

The Ceylon Just Rightly Review

Vol. XI

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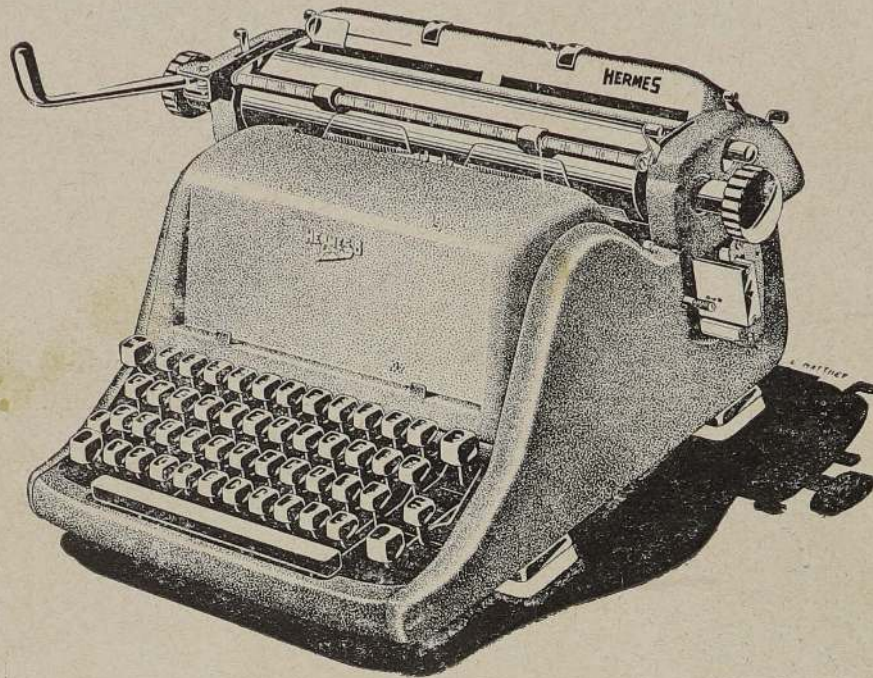


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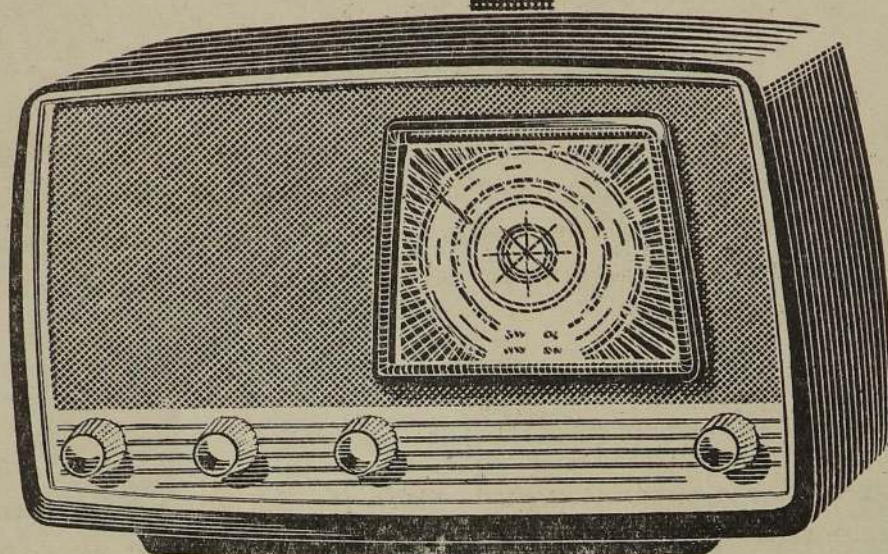


Photo and block by John & Co.

Miss Ranjini Jayasuriya, for the third year in succession, won the Triple Crown at the National Tennis Championships played in Colombo last week and thus set up a unique record. She beat the Indian challenger, Miss Deshu Appaiah, in the Singles and, with the latter as partner, won the Doubles. In partnership with Rupert Ferdinands she went on to annex the Mixed event against Miss Appaiah and Bernard Pinto, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1.

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THE POLITICAL SCENE

MARCH 3rd is behind us and the trade unions inspired by the L.S.S.P. have had their one-day token strike. It was part of a campaign to protest against the Public Security Amendment Bill. But was this purpose achieved by the gesture when the Government found itself in a position to claim that the essential services functioned without interruption?

* * * *

CONSIDERING the circumstances in which the Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it is hardly likely that the Government would be persuaded to withdraw the Bill or further modify its provisions. A fact that cannot be overlooked is that many trade unions declined to participate in the strike. The general public indifference to the event is also proof that people are weary of strikes.

* * * *

THAT it was possible to stage the strike at all is evidence of the democratic principles animating the Government. But at what cost? The Government had to assemble massive forces to meet possible contingencies, economic activity came to a virtual standstill, and a degree of tension was created which thrust the merits and demerits of the Bill to the background. Mercifully there was no outbreak of violence.

* * * *

WHAT emerges then is that politics in Ceylon has degenerated to factionalism of a character which has little or no regard for the national interest. While political parties and affiliated unions contend, the economy suffers. There must come a time when the damage is so serious that no party in power could repair it. Indeed the foundations of democracy itself are liable to be undermined if national leaders do not soon awaken to realities. Democracy in Ceylon cannot sustain long the strain put on it at the present time.

THE EDITOR.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

CEYLON awoke on March 4th with a great sense of relief at the fact that the token strike called by a number of trade unions for March 3rd had passed off peacefully. Both sides claimed victory. Dr. N. M. Perera, leader of the L.S.S.P. and President of the Ceylon Federation of Labour, described the strike, which was in protest against the Public Security Amendment Bill, as a huge success. The Government organ Sri Lanka published figures of attendance at public offices and, pointing out that in the private sector also there was a hundred per cent attendance in many concerns, asserted that all essential services functioned without interruption.

The strikers abided by the advice given by their leaders to stay at home on Tuesday. In any case the heavy armed police guards mounted at bridges, road inter-sections, power stations, etc., and the patrols maintained by police and troops, not to speak of regulations made under the emergency laws against processions, precluded demonstrations. Buses operated in convoy in the City and trains also carried armed guards. The Banks offered a restricted service and some mercantile offices, like some Government departments, operated under limitations. Members of two of the three unions kept away on estates. No newspapers were published. On the whole the day resembled a partial holiday, but the presence of troops at every turn created tension.

* * *

IN a statement on Wednesday morning the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, asserted that the strike did not achieve its end but in fact the weapon boomeranged." This showed, he said, that not only was the majority of the public in support of the Bill but also that a large majority of the working class deplored the strike.

Dr. N. M. Perera, in his statement, said: "The success of our action is the more striking because of the unprecedented total counter-offensive by the Government against the strike in which intimidation played such a large part. The countrywide opposition to the slave Bill has been demonstrated in ample measure and must be heeded by the Government."

The Bill is now before the Senate, where the debate on it will begin on

March 10th. The decision here is awaited with keen interest.

* * *

THE Ceylon Coconut Industries, Ltd., one of the oldest manufacturers of desiccated coconut, has decided to close down. According to its managing director, Mr. N. U. Jayawardena, the reason is that in recent times coconut has been out of price with D.C. He explained that seasonally, when coconut production is low and, consequently, prices are high, the small D.C. establishments close down, but large organisations cannot do so because they have to maintain a large staff and labour force. Moreover, labour costs have been mounting at a rate which narrowed down the margin of profit on D.C. D.C. could therefore continue only as a small industry.

The closing down of the company will mean that 2,000 workers will be thrown out of employment.

* * *

THE Minister of Agriculture and Food, Mr. Philip Gunewardena, described as gloomy prophets those who produced staggering figures of increase of population and proposed extensive birth control as the remedy for it, when he declared open the meeting in Colombo of the FAO sub-committee on the economic aspects

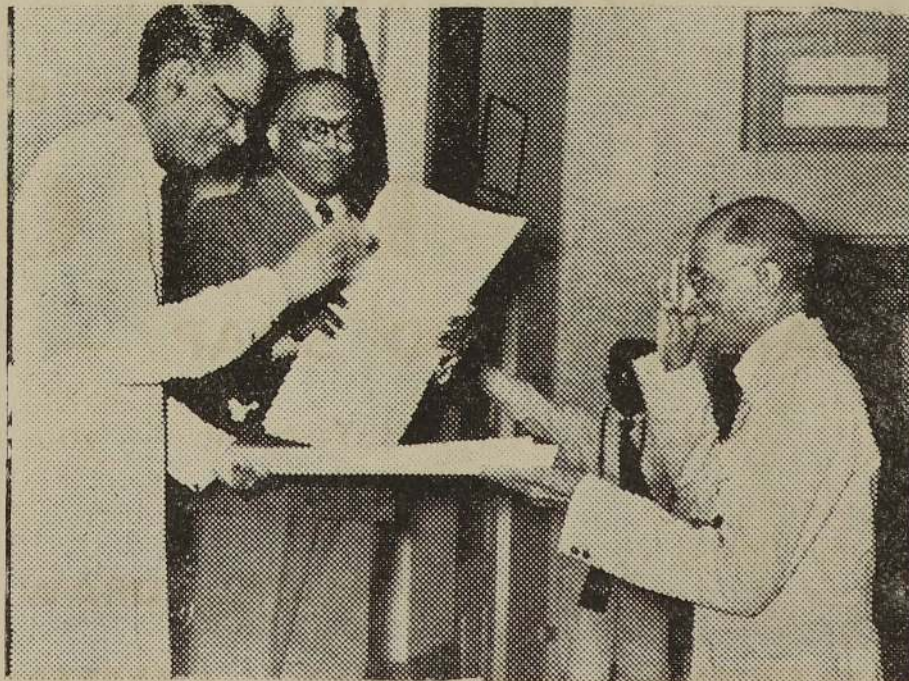
of rice. The production of paddy in Japan and China refuted such theories, he said.

Deploring the absence of China, the largest rice-producing and exporting country in the world, he described the conference as resembling the staging of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. "The absurdity and futility of excluding China from world councils can nowhere be more apparent than at a conference of this nature," he said.

* * *

RELIEF is given to bachelors in the legislation drafted to give effect to the taxation proposals of the new Government as announced by the Finance Minister, Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, in his budget speech. In response, evidently, to the criticism widely expressed, the proposal has been modified by the grant of an additional 7 1/2 per cent tax-free allowance for a single person when his income does not exceed Rs. 40,000. Where the income is between 40,000 and Rs. 100,000 the additional tax free allowance will be 5 per cent on the difference between Rs. 100,000 and the assessable income. The allowance ceases at 100,000.

As announced earlier the expenditure on advertising is subject to a deduction of 75 per cent in determining income. The original proposal was a deduction of 50 per cent as against 100 per cent under the existing law.



—Times

Sir James Obeyesekere, District Scout Commissioner for Gampaha, receiving a charter from the Prime Minister at Scout Headquarters on the 24th February.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WORLD events touched Ceylon fleetingly last week when two visitors made a brief call at Colombo.

Sir Harold Nicholson, the eminent author and critic, stepped ashore on his way home from Japan at a time when his name occurred in dispatches from British journalists accompanying Mr. Harold Macmillan to Moscow in connection with Guy Burgess, the former Foreign Office man who is now in Soviet Russia. Sir Harold admitted to having initiated a correspondence with Burgess, adding "Guy is a friend of mine, and when a friend is in trouble I never let him down." He said that Burgess did not know enough at the time he fled his country and expressed himself as convinced that he did what he did in a moment of wild impulse. He did not regard Burgess as devoid of all loyalty to Britain. The other visitor was Herr Willy Brandt, Mayor of West Berlin. He was on a world tour to win as much "moral support" as possible in the situation that has arisen in Berlin and to impart as much information as possible in regard to the position there. He told a meeting of the

Ceylon-German Association that the existence of a non-Communist Berlin was not a threat to peace. It was those who created the Berlin crisis who were doing harm to peace.

* * *

FROM March 1 the Tea Bureau and its famous headquarters, the Tea Centre, situated in the heart of London's West End, are to be re-named. In future both will be called the Ceylon Tea Centre.

Before 1953 this organisation represented the tea industries of India, Ceylon and Pakistan, but in 1952 India withdrew to promote tea sales independently. Pakistan also withdrew, but Ceylon, which supplies a quarter of the 500,000,000-lb. British market, voted to carry on with its sales promotion through the old organisation.

* * *

THE establishment of a research institute on the lines of that Aberystwyth in Britain, as a fundamental requirement for the development of a sound dairy industry, was advocated by Mr. R. H. Spencer-

Schrader in a paper read on his behalf at the annual general meeting of the Chilaw-Negombo Planters' Association.

Mr. Schrader said that the importance of grass in an agricultural economy could not be exaggerated. He considered it as a mistake to regard animal husbandry as not an integral part of agriculture and to take grass for granted. Cultivated grass is a crop, he asserted, and for coconut planters the problem of how to grow the two crops on the same land and at the same time could only be solved by systematic research.

The Association discussed a suggestion that the coconut industry might be obliged to cultivate pasture and maintain cattle, and appointed a committee to investigate the effect of growing pasture under coconut and collect data on cost and related matters.

