

# The Ceylon Postnightly Review

Vol. XI

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No. 18

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—Times

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## ELEVEN YEARS OF FREEDOM

**B**EFORE the next number of the *Fortnightly Review* is out another anniversary of Independence Day will have been celebrated. The fun and games that will mark the occasion should not be allowed to obscure the fact that in the way of concrete achievement there is little to show for the eleven years of independence we look back upon.

\* \* \* \*

**P**OLITICAL independence gave us the freedom to order our affairs ourselves, but what has the exercise of this freedom produced? The most disquieting development is the progressive increase in the cost of living, which has been met by a corresponding increase in wages and allowances. There is no sign yet of the spiral being arrested.

In the past two years in particular there has been unrest in trade and industry on the one hand and on the other mounting unemployment.

\* \* \* \*

**A**PPROACHING three years of administration, the Government is still in the throes of economic planning. In the meantime measures have been adopted which have tended to pander to popular sentiment rather than deal with the grave problems that demand attention.

A people who greeted the dawn of independence as a nation is divided into two hostile groups and the attainment of economic stability remains a distant prospect.

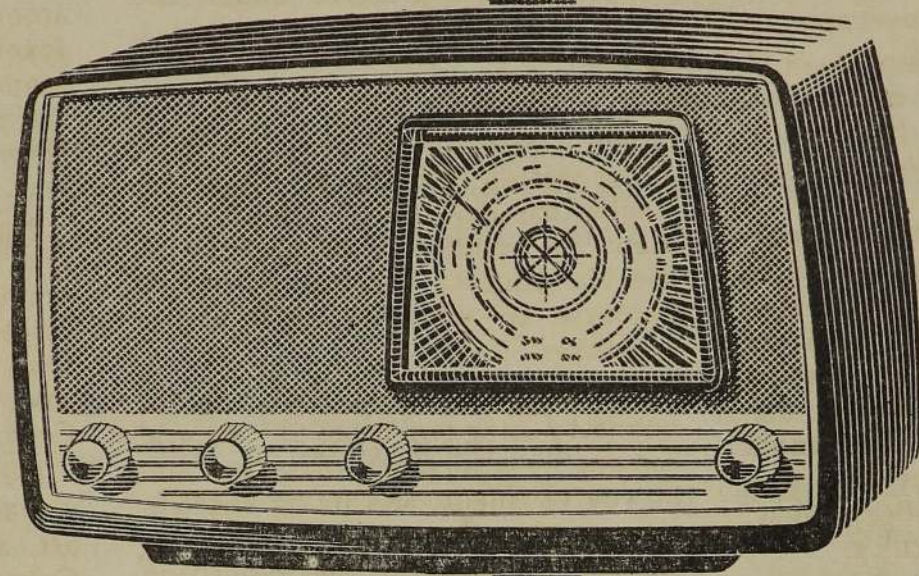
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**T**HE responsibility is of course mainly on the Government to restore social harmony and place the economy on a sound basis. At the same time, it behoves every citizen to foster amity among his neighbours, around the home, office, factory and field, in order to recover national unity. Let us look forward to a year when all the bitternesses of the past will have been forgotten in a common prosperity.

THE EDITOR.



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

THE price of the race riots of May last year in terms of damage to property and loss of personal belongings is put at some Rs. 15 million. This is the value of the claims for compensation that have been received by the Government.

The claims are to be examined by a committee of three ministers—Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, Minister of Finance, Mr. C. Wijesinghe, Minister of Nationalised Services, and Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, Minister of Labour. It is reported that the claims will be divided into three categories, damage to property, loss of personal belongings and damage to trading establishments; also persons displaced as a result of the riots would be rehabilitated. Claims for loss of belongings such as jewellery might, it is indicated, cause difficulty.

\* \* \*

AT a meeting held in Colombo recently, presided over by the Minister of Local Government and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Jayaweera Kuruppu, a Ceylon-Arab Friendship Association was formed. Mr. Ahmed Fouad Neguib, Minister for the United Arab Republic in Ceylon, Sir Razik Fareed, M.P., and Mudaliyar M. S. Kariapper, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice, were among the speakers at the meeting.

Sir Razik Fareed was elected President.

\* \* \*

LARGE scale highland development schemes under coconut, instead of fragmented holdings, be it 25 acres for middle class or 5 acres for peasants, in collectivised large units, and not as individual units is suggested by Dr. M. L. M. Salgado, Director of the Coconut Research Institute, in an article in the latest issue of the "Ceylon Coconut Quarterly". He urges that the Land Development Ordinance be accordingly amended.

Dr. Salgado, whose article is entitled "Land Use and Soil and Water Relations with Reference to Coconut Cultivation", further urges, in connexion with highland development schemes, that detailed surveys be carried out and not the reconnaissance surveys hitherto conducted, that corridors of jungle be left for every 1,000 acres as wind belts and

as sanctuaries for bird life, that soil and water conservation measures be adopted soon after clearing and burning jungle, and that catch cropping should be carefully planned to replace the haphazard practice under the traditional chena system.

\* \* \*

THE Chairman of the Salt Corporation, Mr. E. B. Tisseverasinghe, has embarked on an experiment in building a breakwater at the Hambantota harbour by having recourse to what he calls natural processes.

He proposes to have rubble stones bound by using two types of "natural cement"—a mixture of leaves and powdered shells, and living oysters, clams and tube worms, and corals. He expects that the decomposition of the leaves would produce humic acid which would dissolve the lime of the shells, producing a precipitate which would act as a cement on the stones, and that the oysters, corals, etc., would grow rapidly and weld the stones together, as in the case of the structures found along the coasts of the Island encrusted with these animals.

Mr. Tisseverasinghe is of the view that if his experiment succeeds the breakwater would be built at an insignificant cost and harbour building round the coast could be entrusted to village committees.

\* \* \*

MARSHAL TITO, President of Yugoslavia, is on his first visit to Ceylon, accompanied by his wife, Madame Jovenka Broz. He arrived in Colombo on Wednesday from India in his yacht, Galeb, which has taken him to Indonesia and Burma as well.

Marshal Tito was in this region four years ago but his tour programme then did not include Ceylon. Since then, with the MEP coming into power, diplomatic relations have been established between Ceylon and Yugoslavia.

Heralding the President's arrival was an exhibition of Yugoslav graphic art and wood engraving in the Colombo Art Gallery, which was declared open by the Prime Minister.

\* \* \*

SCOTS in Ceylon will dutifully observe the bicentenary of their national poet, Robert Burns (which falls on the 25th instant) on January 23rd, with a Burns' Night at the G. O. H., Colombo, organised by the Caledonian Society.



—Times

Dr. N. M. Perera, Leader of the Opposition, in conversation with Dr. the Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who was in Colombo last week, at a party given by Mr. A. F. Morley, U.K. High Commissioner in Ceylon, and Mrs. Morley at their residence.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

There will be supper and dancing, songs and recitations. The toasts will be: the Queen by Mr. R. J. Gilmour, President of the Society; the Immortal Memory by Mr. W. I. McJannet, the Lassies, by Mr. D. P. Bennett, to which Miss Martha Baillie will reply.

Mr. R. Dewar will give the address to the Haggis.

“One of the great poets in history, the supreme authority on the songs of his country and the author of the best of them, Robert Burns achieved this with only a few months' schooling and against almost impossible odds. At 15 Burns was the head labourer on his father's farm. At 25, when he began writing great poems, he was still tilling the fields from sunrise to sunset and living strictly within his share of the family income—£12 a year. His rhymes got around a good deal among those

who knew how to laugh and smile, but he was 27 before he gathered them into a book. It was a local job; 612 copies were printed, and the cost was met by selling 300 subscriptions in the surrounding towns. Of all the virtues Burns taught his countrymen, forgiveness perhaps was the one most forcibly driven home. Burns lived a life of habitual sobriety, to quote a close friend. To the last moment of his short life—he died at 37—the man's industry was prodigious, and his light burned clear. He died of endocarditis which had plagued him all his days.”

\* \* \*

THE long wait that ships are subjected to in Colombo has had the inevitable effect of a rise in freight rates. The British and Continental Shipping conferences have announced that lines operating

on the Colombo route will increase their rates from February 2nd.

In announcing the rise the Conference stated “since the rates to Colombo were last reviewed, increased port and labour charges, coupled with a marked deterioration in the rate of working have resulted in a substantial increase in the actual cost of discharging cargo . . . It is now apparent that the lines can look for no early substantial improvement and they cannot continue to bear the whole of the cost involved.”

In the effort to improve matters the Port Cargo Corporation have placed orders for a hundred lighters and are experimenting with a system of double-berthing in order to speed up the turn-round of ships.

\* \* \*

THE Ceylon Shipping Lines reported a net loss of Rs. 1,134,150 in trading operations in the year 1957, although the tonnage carried was higher than in the previous year—1,102,487 as against 937,400 in 1956.

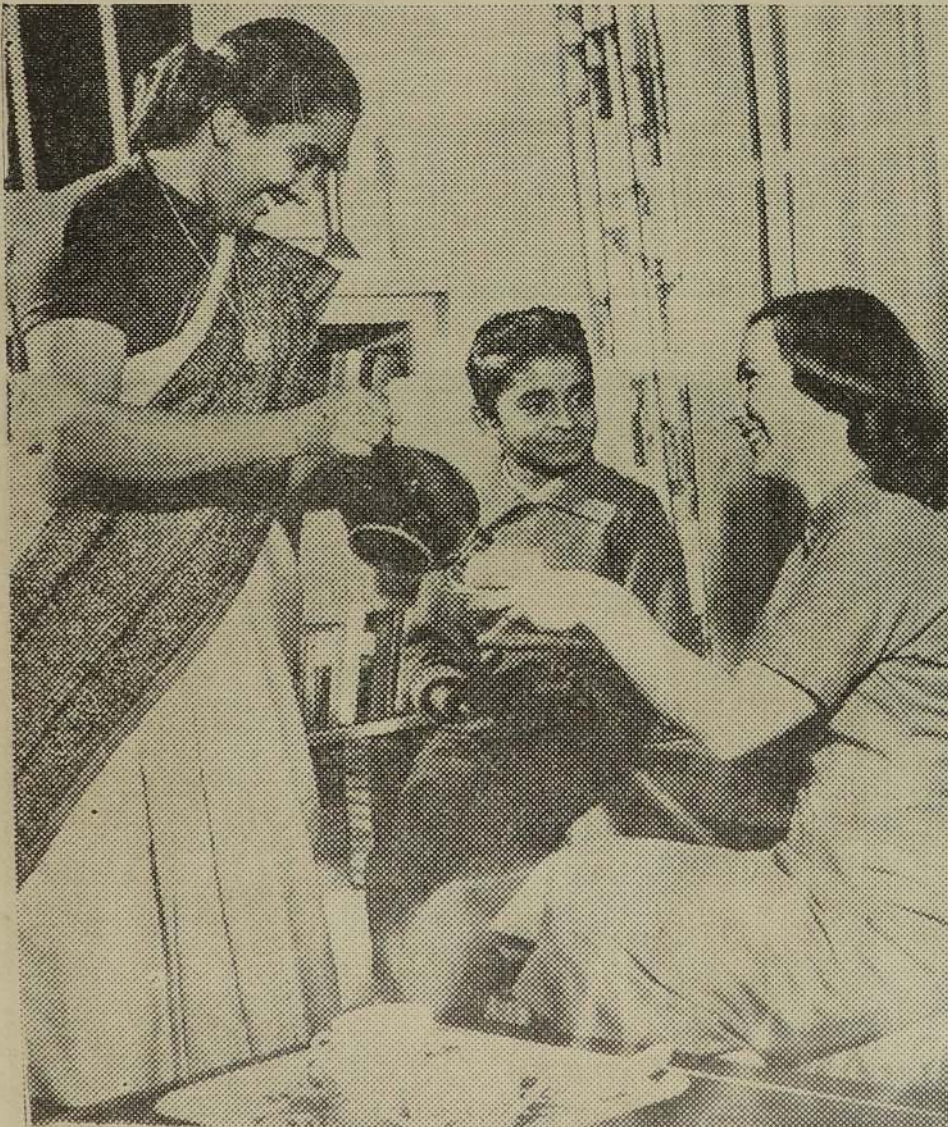
In his statement at the annual general meeting the Chairman, Mr. T. C. A. de Soysa, referring to the loss on time-chartered vessels, said that while it was to some extent connected with the sharp drop in world freight rates, it was also to be explained by the deterioration in the rate of discharge of rice, flour and sugar, which had been consistently below the rates stipulated in the charter parties.”

Referring to the voting of funds for more barges and better equipment Mr. de Soysa pointed out that these steps had been advocated by the Norwegian management of the company as far back as 1955. What is wanted most, he said, is a new outlook, a firm hand, and a desire to do eight hours labour for a full day's wage.

\* \* \*

AMERICAN lawyers are impressed with the legal aid service recently instituted in Ceylon, according to Mr. T. Sri Ramanathan, Secretary of the United Nations Association, who has returned to Ceylon after the a tour of the United States.

Mr. Ramanathan is a member of the Legal Aid Committee and of its Advisory Council. He found American lawyers and bar associations acquainted with the Ceylon scheme through the Law Journal. What struck them most, he said, is the



—Times

Mrs. Nageswari Rajaratnam, a former teacher from Ceylon, now working as a research assistant under Professor Cronbost in the University of Illinois School of Education, serving Ceylon tea to Mrs. B. Simmons of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.



simplicity of its procedure and the expeditious relief given.

\* \* \*

**T**HE new Kelani bridge at Colombo is to be officially opened to traffic on Independence Day, February 4th. Built at a cost of Rs. 5½ million, it is 900 feet long and will have six lanes of traffic.

