for handicapped children—deaf, dumb, crippled and blind. A Brownie group has been formed in the Orthopaedic Ward of the General Hospital, with the cheerful co-operation and full support of the Mother in Charge of the Ward and the Medical staff. This effort has proved such a success that the organisers have been very much encouraged to extend their activities. The children, to whom Brownie evenings have given a fresh interest in life, are looked after by the Guiders in their respective areas when they return home after treatment, and so keep in touch with what has helped to brighten long and tedious days in hospital, and sometimes at home.

EVELYN.

11th YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from page 15)

informed public opinion emphatically and vigorously opposed the proposal but there is no indication that the idea has been abandoned.

Similarly, with the Public Service, which is protected (or meant to be protected) from political influence by the Public Service Commission. More than one Minister has repeatedly criticised the PSC and sought its abolition on the ground that it created an anomalous position in that while they were responsible for the administration they had no real voice in matters connected with the public service. It is significant that the most vigorous opposition to the proposal has come from the public service itself.

* * *

BUT the future of both these institutions is a matter which comes under the terms of reference of the Select Committee and it is by no means certain that they will be allowed to continue. If the Ministers' proposals are acceded to, the two sheet anchors of good government, as well as the idea of the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of the Public Service, both indispensable in a parliamentary democracy, will have disappeared.

Two speeches might be quoted here briefly which may suggest that if the powers that be continue to influence the course of events, the parliamentary form of government will undoubtedly undergo a change not merely of form but of substance.

The Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, has frequently referred to a speech he made in New Delhi in 1957 as to the constitutional changes he thinks desirable. He said: "I do not say that all the forms of parliamentary democratic government which had been developed in Britain according to the genius of her people need necessarily continue in this or other forms, in the changing world . . ."

"The British idea of free elections, sovereignty of Parliament, independence of the judiciary and independence of the administration . . . which is not unduly hampered by the executive are all ideas that have made valuable contributions to human institutions in the modern world."

BUT he also commended the idea in a speech before the Indian Council of World Affairs, also in New Delhi in 1957, that an "executive type" of government whereby all members of parliament, whatever party they belonged to, would have some share in the executive work.

It might be added that he referred to the system of executive committees under the Donoughmore Constitution in Ceylon (1931-47) apparently as the thing he had in mind. It is only necessary to add that the system was severely criticised in Ceylon and the Soulbury Commission itself condemned the practice and recommended the setting up of the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission, expressly to prevent political interference with the judiciary and the Public Service.

* * *

THE eleventh anniversary of independence, on February 4, was as described briefly in our last issue, observed with customary ceremony. The day began with the pealing of temple bells and religious services in all places of worship. The Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, observed a tradition by offering flowers at the Buddhist Temple at Polwatte and the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, attended a service at the Old Dutch Church in Wolvendahl.

An impressive parade of the Armed Forces was held on Galle Face Green at which the Governor-General took the salute. It was under the command of Brigadier H. W. G. Wijekoon.

At Independence Square after the mass physical drill display by school children the Prime Minister, addressing the gathering, gave the assurance that the events of May and June last year would never be permitted to occur again "if we could possibly prevent it".

A high-light of the celebrations was the Pageant of Lanka organised by the Arts Council of Ceylon. With ballet and music and song, noteworthy episodes in the island's history were depicted. The separation of Kuvani and Vijaya, the first Sinhalese, the latter to marry an Indian princess and make her Queen, the conversion of Devanampiyatissa to Buddhism by Mahinda, the division between Elara and Dutu-

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 27)

Summer Gold proved what a grand miler he is, when scoring a stylish victory in the Independence Cup (1 mile) beating the favourite Hard Luck in a close finish.

Miss Schanti's Little Babu pulled out a smart run to win the Sri Lanka Cup (7 furs.) carrying 9.12. The aged roan was ridden to advantage by G. Samarawira to beat Ala Mahlak II and Hadban al Karkh comfortably.

Mahal Trust and Tanell won at nourishing odds, while Kubaishan made amends for his Boosa failure, by winning the Embilipitiya Plate (6 furs.).

Mohideen rode in grand style booting in Summer Gold and Kubaishan, while Trainer A. Selvaratnam saddled three winners.

* * *

THE Independence race meeting ended on Saturday and the scene now shifts to Nuwara Eliya where a five-day meet is to be held commencing on March 28th.

Feature of Saturday's racing was Miss Eleanor's success in the Pasyala Handicap (1 mile), her fourth success off the reel and in very smart timing too.

Formerly known as The Dove, the grey daughter of Bahadur Shah, has made tremendous improvement in this her sixth year under the training of Samaranayake and should keep on winning provided she gets top of the ground conditions.