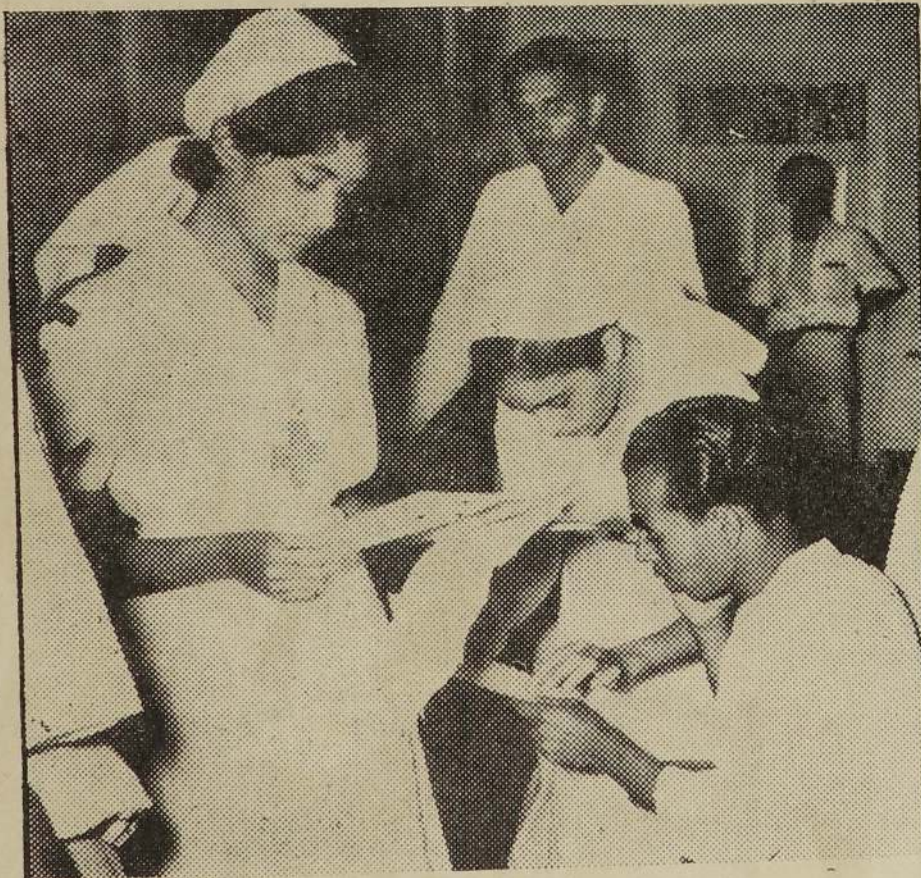
The meeting elected Mr. Andrew J. C. Peries a life-member of the Association.

* * *

THE necessity of protecting the dugong was stressed by the President, Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, at the annual general meeting of the Wild Life Protection Society. At the rate they were being slaughtered on the west coast—notes compiled by Dr. R. L. Spittel put the number killed last year at over 200—the survival of this slow-moving animal depended on the steps taken to protect it, he said.

Referring to the shooting of elephants in defence of crops, Mr. Poulter suggested that shooting should be forbidden and full compensation paid for damage caused: this would be a small price to pay to save the elephant from extinction. In his report the secretary, Mr. C. E. Norris, said that according to his information there did not appear to have been any loss in the elephant population during the floods of December, 1957; he had only one unconfirmed report of an animal being drowned in the N.C.P. The effect of the floods on elephants seemed to be that they had forsaken their usual haunts in the low-lying areas and made for higher ground.

Mr. Norris was elected President of the Society and Mr. J. Mansergh Hodgson secretary.



—Times

A Campaign to swell the General Hospital Blood Bank has been started by the Red Cross Society. Volunteers from the Society are seen receiving a ready response from employees of Walker, Sons & Co. Ltd., and Keell & Waldock, Ltd.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Governor-General has appointed a commission consisting of Mr. W. Thalagodapitiya, District Judge, Kandy (Chairman), Mr. M. A. S. Marikar, proctor, Kandy, and for a long time a member of the Kandy Municipal Council, and Mr. G. C. Crossette Thambiah, retired District Judge, to re-delimit the parliamentary electoral districts under the recent amendment of the Constitution Order-in-Council.

The figures of population on which the Commission will base their conclusions were released by the Director of Statistics and Census earlier. According to them the estimated population of the Island as at the end of June, 1958, was 9,361,300. Of this number 8,213,800 were citizens of Ceylon and 4,615,000 were over 21.

THE Vidyodaya University, one of the two pirivenas raised to university status, was inaugurated by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, in his capacity of Chancellor, on February 19th, at a special ceremony in Independence Square, Colombo. Features of the ceremony were the administration of pansil by Sri Siddhartha Saranankara Mahanayake Thero of Malwatte, patron of the University, and the laying of a basket of flowers by the Governor-General at the foot of a life-sized portrait of the founder of the pirivena, the famous scholar-monk Hikkaduwa Sri Sumangala Maha Nayake Thero. After his address the Governor-General presented the insignia of office to the vice-Chancellor, Welivitiye Soratha Nayake Thero, and the seal of the university to the Registrar, Mr. D. J. Kumaraage.

Besides the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Mr. C. W. W. Kannanagara (on behalf of the Vidyadhara Sabha), and the Minister of Education, Mr. W. Dahanayake, delivered addresses.

IN his address the Governor-General said: "The granting of university status to the two principal pirivenas of the Island is one of the most far-reaching achievements of the Government in the realm of education. The Minister of Education will be remembered in the annals of this Island as the man who gave oriental learning and its traditional seats the encouragement and support they needed to become an integral part of the educational set-up of modern Lanka.

"The Buddhist priesthood, who had in the past contributed so much to the cause of oriental learning and culture, will now get the opportunity of widening their sphere of influence.

* * *

THE possibility of Ceylon figuring in the development of atomic energy is visualized by the suggestion that uranium might be found in the Island. It is no idle fancy, for the suggestion comes from Dr. Georges Bigotte, a member of the team from the International Atomic Energy Agency which has been on a visit of study to the Island.

Dr. Bigotte's view is that uranium could occur in the centre and south of the Island in view of the rock formation of the country, which he likens to that found in Madagascar, where urano-thorianite has been discovered.

The team's report on its visit will be submitted to the Agency, which will advise the Ceylon Government on the peaceful application of atomic energy.

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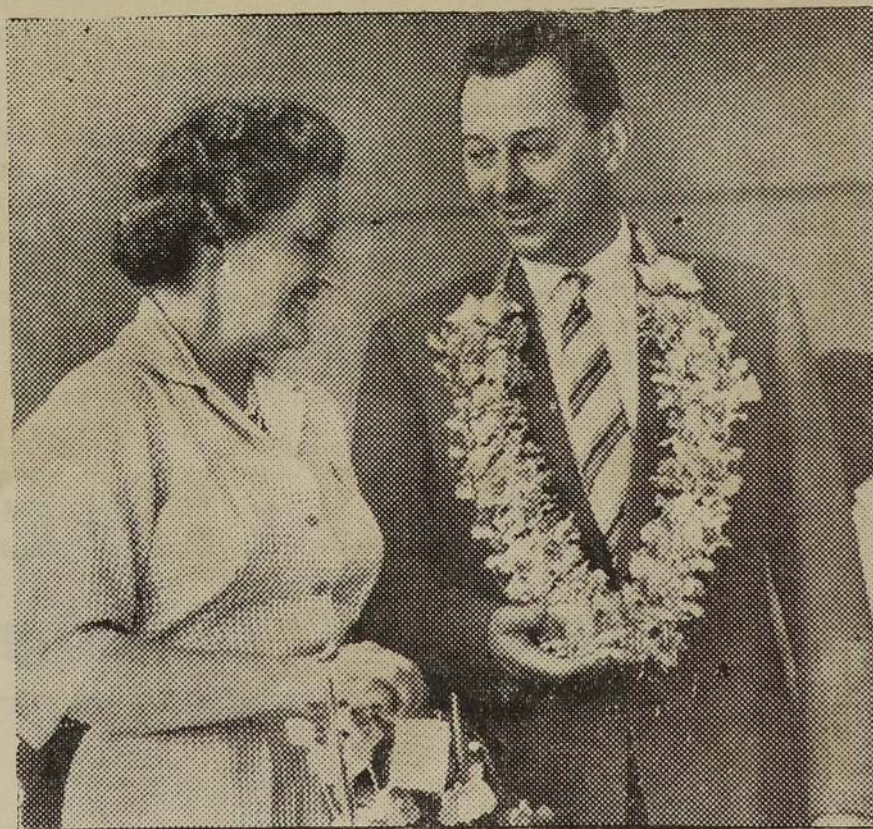
THE opinion that Ceylon's economy is basically sound was expressed by Mr. H. G. Nelson, Managing Director of English Electric, whose local agents are Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd., at the conclusion of a

visit to the Island he paid last month. Mr. Nelson went on to say that when he gets back to London he would do his best to point out that Ceylon, in spite of her small market in relation to the rest of the world, is important enough to warrant further investment. He added, however: "Just as much as Britain is interested in investing in this country, you have to do your bit in making the prospect as attractive as possible."

Mr. Nelson, who was accompanied by his wife, came to Ceylon from Madras, where his company has set up a factory. It transpired during his visit that experts of his organization have been making a study, for two years, of the feasibility of installing a multi-channel VHF radio system to link Colombo and the provinces. Mr. Nelson also is of the view that Ceylon is ideally situated for the installation of television, considering the Island's geographical position and distribution of population.

Mr. Nelson was recently awarded the Royal Society of Arts Benjamin Franklin Medal for 1959 for his work in scientific industrial development.

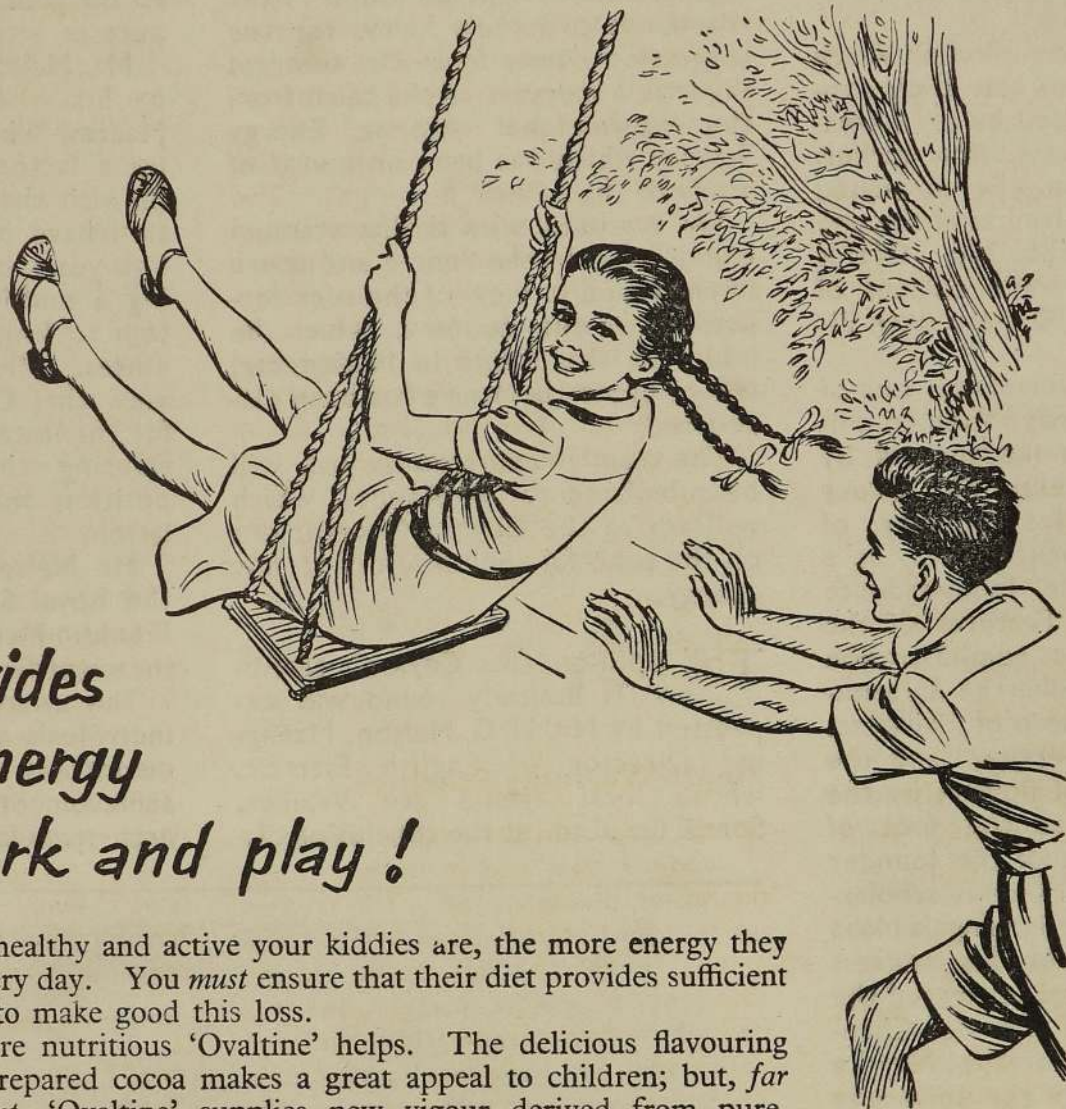
The award is made annually "to individuals who have attained early distinction with promise of future achievements in the promotion of arts, manufactures and commerce."



—Times

Mr. H. G. Nelson, managing director of the English Electric Co. and deputy chairman of the Marconi Radio Co., was in Ceylon with his wife last month.

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BRITAIN'S FIRST 'DRIVE-IN' BANK FOR MOTORISTS

—By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Fortnightly Review)

THE city of Leicester, plumb in the heart of the English Midlands, is setting a fine example to the rest of the country by opening Britain's first "drive-in" bank for motorists. The idea is not new on the other side of the Atlantic, but Martin's Bank, its sponsors in the United Kingdom, merit praise for introducing such a novelty in a land where even the ordinary street-corner bank can breathe the solemnity of a temple or cathedral.