For the present the northern approach to the bridge will be by way of the Colombo-Kandy road at Peliyagoda. It is proposed later to build a bridge over the Colombo-Kandy road at Peliyagoda and have the northern approach fork out to meet the Kandy and Negombo roads at the 5¼ and 5th mile respectively. The southern approach forks out to meet Baseline road and Prince of Wales' Avenue at its junction with St. Joseph's Street at Grandpass.

\* \* \*

**T**HE Kankesan Cement Works Corporation has been dissolved and its place taken by the Ceylon Cement Corporation, formed under the State Industrial Corporations Act.

The new corporation will undertake the establishment of a cement plant at Puttalam, in the vicinity of which raw materials for the product are available. It will also proceed with the expansion of the Kankesanturai factory so as to raise production from the present 75,000 tons to 200,000 tons by the construction of a second kiln.

The current consumption of cement in the country is around 300,000 tons and the demand is expected to grow to nearly 500,000 tons in the next five years. The Government has sought a loan from the USA for the expansion of the Kankesanturai factory.

\* \* \*

**O**N the first day of a two-day sale in London of the late Sir Ernest de Silva's collection of Ceylon stamps a sum of £10,062 is reported to have been realised. The figure is described as more than was expected for both days.

The record price of £1,450 was paid for a 4d. dull rose, originally bought by Sir Ernest from the De Worms collection in 1938: its catalogue value was £900. An 8d. brown fetched £420 and two other single stamps realised over £200 each.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

There were about 40 bidders at the auction, among them a Colombo dealer, Mr. Noor Hameem, who is reported to have spent £450 on 25 lots.

The second day's auction realised £3,492. A block of four grey-black Rs. 100-stamps of 1912-25 fetched £150.

Sir Ernest's Commonwealth collection is to be auctioned next month.

\* \* \*

**A** REPORT that Dr. D. L. J. Kahawita, Director of Health Services intends to submit his papers for retirement at the end of February was the first intimation many people have had that he has reached the age of 60. Joining the service in 1925, as a Medical Officer of Health, his period as Director has been marked by a remarkable transformation of the health organization of the country.

Dr. Kahawita succeeded Dr. W. G. Wickremesinghe as Director in 1953. During his career he represented Ceylon at a number of conferences of the World Health Organization and obtained funds, technical personnel and equipment for the development of the health services. He was elected chairman of the WHO expert committee on maternal and child health organization at the WHO conference in Geneva in 1955. He is the only

Director who has officiated as Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health.

\* \* \*

**T**HE Bishop of Colombo, the Rt. Rev. Rollo Graham-Campbell, installed Mr. C. H. L. Davidson as warden of St. Thomas' College in the college chapel on January 16th. Mr. Davidson, who has been in the school as student and teacher for 42 years, succeeds Canon de Saram, having previously been sub-warden. He is the first layman to be head of the school.

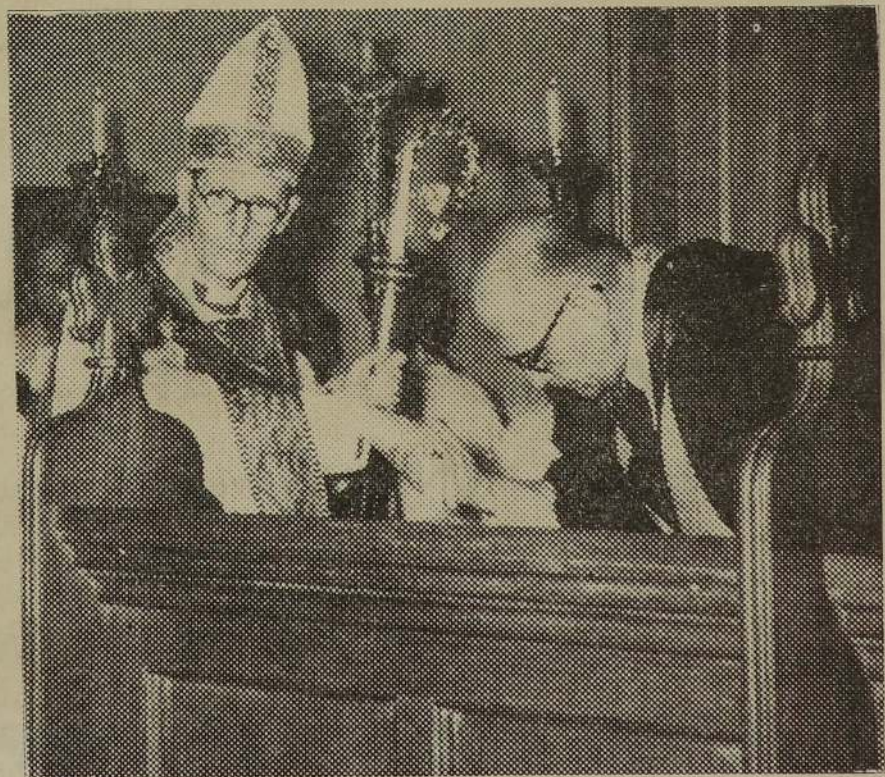
At the assembly the Bishop said: "Warden Davidson is one who does not regard his profession as an occupation but a calling, a dedication. His care and thoroughness have left their mark on many parts of the college."

In his speech Warden Davidson made a special reference to the presence of Mr. E. O. E. Pereira, a former headmaster, who, he recalled, was his teacher 46 years ago.

\* \* \*

**M**R. D. S. Chelvanayagam MacIntyre, High Commissioner for Malaya in India, has been simultaneously accredited to Ceylon in the same capacity.

Born in Selangor, Mr. MacIntyre had part of his education at Trinity College, Kandy.



—Times

The Rt. Rev. R. Graham-Campbell, Bishop of Colombo, helping the new Warden of St. Thomas' College, Mt. Lavinia, Mr. C. H. L. Davidson, into the Warden's Stall in the school chapel, last Friday, after his appointment.



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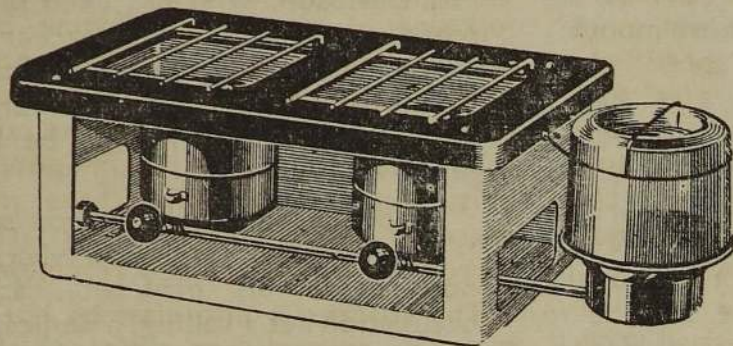


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# A WORLD OF WHEELS

—By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THAT Army colonels should be bird-watchers in their spare time, that bank managers should dedicate their evenings to jazz and policemen their off-duty moments to breeding white mice, seems perfectly natural. But that similar "escape" tactics should be pursued by the medical profession—this takes some getting used to.

Many of us in Britain are inclined to imagine that doctors are so fascinated by our aches and pains that their work for the National Health Service must be hobby enough. What other pastime can they possibly need?

May be I was not the only misguided observer to be pleasantly surprised at the Doctors' Hobbies Exhibition which Benger Laboratories, Ltd., has been running last month at British Medical House in Tavistock Square, London.

\* \* \*

## The Most Human Touch

MEDICAL men, it seems, cultivate not only the bedside manner but the workshop manner. Here were model trains and ships, and paintings and wood carvings, exhibited by more than 500 doctors. There was a home-made electronic organ, and a plastic surgeon had made a speaking likeness of a Stradivarius violin. But the most human touch, to my mind, was provided by 200 used railway tickets, the cream of 40,000 collected on train journeys in all parts of the world by a Southampton medical officer. Every ticket told a story; there were tickets to Singapore, Honolulu and Dead River, and to stations called Hell and Paradise.

What a glorious emancipation from surgeries and hospital wards. It was much the same urge to escape from the daily round that took me to the Cycle and Motor-cycle Show at Earls Court, London. Here was a chance to renew one's youth and recall those far-off days when a Saturday afternoon cycle run was fraught with adventure comparable with Donald Campbell's smashing the world water speed record on Coniston Water in the

English Lake District the other morning at 248.62 miles (just over 400 kilometres) per hour.

And why not re-live the thrill of that first motor-cycle ride? Even a pilot on Britain's new Comet 4 Transatlantic service does not exult in a greater sense of speed and power than did I when that first gift-horse—to be precise, it was two-and-three-quarters horse power—bounded forward at a touch of the throttle, nearly throwing my school-boy frame over the back wheel.

\* \* \*

## Brilliant Array of Colour

THE Cycle Show is a biennial affair, but my last visit to this festival of wheels must have been ten years ago. The really startling change was in the brilliant array of colour. Black bicycles, it seems, have the rarity value of top hats. Typical of the new order was the "Cantilette," a robust machine by Phillips Cycles, Ltd., of the British Cycle Corporation, Ltd., in a colour scheme of fuchsia-red with primrose-yellow mudguards, powder-blue chainguard and white-wall tyres. Specially for girls was the Triumph "Pink Witch," with pink frame, peacock-blue and white saddle-bag, chequered saddle, white-wall tyres, and mirror with lipstick holder. It had also a plastic dress-guard and chromium-plated carrier for parcels.

To-day's cycle trend, I was told, is towards less weight, more colour, more gaiety and so more pleasure and pride of ownership.

There were children's cycles which can be made to grow with the child, and club models for "serious" riding over every type of rugged country in all climates.

\* \* \*

## Exports are Flourishing

UNITED Kingdom cycle exports are flourishing. Every hour of every working day some 1,000 bicycles and 50 motorcycles leave Britain's factories for overseas. Among recent out-of-the-ordinary deliveries were 24 cycles to the Seychelles, 24 to the Virgin Islands and 700 to Sarawak. British motorcycles are a common sight in Fiji and Hawaii.

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Cycles were only part of the Exhibition story. Every kind of tricycle, tandem, "mo-ped," scooter, motorcycle, sidecar and three-wheeled car was on view.

First and second cousins to the bicycle are the "mo-ped" and the scooter. British manufacturers are making a determined attack on both markets. "Mo-peds," running 200 miles (about 320 kilometres) or more on a gallon (4.546 litres) of a special mixture of petrol and engine oil, are used by at least 300,000 people in the United Kingdom and scooters by over 200,000. Many cyclists take to a "mo-ped," with its tiny power unit, and still feel they have not betrayed their allegiance to the bicycle, which it so closely resembles.

The scooter is in a class by itself, easier to control than a motorcycle, as safe as human ingenuity can make it, and wonderfully popular with women. Late in the field with scooters, British factories are now turning out the most advanced designs—beautiful little vehicles with weather protection that would have seemed hardly possible only a year or two ago.

\* \* \*

## Modern Tendency

NOT to be outdone by the scooter, the motorcycle of today also defies wind and rain. The new tendency seems to be towards complete enclosure of the engine and protection of the rider behind a rampart of windscreen and streamlined storm-guard. The year's revolutionary design is undoubtedly the Ariel "Leader." To me it looked almost like a car on two wheels. Its accessories are also car-like—winking direction indicators, two-way parking-light, brake-operated stoplight, an eight-day clock and a head-light with beam adjustable while travelling.

