

# The Ceylon Frostnighkly Review

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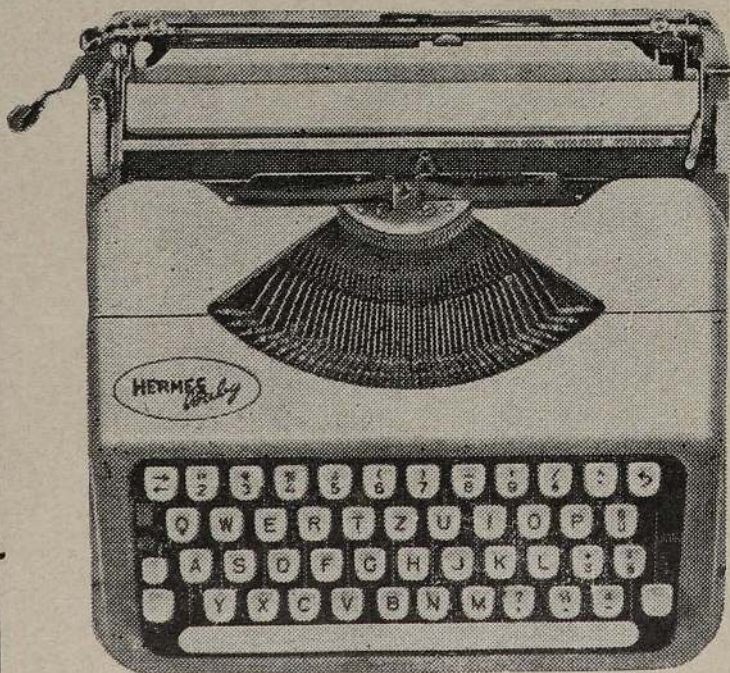
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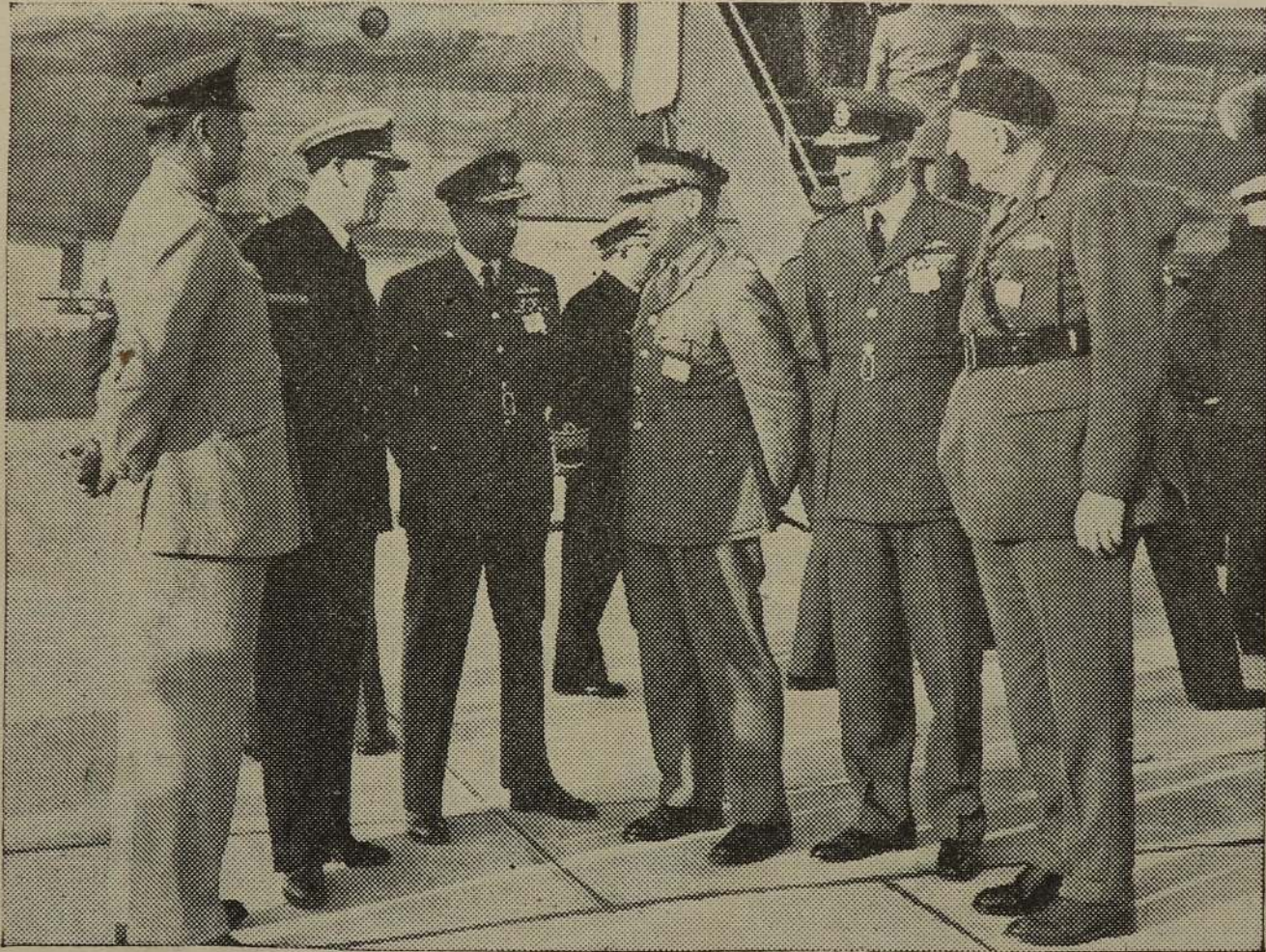
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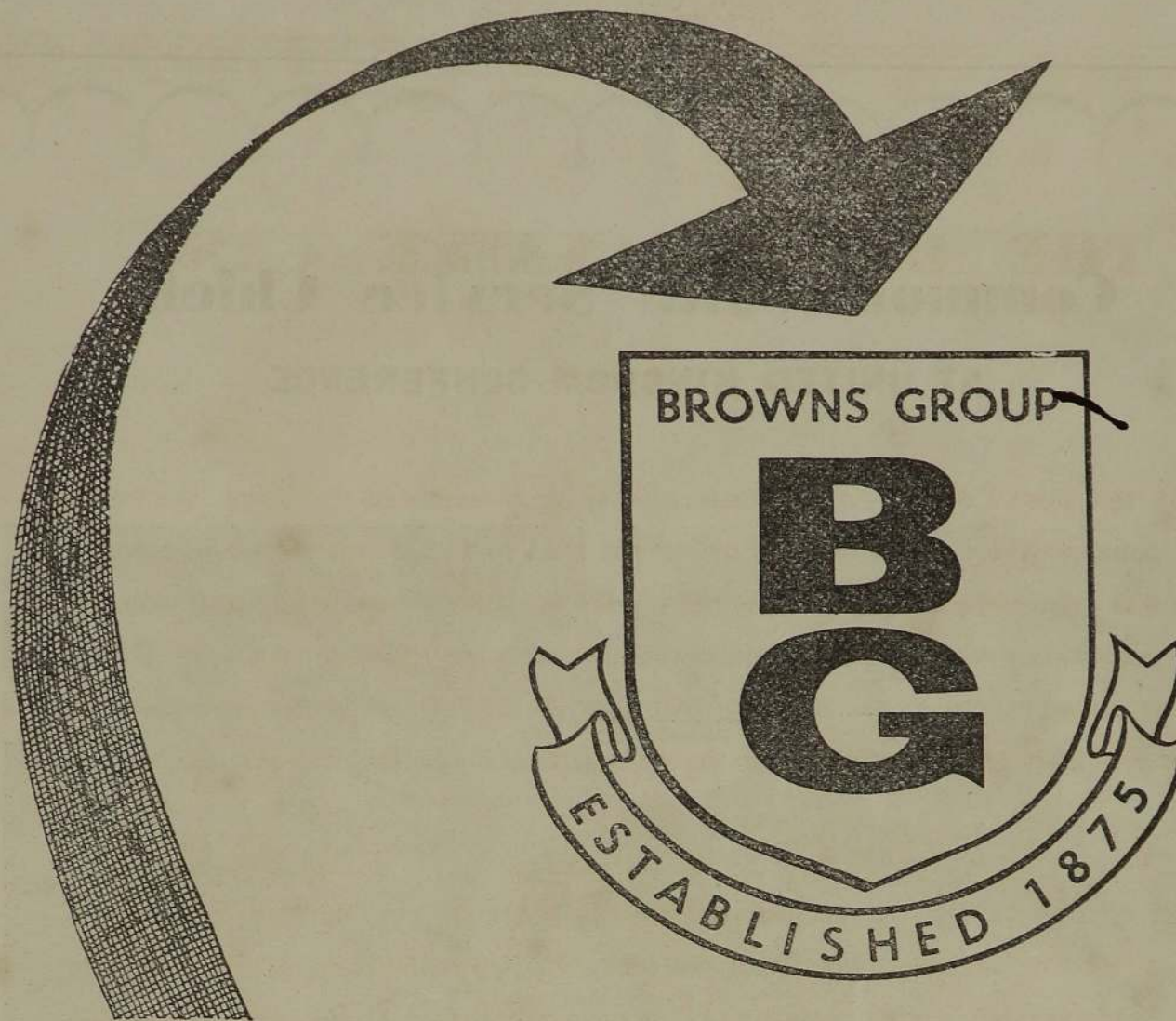
AT UNITED KINGDOM CONFERENCE