In Leicester the motorist will drive through a covered passage-way to an armour-plated glass window, behind which a cashier will press a knob thrusting forth a drawer to the customer seated in his automobile.

Having given or received cash, the motorist will drive off without having actually entered the bank. This is a bracing thought to those of us in whom the traditional bank atmosphere breeds mixed feelings.

* * *

Sub-Conscious Memories

HOW puny and insignificant seem our own transactions against such an august background—the throb of accounting machines, the crinkle of other people's bank notes, the cascading of cash and the mystical rites of the personages behind the grilles. Maybe it is the mathematical mysteries of the business that rouse in us sub-conscious memories of mathematics at school.

For myself, I have always got along with addition and subtraction and a little long division. And judging from the bright faces on both sides of the bank counters these days, I do not imagine that quadratic equations and other algebraic headaches keep the ordinary man awake at nights. Automation has smoothed the brows of the banking fraternity.

They are particularly jubilant just now because, in the words of Mr. Anthony Tuke, Chairman of the big Barclays Bank organisation, they are celebrating their "release from bondage", meaning the ending of the credit squeeze. The Chairman of Martin's Bank has described 1958 as "an adventurous year for English banking", as well he might. The banks are basking in the sunshine of Britain's new-found economic strength. Our gold and foreign currency reserves have been reinforced, convertibility of sterling restored, and now the pound can turn a proud face on every other currency, including the dollar.

Our dollar exports have touched new records, and it looks as if our balance of payments account for 1958 may show a surplus of just over £400,000,000, the highest since World War II.

* * *

Heart-Warming Schemes

THE most inhibited customer must admit that the banks are much friendlier places today. The freeze-up is over; chilly faces behind the grilles have thawed into smiles. The end of credit restrictions has brought more competition between banks than we have seen since 1939. They are wooing customers in the lower income groups who have never had banking accounts before and warming our hearts with personal loan schemes which only a year ago would have seemed as remote a luxury as a cottage on Mars.

If the banks are more human, so are the Post Offices, and this process has been going on for quite a time. A striking instance of human sensibility in a Government Department occurs in connection with the bicentenary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet. Burns was born in a peasant's cottage at Alloway, in the Scottish county of Ayrshire. This year, January 25, anniversary of the poet's birthday, was a Sunday. In Scotland, Sunday closing is strictly observed, but, it was announced, for this special occasion the Alloway Post Office would be opened on the Sunday

morning so that letters could be accepted for stamping "Alloway, Ayr. January 25, 1959"—a date almost sacred to Scotsmen all over the world. Moreover, people living away from the district could send packaged letters to the Head Postmaster in the neighbouring town of Ayr for posting from Alloway on the poet's birthday morning.

* * *

Commonwealth Contact

THE humanising process in the Post Office has been strongly evident in the past few years, notably in the 1,000 new Post Office buildings which have been put up all over the United Kingdom since World War II. Modern in architectural style, many are ornamented with mosaics or wall-paintings, equipped with counters of Commonwealth timber and fitted with flower-filled window boxes. These amenities make stamp buying a pleasure and soften the blow when the time comes for renewing one's licence for the gun, radio or television receiving set, automobile or dog.

Dogs, by the way, have leapt into the export picture. I see that Britain's breeders have just registered a record export of 4,315 pedigree dogs last year, worth about £500,000. The United States of America was the best customer, with Canada second. Easily the "top dog" was the miniature poodle, accounting for more than 25 per cent. of all dogs exported.

CEYLON continues to do more trade with the Commonwealth than with other countries, according to the statistics for 1958. Britain was again the biggest buyer of Ceylon products and in return exported most goods to the Island, the figures being Rs. 565 million and Rs. 416 million respectively.

The U.S.A. took second place on the export list (Rs. 135 million), followed by Australia (Rs. 111 million), South Africa (Rs. 86 million), China (Rs. 78 million), Canada (Rs. 77 million), West Germany (Rs. 72 million), New Zealand (Rs. 37 million), India (Rs. 37 million), and the Netherlands (Rs. 31 million).

After Britain the order of imports was: India Rs. 220 million, Japan Rs. 156 million, China Rs. 152 million, Burma Rs. 101 million, U.S.A. Rs. 77 million, Australia Rs. 56 million, West Germany Rs. 53 million, and France Rs. 45 million.

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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK.

By CROSS-BENCHER

LAST week Parliament sanctioned a vote of more than a lakh of rupees to pay with retrospective effect from October last year an extra Rs. 100 a month to members of Parliament and Parliamentary secretaries for clerical assistance. The ordinary allowance of members of Parliament is Rs. 600 a month. Ministers are not entitled to the extra allowance as they are provided with private secretaries. The Senate has also approved the payment of a clerical allowance to Senators.

The demand for an increased allowance was made by members of the Government group on the grounds that they had to employ clerks to attend to their correspondence.

* * *

NOW another aspect of the matter has been raised by a member of the Opposition, Mr. Leslie Goonewardene (L.S.S.P.), who said at a public meeting in his home town, Panadura, that the monthly allowance of Rs. 600 is not sufficient for an M.P. who has no other source of income. He added that if capable men were to represent the people in Parliament, regardless of whether they were rich or poor, the allowance must be increased.

It is to be presumed that the inadequacy of the allowance refers to the cost of living more than other expenses since M.P.'s travel free on the railway, pay no postage on their letters and send telegrams on State account, and while in Colombo occupy a subsidised hostel. If that be so, it should not be difficult for them to realise the burden borne by the ordinary man in the high prices of essential goods. It is to be hoped that now that they have experience of it themselves, the lowering of living costs will commend itself to members of Parliament, for raising of the income is a course not available to the people.

THE draft legislation on the new taxation scheme announced by the Finance Minister when he presented the budget shows that, while modifications have been made in consideration of the criticisms made during the debate on the budget, the pattern of taxation promulgated has not been changed. The four new taxes—capital gains tax, expenditure tax, wealth tax and gifts tax—remain, but the rates and the tax-free allowances now proposed, while perhaps not likely to meet with general satisfaction, do have the effect of making the impost on the taxpayer lighter than was originally contemplated.

The legislation is embodied in four Bills—amending the Income Tax and Estate Duty Ordinances, Personal Tax Bill and the Board of Inland Revenue Bill. By the last the Income Tax department is to be replaced by a Board of Inland Revenue to administer the new taxes by the recruitment of additional staff besides absorbing the existing staff.

* * *

THE Press found defenders in unexpected places during a debate on a private member's motion in Parliament advocating legislation for the State to take over privately owned newspapers and their publication by an "independent corporation". The mover of the motion was Mr. M. S. Themis (Colombo Central—third), the ex-postman M.P., and his chief complaint against the Press was that a few persons were able to influence the thinking of many people. He criticised the presentation of news as irresponsible and unobjective and suggested that the relationship between advertisers and newspapers was not conducive to the public good.

Mr. C. Suntheralingam quoted a Lord Chief Justice of England in equating the liberty of the Press with the liberty of the individual and attributed the mover's onslaught on the Press to the Government having a bad Press. Mr. M. D. Banda (U.N.P.) pointed out that an independent corporation under the State was a contradiction in terms

and Mr. R. E. Jayatilleke (Ind.) expressed himself in character when he spoke of the democratic principle of freedom of expression as implying freedom of the Press.

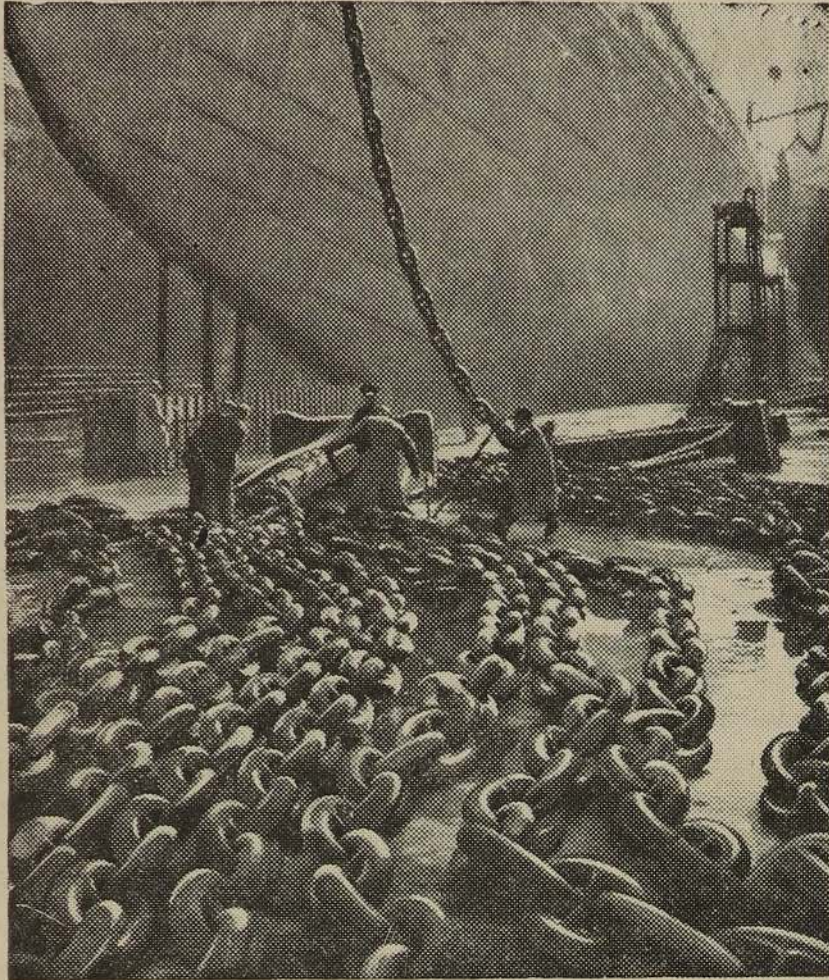
The debate ended inconclusively and it was remarkable for the fact that not a single minister participated in it so that the attitude of Government to the matter remains obscure, apart from threats of nationalization of the Press that have been uttered off and on. Indeed there was only one speaker from the Government side, Mr. M. P. de Zoysa (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour), and he favoured the idea of a corporation. A surprise sprung on the House was a statement by Dr. Colvin R. de Silva that a marxist government would permit a free Press, but he envisaged a revolution resulting in employees of the newspaper organizations seizing the presses and running the papers for the masses!

* * *

AN aftermath of the demonstration in Parliament against the Public Security Amendment Bill is a motion of no-confidence in the Speaker, notice of which has been given by fifteen members of the Opposition representative of all parties. The charges made against the Speaker, Mr. H. S. Ismail, who was deputy-Speaker in the last Parliament, are that on February 11th he "permitted armed police to enter and remain in the precincts of the House, including the very lobbies of the Chamber," and on February 12th permitted the galleries to be cleared and a "situation to arise in the House in the course of which a member of the House was assaulted on the floor of the chamber by a police officer" and "ordered the forcible removal of the Leader of the Opposition (Dr. N. M. Perera) with the status of a Minister".

The member who was "assaulted" was Mr. Meryl Fernando (Moratuwa—L.S.S.P.), who is reported to have received a blow from a police officer in the scuffle caused by members clinging on to Dr. N. M. Perera when he was being borne out of the chamber after he was suspended. The ejection of the twelve suspended members took place after each one had refused to go along with the Sergeant-at-Arms (Mr. M. Ismail, former Superintendent of Police) and after the Speaker had suspended the sitting of the House in each instance.

(Continued on page 17)



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THE PASSING SCENE

By "SPHINX"

THE passing of an era in the planting world was recalled recently by the Chairman of the Kurunegala District Planters' Association, Mr. A. F. R. Goonewardena, who earned the distinction of being the first Ceylonese to be elected a life member.

Mr. Goonewardena recalled that when the Association was started 57 years ago all the members were European planters. Gradually Ceylonese joined their ranks but the latter did not forget that the Europeans were the pioneers and looked to them for help and advice.

It was sad to see, he said, that the pioneers of the planting community were packing up and leaving the country because it had become the cry of the people who adopted a defeatist attitude that it was by persecuting the minorities that they could gain their rights.

* * *

MR. Goonewardena challenged the Ministry of Labour to prove that its recent communique referring to "unfair and mischievous criticism" of its proposal to Ceylonise estate labour was not purely political propaganda which was bound to create communal hatred between the Kandyan peasantry and "Tamil" labour.

With his intimate knowledge of the Kandyan country over a quarter of a century he could say that well-to-do peasants were not able to take up estate work because the cultivation of their fields took up a great deal of their time, and they could do only casual work on neighbouring estates in the "off" season.

He cited figures to the effect that the number of Ceylonese employed on estates had risen from 89,534 in 1953 to 107,718 in 1958, an increase of 20 per cent. while in the same period the number of "Indian"

labour had declined from 398,679 to 397,577.

* * *

REFERRING to the ministry's communique which also said that the lands of the ancestors of the peasants had been expropriated during colonial days for plantation purposes, Mr. Goonewardena said this could refer to two periods—the coffee boom or the rubber boom. He had recently dealt with the charge against pioneer planters of



—Times.

Senator A. M. A. Azeez

robbing peasants' lands and proved that the charge was utterly false.

What happened during the rubber boom was recent history of which he spoke from personal knowledge. Peasants who sold their lands to capitalists, European or Ceylonese, received full market value for their land.

* * *

THE active patronage extended to Zahira College, Colombo, by Ahmad 'Orabi El Misri, popularly known as Arabi Pasha, during his nineteen years of exile in Ceylon was recalled at its prize-giving recently by the principal, Mr. A. M. A. Azeez.

He said that from Arabi Pasha and his endeavours and the manner in which he had matched his strength against a mighty empire for the sake of his faith and for the sake of his own native land, Zahira drew its inspiration.

