

# The Ceylon *Tonight* Review

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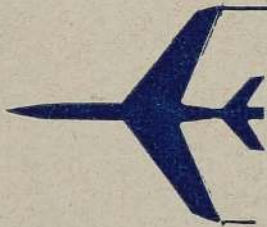
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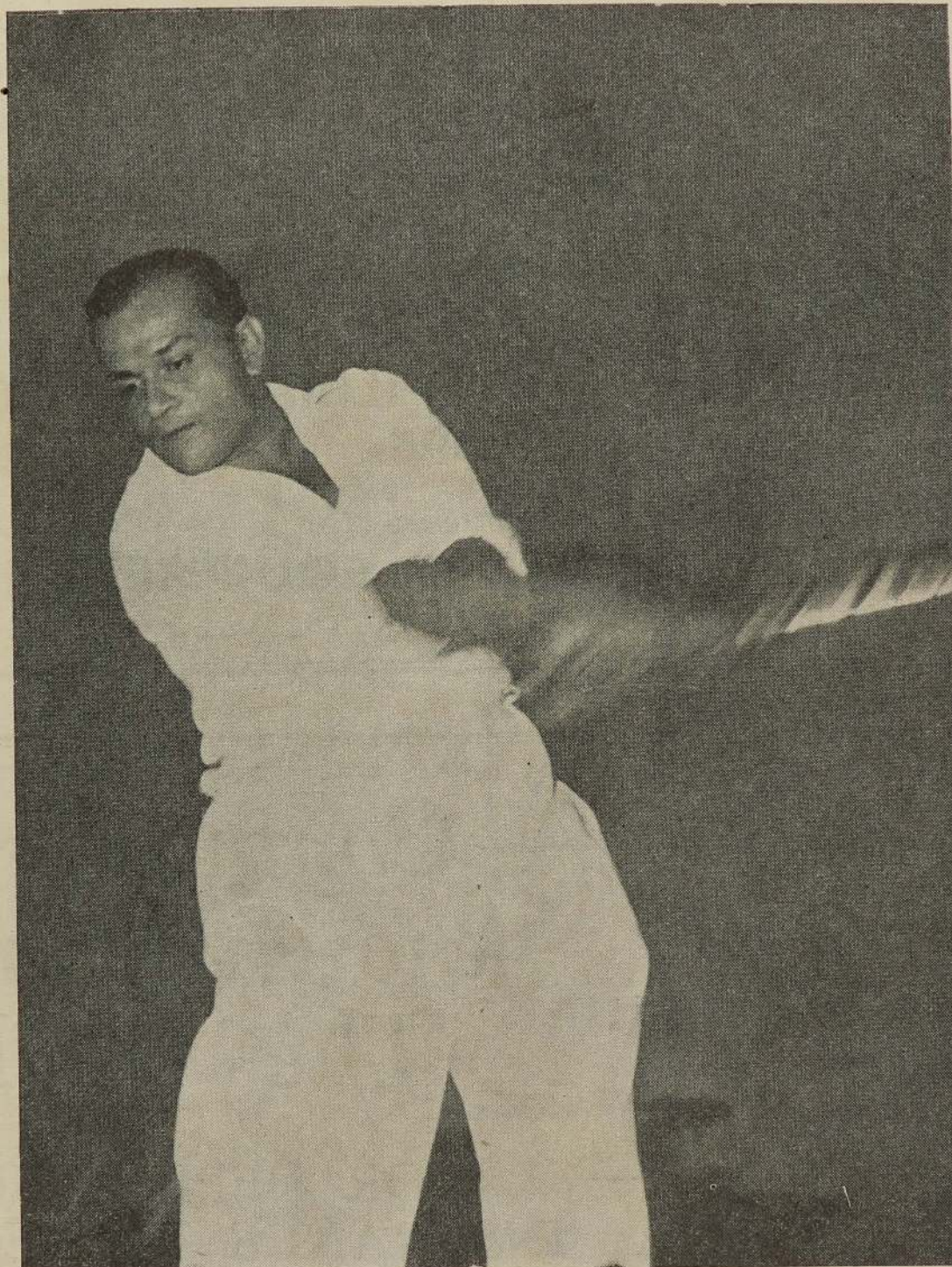
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—Photo by John & Co.

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## BRITAIN VOTES TORY

ALMOST twelve years after independence Ceylon still has such close ties with Britain, economic and cultural as well as political, that the General Election aroused keen interest in the country. Many Ceylonese have a soft corner in their hearts for Labour since it was during the Labour administration that Ceylon, with Burma and India, gained freedom from British sovereignty. But the last Conservative government has matched this record by giving independence to Ghana and Malaya and preparing the ground for Nigeria also joining the Commonwealth.

To the British people as a whole, however, colonial affairs are of little interest. In the contemporary world political climate, at any rate, they are bound to have been influenced a great deal by the effect on the domestic scene of the successful party's handling of foreign affairs. Considered in this light, the Conservative victory must be regarded as reflecting the good judgment of the British electorate.

\* \* \* \*

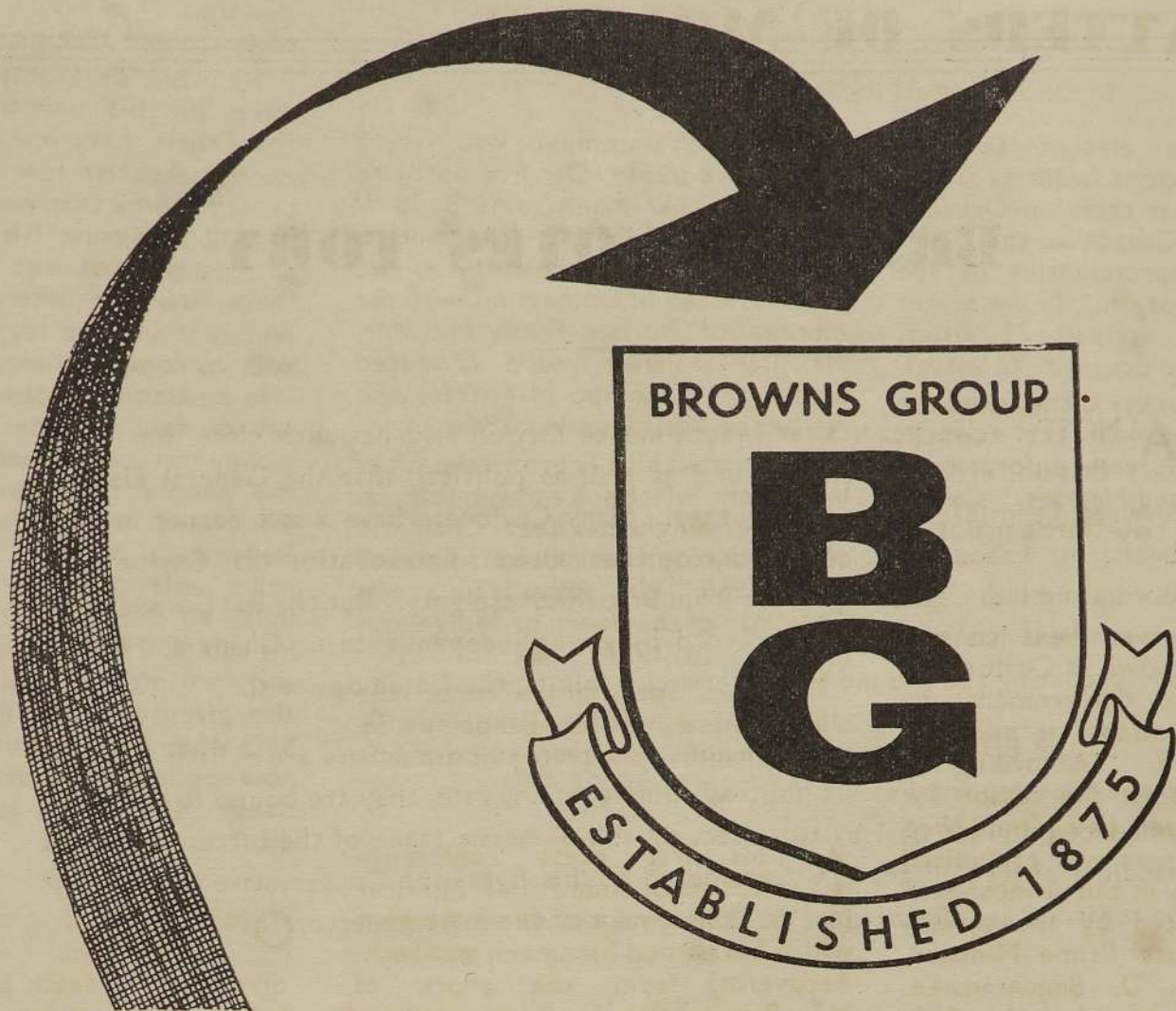
THE historic "hat-trick" scored by the Conservatives is definitely a personal triumph for Mr. Harold Macmillan. While of course Britain, in his memorable phrase, has never had it so good as under the Conservative regime, a feather in his cap was undoubtedly his trip to Russia six months ago, which broke the ice and led to the thaw in the cold war to the extent of Mr. Khrushchev visiting America and Mr. Eisenhower accepting an invitation to visit Russia.

One of the issues over which the election was fought was, who should represent Britain at the Summit, a meeting of the big powers at which level is now beyond question. The verdict of the British people is that it should be Mr. Macmillan, who has paved the way for it, rather than Mr. Gaitskell, who would be a comparative stranger at the conference table. In other words, Mr. Macmillan has received a mandate to complete the job he has undertaken with such vigour and confidence.

\* \* \* \*

OF the results of the general election a significant feature is the ignominious defeat of Sir Oswald Mosley, the advocate of white supremacy, who forfeited his deposit, and of the Communist candidates, all but one of whom also paid the penalty for failing to secure an eighth of the votes polled. In this demonstration of the British sense of balance and rejection of extremism in any form is a valuable lesson for the new members of the Commonwealth, not least Ceylon.

THE EDITOR.



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# MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

CEYLON was elected to the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term on October 12, succeeding Canada as the Commonwealth's representative in the eleven member organ. In the secret ballot Ceylon received 72 votes, coming second to Ecuador (77 votes).

Poland and Turkey deadlocked for the third vacancy in the council, which is the supreme enforcement body of the United Nations. Candidates needed a two-thirds majority for election.

\* \* \*

THE most rigorous Press censorship ever known in Ceylon was imposed by the Government, by emergency regulations, at midnight on October 6/7. According to an official broadcast the reason for it was that matter being published in some newspapers was prejudicial to public security in the atmosphere of tension created by the assassination of the late Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. From the following day the daily papers appeared with a blank space where the leading articles and cartoons are printed.

A fortnight later, on October 20th, the censorship, which in the meantime had been relaxed as far as it related to Government business, was lifted, following a unanimous resolution passed at a meeting of the Government Parliamentary Group.

\* \* \*

ON the same day the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, removed from office Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene, Minister of Local Government and Housing.

It was reported that, on pressure brought to bear on him by several Ministers and members of the Government Group, the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, urged Mrs. Wijewardene to resign. On her refusal to do so, he recommended her removal from office to the Governor-General.

As Minister of Health Mrs. Wijewardene had appointed the three persons arrested in connection with the death of Mr. Bandaranaike to the board of various official organizations.

Mrs. Wijewardene's Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. M. B. W. Mediwaka, M.P. (Minipe) succeeds her as Minister.

AN official statement was issued on Thursday, October 15th, to the effect that Mapitigama Buddharakkhita Thero, Mr. C. Amerasinghe and Mr. H. P. Jayewardene, who had been arrested in connection with the murder of the late Prime Minister, Mr. Bandaranaike, were produced before the Colombo Magistrate and remanded until October 28th.

Buddharakkhita Thero is the Chief Incumbent of the Kelaniya temple. Mr. Amerasinghe has been Chairman of the Kolonnawa Urban Council since 1956. Mr. Jayewardene was Chairman of the Board of Indigenous Medicine in 1957.