About 180 senior officers from all Commonwealth countries recently took part in Conference "Uniflex" under the Chairmanship of the Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten of Burma, at the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell in Lincolnshire, England.

The conference was the first of what is hoped will be a series of informal inter-service inter-Commonwealth Conferences to be held periodically with the aim of drawing closer together the armed forces of the Commonwealth by the study of mutual defence problems.

Picture shows from left to right: Lt.-General M. Habibullah Khan, Chief of Staff, Pakistan Army; Earl Mountbatten; Air Marshal S. Mukerjee, Chief of Air Staff, India; General S. F. Clark, Chief of General Staff, Canada; Marshal of the R. A. F. Sir Dermot Boyle and General Sir Francis Festing, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.



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## THE BANDARANAIKE CASE

FOR ten years Ceylon had the distinction in South-east Asia of being the only country where not a drop of blood was shed in the transition from colonial status to independence. Then came the sudden outburst of inter-communal violence last year during which unspeakable bestialities were committed. And just as the nation was getting over the shame of that episode the Prime Minister who gave the mass of the people a sense of human dignity was brutally felled by an assassin.

\* \* \* \*

THE country has not yet recovered from the shock of the outrage, as demonstrated by the pilgrimages that are made daily from all parts of the Island to Mr. Bandaranaike's grave. A feeling of tension prevails which will not be dispelled until the perpetrator of the crime and those who inspired it have the law of the land applied to them in its full force. This is a duty which the Government must be expected to carry out with diligence and dispatch.

\* \* \* \*

BUT the speeches made by members of the Opposition during the debate on the motion of no-confidence against the Government in Parliament last week give cause for misgiving about the manner in which the investigations into the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike are being conducted. The names of various persons have been mentioned in a manner suggestive of a possibility of the proceedings not taking their proper course. In other words, the Government itself is on trial.

\* \* \* \*

IT is to be hoped that no act of omission or commission on the part of any person in authority will result in any of those concerned in the dastardly murder of Mr. Bandaranaike going scot free. Should that happen the rule of law will be set at naught and public security be gravely undermined. Not only the honour of the Government but of the nation is at stake in the Bandaranaike case.

THE EDITOR.



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# MATTERS OF MOMENT

—By BRUTUS—

THE latest development in the Bandaranaike assassination case is the enactment of an emergency regulation whereby persons ordered to be remanded may not be released by the Magistrate's Court concerned or the Supreme Court except with the consent in writing of the Attorney-General or the Inspector-General of Police.

The normal period of remand is 15 days, but in this case the Police have sought further time to pursue their investigations before leading evidence against the persons who have been arrested.