His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Fouad Naguib, Minister of the United Arab Republic in Ceylon, was Chairman at the prize-giving.

* * *

MR. Azeez said that Zahira never did and never would consider herself a mere collegiate school because of the sacred obligation which devolves on her as the cultural centre of the Ceylon Muslim community to foster its distinctive culture with the sure and strong conviction that they best served Lanka not by the abandonment or dethronement of Muslim culture but by its preservation and promotion.

* * *

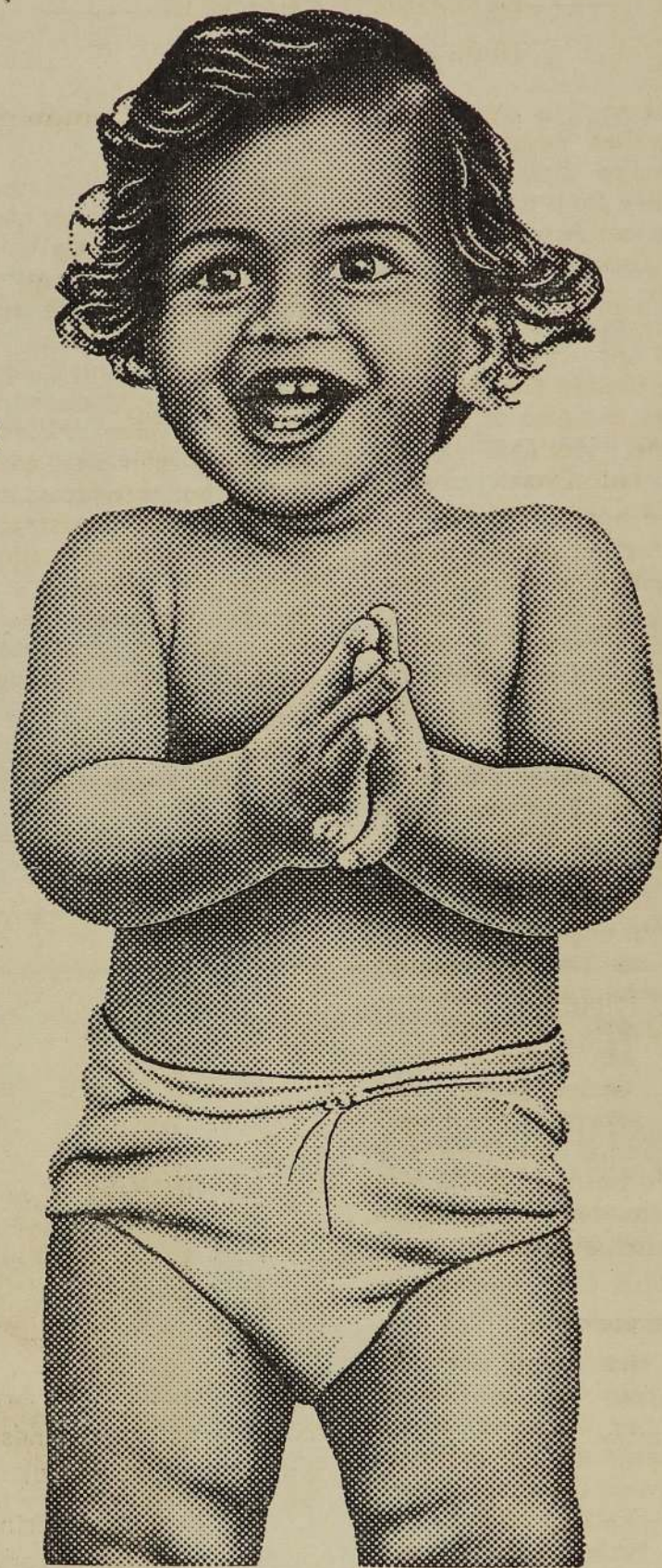
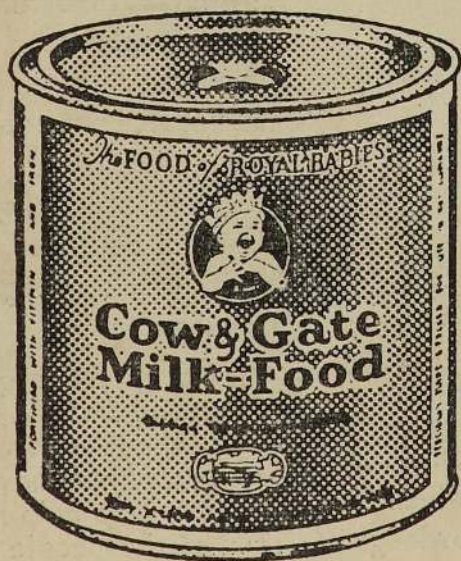
MR. Nik Cavell, Canadian High Commissioner, who declared open an arts and crafts exhibition on the Horana-Panadura road recently, said that though a multiplicity of languages unfortunately tended to keep people from the fundamental understanding of each other, the field of art does not need language for its understanding. Music, dancing, painting and village craftsmanship could all be understood without the need of knowing one another's language.

It was good to see the development of arts and crafts in the rural districts because such developments brings more money to the district and therefore tends to help raise living standards of the people but another and perhaps more important factor to take into consideration was that in almost every community in Ceylon today, as well as elsewhere, there are a large number of people, young and old, who have talents which have never developed and thus the world loses many great artists, sculptors, painters, etc., who might have been top-ranking artists but who never get a chance to acquire training or to develop in themselves those skills with which nature has endowed them.

(Continued on page 25)

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5493

COW & GATE MILK FOOD

The FOOD of ROYAL BABIES

AN ERA OF ROYAL TRAVEL

—By HAROLD CHAMPION—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

QUEEN Elizabeth II is the world's most travelled Head of State. Before she became Queen she had already seen many parts of the world. In fact, it was while she and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, were on a visit to East Africa that the news of the death of her father was broken to her. She is Queen, not only of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, but also of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon and Ghana. She is also Head of the Commonwealth.

It is natural that her peoples everywhere should wish to see the Queen. And, by natural inclination as well as from her sense of duty, she spends more time in Commonwealth countries than any of her predecessors.

Yet even today, when the most distant parts of the Commonwealth are little more than a 30-hours flight from London, the Queen's manifold constitutional duties make it impossible for her to engage in constant travel. Often she is represented overseas by members of her family—her mother Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, her sister Princess Margaret, her uncles, aunts and cousins. On several prolonged tours her husband has travelled alone on the Queen's business while she has perforce remained at home to attend to other affairs of State.

* * *

Essentially Democratic

LITTLE more than a year after her accession she was off on a journey with her husband which took her to Bermuda and Jamaica, through the Panama Canal to Fiji and Tonga in the Pacific, thence to Australia and New Zealand, and homewards by way of the remote Cocos Islands, Ceylon, Aden, Uganda, Malta and Gibraltar. From such journeys some pomp and ceremony is quite rightly inseparable; but their essentially democratic nature is indicated not only by the large number of people from all walks of life personally greeted, but also by such incidents as the alfresco meals taken in the British Protected State of Tonga—itsself reigned over by a Queen, Salote, who was so warmly cheered by London crowds watching Queen Elizabeth's Coronation Procession.

The Duke's Commonwealth Tour

THE Duke of Edinburgh, whose informal manner has earned him popularity overseas as much as in Britain, has spent many a long month away from his wife and family on Commonwealth visits. Perhaps the most notable of his tours was the one which took him round the world in 1956/57. (Her Majesty made a touching reference to his absence during her broadcast to the Commonwealth on Christmas Day, 1956). On his return he made a television appearance, showing a film of and commenting upon the high spots of his tour—a presentation which established him as a broadcaster of note.

In January, 1959, the Duke set off again on a three-months' tour of the

Far East, the Pacific and the Caribbean. In India and Pakistan his main engagements are concerned with the advancement of science.

Often the Queen's mother represents the Queen, as, for instance, in Southern Rhodesia in 1953, when Princess Margaret accompanied her; in Canada in 1954; in Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1957; and on a round the world tour in 1958—the first time any member of the Royal Family had undertaken such a journey entirely by air.

* * *

Princess Margaret's Caribbean Visits

PRINCESS Margaret is well-known through press photographs in almost every country in the world. Many thousands of Commonwealth citizens know her because they have seen her for themselves. Her 1955 tour of the Caribbean took her from Trinidad, seven miles from the mainland of South America, right up to the Bahamas, just 40 minutes by air



Here Queen Elizabeth II is seen on her way to open the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa, in October, 1957. She returns to Canada this year for the opening of the great St. Lawrence Seaway.

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AN ERA OF ROYAL TRAVEL

from the United States—a 1,500-mile tour, during which not only the major islands like Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados were "en fete" for the Queen's sister, but smaller places like the islands of Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincent and Antigua gave her a vociferous and uninhibited welcome.

The Princess was in Trinidad again in April, 1958, for the opening of the Legislature of the new Federation of The West Indies. This time she took the opportunity of visiting British Guiana and—the first time any member of the Royal Family had ever done so—British Honduras, the former in South and the latter in Central America. As she flew out by way of Canada, people there once again had an opportunity of welcoming their Queen's deputy in the person of her only sister.

The Duchess of Kent has also travelled overseas on the Queen's business. Indeed the first official tour of the new reign was made by the Duchess and her son, when between September and December, 1952, they were in the Far East. In 1954, the Duchess, with her daughter, Princess Alexandra, visited the Eastern provinces of Canada. Learning from the able and charming example of her mother, the Princess is to go out independently as the Queen's representative in Australia during 1959 on the occasion of Queensland's centenary celebrations.

* * *

The "Magic Link"

If one aspect of the Royal Family's character endears them more than another to their people, it is their attachment to each other. Here, it is evident, is a family bound together by mutual love and respect. So it comes about that some older members of that family who might well lead a quiet life following private pursuits, willingly give up their time and energy to travel the world on behalf of their most distinguished relative. The Queen's aunt, the Princess Royal, left her home in Yorkshire in the North of England to make the long journey to Nigeria in November, 1957, and in the Eastern and Western Regional Houses of Assembly at Enugu and Ibadan delivered messages from her Royal niece to mark the attainment

of regional self-government. The Queen's uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, represented her in Malaya when that country celebrated independence in the autumn of 1957, and visited Ethiopia, the Somaliland Protectorate and Aden towards the end of 1958.

The Royal Family is today a travelling family. But when they journey to distant places and face the rigours of many ceremonies and a multitude of interviews, it is not solely for their own pleasure but in the interests of that family of nations known as the Commonwealth, of which the Queen is Head, and, in Sir Winston Churchill's phrase, the "magic link" between its members.

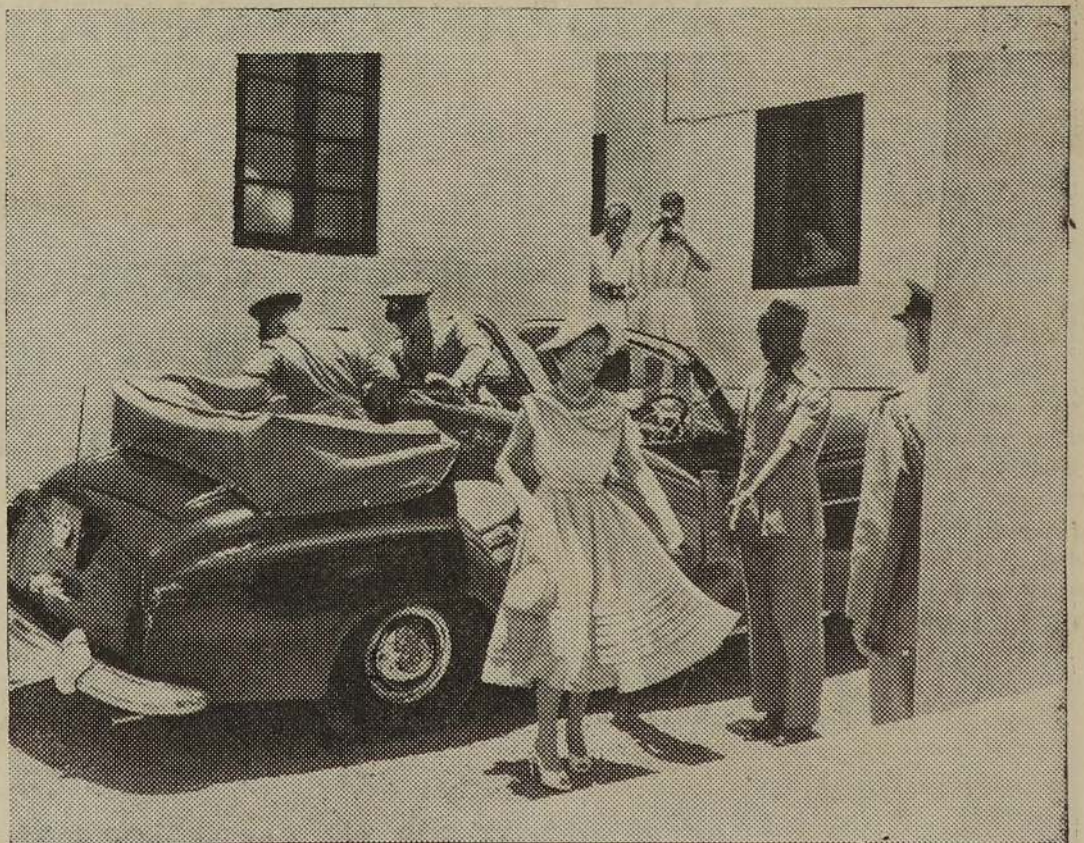
In 1956 Queen Elizabeth was in Nigeria with her husband. The following year she stayed awhile in Canada before a visit to the United States during which, by her charm of manner, she made still more friends for the Commonwealth. In 1959 she will be in Canada again, when the Great St. Lawrence Seaway is open to navigation. After but a few months at home in Britain, she will fly to Ghana, one of the most recent independent members of the Commonwealth (her aunt, the Duchess of Kent, represented her at

the ceremonies marking Ghana's achievement of Independence), and on the same tour her peoples in Sierra Leone and Gambia will have an opportunity of greeting her.