Talduwe Somarama Thero, the alleged assassin of Mr. Bandaranaike, is on remand in the prison hospital.

\* \* \*

AT his first press conference after he became Prime Minister Mr. W. Dahanayake made a statement which has earned him much goodwill. Recovering from the shock of Mr. Bandaranaike's assassination, the people, he said, call for discipline and a return to law and order and yearned for communal and religious harmony. "Much beyond what are known as government policies, I consider it my foremost duty," he

declared, "to create an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity."

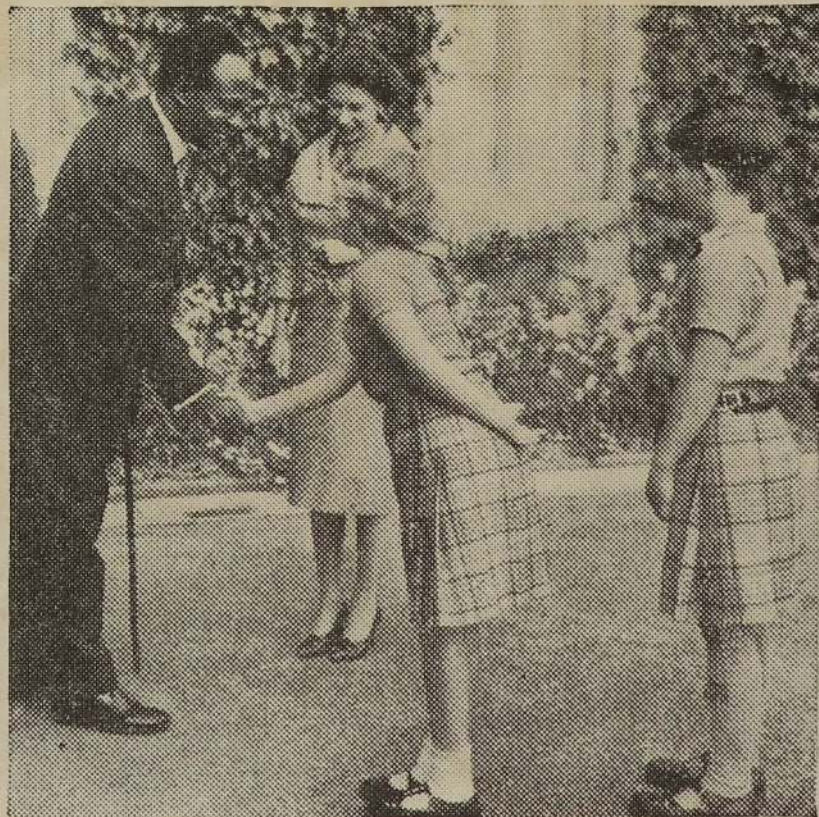
He went on to say: "The minorities of this country, particularly the Tamils, have had a severe fright during the last few years. I wish them to think that was only a passing phase. We must live in this country as members of one family, and if there are any differences or disabilities it shall be my earnest endeavour to remove them."

In a personal testament, Mr. Dahanayake said that in enforcing discipline on the country he wished the people to know that he had disciplined himself for the task of leadership. When Mr. Bandaranaike entrusted him with a portfolio, he disciplined himself even in his habits. He was now a teetotaller and non-smoker. He added "I have also given up all the extreme views I held when I was a young man. I have now to guide this country with impartiality and with justice towards all."

\* \* \*

ONE of the first acts of the new government was to reintroduce the death penalty, suspended in 1956, under the emergency powers. A Bill to repeal the suspension is to be presented when Parliament reassembles.

The death penalty was suspended in April, 1956, by administrative order for a period of three years.



H. M. Queen Elizabeth and the Prince of Wales watch Princess Anne shake hands with Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, as he took his leave of the Royal family after a two-day visit to their holiday home at Balmoral Castle, in the highlands of Scotland.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

The Bill for the suspension was passed in the Lower House in May but it was rejected by the Senate. It became law on being passed a second time by the House of Representatives in May last year.

Another measure adopted by the Government was to relax its monopoly over the procurement of maldive fish and dhal by permitting the private trade also to import the commodities. The object is to bring down the cost of living.

\* \* \*

**O**PPPOSITION members paid warm tributes to the late Prime Minister, Mr. Bandaranaike, supporting a vote of condolence moved by the leader of the House, Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya, Minister of Health, in the Senate, on October 2nd.

Mr. S. Nadesan, Q.C., said a deep social revolution brought Mr. Bandaranaike to power. Under his rule the Ceylonese began to realise that they were first-class Asians and not third-class synthetic Europeans. Extreme nationalist and obscurantist forces which helped him to power were in the way of his moderation and tolerance in achieving national unity, he declared.

Mr. Doric de Souza (L.S.S.P.) said Mr. Bandaranaike had the elements of greatness in him. He showed a unique awareness of the signs of the times. He had enemies within his own camp capable of destroying him, he added. Dr. M. V. P. Pieris described Mr. Bandaranaike as a man who stood by his friends and forgave his enemies.

In moving the motion Mr. Jayasuriya, an old party colleague, said Mr. Bandaranaike was a wonderful friend. Those who did not know him spoke of him as a weak man; nothing could be further from the truth. He was a Buddhist by conviction and had a deeper knowledge of Buddhism than those born to it.

Sir Cyril de Zoysa, President, associated himself with the motion.

\* \* \*

**E**XPANSION of trade between Burma and Ceylon is provided for in an agreement signed following talks between the trade mission from Burma last month and a Ceylon Government delegation.

The agreement is good for a period of four years and covers a number of commodities produced by the two countries. Specifically,

Ceylon has undertaken to purchase annually from Burma 300,000 tons of rice and Burma 8,000 tons of coconut oil from Ceylon. According to an official communique, negotiations for the purchase of rice from Burma for 1960 were satisfactorily concluded and the Burmese delegation has made arrangements to buy 590,000 lb. of Ceylon tea.

The Burmese delegation was led by U Thi Han, Minister of Trade Development, and included U Maung Gyi, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Trade Development, and U Soe Maung, Director of Procurement. Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce and Trade, led the Ceylon delegation, other members of which were Mr. K. Alvapillai, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Trade, Mr. K. M. D. Jayenetti, Food Commissioner, and Mr. V. L. Wirasinha, Director of Commerce.

\* \* \*

**E**LEMENTS that make Britain a model of parliamentary democracy are to be seen in the recent General Election and its aftermath.

Thus Sir Winston Churchill, Britain's great war-time Prime Minister, in his 84th year, was returned again by his old London constituency of Woodford and takes his seat as a mere back-bencher in the scene

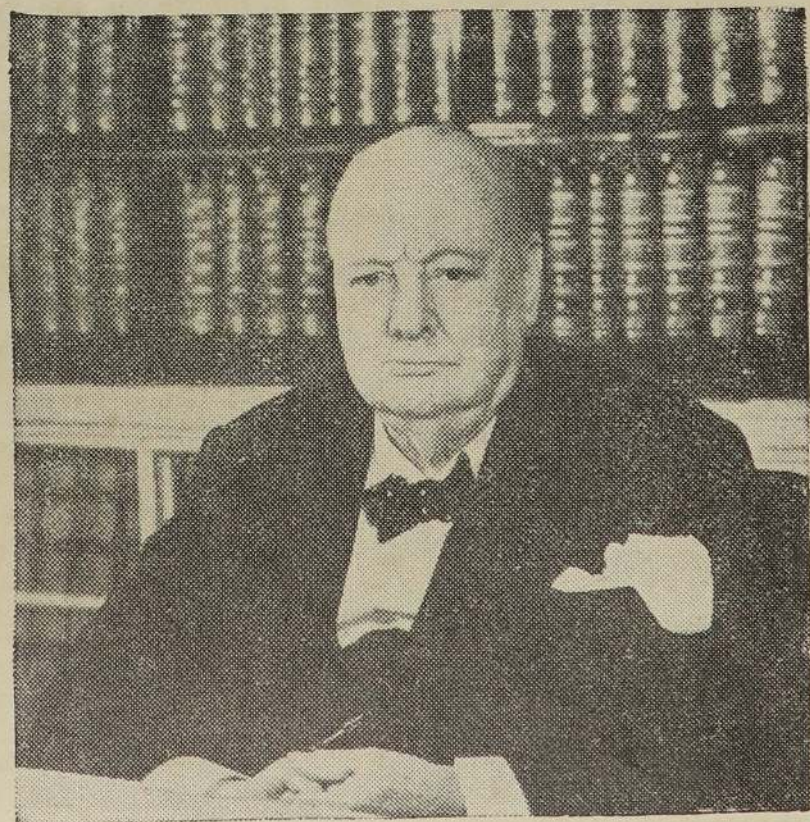
of his greatest triumphs. His own attachment to the House of Commons apart, it is a tribute to the British people that they regard him with as much honour now as in the days when he was the national leader.

Again, in reshuffling his Cabinet Mr. Macmillan has given due weight to the criticism of his last government in some aspects of colonial policy. Of course, Mr. Lennox-Boyd was known to have been desirous of giving up politics for business, but of all the members of Mr. Macmillan's last Cabinet he probably came most under Opposition fire on account of happenings in Kenya and Nyasaland. A change of minister is the accepted method of heeding criticism.

\* \* \*

**T**HE allegiance paid by Catholics to the Pope has no political significance but connotes religious loyalty, emphasised the new Bishop of Kandy, Dr. Leo Nanayakkara, when he replied to greetings from the parishes of the diocese after his consecration.

The consecration took place in a temporary cathedral built on the stadium of St. Anthony's College, Katugastota, on October 3rd. The consecrator was Dr. Bernard Regno, OSB, Titular Bishop of Bagai, whose



Sir Winston Churchill was returned by his old constituency at the British General Election.  
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

retirement caused the vacancy in the See of Kandy. He was assisted by the Bishop of Jaffna, Dr. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I., and the Bishop of Trincomalee Dr. Ignatius Glennie, S.J. Among those the new Bishop blessed afterwards were his aged parents.

In the same speech the Bishop said: "There is no contradiction between our loyalty to the Pope and our loyalty to the country. We could remain loyal citizens of Ceylon and at the same time be loyal to the Pope in our religious observances." The tenets of Catholicism bound its adherents, he said, "to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's," and added "but if there was anything contrary to the divine or natural law we as Catholics would oppose the Government."

\* \* \*

**T**HE work of the 43-Group of Ceylon artists, which is holding its 13th Local exhibition in the Lionel Wendt memorial in Colombo, has received acclamation abroad.

Exhibits of the group at the Internationale Biennale in Sao Paulo, Brazil, have prompted suggestions that an exhibition be held also in Mexico and in Rio de Janeiro. The Mexican art critic Crespo de La Serna is quoted as saying; "In the work of the 43 group I find an amalgamation of Asian elements rooted in an ancient civilisation with some of the most daring western discoveries in plastic arts. In our age this type of synthesis is rare."

An exhibition of the work in the near future is also possible in Amsterdam.

\* \* \*

**T**HE Federal Party has decided to nominate Mrs. Komathi Vanniasingham, widow of Mr. C. Vanniasingham, for the by-election for the Kopay seat in Parliament rendered vacant by his death. She is the President of the women's branch of the Party.

\* \* \*

**M**R. John R. Murray, former M.P., Ceylon, was beaten at the polls in the British General Election. Standing on the Liberal ticket, he was a candidate for Rye, in East Sussex. He polled 7,549 votes (190 more than the Labour candidate) and lost to the Conservative candidate by 19,916 votes.

Mr. Murray was appointed M.P., Ceylon, from 1952 to 1958. A chartered accountant, he spent 34 years in Ceylon and retired as director of Bosanquet & Skrine. He was also Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

\* \* \*

**M**R. C. P. de Silva, who was Minister of Lands in the Bandaranaike Cabinet and Leader of the House, returned to Ceylon on October 10th from England, where he was successfully treated for a heart ailment which he suddenly developed during a Cabinet meeting last month.