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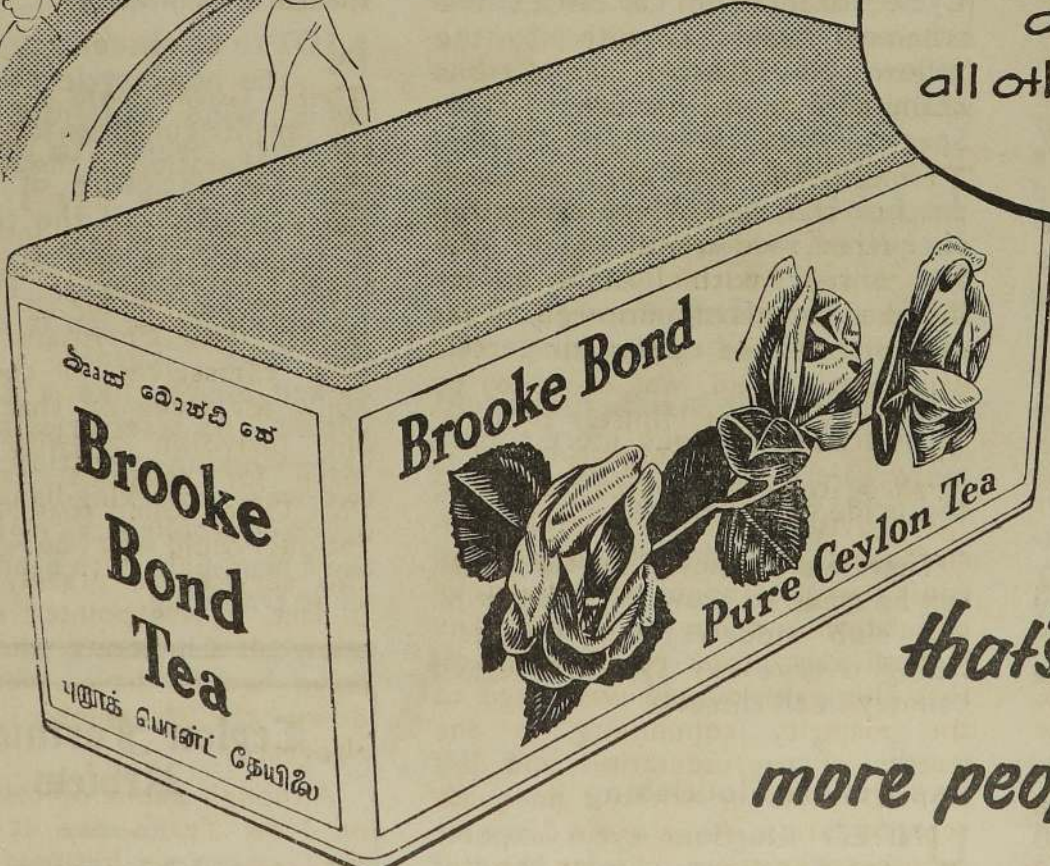
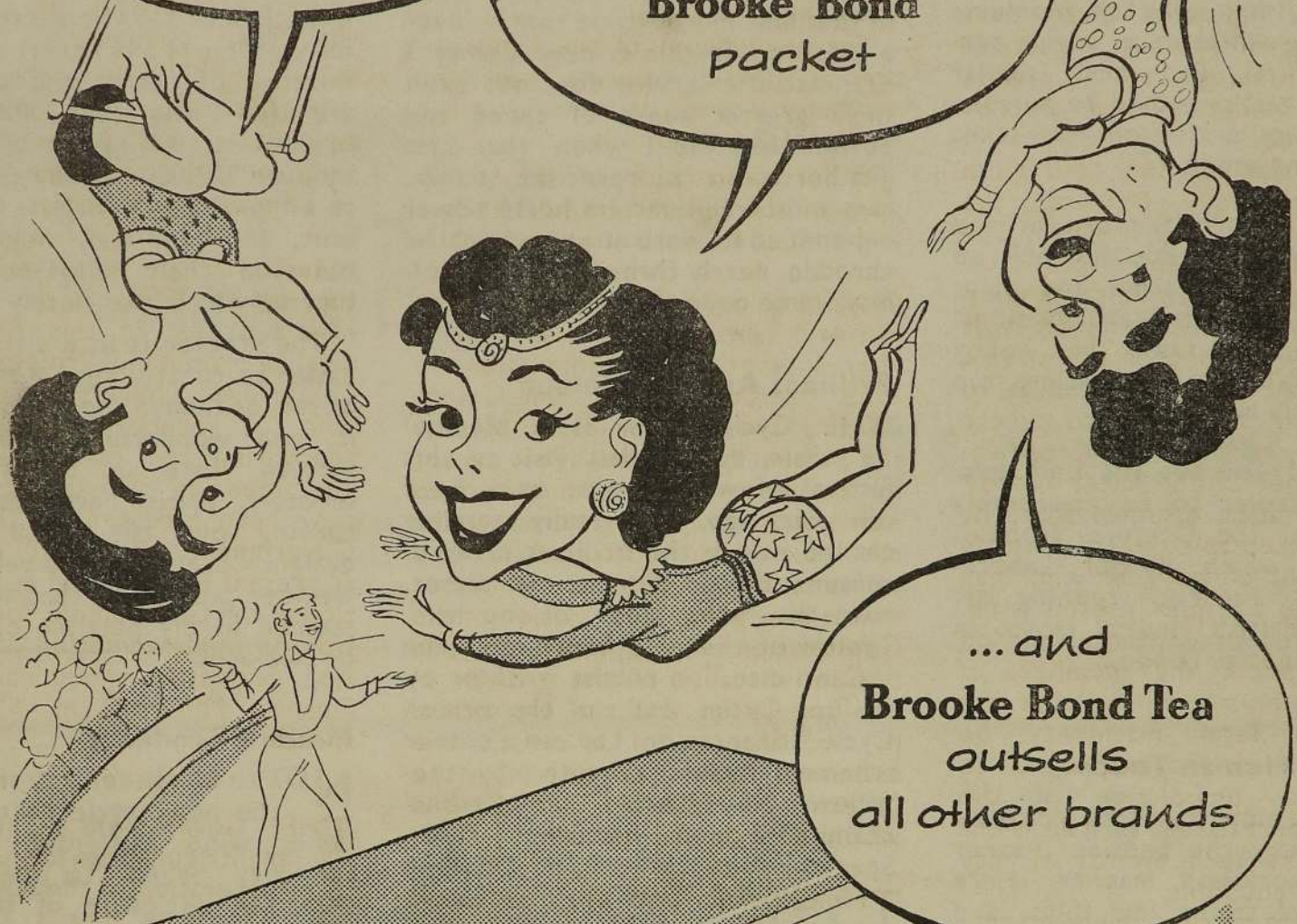


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# A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By CROSS BENCHER

A SIGNIFICANT development following the strike in the Shell Company on the bonus issue is the decision of the Employers' Federation that it will not contest the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court over disputes regarding bonus. A possible cause of continuing unrest in private trade and industry has thereby been removed.

The decision of the Federation was conveyed in a letter from the Secretary, Mr. P. R. Astbury, to the Commissioner of Labour, in which he referred to the declaration of policy of the Government that the principle of bonus in the private sector be accepted, disputes as to the quantum being settled where necessary by recourse to appropriate legal machinery. The letter added: "The Federation assumes that the policy is acceptable in its entirety to all unions of workers who may be parties to a dispute on this issue. In the altered circumstances and on this assumption, the members of the Federation are willing that the appropriate legal machinery be invoked, and no longer propose to contest the jurisdiction of the industrial court to take such decisions and to make such awards as may be just and equitable."

There is yet no sign, however, that the wave of strikes has spent itself. Indeed as long as the cost of living remains at the present high level and disparities in emoluments in related trades occur, industrial unrest is to be expected. Hope now rests on the recommendations of the Commission on a national wage structure to bring about stability.

\* \* \*

THE Government had no intention of putting off the next general election beyond the statutory date, assured the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, during the debate on the Constitution Amendment Bill, which provided, among other things, for a fresh delimitation of constituencies. He was seeking to allay fears widely expressed that the process of delimitation and preparation of fresh electoral registers would take so long as to make it impossible to hold the elections in 1961. The second reading of the Bill was passed by 78 votes to 7, with three abstentions. Members of the Government group, the LSSP and

CP voted for, the Federal Party and Mr. C. Suntheralingam (Ind.) against and the UNP members declined to vote. The voting for the division on the third reading was along the same lines.

The amendment of the Constitution in these respects had the necessary two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives.

In his explanation of the provisions of the Bill the Prime Minister said that the Constitution originally provided for a Delimitation Commission being appointed after every census. The previous government, after appointing a Commission in 1953, introduced an amendment freezing the number of M. P.'s at the present figure until 1966, except for the election of four members to represent citizens registered under the Indian and Pakistani Act. The parliamentary joint select committee that is now going into revision of the Constitution was opposed to this position because of the growth of the population and the electorate. In the absence of a census the estimated figures provided by the Director of Statistics and Census would be followed, he said.

\* \* \*

THE Bill repealed the provision for the special representation of citizens registered under the Indians and Pakistani Act, who are absorbed in the common roll. This decision of the committee, Mr. Bandaranaike said, was conveyed to Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who had taken no objection to it (it abrogates the Delhi pact of 1954).

A provision that was severely criticised was that the delimitation of constituencies should be in terms of population and not of voters. The Federal Party took up the position that this gave double weightage to the majority community in the matter of representation and left plantation labour without adequate representation. An amendment sponsored by them to refer the Bill back to the joint select committee was lost, although the LSSP and CP also criticised delimitation of constituencies on the basis of population.

\* \* \*

THE Government has decided that 75 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on advertising by commer-

cial concerns would be tax free, modifying its proposal in the budget to exempt only 50 per cent. of such expenditure. The advertising rebate will therefore be 75 per cent.

It had been pointed out earlier that the tax on advertising (before the last budget all advertising was tax free), had affected Ceylonese business activity in particular, adversely, and that, as a result of the tax, commercial expansion would be hindered.

In fact, after the last budget, advertising was severely curtailed and even the customary presents of calendars and diaries by leading firms at the end of a year were reduced to the barest minimum at the end of 1958. It has also been reported that in this respect the original proposal of Professor Kaldor, Cambridge University economist, who is generally credited with sponsoring the taxation proposals contained in the last budget, has now been accepted by the Ceylon Government. Professor Kaldor is at present in the Island at the invitation of the Government for consultation on implementation of the taxation proposals announced by the Finance Minister in his budget speech.

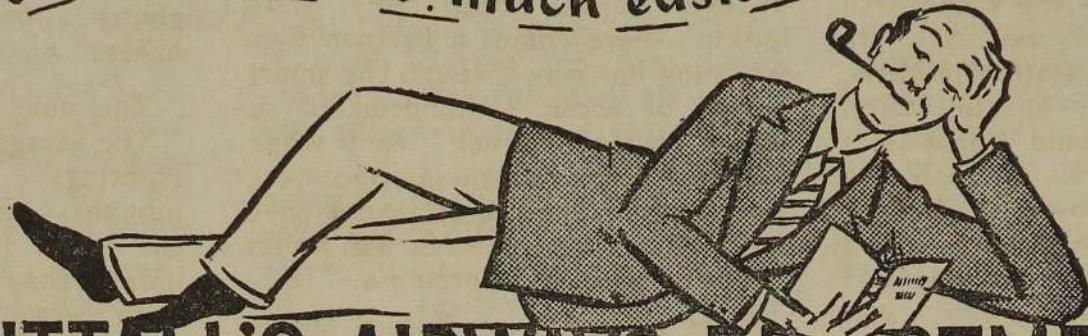
\* \* \*

THE Government is faced with an intriguing situation as a result of the operation of the new holidays law. On New Year's Day itself, when the law came into force, an unexpected difficulty arose. The day was not a holiday in the public service and Christians sought to avail themselves of the right to apply for leave on that day under the provision allowing ten days leave for religious festivals. The Post Office found that all the applications could not be granted lest the service be gravely disrupted. In fact, it was pointed out that to allow all Christians who asked for leave would have meant closing down the Negombo post office altogether.

Although public offices were open on New Year's day, it was found that no serious business was transacted in several departments either because key officers or too many of the personnel were away. A contingency that has to be considered also is that during a Buddhist festival work at many offices would be at a standstill. A committee of Ministers has been appointed to review the system.



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## NIGHT LIFE IN PARIS

—By KENNETH J. SOMANADER—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

WILL you picture the scene with me? Here I am, at the Pigalle underground station in Paris, and, while I lumber up the stairs, I feel that Paris could do with a few more escalators. I reach the road and am met by the glare of nightspot advertisements all around me. I recollect the paragraphs I read in a guide book while I was flying Paris-wards, and here, ahead of me, are the very nightclubs to which I had been advised not to take my aunt!

There is some time yet for the clubs to get into their stride and so I decide to stroll down the street. I have not gone very far when I hear the words "Cigarette, Monsieur." I am nosmoker to be able to offer a cigarette but I am always willing to smile at anyone who smiles at me, and so I pick up a conversation with the girl beside me. Only, I have been forewarned, and so, like a true son of Lanka, I answer in swabasha to her questions in mixed French and English. She gives me up as a bad customer because I do not know the language of love! I look back a while later and see her in the arms of another woman's husband. And she is smoking a cigarette all right!

A few yards further, I am accosted at the entrance to a large apartment by a buxom Parisian girl. She does not know much English apparently but she is using, with ease, several words and phrases which she often comes across in her business life! I am scheduled to attend a nightclub show at 8.45 and I have only a few moments left. I pass on.

\* \* \*

THE shop-windows on the way display a variety of coloured slides of girls with their vital statistics something like 38-24-34. I study them all with a photographer's eye, and am soon in a queue which is composed of Europeans, Americans, Chinese, Indians, and, of course, Ceylonese. But there is hardly a Frenchman, I notice. The irony of all these Parisian shows is that they are patronised mostly by tourists.

And now, while I count out 600 French francs (about Rs. 7/50) for my ticket, I thank God that those 600 pieces of paper are not dollar,

or even rupee, notes. Hey, good lookin'—here comes a Parisian Eve, worming her way through the select crowd of about a hundred of us seated inside the hall. And when she reaches me, some mispronounced words pass between us, and I have soon parted with another 350 francs for an illustrated programme.

I see from the tariff card that I am not likely to pay less than 4,000 francs (nearly 55 rupees) for a drink of champagne. I prefer to sip beer instead. The beer does taste good for I have paid as much as 15 rupees for a pint!

\* \* \*

THE lights now flicker, the curtains draw asunder, and the revue called "The Kingdom of the Nudes" has begun. The first item is a song by two girls whose lovely voices match their age. Their dress?—suffice it to say that this item is billed as "A Prologue: To Seduce the Men."

The sets are now changed within the twinkling of an eye and I have already begun to marvel at the ingenious mechanical contrivances, the clever lighting arrangements, and the colourful costumes (lack of!). The next item centres round a swing, and then comes bevy of girls to act a skit called "Who Hasn't His Kris-Kris?"

It is time now for a film show. The lights go out and on the screen I see a ten-minute "short" entitled "Romance for Four Feet." And when the lights do come on, I see a couple (obviously newly-married) giving a bewildered look at each other!