\* \* \*

THE legal profession has been quick to protest against the regulation. In asking for its withdrawal on the grounds that it is "subversive of the fundamental principle of the rule of law in a democratic constitution", the Bar Council says that the regulation is a grave infringement of the liberty of the subject and sets up rule by executive in place of the rule of law. The Council also deplores the manner in which the regulation treats the courts of justice, and particularly the Supreme Court by subjecting its powers to instruction from the Attorney-General and the Inspector-General of Police.

The Law Society (representing proctors) has also protested against interference by the executive with the administration of justice before the courts of law.

\* \* \*

OF the five persons arrested in connexion with the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike three—Mapitigama Buddhakkhita Thero, Mr. H. P. Jayawardena and Mr. C. Amerasinghe (Talduwe Somarama Thero and Mr. Newton Perera, Inspector of Police, were reported to be not fit to attend) were produced in the Magistrate's Court last week and remanded until November 30.

Inspector Newton Perera of Kollupitiya was the fifth person to be arrested. He rose from the ranks and has nineteen years service in the force.

\* \* \*

A FRESH development in the case was the release by Scotland Yard, London, at the request of the

Ceylon Government, of two detective officers to assist in the investigations. They are Chief Inspector J. Mackay and Detective Inspector H. Pugh. Mr. Mackay (49) is reported to have been a tea planter in Ceylon before he joined the London Police in 1932. He has been in Scotland Yard's flying squad and comes to Ceylon from the murder squad. Inspector Pugh (44) is from the fraud squad.

According to the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, the two officers have been made available on the understanding that they would not carry out or be responsible



Dr. N. M. Perera

—Times

for actual investigations but only to bring a fresh mind to the dossier which has been prepared and to suggest new lines of inquiry if necessary.

The two officers arrived in Colombo by air on October 29.

\* \* \*

THE Government was severely criticised by Opposition members who spoke on the vote of condolence in the House of Representatives last week on the death of Mr. Bandaranaike for not summoning the House at the same time as the Senate and for closing the public gallery. The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. N. M. Perera, said: "He was the first man in this assembly and yet we are the last to pay our tribute to him after every

municipal, urban and town council had expressed its grief at his death."

The motion was moved by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, who said Mr. Bandaranaike did not consider any problem too great for him. He was capable of carrying out the tasks of all the fifteen ministers; they in the Cabinet were witness to it. He was the greatest leader of the country in this century. Seconding the motion, Dr. Perera said that Mr. Bandaranaike had been the life and soul of the assembly, which he adorned ever since he entered the legislature more than 25 years ago. "There is an emptiness in this chamber, Mr. Speaker, which it will be hard to fill," he added. Mr. Bandaranaike had no consistent political philosophy, Dr. Perera said—he was essentially a pragmatist—but it was a tribute to the courage of his convictions that he broke away from all the traditions in which he had been nurtured.

\* \* \*

MR. Philip Gunawardene, Minister of Agriculture in Mr. Bandaranaike's coalition, said that Mr. Bandaranaike was the most brilliant member of that Government. Of the country's five Prime Ministers, he was the most distinguished, learned and cultured. His generosity and charity had enabled people of questionable character to enter the Government who prevented him from doing the things he wanted to do. Dark and obscurantist forces isolated him and obstructed him in taking progressive decisions.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, Leader of the Federal Party, said that notwithstanding his language policy Mr. Bandaranaike had no malice or ill-will towards the Tamil people. He had not failed to see the Tamil side; he wanted to alleviate the rigours of his policy towards the Tamils and would have done so but for his adversaries amongst the Sinhalese. Mr. Singleton Salmon said he had a great respect bordering on envy for Mr. Bandaranaike. He admired his erudition, his knowledge of parliamentary affairs and his ability to join in any debate. He abhorred the cowardly act which deprived the country of one of its greatest sons. He associated his colleague, Col. O. B. Forbes, and the community they represented in the expression of condolence.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. Rosslyn Koch, appointed member of the House of Representatives has resigned. Mr. Koch had been a member of Parliament since its constitution in 1948 and was Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee every year. He has been on the Income Tax board of review for 17 years. He is 73.

Mr. Koch's place has been filled by the appointment of Dr. E. S. Brohier, who was a member of Parliament for a short spell earlier this year when Mr. R. S. V. Poulter was away on account of ill-health.

\* \* \*

THE House of Representatives last week elected the following as members of the Senate: Messrs. J. P. Jayasena, Chandra Gunasakera, T. P. de Zoysa, Reggie Perera and S. Nadesan. Messrs. Jayasena and Nadesan were re-elected.

The following senators are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister: Messrs. Kurban Adamaly, A. M. A. Azeez, Thomas Amarasuriya, M. P. de Zoysa (Sr.) and Mr. Valentine Jayewickreme (Minister of Justice). Mr. de Zoysa is a new member.

\* \* \*

A TYPICAL political reaction to the death of Mr. Bandaranaike is the comment of Prof. Norval Morris, the Australian Chairman of the Commission which recommended abolition of capital punishment, on the decision of the Government to re-introduce capital punishment. He is reported as having said in Australia that Mr. Bandaranaike's assassination had nothing to do with the question of capital punishment. The assassin would have, in his opinion, committed the act irrespective of whether there was capital punishment or otherwise. According to him "any assassin not only is prepared to die but also probably expects and is prepared for perhaps a violent death at the hands of a mob, so the death penalty for murder is no deterrent in any case."

He is also quoted as having said that the homicide rate when he was in Ceylon in June this year had not altered from the period before 1956, when capital punishment was in operation.

THE International Buddhist Centre in Colombo was last month declared open by Mr. Edward Witkowski, President of the Paderewski Foundation of America, an institution devoted to the promotion of educational and cultural activities without regard for race or religion. Mr. Witkowski himself is a Roman Catholic.

The foundation stone for the centre was laid by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and during his recent visit to Ceylon India's President, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, gave it a Buddha statue. The centre provides facilities for studying Buddhism to foreign students, ecclesiastical and lay.