Soon after his return Mr. de Silva, who resumed his portfolio, relieving Mr. D. A. Rajapakse, his Parliamentary Secretary, went to Horagolla and paid his respects to the late Prime Minister at his tomb.

\* \* \*

**T**HE death occurred in England, on September 9th, of Mr. David Hussey, who was Professor of History in the University College, Colombo. He was 56.

Mr. Hussey spent 12 years in Ceylon, coming to the Island fresh from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he had a brilliant career. After his return to England he worked in the Air Ministry.

\* \* \*

**M**R. Richard Greenough, scenic designer of the B.B.C., who spent a month in the Island last

December and made many friends, has done excellent propaganda work for the Island with the film he made here. It depicts phases of Ceylon life, beauty spots of the low-country, Kandy, and other hill stations and the Buried Cities, besides the Tea, Rubber and Coconut industries. Writing to us last week he says that he has given several showings of his film in London.

\* \* \*

**M**R. S. A. Pakeman, former Professor of History of the University of Ceylon and ex-Appointed Member of the House of Representatives, broke his journey in Colombo recently on his way to Canberra to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference. He said, he was happy to spend even a short time in Ceylon after an interval of about seven years.

Since leaving the Island, Mr. Pakeman has been kept busy with the work of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, of which he has been Assistant Secretary-General. He also said, in reply to a question, that Mr. J. R. Murray, former Ceylon M.P. who contested a seat in the recent General Elections in the U.K., did creditably to secure as many votes as he did, after many years in the East. Mr. Pakeman was feted by his many friends and ex-students in the course of his stay in the Island.

(Continued on page 13)



—Times  
Mr. H. M. Raymond, Shipping Director of Messrs Whittall, Boustead Ltd., who joined Whittalls in 1927 and has now retired, left for Australia with Mrs. Raymond recently. They will make their home there.

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## SIR HENRY McCALLUM AND EDUCATION-2

By Dr. LUCIAN De ZILWA

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

I DID not see Sir Henry again until after the letters of appointment had been sent to the members of the Committee, with the terms of reference. It was only when we assembled at Queen's House before beginning our work that we knew who were the other members. Mr. J. F. Bridger, an Inspector of Schools in England, was to be the Chairman. The others were Mr. John Harward, Director of Public Instruction, Dr. H. M. Fernando, Mr. B. Constantine, C.C.S., Mayor of Colombo, the Rev. W. H. Rigby, Chairman of the Methodists, the Venerable the Archdeacon F. H. de Winton, the eminent lawyers Messrs. Benjamin Bawa and James van Langenberg, and Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai. A full record of the proceedings was made by Mr. H. K. Hillyer, the Secretary. He was then a slim young man, but he grew enormously fat in later years, when I frequently saw him at meetings of the committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund, of which he was Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

\* \* \*

A QUESTIONNAIRE was sent to prominent men and women (now-a-days called V.I.P's), and to the heads of all the principal schools and colleges. Warden Stone, Father Collin, Rev. Henry Highfield, and some others were invited to a *viva voce*. I wonder what they thought of being interrogated by a youngster like me. The questions and answers at the interviews, and the written statements received by post, are printed in a bulky volume published after we had made our report.

The Committee met for the first time on July 5, 1911, in the Chamber of the Legislative Council, and drew up a programme. Our first visit was to the Government Training College, where we observed the most modern methods of teaching. After watching a class of elementary mathematics with a display of models of geometrical figures, Dr. Fernando told me he thought there was too much spoon-feeding, and wondered how on earth we had ever learnt anything.

At the end of the morning session we were given an excellent lunch by Mr. Edwin Evans, the Principal of the Government Training College, and Mrs. Marion Evans, who was an Inspectress of needlework. Mr. Evans sat at one end of the table and his wife at the other. I was on her left, and we talked of many things, including cabbages and kings. At one point she whispered to me "Aren't you very young, doctor, to be one of this company." I answered lightly: "You are telling me, Mrs. Evans."

\* \* \*

ON almost every Saturday we met in the Council Chamber, and discussed what we had observed on our visits of inspection to the Colleges in Colombo, or we interviewed people whom we had invited, or heard Mr. Hillyer read aloud the replies to the questionnaire. It was not a very exciting routine, and we were glad to hear of a pleasant interlude. An excursion to Jaffna had been arranged for us. A special carriage had been reserved for the Committee in the train leaving Maradana at 7 a.m., on Sunday, August 5. Although Mr. Hillyer supervised the transport of baskets for lunch, the lawyers, fearing that certain essentials might be overlooked, made sure of things by

bringing bottles of whisky and crates with soda water and ice packed in saw-dust. Nearly all our members came, and, as the carriage had armchairs and tables, we were very comfortable.

\* \* \*

HILLYER suggested lunch at one o'clock, and opened the baskets. To his dismay no knives or forks and spoons or glasses had been included. There were plates, cups and saucers, and tea galore in thermos flasks, but no drinking water. Those who did not want tea drank either soda water, or whisky and soda, in teacups, and thought it made no difference. And we employed Nature's weapons for attacking the food. It was amusing to see grave and reverend figures like the Archdeacon and John Harward gesticulating with a piece of bread in one hand and a chicken's leg in the other. Sandwiches of various kinds were available for those who were not carnivorous. Sir Ambalavanar, being a strict Hindu, sat in a corner, like little Jack Horner, eating vegetarian delicacies out of a private hamper. He drank out of a Dewar's Perth bottle a white liquid which we presumed to be milk.

\* \* \*

MOST of our party stayed with friends in Jaffna, but I went to King's House with Mr. Harward, while Bawa and Van Langenberg preferred the Resthouse at K.K.S. I had fortunately packed my evening clothes, for Mr. Harward was one

(Continued on page 27)



The Education Committee of 1911: Back Row:—Messrs. Jas. VanLangenberg, H. K. Hillyer, J. F. Bridger, Sir Marcus Fernando and Dr. Lucian de Zilwa.  
Front Row (seated):—Messrs. J. Harward, B. Constantine and Rev. W. H. Rigby.

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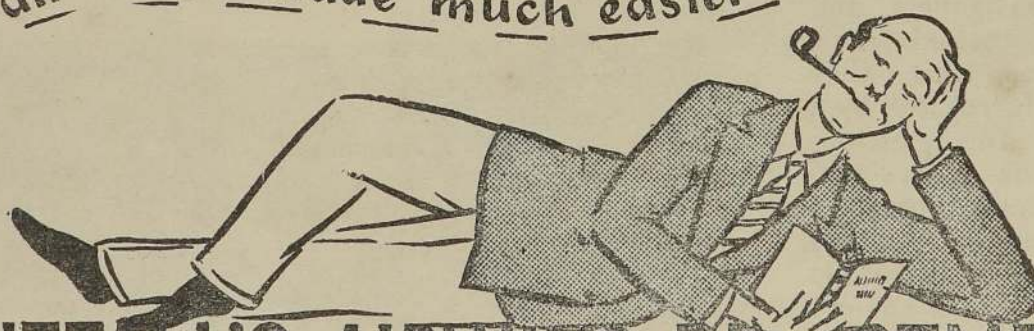
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# THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION—2

—By Sir JOHN HOWARD, Q.C.—

Former Chief Justice of Ceylon

(Fortnightly Review Special)

IT can be taken for granted that a solid phalanx of voters will support the party that has always been their choice. They will not be induced to change their allegiance by any amount of canvassing, whether by way of house to house visiting, public speeches made locally or television broadcasts. The final result in the circumstances lies in the votes of the waverers or doubtful voters generally known as the Floating Vote.

Every section of the community is concerned about the dangers of a third World War fought with nuclear weapons. Doubtful voters in my opinion will be most anxious that in negotiations with the Russians, Great Britain should be represented by the man most fitted for this arduous task. The Socialists maintain that Mr. Gaitskell is the man for the job. They say that he has been pressing for a Summit meeting and has put forward proposals for nuclear disarmament and disengagement in Germany and Central Europe.

\* \* \*

IN regard to nuclear disarmament, Mr. Gaitskell's proposals hinge on the formation of his non-nuclear Club. I think this plan is unlikely to impress doubtful voters. It lacks the support of the Labour Party as a whole. Moreover, it is essential that France should be a member, which she will not be, unless the ban on the manufacture of nuclear weapons is extended to America and Russia. If the ban by agreement includes two countries then a non-nuclear club is superfluous. Doubtful voters may also consider that, as a ban on our right to manufacture nuclear weapons will mean that our nuclear defence must be borne by America, our national policy must become subservient to America.

In making accusations against the Government of lethargy and lukewarmness in promoting a Summit

Meeting, disarmament and disengagement in Central Europe, the Socialists seem to ignore altogether the fact that the Government must act in concert with their allies, the other members of NATO. Doubtful voters will be mindful of this. They will not forget Mr. Macmillan's vast experience of foreign affairs and his recent visit to Moscow. They may regard this visit as an initial step in the preparation for a Summit meeting



—Times

Mr. Harold Macmillan

with consequent relaxation of tension that is the ardent desire of all. The voters may see in the invitation extended by Mr. Eisenhower to Mr. Khrushchev to visit America early fruit resulting from Mr. Macmillan's enterprise.

Finally waverers may consider that, as Mr. Macmillan has commenced the journey on the road to the Summit, it would be unwise to "change horses" until the journey is completed. I am of opinion that representation of Britain at this Summit meeting will be one of the vital factors in this election.

\* \* \*

IN regard to internal affairs all three parties in their Manifestos make lavish promises to the electo-

rate. The Conservative appeal is the most restrained and the Liberals' the most unrealistic. The latter can afford to make extravagant promises as there is no chance that they will be in a position to form a government. Their Manifesto proposes a vast expenditure on various projects, including doubling the expenditure on roads, combined with reduced taxes and tariffs.

The Labour Party's manifesto is framed in such a way as to catch the votes of those who are looking for financial benefits. Its proposals for nationalization, except for the steel and road transport industries, are couched in ambiguous phraseology and will make small appeal to the doubtful voter. No doubt there are numerous voters who after seven years of Tory rule think there should be a change. The swing of the pendulum has in the past been a prime factor. But, with the country having made such a remarkable recovery from its economic troubles, resulting in the Government embarking on a policy of expansion, the doubtful voter may regard the economic situation as one that does not call for a change in Government, particularly as the alternative is not attractive.

The Liberal Party, however successful, cannot provide an alternative Government. It concedes that its purpose in putting forward 200 candidates is merely to increase the Liberal vote and by virtue of such increase extend the influence it can exert on whichever of the two major parties is returned to power.

\* \* \*

IF reliance is placed on the opinion of the Stock Exchange the electoral battle is all over bar the shouting. I believe the odds are three to one on a Tory majority, calculated to reach seventy. Tests of public opinion, including Gallup polls, last week gave a majority of voters who would vote Tory over those who would vote Labour of five and a half per cent. There is no doubt about the accuracy of these polls or the careful and efficient manner in which they are conducted. But for various reasons the Conservatives would be unwise to regard the result of the Election as being already "in the bag".

Over-confidence could be their undoing, possibly leading to a sizeable number of their supporters failing

(Continued on page 19)

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

A GRATIFYING experience has been the complimentary messages we have received on the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* and the special reference made to the contributions of our former Chief Justice, Sir John Howard, who in addition to his impressions of the Middle East, wrote a penetrating analysis of the questions at issue in the British General Election, the recollections by Dr. Lucian de Zilwa of his part as an educationist, and the return of Mr. W. T. Greswell as a regular writer. Both Sir John and Mr. Greswell, it will have been noted, anticipated a Conservative victory from their interpretation of the trend of feeling in the country.

We thank the correspondents and assure them it shall be our endeavour to continue to earn their appreciation.

\* \* \*

CEYLON sold the largest quantity of tea to the United States in 1958, as compared to the tea shipped to the U.S. by other producing countries. Ceylon exported 39.4 million lbs. of tea, India coming second with 29.9 million lbs.

