

The CEYLON Fast Nightly Review

Vol. XII

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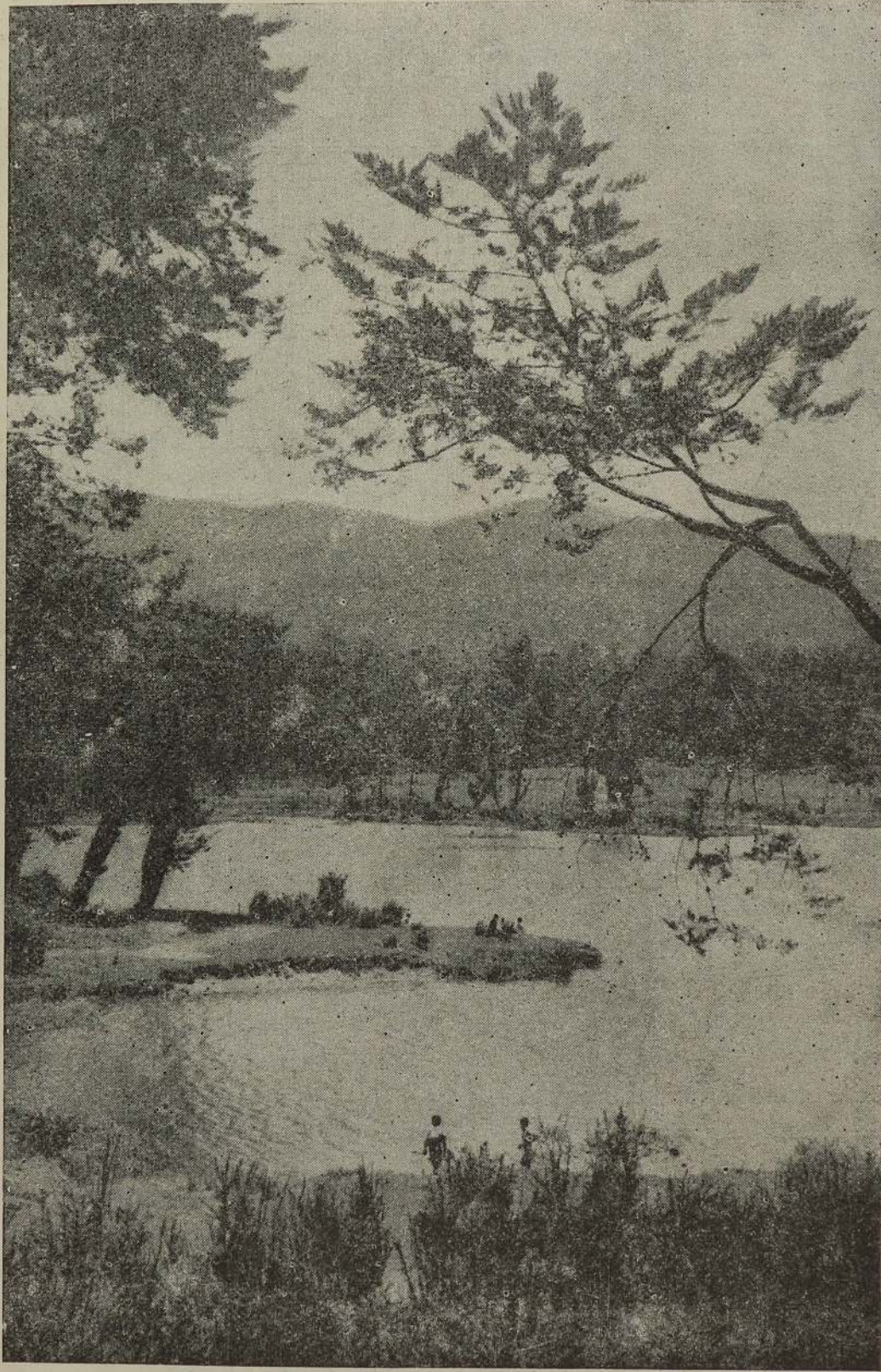
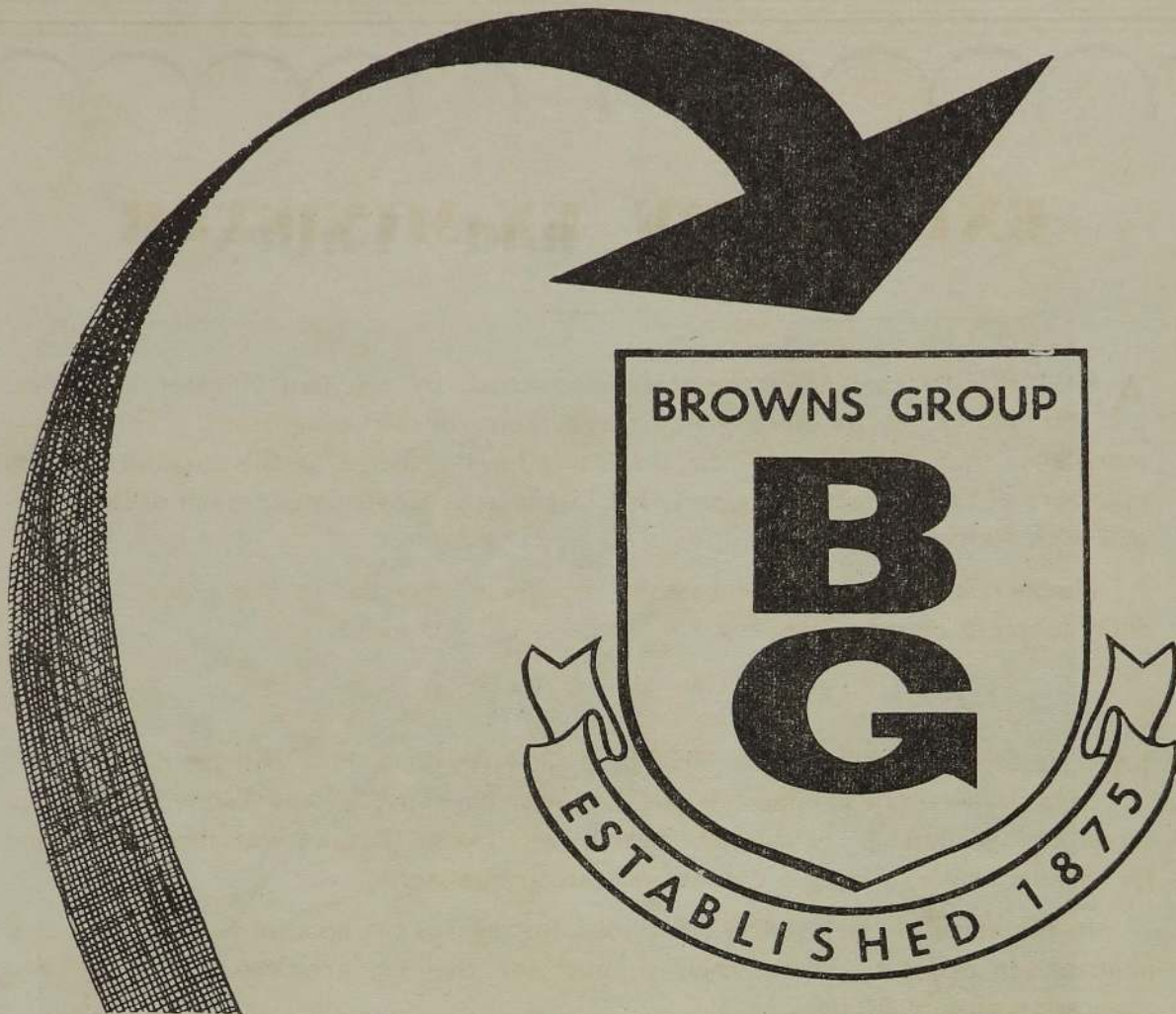


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A picturesque corner of Nuwara Eliya Lake.



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EXPOSÉ BY EX-MINISTER

A HISTORIC document is the statement issued by the late Minister of Justice, Mr. M. W. H. de Silva, giving the reasons for his resignation. For it does more than that. It exposes from the inside how a change in the outlook of many members of the parliamentary party has lost for the Government much of the goodwill with which it started.

Embarrassing to the Government though it may be, to the public it brings enlightenment on many matters.

* * * *

MR. de Silva says that when Mr. Philip Gunawardena, Mr. William de Silva and Mr. Jayaweera Kuruppu left the Cabinet, he expected the Prime Minister to carry on with the remaining twelve ministers. But he was shocked to find Mr. Bandaranaike forming a Cabinet of sixteen ministers.

In the state of the country's finances, he regards the appointment of additional ministers in order to obtain their support for the Government as a gross misapplication of public funds.

* * * *

THE most telling indictment of the Government is contained in the comment made by Mr. de Silva on the way it has dealt with the numerous strikes in the public and the private sector in the past three years. Mr. de Silva's statement was published at a time when all the Port of Colombo unions had called their members out and troops had to be employed to keep food and essential supplies moving.

He confirms public criticism by stating that in settling strikes the Government has not adopted "any definite policy or principle" except to seek to appease the strikers by conceding some of their demands!

* * * *

THE statement is dignified and restrained and stamps Mr. de Silva as a man of sincerity and self-respect. There will be much sympathy for him at not having been able to carry through the schemes he launched, which were undoubtedly intended to further the national interest.

The greatest service he has done the country, however, is in disclosing that the Prime Minister is the prisoner of a set of selfish men who have turned their backs on the pledges they gave the electorate. None but themselves will regret the fall of the Government.

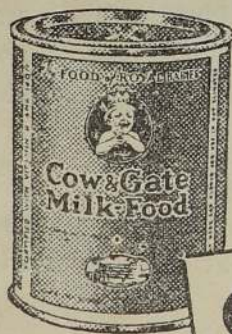
THE EDITOR.

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5210

MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

WHAT many people believe will be the last session of the present Parliament was opened by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, on Tuesday in circumstances without precedent. There was the usual guard-of-honour, the Governor-General drove down in state, the band played the national anthem, but there was not a single spectator. The public were kept away from Parliament House by a wide-flung ring of Police—against the possibility, it was said, of a demonstration by striking port workers.

A significant statement made by the Governor-General in his speech was that during the session, which he said represented "the last full year" of the present Parliament and the "final period" of its life, the Government "will endeavour to avoid the introduction of measures of a sharply controversial nature."

The speech indicated that no fresh legislation is contemplated. The only new Bills that will come before Parliament are those which have been under consideration, e.g. the co-op. bank bill, state insurance for workmen's compensation, and registration of title to land. A positive undertaking given is that where necessary the position of state and private enterprise will be clarified.

* * *

BARELY a month after the anniversary of the declaration of a state of emergency last year following the outbreak of communal riots, the Governor-General on June 25th called out the Army and Navy, regulars, volunteers and reservists, on the advice of the Prime Minister, to meet the situation created in the port of Colombo by a fresh strike of all the port unions.

The dispute between them and the Port Cargo Corporation is over the terms on which a monthly wage should be fixed for port workers. The unions turned down a request by the Prime Minister that they return to work if he was to discuss the points of difference with them.

A force of some 300 convicts was also requisitioned to unload coal for the use of the railway.

* * *

A REPRESENTATIVE committee appointed to inquire into the reasons for some half a million child-

ren of school-going age not attending school has found that, contrary to popular belief, it is due more to the abject poverty of parents than to lack of schools. Parents questioned by the committee are reported to have said that they could not send their children to school in rags to sit with those better off and be subjected to scornful comment by them or teachers.

The committee estimates the number of children between the age of 5 and 14 not attending school at 412,000. The committee's suggested solution to the problem of poverty is that local authorities should be made to levy education rates to provide books and clothing for needy children. As far as accommodation is concerned, the committee holds that new schools are immediately needed in a few areas, particularly in Colombo, Uva and Sabaragamuwa.