Ipomea scored a thrilling finish in the Belehuloya Plate (1 mile) nosing out Edouard Valmont who in turn headed Dauntless Green.

The two-day meet proved a great success for trainer A. Selvaratnam who saddled five winners, while Mohideen was champion jockey with three winners.

* * *

TED FORDYCE, champion jockey for several years in Ceylon, has decided to leave the Island to ride in Singapore and later in England.

This will be Fordyce's first visit to Singapore, but he has ridden with success in England on a previous visit.

gemunu who "brought Ceylon under one umbrella", Sri Wickremarajasinghe's routing of the British in Kandy, in 1802, and the defeat of the Portuguese in another significant encounter were among the episodes.

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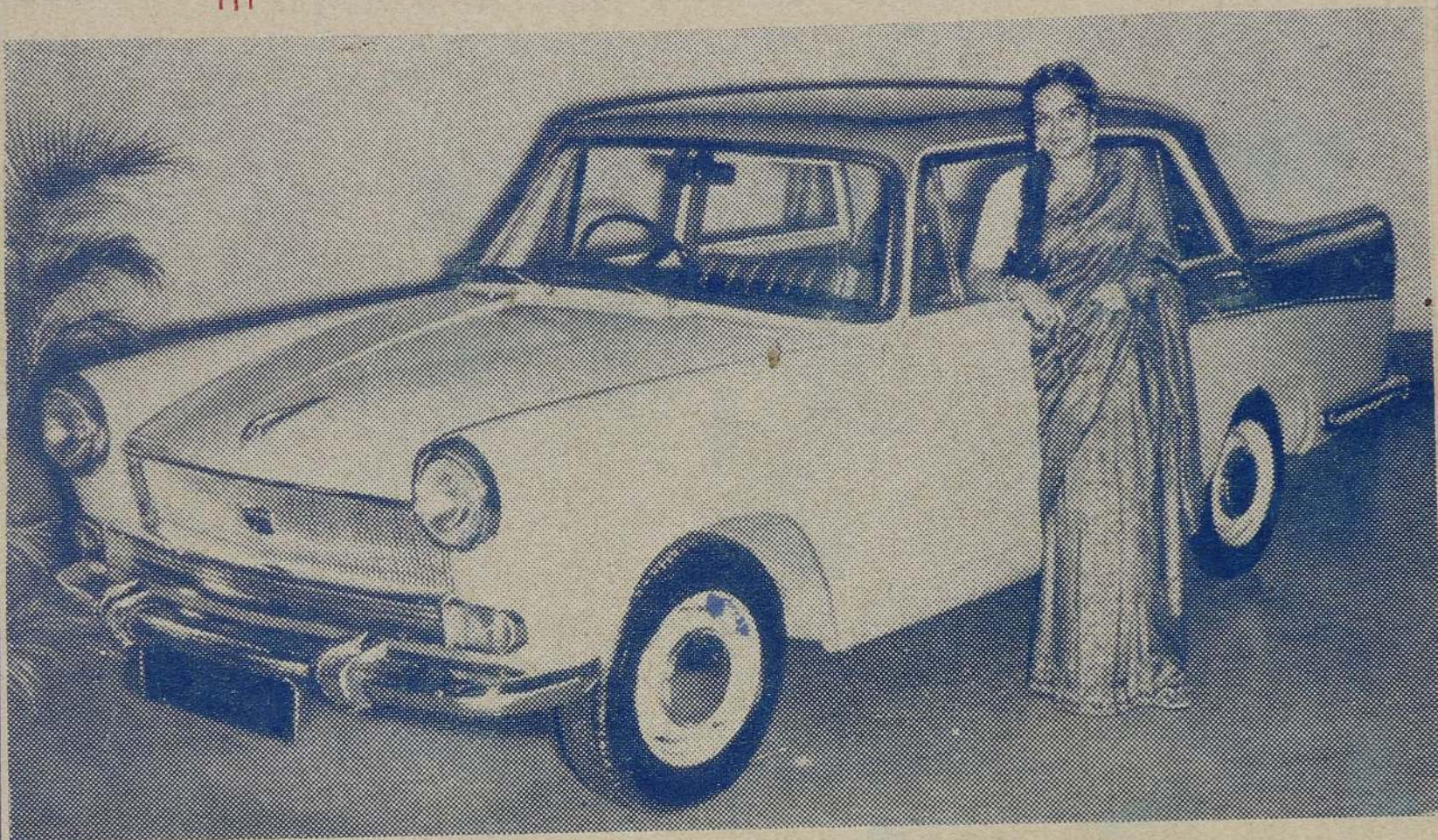
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