But Ceylon tea is facing stiff competition from Indian tea in the dollar market. Imports of Indian tea have increased from 26.9 million lbs. to 29.9 million in the two years 1957 and 1958, while exports from Ceylon to the U.S. declined from 46.2 million lbs. in 1957 to 39.4 million in 1958. Indonesia was the third largest supplier of tea to the U.S., which imported a total of 103.4 million lbs. from all sources last year. This represents an increase of just over a million lbs. over the total imports of tea by the U.S. in the previous year.

\* \* \*

CEYLON'S educational system should be radically changed and the systems prevailing in the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom should be adapted to suit local conditions, said Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, the well-known educationist and President of the All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress, which is spear-heading the campaign for the take over of assisted

schools in Ceylon. Mr. Kularatne made the suggestion on his return from a tour of Europe to study educational systems and policies.

Mr. Kularatne said intelligent children should be grouped together and given an opportunity to learn rapidly. Russia was doing that; that was why the U.S.S.R. produced so many scientists. He suggested a well-organised system of State schools throughout the country, with well-equipped workshops. At least one grammar school (on the English model) to cater solely for intelligent students seeking admission to the University should be set up in each district, he said.

He suggested that the management of schools should be in the hands of Boards of Governors as in the United Kingdom to make for greater efficiency. Schools should provide practical training. In the Soviet Union older students were given practical training for two days in a week in either a workshop or a farm. In Ceylon such training could include salesmanship and clerical and accounting work in addition to workshop or farm training.

\* \*

MR. J. L. C. Rodrigo, former Professor of Western Classics in the University, who recently relin-

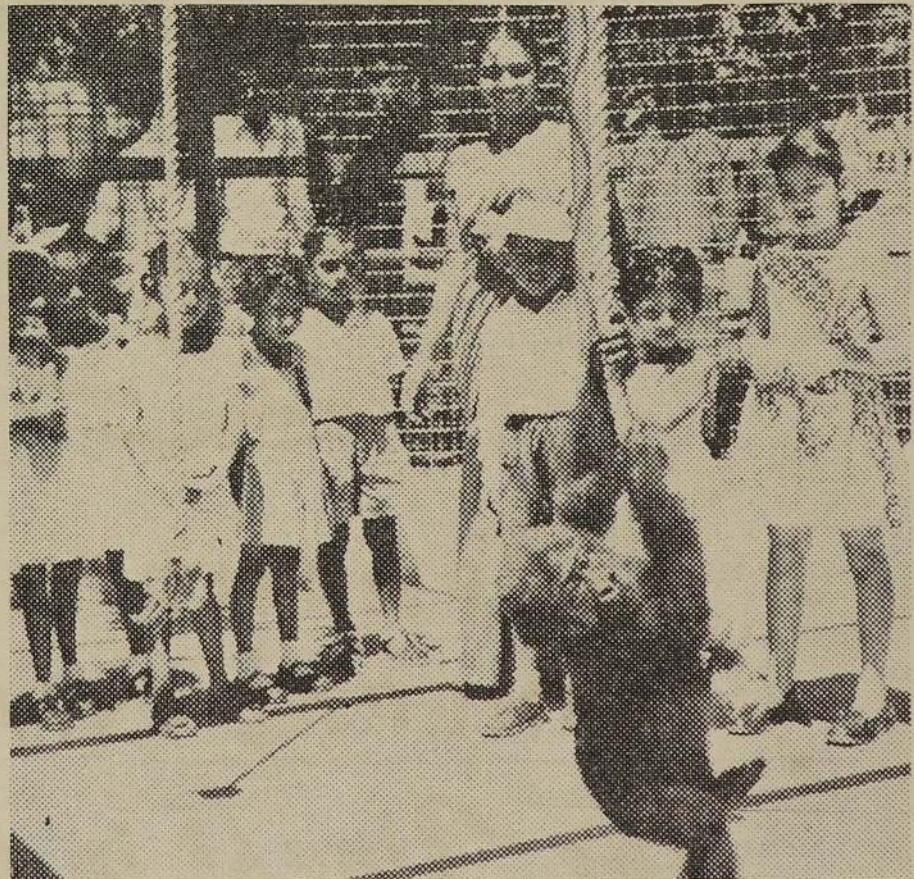
quished the post of Education Officer with the Ceylon High Commission in the U.K., and is back in the Island, warns would-be candidates for admission to British universities that certificates which are too effusive are discarded and family connexions and social influence did not count for much.

He says, U.K. universities are sympathetic to applications by Ceylonese but the pressure from the U.K. itself, and indeed from all over the world, for admission to universities was very heavy and candidates had to be highly qualified to get admission.

\* \* \*

BACK in Ceylon in his beloved surroundings is Major Aubrey Weinman, Director of the Zoological Gardens, after an adventurous voyage on his return from Yugoslavia, where he took the Ceylon Government's gift of an elephant to the President, Marshal Tito.

On the way back Major Weinman's ship was forced to put into the port of Djibouti, a detour which in different circumstances would have been a pleasant experience. He has brought many new exotic additions to the zoo including a bison and an eagle owl.



The Dehiwela Zoo's baby gorilla, "Gorgeous", puts on an act for visiting school-children. "Gorgeous" is billed to be the star attraction of the zoo's Pets' Corner which Major Aubrey Weinman hopes to have ready before Christmas.

—Times

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## A LETTER FROM MR. W. T. GRESWELL

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

Taunton, October 4.

### Horn Club Annual Dinner

THE Horn Club (Ceylon) held their annual dinner in London, at the East India and Sports Club, on Friday, October 2nd. Once more our Hon. Secretary, Wilfred Rettie, arranged a most successful gathering and a very happy evening. The Club owes him much for the trouble he takes every year. About thirty-two guests and friends sat down to dinner and for the second year running I had the honour of taking the chair.

It must be admitted that there are now fewer young members of the Horn Club than there used to be some years ago, and the old ones, though beginning to show the ravages of Time, are expected to be young in heart for this one evening at any rate. In this respect they do not fail!

To some the origin of the Horn Club may now be obscure. I understand that the name derives from the fact that its founder members were associated with hunting Up-country, and the qualification needed by a candidate for membership was that he should have carried a hunting horn. Needless to say this made the Club very select and the number of members limited until it was decided to let in members who had other sporting qualifications.

A candidate for election was never proposed and seconded, but merely invited by the Committee or President to be a member, an honour which in my day in Ceylon was greatly esteemed even though it cost the favoured one Rs. 50/-, by way of entrance fee!

There were many old friends at the dinner—Dr. P. J. Chissell, John Loram, Bill Adams, W. H. Miles, Freddy Layard and others, too many to mention. While conversation ranged over past memories the tragic news of the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike, recently received, was discussed with deep feeling.

\* \* \*

### The Driest Summer for 200 years

OUR record Summer continues in spite of the fact that the clocks have just been put back to Winter time. It is officially reported

as the driest Summer for two hundred years. There is a great shortage of water in many parts of the country and if the drought persists much longer, the general situation may well become critical. I write this on October 4th. For the past three days the thermometer has registered over 75° and in some parts has reached 80°. Here in the country the pastures are burnt brown while trees are losing their leaves, withered and shrivelled, instead of showing the rich red and gold tints of Autumn, with the



Mr. W. T. Greswell

*This well known former Ceylon resident, who was famous in his day as a bowler of outstanding class, celebrated his seventieth birthday on October 15. His numerous well-wishers in the Island will join us in offering congratulations to the old Repton, Somerset and Gentleman of England cricketer.*

pleasant smell of damp decaying foliage. A film of fine dust covers everything.

\* \* \*

### The General Election

THE General Election takes place this week and now only two days remain before the great day when the people decide on their future Government. More than ever have the modern means of communication figured in the preliminaries. Broadcasting and Television have been impartially at the disposal of the rival parties,

while the daily press, each paper true to its political colour, has indulged in a continuous slanging match just short of libel.

The Conservatives have the stronger case and can point to facts to support their claims to the future office, while Labour is full of promises which, when carefully studied, suggest a process of robbing Peter to pay Paul, a minor matter for that portion of the electorate which gloats on the prospect of financial benefit and fails to appreciate that if Labour succeeds we shall all be Peters and the country will find itself once more in the giddy spiral of inflation with all its attendant miseries to both industries and the housewife.

The Liberal party is running more candidates than at the previous Election and may receive more support but whether this will come from the Conservatives or Labour side it is not easy to judge. From their point of view the Liberals, who cannot expect to be the next Government, are a menace to both major parties in what promises to be a closely fought struggle. Their war cry is simply: "The country is sick of Conservative and Labour and their eternal wrangling; so why not vote for US?" They have no recent record of office to support their claim and they do not indulge in dubious promises. Their programme, if any is safely nebulous. "Come into my parlour said the spider to the fly." And some flies battered, bruised and bewildered may be tempted to enter their haven of rest. And what then?

I suppose a General Election has its points. It gives the long suffering man in the street an occasional opportunity to express himself. Even so this letting off of steam is limited. He cannot throw a brick at his radio set and it is an expensive matter throwing his boot at Mr. Gaitskell on the Television screen; so he tells his next door neighbour his grievances and may even work himself up into a happy state of fury on some matter he but vaguely understands. Fun and games for all of us!

\* \* \*

### Godfrey Evans on Television

IN all this confusion it was quite delightful to see and hear the effervescent Godfrey Evans on

(Continued on page 27)



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# THE ELEPHANT IN CLASSICAL WRITINGS — 2

By Professor C. A. McGAUGHEY

of the UNIVERSITY OF CEYLON

(Fortnightly Review Special)

## The Defeat of the Galatians of Antiochus Soter 275 B.C.

THE Galatians were the most powerful and most bellicose of the nations of Asia. They were descended from Gauls who had migrated from the Rhineland to Phrygia. They had intermarried with the Asian races and Greeks and had formed a State known as Galatia or Gaulish-Greece.

About 275 B.C. they were at war with the Syrians and had a powerful army. That of Antiochus Soter was much inferior in size and valour but he had 16 elephants in reserve. Antiochus was inclined to retreat before the confident armour-clad Galatians, but on the advice of a Rhodian Captain, one Theodatus, he ordered 8 elephants to charge the centre and 4 others each to charge the wings of the Galatians. These had never encountered elephants and were seized with terror; their horses with the armed chariots, stampeded and cut the infantry to pieces. The Syrians were utterly victorious, but Antiochus would not claim any merit in his victory, which he said had been accomplished by "the brute beasts". As a memorial of victory he would allow only the statue of an elephant to be erected.

The only authority for the account of this battle is Lucian in his *Zeuxis vel Antiochus*.

Appian only mentions the battle in his *Bell. Syriae* LXV.

\* \* \*

LATER in the dynasty of the Seleucids comes Antiochus III, known as Antiochus the Great. He possessed more elephants than any of his predecessors. Besides those which they had bequeathed to him, he imported many more from far Asia and from India, into which countries he directed two expeditions.

The first was against Euthydemus, King of Bactria, whom Antiochus forced to give him a great number of elephants. He then advanced beyond the Indus into the States of Sophagasenus, a successor of Porus and of Taxila. From this Indian King he got more elephants. According to Polybius' History, he took back 150 to Syria. Livy (XXXV, 32) says that Antiochus gathered a great force of elephants when preparing for his war against the Romans.



Wild Elephant on fringe of a Jungle

His most famous battle was Raphia (217 B.C.) against the Egyptian, Ptolomey Philopater. The Egyptians had encroached on Syria but were thrown back by Antiochus. Ptolomey Philopater then assembled a great army of mercenaries—Greeks, Gauls, Thracians, Arabs—which together with Egyptians amounted to 70,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry with 73 African elephants.

\* \* \*

ANTIOCHUS' army was almost as strong and of various races, Persians, Medes, Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, Galatians. He had 71,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry and 102 Asian elephants. The site of the battle of Raphia is said to be near the town of Gaza in Palestine. Both commanders had arranged their elephants on either flank in front and the

battle began by the elephants fighting with trunks and tusks while the soldiers in the towers on top of the great beasts slashed at each other. The Asian elephants of Antiochus were victorious over their African cousins, the survivors of which turned and stampeded the Egyptian cavalry. Antiochus, flushed with success, attacked the left wing of the Egyptian allies and broke it but made the mistake of pursuing his fleeing enemies. Ptolomey fled from the battle but one of his generals, Echeratus, perceived the mistake of the Syrians and charged with his cavalry. The Syrians were disorganized because of the absence of Antiochus on his rash pursuit. They were utterly routed, losing 15,000 men killed or prisoners and also five elephants.