\* \* \*

A DELEGATION from Ceylon has gone to Peking to fix the quantities and prices for next year under the rubber-rice pact with China. The delegation will be led

by Mr. W. Gopallawa, Ceylon's ambassador in Peking.

It is reported that the balance of trade in 1958 has been in China's favour by Rs. 51 million and up to the end of August this year again China's exports to Ceylon have exceeded imports by Rs. 38 million. Accordingly at the talks in Peking Ceylon will urge that, besides rice and rubber, trade in other commodities also should be on a barter basis.

\* \* \*

THE suggestion that existing foreign companies might be induced to sell, over a period of years, up to 51 per cent. of their shareholdings to Ceylonese was made by Mr. J. L. M. Fernando, President of the National Chamber of Commerce, at the annual dinner of the chamber. In his opinion Ceylonisation would be achieved more successfully by this means than by reserving trade



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 H.R.H. Prince Philip chat with miners at the Schefferville mine in Northern Quebec during their tour in Canada.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

with specified countries exclusively for Ceylonese. The capital thus displaced need not then be repatriated. Given sufficient inducement, it could be re-employed alongside Ceylonese capital for development of industry and fields that had not yet been explored.

The Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, who proposed the toast of the chamber, pledged the Government's assistance in the policy of Ceylonisation. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, invited criticism of the working of the new taxation policy and declared that it was not his wish to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs.

\* \* \*

THE achievements of small countries like Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland were held up as worthy of emulation by Mr. T. P. de S. Moonesinghe, the President, in his address last week to the annual meeting of the Institution of Engineers. These countries, he pointed out, had eliminated the poor class and established in its place a middle class with high social security. There was no unemployment in those countries and large engineering projects had been launched, spread out over a long period, to cope with the increase of population. He appealed to members to study the Government's ten-year plan and help reach the targets laid down ahead of schedule.

\* \* \*

MR. Moonesinghe also advocated the creation of conditions conducive to efficient work. His suggestions included enforcement of discipline, eradication of bribery and corruption, cessation of political patronage of engineers (it was an insult to a professional body), drastic reduction of holidays, and earlier starting of office work (8.00 a.m.).

Mr. Moonesinghe also urged that village boys be taught in English to a higher degree than in Sinhala.

He pointed out that 75 per cent. of the technical literature of the world is in English and not even a specialised army could translate them. Some of the translations would be out of date before they were published, he said. Good scientists and technicians could come from the village schools if material were put into the hands of students at an early age. "They have been waiting for this opportunity and we must not fail them."

\* \* \*

IN some fields of development adaptation of local techniques might prove more effective than the introduction of new methods, was a point made by Mr. R. Coomaraswamy, Ceylon's delegate, before the United Nations General Assembly's Economic and Financial com-



—Times

Brigadier Anton Muttucumaru

mittee. Merely because they had been proved to be competent in industrialized countries, new techniques should not be introduced in the less developed countries, he suggested.

Mr. Coomaraswamy said that Ceylon did not make full use of all technical aid funds available in non-convertible currency because she wanted to build on existing technological development. Moreover, aid in non-convertible currency required recipient countries to use it in the donor country.

\* \* \*

CEYLON'S Army chief, Brigadier Anton Muttucumaru, has been designated High Commissioner to Pakistan. He will hold the rank of Major-General. The present High Commissioner, Mr. M. Mahroof, is

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to be appointed ambassador to Indonesia. The next Commander of the Army will be Col. H. W. G. Wijeyekoon, who is now head of the territorial units.

Brigadier Muttucumaru was commissioned in the Ceylon Light Infantry, when it was part of the Ceylon Defence Force, in 1934. He went for training in Poona in 1941, and rose to Lieut.-Col. in 1943. He was the first Ceylonese chief of the Ceylon army. An old boy of St. Joseph's College, he graduated from Jesus College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar from Gray's Inn.

Col. Wijeyekoon was also at St. Joseph's and graduated from Hertford, Oxford, and was called to the Bar also from Gray's Inn. He is a son of the late Sir Gerard Wijeyekoon, sometime President of the Senate.

\* \* \*

THE 22nd branch of the Bank of Ceylon has been opened in Moratuwa. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. H. Watson Peiris, deputy-Governor.

\* \* \*

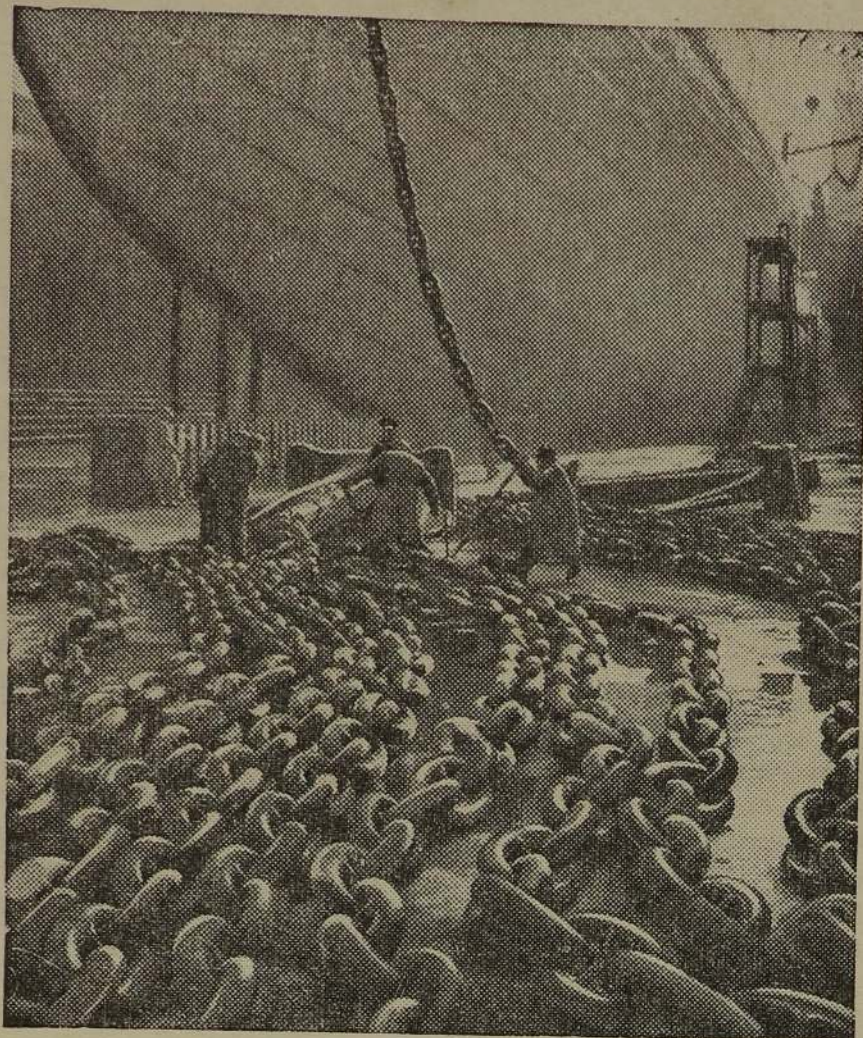
EXTENSION of the Colombo Plan is one of the matters being discussed in the consultative committee of the Plan countries now meeting in Djakarta.