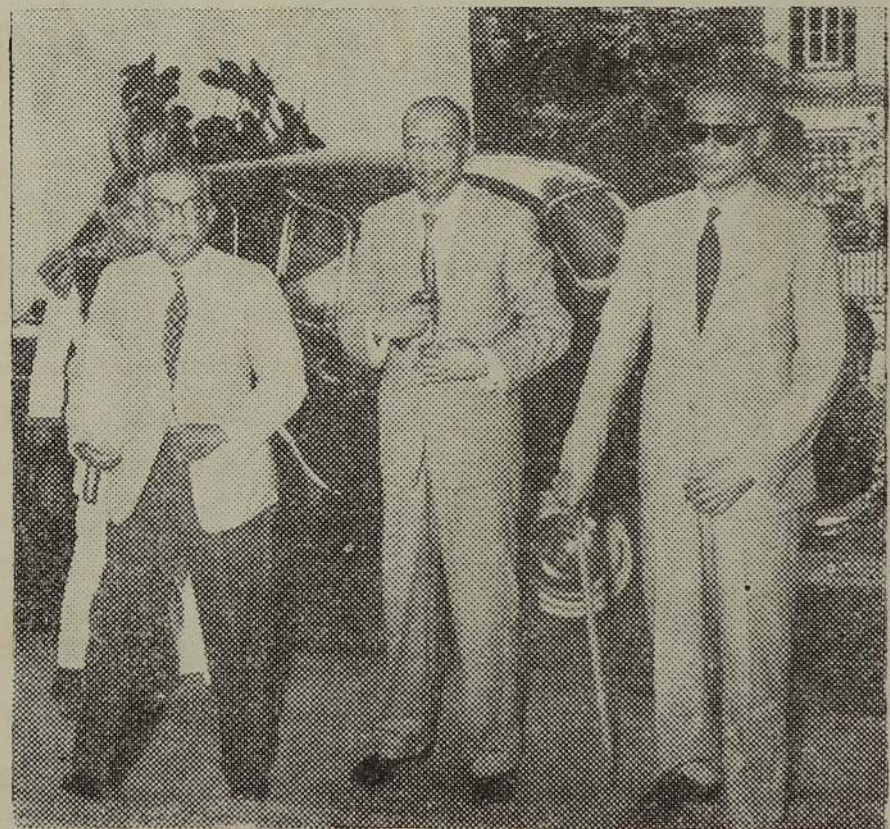
The committee, the Chairman of which was Mr. E. H. de Alwis, Deputy Director of Education, has also recommended that regulations should

be made providing for education to be compulsory as well as free up to the age of 15 and that after this stage has been secured early measures should be taken to raise the compulsory school-going age to 16.

* * *

WHETHER or not the visit of the President of India influenced the Government, the decision to extend the Employees Provident Fund to estate workers represents a step forward towards solving the Indo-Ceylon problem. The development is significant in view of the fact that at one time a section of opinion was opposed to the inclusion of non-nationals in the Fund. Indeed the Fund was designated as it is rather than National Provident Fund on the grounds that workers who are not citizens of Ceylon might seize their admission to it to claim citizenship! On the other hand, the possibilities are that the provision for retirement deriving from the Fund would serve as an inducement to the superannuated with ties in India to leave Ceylon.

According to the directions given by the new Minister of Labour, Mr. M. P. de Zoysa, to the Commissioner



—Times

Members of the Delimitation Commission arriving at Queen's House on 23rd June to hand over their report to the Governor-General. Left to right—Mr. Walter Thalgodapitiya (Chairman), Mr. G. C. Thambiah and Mr. M. A. S. Marikar.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

of the Fund, for a first time 150,000 estate workers are to be enrolled as members. They would come from estates of 1,000 acres and more in extent. The number is the limit that the present organization can deal with at a time. It is hoped to cover workers from estates less than 1,000 acres in extent in six months time. So far the workers who have been taken into the Fund have been from commercial and industrial establishments and the Port and the Transport Board.

* * *

THE establishment in Ceylon of an Asian Health Organization based on Ayurveda, suggested in an Indian journal, has received favourable consideration in official quarters. The new Minister of Health, Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya is, it is reported, already sounding the Indian authority, Pandit Shiv Sharma, who is advising the Government on the development of indigenous medicine, and private ayurvedic practitioners on the subject.

Pandit Shiv Sharma is described as "bubbling over with joy" at the

idea. He is reported to have said that, since modern sciences went in more for the cure of diseases of infection than of diseases of degeneration, the fillip to ayurveda implied in the Health Minister's sympathetic attitude was a move in the right direction. He had himself earlier expressed the opinion that Ceylon could become an international centre for Ayurveda by reason of Government support of the system and the faith in it of the large majority of the population, despite the availability of free western medical aid.

* * *

PIONEERS in many fields, Moosajees, Ltd., have broken new ground with the establishment of an industrial training school at their mills at Mattakuliya to train 700 girls in the manufacture of fibre products.

Last week the first batch of a hundred girls were admitted at a ceremonial opening of the school by Mr. S. H. Moosajee, Managing Director of the firm, who lighted an oil lamp in the traditional manner to signify the occasion. Mr. Moosajee said he was happy at the response to

the scheme of the people of the area and of people from outside. It was entirely in their hands, he told the girls, to make it a success. The object of the training, he said, was to turn out a product which would satisfy the purchaser, on which depended their own welfare.

Mr. E. Gonsalkorale, Works Manager of the firm, said that the training establishment was Mr. Moosajee's idea. During the training period the girls would receive travelling expenses and a subsistence allowance.

* * *

A DIPLOMAT with previous service in Ceylon, Mr. Bernard Gufler, has been designated U.S. Ambassador to Ceylon in succession to Mr. Lampton Berry, who resigned recently for reasons of health. He was counsellor of the Colombo embassy from 1951 to 1954.

A native of Kansas, Mr. Gufler is a career diplomat. Now 56, he graduated from Princeton in 1925 and subsequently studied in the Harvard graduate school of business administration. He joined the foreign service in 1929 and held appointments in Riga, Warsaw and Kaunas (Lithuania) from 1930 to 1940, after which he was in Berlin from 1940 to 1941. During the war he served in Washington and returned to Berlin in 1948, becoming the chief of the foreign relations division there in 1949.

After leaving Ceylon he was a foreign service inspector in the State Department and went back to Berlin in 1955 as assistant chief of the U.S. mission. Last year he was in addition elevated to career minister.

* * *

THE bridge over the Mahaveliganga linking Weragantota and Alutnuwara and thereby the Central and Uva provinces was opened last week by the new Minister of Works, Mr. Henry Abeywickreme. Built by J. C. Gammon (India) Ltd., who also built the Kelani Bridge, it is 770 feet long and is claimed to be the largest prestressed bridge in the Island.

The bridge replaces the ferry which hitherto gave pilgrims access to the historic Mahiyangana dagoba at Alutnuwara. It also brings Kandy and Badulla closer via a super-highway which is being built by American engineers, under the Ceylon-U.S. agreement, from Alutnuwara to join the Batticaloa-Badulla road.



—Times

Dr. T. R. Jansen (second from left), Chairman of the Colombo Division of the Red Cross Society, accepting a gift of "Vitamilk" from Mr. W. S. Wanasingha, Chairman of the Milk Board at the Society's headquarters. Also in the picture are Dr. E. S. Brohier (extreme left), Chairman of the Colombo District Red Cross; Mr. Kingsley Seneviratne, Dairy Development Officer of the Milk Board, Mrs. G. P. Cripps, Honorary Secretary of the Red Cross Society; and two of the mothers who daily receive assistance from the Society.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. Soerianata Djoemena, Minister for Indonesia in Ceylon, leaves the Island shortly on the expiry of his term of service.

At a farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. Djoemena given by the Ceylon-Indonesia Friendship Association, the Prime Minister paid Mr. Djoemena a tribute for the part he played in maintaining friendly relations between the two countries and the keen interest he took in the culture of Ceylon.

* * *

AMERICANS now drink more than 30,000 million cups of tea a year, it was reported by the Tea Council of the United States, which is representative of the U.S. tea trade, India, Ceylon and Indonesia, during a tea promotion campaign in Washington last month.

At a luncheon given by the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, Mr. Robert Smallwood, Chairman of the Council, urging Americans to drink more tea and take other measures to increase trade with Asian countries, said: "The basic changes in Asia since the war have produced a new kind of Asian—a man who seeks to retain the values of his own ancient civilisation while using effectively the building of modern business technology. It seems to me that if we open our minds to the possibility of doing more business with Asia, if we in America would automatically include Asian areas in our long-range planning, we might open up a series of possibilities for mutually profitable undertakings."

* * *

THE leader of the Ceylon delegation, Mr. Anthony J. M. de Silva, President of the Association of Urban Councils, received much support when at the Congress of the International Union of Local Authorities held in Berlin he protested at speeches being limited to five minutes. He was speaking at the first ever Africa-Asia day at a congress and said that the two-and-a-half hours allowed for discussion of local government in developing countries was quite insufficient. He had, he said, prepared a 16-page contribution which would have been useful to the conference.

The conference was attended by about 450 delegates, including many from European countries and the

United States, and was presided over by the Mayor of Bangkok, Dr. C. Yuvapurna.

* * *

THE United Arab Republic has resolved to refuse passage in the Suez Canal to Israeli ships and cargo, under whatever form, regardless of the consequences, states a communique issued in Cairo and released by the Ambassador in Colombo, arising out of local protests against the detention of goods taken off the Liberian ship "Kapetan Manolis" and detained in Egypt. The cargo was later confiscated by a prize court.

The Government has been under pressure to obtain the release of the cargo, which includes potash from Israel, shipped to a member of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce. The dispute having assumed an international character, the Cairo communique states that, according to international law, the state of war which exists between the U.A.R. and Israel gives the former full rights to prevent Israeli ships or ships chartered by Israel from passing through the Suez Canal.

* * *

IN a statement refuting the U.A.R. position that the state of war with Israel continues, notwithstanding the armistice agreement signed in 1949, the Israeli Legation in

Colombo quotes the decision of the Security Council in 1951 that "neither party to the armistice agreement can reasonably assert that it is actively a belligerent or requires to exercise the right of visit, search and seizure for any legitimate purpose of self-defence".

The statement goes on to say that the U.A.R. has completely ignored its own declaration concerning the management of the Suez Canal deposited with the United Nations undertaking "to afford and maintain free and uninterrupted navigation for all nations" and failed to take into account the resolution of the Security Council that there is to be free and open transit through the canal "without discrimination, overt or covert". It is further pointed out that during the past three years 42 ships have passed through the canal with cargo to or from Israel, including ships with cargoes, destination and charter identical with those of the "Kapetan Manolis".

* * *

FEAR of floods of the proportions of the occurrence in December, 1957, was aroused last week when heavy rain in the hills, caused it was explained by a depression over the Bay of Bengal, swelled rivers and submerged portions of a number of

(Continued on page 9)



—Times

A view of the Hanwella-Kaduvela Road at the Kaduvela end, which was submerged for a distance of five miles. Residents went about their business in boats as the water was six feet deep at some places.

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A SHOT OF PENICILLIN

—By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

HARD is the lot of the display organiser who hopes to keep up to the minute. In scientific matters especially, he never knows what an hour may bring forth. At London's "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition the other day, how arrogantly wise some of us visitors felt in the famous British Pavilion, transferred there from the 1958 International Exhibition in Brussels.

Let me explain. In the Hall of Science and Technology and the Courtyard of Invention, Britain's newest scientific achievements were vividly and movingly portrayed—the immense atomic reactor at Dounreay, for instance, and the giant radio telescope at Jodrell Bank. Spotlighted were all those inventions and discoveries like radar and jet propulsion which had given Britain a "first". Among them, too, was penicillin.

* * *

Brilliant Achievement

YET every newspaper banded about the exhibition that morning carried the sensational story that suddenly rendered the penicillin item incomplete. I refer to the isolation by a team of young British scientists of penicillin's basic molecule, 6-aminopenicillanic acid. This feat has since been hailed as "brilliant" by Professor E. B. Chain, who was joint-winner of the Nobel Prize with Fleming and Florey, Britain's penicillin pioneers.

It opens up the possibility of producing chemically many new penicillins to beat bacteria which have become resistant to the old ones. It means, too, that patients the world over who suffer unpleasant reactions from ordinary penicillin and other antibiotic drugs will find new benefit without injury to their systems.

The news, coming at this moment, that Britain had consolidated her original triumph in the penicillin field heightened the interest of a visit to this beautiful Pavilion. Those of us who missed the Brussels Exhibition could appreciate why the Duke of Edinburgh, on his visit there, had expressed the wish that everyone at home could see it too.

The Ideal Home Exhibition organisers were not slow to take the hint.

* * *

Past and Present Glories

THE lofty and dimly-lit Hall of Tradition almost took my breath away. Here was all the majesty of Britain's past and present. In the tinted gleams from hundreds of diamond-shaped windows were replicas of the gold Regalia, the Sovereign's Crown and Sceptre, the banners of our universities, livery companies and trade associations, and lifelike tableaux of dignitaries in ceremonial robes. But a big surprise awaited anyone accepting this as an instance of Britain dwelling overmuch in the past. A sudden transition from ritual glories to the bright, uncompromising present and future was skilfully and dramatically contrived.

One turn through a corridor, and here was the world of radio-astronomy, of marine radar and television under-water, supersonic aircraft and nuclear power exemplified by Britain's ZETA, 800 times hotter than the sun.