A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

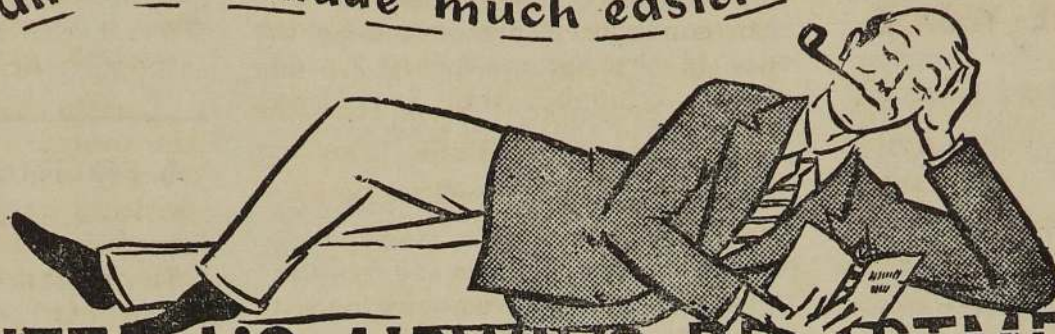
(Continued from page 11)

The presence of police within the House has been taken exception to even in previous Parliaments but no effort has been made for Parliament to have its own officers to deal with a situation such as that which occurred last month. The Sergeant-at-Arms, for all his 67 years, remains a burly and active figure, but he could hardly be expected himself to carry out a recalcitrant member, nor is it likely that he could call for the assistance of the peons who are the persons available to him to maintain order within the building. Whatever the fate of the no-confidence motion, it should have been useful if an outcome of the debate is the establishment of a special organization under the control of the Speaker to ensure that in the building and in its precincts conditions becoming the prestige and dignity of the House prevail.



Here Queen Elizabeth is seen arriving at the Royal Air Force Hospital, Aden, on their way homewards from Australia, in 1954.

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PROFILE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

ONE hundred and fifty years ago, a log cabin stood in a remote Kentucky clearing. A tangled wilderness surrounded the rough frontier home, and stretched dense and unbroken towards the low mountains looming blue and misty in the distance.

In this one-room cabin, on February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born. Thus, in a lonely rural dwelling, amid the forests and mountains of a land still under exploration, the future 16th president of the United States began his life—a life that was destined to change history, and to influence the peoples of the world.

From this humble birthplace Abraham Lincoln was to rise to the highest position his country could offer. And this son of a pioneer farmer was to go on to become a universal figure—for the world has taken the story of Lincoln as its own. In thirty-three languages, in nations around the globe, the inspiring story has been handed down from generation to generation.

* * *

SPEAK the name "Abraham Lincoln" on any continent, in any language, and you will hear again the ageless, enduring legends: Lincoln the woodchopper, the solitary scholar, the frontiersman, the prairie lawyer, the wise and courageous President of a new and vast nation.

But most of all you will hear the stories of a man who prized liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands everywhere—a man who led his country through the great Civil War that saved the Union and preserved democracy, that made four million slaves "... thenceforth and forever free".

THIS self-educated country lawyer, whose formal education added up to only one year of schooling, possessed a rare ability to express his unshakable faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people. Of the Civil War he said that it embraced "more than the fate of these United States", and was of concern "to the whole family of man".

And Lincoln's words—ringing with truth and justice—were heard and understood around the world. This humble man, great of heart and mind, thus became the symbol of hope to all those who yearned for the simple freedoms of ballot, of speech, of worship, of assembly.



Abraham Lincoln

PERHAPS the success of Lincoln's leadership, which inspired an upsurge of democracy in lands long ruled by autocrats, can best be measured by the world's reaction to the news of his death on April 15, 1865.

In England distraught people held mass services to mourn the world's loss. A London *Times* editor stated: "Nothing like it has been witnessed in our generation." In France, 25,000 workmen employed skilled artisans to weave a U.S. flag to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln. The French secretary reported: "I had no idea that Lincoln had such a hold upon the hearts of the people of France."

BUT the Lincoln story did not end with the death of this great man. His immortal words "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master" lived on; the government that he had saved lived on. And a democratic trend began to sweep the globe.

Lincoln biographies accompanied the overturn of tyranny in Russia, Turkey and Japan. In 1890 a new constitution gave Japan a parliamentary government, and it is significant that the first biography of Lincoln to be printed in Japanese characters appeared that same year.

In China, Sun Yat-sen proudly admitted his debt to Lincoln during the long years he planned and worked for the establishment of a Chinese republic. "The Three Principles of the People," he said as he formulated his constitution, "correspond with the principles stated by Lincoln. I translated them into *min yu* (the people to have), *min chih* (the people to govern) and *min hsiang* (the people to enjoy)."

* * *

TODAY Lincoln study groups are found in many nations such as India, Great Britain and Germany. Many heroic Lincoln statues and busts in countries overseas tell of his worldwide acceptance; perhaps no other man has been commemorated so often. Lincoln's portrait has been reproduced on coins, bank notes and stamps of Indonesia, Cuba, the Philippines, Monaco, San Marino and the Canal Zone. Since 1940 a new Lincoln book, brochure, pamphlet or folder has come from the presses of the world at an average of more than one each week.

"Now he belongs to the ages", were the prophetic words uttered at Lincoln's death. Today, as people in the far corners of the globe join with America in observing the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, it is plain that these words have come to pass.

* * *

THE hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln did not go unmarked in Ceylon. The Ceylon Press carried feature articles on the life and work of the great American and the Ceylon America Society made a public showing of the film "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" starring Raymond Massey on the Naval Sports Ground on February 12.

PEOPLE

ANY news of the Revd. A. G. and Mrs. Fraser is eagerly welcomed by their numerous friends in Ceylon. A recent message, dated the 31st January, 1959, states that "They are both living in the great centre of Dr. Buchman's work, number 45, as it is known." The Address is:—45, Berkeley Square, London W. 1.

* * *

THE death is reported in England of Mr. James J. Nock, who was curator of the Hakgala gardens for more than 30 years. Born in Ceylon, Mr. Nock succeeded his father, William Nock, and his brother as curator at Hakgala, the lay-out and stocking of which owe much to the family.

Mr. James Nock went to school first in Nuwara Eliya and later attended King Edward VI grammar school in Stowbridge, Worcestershire, where he distinguished himself at cricket and hockey. He was a member of the C.P.R.C. and was a good marksman.

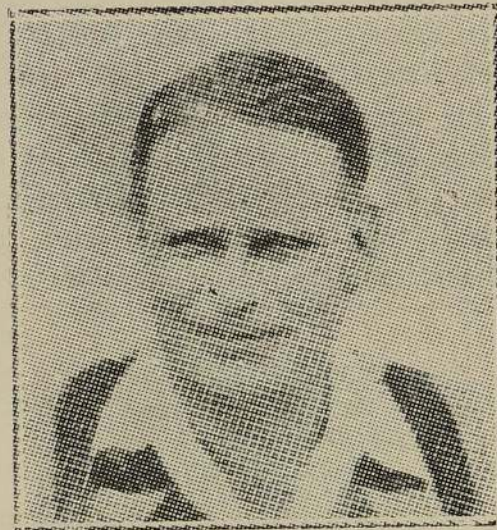
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COL. Victor Thompson, former Brigadier of the Salvation Army in Ceylon, is now back in England with his wife after four years service in Southern Rhodesia. He has taken up his new appointment in London as Secretary, Public Relations Department, which is divided into several sections, an important one being the presentation of the Army's case and thus securing greater financial support and backing from those who can be of assistance.

Col. Thompson's friends of the Colombo Rotary Club will be interested to learn that the Colonel is linking up with the Camberwell

Rotary Club. Col. Thompson is the Army's representative on the Royal Commonwealth Society and the English Speaking Union, so will be meeting friends from many places including Ceylon. Incidentally the speaker at the next meeting will be the Ceylon High Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Gunasekera whose subject will be—"The Ceylon peasant, then and now," which should be very interesting.

At the Westminster West Rotary Club lunch recently, Col. Thompson met Mr. Cowell, formerly of Messrs.



Mr. P. R. May

Thos. Cooks in Colombo and Stewart, a former Income Tax official. Col. Thompson was very happy to meet Sir John Kotalawala and Mr. J. L. C. Rodrigo at the Ceylon Independence day celebrations in London.

* * *

A GOOD friend of this journal, since it was launched eleven years ago, is the former well known Ceylon planter and sportsman, Mr. P. R. May, who retired from the Island some years ago after nearly forty years residence here. Mr. May's numerous friends and admirers

in Ceylon will be interested to learn that the old Cambridge "Triple Blue" will be seventy-four next Friday. Mr. May arrived in the Island in the early years of this century and after planting in the Kandy district for some years took up work as Superintendent of Dalkeith Group, Agalawatte, where he remained till he left Ceylon about ten years ago. He was considered one of the best authorities on rubber planting in the Island.

Mr. May came to Ceylon with a reputation as an outstanding fast bowler, having played for Cambridge, Surrey and the Gentlemen of England. He was also a member of the M.C.C. team that toured New Zealand fifty years ago. He was also a Soccer player of International class and gave evidence of his skill when playing for Up-country against Colombo in the August Tests before World War I. He played in representative cricket in his early years in the Island and was one of the founder members of the Magpies for whom he rendered yeoman service.

Mr. and Mrs. May are now living in Alverstoke, Hants, a county which is favoured by a large number of former Ceylon residents and among them are the veteran ex-Ceylon planter and sportsman, Col. E. E. Megget, G. W. Aldridge, W. H. Field, P. W. Gordon Spence, N. H. Rumbelow, G. O. Secker and S. M. Osborne, former Agent of the P. and O. Company, to name only a few of those living round Bournemouth.

* * *

MISS M. Therese Bertus of the tutorial staff of St. Anthony's College, Kandy who was awarded a scholarship for social studies by the Delta Kappa Gamma Society of Ohio through the Institute of International Education and left Ceylon in September, 1957, returned to the Island by TWA on February 2. A course of studies was arranged for her at the Ohio State University, Columbus. Having completed two quarters at the University she was on a travel tour visiting schools in Ohio. She visited fifty schools in all and attended educational meetings. When this course was completed she entered the university again and read for the Master's Degree. She specialized in Education and the degree of Master of Arts of the Ohio State University, Columbus was conferred on her at a Convocation held in December, 1958.

In a letter to the Director of Education, Ceylon, the Chairman, Committee on Graduate Work in

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PEOPLE

Education states: Miss Marian Therese Bertus has been working at our University during the past Summer and Autumn Quarters, and I am very happy to say at an extremely high level scholastically. The grades for the Summer Quarter were straight "A's" for twelve hours of registration. Miss Bertus is graduating this quarter with a Master of Arts degree in the teaching of English. We are distinctly proud of this student and feel that you are very fortunate in having her to return to you to work in your school system.

Miss Bertus is an Arts Graduate of the University of Ceylon and also possesses the Diploma in Education of the same University.

* * *

THE death is reported from British Columbia, Canada, of Mr. Frederick Denham Till, the former well-known Kalutara planter. He was 70.

Mr. Till came out to Ceylon in 1907. In the first world war he joined the Navy and then transferred to the air arm. After commanding the naval air station at Fishguard and later the seaplane station, he retired at the end of the war with the rank of squadron-leader. Resuming planting, he was on Lowmont, Kalutara, for 29 years. Returning to the service during the second world war, he was assistant to the staff officer, Intelligence, in Colombo, and afterwards staff officer, Intelligence, Mombasa. Back in Ceylon in 1944, he was staff officer in charge of harbour craft of the East Indies Squadron, Colombo. He retired as Lieut.-Commander.

Mr. Till married Madeline, daughter of Dr. Lucian de Zilwa, in 1942 at Mombasa, and after the war they settled down in a farm in British Columbia in 1945. An athlete and sportsman, Mr. Till won many trophies for tennis and motor cycling. With fellow Kalutara planter Roy Bertrand he explored Ceylon's inland waterways in a canvas boat. He designed a vessel for the Fisheries Department and built two yachts, the Elver and Hai, of which he took the former to Columbia, where he also spent much time out of doors.

Mrs. Till will shortly return to Ceylon.

AT the annual general meeting of the Kurunegala Planters' Association held recently the Chairman, Mr. A. F. R. Goonewardene, was elected a life member of the Association. The scroll of life-membership was presented to him by Dr. A. S. Wickremesinghe, Vice-Chairman, at a special ceremony subsequently. Messages were received on the occasion from, among others, Sir Wilfred de Soysa, Mr. A. W. Warburton-Gray and Mr. R. D. Newton.

* * *

MRS. May de Kretser, wife of Rev. (Dr.) Bryan de Kretser, writing recently from her home in Chicago, says: "We have at last settled down in our own apartment and are beginning to live a normal life after months of rushing around. I've already got well into the life of an American housewife and the usual chores. It is just wonderful here now at the beginning of the Fall. I have never seen such Autumn glory anywhere—just breath taking."

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Mary Rose Ferguson, grand daughter of the late Mr. Ronald H. Ferguson, the last of the Fergusons to edit the "Ceylon Observer", was on board the "Oxfordshire" one day last week but much to her regret was unable to come ashore as the skipper's orders were—"nobody ashore". The name of Ferguson was first associated with journalism in Ceylon in 1846 when A. M. Ferguson joined the "Ceylon Observer" and became its proprietor and Editor. On his departure his son John Ferguson, who later was a member of the Legislative Council, became Editor and proprietor and in the early years of this century there were three other Fergusons associated with the "Observer." John's son, Ronald, who in later years succeeded his father as Editor, two of his nephews, Donald Ferguson, a brilliant journalist, and his brother Ian, who was manager till the journal changed hands.