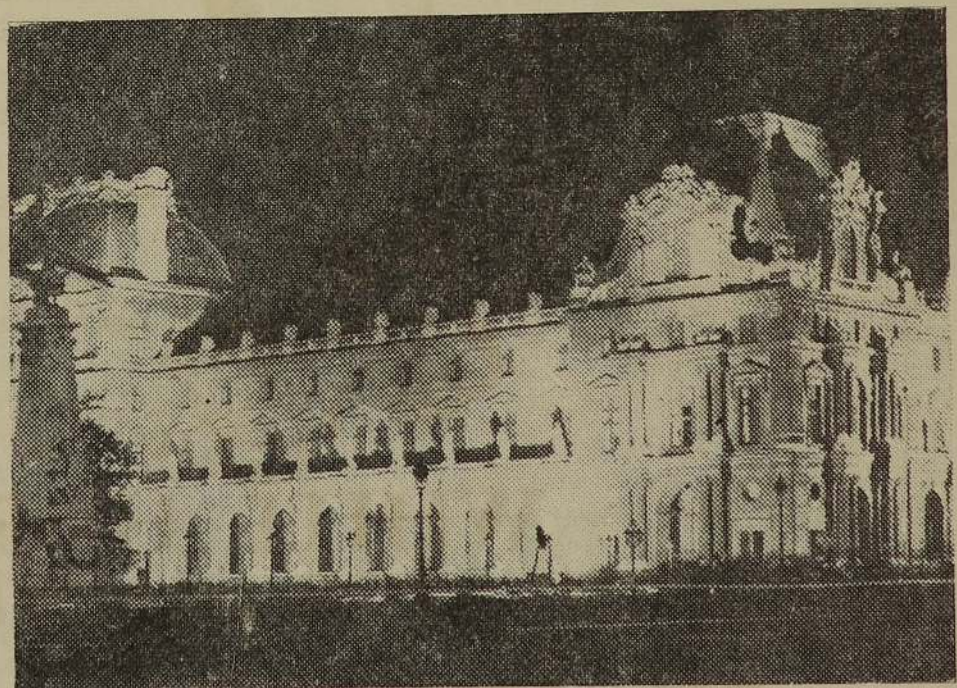
The next two items are entitled "The Savage Dance" and "Leopard Hunting." Compared to the numbers that have gone before, the girls look over-dressed, but indeed they go through their paces with a great deal of grace and charm.

\* \* \*

BALLET dancing is next on the programme and, while I am served my third pint of beer, the curtain opens for "The Comic Operas" and "Foyer of the Dance." I mistake the next item to be a mannequin parade but the girls are dressed only for a time. "Let's go to the beach" is the title. The girls, once they reach the beach, doff their colourful apparel and soon emerge dressed only in the rich tints of their own complexion. And on the skilfully-improvised beach, they dance and flit about, butterfly-fashion, before an almost-hypnotised audience.

Now come the Can-Can dancers and they are followed by "The Grand Parade of the Horse-Guards," another riot of colour and costume. "The Indiscreet Customs Officer" is the title of the next item and it

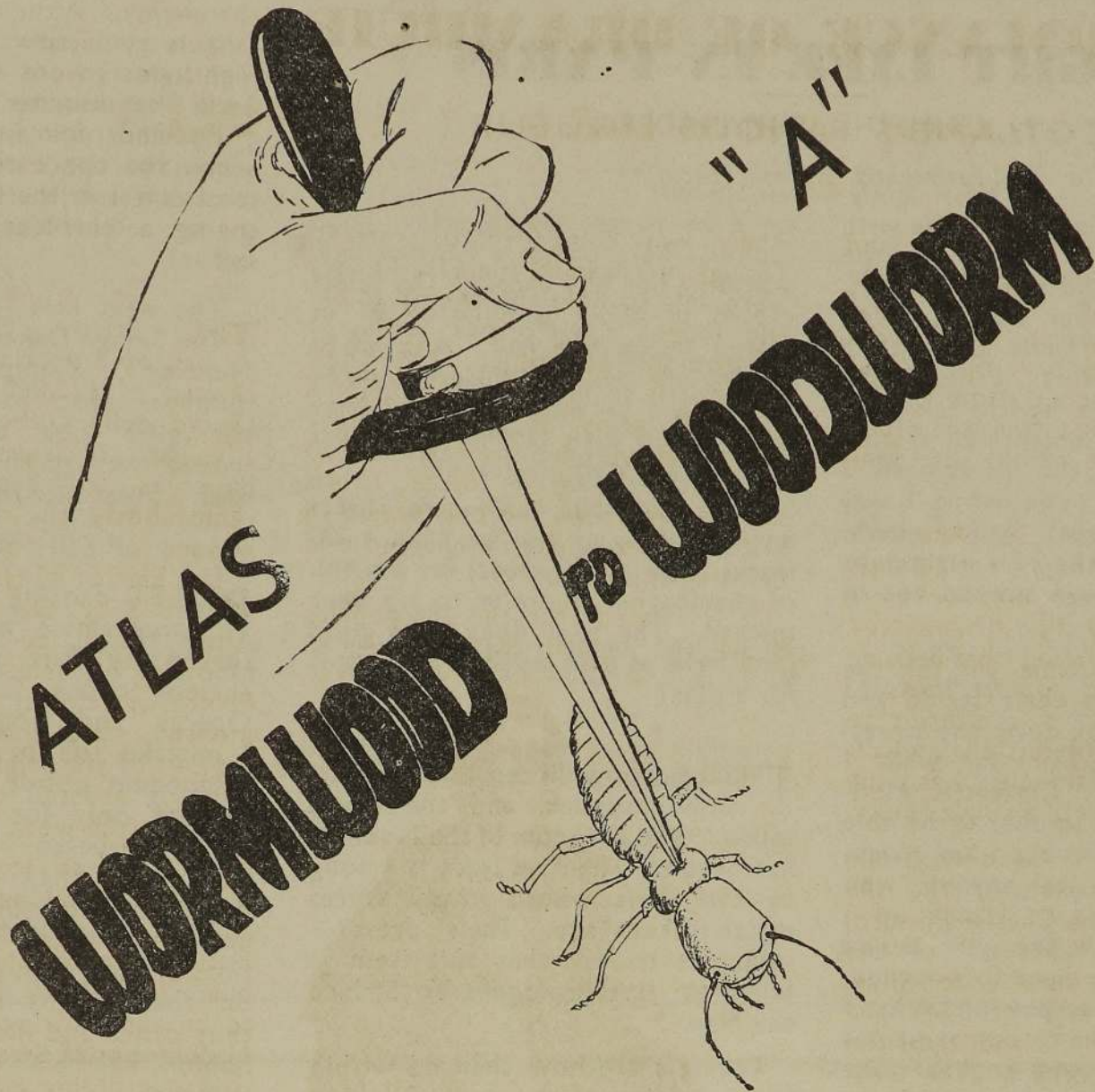
(Continued on page 27)



—Times

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# THE ROMANCE OF DRAMBUIE

## SCOTLAND'S FAMOUS LIQUEUR

(Fortnightly Review Special)

FROM "Caledonia stern and wild" Scotsmen have taken their name, their fame and their customs to every corner of the globe and wherever they have carried out their "peaceful penetration" there too, along with the tartan, the pipes, the haggis and the whisky, has gone Drambuie.

At Burns nights, St. Andrew's nights and Hogmanays, meticulously celebrated wherever two or more exiled Scots may find themselves, Scotland's famous liqueur has become so identified with popular ideas of her tradition that it is difficult to realise that up till less than a half-century ago Drambuie was the private home-brew of a single family.

It was after Culloden, the disastrous culmination of the '45 rebellion, that Prince Charles Edward, "Bonnie Prince Charlie" of the ballads, fled for his life to Skye. During the summer of 1745 the "Young Pretender" landed on the West Coast of Scotland. The well-loved name of Stuart, together with the young Prince's gay and gallant personality proved an attractive combination and a number of the powerful Highland clans rallied to his standard.

For a time, all went well and the Highland Army marched to Edinburgh which, as the citizens were divided in their loyalty, quickly surrendered. The castle garrison, however, refused to capitulate and frequently bombarded the city whenever contingents of highlanders appeared. In September, General Cope, in command of an army of ill-trained infantry and dragoons, met the Prince's troops at Prestonpans, a few miles east of Edinburgh, where he was ingloriously defeated. This rout became the theme of a song entitled "Hey Johnnie Cope," the tune of which is still played by pipers of Scottish regiments at reveille. From Edinburgh they marched south as far as Derby, only 150 miles from London, having captured Carlisle Castle on their way.

\* \* \*

OUT-MANOEUVRED by two armies under the command of the Duke of Cumberland and General Wade respectively the Highland

Army was compelled to retreat. Though menaced on their flanks they were able to hold the enemy at bay and fought a victorious action at Preston in Lancashire. On their way north to Inverness they met a powerful army at Falkirk under General Hawley and the battle ended in a rout of the regular forces. This is said to have been the only action in history where infantry charged and defeated the cavalry.

It is related that the Macdonalds drove the regular cavalry pell-mell



Prince Charles Edward

into the ranks of their infantry supports. The royal losses were severe: 40 officers and 600 men were killed and wounded and over 700 taken prisoner. But these triumphs were short-lived as disaster loomed in the near future. A powerful and magnificently equipped army under the ill-famed Duke of Cumberland was taken by sea to Aberdeen and marched to Nairn. The Highland army moved to Culloden, not far from Inverness, and there they awaited the onslaught of

the enemy. After a hard-fought and sanguinary action, the impetuous highlanders were held and driven back in disorder by the well-disciplined regiments of the regular army, and the battle ended in the total defeat of the Prince. This was the last battle to be fought on British soil.

\* \* \*

THE British Government had issued a proclamation offering a reward of £30,000 to anyone who should deliver the Prince dead or alive, but no clansman was found so base as to betray him. Contemptuously the Prince offered a reward of £30 for the capture of "The Elector of Hanover," in other words, King George the Second. After the dispersal of his army following his defeat at Culloden, the Prince was closely pursued for many months throughout the wildest regions of the Highlands and Islands but was assisted by loyal clansmen wherever he went.

The story of Flora Macdonald, who disguised him as her maid and smuggled him into Skye in a small boat, is almost too well known to bear repetition. There, according to an authentic account, one of the Mackinnons of Strathaird rowed him to a safe hiding place until a French ship arrived off the West Coast, in September, 1746, and evading all the Government's warships, reached France without molestation. In gratitude to his deliverer the Prince presented to Mackinnon the secret formula of his personal liqueur.

The name Drambuie comes from the Scottish Gaelic "An dram buidheach"—the drink that satisfied—long since contracted into the familiar form.

\* \* \*

FOR nearly a century and a half, the Mackinnons kept the treasure to themselves. They made only very small quantities of their liqueur, so precious that a single cask sufficed for the annual Gathering of the Clan, and only a few bottles found their way as presents to friends outside the Western Isles.

Occasional eighteenth and nineteenth century visitors with discriminating palates wrote of it appreciatively in their memoirs, but not until 1892 did anyone think of registering the name Drambuie as a trade mark, and it was in 1906 that young Malcolm Mackinnon decided to produce the liqueur on a com-

(Continued on page 21)



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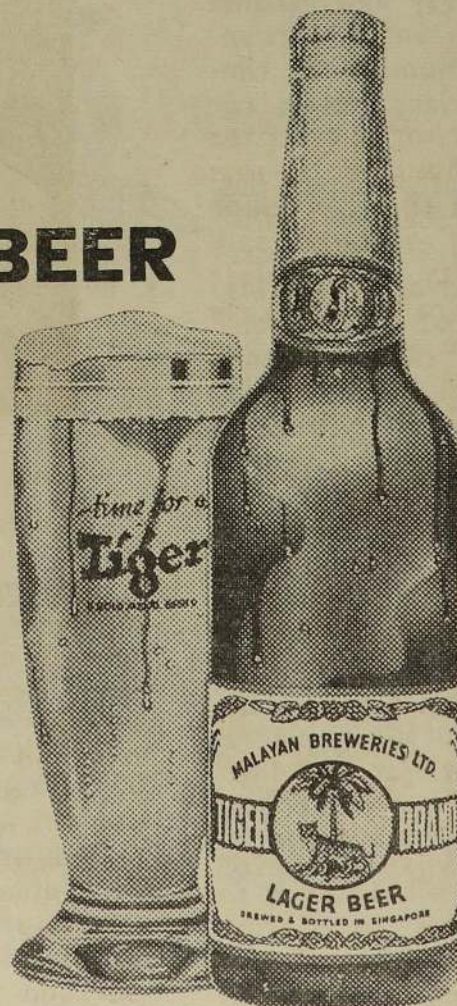
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# THE PASSING SCENE

By "SPHINX"

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THE U. K. High Commissioner in Ceylon, Mr. A. F. Morley, made a thought-provoking speech recently at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Colombo. The theme of his talk was the economic link between Ceylon and the United Kingdom; but quite a few points he made in his speech are of particular general interest to Ceylon at the moment.

That Ceylon has many economic (and other) links with the U. K. is old history and an accident of history. That the U. K. is our traditional market, specially in regard to tea, is known to every schoolboy in Ceylon and almost everybody knows how large a proportion of our export and import trade is with Britain. Mr. Morley gave the actual figures: in the first ten months of last year, 34 per cent of Ceylon's exports went to the U. K. and 24 per cent. of imports came from the country. And, what is more significant, 24 per cent. of Ceylon's earnings came from tea sold to the U. K.

\* \* \*

BUT a point that is not appreciated as well as it should be is that there is nothing in this connexion which affects Ceylon's interests, self-respect or liberty. To quote Mr. Morley, nobody in Mincing Lane even hints that he will not buy Ceylon tea or rubber if Sir Claude Corea does not support the U. K. Government's resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It should also recall to mind that when Ceylon became the first country in the Commonwealth (or for that matter in the "free" half of the world after World War II) to enter into a barter agreement with the Chinese People's Government, Britain did not wield the big stick though the United States did invoke the Battle Act to cut off assistance to Ceylon. The setback to Ceylon tea in the London market after a former Prime Minister's incautious reference to "damned ridiculous prices" comes within another category.

PERHAPS the portion of Mr. Morley's speech that received the most approbation in Ceylon was that which referred to Ceylon's freedom to engage in multilateral trade, in spite of her belonging to the sterling area. Opinion seems to be growing in Ceylon that her economic future is bound up with her ability to arrange for multilateral trade as against the vogue which has prevailed hitherto of bilateral trade pacts.