* * *

Commonwealth—And English Village—Attractions

TALKING of sun, what seemed to me the sunniest spot in the whole Exhibition was "A Town Like Alice", the Australian exhibit and the largest stand in the show. This was a clever reconstruction of Alice Springs, the mid-Australian cattle town so familiar to us in Britain through Nevil Shute's novel and film. The "Streets," sprayed with the scent of Australia's spring flower Boronia, were lined with stores with wares ranging from tinned fruits to sewing machines.

We also had the Commonwealth at home in the International Food Section—fruits from the Union of South Africa, dairy produce from New Zealand and, on the Grand Marnier stand, anything from ham and egg pies to Canadian crackers.

In springtime and early summer it is doubtful whether the world has anything lovelier to offer than a

typical English village. Taking this cue, the organisers had transformed the Grand Hall of Olympia into a village in the Cotswold Hills. It was a little surprising, perhaps, to discover the cottages were display stands for Britain's finest furniture and cooking appliances, but it made a pleasant change from the conventional exhibition set-up.

The theme of rural England, which appeals so strongly to overseas visitors, was continued in "The Village in Spring", featuring the latest designs in houses. I have never before seen houses and flats so magnificently equipped, clustered round a duck pond. But why expect the countryside to lag behind the town? Filling the skyline to this scene were panoramic models of Oxford University colleges, ancient Warwick Castle and stately Blenheim Palace, birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.

* * *

And a Corner of a Famous Garden

AS another tribute to the greatest living Englishman, the centre-piece of the covered Gardens Section was a replica of a corner of Sir Winston's own beautiful garden at Chartwell Manor, in Kent. Here we could pace a stone pathway beneath a flower-laden pergola, guessing at the thoughts of the nation's leader in his rare moments of retreat to Chartwell in the dark days of World War II.

By way of contrast, on the General Post Office stand they were demonstrating the "What's On In London?" telephone service. It enables visitors to obtain, for a four-penny call, a daily summary of interesting events in the capital. Also on view was a section of the British-designed lightweight submarine cable for the new telephone circuit to Canada in 1961.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

towns and villages, including Gampola, Peradeniya, and Ratnapura, and low-lying areas to the north of Colombo. Road and rail transport were considerably disrupted for a couple of days, whereafter there was a rapid return to normal as the waters subsided.



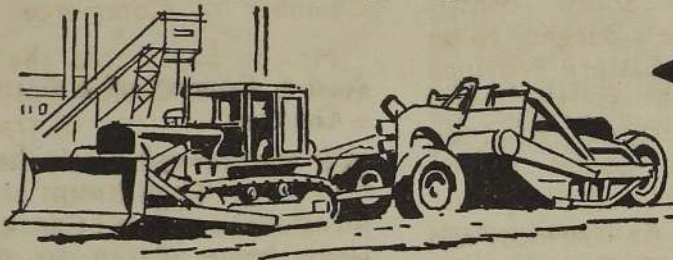
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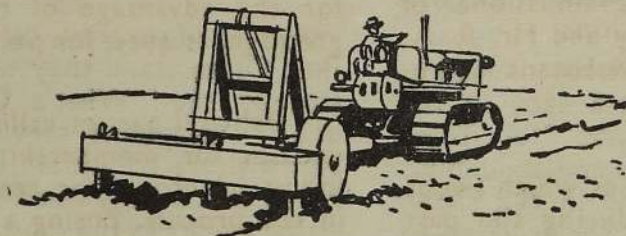
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POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

— By CROSS-BENCHER —

WHILE there is growing expectation of early dissolution of Parliament, the Governor-General last week proclaimed the new constituencies demarcated by the Delimitation Commission. These provide for the election to Parliament of 151 members from 145 constituencies, as against 95 and 89 respectively at present. There will be five multi-member constituencies—Colombo Central, which will return three members, and Colombo South, Akurana (Central Province), Batticaloa, and Muttur (Eastern Province), which will return two members each. The multi-member constituencies at present are Colombo-Central (3), and Ambalangoda-Balapitiya, Balangoda, Badulla and Kadugannawa (2 each).

In the event of the dissolution of Parliament before the new voters lists are ready, the General Election will have to be on the new delimitation but on the existing register. Then the 18-year-olds will not be able to exercise the vote.

* * *

A FEATURE of the new delimitation is that in many instances existing urban and municipal council areas have been made parliamentary constituencies, an effect of which is that no separate registers will be necessary for elections for the local bodies concerned. Thus the Colombo municipality will return seven members, a new seat being Borella and Wellawatte being taken away from the present Wellawatte-Galkissa seat to go into the two-member Colombo South constituency.

Kandy is also divided into two, Kandy municipality being one seat and another being designated Senkadagala. Similarly with Negombo municipality. The urban council area of Moratuwa will return one member, the rest of the present constituency going into a new seat, Kesbawa. Kotte and Ruanwella urban council areas also become separate constituencies. Amparai will return a member for the Gal-oya Valley. Two new seats in the N.C.P. are Mihintale and Kekirawa. In the northern province a constituency has been created for the representation of maritime interests.

THE Commission states that certain groups strongly urged that provision be made for the representation, where necessary, of isolated caste, religious and racial groups, but that although it was opposed to representation on these lines it had taken these factors into account as, in the present political context, it was impossible to overlook them. Thus multi-member constituencies have been carved out only in areas where there are concentrations of groups of citizens with common interests but different from the majority population.

As far as Colombo is concerned, interpreters of these recommendations seem to think that the two-member Colombo South constituency might enable a Burgher to be returned. Besides Eastern Province constituencies such as the two-member Muttur constituency and the present Batticaloa South constituencies, it is considered likely that the two-member Akurana constituency will also return a Muslim, and possibly Puttalam, a part of the present electoral area going into a new constituency, Wennappuwa.

The members of the Commission were Mr. Walter Thalagodapitiya, Mr. M. A. S. Marikar and G. Crossette Thambiah, with Mr. E. F. Dias Abeyesinghe (Commissioner of Elections) as Secretary and Mr. R. A. Goonewardene as Assistant Secretary.

* * *

THE wave of strikes which swept the city again during the past few weeks—no sooner did the Prime Minister settle the port strike than there was a threat of Transport Board workers coming out, also to be averted by the Prime Minister—has had at least one good effect. A sub-committee of Ministers, consisting of Mr. Stanely de Soysa (Finance), C. P. de Silva (Lands), M. P. de Zoysa (Labour) and Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne (Home), with Mr. Bandaranaike as Chairman, is going into measures to bring about industrial peace both in the public as well as the private sector. The Commissioner of Labour, Mr. C. B. Kumarsinghe, is secretary of the sub-committee.

Mr. Bandaranaike is reported to have pointed out that while

machinery to deal with industrial disputes in the private sector had been set up by legislation, there was no similar provision where the public sector was concerned. A point brought out in discussions in the sub-committee was the necessity of heads of departments keeping in close touch with unions so that they may be aware of day to day developments.

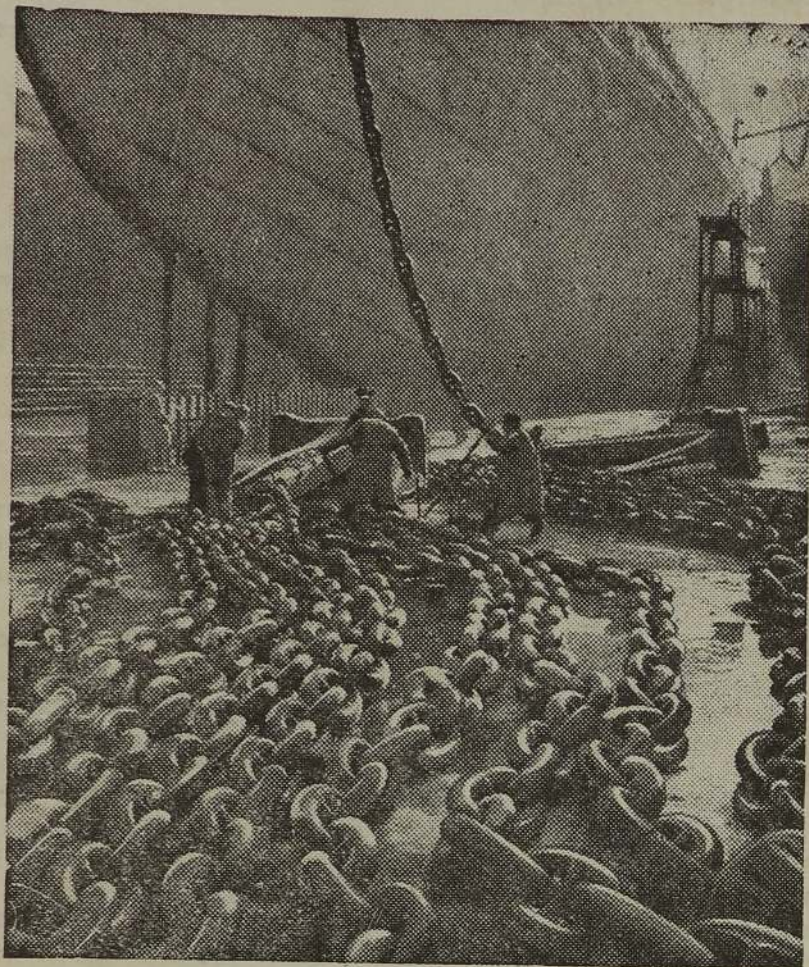
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WHETHER ventilation abroad of the effect of political patronage of trade unionism in Ceylon would help mitigate the situation that has developed in the Island is open to doubt. But at least countries where the trade union movement is in its infancy might take warning from the speech made at the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva by Mr. S. T. L. de Soysa, Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. de Soysa told the 80-nation assembly that Ceylon was "cursed" with a multiplicity of trade unions, "most of which are in fact appendages of political groups". He went on to say: "There is no question of their being driven to politics as has been suggested but on the contrary most political groups in the country consider it a *sine qua non* that they must have trade union appendages as vote traps. The internecine war goes on for membership not for the benefit of the worker or the trade union but for the advantage of the political group in its quest for political leadership.

"Political parties utilise economic excuses for membership gains and industrial economies are submerged in the process, posing a dire threat to the economy as a whole. This inter-union warfare is carried on to such extreme limits that it is virtually impossible to get rival trade unions round a common conference table. In these circumstances collective bargaining is rendered futile."

Earlier Mr. S. Thondaman, the workers representative, had told the conference that experience had shown that the existence of a multiplicity of unions had not been responsible *per se* for any worsening of employer-employee relations. But he charged employers with exploiting union rivalries to subvert collective bargaining, thereby, he said, compelling unions to resort to political action of one kind or another to secure their objectives.



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CEYLON'S RECENT DISTINGUISHED GUEST

PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD

(Fortnightly Review Special)

A LITTLE known fact connected with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the distinguished President of the Republic of India whose visit to Ceylon was the high-light of events in the last fortnight, was revealed when he inaugurated the Vidyalankara University, the second of the Pirivenas to be raised to university status, on June 18.

Dr. Prasad recalled that in 1928 he had stayed at the Vidyalankara Pirivena as the guest of one of the teachers, Rahula Sanskritayan, who taught Sanskrit. The latter had since made a name for himself in the learned world of India with his original contributions to literature, philosophy and history. Another of the alumni of the University doing very useful work in India was Bhikku Jagdish Kasyap, who is working at the Pali Institute of Nalanda, where Buddhism was studied by pupils from India and other parts of the world.

While the Ceylon University, at a special Convocation at Peradeniya conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, the new Vidyalankara University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

* * *

DR. Prasad suggested, in the course of his address at Vidyalankara University, that there should be exchange of students between India and Ceylon. Although there were now excellent facilities in India for Buddhistic studies, he said he would very much like to see Indian students coming to Vidyalankara to study and absorb the spirit of the university. Equally he would like to see students from Ceylon going to Indian centres for study. That would be a vital mode of exchange, and entirely in keeping with Indian, namely Hindu and Buddhistic, traditions when scholars came to India from distant lands and Indian scholars visited distant and difficult countries.

At the Convocation of the Ceylon University, Dr. Prasad said he was very impressed by the efforts made

by Ceylon to bring about a synthesis between the old and the new by combining the best of the past with the best of the present.

Dr. Prasad suggested it would be a good thing to organise seminars and conferences between India and Ceylon because the problems to be faced in India were very similar in nature to those which had arisen in Ceylon after independence and these common problems could be tackled satisfactorily.

Among such problems were the problems of the educated unemployed, at the root of which was the unsuitable nature of the education system. A purely academic education with stress upon the humanities was of hardly any use when the crying need was for more and more technicians and engineers to man development projects.