The Egyptians lost about 2000 men but 16 of their elephants were killed and almost all the others captured by the Syrians.

Ptolomey according to Polybius' History (V. 79, 83, 87) sacrificed four elephants to the Sun and dedicated two to it.

\* \* \*

ANTIOCHUS III, towards the end of his reign, was foolish enough to be beguiled by Hannibal of Carthage into making war on the Romans. He invaded Thessaly but was forced to retreat at Thermopylae and then suffered a complete defeat near Magnesia, losing part of his Kingdom, his ships and all his elephants.

Antiochus Epiphanes, his son, collected another lot of elephants which he used in his wars against Egypt and against the Jews. The Book of Macchabees (I, I, 18) states "Et intravit Aegyptum in multitudine gravi, in curribus et elephantis et equitibus". He also exhibited elephants in his festivals, having them pull magnificent chariots (Authority: Polybius—Fragments lib XXXI, 3). Antiochus Eupator also had many war elephants according to the Book of Macchabees (I, XI, 4) "In Multitudine peditum, et in Millibus equitum et in Octoginta elephantis confidebat". As long as the power of the Seleucid Kings extended to the borders of India, they could get elephants but when once the Parthians had seized the country about the Tigris and the Euphrates, they had to buy the animals from traders.

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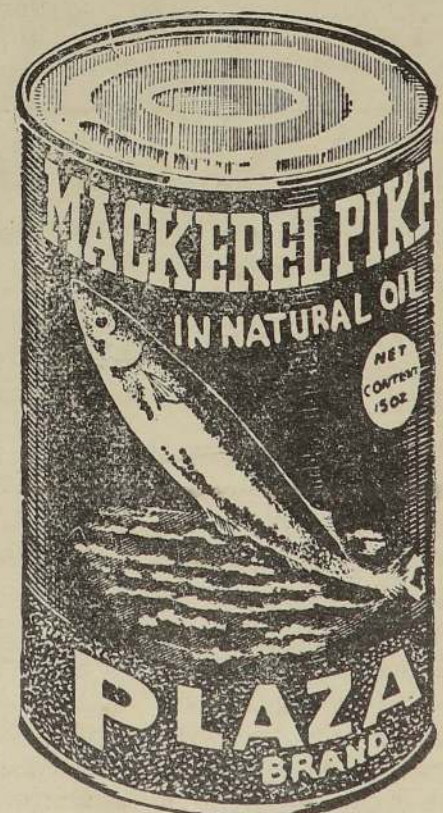
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## THE ELEPHANT IN CLASSICAL WRITINGS

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THE main depot for elephants owned by the Seleucids was near the city of Apameus at the junction of the rivers Marsyas and Orontes. This was very fertile country and could grow food not only for large numbers of elephants but also for many horses and men.

According to Strabo-Geographia (XVI, 2p 358) and to authorities on ancient coins, the inhabitants of that country were proud of their association with elephants and often depicted them on their medals.

\* \* \*

### The Lagides or Ptolomeys

PTOLOMEY, son of Lagus, was known as Ptolomey Soter. He inherited Egypt as his share of Alexander's conquests and in many ways was the most fortunate as well as the most cultured of the conqueror's successors. Armandi points out that the only frontier which Egypt had to guard carefully was that with Syria. The other neighbouring countries, Nubia, Ethiopia, Cyrenaica, were regarded as dependencies easy to overcome. Egypt was protected by two seas and the great desert. Ptolomey Soter founded a great flourishing state and encouraged culture and science. He himself wrote a *Life of Alexander* which was highly regarded by the ancient writers and which was drawn on by Arrian, Plutarch, and Quintus Curtius in writing their histories. He founded the

Museum and The Library of Alexandria, which rose to great heights of fame under his successors.

However, in one respect Ptolomey was at a great disadvantage compared with his Seleucid rivals; he could not obtain elephants from India when the intervening countries were his enemies. Therefore he decided on two great plans (1) to establish a fleet based on a port in the Red Sea; from this port his ships could sail to India and bring back elephants and merchandise; (2) to recruit elephants—African elephants, of course—from Ethiopia and adjacent countries where they were abundant.

\* \* \*

HIS son, Ptolomey Philadelphus, and several able lieutenants carried out Ptolomey Soter's designs. One of the ports established was Myos Hormos (now named Old Kosseir) and the other port was Berenicia, later called Foul Bay by the English and Minet Bellad el Habesh by the Arabs. Ptolomey Philadelphus also made an attempt to re-cut the canal between the Nile and the Red Sea, said to have been begun by one of the Pharaohs, Nechao. This attempt was abandoned because of great difficulties. However, the ports on the Red Sea remained for centuries after the Ptolemies, the channels through which the treasures of the East were brought to Europe by the merchants and Sailors of Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Marseilles. After the explora-

tions of the Portuguese the main trade route to India became that round the Cape of Good Hope, but with the building of the Suez Canal by the French engineer, De Lesseps, the goods to and from the Orient again passed through Egypt.

\* \* \*

PTOLOMEY'S searchers after elephants made their way down the Red Sea and got in touch with the aboriginal peoples known as the Troglodytes, who lived on the coast of Ethiopia just at the entrance to the Arabian Gulf. They were successful in their trading with the aboriginals, bringing back many elephants, and, moreover, they established a port on the Red Sea which they named Philotera or Philoteris in honour of the name of the King's sister. Timosthenes directed this expedition and made a report at Alexandria which was mentioned by Strabo, Pomponius Mela, Agatharchides and Pliny. Philotera is now known as New Kosseir or Port Blanc.

Ptolomey sent out a Second Expedition under the command of Eumedes, who sailed still further south down the Red Sea and established a new port and colony known as Ptolemais Epithera (Ptolemais of the Hunts) later called Ptolemais Theron. Strabo referred to it as "*Pros te thera ton elephanton*", and Ptolomy the Geographer as "*epitheras ton elephanton*".

(To be continued)

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## THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION

(Continued from page 11)

to record their vote. The 5½ per cent advantage at present enjoyed could in the next three weeks disappear as the result of some comparative minor factor. Moreover this 5½ per cent does not take into consideration the question of the doubtful voter, that is to say one who, when asked in a Gallup poll how he intends to vote, says that he has not made up his mind.

\* \* \*

THEN there are the marginal constituencies and the effect of two hundred Liberal candidates. If the latter take 50 of their votes

from each of the major parties the effect is negligible. But is that the right proportion? According to the Gallup polls the probable Liberal vote is falling. In May, 1958, at the time of the Torrington bye-election it was 15½ per cent. Now it is only 4½. This goes to show that some electors at bye-elections will vent their displeasure at acts of the two major parties by voting for a Liberal candidate.

At General Elections to form a new Government different considerations apply and fewer voters are prepared to vote for a Party which is unable to form a Government.

Although the Gallup polls have proved themselves in the past it is impossible to ignore the results of the most recent bye-elections. It is true that much has happened since the last one took place. Mr. Macmillan's Moscow visit is one of those matters that has not so far been before the electorate. The most recent bye-elections do not fall into line with the Gallup polls.

To sum-up, I should say, having regard to the fact that the number of doubtful voters represents seventeen and a half per cent of the electorate, that the odds are not anything like three to one on a Tory victory. It will be a close affair, with the probability of only a small majority for the victor.

## PEOPLE

"WE were deeply shocked by the tragic news of Mr. Bandaranaike's assassination", writes Sir William Murphy, former Mayor of Colombo, now living on his farm—Kiltulagh—in Bromley, Southern Rhodesia.

"I knew him principally as Minister of Local Government when I was Chairman of the Municipal Council, and of course, I knew the Old "Maha"—Sir Solomon, for very many years. Our sympathy goes out to the family in their bereavement and to the country.

"We have just returned from a motoring tour of over 2000 miles, in the course of which we spent several days in the newly established Kafu National Park in Northern Rhodesia, where we were able to take some good colour slides of animals, including lion.

"On our return my wife was delighted to get a letter from her old friend of the Ceylon Social Service League, Miss Cissy Cooray, who was in London as a delegate to the conference of the Associated Country-women of the World and hoped she might have had an opportunity of meeting Miss Cooray again. She sent my wife a charming gift of a little Kalutara mat as a memento."

\* \* \*

MR. S. M. Osborne, former Agent of the P. & O. Company and Managing Director of Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Ceylon, Ltd., who spent many years in the Island and left on retirement in 1957, to

settle in England with his family, has recently moved from Hants to Weybridge in Surrey, a popular district with ex-Ceylon residents.

Mr. Osborne, who has been a reader of the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* since its inception, writing to us on the 15th of last month, says:—"We have had a wonderful Summer, the heat at times being quite subtropical. To-day reminds me of the lovely weather we used to get at



Mr. D. V. Altendorff

A photograph taken nearly thirty years ago when he was D. I. G., Police.

Nuwara Eliya round about Christmas. Your *Fortnightly Review* is as interesting as ever and I do look forward to receiving my copy. Kindest regards and all good wishes."

\* \* \*

MR. Durand V. Altendorff, I.S.O., J.P., closed his 86th year last Wednesday, 21st October. This

"Matara man", who speaks Sinhalese with the fluency and accuracy proverbially associated with Matara, still holds the commanding presence to which the high office he once held in the Ceylon Police seems to have given an added dignity. Stern of aspect though he be, and harsh perhaps in tone, he is always ready to be convinced, and does not bear a grudge when the notes are against him.

\* \* \*

DIPPING more intimately into his life-story we find he was educated at St. Thomas' College when the Revds. Miller and Philip Reed were Wardens. Destined to study engineering he eventually came to fill quite a different role. Joining the Police Department he rose from a junior clerkship to be Deputy-Inspector-General, and when he retired in 1931 had set the seal to a career as honourable as it was distinguished. He naturally has a rich store of reminiscences to entertain any company in which he finds himself.

\* \* \*

NEXT to deep interest in the Dutch Reformed Church, of which he was some years ago a stalwart mentor of its Consistory, the Dutch Burgher Union receives his chief attention. Joining as an original member 52 years ago, he has officiated both as Secretary and Treasurer and still continues to make his voice heard in the General Committee, on which he has served for years.

His notable contribution to his community has been the compilation of nearly 150 genealogies, which appear in the *Journal of the Union*. They are frequently sought today for establishing citizenship or for supporting travel and emigration regulations.

\* \* \*

MR. N. W. G. Brown, of Messrs. Hayleys, Ltd., and Mrs. Brown have returned to the Island after a holiday in the U.K., where they had many opportunities of indulging in their favourite pastime—Ye Royal and Ancient Game. They met many Ceylon friends and the glorious Summer this year—the best for many years—added to the enjoyment of their furlough.

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## P E O P L E

MRS. Madeleine Denham Till, daughter of Dr. Lucien de Zilwa, of Tree Tops, Haloluwa, Kandy, who is on a visit to her father and sisters in Ceylon, arrived recently by air from Canada. She has had a very strenuous time after her husband's death getting probate of his will and settling his affairs and is now enjoying a well-earned rest at Kandy.

Mrs. Till cannot speak too highly of the Canadian people who, she says, are wonderfully neighbourly. One night, when her husband was out at sea in his yacht she was alone in the house after returning from an oyster supper at a friend's house. About 1 a.m. she was taken seriously ill with symptoms of ptomaine poisoning. She was in a cold sweat and feeling faint staggered to the telephone, gave the girl at the Exchange her name and address, and asked her to inform the Police of her illness and ask them to bring a doctor. Then she dropped the telephone and fell down unconscious.