—Times

Mr. A. F. Morley  
U.K. High Commissioner

This line was "plugged" with particular emphasis by the Left political parties in Ceylon, recently when Ceylon lost her tea market in some countries in the Middle East and a Leftist leader read a lecture on the subject of multilateral trade to the Minister of Commerce, who was held responsible for losing the tea market, who proffered the excuse that it was inevitable since the countries in question exported no commodities which Ceylon needed.

Mr. Morley's speech was unequivocal on this point. "Because you

are a member of the sterling area, you need not be shackled by any narrow bilateralism or barter", he said. What is more, he made the point that Ceylon was linked to a currency in which nearly half the world's trade is done and which all except residents can now convert freely into dollars as well as other currencies.

\* \* \*

ONLY a week before Mr. Morley spoke Her Majesty's Government took a step towards the goal of a completely multilateral trade world, by making Ceylon, among other countries in the sterling area, free to spend her earnings on imports from any country she wished, subject only to any restraints members of the group themselves may voluntarily impose upon themselves. So that Ceylon, as far as Britain is concerned, will not have to do the equivalent of buying more date than she needs in order to ensure that a particular Middle East country may buy Ceylon tea.

To quote Mr. Morley again: "No one in the U. K. at least will refuse to buy your tea or rubber unless you buy, say, British boot polish or some other product for which you have only a limited or inelastic demand." Informed opinion in Ceylon therefore will no longer have reason to consider that either the traditional trade links with Britain or Ceylon's belonging to the sterling group is an obstacle to her entering into multilateral trade agreements, in order to find suitable markets for her own produce.

\* \* \*

HIS speech also threw some light on a point which has appeared hitherto to be obscure even to the Ceylon Government. It was only a few months ago that the local Press reported that the Government was unaware of the actual extent of foreign investment (private) in the Island, strange as it might seem. It was reported that in consequence the Government was taking steps to conduct a survey in this connexion. With the exception of some capital invested in business by Indians, pretty nearly all private foreign investment in Ceylon, and where it matters most, is British, of course.

Mr. Morley himself admitted that the extent of British investment in Ceylon was difficult to measure with accuracy but he computed that the

(Continued on page 31)



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# THE LONDON BOOK WORLD

## SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

PETER Shaffer's deservedly successful first play *Five Finger Exercise* has been published by Hamish Hamilton (at 10/6). It is interesting that Mr. Shaffer has achieved his instantaneous success not by striking controversial, avant garde attitudes, but in working in the traditional manner with brilliant and incisive dialogue. Interest in the play is not by any means confined to Britain; the German, French, Spanish, Italian and Dutch translation rights have been acquired and those of other countries are being negotiated. The same publishers have also published Terence Rattigan's *Variation on a Theme*, which was not appreciated by the critics.

Mr. Rattigan's "theme" is the same as Alexandre Dumas fils'—Marie Duplessis, "la Dame aux Camelias." But Mr. Rattigan's "dame" is vintage nineteen fifty-eight. However, the play is an interesting one in its own right and provided a magnificent star role for Margaret Leighton, and it reads well.

\* \* \*

JOHN Mortimer's two plays *The Dock Brief* and *What Shall We Tell Caroline?* graduated to the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, by way of Radio and Television. So successful were they that they were transferred to the Garrick Theatre.

The author has a facility for creating the oddest, most hilarious situations out of very nearly nothing. He has a sure hand in creating characters whom he brilliantly manoeuvres and endows with pungent, witty dialogue. The two plays, with another—*I Spy*—which has so far not been seen on the stage, are published by Elek Books (*Three Plays by John Mortimer*—10/6) and readers will find that Mr. Mortimer's wit and humour bubble off the page as neatly as they trip from the tongue.

QUAINT Honour by Roger Gellert, dealing freely with life in a school for boys, was banned by the Lord Chamberlain. It was produced at the Arts Theatre Club last season. It has now been published by Secker and Warburg (at 12/6) at a moment when the Lord Chamberlain's Office have announced some modification in their attitude to this particular subject.

\* \* \*

ONE of the best-known figures in the London book world, J. G. Wilson, retired last month after seventy years in the book trade. For more years than authors and customers care to remember he has been distilling his especial brand of Scots wisdom and wide scholarship in a book-piled corner of the shop he ran so well, the famous Bumpus of Oxford Street.

Timed to coincide with his retirement, the bookshop, founded in 1790, moved to new premises near Baker Street, where concealed lighting, steel shelves, revolving book-stacks and specially commissioned pieces of sculpture make it the most attractive and up-to-date bookshop in London. The Duchess of Kent, called in the morning of the opening to wish the new shop luck as its first customer, and later in the day there was a party in the shop, attended by many well-known literary figures. E. M. Foster spoke of his long friendship with Mr. Wilson, datine from the publication of his *A Passage to India* and in his welcoming speech, Mr. Wilson noted that one of his oldest friends in the literary world was not only present on the display table, in the shape of a new book just published, but was also present in person, Somerset Maugham.

\* \* \*

MR. Somerset Maugham is a great entertainer who declares that he has made his positively last appearance. For sixty-one years he has been publishing novels, stories, plays, travel books, autobiography

and criticism. He has always been amusing and most of his work has retained its power to please. His first novel was about the London slums when he worked there as a medical student.

His last book, *Points of View* (Heinemann, 21s.) is a series of portraits by an accomplished artist and man of the world. He has carried his readers a long way in these sixty years and we are grown so accustomed to his biting realism, displayed here astringently in a brief life of Katherine Mansfield, an assessment of Kipling, a life of an Indian saint and a cartoon of the Goncourt brothers that we are bound to hope that, like many entertainers and great artists before him, he will make at least one more final appearance.

\* \* \*

TWENTY years ago any student or teacher of English Literature overseas would have given anything to have a reliable bibliography of English Literature. English Literature is one of the most extensive countries of the mind, and it is only during the last twenty years that the necessary maps have become available. The Cambridge Bibliography in 1940 began the work in a massive way. Soon a Supplement was needed and it was supplied in 1957. All that was needed then was a handier map, easy for quick reference at a price which most serious students could afford. It has now been supplied in *The Concise Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*, from the beginnings to 1950, at 20s. (Cambridge University Press).

---

## THE RULE OF LAW

THE system obtaining in Ceylon of an independent commission administering the judicial service was commended at the International Jurists Congress at New Delhi, said Mr. K. C. Nadarajah, a member of the Ceylon delegation, which was led by Mr. T. S. Fernando, Puisne Judge, on his return to the Island.

The Congress adopted a declaration recognizing the rule of law as a dynamic concept which should be employed not only to safeguard and advance the civil and political rights of the individual in a free society but also to establish social, economic, educational and cultural conditions under which his legitimate aspirations may be realized.



# WHO OWNS THE SKY?—II

By NICHOLAS VICHNEY

IN the case of interplanetary travel—which for the time being is only a remote possibility—everyone is ready to propose or accept the most liberal regime. Attitudes are not quite so simple regarding the uses to which space can be put at the present time. Consequently, many persons have been considering the idea of recommending the creation of a Space Authority, even a High Authority.

With regard to this matter, there are obviously as many conceptions as there are proposals. Persons not frightened by visions of the future believe that an extra-national agency should be set up with authority, for example, to enter into negotiations, in the name of our planet, with possible inhabitants of another world. Other persons think that

such a body might "take charge," legally speaking, of all machines that move beyond the zone governed by air law. Still others would limit the authority of this body to recording the presence of such machines, though in that case all launchings should be announced in advance. Would it not also be possible to conceive of it as the instrument of active co-operation among the great powers? Obviously, this presupposes that it would attempt to give artificial satellites a status satisfactory to everyone.

In any event, two things must be borne in mind which will later have to reckon with new facts resulting from inevitable technical progress. Any realistic agreement should make necessary allowance for revision.

INDEED one of the functions of the Space Agency might be to follow the inevitable development of a field that is still highly mysterious. secondly, terms should be very precisely defined. Correspondence between words in different languages is often illusory. Furthermore, would it not be necessary to agree on the meaning of certain expressions, which, even though in common use, would gain greatly in being clarified?

The co-operation of the physicist is, as one can well imagine, indispensable to the legal expert, for it will prevent him from using conceptions that have been discarded by modern science. The "interplanetary vacuum," for example, is far from being as empty as is generally thought, and any reasoning based on the hypothesis that nothing exists between heavenly bodies should be rejected.

Legal experts are thus faced with a difficult and, in certain respects, disagreeable task. In addition, they must be prepared to see their theoretical conclusions resisted—discreetly but effectively—for "reasons of state." But men of law have seldom been stopped by obstacles. There is no doubt that space legislation has an active future.

\* \* \*

MR. Haley prefers to extend present air law to the zone where lifting power is no longer necessary to ensure the flight of a machine. A similar proposal comes from Mr. Rivoire, who suggests that a definite "ceiling" be placed on air law, but that the rules of space law be applied to all satellites, regardless of the characteristics of their orbit. As for Mr. Cooper, he proposes the creation of three kinds of concentric space. The first of these, "territorial space," would be defined by the fact that the state beneath would have sovereignty over it; above that and up to an altitude of 300 miles, would be "contiguous space," likewise under the jurisdiction of the state beneath, but in which civilian machines would have right of passage; beyond this would reign complete freedom.

But it is also possible to distinguish in functional way between air and space law. The former was meant to apply to a machine moving from one point of our planet to another, whereas the latter, in the words of the lawyer Robert Homburg, has to

(Continued on page 21)



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**WHO OWNS THE SKY?**

(Continued from page 20)

do only with those that leave the Earth for another heavenly body or that are meant to be satellites.

There are many other possible criteria. For example, it has been suggested that "atmospheric space" be limited to the ionosphere. Might one not suggest that it be limited to the radioactive barrier, the existence of which has been revealed by the satellites? However, all the solutions that have been put forward thus far have a common denominator: space law is based, fundamentally, on freedom. Space should belong to nobody, and yet, it is difficult for the authors of these solutions to overlook completely the strategic aspects of the problem. Has there not been talk of observer-satellites able to transmit to Earth very valuable information? And the possibility has been considered of launching satellites that would remain in a fixed position and would thus be able to maintain a continuous surveillance of particular areas of the Earth. In fact, certain prominent Americans have already declared that the Soviet satellites were "eyes of Moscow".

**THE ROMANCE OF DRAMBUIE**

(Continued from page 15)

mercial scale on the mainland of Scotland. The original trade mark was duly transferred by Mackinnon to The Drambuie Liqueur Co., Ltd., and the name, the labels, etc., have since been registered throughout the world.

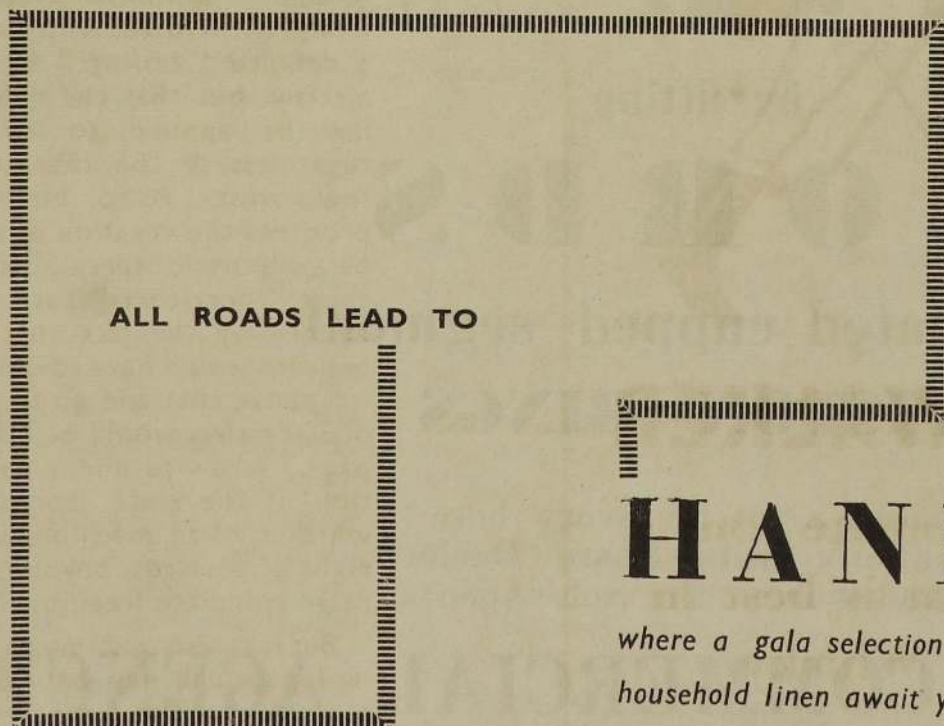
Twenty or thirty years earlier, Englishmen had begun to acquire a taste for whisky. Queen Victoria's love for Scotland ensured that everything Scottish became very much in the fashion, and for over a century Scotsmen, emigrating all over the world, were laying and consolidating the foundations of the British Empire. The Fraser River, the great Mackenzie territory of Canada and many other place-names throughout the British Commonwealth and Empire for ever bear them witness.

\* \* \*

THE time was ripe for Scotland's own liqueur. Unlike so many of his contemporaries, Malcolm Mackinnon, a native of Skye, emigrated no further than Edinburgh, where he

went to work at seventeen in the old-established Whisky House of W. Macbeth & Son. At twenty-three he was made junior partner, and two years later, his seniors having died, the young man found himself in sole command. Malcolm, or Calum, as he was generally called, had long been revolving in his mind the idea of turning the family recipe into a commercial proposition, and his intuitive Celtic judgment now sensed that the right moment for the venture had arrived.