(Continued on page 25)



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ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

—By "LYRICUS"—

THE National Symphony Orchestra of Ceylon's concert at Ladies' College hall last Friday under the patronage of the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, might be said to be the most important event in the world of local music since these notes appeared last. The soloist was Leisl Stary, the noted Viennese musician, who was soloist in place of Malinee Jayasinghe Peries, and played Mozart's D Minor Concerto. The other big work on the programme was Mozart's Prague Symphony.

The previous concert, its first, was held last year and was voted a distinct success. So was last week's concert.

Miss Stary arrived in the island only recently and till then the orchestra, rehearsed with a deputy soloist, Rene Gibbs, the French wife of Peter Gibbs of the British Council in Ceylon.

In the short interval since its inception the Orchestra has increased by sixteen members and now numbers forty-six, but conductor Hussein Mohammed is still on the look-out for new talent. The wind section has been supplemented by members of the Army band who have had no western education at all but who have picked up their work with amazing ease.

* * *

THE orchestra is fortunate in the assistance it has received from various persons, many of whom play in it. The High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Mr. A. F. Morley, plays second clarinet. An American, Walt Lawrence, who was with the Denver Symphony Orchestra in Colorado (he is now electronics engineer with the United States Operations Mission in Ceylon), plays the bass.

Walter Yashin (violin) from Russia and Bela Kerakes, who plays the violin at the Grand Oriental Hotel (from Hungary), and Louis Moreno from Spain (cellist), who was once with the Madrid Symphony Orchestra, the Rev. C. S. Milford (a cousin of British composer Robin Milford), who also plays the 'cello, and Reuben Solomon (clarinet) also go to add to the international character of the orchestra. The leader, Eileen Prins, needs no introduction.

Gordon Jacob and Walton were chosen to counteract the Mozartian character of the programme. Suite No. 1 by Jacob (in four movements) was the first Eastern performance of the work. Two short pieces from Henry V by Walton were also chosen.

Even at rehearsals, the orchestra won plaudits. Denes Zsigmondy, the German violinist who captivated Colombo recently, was so impressed that he has said he hoped to return to Ceylon to play a concerto with the orchestra. Craig Barton, the Advance Manager of the 50-piece "Little Orchestra" due to give a concert here in May, wrote back a glowing account to the United States organisation.

* * *

THE International Theatre Group scored another success with its production of Jean Anouilh's "The Waltz of the Toreadors" at the Lionel Wendt Theatre which is now fully air-conditioned. It was in the words of one critic, adult and civilised entertainment.

Produced by Henry de Montfort (who also played a minor role in the play), the play lacked little of the brilliance and the wit and the farce

and the savagery of Anouilh. The story is that of an aged French General married to a hypochondriac of a wife, writing his memoirs and dreaming of the glory that was to be. Into his life comes an old sweetheart with whom he had danced the Waltz of the Toreadors seventeen years earlier and that was only the beginning of the end of his romantic dream.

The brunt of the play falls upon three characters: General St. Pe (Percy Colin Thome), his wife (Anne Willis) and his old flame (Rolli Ranasinghe). Anne Willis was by common consent outstanding. Here was indeed a difficult part for beginning as a nagging, querulous voice off stage she had to build up to the final scene where for the first time she appears on the stage to be seen by the audience, and lays bare the truth about themselves and their relationship.

Neil Carder as Gaston, the General's secretary, was very good indeed and Rolli Ranasinghe, as the General's old flame, gave quite a good performance. Percy Colin-Thome had as difficult a role as anybody else and achieved a remarkable degree of success.

It was altogether an admirable performance and the I.T.G. deserves high praise.



—Times

A scene from the International Theatre Group production of "The Waltz of the Toreadors." The cast included Percy Colin-Thome, Rolli Ranasinghe and Anne Willis. The producer was Henry de Montfort.

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PEOPLE

(Continued from page 21)

MR. Philip K. Crowe, former U. S. Ambassador to Ceylon, took the oath as new U. S. Ambassador to the Union of South Africa last Friday. He succeeds Mr. Henry A. Byroade, who has been assigned as Ambassador to Afghanistan.

Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, who witnessed the ceremony, said that Mr. Philip Crowe was going to a post "of very great importance". He also remarked that Mr. Crowe was going to a country with which the United States has good relations and that the new Ambassador will be "sympathetic and helpful" toward South Africa's problems.

Mr. Herter added that both President Eisenhower and Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, have full confidence in Mr. Crowe. He noted that Mr. Crowe's association with the Secretary was particularly close. Mr. Crowe has been serving as a Special Assistant to the Secretary. Mr. Crowe told reporters he planned to leave for his new post about March 20, and pledged to "do my very best in South Africa".

* * *

THE Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has announced the award of the Hallet prize for outstanding work in the primary examination for the fellowship to Dr. H. L. Eaton of the Ceylon University.

* * *

IT has been disclosed in London that Mr. Christopher Cook, son of the baronet Sir Francis Cook of Jersey, married six months ago in Singapore Malina Gunasekera, of Sinhalese parentage. They met in Singapore when Mr. Cook, an art student, was doing his national service with the R. A. F. His wife has four children by a former marriage.

* * *

PABLO Cassals' Ceylon pupil, Rohan de Saram, whom the master recently passed as ready for his concert career, made his debut at the Royal Festival Hall, London, on February 23, and received a great ovation. He and his fellow-soloist

Ralph Holmes were called back twice at the end of the Brahms double concerto for violin and cello. The concert was to celebrate the 80th birthday of the musical personality Ernest Read, who conducted it.

Rohan is to give further concerts in London and with the Halle Orchestra in the north of England. He is also booked for a concert series in Italy. Thus the early promise of the young cellist, who drew such praise as "there are few of his generation who have such gifts" (Cassals) and "I have never met such a genius of a boy before" (Paul Grummer) has been fully realised in the five years of tutelage under the masters.

* * *

TWO Ceylonese have gained distinction in the intermediate ship-building section of the London City and Guilds Examinations. Mr. S. Mahadevan won the first prize, comprising the Institute's bronze medal and five guineas from the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights and Mr. S. H. Silva, the second prize—three guineas. They are both from the Colombo Port Commission.

* * *

NEW methods of weather forecasting will be introduced to Ceylon when three trainees return from Britain shortly.

They are Mr. J. T. Arulanathan and Mr. K. Nadesan, both aged 31, and Mr. V. Buvanaseram, aged 32. All are Assistant Meteorologists in the Colombo Department of Meteorology but, when they return, they will have new posts as Assistant Forecasting Officers at Ceylon Airport Meteorological Centres.

At the Air Ministry Meteorological Training School at Stanmore, Middlesex, the three trainees studied weather forecasting charts. Since their arrival in Britain they have each spent two weeks at various airports, studying airport procedures.

* * *

A SINHALESE marriage ceremony, complete with poruwa and coconut flowers, was performed in Washington when Dr. Irangani Gunewardene, daughter of Ceylon's Ambassador, Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene, and Mrs. Gunewardene, was married to Dr. Neville Rajapaksa, in the Embassy.

A graduate of Edinburgh University, the bride is an intern at the General Hospital, D. C. and the bridegroom came from Cambridge, where he is a graduate student in parasitology. The marriage vows were administered by Ambassador Win of Burma. Among the attesting witnesses were Mr. Richard Nixon, vice-President of the U.S.A. (who was accompanied by Mrs. Nixon), Chief Justice Warren, Dean of the diplomatic corps Sevilla-Sacasa, Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon's U.N. representative, and Sir Velupillai Coomaraswamy, High Commissioner in Canada.

THE PASSING SCENE

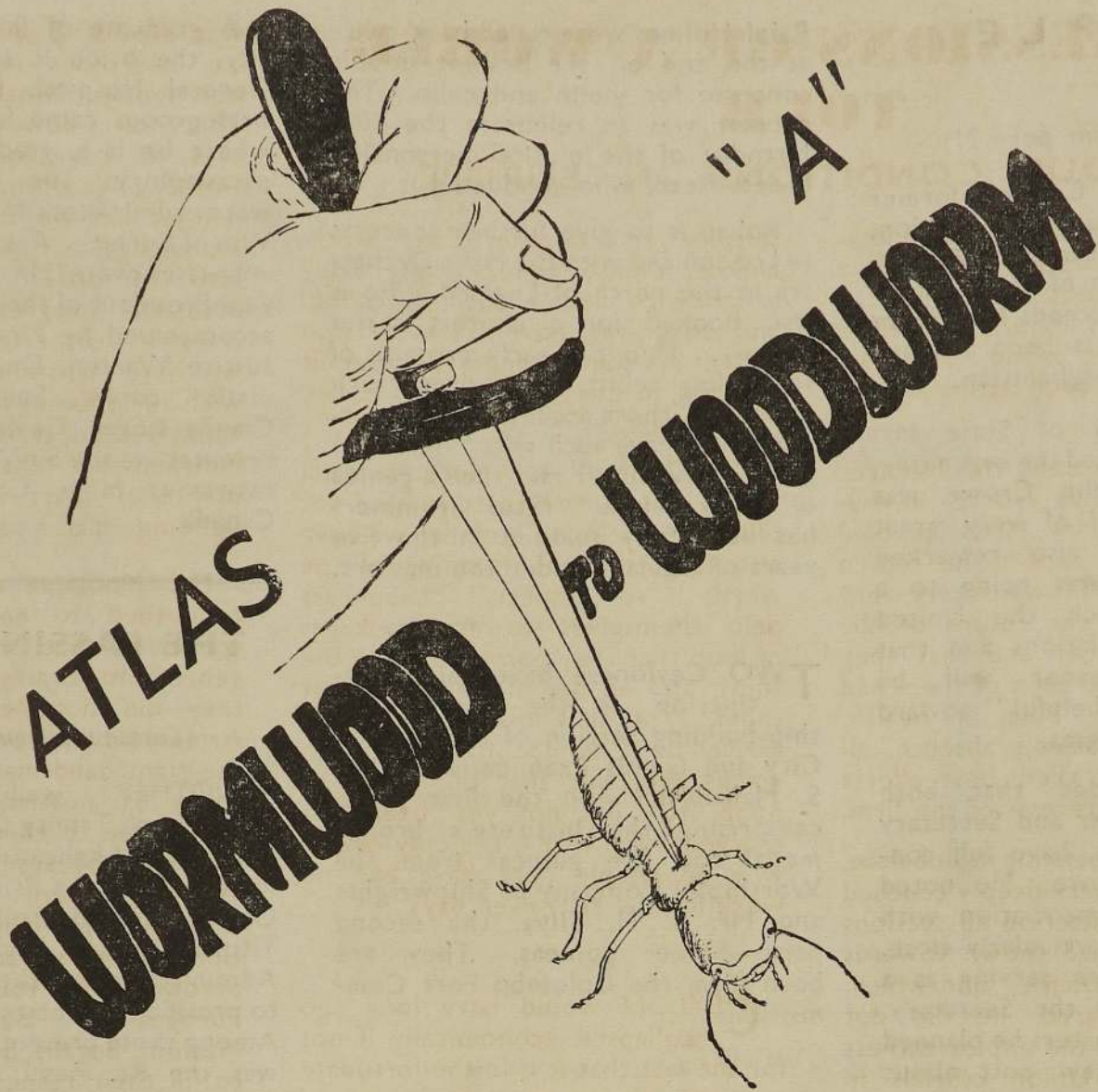
(Continued from page 13)

ANOTHER well-known public school, Trinity College, Kandy, which is an Anglican institution, made history when the Principal, Mr. C. J. Oorloff, invited the Roman Catholic Titular Bishop of Bagai and Apostolic Administrator of the Kandy diocese, to preside at its prize day last month. Among those present on the occasion was the Rt. Revd. A. R. Graham-Campbell, Bishop of Colombo, and the Rt. Revd. Lakdasa de Mel, Bishop of Kurunegala.

Bishop Regno, late Bishop of Kandy, said it might seem strange that he of a different denomination, of a different race (once an enemy alien, not too dangerous, he hoped) should have been invited. It might seem strange to others that he readily accepted the invitation. He saw in this noble gesture of Trinity their desire to promote tolerance so sadly absent in many lands.

They had seen the consequences of intolerance last year. Today not only in this island but in many other lands a wave of discrimination—racial, religious and even political is passing and they seem to be making for the cannibal islands.

There was a wide field in which all men of goodwill could combine and co-operate for the common welfare. Those on whom conviction—rather, sentiment or taste—sat like a national dress or party shirt are ever ready to compel uniformity. They dye their shirt in the colour of the rumps that rule and do not see why others should not do likewise.



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IMPRESSIONS OF A WORLD TOUR

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

THE workers and staff of Moosajees, Ltd., Mattakkuliya, gave a warm and enthusiastic reception to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moosajee on their return to the Island recently, after their world tour lasting several months.

Mr. E. Gonsalkorale, the Manager of the Mattakkuliya Works, in welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Moosajee, said that, as children expect the return of their parents, all the workers were eagerly awaiting the return of Mr. and Mrs. Moosajee; and that they were grateful that both of them had returned in the best of health. During Mr. Moosajee's absence, all of them had put their best efforts forward in the interests of the firm.

Mr. Moosajee, speaking in Sinhalese, said that he was very deeply touched by the genuine affection all sections of the workers had shown towards him and Mrs. Moosajee; and which, frankly, he declared, he did not expect, in view of the unpleasantness created by the Union officials in their present campaign to disrupt good relations between himself and his workers.