When she opened her eyes, a doctor and a policeman were in the room. The doctor said she could not be left alone, put her in his car and took her to the hospital at Victoria, twenty miles away. All the doors and windows of the house were open. Returning after three days she found the house spick and span, the neighbours having closed up everything, and nothing had been stolen

\* \* \*

MR. Robin Gibson, retired Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mrs. Gibson, left for Australia by the "Orcades" on the 9th October to make their home in Melbourne. They have two of their sons living in Australia—Maurice, the eldest, formerly of the Ceylon Navy, in Sydney, and Robin ("Hooty") in Melbourne. The youngest, Neville ("Buster") is in the Ceylon Air Force, stationed at Katunayake.

Mr. Robin Gibson, who shone as an all-round cricketer at Trinity College, Kandy, later distinguished himself in first-class club cricket for the B.R.C. and Police, and had the distinction of representing the Ceylonese more than once in Test cricket. In one of these matches he played a superb innings of 98 against a formidable European side that included W. T. Greswell, then at the

height of his fame as a bowler. Gibson was also a brilliant fieldsman at cover.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were seen off by a large gathering. Accompanying them was Mrs. Clarice Collette, widow of the late Ancel Collette, who was an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mrs. Collette is the mother of Mrs. Gibson.

\* \* \*

DR. C. R. J. Rustomjee, the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, has returned to the Island after a five-month study tour in the U.K. and America. He was accompanied by his wife.

\* \* \*

MRS. Jan Helen of Bergen, Norway, daughter of the late Mr. E. G. Jonklaas of Gampola, is on a visit here to see her mother.

A full fledged pilot, she ferried planes for the Allies during the second World War from London to Europe.

\* \* \*

MR. A. V. Frugtneit, a senior Engineer of the Department of Electrical Undertakings, who recently retired after over thirty years' service, has left for England, where he hopes to make his home. During the last war he served with the Ceylon Navy with the rank of Commander.

Mr. Frugtneit had his early education at Trinity College, Kandy, and obtained his engineering qualifications in England. Much of his work in the department was connected with the Laxapana Hydro-Electric Scheme.

(Continued on page 25)

## Air Ceylon's Summer Schedule



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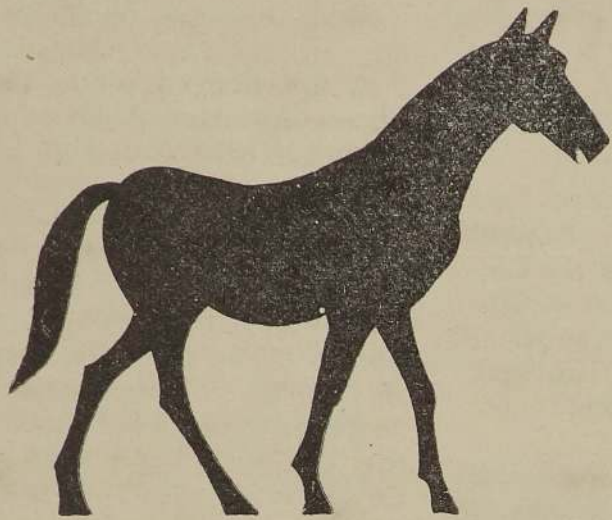
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## **MOOSAJEES**

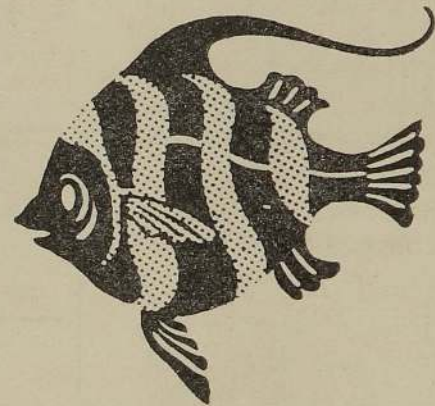
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# SNIPE COME A LONG WAY

By DOUGLAS RAFFEL

(Fortnightly Review Special)

HAVE you ever experienced the joy of shooting a snipe?—quite apart from the pure pleasure of eating one? My snipe shooting experiences are filled with amusing incidents. As a boy of about ten, I followed a party of guns around a vast area of fields armed with a catapult. While the snipe-shooters collected their bag, I, following the immemorial instincts of boyhood, shot everything I came across, and in it went into my scout haversack. Tailor birds, Sunbirds, Bulbuls, a "Korawaka" or two, a "Talagoya" soon fell victims to my deadly aim. (Incidentally I am still a very fair shot with a catapult, as I demonstrated to some boys recently.)

When the ditches and fences gave out I proceeded along the bunds of the fields about 150 yards behind the guns. I saw a bird skulking about in the stubble and scored a bull at this sitter. Going along I missed another sitter, and then swung a shot at a bird as it rose, and down it went. This bird too went into the hotch-potch of the haversack. I capped the morning's triumph with a long shot at a Myna!

\* \* \*

EVENTUALLY all the sportsmen foregathered and I joined them. Bags were counted up and compared and there was a lot of talk and argument about the percentages of scored hits. And one of the "uncles" asked me "and Sonny, what did you shoot?" I turned out my haversack and proudly displayed my kills.

I was scolded roundly for the small birds, and the Myna, and the "Talagoya" was too small to eat, I was told (I was to discover much later that "Talagoya" is good eating, being better than hare!) and then "where did you get THOSE two birds?" I explained I'd got one on the ground and the other as it rose. They were SNIPE! I was thumped on the back and told I was a grand chappie. My pride went up many points—and I ate my two snipe and thought them much better than "Korawaka"—SUPER in fact!

\* \* \*

STRANGE as it may seem, I never even saw a snipe after that memorable day, till I was nearly

fifteen years older. I had got myself a .22 Winchester, but I did not own a shot gun. However, on the invitation of a friend, I joined a party of sportsmen and went out many miles to a stretch of fields, which they said was just "oozing" with snipe. There was much talk of No. 8s, and the best brands of cartridges and "were improved cylinders better than cylinders?" etc, all GREEK to me.

The pal who asked me to come along, carried a lovely gun, even I a "greenhorn" could see. He called it a "Greener", and I thought all guns were Greeners! He had two bags of cartridges, each con-

taining fifty, one of which he asked me to carry. A village "kolla" behind him carried a haversack with four more boxes of cartridges. Then the drive commenced.

I understood all the five guns to be good shots, and soon there was "bang" after "bang". I proceeded perilously along a "niyara" behind my pal, who blazed away at every "kaas" he heard. I noticed however that he was hitting few birds, and after about half an hour his bag of fifty cartridges ran out and he had mighty few birds to show for them. He cursed the light and the breeze and the distance the birds rose and asked me if I'd like to try, till he rested a bit and got his breath back. He enquired also if I'd ever shot snipe before, and I said "Yes, years ago, with a

(Continued on page 25)



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## PEOPLE

(Continued from page 21)

MR. A. F. Ephraums, a younger brother of the late Mr. R. L. Ephraums of Galle, who left Ceylon during World War I and saw active service in France, settled in England when hostilities ended and is now living in Jersey in the Channel Islands. His son, Francis, who is in the British Navy and has served for a period of over fifteen years, has now risen to the rank of a Commander and is probably the first Ceylonese (Burgher) to gain such a distinction. Commander Francis Ephraums, who is thirty-seven years' old, is a nephew of Mr. Cyril Ephraums, who left Ceylon for Malaya many years ago and was well known as an intrepid big game hunter. He has a grandson in the British Royal Marines.

\* \* \*

MR. G. W. Aldridge, formerly Manager of Pimbura Group, Agalawatte, sends greetings to the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* which he and Mrs. Aldridge have read regularly since they left Ceylon some years ago. They now live in Ringwood, Hants, where so many former Ceylon people reside.

\* \* \*

THE death occurred in Colombo on October 4th of Mr. Terence N. de Zylva, founder and principal of Kolonnawa Vidyalya and its resident manager after it was taken over by the state. He was 64.

Mr. de Zylva was a pioneer of the Leftist movement of Ceylon and suffered imprisonment twice for his political activities. He was a member of the Kolonnawa Urban Council for several years. Educated at Wesley College, he was Secretary of the Old Boys' Association, of which the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke is President, and worked hard to collect funds for extensions to the School buildings. He was keenly interested in the promotion of all forms of sport.

\* \* \*

THE Revd. John D. Muyskens and Mrs. Muyskens of South India will be spending some time in Ceylon

from October 24-31. He is an ordained missionary of the Reformed Church in America (direct descendant Church of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands) and also a recognised Presbyterian of the Church of South India. He shared in the work of effecting its complete union with the Anglican Church in 1947. Revd. and Mrs. Muyskens are on their way home to the U.S.A. for permanent settlement. Their son, the Revd. David Muyskens, was a contemporary of the Revd. Bryan Ernst of the Presbyterian Church, Colombo, at Princeton Theological Seminary, a few years ago.



Sir Alexander Clutterbuck

*Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, who is remembered in Ceylon as Secretary of the Donoughmore Commission, has succeeded Sir Gilbert Laithwaite as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.*

*Sir Alexander was U.K. High Commissioner in India from 1952 to 1955, and till recently British Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland.*

SIR Alexander Morley, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ceylon, and Lady Morley are back in Colombo after a holiday in Britain.

\* \* \*

MR. A. O. Haller, Chairman of the Board of Directors of A. Baur & Co., Ltd., has arrived in Ceylon from Zurich, Switzerland, on a visit to the Island.

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## SNIPE COME A LONG WAY

(Continued from page 23)

catapult". He thought this a good joke and laughed uproariously. Then he handed me the gun, explained how it worked, and told me to shoot ahead of the bird. (All this I read about later when the shooting bug had bitten deep into me.)

SO then I went ahead and he followed. "Kaas",—a bird rose and went straight ahead. Swinging on him I let drive and down he dropped. "Damn good, Laddie; beginner's luck; carry on." He'd hardly said this when a second bird rose only to drop crumpled up. He made no comment, neither did I. I was beginning to enjoy myself. I liked this snipe shooting idea. Not so very hard I thought. The third bird I missed and also the 4th, but I bagged the fifth and sixth birds that rose. My friend in a gasp of astonishment described it as a "rocketeer".

I missed the 7th bird but got the 8th and 9th and missed the tenth. In ten shots I had got six birds. My pal accused me of lying when I had said I had never shot snipe before, and taking back his gun at this stage, proceeded to down two birds in quick succession. He turned and beamed at me. "Good sport, what?" I agreed. But at the end of the morning he had fired about 120 shots and had only about 40 birds to show for it. After the shooting was over, I offered to carry his gun back and he gave it to me with a few cartridges.

\* \* \*

BEFORE we reached the cars, however, I had an opportunity to fire two more shots, bagging both birds,—snipe!—to the consternation of the others. Explanations were called for and comments made, some complimentary, some not. And so ended my first day's snipe shooting—12 shots, 8 birds.

I discovered much later in life that I was never again to equal that average of success in scored hits. However snipe had definitely taken me under their wing, and soon I got my first shot gun, and not long after that my first H. V. rifle, and started shooting as a form of sport which had very definite attractions for me. I went out after snipe as frequently as I could, and there were times when I fired 100 cartridges and had only two or three birds to show.

(To be continued)

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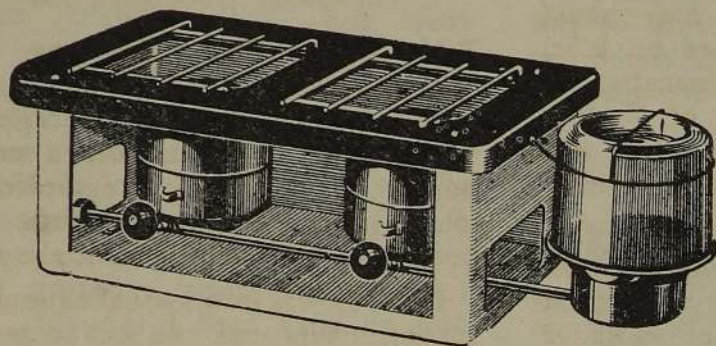
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# ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

By "LYRICUS"

"See How They Run," a farce by Philip King. Presented by the International Theatre Group at the Lionel Wendt Theatre on October 6th to 11th. Produced by Anne Willis.