The original term of the Plan was six years ending in June, 1957. At the Singapore meeting of the Consultative Committee in 1955, the period was extended by four years to June, 1961.

\* \* \*

THE multiplicity of trade unions in a single industry or workplace, their mutual rivalries and the trouble-making militancy of some unions were responsible for a number of disputes during the year, states the Commissioner in his report for 1958. He adds, however, that public opinion showed growing antagonism towards organisations which unnecessarily resorted to strike action while machinery to pursue their demands was available under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Commissioner also commented that some of the industrial unrest was partly due to the "victorian obduracy" of certain employers, whose approach to labour management relations savoured of a by-gone era.



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# TIMOTHY AT THE TOP

—By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Fortnightly Review)

HOW far can one strain coincidence without snapping the chain? Or, more appropriately in the present case, the mountaineering rope?

The other morning I was in a London television studio with New Zealand climber George Lowe, one of the famous Commonwealth team that conquered Everest six-and-a-half years ago. With him was Duncan Carse, bearded sea-dog and Antarctic explorer. Together they were recording the first television adventure programme for ten-year-olds in Britain's primary schools.

A thrilling "lesson", this, for any schoolchild—the story of Everest in photographs, films, equipment and trophies. And an eye-witness account by George Lowe himself, who happened to be the first man to welcome Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing at over 28,000 feet (8,500 metres) as they clambered down from the summit.

But the amazing coincidence was reserved for the end of the programme. Summing up, Duncan Carse told the ten-year-olds how they, too, might become mountaineers when they grew older. Yet even as he spoke, unknown to us at the time, climbing history was being made by eight-years-old Timothy Fearon. With his 12-years-old brother Patrick and his father, John Fearon, a London solicitor, Timothy was at that moment nearing the 12,162 feet (3,700 metres) summit of the Wetterhorn, Switzerland.

\* \* \*

## Would Go Again

ROPED together amid snow and ice, Timothy and Patrick were the two youngest climbers ever to scale such a mountain, and their story has thrilled Britain. A day later we had them giving their own account on television, with Timothy wishing he could do the climb again.

George Lowe, aged 35, who is from Hastings, New Zealand, told me the biggest compliment he had heard paid to the Everest expedition came from a little schoolboy in the East End of London. After a lecture-

documentary about the climb, the youngster agreed it was very interesting. "Though I must say," he added, "it seems a bit far-fetched."

Since the Everest triumph, George Lowe has spent most of his time lecturing and writing about the expedition. Now, however, he has just taken what he calls "a regular job" again, as assistant master at Repton, one of Britain's leading public schools.

While George Lowe is teaching at Repton, my Australian friend Wilfrid Thomas will be back on his native heath preparing his commentary for the Round-the-World broadcast from Sydney on Christmas Day. Thomas is a big favourite as eye-witness reporter and "disc jockey" on the United Kingdom radio. As we hear his familiar voice in the Christmas broadcast, it will need an effort to remember that, for the first time in 27 years, this great family round-up is not originating in the Mother Country.

\* \* \*

## The New Zealand Broadcast

UNITED Kingdom citizens might have shown more surprise at this decision of the Commonwealth broadcasting organisations if it had not been eclipsed in importance by the announcement that Queen Elizabeth II is this year recording her Christmas Day message and will not be seen on television. The Queen, who is expecting a baby in the New Year, will probably speak more briefly than usual and is expected to record the broadcast towards the end of October.

This is not the first time British listeners have heard the Queen's message on a record. In 1953 she was in New Zealand on Christmas Day. Her broadcast was "live" to New Zealand and Australia, but a recording was put out at a more convenient time for listeners in the United Kingdom.

\* \* \*

## End of An Epoch

EVERYONE I have met agrees it is time another Commonwealth country handled the Christmas round-up before the Royal message. But the change does mark

the end of an epoch for 52-years-old Laurence Gilliam. For 26 years now, since the second programme of the series in 1933, this-curly-haired giant has not missed a Christmas Day at Broadcasting House, London, presiding over the biggest family get-together in the history of radio.

This year, for the first time in more than quarter of a century, he will spend the day with his family.

He once told me it takes nearly a year to fix up all the contacts for the annual broadcast. The garnering of all the separate ingredients, some from the ends of the earth, means despatching emissaries to the jungle, lone settlements and mission outposts. Other Commonwealth broadcasting organisations give tremendous help, tracing out men and women in remote places whose human stories enrich the theme of the broadcast. And when all the records have been collected, there is the blending of them into a happy whole, all building up to the moment when the Queen's message sets the seal on this testament of love and goodwill.

Neil Hutchison, of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, who is this year's producer, has the best wishes of all this side of the planet who know something of the frustrations, as well as the glories, of the splendid task on his hands.

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# A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By "CROSS BENCHER"

THE Government of Mr. Dahanayake last week survived an Opposition motion of no-confidence against it by five votes. The text of the motion was "that this House declares that the Government has not any moral right to rule this country and that its every activity since its coming into being has deprived it of any claim to the confidence of this House". Six of the votes cast for the Government were those of the appointed members, so that the result of the division bears out at any rate the first part of the motion.