Mr. Moosajee, continuing, said that the workers in the Communist countries did much harder work than was being done anywhere in Ceylon. He noticed that they not only took a consistent interest in their work, but that if there was 8 hours' working day, they actually did a solid 8 hours' work. In Russia there was a slogan ("KTO NE RABOTAET KATO NE YEST") to the effect that "those who do not work shall not eat". Russia had its record spectacular progress only because of hard work.

* * *

IN Western Germany, the workers were doing three shifts round the clock; and on building sites, one set of workers did not leave their post until the other set had taken over the work; and that was how they had so rapidly rebuilt their cities which were completely destroyed during the war. The employers and the clerical staff in the offices did nine hours solid work; and typists and clerks did not go for their lunch, but were

satisfied to continue their work, almost uninterrupted, by having a sandwich and a cup of coffee; and that was how Germany was today in the strongest economic position in Europe, although it had lost the war.

"In Ceylon" Mr. Moosajee said, "it is unfortunate that we have not only lost discipline but that we have also forgotten the meaning of the words "to respect". Labourers help themselves to any packages of food that they come across in the ships, and all are afraid to correct them. You all know that our ship arrived in Colombo harbour seven weeks ago, but that our cargo of hoop iron has not yet been discharged; and that is the only reason why 80 people here have had no work for the last seven days".

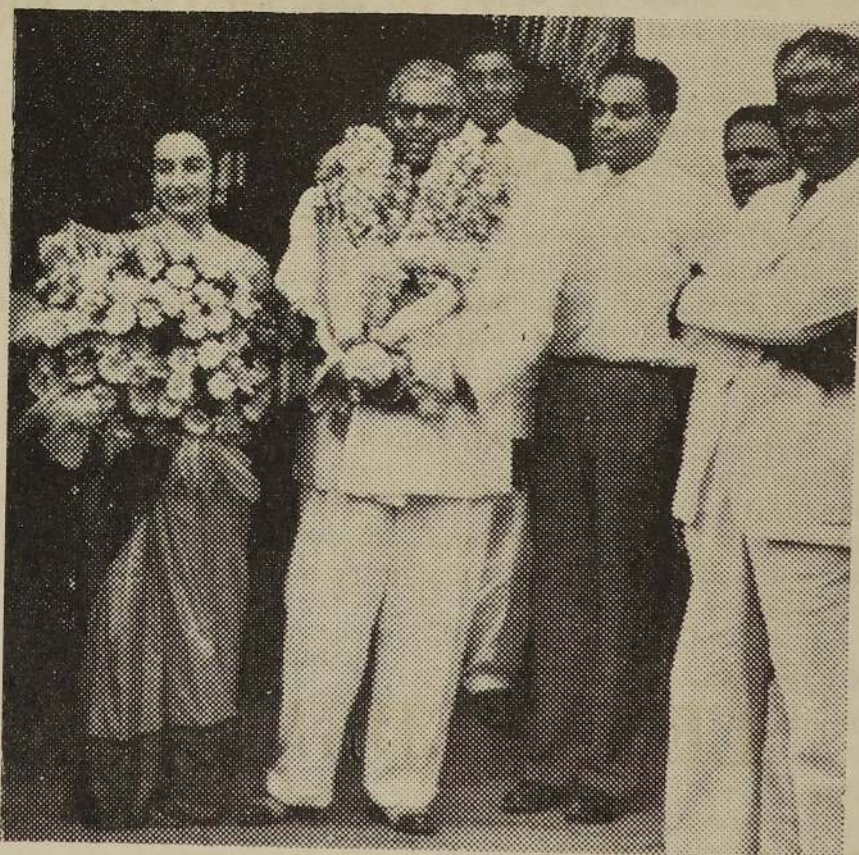
* * *

"CEYLON would have long ago collapsed economically if not for the fact that it is in the fortunate position of having quite a lot of foreign exchange; and I believe that this position we alone enjoy in the

whole of S. E. Asia. Our country has enormous resources, and yet our mineral wealth is untouched. There can, however, be no doubt that we have lost respect in the world. We do not have capital and neither do we have any scientific knowledge, nor the necessary know-how in order to ensure rapid industrial progress. To make the country prosperous not only must we have assistance, commensurate with our pressing needs, from foreign countries, but it has become urgently indispensable that people should play their part in Ceylon in the building up of a sound economy."

Mr. Moosajee said that he was astonished to see in Communist countries that, wherever intelligence and brains were necessary, they did not hesitate to employ Armenians and Jews. Mr. Mikoyan, the right hand man of Mr. Kruschev today, is an Armenian. They gave preference to them over their own nationals, because they were more efficient. There was no question of a blind partiality. The Sinhalese alone could not make Ceylon prosperous. This country needed the Europeans, Burghers, Tamils, Muslims, Borahs, Sindhis and Memons to fill their respective roles for the general good of the country. Al

(Continued on page 32)



Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moosajee were given a reception by the staff and workers when they visited the mills at Mattakkuliya. With them are their two sons, Mr. Asker and Mr. Ameer Moosajee, and the mills manager, Mr. Gonsalkorale.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By "ITINERANT"

Unique Tennis Feat

MISS Ranjini Jayasuriya set up a Ceylon tennis record when she won the triple crown at the national championships for the third year in succession. This performance may well be a world record.

In the women's singles she withstood the challenge of the reputed Indian player, Miss Deshu Appiah, winning 6-2, 7-5. At the end of the match, played in terrific heat, both players were near exhaustion.

Teaming up with Miss Appiah, Miss Jayasuriya won the women's doubles title comfortably beating Mrs. C. R. Warren and Mrs. B. Waller in straight sets.

Partnered by Rupert Ferdinands in the mixed doubles, Miss Jayasuriya, playing steadily from the baseline, gave him great support in the final against Bernard Pinto and Miss Appiah. Despite Pinto's efforts to shield Miss Appiah, who was completely off colour, Ferdinands and Miss Jayasuriya had no difficulty in winning 6-1, 2-6, 6-1.

Sumant Misra, the tall bespectacled Indian player, retained the men's singles title, his big serve and greater experience proving too much for Pinto in the final. Misra won 6-3, 6-0, 3-6, 6-4. Misra had earlier beaten Ferdinands in straight sets in the semi-finals.

Perhaps the best performance by a local player was Pinto's defeat of India's No. 4, Akhtar Ali, in straight sets.

The hardest-fought match at the championships was the men's doubles final in which Ferdinands and Pinto beat the Indian pair, Misra and Balasubramanyam, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 13-15, 6-1.

D. N. Pestonjee won the All-Ceylon Plate with a straight sets win over U. R. Perera while Miss S. Abeygunawardene beat Miss S. Gooneratne in two love sets to win the Ramboda Cup.

* * *

S.S.C. Champions

THE Sinhalese Sports Club ended the Nondescripts' long reign in "P. Sara" Trophy cricket with an 84-run victory on the first innings in the deciding match of this year's tournament before a large and appreciative crowd. And the win was well deserved.

Fortunate to win the toss the S.S.C. struggled for runs on their home turf against some fine leg spin-googly bowling by Malcolm Francke playing in his last match before leaving for the U.K.

After C. H. Gunasekera and Wani-garatne had put on 70 runs for the first wicket Francke took three wickets in a row—C. H. Gunasekera, L. Rodrigo and de Saram—and should have had C. I. Gunasekera, too, but an easy slip catch was dropped and Gunasekera went on to score 76 runs, batting fluently on the Sunday morning when the S.S.C. took their overnight score of 153 for 6 to 209 all out, Francke finishing with 7 for 78 in 31 overs.



Sumant Misra

—Times

How costly that dropped catch proved to be! On a wicket dusting up but retaining its pace, first Stanley de Alwis and Yatawara and then Bertie Wijesinghe had the Nondescripts struggling for runs.

De Saram kept the pace bowlers going at one end and Wijesinghe at the other bowled for almost two hours unchanged to take 4 for 35 in 21 overs. It was beautiful length bowling and only H. C. Perera (32) and A. Gunasena (16) had any answer to it in a 48-run stand for the seventh wicket.

Negombo C.C. won the "Daily News" Trophy beating Saracens "B" by 2 wickets in a thrilling finish at Negombo.

* * *

Crozier's Match

THE previous week-end F. Crozier, left-arm spin, with a match bag of 10 for 27 helped N.C.C. to an

easy 10-wicket win over the Moors at Maitland Place.

Moors failed on wet turf on the first day and could only score 79, Crozier taking 6 for 8. N.C.C. replied with 189, Prins making 52 and Tissera 43. Moors did slightly better in their second innings to total 126.

On the adjoining ground S.S.C. beat Moratuwa comfortably on the first innings. Sent in to bat Moratuwa did well to score 185, H. I. Fernando batting very well for 61 and D. D. Jayasinghe making 49. A 154-run second wicket stand between C. H. Gunasekera (54) and L. Rodrigo (93) gave the S.S.C. an easy win. Batting on, they made 287, A. Dias finishing with 5 for 65.

* * *

Rain Interferes

RAIN interfered with the inter-school cricket of the week-end of February 20th and 21st and no decisions were reached in any of the major school matches.

The best match of the week-end was at Darley Road where St. Joseph's, chasing 142 runs in 90 minutes against St. Thomas', were 15 runs short with two wickets in hand at the close.

St. Thomas' collapsed for 97 on the first day against the leg-spin of R. de Silva (5 for 30) but did well to dismiss St. Joseph's for 90, Idroos bowling his leg-spinners and googlies well to take 6 for 30.

St. Thomas', making no particular effort to force the pace, declared at 134 for 4 in their second innings, Gurusinghe batting well for 52 not out. St. Joseph's, despite a disastrous start, continued to chase runs and it was anybody's game at the close. T. Perera batted intelligently to stay unbeaten with 40 runs.

At Bambalapitiya Royal hit up a quick 154 for 3 on the first day, the Captain, S. C. Samarasinghe, making 81 in even time. Then came the rain and when the match was resumed late on the second day, St. Peter's had no difficulty in making 224 on slow turf against a weakened attack.

A performance of note in the other matches was that of C. Joseph, the Antonian Captain, who made 86 against Ananda, thus missing his fourth century in college cricket this season.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

Inter-Club Golf

THE Royal Colombo Golf Club scored a creditable win when they met the Havelock Golf Club on the latter's course recently, after a close tussle, 6 1/2 to 5 1/2. In the Foursomes played in the morning each side won two matches, the best and most exciting game being between four of our leading golfers, "Pin" Fernando and C. U. Senanayake (H.G.C.) and J. O. Moss and M. C. Robins (R.C.G.C.) It was as close a match as one could expect and the Ceylonese couple had to go all out to get the verdict on the last green by one up. Another equally close match was that between N. W. G. Brown and M. J. Robinson, who defeated F. J. de Saram and S. A. Dissanayake, 1 up at the 18th. The standard of play in these two matches was well above the average. In the fourth Foursomes match, S. E. Captain and R. Weerasinghe did extremely well to defeat a strong pair in R. C. Pyman and G. G. Hayley 4 up and 3.

There was little to choose between the two teams in the Singles, and in most of the matches the more fancied players won, W. P. Fernando getting the better of N. W. G. Brown 3 and 1; J. O. Moss inflicting a heavy defeat on "Koo" de Saram by 6 and 4. M. C. Robins played better golf than he has done for a long time to finish the first nine holes against C. U. Senanayake in four under fours—a great achievement. In the circumstances it was not surprising that so good a player as C. U. Senanayake should be beaten 6 up and 5. Moss showed excellent form going out in 37 to be well away at the turn. Winning 6 up and 4, he took one over fours for five holes on the return journey. P. O. V. Green had to go all out to beat S. A. Dissanayake, a much improved player, by 1 up, while an even closer game was that between M. J. Robinson and D. B. F. Caldera which ended "All Square". The most creditable win of the afternoon was that in which S. E. Captain achieved a remarkable performance in defeating so experienced a golfer as the former Ceylon champion, M. G. Thornton, after a great finish by 1 up. Three down at the 11th, Captain staged a remarkable recovery to equalise at the 14th and with "birdies" at the 17th and 18th to win a sensational victory by 1 up at the 18th. In all Captain sank four "birdies" in this match which he will always remember.

Captain has been making vast strides in recent times. It was only last month that he won the Fernando Cup on the McCallum course, making short work of the former Ceylon champion, B. E. Weerasinghe in the final. R. C. Pyman brought in a creditable win when he beat S. Muttukumaraswamy 3 up and 2. R. Weerasinghe's victory over so steady a player as G. G. Hayley by 4 and 2, was equally noteworthy.

* * *

IN the match between the second teams of these two Clubs played on the Ridgeways, the Ceylonese Club won by 9 1/2 points to 6 1/2. The Havelocks won three of the Foursomes, N. W. Weerasinghe and J. F. Silva beating A. M. Richardson and R. L. Walker 5 and 4, B. E. Weerasinghe and K. G. Jayasekera beating E. Turner Green and K. G. W. Hutton 4 and 3, and C. D. Bandaranaike and H. V. J. Fernando winning against E. T. Rice and G. I. de Glanville 3 and 2. The R.C.G.C.'s only foursomes win was gained by J. H. Newton and J. Forbes who beat D. M. Fernando and P. S. de Silva 4 up and 3.

* * *

THE Singles were more closely contested, H.G.C. winning 3 matches and R.C.G.C. 4, with one ending all square. Turner Green did well to win against B. E. Weerasinghe 2 and 1, while E. T. Rice scored a big win when he trounced P. S. de Silva 6 and 4. N. W. Weerasinghe beat E. L. Walker 5 and 4, while C. D. Bandaranaike was in excellent form to win 6 up and 5 against A. M. Richardson. K. G. W. Hutton beat H. V. J. Fernando 3 and 2, G. I. de Glanville beat K. M. Jayasekera 3 and 1, and J. H. Newton finished all square with D. M. Fernando.