There was, then, the problem of the medium of instruction and the difficulties to be overcome in effecting a language change-over—from

English to the national languages. There was the need to develop the national languages so that scientific studies could be done through them.

* * *

THE 74-year-old President arrived in Ceylon on June 16 for his six-day visit by Indian Air Force Plane and was received at Ratmalana by the Governor-General Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, the High Commissioner for India, Mr. Y. D. Gundeviya, and the Ceylon High Commissioner in New Delhi, Sir Richard Aluwihare. Later there was a State banquet at which toasts were drunk in orange juice and no speeches were made.

A trip to the Ruined Cities, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, to Sigiriya, and to the Temple of the Tooth at Kandy, where there was a special exposition of the Tooth Relic in his honour, were included in his heavy programme. He was given a civic reception by the Jaffna Municipal Council before he left Ceylon by plane from Kankasanturai airport last Monday.

A ceremony of special interest in which Dr. Prasad participated was the laying of a foundation stone for a new building at the Ramakrishna

(Continued on page 19)



—Times

The Mayor of Jaffna, Mr. Alfred T. Duraiyappah, presenting to Dr. Rajendra Prasad a casket containing the civic address at the reception to him at the Jaffna Town Hall.



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THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

FRUIT OF U.S. — CANADIAN CO-OPERATION

A WEEK ago today, on June 26, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and President Dwight Eisenhower of the United States of America, in a joint ceremony near Montreal, opened the St. Lawrence Seaway. On June 27, on the Saunders-Mosses power dam joining Barnhart Island to the north shore of the river just west of Cornwall, Her Majesty took part in a second international ceremony. These two ceremonies mark the completion, after almost five years of actual construction work, of two monuments testifying to the spirit of co-operation that exists between Canada and the United States.

The St. Lawrence Seaway in its broadest sense is a deep waterway extending some 2,300 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the Great Lakes at the heart of North America; strictly speaking, however, within the meaning of the legislation which permitted construction to get underway, the St. Lawrence Seaway extends from Montreal Harbour to Lake Erie and includes the Welland Ship Canal.

* * *

IN the early part of the sixteenth century the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, was turned back by the rushing waters of the Lachine Rapids just west of what is now Montreal and was thereby forced to abandon his dream of finding the Northwest Passage and the route to the rich and glamorous East. At various times during the intervening 300-odd years, canals have been dug and locks built around the natural barriers to navigation in the St. Lawrence River and in the waters connecting the Great Lakes. This activity was spurred on by the desire to make use of the economical water route which the waters of the Great Lakes Basin offered for the transportation of goods in and out of this important area of the continent. The first such canals were built in 1783 but were only two feet deep.

By 1850, 9-foot canals had been completed in Canada right through to the Upper Lakes. By 1900, 14 feet was the regulating depth in these canals, although certain of them—Sault Ste. Marie, for example—were deeper. In 1932

Canada completed the Welland Ship Canal, 27 miles in length with a governing depth of 25 feet in some reaches. This canal and its eight locks overcomes the differences in level of 326 feet between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Its construction may be considered as the first and a decisive step in the construction of the present St. Lawrence Seaway.

* * *

THE needs of commerce pointed to the desirability of providing even greater depths in the St. Lawrence Canals, its locks, and the connecting channels, and by 1959, as a result of the joint efforts of the Canadian St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the United States Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, 27-foot depths were available from Montreal to Lake Erie. The improvements to the Welland Ship Canal between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie around the barrier of the Niagara Falls have been the sole responsibility of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Deepening the channels above Lake Erie to Seaway standards is proceeding apace, and by 1963, 27-foot depths will be available into the Upper Lakes.

Concurrently with this development, the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (Hepco) and the Power Authority of the State of New York (Pasny.) have completed works in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River to convert into electricity the energy that once expended itself by tumbling through the Rapids west of Cornwall. When all turbines have been installed and are in production at the Barnhart-Cornwall generating plants, these works will be producing 840,000 kw. in each country.

* * *

NEGOTIATIONS between Canada and the United States aimed at developing these twin resources of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes for the benefit of both countries began towards the end of the last century, although, as has been shown, piecemeal development of navigation by Canada in the Great Lakes Basin started centuries ago. Power was first developed at Niagara at the turn of the century. In 1912,

(Continued on page 32)



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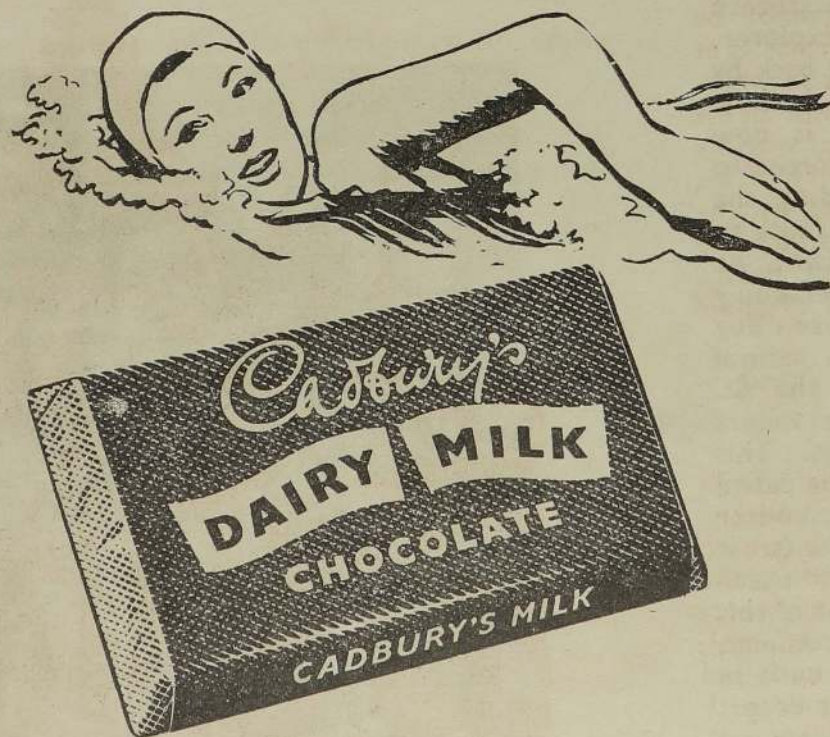
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THE LAND OF THE PAGODAS

WHERE HALF THE DAY IS AFTERNOON

By "EUREKA"

(Fortnightly Review Special)

KIPLING in one of his works has referred to Burma as a land "where half the day is afternoon". What is implied is that the Burmese are a gay, pleasure-loving people who like to possess and enjoy the good things of life uninhibitedly.

Those who, like this columnist, have known the land of the Pagodas as it was, say, thirty years ago, will not hesitate to agree with Kipling's observation. Even today, despite the austerities foisted on the country by the strains and stresses of unfavourable world conditions, the people of Burma still live up to the reputation which they acquired in the piping days of peace.

It should not, however, be imagined that the Burmese are hard-boiled hedonists whose days are spent in hankering after the flesh-pots of Egypt. Far from it. But they are by nature so constituted that they like to look upon life as a passing show in which they are expected to play their part wholeheartedly to the limit of the ebullient spirits ingrained in them.

At the same time, it cannot be denied that the average Burman is at heart a lotus-eater. He has an inherent tendency to devote almost all his spare time to the pursuit of worldly pleasures, and this proclivity of his is encouraged and fostered by the pampering tolerance with which the kind-hearted womenfolk of Burma regard the fun and frolics of their bread-winners.

* * *

Night Life

THREE decades ago social life in Rangoon, the capital, and the other big cities of Burma began to pulsate only after dusk, as soon as the lights were on. The main streets were quickly transformed to look like junketing camps with improvised pavement restaurants crammed with an alluring variety of succulent edibles to satisfy the most fastidious palates. Men, women and children perambulated the streets enjoying the sights and sampling the tasty dishes cooked and served at a few minutes notice at the wayside cafes.

This happy-go-lucky gaiety went on till the early hours of the morning, making night look like day. This, no doubt, explains why Kipling, who must have seen Burma in the olden days, has aptly described the country as a land where half the day is afternoon. And this description still holds good, though in a slightly modified form, as the Burmese of today, influenced by the new social climate that has developed in the country, are taking their pleasures with a little restraint and less abandon.

* * *

Men's Paradise

THERE is one aspect of Burma's social life, however, which has never changed and will, perhaps, never change. This aspect is to be

seen in the lower-middle stratum of the country's social structure. This stratum has been facetiously called "the married men's paradise" because here husbands and wives, moved by some traditional impulse, swap domestic roles. The man meekly agrees to be the "stay-at-home", entrusted with the task of tackling the domestic chores, such as cleaning and tidying up the home, feeding himself and the children, if any, and keeping them from mischief and harm. The woman turns bread-winner and goes out, with a large basket full of commodities of everyday use, into the streets and bazaars where she quickly disposes of her wares.

* * *

Bread-winner's Return

SHE returns home in the afternoon with an empty basket and a well-filled purse and soon gets busy cooking the evening meal with the assistance of her stay-at-home help-mate. Once this meal is eaten, the

(Continued on page 32)



A section of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon

—Times

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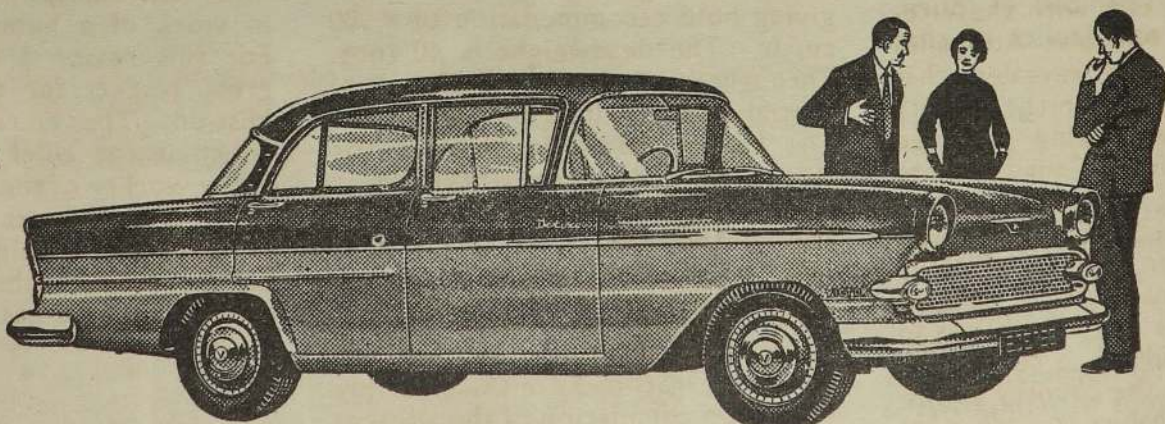
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THE PASSING SCENE

By "SPHINX"

THE Shell Co. of Ceylon, Ltd. made another magnificent gift, which will help agricultural development in this country, when it gave the University of Ceylon recently Rs. 50,000 worth of equipment for use in its Faculty of Agriculture. The handing over of the gift was done in the building of the Agriculture Faculty at Peradeniya, where Prof. C. A. Mc Gaughey, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, took delivery on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor. The Prof. of Agriculture, Dr. D. W. Williams, presided over the ceremony, and Mr. P. D. Finn, General Manager of Shell, donated the equipment. Also present on the occasion was General-Manager Designate, Mr. S. J. Blamey.

The occasion gave proof of a statement made recently by Lord Godber, Chairman of Shell Transport Trading Co., which was quoted by Mr. Finn in his speech. Lord Godber said: "The oil industry as a whole, and the individual companies in particular, have come to realise that in each country in which we work we have also a part to play in the fostering and development of education. needless to say, as private entities with limited resources available to the end, we should not, and, do not, wish to compete, still less to conflict, with the policy and programme of the local education authority. What we can do, however, is to stimulate thoughts in new directions . . ."

* * *

MR. Finn added that it was in the course of a talk with the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Nicholas Attygalle) that the latter had revealed that though the building for the Faculty of Agriculture was being provided with assistance from Canada, there was a shortage of equipment, and he (Mr. Finn) realised that there was a tangible manner in which Shell could make some contribution towards training scientists and technicians in the field of agriculture, a field which was very vital to the country's well-being. He was happy to ask that the equipment be accepted with the best wishes of the Company towards the advancement of agricultural science in this country and for future welfare of its people.

Prof. Williams referred to the active interest taken by Mr. Finn in

the social and cultural affairs of the people of this country since his arrival in Ceylon in 1952; his varied activities were revealed in the fact that Mr. Finn was Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Port Commission and many other organisations and societies.