\* \* \*

IN moving the motion Dr. N. M. Perera presented what Mr. Dahanayake himself described as a terrible indictment against the Government. Dr. Perera charged the Government with continuing the emergency without justification, with violating the principle that when an emergency existed Parliament should have reasonable control over it and with not energetically carrying out the investigations into the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike.

In the course of his two-hour speech Dr. Perera alluded to Mr. Dahanayake's association with Buddharakkitha Thero, who has been arrested in connexion with Mr. Bandaranaike's assassination, and with Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene, who was recently dismissed from the Cabinet and was subsequently expelled from the government group in Parliament. He also referred to the Finance Minister Mr. Stanley de Zoysa's acknowledged friendship with Mr. Ossie Corea, through whom he said the revolver had come into the hands of Somarama Thero, Mr. Bandaranaike's alleged assassin. How could investigations into the assassination be properly conducted so long as such persons as the Minister of Finance occupied positions of authority, he asked.

MR. Philip Gunawardena, former Minister of Agriculture, said as long as a year ago he warned Mr. Bandaranaike of a conspiracy against him. Mr. Bandaranaike's attempt to appoint a Commission to inquire into the matter had been thwarted by the reactionaries in the Government.

In his reply Mr. Dahanayake said he was prepared to have the allegations made against him investigated by an unofficial committee and bow to the findings of the committee and resign not only from the office of Prime Minister but from the Cabinet.

The only other speaker for the Government was Mr. Mahanama Samaraweera, (Matara), who, however, said he agreed with 99 per cent of what had been said by members of the Opposition. In this he associated with him Mr. Pani Illangakoon (Weligama) and some other members. He appealed to Mr. Dahanayake to remove Mr. Stanley de Zoysa from office.

\* \* \*

MR. E. Turner Green, a former Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, gave expression to opinion held by many when he said, in a statement to the "Sunday Times", that the appointed members were, under the Constitution, placed in an invidious position in having to vote at all in such an issue as confidence in the Government.

"They are not elected to Parliament by the people and therefore it seems fundamentally wrong," he said, "that they should decide an issue which should be resolved only by the people of the country." He was sure, he added, it was never intended that they should act as makers or breakers of governments.

\* \* \*

IT will take a long time for the Government to live down the odium it incurred by the near-absolute press censorship it imposed last month. The measure obviously had not the support of the majority of the members of the governing party itself, for at the first meeting of the Government parliamentary

group a fortnight later a unanimous resolution was passed demanding the withdrawal of the censorship.

The reason given for the censorship, in a broadcast programme described as a political notebook which made Radio Ceylon the laughing stock of intelligent listeners, was that certain articles in the Press during the previous week contained matter which could create dissension and alarm. No examples were of course given, nor any attempt made to contradict any statement or correct any error. But it was stated that the censorship did not prevent anybody giving information to the Police or to any person to be conveyed to the Police.

What actually happened, though, was that leaflets and pamphlets were distributed containing scandalous suggestions and statements defamatory of highly placed persons. Far from preserving peace and tranquillity, as was claimed for it, the opposite effect was being produced when wiser counsels prevailed and the censorship was lifted, vindicating the right of democratic peoples to freedom of expression and opinion.

\* \* \*

A FACT to be recorded is the manner in which the leading organs of the British Press came out in defence of the Ceylon Press and indeed of the democratic principle of freedom of the Press. "The Times" said "so drastic an invasion of the liberty of the Press can be excused if at all only by panic". The (Manchester) Guardian, while stating that in the prevailing unsettled conditions a temporary censorship was perhaps inevitable, condemned the vast extent of the measure which not only stifled criticism of the Government but even much of the information on which such criticism might be based.

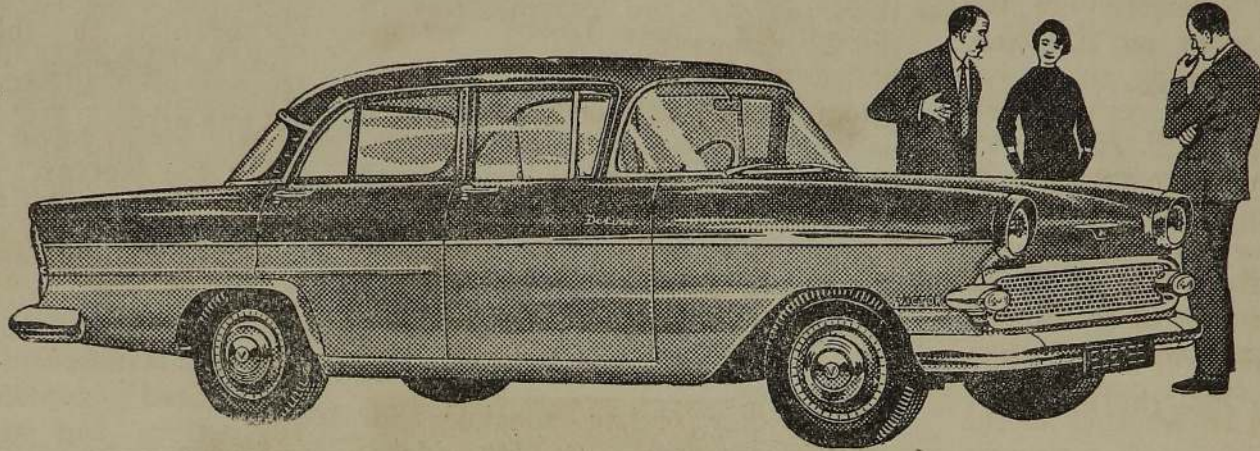
The International Press Institute characterised the regulations as draconian and a disservice to democracy. The Commonwealth Press Association described the range of the censorship (from matter about investigations into the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike to ordinary Government business, including photographs and films) as without parallel in a Commonwealth country in peace time.

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# THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION

By SIR JOHN HOWARD, Q.C.