ANNE Willis, who gave a brilliant performance as the General's wife in the "Waltz of the Toreadors", a well-remembered I.T.G. production, scored a resounding success as a producer with this splendid farce. The professional touch—she received a thorough theatrical training at the Guildhall School of Drama in London and appeared in several productions in Calcutta—was evident.

It was the most rollicking farce that Colombo play-goers can remember. An earlier reference in the *Fortnightly Review* sketched the rough outline of the play and this further reference needs only to hand out the "Oscars" to the players who richly deserve every bit of the very high praise they received.

There was Leslie Pierson, a newcomer, who took on the part of the Bishop of Lax with aplomb. Kay Staddon as the inquisitive spinsterish Miss Skillon, who divides her time between decorating the church and prying into other people's business, was at her most brilliant. Marion Miles as the Cockney maid was very fine indeed and I cannot think of praise high enough for Jenny Pierson in her role of the trouser-wearing wife of the vicar.

John Dominy, another newcomer, proved a welcome asset to the Colombo stage and old troupers like Barry Whittington, David Miles, George Willis and Ernest Charles were as good as they have always been. The cast as a whole was the like rarely brought together in one play and each contributed his or her share to make the play the wonderful success it was.

\* \* \*

A GIFTED Colombo Plan scholar recently held a two-week exhibition of 25 paintings at the Rich-

man Art Gallery in Melbourne, Australia. His paintings were praised by art critics of the Melbourne press and they delighted hundreds of Australian art lovers who visited the exhibition.

The artist, Mr. Noel Justus Perera Abeyasinghe, of Pethiyagoda, Kelaniya, is a third-year architecture student at the University of Melbourne. He went to Australia in March, 1958. He has not only artistic, but also scholastic achievements to his credit. He gained his B.Sc. degree (honours in mathematics) in 1953, at the University of Ceylon, and later taught mathematics and art for three years at Ananda College in Colombo.

Mr. Abeyasinghe developed his artistic talent when he studied at the Royal College in Colombo under Mr. Aubrey Collette. He was awarded the Pedris Prize for Oils at the College, in 1948, and the Mela Prize for Oils at the University of Ceylon in 1950.

## Sir HENRY McCALLUM AND EDUCATION—2

(Continued from page 9)

of those who would have dressed for dinner even in the Sahara. On the third evening Bawa and Van Langenberg invited me to dine and sleep at K.K.S., provided that I would dine in my pyjamas. We had a jolly night, going to bed at 3 a.m., and catching the train to Colombo in the morning.

On our return to Colombo we kept slogging away for some weeks, interviewing windbags or listening to boring letters, and then on September 28, we had an excursion to Galle. This was not a jolly holiday like the visit to Jaffna. After Christmas we met many times to discuss our material, and to draw up our report with recommendations. On May 20, 1952, we sat from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with a break for lunch, and signed the report.

We changed the name of the Department of Public Instruction to the Department of Education, and we introduced not only the word Education, but what the word connoted. Sir Henry McCallum implemented every one of our recommendations, from the establishment of a University College, to the arrange-

ments for teaching the vernacular languages.

A week or two later the General Hospital had a Gynaecology Ward, and the Medical College a Lecturer on Gynaecology.

## A LETTER FROM MR. W. T. GRESWELL

(Continued from page 15)

Television a few nights ago. He was the celebrity guest in the now famous B. B. C. series "What's My Line?" The blindfolded members of the panel guessed Godfrey's identity after eight attempts, ten guesses being the maximum allowed.

Godfrey was in his usual exuberant spirits, made none the less so by his retirement from first-class cricket. What a great and joyous cricketer! surely one of the World's greatest and certainly most acrobatic "stumpers". His batting too was an entertainment, often effective, always laughter raising. He has played 91 times for England. Perhaps this is a record for a Test stumper? With the General Election claiming attention there is no time to refer to the books.

\* \* \*

OCT. 10

## WIN FOR CONSERVATIVES

WE have just completed our General Election and as you will know by now the Tories are in again and have increased their majority in the House to over 100 seats. Everyone accepts this as most welcome. The Conservative Government's record is an excellent one of sound and steady progress, of which there is factual evidence and which cannot be denied. I have spoken to Labour adherents now voting Conservative and they say that they appreciate that "things are good" and they do not desire the risk of a change of Government.

There is every excuse now for questioning whether the Labour party can maintain a united front as an Opposition or whether, in the course of time, there will evolve some other party or possibly a Liberal-Labour amalgamation. It is quite obvious that the Labour edifice has shown ominous cracks which were concealed temporarily in view of the Election. Thank goodness the British public is wise as to what is best for their Country.

# A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By "ITINERANT"

## CEYLON GOLF TITLE

ANOTHER Ceylon Golf Championship began this week on the Ridgeways and there is every indication of an interesting meet with an encouraging entry including nearly all our leading players. There will be one notable absentee in J. O. Moss, who is on furlough; he will be greatly missed as he has figured so prominently in the two Club Championships—R.C.G.C. and Havelocks—played earlier this year. On both occasions he was runner-up to W. P. Fernando and the latter had to go all out to defeat this dour fighter, who with a little luck should have been the winner of one of these well contested finals.

At the time of writing it is not definitely known whether "Pin" Fernando, the reigning champion, and also winner of the R.C.G.C. and H.G.C. titles this year, will be entering the lists after his recent serious motor accident. Among the pick of the entries are F. J. de Saram, M. G. Thornton, M. J. Robinson, who recently won the N.E.G.C. Championship, M. C. Robins, R. C. Pyman, N. D. G. Greene, N. W. G. Brown, N. W. Weerasinghe, George Koch and the newcomers—R. Weerasinghe, S. E. Captain and J. F. Silva.

\* \* \*

## Sixty Years Ago

MY earliest recollection of a Ceylon Golf Championship is of the one I witnessed sixty years ago on the Ridgeways, when C. Brooke Elliott, whom I came to know intimately in later years, defeated a brilliant golfer in D. W. Watson by 4 up and 3. That was in 1900, when the Championship was competed for twice a year, at Nuwara Eliya and Colombo. Brooke Elliott, who had beaten R. Meaden earlier that year in the Championship played at Nuwara Eliya, by 2 up, was the best golfer in the Island at that period, and apart from being a stylish player revelled with his irons and showed uncanny consistency on the putting greens. He was also very proficient with wood and appeared to have had valuable experience before he came to Ceylon to act as Private Secretary to a Supreme Court Judge—Hon. Mr. Bonser, if I remember right.

I had previously seen Elliott distinguish himself as a bowler, well above the average, who found inclusion in the cricket Test of 1898, between a picked team of Europeans, led by Capt. C. Ward Jackson A.D.C. to Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon, and the then redoubtable Colts on Galle Face. That was a memorable match in which the Colts won after a most interesting game. Elliott bowled well in that match. He told me in later years that he had been a contemporary of the famous Oxford, Worcestershire and England batsman, R. E. Foster, who was also vaery fine golfer.

\* \* \*

SINCE 1900, I have witnessed most of the Championships played both at Nuwara Eliya and Colombo till the early nineteen-forties when illness cut short my active participation in the game. D. W. Watson came into his own in 1901 when he defeated W. E. M. Paterson after a gruelling contest by 2 up.

Paterson, like Watson, was equally famous as a rugger three-quarter and was considered one of the most remarkable all-round sportsmen in the Island at that period. He had the unique record at the

time of being the first to represent Colombo against Up-country in all four Tests in August Week—Rugger, Cricket, Hockey and Soccer.

The Championship played at Nuwara Eliya that year (1901), was won by Angus Ogilvy, who beat R. Meaden 4 up and 2. Ogilvy hailed from the well-known Scottish school, Glenalmond, which later gave Ceylon that brilliant and consistent golfer, Alistair Clarke, who won five Ceylon Championships from 1907 to World War I, in 1914. This great record was beaten in 1957 by Pin Fernando, who has now won the Ceylon Title on seven occasions.

\* \* \*

THE Ogilvy Cup, played for annually on the Lewis Links, Peradeniya, under the aegis of the Kandy Golf Club, in memory of the late W. T. Ogilvy, a fine exponent of the game, who did much for the Club in the early years of this century, was competed for recently and was won by R. Lamb, an 18 handicap player, who defeated Ken Stone after an exciting contest by 1 up at the 19th hole.

It is interesting to recall that W. T. Ogilvy, who like his more famous brother Angus, hailed from Glenalmond, the Scottish public school which also gave Ceylon A. H. S. Clarke, won the Ceylon Championship at Nuwara Eliya in 1903, beating Neil Campbell by the wide margin of 12 up and 11.



G. B. S. Gomes and T. D. Amaradasa, winners of the Havelock Golf Club Clifford Cup with Mr. W. "Pin" Fernando, H. G. C. Captain, who presented the Trophy to the winners.

## A SPORTS CAUSERIE

## H. G. C. CLIFFORD CUP

THE victory gained by G. B. S. Gomes (9), and T. D. Amaradasa (11), over C. D. Bandaranaike (10) and V. I. Perera (13), in the final of the H. G. C. Clifford Cup, by 3 up and 2, on the McCallum course, on Tuesday, 6th October, was generally expected, but the ~~visers~~ put up a good fight and the match proved most interesting. It was only after the 14th hole, where the winners had the slender lead of 1 up, that they forged ahead to win the 15th and 16th to clinch matters. Perera and his partner benefited by the only free stroke they received at the fifth hole. At the turn the match was "all square".

A sensational putt of 24 feet by Amaradasa at the second hole resulted in a "birdie"—the only one obtained in the match.

This was Amaradasa's second success in the Clifford Cup, his previous win being in 1954 with G. R. de Silva as his partner. The match was refereed by Dr. H. V. J. Fernando and the Club Captain, "Pin" Fernando, who was on the course for the first time since his recent motor accident, presented the Cup to the winners.

\* \* \*

## Ceylon Cricketers Abroad

CEYLONESE cricketers overseas are carving Ceylon's name with pride wherever the game is played. First came the "Blue", Piachaud, helping the M.C.C. amateurs considerably on their undefeated tour of North America. Piachaud was undoubtedly the team's best player. Now comes the news of Ceylonese in League cricket in Lancashire.

Towering over them all is that gay cavalier of Ceylon cricket, Stanley Jayasinghe. Scoring over a thousand runs for the second season running, Jayasinghe, aided by another Ceylonese, amateur Tirrell Gauder, has sparked Colne to their first Central Lancashire "double"—League and knock-out—in their 87-year history. This feat was achieved in a League studded with such stars at the late "Collie" Smith, Johnny Wardle and Hanif Mohammed.

Stanley Jayasinghe topped Colne's average with 1,061 runs in 24 innings (avg. 53.05), while Gauder came in second with 564 runs and 37.6 average. Bowlingground Jayasinghe

4th with 43 wickets at a cost of 18.71 runs each while Gauder was fifth with as give-away run-average of 18.67.

Another Ceylon "Star" in this League was Bob Bartels, who found knee cartilage trouble keeping him out of the game most of the season, but on the few occasions he did play his bowling was of the highest class. M. Francke, Tony Buhar and Nadheem were three other Ceylonese who fared well in other leagues.

Locally, First Division cricket has been at a stand-still, but the "Daily News" Trophy competition is in full swing—with matches too many to record.

\* \* \*

## Athletics

THE Ace Athletic Club open meet provided a feast of good sport, records tumbling freely. This was to be only expected, for there were six of India's best competing.

Asian and Commonwealth games Champion Milkha Singh, one of the World's best 400m. men, led the Indians who included Makhan Singh, a coming sprinter; Pan Singh, 5,000m. record holder; Dalject Singh, 800m. Olympic hope; and Ajit Singh, a champion high-jumper. Decathlon champion C. S. Muthiah of Bangalore made the trip on his own.