* * *

BONARS (Ceylon) Ltd. made local history when it launched the first of a fleet of twenty-five lighters which it has contracted to make for the Colombo Port Cargo Corporation. The Ceylon made lighter was launched on June 15 by the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, who cracked a blue-ribboned bottle of coconut milk (instead of the traditional champagne in other lands) on its bows at the water's edge of Bonars construction yard at the Beira Lake. Incidentally, Bonars is described as the only marine and general engineering firm in Ceylon which is, except for its chief engineer and one other, entirely staffed and manned by Ceylonese.

The firm has previously built barges for lake traffic (they also do regular repair and maintenance work on launches and other light harbour craft for the Port Corporation) but this is the first time that lighterage vessels on this scale have been built locally from start to finish. The measurements of the lighter are 64 ft. in length, 17 ft. in width, with a moulded depth of eight feet. Actual hatch openings are 22 ft. x 11 ft., giving hold accommodation of 4,500 cu. ft. The deadweight is 40 tons. Throughout the construction is of special quality Lloyd's tested steel. The lighter carries a foredeck for steel ropes and normal working gear and an afterdeck for the accommodation of the crew.

The rough plates were forged and rolled into shape in the Bonars' workshops, the templates fitted and welded by machinery in the assembly yard. On completion of the all-steel body, the entire base was grit-blasted and zinc-sprayed to a depth of 10,000th of an inch before painting. This is intended to prevent corrosion and is expected to be effective for ten years. This is the first occasion on which zinc-spraying on this scale has been done in Ceylon. Two-inch

teak decks are fitted over the steel base to take wear and tear and avoid slipping which is a common risk on bare steel decks.

A condition in the contract was that an initial batch of ten lighters of the 25 on order would be delivered by the end of June, but harbour strikes and slow-downs interfered with the landing of material and work was delayed. It is hoped that three more lighters which are nearing completion will be launched by that time.

CEYLON'S RECENT DISTINGUISHED GUEST

(Continued from page 13)

Mission in Colombo, where he deplored the modern emphasis on show and glamour and placards and noisy tom-tomming. He said: "I would refer you to the great movements of the world which scaled the snowy peaks and crossed the deep oceans in ages when speed was measured only in terms of horses on surface and roughly-hewn canoes on the seas. Ideas and movements had then wings which even in the present supersonic age occasion surprise and admiration. The energy responsible for these achievements lay within human hearts so that the absence of the present day means of advertisement and propaganda could have no adverse effect on the progress of those movements."

"I venture to think that though we are now equipped with an advanced and complicated machinery for the propagation of views and ideas, there is nothing which may be said to supersede, in importance, the inner faith and spirit of those engaged in work of a humanitarian nature. For this reason I have always had great respect for the Ramakrishna Mission. The spirit of dedication which is the chief characteristic of every worker of the Mission is to my mind the biggest asset, though advantages to be gained from material equipment have their own importance and should not be spurned."

* * *

IN a farewell broadcast Dr. Prasad said that the message of the Buddha had made Indians and Ceylonese both of a type and built into their heritage a certain beneficent wisdom which made it somehow easier for them to face with a certain detach-

(Continued on page 32)

PEOPLE

A TRIBUTE to Mr. W. T. Keble, presently in Canada, who founded St. Thomas' Preparatory School, Bandarawela, as well as the prep. school by that name at Kollupitiya, was paid at the speech day of St. Thomas', Bandarawela, on June 19. The Headmaster, Mr. V. D. Paulraj, said in his report that Mr. Keble, its founder, whom they could not forget—everything there was a constant remainder of his great work—kept himself in touch with it and was keenly interested in the progress of the school. Miss L. A. L. Blanchard, Bursar, the school's link with the past, keeps Mr. Keble informed of its failures and achievements. Mr. Paulraj hoped Mr. Keble would visit them sometime soon.

The latest school magazine contains a photograph of Mr. Keble and his son, Anthony, who, incidentally, has donated a prize which is offered in his name.

Mr. C. H. Davidson, Warden of St. Thomas' College, presided at the Prize-giving and Mrs. Davidson gave away the prizes.

* * *

DR. Mahmood Hassan, Chairman of the East Pakistan Public Service Commission, took the chair at the seminar on "The languages in the curriculum of Ceylon Muslims" held at Iqbal Hall, Zahira College, from June 26 to 28, under the auspices of the All-Ceylon Y.M.M.A. Congress.

Dr. Hassan was Vice-Chancellor of Dacca University and Joint Secretary and Educational Adviser to the Ministry of Education, and Pakistan Minister in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.



Mr. J. K. Thompson

MR. J. K. Thompson has arrived in Ceylon from the United Kingdom to take up the post of Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau in mid-July from Mr. R. H. Wade, who returns in August to the New Zealand Government External Affairs Service.

Before he returns to New Zealand Mr. Wade plans to spend a short holiday in India.

* * *

MR. J. B. C. Rodrigo, Principal of Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa, has retired after 26 years of teaching. He was feted by the Old Boys' Association of the school recently.

THE retirement of Mr. P. C. A. Nelson, Director of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Ltd., after an association with the Company extending over 36 years, will cause a void at Lake House where he was highly esteemed by his colleagues and subordinates. Up to the time of his death the late Mr. D. R. Wijewardene looked upon Mr. Nelson for his advice on both the financial and administrative side of the business and for many years as Secretary of the Company he proved invaluable. His appointment as a Director in 1950 was a fitting tribute to his loyalty and fine record of service.

* * *

PRAVIN Banker (18), son of the Colombo businessman, Mr. S. C. Banker, had an adventurous beginning to his voyage to America to enter Columbia University to study chemical engineering.

He had to go six miles out to sea in a launch and clamber up a rope ladder to board his ship, the "Jaladhruv," which could not enter the harbour owing to the strike of port operatives.

* * *

THE first Canada Council Fellowship to be awarded in Ceylon has gone to Mr. Kamalaseena Pinnadoowe, art inspector, for the study of art and art education.

He will take a degree course at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto.

* * *

THE Rev. Eric L. Robinson, Methodist Minister at Hatton from 1946 to 1953, who has been in charge of the central Methodist Church at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the past four years, is, it is reported, going to America, where he has accepted an assignment at Errol Heights Methodist Church at Portland.

* * *

A SINHALESE girl, Miss A. R. M. Handurukande, B.A. (Ceylon) has gained high distinction at Cambridge University. She was the only student to obtain a first-class in the oriental studies final tripos examination and was awarded the Bhaonagar medal and the Brotherton prize for Sanskrit. She was subsequently awarded the Rapson scholarship for research in Sanskrit and Pali, and the Thomas Young medal.

Miss Handurukande (27) went to Cambridge on a scholarship from the Ceylon University and did Indian studies and Tibetan.

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PEOPLE

A GOLDEN Wedding is a sufficiently rare occurrence but when such an event is accompanied by the circumstance that the officiating Priest who solemnised the matrimony and blessed the union of the happy couple is present to bless the same couple fifty years later, it becomes something unique. This is what made the celebration of the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Sansoni of Chilaw on the 16th of June, an event to be remembered. Stratton Guy Sansoni and his bride Belle Leembruggen were married at St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, on the 16th June, 1909, by the Rev. G. E. H. Arndt, then recently fresh from Cambridge and Cuddesdon.

* * *

A THANKSGIVING service was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sansoni in Chilaw, where their entire family was present, including their daughter Irene Vanderwall (wife of Dr. Harold Vanderwall), who had come all the way from Nigeria to be present on this great occasion. The only absentees were their youngest daughter, Marina, and their eldest grandson, Anthony Vanderwall, both in England.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Vanderwall with their younger son Maarten returned to Hadan in Nigeria via Rome by B.O.A.C. plane after a short holiday in Ceylon.

* * *

DR. J. A. Scharenguivel, who migrated to Australia with Mrs. Scharenguivel a few years ago and made their home in Perth, where a large number of the Burgher community have settled, will be remembered by the older generation in Ceylon as probably the most famous all-round cricketer produced by St. Thomas' College. While at St. Thomas' in the 'nineties he not only made cricket history but also had the distinction of playing for the then famous Colts in a Test match against the Europeans led by Capt. C. Ward Jackson, A.D.C. to the then Governor of Ceylon, Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, a great cricket enthusiast. Scharenguivel played for the Colts with another school cricketer—C. E. Perera of Wesley—



Dr. J. A. Scharenguivel

and they both more than justified their inclusion, Perera being top-

scorer in this match with a brilliant innings of 71. Scharenguivel proved the standout all-rounder in this memorable Test.

Dr. Scharenguivel at the height of his fame as a cricketer left for Scotland in 1899 to study medicine at Aberdeen University and while there played for Scotland against the Australian team of 1902. After qualifying as a doctor, Scharenguivel settled down in Singapore, where for many years he was acknowledged as the best all-round cricketer in the Straits Settlements, scoring a number of centuries in Straits and Inter-Port cricket. Dr. Scharenguivel returned to Ceylon in the late nineteen-thirties and set up in practice at Kalutara and later at Bandarawela.

His many friends will be glad to hear that at the age of eighty he still takes a great deal of interest in cricket and rarely misses a match of importance in Perth.

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ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

—By "LYRICUS"—

The Uva Amateur Dramatic Society

THIS enterprising body has been very busy during the last few weeks, rehearsing Agatha Christie's "Ten Little Nigger Boys". Shows at Radella and Darrawella Clubs are to be followed by a performance at the Uva Club on the 4th of July.

As usual, "Budge" Birkett is in charge of the production, with Donald Campbell assisting. The Stage Manager is Ian Wollen, and Mary Birkett has the arduous task of Prompter.

Jennifer Secker plays the part of Emily Brent, and should reach a high standard, as she usually does. Veronica Whale, as Vera Claythorne, can be depended upon to give a realistic performance. Mrs. Rogers is played by Kit Wollen, who makes her debut on the local stage. Gavin Torrance will fill the role of Sir Lawrence Wargrave, the Judge, David Whale that of the Nerve Specialist, Dr. Armstrong, and Charles Edwards will be Captain Philip Lombard of the King's African Rifles. All tried performers, their ability to hold the audience is assured.

Three new-comers to Uva Dramatics will be Jaxi Hardinge as Rogers, the man servant, Colin Soden as the supercilious Young Man, and Graeme Wright as the middle-aged South African Gold Magnate. "Budge" Birkett himself has had to fill in, and will come on in the role of General Mackenzie.

In the experienced and capable hands of "Budge" Birkett, ably backed by a loyal and hard-working team, the Uva Club Audience will be assured of a deft production, intelligent acting, and an entertaining performance, on July the fourth.

* * *

THE Operatic Society of St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo, scored another success with the presentation of its third Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Mikado" recently. Produced by Mr. Arthur Van Langenberg and the Orchestra conducted by Mr. Hussain Mohamed, the opera came up to the usual high standards maintained by the society

as shown by the warm reception given to it by critics and audience.

Formed under the presidency of Mr. Van Langenberg in 1955, the society has done much to foster an appreciation of music and a love of the theatre in the school, devoting its weekly meetings either to some aspect of theatre production or of opera. Earlier successes include "The Gondoliers" and "H.M.S. Pinafore." Other interesting productions by the society were "The Shades of Night" by Cuthbert Robb and Brian Bonsor, and a short burlesque of the Savoy operas with a libretto of topical interest written by members themselves. Part of the proceeds from an earlier production went to the building up of a good music and drama library and a collection of long-playing classical records.

The cast included Angela Rutnam (Nanki-Poo), Barbara Ratnather (Pish Tush), Sherene de Silva (Pooh-Bah), Damini Wickremasinghe (Ko-Ko), Sherine Peries (Yum-Yum), Rohini de Silva (Peep-Bo), Mignonette Rutnam (Pitti Sing), Pamela Ferdinands (Katisha) and Manohari Paiva (The Mikado).

* * *

AN exhibition of unusual interest was the photographic exhibition by Mr. Reggie Candappa, which was declared open by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, at

the Lionel Wendt Hall last week. The theme of the exhibition was "One World", a photographic record of his impressions in the course of a trip round the world recently.

Critics noted that the exhibition avoided being "arty" and was a highly sensitive record which, by continuity and contrast, emphasised the theme of the exhibition. People were people all the world over in spite of superficial differences of dress or language, and they all had similar human problems which they strove to meet in much the same fashion.

The exhibition created a great impression both on account of the intrinsic interest of the theme and Mr. Candappa's gift as a sensitive and skilful artist with a camera.