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE battle is now over and the Conservatives have won 365 seats, Labour 258, Liberals 6 and Independents 1. The Conservatives have, therefore, a majority of 100 over all other parties and 107 over Labour. This surprising result has confounded all the experts and their pre-election prophecies. Although I do not regard myself an expert on a matter like this, readers of the *Fortnightly Review* will, I am afraid, regard my forecast of a photo-finish as very wide of the mark. I did, however, indicate in my pre-election article that the result depended in large measure as to whether in the short period before the election some event influencing the minds of electors took place and also on how the large number of the uncommitted or floaters cast their votes.

\* \* \*

AT the beginning of the election campaign opinion polls showed about 5 per cent in favour of the Conservatives so far as committed voters were concerned. This gap in the course of the campaign dwindled down to 1 per cent. In the last week a reaction in favour of the Conservatives set in. During the campaign the Labour Party dangled before the electorate ever-increasing benefits of a financial character. There was first of all the grandiose pensions plan, including the ten shillings increase in old age pensions. There was the large and expensive housing programme. There was the pledge that Income Tax would not be increased in normal peace time conditions. These benefits culminated in an undertaking involving larger relief of purchase tax. All these increased benefits were to be paid out of increased production.

There is no doubt that thinking electors began to wonder whether the prospects of increased production and hence windfalls to the coffers of the Treasury matched up with the benefits that were promised. It seems certain that these extravagant promises were responsible for the reaction against Labour in the closing week of the campaign.

THE uncommitted vote was always a factor casting a measure of uncertainty over the final result. In particular the votes of the inhabitants in the "New Towns" were a matter of speculation. These voters, largely emigrants from crowded London suburbs living in new and comfortable surroundings, had probably never had it so good. They saw no reason for changing the prevailing order and installing in power a different Government. It also ap-



Sir John Howard, Q.C.

pears that the large increase in the Liberal vote, which was anticipated as the result of more Liberal candidates, did not cause as much damage as was expected to Conservative chances. Where Liberals intervened in what previously had been straight fights, over half their average 14.7 per cent of the polls was taken from Labour. Where Liberals stood both in 1955 and 1959 and increased (as most did) their vote, they took more than twice as many votes from the Labour Party as they did from the Conservatives. Over the country as a whole, wherever the Liberals stood, they increased their poll by an average of some 3 1/2 per cent.

COMPARED with 1955, 1.1 million more people went to the poll, but 201,000 fewer people voted Labour. The Conservatives vote rose by 452,000, although their total share of the poll was slightly less than in 1955. The Liberals' vote increased by 920,000, while the vote for Nationalists and other oddities declined by 68,000. From these figures the Liberals have even better reason to be satisfied with the result than the Conservatives. On the other hand, the Liberal representation in Parliament remains at 6 seats, the same as in the last Parliament. There seems to be something wrong with the electoral system when the Liberal vote of 1,500,000 people is represented in the House of Commons by only 6 members of Parliament.