He wheedled the closely-guarded secret from his elders and in a cellar under Union Street began to make the liqueur, just as in his boyhood he had seen it made in Skye. One of his first employees, Sandy Cameron, who joined the firm at the beginning of the century after his discharge from the army, and who today at eighty-one still carries as straight a back as any sergeant-major would approve, recalls the early trial experiments. Jelly bags and copper pans were the only appliances used and it took a week to make enough to fill one dozen bottles. Mrs. Cameron still cherishes one of those same copper pans, an interesting relic of the first two gallons of Drambuie ever produced outside the Isle of Skye.



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# AN OLD MILITARY CUSTOM

## The Changing of the Guard in London.

By RONALD W. CLARK

(Fortnightly Review Special)

ONE of Britain's oldest military institutions is the Sovereign's Guard, whose changing before Buckingham Palace is a famous sight.

The origin of the Queen's Guard is lost in the mists of tradition, but it is sometimes asserted that a Royal Guard has been mounted in London, whether or not the monarch was in the capital, since 1660.

\* \* \*

### Prerogative of the Guards

IT has always been the prerogative of the Guards regiments—Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Irish Guards and Welsh Guards—to provide the officers and men for the Sovereign's Guard.

This tradition is broken when the Guards battalions are fully committed elsewhere—between World War I and World War II, for instance, other regiments frequently provided a King's Guard during August when the Guards were on summer manoeuvres.

The custom is also broken on special occasions—during Coronation Year, in 1953, a number of Commonwealth regiments each provided a Queen's Guard for a short period. More recently, on Sunday, June 22, 1958, the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Territorial Army, the Queen's Guard was mounted by the Honourable Artillery Company.

It is, however, only the Guards who wear Full Dress—scarlet cloth tunics and black bearskins—when mounting a Queen's Guard. All other regiments wear the less colourful uniforms of everyday military life.

The Queen's Guard is formed of two detachments. One of them guards St. James's Palace and consists of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, warrant officer, colour sergeant or sergeant, a sergeant or lance-sergeant, two corporals or lance-corporals, one drummer and 18 Guardsmen. The other detachment guards Buckingham Palace and consists of one subaltern, one warrant officer, colour sergeant or sergeant, a sergeant or lance-

sergeant, two corporals or lance-corporals, one drummer and 24 Guardsmen.

\* \* \*

### A Reduction in Numbers

WHEN the Sovereign is not resident in London both detachments are slightly reduced, for although the Sovereign's Guard is still mounted, single instead of double sentries are then posted at certain points around both St. James's Palace and Buckingham Palace.

It will be noted that St. James's Palace takes precedence over Buckingham Palace in the number of troops required. This is because St. James's is the older of the two palaces and the place from whose Colour Court the ceremony was always mounted at the beginning of the 18th century.

It was at St. James's Palace that an incident occurred in 1688 when William of Orange—later to be King—was preparing to take up quarters there. King James II was completing his preparations for abdication and the King's Guard was still in St. James's, commanded by Lord Craven. When William of Orange's Dutch Guards came to take over, Lord Craven prepared to fight. At the last moment, however, King James II ordered him to march out his men.

During the middle of the 18th century the Guard was mounted from the Horse Guards' Parade, the great open space between the Horse Guards' building and St. James's Park. To maintain that tradition, the Guard is still mounted from there on certain days during the month of May.

\* \* \*

### March from Barracks

FOR the rest of the year, however, the two detachments of the Queen's Guard march from their barracks, which are normally Wellington or Chelsea Barracks. The exact detail of the way in which the new Guard relieves the old depends on whether the Guard is mounted as a whole from St. James's Palace or from Buckingham Palace.

For the six summer months, from April to September, the Guard is mounted from Buckingham Palace. From September to April, however, it is mounted as a whole from St. James's Palace—unless the Queen is in residence at Buckingham Palace when it is mounted as a whole from there.

At both places the ceremony is similar, the new Guard formally relieving the old one, the detachment for the second palace then marching off to its appropriate station. Each Queen's Guard is mounted for 24 hours, starting at 10.30 o'clock in the morning, the various sentries being relieved, of course, during this period.

The amenities for the officers and men off duty are considerable. There are, for instance, television receivers in the men's guard room at St. James's Palace and Buckingham Palace.

The Captain of the Guard and his officers have the use of a historic room in St. James's Palace, the one in which, it is claimed, King Charles I of England spent the night before his execution.

## U.S.A. IN COLOMBO PLAN

THE United States of America, which announced at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan at Seattle in November last year that it would apply for membership of its Council and Technical Co-operation Scheme, was admitted to membership at a meeting of the Council of the Colombo Plan which began in Colombo on January 15. The U. S. brings the number of members of the Council and the technical co-operation scheme to 18. The U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Lampton Berry, attended the Council for the first time.

The Council also unanimously elected Mr. Y. D. Gundeviya, Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon and Member for India, as its president for 1959 in succession to Mr. R. Coomaraswamy (Ceylon). As the two-year term of the present Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau, Mr. R. H. Wade (New Zealand), expires in July next, when his services are required by his Government, the Council also appointed Mr. J. K. Thompson, head of the Social Service Department of the Colonial Office of the United Kingdom, the next Director of the Bureau.



## PEOPLE

**H**IS Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Cooray, O.M.I., Archbishop of Colombo represented Ceylon at the historic eight-day Conference held at Manila last month.

The Conference was presided over by His Eminence Gregory Peter Agagianian, Pro-Prefect of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide, who was special Papal Legate to the sessions. Among the prelates present were a number of papal representatives, including His Excellency the Most Rev. Dr. J. R. Knox, Apostolic Internuncio to India and Apostolic Delegate to Ceylon.

In the course of a very packed programme, which comprised meetings of Commissions and General Sessions, the prelates discussed many of the crucial problems affecting the Church in the countries represented.

\* \* \*

**D**R. (Mrs.) Mary Rutnam, who had lost the Ramon Magsaysay Medal awarded to her by the President of the Philippines, stolen, it is believed, at the airport there, received a replica of the original medal through Mr. R. Ranasinghe, acting District Manager of Trans World Airlines, on the 9th of this month.

Mrs. Rutnam had informed the Magsaysay Organisation that it was not worthwhile spending money on a replica because that money could be more usefully spent on social work in the Philippines.



—Times

Eighty-five year old Dr. (Mrs.) Mary Rutnam examining the replica of the Ramon Magsaysay Medal presented to her recently.

**D**R. G. P. Malalasekera, Ceylon's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who was on a short visit to the Island, left for Moscow on Sunday, 4th January. Dr. Malalasekera hopes to be back next December.

\* \* \*

**D**R. A. W. R. Joachim, retired Director of Agriculture, and till recently acting Director of the Tea Research Institute, left on a holiday to the Far East, accompanied by Mrs. Joachim, on the P. & O. "Chusan," on the 8th January.

Dr. Joachim, who has travelled widely, will be spending some time in Japan.

**A**N interesting visitor to Ceylon recently was Sir William Seward, proprietor of Veeraswamy's restaurant, London, who is also chairman of the kitchen committee of the House of Commons. He was on a tour of Eastern countries to study Asian dishes.

One of the places Sir William spent some time at was the canteen of the House of Representatives.

\* \* \*

**C**OLOMBO has lost a specialist of a rare order by the retirement of Mr. B. Tilney-Basset, Secretary of the Liquor Importers' Association.

Mr. Basset was Manager of Messrs. Cutler Palmer & Co. for over 20 years and latterly was in charge of the Wine and Spirit Department of Messrs. Lee, Hedges & Co., Ltd.

\* \* \*

**M**R. C. R. Warren, Manager of Hunuwella Group, Opanaike, who has been transferred to Colombo on promotion as a Director, and Mrs. Warren were accorded a rousing send-off by the Hela Palle Palata Village Committee, Hunuwella, and residents of the area on the eve of their departure in recognition of their public service during the twenty years they were in the district. Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

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## PEOPLE

were conducted in a procession flanked by elephants and Kandyan dancers. A silver tray specially designed for the occasion was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Warren by Mr. D. P. Wellala, Chairman of the Hela Pallo Palata V. C.

Besides their activities for the welfare of residents of the district, Mr. Warren had obtained a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Estate Management for the newly built bridge of the Village Committee and also donated two acres of land for a school building.

\* \* \*  
**V**ISCOUNT Nuffield, the British motor magnate and philanthropist, is expected to call at Colombo in the next few days on his way to Australia in the "Arcadia".

On his first visit to Colombo some fifteen years ago Viscount Nuffield made a princely donation to the Ceylon School for the Deaf and Blind.

\* \* \*  
**M**R. A. R. Cutler, V.C., C.B.E., with his wife and four children, arrived in Colombo by the "Oronsay" yesterday. Australia's High Commissioner to Ceylon from 1953-55, he is on his way to Karachi to take up a new appointment as Australian High Commissioner to Pakistan.

Mr. Cutler will be a guest at the receptions on January 25th in celebration of Australia Day. He will leave with his family by air for Karachi on January 28th.

\* \* \*  
**M**R. J. C. G. Kevin, assistant secretary in the external affairs department in Canberra, has been appointed High Commissioner for Australia in Ceylon, in succession to Mr. A. J. Eastman. He is expected to come to Colombo next month.

\* \* \*  
**A**T the annual synod of the Methodist Church the Rev. Fred de Silva was elected Chairman for the current year in succession to the Rev. J. S. Mather.

Three brothers of the new Chairman are also priests.

\* \* \*  
**M**RS. M. Atkinson (Marjorie Sample), who until her husband's death a few months ago was on a farm in Durham, is now staying at The Landway, Kemsing, Kent. She is hoping to move to London

when she succeeds in finding a house there.

Mrs. Atkinson in sending us her best wishes for 1959, likes to be remembered to her friends in Ceylon.

\* \* \*  
**T**HE Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on January 8.

Among the birthday greetings he received was a message from the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

\* \* \*  
**M**R. Argus Tressider, former popular Public Relations Officer of the U. S. Embassy in Colombo, is now Cultural Affairs Planning Officer in the Policy and Plans Division of the U. S. Information

Agency, responsible for planning and co-ordinating the U. S. Government's world-wide cultural programme. By next summer he expects to be reassigned to a new post abroad, having completed a three-year home assignment. Writing to the *Fortnightly*, Dr. Tressider says he has been invited by the Asia Society to write a short book on Ceylon, one of a planned series about the countries of Asia. Only one so far, about Japan, has been written.

Giving news of the family he describes his wife Nancy's work with the Girl Guides, the Parent-Teacher Association and as "room mother", a peculiarly American

(Continued on page 27)

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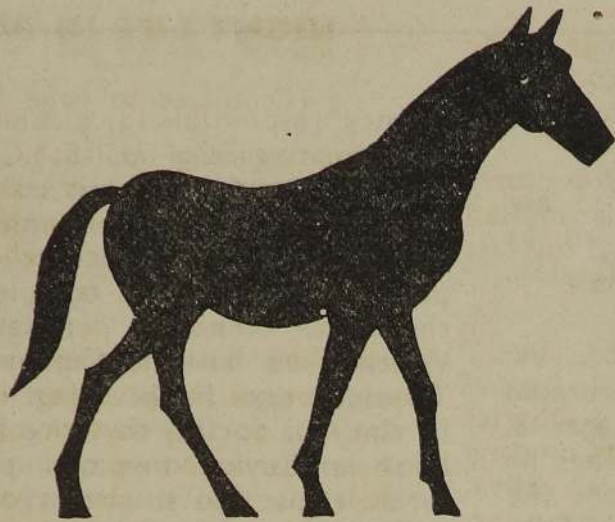
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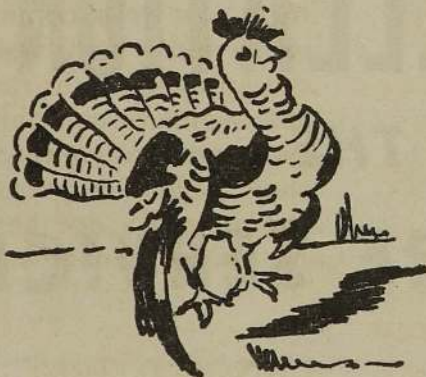
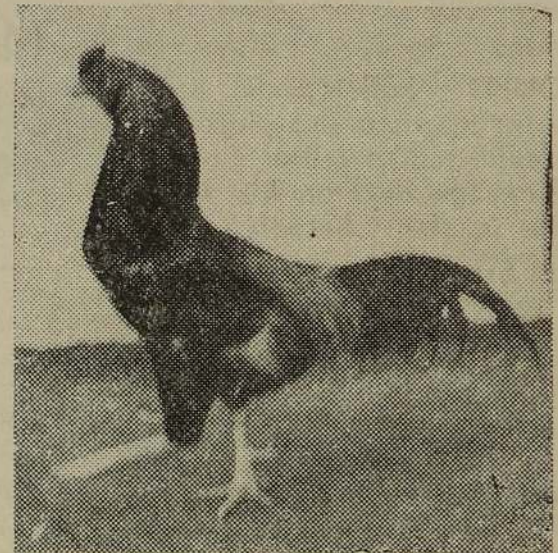
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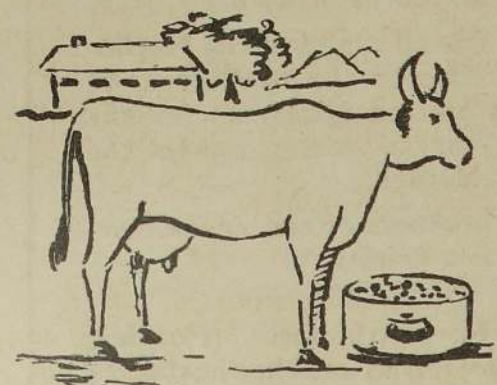
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## PEOPLE

(Continued from page 25)

arrangement in which one mother from each classroom sets up parties and other extra-curricular activities for the children. Daughter Barbara is now in the third grade of her school.