* * *

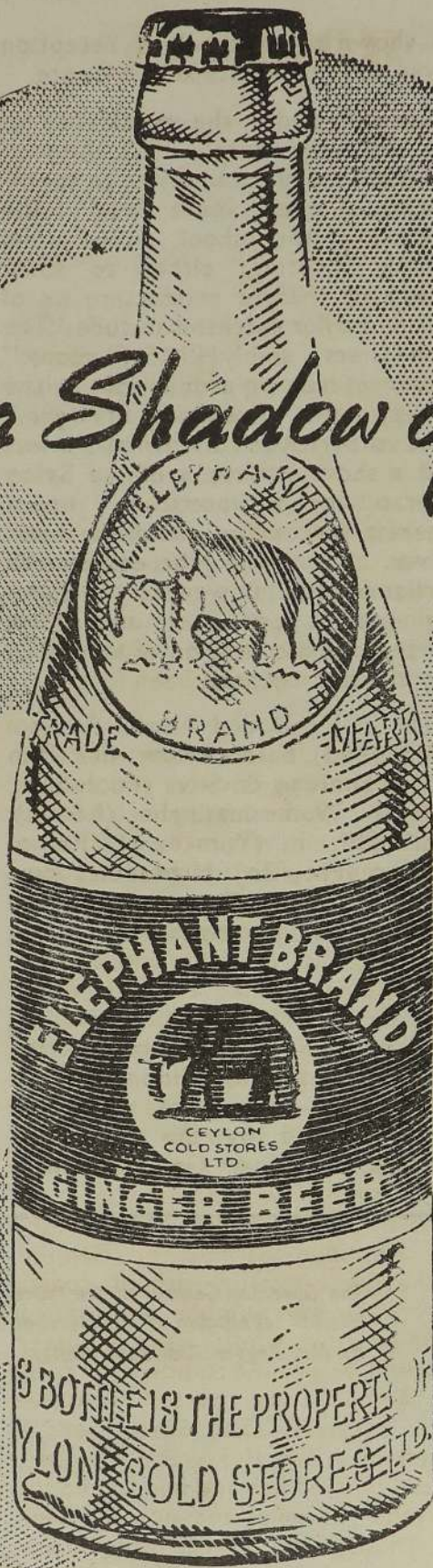
A TROUPE of Kandyan dancers led by the famous Nittawela Gunaya left on June 20th for Chicago, where they have been invited to give performances at the international fair and exposition being held to mark the inauguration of commercial jet aviation and the opening of the American side of the St. Lawrence seaway.

En route the company will give performances at Copenhagen and Goteburg for a Scandinavian TV programme.

The Governor-General at the "One World" exhibition of photographs by Mr. Reggie Candappa (left).



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ORANGE CRUSH

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WATERS

SODA WATER

**ELEPHANT BRAND
MINERAL WATERS**

The Finest in Ceylon

EAST COAST HOLIDAY

—By DOUGLAS RAFFEL—

II

ON another occasion I had seen a koduwa strike twice in deep water under an overhanging tree. So I sent out a live bait to him, which floated down stream. He took it, the son of a gun, but did not get hooked. I sent out another live bait. He took that. I sent out a third and he took that too, the son of a—I won't say it! I sent out my third and last kalandu, and waited all tensed up. He took it with a rush—and hooked himself good and true. He hated it. I loved it. He peeled fifty yards off my reel like a flash and tried to skulk down. I kept him on a tight line, but no brake. He rushed here, he rushed there, but I anticipated his every rush and reeled in fast when he slacked. At the end of fifteen minutes he was tired and came in easily, except for a last minute try when I already had the trace in my hand. He looked good and tasted better, boiled with a white sauce. Boy, was I feeling fine?

I was barebodied, in shorts and deck shoes, and the trying heat had almost blistered my back. But it was good playing that fish and getting him. Mind you, I was fishing with a Hardy Palakona "Perfection" dry fly rod, suitable reel, thin nylon line, small swivel, yard trace of thinnest "Elasticum", so I had to play my fish carefully. And that is what I enjoyed most. Fishing is not so enjoyable when you are using 20 and 30 lb. line. Of course 4 lb. breaking strain is very thin—thread line really—and a big fish can break you so easily. But fishing is a sport and not a business. It has always been a sport with me. That is why I enjoy it so much whenever I do fish. Which unfortunately is not often enough nowadays.

YOU are not much of an angler if you cannot land at least an eight pound fish on a 4 lb. line. And the fish I was out for ranged from 2 to 5 lbs. So 4 lb. line was ample. There was one notable exception. One evening I was very unlucky, as the man who supplied me with live bait did not turn up. Some small boys had caught and given me a few small katillas, which I was using dead. No bites as a result. No sport either, but perfect peace in a very beautiful

setting, with a blue lagoon reflecting a light gold sunset.

Then at 7 p.m. the man turned up with a very lively 7 inch godaya. I put my bait on and dropped him into the water expecting fireworks. I had hardly done so when there was a loud strike, thirty yards of nylon went off my reel and then I had a break, a few inches from the reel! It was a koduwa. The strike was unmistakable, but what weight! Your guess is as good as mine. From the pull on the rod, he was over 20 pounds: he may have been forty.

* * *

THE point is this, now that the dynamiting is over, you can get such fish. Some day I shall go back for that chap! It was many years since I had caught fish in those lagoons, owing to this dynamiting. And I had to start learning all over again where to cast my bait, and at what time. One evening the fish would start striking at 6, the next evening not till past 7, one morning the strikes would last one hour, the next 10 minutes only. And whoever caught fish at 2.30 in the afternoon! I did, once only. When I tried twice thereafter, it was useless.

Kalai (Tamil), Kalava, (Sinhalese), the Paumben Salmon or Bahmin, is the finest tasting fish of coastal waters in my humble opinion. It must be eaten whole, fried in butter. It would be a crime to boil it or curry it. Actually its butter coloured flesh is tastier than Seer. Seer is excellent. But if I were offered a pound of fried fish and had to choose, I'd take the kalai and not the seer. I'd choose the rarer, not richer, flavour.

* * *

AROUND the area where we holidayed are many interesting and intriguing places. There are the red rocks, a conical hill of rocky boulders of reddish hue, with a bay, and myriads of sea shells and corals and coral polyps lying on the beach, on which it is torture to walk barefooted. The wind and rain and spray has carved one rock out into the shape of a one-humped camel, and we took turns at sitting on this. Further north is another lagoon and Kuchaveli itself, which many know

to be a fascinating holiday resort with its Resthouse and Circuit bungalow, and several private holiday homes too. Beyond are many coves and bays and headlands.

One, Pirates' Cove, is an ideal place to spend a day at, or an afternoon and evening. Rocky boulders protrude into the sea, off which you can fish for paraw or scheppilli, or you can bathe in the blue bay and collect an attractive suntan. Further on is a third lagoon, on the shores of which, and in the shade of trees, you can camp out and enjoy to the full the thrill of such a holiday. In fact we did find some adventurous souls camping out there, and were the children thrilled! They were having the time of their young lives, sea-bathing, fishing, shooting, romps here, there and everywhere. They were temporarily the happiest children in Ceylon. Wasn't this much better than walking around the park at Nuwara Eliya swathed in woollens? By Jove! indeed it was. Here was romance, adventure, life, such as it should be lived. They were intrigued with the numbers of new birds they were seeing and hearing, the corals and shells made their eyes sparkle, they looked fit, they were fit, and above all, they were very, very happy.

* * *

HOW often, Reader, in 365 days, are you completely happy? Perhaps you can tell me why is happiness so elusive? Must you have a new dress or a new suit to be happy? Must life run on oiled wheels for you to be happy? Must you have vast amounts of money to be happy? Or are you a simple minded man with happiness living there inside you, under your diaphragm. If you are, you will appreciate these lines, written by just such a man, as a topical parody of a well known song, very popular ten years ago.

"Give me a night 'neath the light of a silver shining moon,

Don't fence me in,

Let me float in my boat on my lovely blue lagoon,

Don't fence me in.

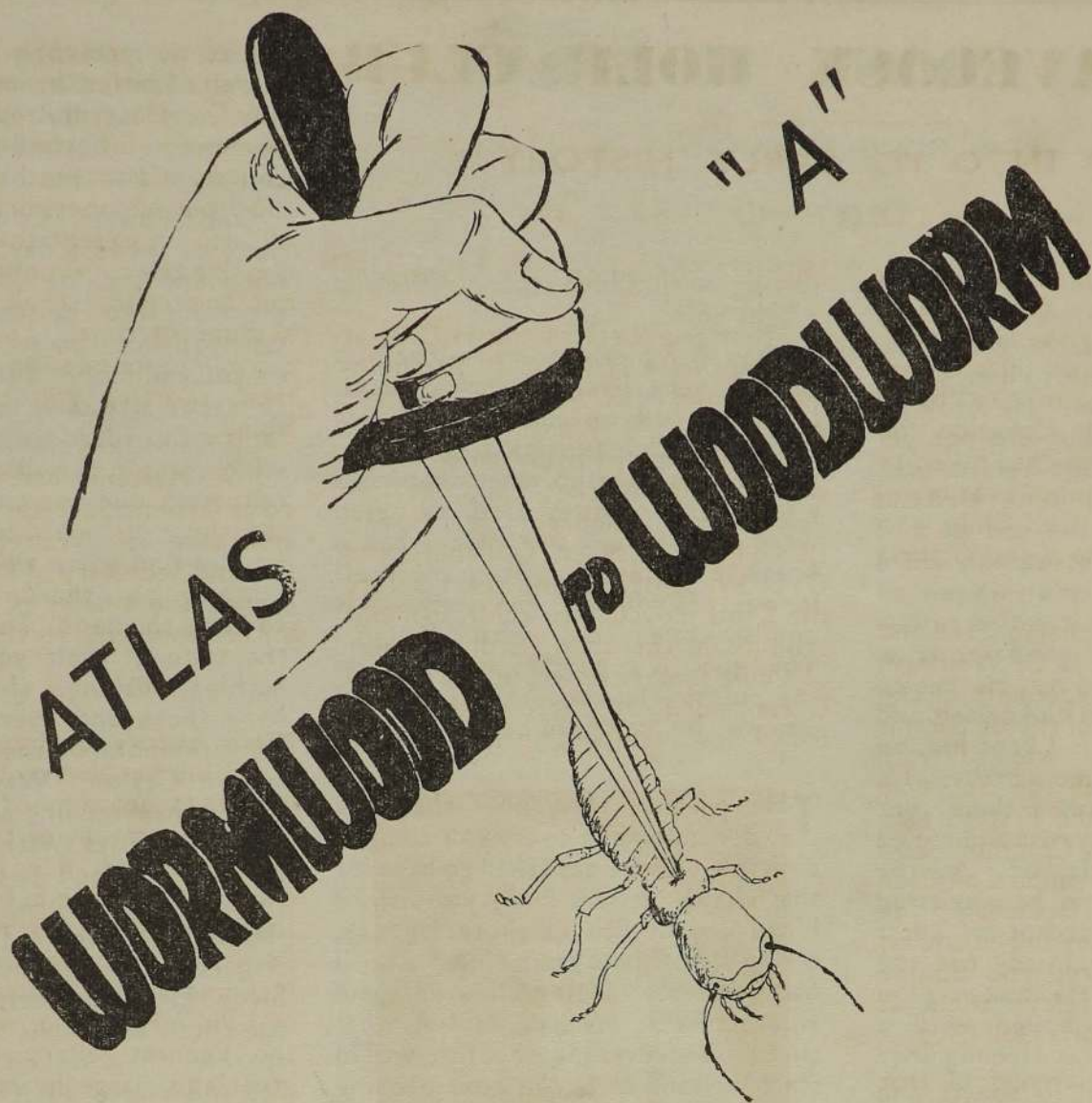
Let me lie at my ease on some river's bank

Or revel in the breezes of some jungle tank,

A hut amongst the trees, my bed a single plank,

But don't fence me in."

(To be continued)



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THE HAVELOCK GOLF CLUB

A DIP INTO ITS EARLY HISTORY

By "OLD HAND"

IT was at the turn of the century that efforts were first made to introduce golf among the Ceylonese, though there had been instances of Ceylonese figuring in Ye Royal and Ancient Game in Colombo and Nuwara Eliya and a few had taken to the game in the late nineties as members of the Victoria Golf Club, who had a nine-hole course at the Victoria Park.

The brothers Beauchamp, Fred and E. R. de Saram and J. C. Weinman were all excellent exponents of the game, and the elder of the de Sarams—Beauchamp—who was Private Secretary to one of the Supreme Court Judges, was the first to gain membership of the Colombo Golf Club, as the Royal Colombo Golf Club was then known. Beauchamp de Saram was a left-hander and he and his younger brothers Fred and Bonnie (E.R.), carried all before them as members of the Victoria Golf Club.