On the opening day four Ceylon records, including one All-comers mark, were broken. The all-comers mark was set up by Pan Singh in the 1,500 metres which he won in 4m. 0.6s. Ceylon's best, A. S. M. Khan, followed him home 30 metres behind but still in a new record time of 4m. 4.3s. The days' best win however was by the Ace 4X100m. relay team which beat the Indians and a 19-year old record, clocking 43.3 seconds. Excellent baton changing marked the victory of M. Hallaldeen, R. Wijesekera, Y. Rajaratnam and B. Atwell, but in fairness to the Indians it must be said that they ran a high-jumper in one leg, and a 800 metre runner in another.

Other records were the Ace Women's 4X100 m. relay team's 50.8s. (there's a 50.7s. time of theirs awaiting ratification)—which might have been improved if Ladies College had not dropped out of the race with a baton changing lapse in the last lap—and Dalject Singh's effortless 1m. 56s. 800 metres in the heats.

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noolaham.org (Continued on page 32)

## NEW CAR NEWS

— By J. P. O. —

## The Triumph "Herald"—A Preview

ON the 8th of May, I announced in this column the birth of a completely new Triumph car, named the Herald, and enumerated some of the features which add up to make it a potential favourite among owner-drivers.

The "Herald" is now in Ceylon and I was privileged to have a fore-taste of its capabilities before the car was formally presented to the public. As the presence of the car in the Island was then a top secret, my drive had to be confined to the hours of darkness. The model made available was the full four seat saloon, and it arrived with all possible traces of identification masked off. As it stood there, gleaming under the light of the porch, I took notice of the ultra low build, with a floor to roof measurement of only 4 feet 4½ inches.

\* \* \*

A LARGE glass area with very thin pillars, providing superb visibility all round, were outward manifestations of a completely functional theme which the manufacturers have built into every tissue of this car. After a cursory examination of the controls, I was able to enter the car and drive away with absolute confidence. It was gratifying to discover that many items of equipment and modifications which I had always wished would all be incorporated, some day, in one car, are present in large measure on the "Herald". A fully adjustable driving seat, especially for height, is something that is very essential for Ceylon, where the average driver is so short. This, combined with an adjustable steering column, makes a perfect driving position instantly available to persons of any build. Independent 4 wheel suspension, unequalled manouvrea-bility, easy general accessibility, driving controls sited in just the correct places, are but a few examples in the scheme of things which are bound to make the "Herald" a much sought-after motor car.

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# A WOMAN'S DIARY

## CONCERNING THE DEAF AND BLIND

By ANNE

MY first acquaintance with work among the deaf and blind was in 1947 when the only institutions caring for these handicapped people were the Ceylon School for the Deaf and Blind at Ratmalana (established in 1912) and its two connected industrial schools, the one for girls at Kandana and the boys' school in Seeduwa. They were delightful places to visit and I saw, for the first time, how with special guidance and training deaf and blind children may be helped to lead as nearly normal lives as possible within their limitations.

It seemed incredible to me that the blind could knit intricate patterns in different colours, could spin and weave, move confidently about and enjoy the world of books (through Braille) and of music. There was no vacancy about the faces of the deaf children I saw, for these could read and write, lip-read and communicate with one another, besides learning useful crafts.

They were a very happy community and watching them I understood why the Report of the Commission on Social Services made this observation about work for the deaf and blind: "There is, too, a great deal to be said for leaving the care of these classes to voluntary organisations. The task is one requiring infinite compassion and patience, more likely to be adequately performed by those who feel that their debt to humanity can best be repaid in this way than by those for whom it is another job."

\* \* \*

TO most people, an Appeal for the Deaf and Blind is still synonymous with the Ratmalana Schools. But the picture today is a different one, for although these pioneer schools continue to perform their great work, they are now affiliated to the National Council for the Welfare of the Deaf and Blind (established in 1956), as are the St. Joseph's School for the Deaf and Blind at Ragama and the Sri Lanka Anda Niwasa Palaka Mandalaya at Mahaweve, Madampe. The Tamil children in the Ratmalana schools have moved out into a home of their own, the Nuffield School for the Deaf and Blind at Kaithaddy, Jaffna.

Several new associations like the National Association for the Blind and the National Association for the Deaf, are also affiliated and Government departments such as Education, Labour and Social Services, Health, Rural Development and Cottage Industries are represented on the Council.

The two industrial schools at Kandana and Seeduwa have merged into one Government-sponsored organisation for adult blind and deaf, and are known as the Government Sheltered Workshops at Seeduwa. Here, 120 adults find board and lodging and the means for carrying on a trade.

\* \* \*

SINCE 1957, none of the schools runs any independent appeals for funds. The National Council now launches a public appeal every year and the money collected is allocated to the existing schools on a *per capita* basis. The Council does receive a Government grant, but this is inadequate even to maintain the existing schools and many sorely-needed expansion schemes for the welfare of a far greater number of our deaf and blind than just the 500 who are accommodated in the existing institutions, have to be shelved for lack of money.

The work has now acquired a national concept in place a narrower denominational one and the Council is concerned with wide schemes like a voluntary, home-visiting service in all parts of the Island to all deaf and blind people; a substantial Welfare Fund is to help the needy deaf and blind; homes for blind babies like the "Sunshine" homes in England; homes for aged deaf and blind, a National Library of Braille Books; raising teacher-training to international levels.

\* \* \*

BUT all these plans need money to put them into operation. Rs. 150,000 is required annually just to maintain the existing schools and an additional Rs. 50,000 per year to meet minimum needs. A further lakh of rupees must be found if the Council's other schemes are to be realized. That is why a public appeal is made each year and why the 1959 Appeal which is being launched during October 1, 1959, to March 31, 1960, so desperately needs your support. Various special efforts to raise money are being planned, but the Schools' Flag Day will be held on November 30 and an Islandwide

public Flag Day on December 5. This Flag Day is being renamed "Thanksgiving Day"—a day on which, in thanksgiving for your sight and hearing you give generously to the 1959 Appeal for the Deaf and Blind. Here are some of the things your contributions will do —

Rs. 60/- per month will educate and maintain a blind or deaf school child.

Rs. 40/- per month will educate a blind or deaf child.

Rs. 20/- per month will pay the cost of food for one child.

Rs. 75,000 will build a school for 60 deaf or blind children.

Rs. 45,000 will educate, feed and clothe 60 children for a year.

\* \* \*

THREE lakhs may sound like an impossible target, but all it requires is three hundred thousand Ceylonese who have conscience enough and compassion enough to contribute just one rupee a year for this great and essential service that will transform those who would otherwise be a burden to the community into happy, useful members of society.

Donations may be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, 1959 Appeal for the Deaf and Blind, Eastern Bank Ltd., 5-7 Main Street, Colombo 1.

## LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION

### RECORD ENTRIES FOR FIRST SHOW

A RECORD number of entries is assured for the first show of the Ladies' Kennel Association at the Green House, Victoria Park, on October 24 (half day) and October 25. With two weeks to go before the show, the L.K.A. had received applications from over 250 owners.

Entries received a fortnight ago included ten French poodles—a rare entry in recent kennel shows—30 Alsatians, 30 Dacshunds, over a dozen Fox Terriers and 20 Doberman Pinchers. Judging the show is one of England's foremost and most popular all-breed judges, Miss Lily Turner.

The L.K.A. is not confining its show to members of the club (ladies only) but is permitting gentlemen exhibitors also, and it recognises challenge certificates won by dogs at other shows in Ceylon.

## A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 29)

### Racing

AFTER a lapse of four weeks, the final day of the "August" meet was run on the third Saturday in October. The going was good, fields were fair, soldiers swelled the crowd and the racing was exciting. It was an auspicious beginning for the Club's new regime.

Mr. E. W. Balasuriya's inconsistent Amurath ran away with the local "St. Leger", the A. E. de Silva Cup, winning by a distance having led from start to finish. The Migoli Gelding, ridden by Isaacs, was followed home by Harfabric and Briggs.

The sprint Classic for Arabs, the Bandaranaike Cup, was won by Mr. Vernon Rajapakse's Safirat al Bahrain, well ridden by Burkhardt. This was yet another start-to-finish win, but the bay mare never had the usual long break she normally builds up. But despite hanging out, she won comfortably from Petroleum and Hadban al Karkh.

Mr. Rajapakse continued to extend his lead as leading owner when Dauntless Green gave him and Burkhardt a double for the day in the last event, the Bartleet Stakes. Burkhardt's riding in this race was exemplary for he had to check his mount when Minette crossed him rather sharply near the distance. But pulling his mount on to the outside, Burkhardt set Dauntless Green in chase and went on to win by a handy half-length, with Nicorango third. This win assured Burkhardt of the riding championship (seven winners).

The third trophy of the day, the E. L. F. de Soysa Cup went to Fair Wind, another inconsistent runner, and gave owner Balasuriya a double for the day. Badshah led from the start, but Fair Wind collared him at the distance and pulled away to win by 7 lengths. Franji was third.

Mohan's Pet upset at 13 to 1 odds in the Carlyon Stakes, Star of Hope won the Torrington Plate in a photo finish and Al Moj scored a lucky win in the Stewards' Room in the Mirigama Plate. Al Moj's race was won by Mashur from Al Moj, Mihyar and Saad Saad. But an objection by the

fourth horse, the order was changed to Al Moj, Mihyar, Saad Saad and Mashur.

\* \* \*

FRANK Smith rode a treble, Burkhardt a brace of winners and trainer Renga Selvaratnam's three winners easily gave him the training honours.

\* \* \*

IT was an auspicious beginning to a new era in the Turf Club, once again, former Colombo Mayor R. F. S. de Mel was at the helm, being elected President. A businessman, Mr. de Mel's association with the Turf goes back a long, long time, and though he owns no horses now, that interest has not diminished. The new Board of Stewards, has three members from the last Board—Senator C. Wijesinghe (Chairman), Mr. V. Rajapakse and Dr. G. Wignarajah. Mr. S. F. L. de Soysa, Mr. Robert Senanayake and Shri A. L. J. Croos Raj Chandra have acted as Stewards before, while Dr. Albert Fonseka, the only first-timer, is one of the best judges of horses in Ceylon.

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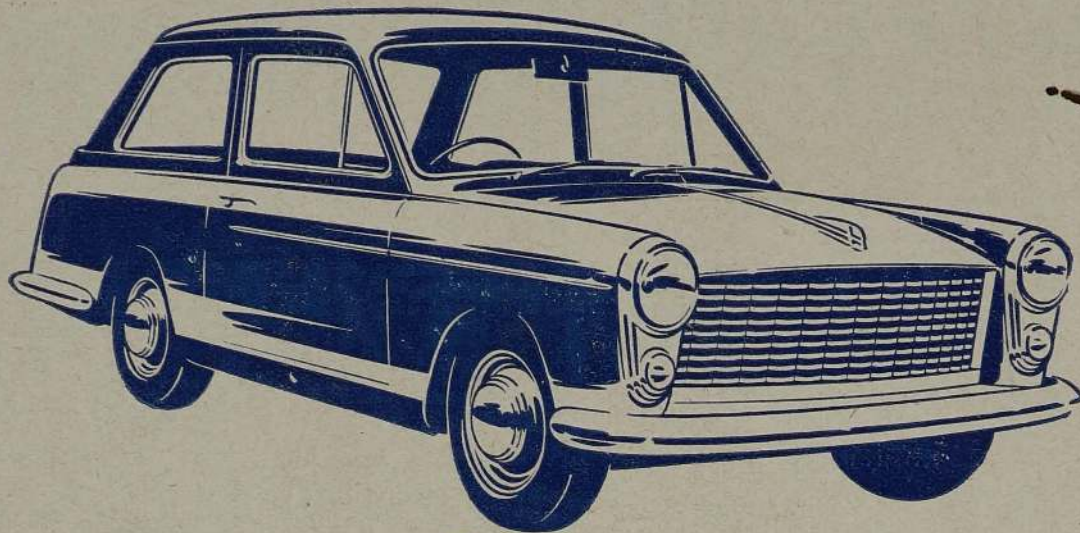
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