\* \* \*

**MR.** Joseph Satterthwaite, former U. S. Ambassador to Ceylon, is now Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr. Philip Crowe, who succeeded him in Ceylon, is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

\* \* \*

**MR.** John Esterline, who succeeded Dr. Tressider in Ceylon, is Deputy Chief of the Personnel division of U. S. Information Agency, and Mr. John Saks works with the International Co-operation Administration in Washington.

\* \* \*

**MR.** B. N. Nanda, Deputy High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, leaves Colombo early next month, prior to retirement after more than three decades of distinguished service in the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Entering the public service in 1926, he rose to become the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry and in 1950, went abroad as Commissioner for India in the British West Indies and British Guiana. He also served as Consul-General for India in San Francisco and was a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations from 1947-49.

\* \* \*

**DR.** I. G. Emmanuel has returned to the Island after four years in the United Kingdom, where he obtained the diplomas in therapy and diagnosis, being also the first Ceylonese to pass the Fellowship Examination in Radiology as well.

He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Emmanuel of Kotahena.

\* \* \*

**DR.** D. A. Kalansooriya, after a research Course in banking at the University of Rome, has returned to the Island. He worked in various Central and Commercial Banks in Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, England and Ireland.

**PROFESSOR** Oscar Lange, one of Poland's leading economists, is now in Ceylon to assist the National Planning Council. He is Chairman of the State Economic Council of Europe. He has advised the Indian Government on its National planning programme.

\* \* \*

**MR.** John Arenhold, District Manager of the Shell Company of Ceylon, Ltd. at Nuwara Eliya, left the Island recently on transfer. Arriving in Ceylon two years ago, Mr. Arenhold, who had won his "blue" for Cricket and Rugby Football at Oxford, proved a great acquisition to the C. H. & F. C. rucker team and was easily their standout player in 1957. He was a versatile back and his



—Times

Mr. John Arenhold

long touch-finding and clever place-kicking won for him great popularity in Ceylon rucker.

Arenhold occasionally turned out for the C. C. C., but did nothing outstanding either as a batsman or bowler. His departure from Ceylon is a big loss to Ceylon Sport. A Rhodes Scholar, he is South African born and is now back in his homeland.

\* \* \*

**THE** death occurred on 31st December, of the Rev. Cornelius Ganegoda, retired Minister of the Methodist Church. He was the pioneer of the Methodist Home Mission, N. W. P., which he served for over 25 years and where he lived after his retirement from active church work in 1946.

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## NIGHT LIFE IN PARIS

(Continued on page 13)

draws rounds of applause. The cast, as you might guess, is composed of a Customs officer in uniform, and three or four lady travellers, complete with blouse-cases and good looks. They seem perfectly genuine travellers but the Customs Officer just cannot help being indiscreet. And so, to the rhythm of a dance, the embarrassed women in turn shed their overcoats, their gowns, and then their underwear—and, sure enough, carefully concealed are the nuggets of gold!

\* \* \*

**MY** eyes casually turn to a section of the audience and I see an American millionaire straining every nerve to have a closer view (of the gold only, I hope!) through a pair of binoculars which he has taken the trouble to bring with him. I now realise that studying audience reaction can be an interesting pastime in a nightclub, and my eyes stray to different sections of the hall.

In one corner, I see an old man holding his monocle firmly. I guess he must be wishing that it were a magnifying glass or a telescope. The women, I notice, are no less prone to be excited about the whole thing. It is a common occurrence, while nude girls walk the stage, to see an aged American lady elbowing the woman seated next to her, or two women comparing notes with their eyes, as if their husbands should really not be seeing so much of "beauty unadorned".

\* \* \*

**"DON'T Tickle Me Anymore"** is another strip-tease cleverly done. You know how the act inevitably ends! Now comes an interesting series of dances entitled "Islands of Love." And am I not surprised to hear the "Island of Ceylon" mentioned? The number is based on a Kandyan dance, sounds like a devil dance, and looks like neither!

The last two items in this four-hour show are called "The Champagne Waltz" and "Long Live Champagne." And now it is about time to catch the last train to my hotel. Did I say earlier that this show had been advertised as "the best undressed show in Paris?" I would call it "The Naughtiest Show on Earth."



## A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By ITINERANT

### England's Great Recovery in Third Test

A REMARKABLE recovery by England on the fifth day of the Third Test match at Sydney last week saved the Old Country from a third reverse in the present series in which, up to now, Australia have proved far superior to the holders of the "Ashes" in every department of the game. England's form both at Brisbane and Melbourne in the first two Tests was far below standard and everything pointed to Australia clinching matters at Sydney, not only on account of the continued failure of the recognised batsmen on the side, but owing to the absence of Evans and Subba Rowe, who has been on the injured list for some weeks. The latter would have made up for Richardson's loss of form had he been fit enough to find inclusion.

When England won the advantage of batting first, the openers again failed lamentably as they had done in the two previous Tests and another collapse seemed imminent with Peter May and Graveney back in the pavilion with the English total at 91. Thanks, however, to Swetman, Lock and Trueman, the score was advanced to 219. Australia in reply were in a strong position at the end of the second day's play with O'Neil and Favell in a century stand for the fourth wicket. Both these batsmen were out early on the third morning and Australia's position appeared far from satisfactory when Davidson and Mackay joined hands and completely altered the aspect of the game with a great century partnership for the seventh wicket. Australia eventually led by 138 runs when the innings came to an end.

With three wickets down for 64 runs in their second innings England were in a very bad way, but then came a welcome change, May and Cowdrey batting dourly to pull the game out of the fire and remain unbeaten at the end of the fifth day with forty runs ahead and seven wickets in hand. When May and Cowdrey added fifty runs on play being resumed on the last day

a draw was in sight and England actually declared with their total at 287 for seven wickets to leave Australia with 150 to make in 110 minutes. Australia made no attempt to get the runs and lost two wickets—Burke and Macdonald—for 54 runs.

\* \* \*

THE highlights of this memorable match were the outstanding batting displays of Cowdrey and May for England and O'Neil, Favell, Davidson and Mackay for Australia, while the return to form of Laker and Lock on a wicket which gave little assistance to bowlers was a



—Times

Alan Davidson

who is considered by good judges as the world's best all-rounder at the present time. He rose to great heights in the recent test at Sydney.

pleasing feature under difficult climatic conditions. The Australian fielding was up to the highest class ever witnessed in Test Cricket. Harvey and Davidson in particular, excelling themselves. Alan Davidson had a great match and enhanced his reputation as one of the finest all-rounders in the Commonwealth.

\* \* \*

AUSTRALIA are now in an impregnable position and when the Fourth Test is played at Adelaide, England will need to be at their best to win and keep the series alive till the final match is staged next month at Melbourne.

### Cricket

AS many as six centuries were scored in "P. Sara" Trophy cricket on the week-end of January 10th and 11th, batsmen revelling in perfect wickets and fast outfields, and in bowlers out of practice and consequently not quite on the target.

The best win of the week-end was that of the B.R.C. over the Tamil Union, at Havelock Park. Soundly beaten by the NCC the previous week-end, the BRC seemed to be heading for another defeat when their bowling was played on the first afternoon by Nirmalingam (87) and Sathi Coomaraswamy (125).

The Tamils, 318 for 8 overnight, totalled 338 and seemed to have a good grip on the game when four BRC wickets were down for 81, but Heyn (50), Kelaart (67), Schoorman (118 n. o.) and Matthysz (81) had other ideas and the BRC eventually totalled 457, perhaps the highest total recorded since the inception of this tournament.

At Rifle Green, Saracens amassed 365 for 3 declared against the Catamarans, Lafir making 146 and K. Caldera 132. Dismissing the Catamarans for only 132 in the first innings, Bultjens taking 5 wickets for 20 runs, Saracens had a chance of winning outright, but dropped catches helped Catamarans to recover from a bad position when they followed on and they eventually totalled 194 for 5.

In the other group, SSC had an easy 7-wicket win over the University, at Maitland Place. The Varsity score of 211 was inadequate against the strong SSC batting, L. Rodrigo (108 not out) and F. C. de Saram (72) figuring in a big third wicket stand.

The Moors had an equally easy win over the Colts at Braybrooke Place and now seem assured of qualifying for the final league stage of the tournament. The Colts, who have not done justice to themselves this season, were dismissed for only 147 and then missed chances in the field enabling the Moors to score 366, Chuncheer (130) making his maiden century in senior tournament cricket and T. M. Deen (73) hitting hard for his runs.

Only one match was played the previous week-end. The Nondescripts recovered from a bad start thanks to Oxford Blue Dan Piachaud (72) and H. C. Perera (43) and totalled 220 after having lost 4 wickets for 14 runs to good bowling by Schoorman, Berenger and Kelaart.



**A SPORTS CAUSERIE**

The BRC batsmen failed miserably against the varied NCC attack. They seemed all at sea on the Maitland Place turf and collapsed twice for small totals giving the Nondescripts an easy innings win.

\* \* \*

**N. C. C. Win again**

THE Nondescripts proved their all-round strength with another outright win at Maitland Place. The victims this time were Moratuwa.

Batting first N.C.C. declared at 303 for 4, Inman making 163 not out—the highest score for the season—and Edward 71. These two batsmen put on 206 runs for the second wicket.

Moratuwa collapsed for 61 and 83 against the varied Nondescripts attack. Prins had a match bag of 7 for 56.

The S.S.C. recovered from a bad start against Bloomfield, thanks to S. de Alwis (50 not out) and S. Wijegunawardena (22) who added 53 runs for the last wicket after 9 wickets had fallen for 165. Left-arm bowler M. Amalia took 5 for 66 in his first appearance in "Sara" Trophy cricket.

Bloomfield also fought back from a bad position but fell short of their target by 52 runs. The S.S.C. made 119 for 2 in their second innings.

At Rifle Green, Saracens beat the Tamil Union by 143 runs on the first innings to keep alive their chance of qualifying for the final stage of the tournament.

Dismissing the Tamils for 134 on the first day, Buultjens, Roy Perera and Jayasuriya bowling well, Saracens passed this score for the loss of one wicket and declared at 277 for 7. Ismail top-scored with 101, Buultjens made 53 and C. Weerasinghe 48.

The Tamils made 224 for 9 in their second innings.

\* \* \*

**Hanif breaks Record**

HANIF Mohamed, the 24-year-old Pakistan Test opening batsman with a penchant for big scores, broke Sir Donald Bradman's record score in first class cricket when he amassed 499 run out for Karachi against Bahawalpur in 10 hours and 40 minutes.

Sir Donald Bradman's score of 452 not out for New South Wales

against Queensland had stood as the record for nearly 30 years. It was made in 6 hours and 55 minutes.

\* \* \*

**Lafir's third win**

M. M. Lafir won the Indian Snooker title for the third time when he beat Australian Tom Cleary by 6 frames to 2 at Madras. Lafir won 67-34, 81-30, 32-78, 69-55, 7-93, 72-19, 72-55 and 77-53.

Lafir played consistently from the start. His best break was 34 in the second frame. Cleary recorded a magnificent break of 73 in the fifth frame.



—Times

**Rupert Ferdinands**

In the unofficial World Snooker championships held at Calcutta last December, Lafir lost in the semi-finals.

\* \* \*

**Ceylon University Win Indian Tennis Title**

THE Ceylon University Tennis team won the All-India University Championship quite comfortably defeating Calcutta in the final by three matches to nil. As in their semi-final match the Ceylon pair—Rupert Ferdinands and G. N. Perera—won their Singles and Doubles in convincing style and deserve to be congratulated on their success. In the Singles Ferdinands beat A. Mitra 8/6, 6/1, and Perera got the better of T. Dass 6/3, 5/7, 6/3. In the doubles Ferdinands and Perera defeated T. Dass and I. Singh 6/1, 6/2.

**NEW CAR NEWS**

— By J. P. O. —

MESSRS. Collettes Limited were the hosts at a very pleasant Evening Party, held at the Galle Face Hotel, when they formally introduced the HOLDEN to Ceylon. It is a rare occasion that witnesses the presentation of a completely new motor car.

Like the country of its origin—Australia—the Holden is very young. In fact it was just ten years old in 1958.

The Australian Government were anxious to foster a motor manufacturing industry, and so in 1944 they asked various firms to submit their proposals for building a car. General Motors-Holdens Ltd. first examined the whole prospect from an economic point of view and then designed an imaginary car that would, in theory, reflect the country's economic condition and needs, utilizing Australian material and methods. This firm eventually received governmental sanction, and commenced to build a car which they already had in prototype form in America, known as 195-Y-15, and which resembled their theoretical car very closely.

Manufacture commenced in 1948. By 1951 the Holden, as the new car was named, was being produced at the rate of 100 per day, and we are told that this output could not keep pace with the demand. In 1953 a revised version was placed on the market, with minor improvements, and continued until 1956, when extensive modifications, such as a redesigned body, improved suspension and engine were incorporated in the "Completely New Holden" as it was called.