Two well-known lawyers of that period—B. W. Bawa and Walter Prins—were also keen golfers but neither of the class of the others I have mentioned.

* * *

WHEN the Havelock Golf Club came into being in 1904, with its home at Havelock Park, long before its extension, the land available was insufficient for a nine-hole course, but it was not long before the Ward Member, the late Dr. W. H. de Silva, obtained for the H. G. C. more land but not sufficient for a good sized nine-hole course. However, the most was made of the additional land obtained from the Colombo Municipality, and till a more suitable course was available the game caught on and the membership increased.

The late P. L. Bartholomeusz and H. O. Poppenbeck were largely instrumental in extending the course; others who contributed much to putting the old Club on its feet were F. H. B. Koch, E. W. de Zilva Van Twest and M. L. M. Ismail, the first President, who also created history by being one of the earliest Champions of the H.G.C. without having played a single match, all his opponents that year, including one of the

finalists, conceding the President "walk-overs"!

Other members of the H.G.C. at the time were Major A. R. Bartholomeusz and his younger brother, Aelian, W. de Franz and Paddy Thomasz, two distinguished members of the Colts Cricket Club, Walter Van Geyzel, George de Hoedt, Lovell Mack, G. Heyn, G. Paulusz and G. E. W. Jansz. Some years before the Club moved into their spacious grounds in the area, hardly quarter of a mile further down, at the end of Greenlands Road, there were a number of new members, including Allan



—Times

Mr. F. H. B. Koch, Q.C.

One of the original members and a past President of the H.G.C.

Drieberg, Gladwin Koch and his two younger brothers, Hector and Rex, Edmund Reimers, the former Government Archivist, who won the Club title more than once against strong opposition, James Oorloff and J. V. Weerasinghe, both Engineers of the P.W.D., the latter the father of the four Weerasinghe brothers who have done so much to foster the game during the last quarter of a century, E. F. Don, now living in retirement in England, and others too numerous to mention.

* * *

WHAT E. F. Don achieved as Hony. Secretary of the Club in succes-

sion to the present writer, will long be remembered by members of the H.G.C. He collected a large sum of money for the new Anderson Course and his enthusiasm infected the other members of the Committee to such an extent that the work of clearing the cinnamon land and laying out the course took the minimum amount of time. Thus the H.G.C. came into possession of one of the most sporting golf courses in the Island.

J. A. Martensz had a great deal to do as Ground Secretary and, with the assistance of Walter Thyne, the Ground Secretary of Royal Colombo, earned the thanks of the members for his invaluable services.

* * *

THE history of the Havelock Golf Club has always been a struggle with inadequate funds, and the successful operation of the Club in its old home was due largely to the efforts of men like E. F. Don, Gordon Jansz, Dr. W. A. Fernando, L. J. M. Peiris, Dr. F. L. de Fonseka, F. B. de Mel, and W. D. Fernando, the father of "Pin" Fernando, who was one of the keenest golfers of the lot and a great and large hearted sportsman. The Anderson Links served as a nursery for Ceylonese golf and it has produced four Ceylon Champions in Timothy de Silva, the first to win the Ceylon title in 1923, B. E. Weerasinghe, George Koch and W. P. Fernando, who has won it oftener than any other Ceylon golfer.

Soon after the Second World War, it became apparent that the Royal Navy meant to stay in occupation of the Anderson Links for a long time and that the land they were willing to release was inadequate for the laying out of even a 9-hole course. The Government therefore offered the Havelock Golf Club the MacCallum Links with security of tenure, which the Club accepted.

The pavilion of the Victoria Golf Club was purchased at a breakdown value and the occupation of the new premises took place in October, 1947. The Club has always found members willing and ready to work in an honorary capacity. The success of the Club and the very friendly and cordial spirit which animates it is largely due to this spirit of service. The Club today faces the future with a larger membership than ever before and every prospect of a successful future.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By "ITINERANT"

Racing

THE W. B. Bartlet Cup (1 mile), feature event on the concluding day of the June race meet, was won by Mr. M. Thaha Cassim's "Friendly Isle", ridden by Jayawardene.

The "Bay Son of Ridge Wood" came with a strong run inside the distance, to put paid to the chances of "Shell Pink", who had gone to the front soon after the turn for home.

"Nomad Star" was third with "Advocate" warming up rather late to get fourth place.

* * *

TRAINER Renga Selvaratnam had a good day saddling three winners and ended up as leading trainer for the meet.

In "Nicely-Nicely" he has a very promising youngster and the Sayajirao gelding was never off the bit when winning the Ingiriya Plate (1/4 miles) by six lengths. He will be a factor to be reckoned with in the coming classics.

* * *

ANOTHER promising performance was turned in by "Ibn Mirdas", who made a successful debut in Class I, when winning the Kalawewa Plate (1 mile) after a thrilling finish with "Neon Lights" and "Arusha".

Frank Smith riding as first jockey to Trainer Renga Selvaratnam was Champion at the meet, booting in five winners, while Gunadasa fared best among the Ceylonese riders with three wins.

* * *

Rugger

MUDDY grounds and a heavy ball hindered play in the two Clifford Cup ties played on June 20th.

On the Racecourse in Colombo, the C.H. & F.C. beat Kandy by 11 points (a goal, 2 tries) to nil in a rather enjoyable game.

The return of Tait to stand-off position in the C.H. & F.C. XV. strengthened their chances, and this youngster gave a splendid display, having a hand in two of the three tries scored.

At Maskeliya, we had the first draw in the tournament—and that a scoreless one too—when Dickoya held Uva in rather a scrappy game.

DIMBULA'S record of victories this season recalls the days prior to World War I, when the upper district counted some of the finest players in Ceylon like Dr. A. H. Price, the Irish International, Douglas Norman, E. G. A. Palmer, G. D. F. Sinclair and H. D. Walter, to name only a few who regularly turned out for Up-country against Colombo in the August Test.

Coming down to Colombo an unbeaten side, Dimbula were opposed to the C. H. & F. C. last Saturday, at Longden Place, and had no difficulty in accounting for the Colombo team by 18 pts. to 10. It should be mentioned, however,



—Times

Friendly Isle

Winner of the W. B. Bartlet Cup

that the C. H. & F. C. were hardly at full strength. Nevertheless this must not detract from Dimbula's splendid victory. Indeed it is doubtful whether the result would have been different if the C. H. & F. C. had their best team out, for Dimbula are unquestionably a very fine side with a first-class set of forwards, and a powerful back division. The whole team pulled its full weight under the inspiring leadership of Barry Cameron, who was always in the picture.

While they certainly did miss Leefe, Keith Anderson, St. John Davies and Sawdy, the C. H. & F. C. put up a most creditable fight,

Spark, who was leading the home team, Cummings, Ewart, Jackson and Banks were all very prominent.

Ian Gunawardene and Thacker at half were in splendid form, while Chris Bean, Geddes, Bousfield and Lucian Zilva were all seen to advantage for the winners.

* * *

"Pin" Fernando Creates Another Golf Record

THAT brilliant golfer W. "Pin" Fernando, who has been the shining light of our Island golf since his entry to championship golf in Ceylon soon after he left Royal nearly fifteen years ago, maintained his phenomenal form by establishing yet another record when he won the Havelock Golf Club Title last Sunday for the eighth time, defeating a dour opponent in J. O. Moss, who has been his most serious rival since George Carter, the old Cambridge "Blue", left the Island a few years ago.

"Pin" Fernando was chasing this record of winning the H.G.C. Title for the 8th time since 1957, when he lost to Moss in the final and again last year when F. J. (Koo) de Saram gained the verdict over him in a stirring final which ended at the 36th hole. In his match with Moss last Sunday, Fernando dominated play from the start and put his admirers in good mood when he led 4 up at the ninth, and later 6 up at the 11th. He never lost the lead and stood 4 up at the end of the morning's session. Up to this stage Fernando had given nothing away and taken 76 (36 and 40) for the 18 holes. Fernando continued to show excellent form in the afternoon and was 5 up at the 20th. Then Moss in an inspired spell won the 21st and 23rd to reduce Fernando's lead to 3 up. Fernando was again 4 up at the 27th. Then followed an exciting stage when Moss showed his finest fighting qualities pulling back three holes—the 29th and 30th and later the 33rd to be only 1 down. Amidst tense excitement Fernando came through to clinch matters at the 35th by 2 up and 1—in one of the closest finals imaginable. Both Fernando and Moss were deservedly cheered for the magnificent treat they had provided the onlookers—one of the most interesting seen for a long time. It was fitting that the deciding hole—the short 35th should have been halved in a birdie.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

IN the earlier rounds the golf witnessed in several matches was up to an unusually high standard. The most interesting in the first round was that between the two Weerasinghes, N. W. and R.—uncle and nephew—in which the younger player was beaten 1 up after a particularly close struggle. Young R. Weerasinghe, who is a very promising golfer, looked a winner when he led 1 up at the turn after negotiating the nine holes in 38, including two birdies.

The second round produced some of the best golf seen in the Championship. The defeat of F. J. de Saram by Dr. L. V. R. Fernando came in the nature of a big upset as the former had won the title last year when he achieved a great triumph in defeating "Pin" Fernando in the final. Dr. Fernando produced some excellent golf to get the better of so experienced an opponent in a match which went to the 18th green. After being one down at the turn, Dr. Fernando played inspired golf to do the home journey in 36 and thus well deserved his success.

* * *

GEORGE Koch and F. C. de Saram, two former winners of the H.G.C. title, were involved in a thrilling second round match in which the older player secured the verdict at the 21st hole. Koch looked a winner all over when he led three up at the turn, but de Saram recovering in brilliant style squared the match at the 18th. Koch who was figuring in competitive golf after a longish interval showed that he was still the dour golfer who had won the Ceylon Championship in 1951.

The meeting of "Pin" Fernando and C. U. Senanayake in the second round produced as close a finish as could have been wished for and also golf that was worth watching. As has happened so often in matches between these two experienced and high-class players the result was in doubt till the very end, "Pin" after being dormy one, halving the 18th to score yet another grand victory.

J. O. Moss, a past winner of the Havelock title, and the form golfer of recent months—he won the Aggregate Gold Medal of the Royal Colombo G.C. last month, one of the most coveted trophies played for on the Ridgeways for over half a century—won his two matches against K. R. L. de Silva and S. Muttucomaraswamy

in the opening rounds with ease, exhibiting his usual deadly steadiness and versatility.

* * *

THE quarter finals as well as the semi-finals failed to produce unexpected results. When play started in the quarter finals last Saturday morning both "Pin" Fernando and J. O. Moss soon settled down to outplay Geo. Koch and Dr. Umagiliya who were never at any time in the picture. Fernando was 5 up to Koch at the turn and finished the match at the 15th where he was 4 up and 3.



—Times

W. P. Fernando

Moss gained a lead of 2 up against Umagiliya at the 9th and then proceeded to end matters at the 13th where he was 6 up and 5.

In the other two matches N. W. Weerasinghe beat Dr. D. B. F. Caldera 3 and 1, while M. J. Robinson scored an easier win over Dr. L. V. R. Fernando by 4 and 3. The winners were playing good golf.

* * *

IN the semi-finals Fernando and Moss had it all their own way against N. W. Weerasinghe and M. J. Robinson, both playing well and giving their opponents no chance. Fernando, in winning by 4 and 3

out in 38, despite a woeful six at the 7th—two over bogey! Moss was steadiness personified in beating Robinson by the wide margin of 6 and 5, returning regulation figures for the 13 holes and going out in 35.

* * *

Swimming

THREE records were lowered at the National Juvenile Swimming and Diving Championships held at the Colombo Swimming Club Pool, by G. Willis, P. Pettigrew and A. Sharpe-Paul all of the C.S.C.

Willis won the 33 1/3 yds. backstroke event for boys under 12 in 25.6 secs., Pettigrew, son of a former star, Jimmy Pettigrew, did the 66 2/3 yds. Butterfly stroke for boys under 14 in 54.8 secs. and Sharpe-Paul returned 48.4 secs. for the 66 2/3 yds. free style for boys under 10 and over 8.

* * *

Rowing

THE Colombo Rowing Club's S. W. Monsoon Regatta held on the Beira Lake provided some good oarsmanship and two youngsters, M. Perera and A. Mohamed, did well to beat the experienced pair D. H. Cloake and A. L. de Montfort in the V. A. Julius Cup for Senior Pairs.

* * *

Boxing

WINNING six of the seven final bouts they took part in, St. Sylvester's College, Kandy, won the Stubbs Shield at the Inter-Schools' Boxing Championships held at the Royal College Hall.