* * *

Figg Cup for Mrs. C. Mackenzie

THE success of Mrs. C. Mackenzie over Mrs. N. W. G. Brown in the final of the Figg Cup, played recently on the Ridgeways, was outstanding as Mrs. Brown is a more experienced player, whose form has been excellent in recent times. Mrs. Mackenzie was 1 up at the fifth, but Mrs. Brown led 1 up at the turn. In the latter stages of the match Mrs. Mackenzie playing more confidently ran away with the game to stand dormy three. A half at the 16th gave her victory by 3 up and 2.

NEW CAR NEWS

—By J. P. O.—

MICROLITRAJNIE—is to be the name of a new Russian car, which is said to look like a cross between a Volkswagen and a Renault Dauphine. It is powered by a small 4-cylinder water-cooled engine located at the rear, capable of propelling the car at a maximum speed of around 50 miles per hour. Petrol consumption should be in the region of 45 miles per gallon. Special tyres, to suit Russian road conditions, will be fitted. From what I can gather, these are purely utility transports and will not be popular on an export market. Of course I may be wrong!

Armstrong-Siddeley and Bristol, both very well known for high quality cars—and aeroplanes too—have recently merged their interests, but I believe they will continue to manufacture cars, independently, as before. Armstrong-Siddeley, especially, have had a long innings, and it will be a sad day when these names cease to exist.

S. G. Bilton.—The motor sporting fraternity in Ceylon have suffered a serious loss. S. G. Bilton, popularly known as "Bil", slipped away quite unobtrusively from our shores last week, and will not be returning. One of the very few in this country who could drive a fast car really fast in competition motoring, Bil, with his colleague, A. E. Filby, made motor racing worth watching. His unflurried finesse at the wheel was always an inspiring sight to keen students of The Sport. I am sure that all motor sporting enthusiasts will join with me in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Bilton well, in their new home.

Tara's Great Feat

ALL the honours of this year's two-mile swim went to Tara de Saram, who not only broke the women's record, but achieved a timing which was bettered by only one male competitor—Geoff Marks.

Geoff Marks won the race for the eighth time in a row, followed by his brother, Boris, Douglas Arndt and Tony Williams. Virginia Swan came second in the women's race, also breaking the old record.

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A WOMAN'S DIARY

THE Lanka Mahila Samiti has been very much in the news recently. This well known association, in common with its sister associations affiliated to the Associated Country Women of the World, has much to do in rural areas where members work for the development of their own homes and villages. Last week members of the Headquarters Executive Committee visited Gal Oya where they were given a great reception. They visited some of the colonies, examined the arts and crafts set up for exhibition, and the weaving centres, where some of the beautifully woven sarees attracted special attention. Mrs. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Vice-President of the L. M. S. in Ceylon, when speaking to the members of the various Samiti centres in the colonies, emphasised the need for them to take an active interest in the various projects of the movement, and so improve their economic conditions instead of depending on government and outside aid.

Members of the Kandy District Committee of the L. M. S. are organising a variety entertainment in aid of Samiti funds. It will be under the patronage of Mrs. Bandaranaike. Members of the Headquarters Executive committee are also hoping to be present. Mrs. T. L. C. Rajapakse, President of the L. M. S., has been invited to visit some of the Kandy centres on the same week-end, and they are looking forward to welcoming her.

* * *

THE All-Pakistan Women's Association, which is also affiliated to the A. C. W. W., held a Regional Seminar recently in Karachi, attended by delegates from Ceylon, Iran, Indonesia, India and Malaya. The Rural Section of an Exhibition, held at the same time as the Seminar, attracted much attention, but perhaps the most popular stall was one which displayed the village life of Pakistan. "With the help of beautiful models, some living, some life-like, a touch of unbelievable reality about village life was brought home to city dwellers. Typical dresses and ornaments worn by village women in different parts of the country; housewives pre-occupied with their household duties; household effects and kitchen utensils were all portrayed. The traditional manner in which the parents

of the bride bid her farewell at the time of her departure for her husband's house was beautifully displayed with the help of small dolls on a table. In small model houses one could see young women sitting dressed in respective Sindhi, Punjabi, Baluchi and Bengali costumes, deeply absorbed in their household work of weaning the corn, flouring the wheat, stitching their clothes, and doing the embroidery work for which Pakistan is famous. The Exhibition also showed a rare collection of folklore and folk-songs of Pakistan, which is shortly to appear in print with a translation in English . . ." "Both the Seminar and the Exhibition were of special significance to the ACWW because of the participants' affiliation with the world organisation . . ." adds "The Country Woman" the Official magazine of the ACWW.

* * *

Essay Competition

AT their last Triennial Conference, held in Ceylon, the Associated Country Women of the World decided that the subject for their annual Essay Competition amongst their member countries should be "Things My Grand-mother Told Me". Each country would select three of the best essays sent in, selected by a panel of judges, and the winning three sent to the ACWW Headquarters in London for the final judging and award of one of the several prizes offered. Thirty-five countries will be sending in their entries for this competition before the next Triennial Conference of the ACWW which takes place in August this year, in Scotland.

Entries sent in from Ceylon by the Lanka Mahila Samiti have already been judged by a panel of local judges and the three best entries selected; the winning entries are all from the Southern Province, from the remoter villages—which perhaps proves that the "seat of learning" still remains in the South! Translations of all these essays, which were written in Sinhalese, have been forwarded to ACWW Headquarters in England.

* * *

Flower Arrangement

CONSTANCE Spry, well known in most parts of the world for her skill in floral decorations of all types, was able to give a demonstration of flower arrangement to a very interested audience at the Y.W.C.A. Jubilee Hall in Colombo, in aid of

Y.W.C.A. funds. Mrs. Spry, who is on her way to Australia, was responsible for all the floral decorations at H.M. Queen Elizabeth II Coronation, and also the earlier decorations for her wedding. She has written several books, some of them well known to Ceylon readers. Her visit to Australia will include a lecture tour planned and sponsored by "Woman's Day".

Flowering trees in Colombo have just begun to blossom, and had Mrs. Spry's visit to Ceylon occurred a few weeks' later she would have been delighted with the wealth of coloured flowers and foliage which would have greeted her, and would probably have included them in the delightful talk, illustrated with lantern slides, she gave her audience in Colombo. They were fortunate indeed in securing her services, for in England a lesson from one of her assistants costs the pupil 2 gns. Here they had Constance Spry herself, though an assistant accompanies her on her tour.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to Mrs. O. L. F. Senaratne, newly elected President of the Arts Council of Ceylon. Loranee Senaratne has always been keenly interested in the arts and crafts of the Island, in its literature, its folklore, legends and history, and now intends to devote her time more fully than ever to the study and development of these interests.

Mrs. Senaratne initiated the "Sinhala Institute of Culture", now an active and progressive organisation. She has written plays and dramas, organised exhibitions, and done much to foster and to develop our traditional dances, music and handicrafts.

EVELYN.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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THE ROMANCE OF DRAMBUIE—3

SCOTLAND'S FAMOUS LIQUEUR

(Fortnightly Review Special)

BY 1939, Mr. Somers had obtained a wide distribution and, backed by effective advertising, the demand steadily increased until the end of 1942, when restrictions cut down shipments to a mere trickle. From 1947 onwards, in collaboration with Messrs. W. A. Taylor & Company, New York, progress has been spectacular and Drambuie has achieved second place among all imported liqueurs. In addition it is the most widely advertised liqueur in the United States.

The headquarters of the Company at 12, York Place, have become the Mecca of visitors from all over the world, including many from the United States. A fine old Adam house dating from 1794, it retains a great deal of the gracious eighteenth century atmosphere. The Company have taken care to preserve its original features and, with its quiet aloofness from the noise and bustle of modern commerce, it is difficult to realise that it is the nerve-centre of an organisation with world-wide ramifications. In addition to older relics one can see there the speaking tubes and letter lifts which were considered very up-to-date when they were installed in the nineteenth century. Needless to say they have long been superseded by modern appliances. This family concern likes to carry on the tradition of old-world courtesy and cordiality to all who visit them for business or social reasons.

* * *

THE compounding, bonding and bottling premises which had been owned by the Company for many years were proving quite inadequate for handling the steadily increasing quantity of Drambuie which had to be prepared to meet the world demand. In 1953, however, the Company acquired new premises in which was installed

equipment of the very latest type, thereby increasing the capacity for production to four times that which was previously possible. This installation comprises the largest liqueur-producing plant in the British Commonwealth and Empire.

In the blending laboratory itself, stands a metal cauldron lined with glass. Into this "witch's cauldron" is poured the secret elixir made by Mrs. Mackinnon at "The Craigs", along with other ingredients. The curious visitor who asks if he may taste, may perhaps be allowed to sample a single drop from the glass rod used to stir the cauldron. It will be hours before that potent, subtle flavour leaves his palate, but he will no more be able to analyse its separate elements than when he drinks his glass of Drambuie.

* * *

THERE has always been a sale for Drambuie on the Continent of Europe and, indeed, it was once the only British liqueur which had invaded that stronghold of liqueurs. Since the end of the war, however, the demand has very greatly increased and Drambuie is now shipped to every European country, where it makes steady progress against intense competition. In 1954, at the International Exhibition of Tourism and Culinary Arts held at Berne, Drambuie was awarded the Gold Medal, the first time a liqueur produced in the United Kingdom has won the premier award at an International Exhibition in Europe. Later in the year recognition came again, with the award of the Diploma of Honour at the Exposition Internationale du Tourisme, de l'Hotelierie et de la Gastronomie at Liege.

Thus in the course of less than fifty years, Drambuie has emerged from its Hebridean obscurity to become one of the world's leading liqueurs, known and esteemed by connoisseurs at home and abroad.

The pioneer work in England and Wales was done by the London Agents, Atkinson Baldwin & Co. Ltd.

IMPRESSIONS OF A WORLD TOUR

(Continued from page 27)

of these had their special uses in their own particular sphere of efficient service, and unless we pooled our resources in this manner, respecting each other, there would be no salvation for this country.

* * *

MR. Moosajee said that the Government appeared to encourage the Labour Unions to play fast and loose with the employers, and with their businesses, and had seemed to watch this development with indifference; and today they saw the spectacle of Labour Unions turning the same methods on the Government.

Mr. Moosajee said further that the words "capitalist" and "capitalism" were misnomers in Ceylon today, when people had to pay 85% of their income to the Government in the form of taxes. There was now no chance of wealth accumulating in the future; even what was possessed today would dwindle down to nothing in three generations by a process of attenuation through taxation. The Government should, however, consider businessmen as the people who were earning for them, and as the back-bone of the Government's and the country's financial stability.

In conclusion Mr. Moosajee said that he was very grateful to all of them for the very kind reception they had given to his wife and himself. He was very sorry that, though at one time there were 1,200 workers at Mattakuliya, that number was now reduced. If the officials of the Labour Unions would take a reasonable attitude, and would not unduly and irresponsibly interfere with them as they had invariably done in the past, Mr. Moosajee said that he was quite sure that he could only then expand the work so as to employ a further six to eight hundred men and women workers there.



TIMES change—but some things remain unaltered. White Horse Whisky, for instance. This famous Scotch Whisky has long been known for a particular excellence. The generous flavour and gentle glow of White Horse give unequalled pleasure wherever it is served.



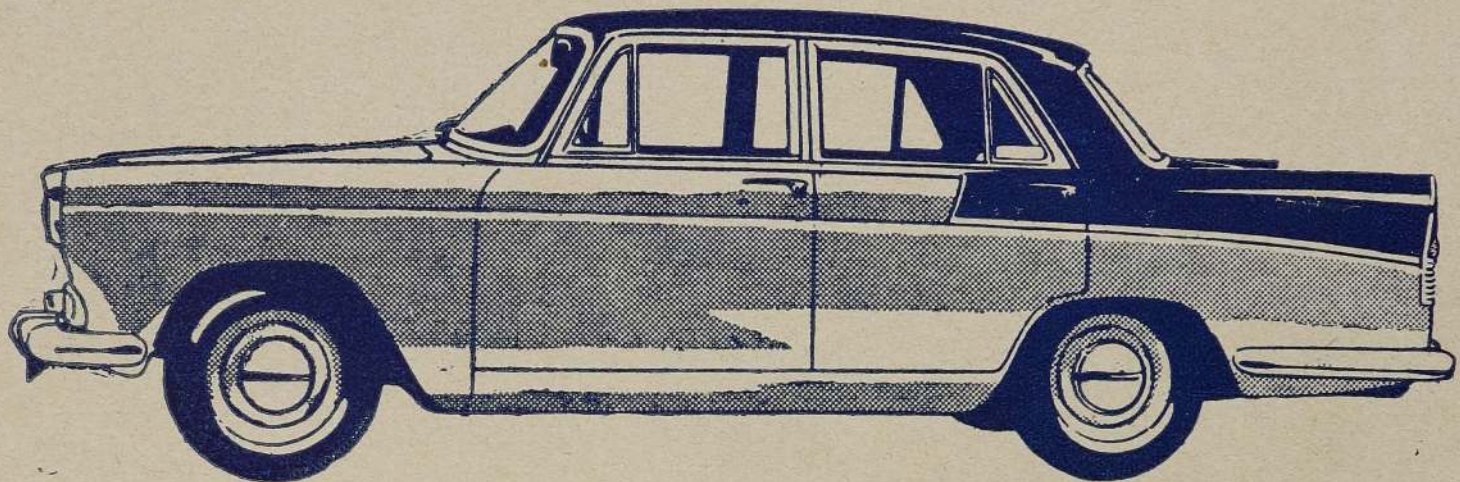
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