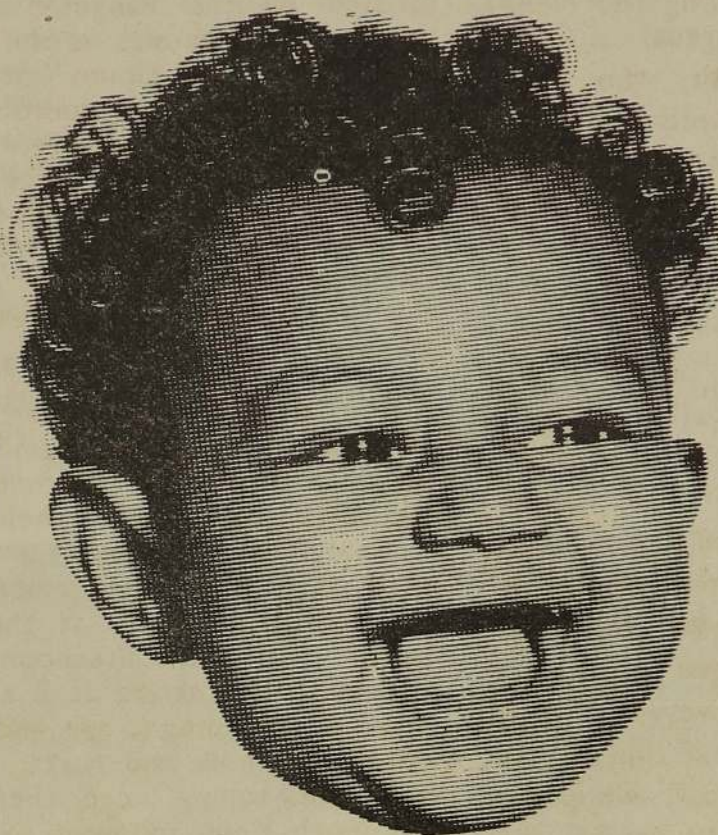
Towards the end of 1958 there was a further "face-lift" and now, for 1959, we have a Saloon, a Station Wagon, a Coupe and Van versions of the Holden to select from.

Having satisfied internal requirements the Holden is widening its export market, the latest addition being Ceylon. A roomy 70 horse-power six cylinder car, of sturdy construction and at an attractive price, I wish Messrs. Collettes all success with their new product.

It is hoped to publish a full-scale road test report of the Holden in February's issue of *The Record*.



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## A WOMAN'S DIARY

ARRANGEMENTS for the celebration of Independence Day on the 4th February, 1959, have raised many problems for the parents of over 1,000 school children who will participate in the mammoth parades, processions, and entertainments planned in Colombo alone. From the parents' point of view the extra time, labour and expense involved—particularly in the face of new textile problems, difficulties of transport, and shortages—especially of milk-foods (a scarcity of which had already begun to make itself felt during the last few weeks), and school-books for the new term—have made them wonder whether these rejoicings could not be arranged on a less expensive scale! However, . . . it is to be hoped that all this, at the beginning of a new year, will prove a happy augury for the future, and that the coming generation may give us an United Sri Lanka with no communal problems.

\* \* \*

TWO recent visitors to Ceylon connected with UNESCO were Mr. and Mrs. Morris Jones, keenly interested to see during their travels projects of the U. N. agencies. Mrs. Morris Jones is the representative of the Friends International Association of Non-governmental Organisations, in New York. One project they visited was the L. M. S. Model Centre set up at Randiwala, near Kegalle, with the District Organiser, Mrs. Asoka Goonewardena.

These L. M. S. Model Centres, 25 in all, scattered throughout the various provinces in Ceylon are equipped with donations from the ACWW-UNESCO gift coupon scheme, and serve their respective districts as nursery schools and training centres for the villages in their neighbourhood. Each of these centres is in charge of a trained worker (Gramasevika) who is assisted by local members of the L. M. S. The centre in Kegalle was opened in 1958. It is built on land, donated

for this purpose by deed of gift to the L. M. S., the generous gift of a villager, not too well off himself, but anxious to do what he could for his district. A Gramasevika is in charge of the centre, and is assisted by the daughter of the donor; she also acts as the Union Secretary. The "Union", it should be explained, is composed of all the Samiti in that area, the representatives of which meet once every three months to compare notes, and to decide on ways and means of improving conditions and solving the problems of their respective villages.

The visitors were particularly interested in the creche-cum-nursery school attended by 25 children of pre-school age which is held every morning, and the classes in handicraft, sewing, cookery, embroidery, and agriculture held at the same centre in the afternoons. The children, who arrive at 8 a.m. are grouped according to age, and served with fresh milk and rusks. Games and story-telling keep them busy till lunch time, followed by a rest in the afternoon, till their mothers, usually agricultural workers, arrive to take them home again. Many of these mothers and the children's elder sisters return in the afternoon to join in the handicraft classes, which help them to supplement their income through a sale of the goods turned out as a result.

The basic object of these pre-nursery schools is to develop healthy minds and bodies among the children in the rural areas by training them in regular habits and ways, and also to lighten the burden of the rural mother who will have more time to attend to her household work and agricultural pursuits.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Morris Jones saw some of the work in the Central Province, and visited other places of interest before they left, with a record of pictures to take back home to the United States, from where they brought greetings to Ceylon.

\* \* \*

### Seminar

AN interesting Seminar sponsored by the Quakers, was held recently at Prince of Wales College, Lunawa. Representatives from Japan, Canada, America, Pakistan, England, India, as well as delegates

from Ceylon joined in the discussions. One of the Group Leaders, Sri Gnandial Mallik, a close associate of Mahatma Ghandi and of Rabin-dranath Tagore, spoke at the Y.W. C.A. Luncheon Club on "Women and Works of Charity" to an interested audience.

EVELYN.

## THE PASSING SCENE

(Continued from page 17)

capital value of all British investment in Ceylon, including the £5 million loan floated by the Ceylon Government in the London market in 1954, could be put at some £225 million, "constituting a very large percentage indeed of the total external investment in Ceylon".

\* \* \*

NOT the least interesting fact about these investments is that in keeping with a long tradition in the United Kingdom, going back to more than a century, it is the private enterprise of British investors (as against governmental investment) which has enabled this handsome contribution to Ceylon's development and prosperity. That is not to ignore the contribution the U. K. Government has made directly in recent years in capital and technical assistance under, for example, the Colombo Plan. There is her assistance through contributions to such institutions like the World Bank which finances the second stage of Ceylon's hydro-electric scheme.

Moreover, more than 450 Ceylonese have been trained in the U. K. under the Colombo Plan and more than a hundred U. K. experts have come to Ceylon under the same Plan to advise the Government in many fields—railways, road transport, health, electricity, taxation, water sewerage, post and telecommunication services, etc., and technical assistance through the specialised agencies of United Nations like Unesco.

It was a pertinent warning Mr. Morley sounded when he said that new capital ("a shy beast") will not come into places where old capital has a rough time or is being sent home with a flea in its ear.

(Continued on page 32)



## A LONDON LETTER

—By ERNEST C. THOMSON—

London, January 3.

### Animals and Exports

THE theft, reported by Britain's Nature Conservancy, of a baby dinosaur's bones which had been embedded for thousands of years in a South of England cliff face, strikes me as not wildly surprising. The only wonder is that this intriguing mammal was left to slumber so long in a country where animals command almost as much interest as humans.

Animals make news at all times, whether it be a fox stealing chickens or a new cheetah arriving at the Zoo. A dog can get himself in the headlines merely by biting a post-man.

So you can imagine the size of the throng in December at the oldest and biggest indoor livestock display in the world—London's famous annual Smithfield Show at Earls Court. Many thousands of citizens with no professional interest in agriculture troop there every year just to see animals "en masse." They join the considerable army of professional farmers who are there to appraise something like 1,500 splendid cattle, sheep and pigs facing up to the judges.

\* \* \*

### Dainty Diana

THERE were visitors from 80 countries in 1958; one could pick out many different Commonwealth accents—and quite a few foreign languages, too—blending with the homespun talk of farmers from Scotland, Wales and all corners of rural England.

Modestly saying nothing amid all the chatter was mild-eyed Diana, the lovely Scottish heifer which had won the Show's supreme cattle championship. Sired by an Aberdeen-Angus out of an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross dam, the dainty Diana had been bred by a small crofter in the Scottish Highlands. Now she was munching straw oblivious of her eminence as Queen of Britain's £1,000,000,000 annual output of livestock, including the £20,000,000 which is exported.

May be Diana was slightly peeved by the rivalry of agricultural machinery, which had a record display this year and stole much of

the interest, especially among overseas visitors. Anyway, Diana and the rest of the four-footed tribe were framed against a towering scenic background of new tractors and harvesters, balers, loaders and ploughs of the sort which are swelling Britain's agricultural machinery exports at an astonishing rate. This year's figures are improving even on the 1957, export record of £89,000,000. In the first ten months of this year United Kingdom manufacturers have sold 30,000 tractors, worth about £14,000,000, to the Commonwealth alone.

\* \* \*

### Ascending Figures

FIGURES like these reflect from the larger export picture which appears to have created a dazzle of surprise in official circles at the year's end. I refer to the overall exports of Britain's goods for the month of November—£291,000,000—the highest level since May, 1957. Shipments of £26,400,000 to the United States of America marked a new record. Those to Canada rose from £16,100,000 in the previous month to £16,700,000.

Sales in the dollar area are especially encouraging. The figures generally are far better than anyone dared to hope. Even the Board of Trade, which is not given to economic ecstasy, is firmly persuaded that a new significant trend has set in, with Britain's export recovery now an accepted fact.

Animals and exports have not run away with all the best stories. Children, I am glad to say, can still oust any animal off the news page, and this month they have done it handsomely with the Nuffield Foundation's startling survey, "Television and the Child."

\* \* \*

### Television Facts and Theories

TELEVISION does not mesmerise children; its influence is far less colourful and dramatic than is popularly supposed. Most children, in fact, take it in their stride. They are much more sensible, resilient and critical than many well-meaning busybodies believed. They watch the home screen on an average just under two hours a day, their homework does not seem to suffer, and hobbies of all kinds hold their own against viewing.

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## THE LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON

THE New Year opened up a fresh vista for dogdom when, on the 16th of this month, the *Ladies' Kennel Association of Ceylon* was inaugurated at an enthusiastic meeting, where 51 Founder Members were enrolled, including one Life Member, such is the confidence in the future of the new Association.

What is most intriguing is that membership will be confined to Ladies Only. Men will, however, be welcomed with open arms—but purely as exhibitors—at their Shows, which will be thrown open to members of all dog clubs in the country, as well as non-members.

The first President of the L.K.A. of Ceylon is Mrs. T. P. de S. Munasinghe, the others holding office being: Vice-President: Mrs. D. Betts Brown; Hony. Secretary: Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere; Hony. Treasurer: Mrs. D. Colville Smith; Hony. Records Secretary: Mrs. S. T. de Soysa; Hony. Publicity and Entertainment Secretary: Mrs. O. Gulamhussein.

Executive Committee: Mrs. A. N. Weinman, Mrs. L. S. B. Perera, Mrs. R. S. O. Stork, Mrs. L. H. Bibile, Mme. N. Fumet, Mrs. C. V. Warren, Mrs. Z. Tissera and Mrs. D. N. Jilla.

## THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON

THE Rev. Fr. A. N. I. Perera will read a paper on the Political ideals of Cicero, on Friday, 23rd January, at 5.30 p.m., in the Conference Room of the Royal College, Colombo. Visitors are welcome.

## THE PASSING SCENE

(Continued from page 31)

Equally important was the viewpoint he put forward that private capital from abroad was less likely to inhibit the recipient country's freedom of action than governmental, just because it comes from private people whose main interest in lending the money is to get a reasonable return upon it. Their very numbers, he said, provide the recipient with a measure of safety.





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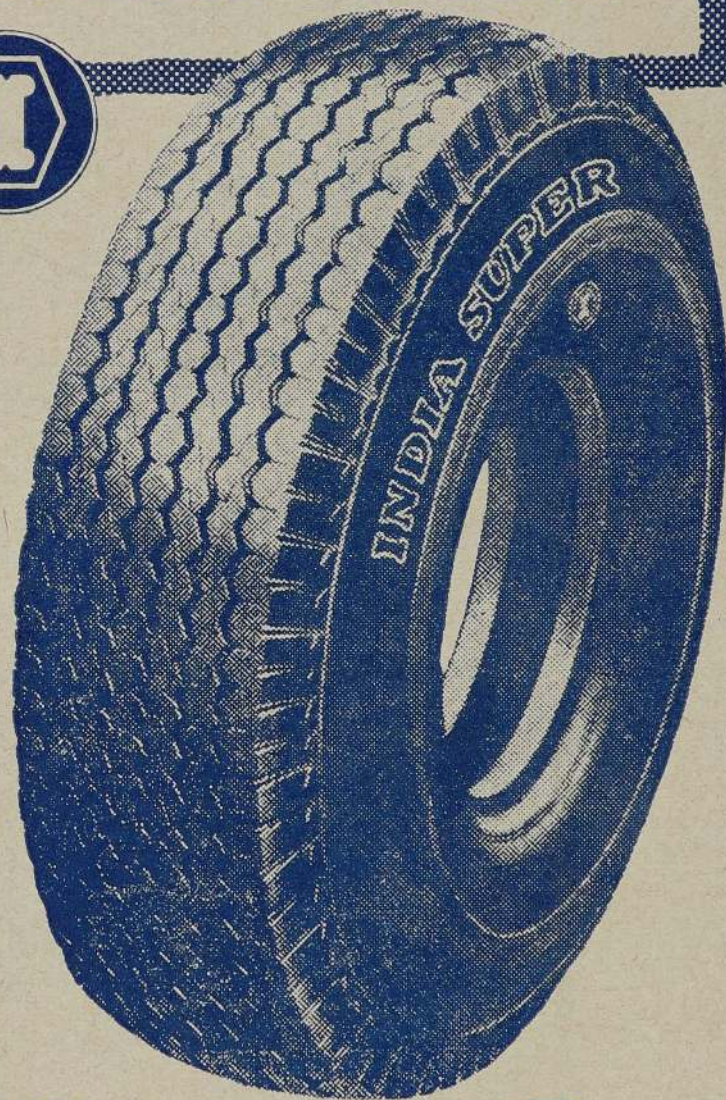
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