They also sent out the best boxer for the meet—P. Edmund and Noel Bulner, the best fighter among the lightweights.

The meet provided interesting boxing and 14 of the final bouts went the full distance, there being only one K.O., A Chin of St. Sylvester's forcing M. Sabaratnam (Trinity) to retire in the first round of the light heavy-weight "B".

Mr. W. Dahanayake, Minister of Education, distributed the prizes.

* * *

Ladies' Golf

A LADY golfer who has been very much in the limelight in recent weeks is Mrs. B. R. Fernando, who with Miss Rohini de Mel won the Royal Colombo Rosebowl Foursomes last month, and a week later carried off the Cup for the R.C.G.C. Bronze Division competition, defeating Mrs. A. D. McLeod in the final by 4 and 2.

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of
tomorrow



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A WOMAN'S DIARY

ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER!

—By ANNE—

SOME women are born mothers—others have motherhood thrust upon them. My friend, Gene, for instance, seems to be maternity personified. She is never happier than when surrounded by her infants. She gazes on them fondly and never loses her patience or her temper at the unpredictable, maddening things they do. When I look at Gene's comfortable contours and tender expression and watch her feeding her children or playing with them, I always feel she would serve as the ideal model for an Epstein for a piece symbolising the Eternal Mother! I, alas, am quite a different proposition.

I dearly love my seven children, but I must confess I am delighted when some kind friend or relation takes them off my hands for a few hours and when I wave them off to school in the mornings. The prospect of time to myself, without constant interruptions for answering questions, settling quarrels, admiring magnificent edifices of blocks, or cleaning up one of the younger set, is more than pleasing—so long as they are safe and happy elsewhere! As for their perpetual propinquity generally speaking, it sometimes drives me to tears. Another mother has written that the real menace in dealing with a five-year-old is that before one realizes it, one is behaving like a five-year-old oneself. That is what constantly happens to me.

* * *

I GO to bed each night with the earnest prayer that I be given more patience and self-control in my dealings with my devastating offspring. I rise in a reasonably tranquil frame of mind, resolutely determined not to lose my temper about anything. I wake the children cheerily and sympathetically—sometimes I even play a gay waltz on the piano in order to rouse them from their dreams in the pleasantest way possible. Everybody gets up fairly cheerfully and I feel a happy glow as I see them troop bathroomwards

none too smartly. At any rate, they have got up. All except the toddler who goes to nursery school, that is. I decide to let him sleep until the bigger children have passed the initial stages of their morning ablutions.

On going back to the bathroom I find that the three oldest (8, 9 and 10 years respectively), are poring over the cartoon page of the "Daily News", toothbrushes in hand. "Really, children", I begin exasperatedly and then my better self admonishes me: Keep calm. I change my tone. "Come on, darlings," I urge as pleasantly as I can manage, "you don't want to be late to school on Monday morning, do you? Read the cartoons after you are dressed" (a plea I make every morning). If the next ten minutes go by without a scuffle or someone throwing water on someone else, it is a matter for congratulation. They ultimately reach the breakfast table, where everything is ready for them, and it is a rare morning when there isn't a fight about one brother sitting in another's place (two of the boys seem to feel there is something sacred about their places at table and are outraged if anyone else takes them).

* * *

BY now, I should be accustomed to the sight of my eldest daughter sitting with an empty plate before her and her head bent over a miserably printed copy of School-girls' Special on her lap, but it is a tableau that invariably makes me bristle with annoyance. I strive to keep my voice level. "You know you are not allowed to bring books to table—please put that away at once and get on with your breakfast." My eldest son, an incurable dreamer, holds the butter-knife in one hand and stares blankly at the wall opposite. "What on earth are you doing, Rohan?" I ask sharply. "Do hurry up and eat. You must practise your music before you go to school." My attention is then distracted by sons No. 2 and 3 who are engaged in a tussle for the jampot. I restrain an impulse to knock their heads together. I pretend not to notice five-year-old Sarla, who glowers at me because she disapproves of my choice of a frock for school-wear—if she had her way, she would wear only party frocks all the time!

BY this time, the toddler has woken up and has dispelled my fond hopes that he will be in a co-operative mood, by announcing in a loud voice: "I am not going to school today." In a wheedling tone I say: "Of course, you are. Won't you enjoy going on the matslide?" "No. I am staying at home," he returns quite flatly. I refuse to make an issue of it at this stage and I say, "Any way, come on, let's brush your teeth and wash your face." When I wash his legs and feet and try to put his shoes on, he kicks them off on the ground that he doesn't require them as he is not going to school. I am now getting desperate and I resort to bribery. "You can have five cents to buy a 'bulto'" (a sticky sweet in which school tuck-shops seem to specialise and which are strangely popular with the young). He allows me to buckle his shoes.

We now proceed to the table and there is a howl from him again because Rohan is occupying his place. Rohan, who isn't at all particular where he sits, cannot understand why his little brother fusses about such a trifle. "Please move up," I plead. "I've got him in a good mood now, don't upset him again." It is now Rohan's turn to sulk and to give up his seat with bad grace. The final contretemps comes with the milk and I compromise by telling him he may drink half of it only. But when he deliberately tilts the remaining milk on the table, I go berserk and I give him two hard whacks on his little back with the flat of my hand.

* * *

THE situation is now completely out of control. I am in a rage and the toddler wails at the top of his voice. The other children watch curiously. All my good resolutions go. I take up the cane and tell him: "Now go on at once." He goes, flinging back one last defiant sentence at me: "Your name is devil!" (in Sinhalese). This unexpected shot startles me and then reduces me to laughter. I am touched when my seven-year-old son who is evidently shocked by his young brother's outburst and the epithet used, comes up to me and hugs me, saying: "You are a good amma" (the fact that I don't deserve such a tribute makes me treasure it all the more!).

CEYLON FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

THE Ceylon Federation of University Women's Seminar on women's opportunities in public, professional and social life in a changing world at St. Bridget's Convent, on 13th and 14th June, was opened by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, who spoke on the substantial contribution women could make to the vital problems of the day.



Left to right: Sir Nicholas Attygalle, The Governor-General, Mrs. A. F. S. Perera, Dr. Htin Aung, Miss Doreen Perera, Miss Daya de Silva

Miss Mabel Thambiah, Jaffna Secretary, who deputised for Mrs. Navaratnam, the Jaffna President, presided when the first guest speaker, Mrs. Ezlynn Deraniyagala, President of the International Alliance of Women, President, All-Ceylon Women's Conference, spoke on the contribution of women graduates to the life of the community.

The President, Mrs. A. F. S. Perera, presided on Saturday afternoon when His Excellency, Dr. Htin Aung,

Minister, Burma, spoke on the barriers which up to the present limited the contribution of women.

Miss Daya de Silva, Kandy President, presided when Dr. C. D. Amerasinghe spoke on the physiological and psychological limiting factors.

Miss Doreen Perera, Vice-President, Ceylon Federation of University Women, presided when Mr. E. L.

Hooker, Prof. of Social Work, University of Pittsburg, United Nations Expert in Social Training, spoke on the present and future role of women graduates in a changing world.

At the end of each talk, there was a very lively discussion in which every one present joined and this was followed by group discussions. The reports of the findings of the groups were brought in at the closing session and a definite and interesting programme of follow-up work was undertaken.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (Continued from page 15)

the Canadian Government decided to improve the Welland Canal to provide 27-foot depths with locks 800 feet long and 80 feet wide. Work began in 1913, was suspended during the first World War, and was finally completed at a cost of approximately \$143 million in 1932. In the same year, Canada and the United States signed the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty which was to provide for the joint development of the resources in the Great Lakes

Basin in the interests of both navigation and power. In 1934, this Treaty was rejected by the United States Senate.

After further studies, and urged on by the power needs created by war production, Canada and the United States signed the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Basin Agreement in 1941 with the same object in view. This Agreement, which like its predecessor was submitted to the United States Senate for approval, remained unratified by 1949.

(To be continued)
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CEYLON'S RECENT DISTINGUISHED GUEST

(Continued from page 19)

ment the arduous problems of their age. Alluding to the problem of raising the millions of our people to economic sufficiency, he said this endeavour had been made particularly worthwhile by the rewarding experience of international co-operation. Peoples and governments had realised the need and taken a hand in the economic development of other countries besides their own.

Love of one's country, he said, and a desire for its prosperity were still commendable sentiments but this must be transcended at some stage and a wider humanism developed if we were not to cut ourselves off from a whole range of the rich give-and-take of human relationships.

THE LAND OF THE PAGODAS

(Continued from page 17)

husband's working day is over and he is at liberty to do whatever he likes. His better-half, having washed and put away the dinner things, smears her face with "thanaka", a sandalwood paste, and sits up late into the night with her loquacious neighbours smoking and retailing the latest bazaar "gup". When she turns in for the night she does so with a mind devoid of all earthly worries as it is the end of a perfect day. As she is the bread-winner, she rules the roast in her household, but she does so without throwing her weight about or making the husband hang his head down with a feeling of inferiority.

* * *

Queen Supiaylat

IT takes a clever wife to be a bread-winner and a "clinging vine" at the same time. The Burmese women of the lower-middle class contrives to play the dual role with immense success. She steers her household with the unerring hand of a master-mariner keeping clear of the matrimonial reefs. When Queen Supiaylat took over the reins of Government from the feeble hands of King Thibaw, she won the respectful admiration of the whole country by the able way in which she wielded power, although her indiscretions at times brought trouble to the country. In Burma's "married man's paradise", every housewife may truly be regarded as a Supiaylat minus the queenly indiscretions.



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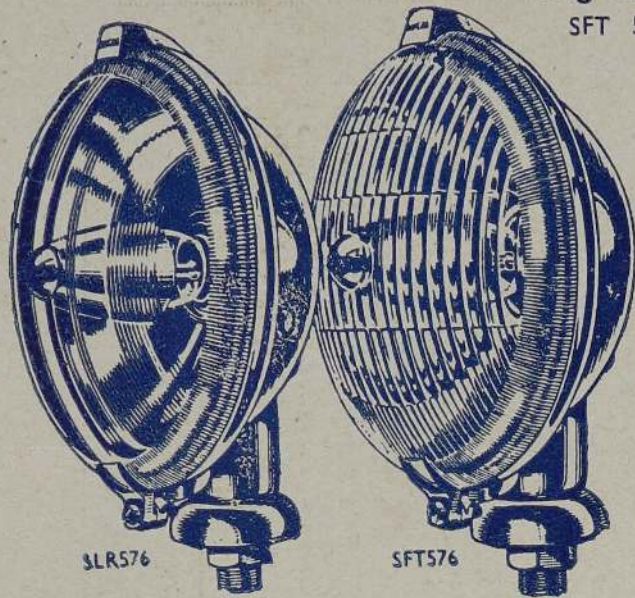
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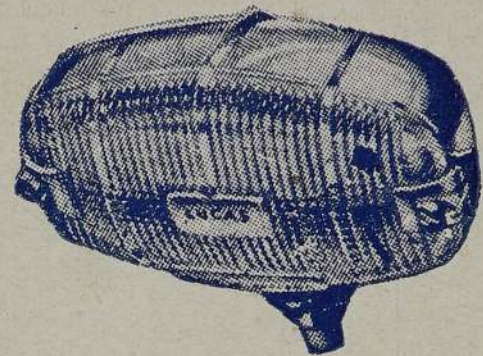
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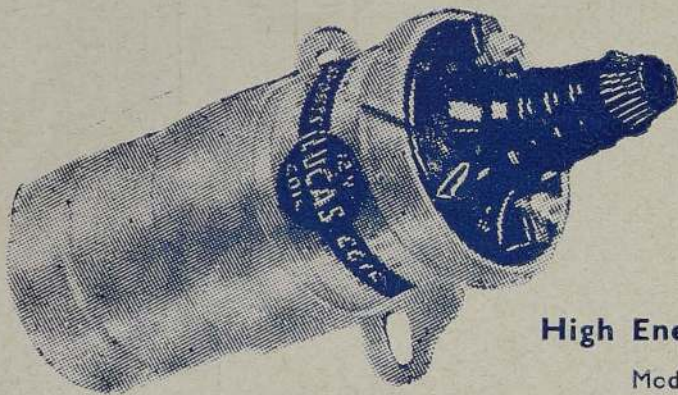


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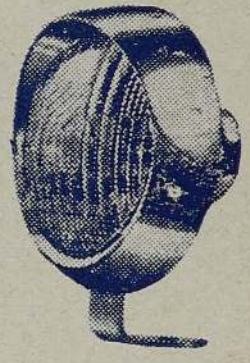
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