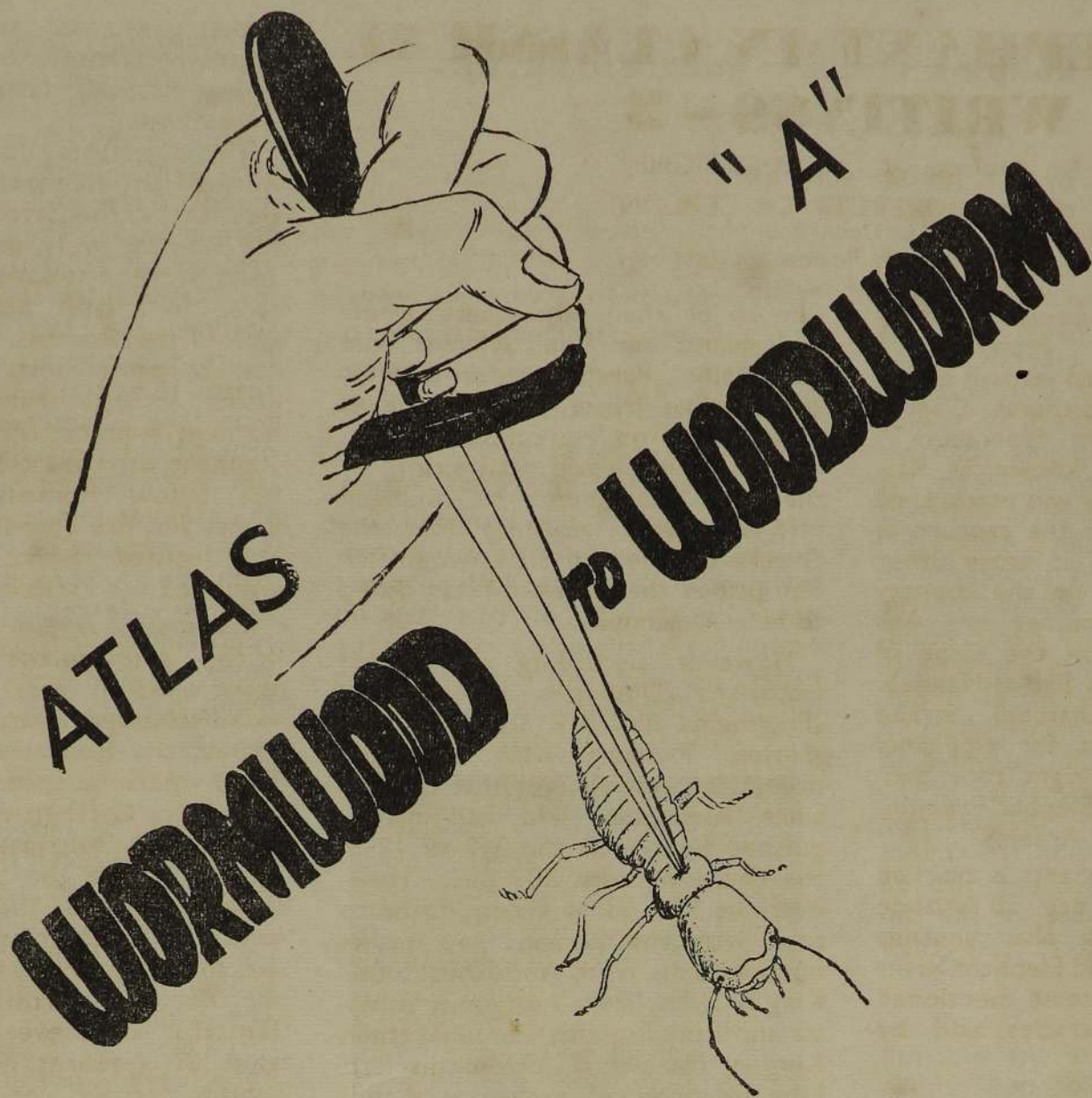
\* \* \*

AS may be imagined, much has been written since the Election to explain the mood of the electorate responsible for producing this amazing result. Post-mortems in the Labour Party are already under way. The Conservatives have now won three elections in succession, a feat not achieved since the Liberal Party's victories between 1900 and 1911.

The swing of the pendulum contrary to past Parliamentary history did not on this occasion assist Labour, the major opposition party. The latter have only once since their foundation been returned with an absolute majority. This was in 1945, after the defeat of Germany, when conditions were abnormal. In the last four General Elections the Labour poll has shown a progressive decrease. But, although defeated, the Labour Party cannot be said to be down and out. It still has 258 seats in Parliament and over 12 million voters in the country. But it lacks the magnetic force to attract the pendulum when it swings, as it always does swing, against the Government. No doubt Mr. Gaitskell and some of his colleagues have done their best to revitalise the Party, but this process has not gone far enough.

In connection with Mr. Gaitskell the dignity with which he accepted his defeat, as soon as it became apparent that Labour could not win, has earned unstinted admiration in all quarters.

(Continued on page 17)



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# THE ELEPHANT IN CLASSICAL WRITINGS — 3

By Professor C. A. McGAUGHEY  
(of the UNIVERSITY OF CEYLON)

(Fortnightly Review Special)

PLINY in his Natural History (VI, 34) says "Ptolemais a Philadelpho condita ad venatus elephantorum ob id Epitheras Cognominato juxta lacum Monoleum". This town is now known as Ras-ahaz. This colony was established mainly as a base for the capture of elephants and from it arose other ports such as Saba (in the country of the Sabians); another one was Berenicia Epidira, on the Cape of Dira, now known as Bab-el-Mandeb. According to Agatharchid, Strabo and Pliny, the hunt for elephants extended very far, right to a promontory known as Elephas Promontorium (Ras-el-Fil in Arabic).

This Cape of Elephants is marked on the maps at 11 deg. 50 latitude North. There was also another "Elephant cape" and Elephant River on the Troglodyte coast mentioned by Marcien of Heracles and by Arrian.

\* \* \*

FROM these bases, Ptolemy's officers using Troglodytes as guides and trappers penetrated into the interior, fighting off the fierce tribes and ultimately reaching a well wooded country on the banks of a tributary of the Nile, now known as Bahrel Azrek or the Blue River.

The methods used for capturing elephants were probably the same as those the Greeks had learned from the Indians. It is possible that Ptolemy had Indian trappers in his employ, as it would seem that the Troglodytes were more hunters and killers of elephants than trappers. Even 20 centuries later, the inhabitants of this country killed elephants with spears and ate them for food.

The captured elephants were taken back to the port and embarked on very strong solid barges known as "Elephante-goi".

\* \* \*

## Elephants in Italy

THE first time that elephants were seen in Italy were those brought by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, in his war against the Republic of Rome, 274 B.C. The Greek colonies of the South of Italy and of Sicily then at war with the Romans had persuaded

him to be their ally against Rome and against the Carthaginians who held Sicily. Pyrrhus was an impetuous, warlike Prince who boasted of his descent from Hercules and Achilles and of his blood relationship to the great Alexander. He plunged into war not realising that the Greeks of Italy and Sicily would fail him just as the Greeks of Asia failed to help Alexander.

However, according to classical historians, Dionysius Halicarnassus (Fragments lib. XIX II) and Justin (*Histor. Philippic* XXV, 5) and others, he was the greatest General since Alexander. He had distinguished himself at the age of 18 in the Battle of Ipsus 301 B.C. However, he had not sufficient force to cope with the Romans and so he obtained help from Antiochus Soter, King of Syria, from Antigonus Gonatas and from Ptolemy Ceraunas, then King of Macedonia. From this last king he obtained men, horses and 50 elephants. Pyrrhus had 10 elephants of his own and thus when he landed at Tarentum in the South of Italy in 280 B.C. he had 60 elephants of war. His first battle against the Roman army under the command of Valerius Lavinius was at Heracleum; the struggle was furious and Pyrrhus was on the verge of defeat when he finally brought his elephants to the charge. The horses of the Roman cavalry were terrified of the strange animals and stampeded. Pyrrhus was the victor, but he had lost his best officers and nearly 13,000 men, that is about one-half of his army. With good reason he said, when congratulated on his victory, "Alas, one more such victory, and I shall return home by myself". From this lament comes the term "a Pyrrhic victory". The Romans lost heavily, 15,000 dead, 2,000 prisoners and 22 standards.

\* \* \*

THE Roman soldiers were completely unacquainted with elephants and thought that they were gigantic oxen, giving them the name of "boves lucas"—Lucan oxen. Though undoubtedly terrified in their first encounter, the Romans soon learned how to deal with ele-

phants and, in fact, eventually considered these animals as useless against a well trained disciplined force of men.

The elephants used by Pyrrhus were Indian elephants, whereas the elephants of the Carthaginians, whom the Romans were to meet in later years, were the smaller North African race. In a later battle of Pyrrhus against the Romans, the legionaries did not panic; instead there is the history of one centurion, Minucius by name, who cut off the trunk of an elephant with one blow of his sword. His fellow Romans threw their lances and fire-brands at the animals and routed them. Pyrrhus was wounded and carried out of the fray.

Historians vary in their estimates of the losses on both sides but they were certainly very large. Pyrrhus was discouraged by the lack of success against the Romans and crossed to Sicily where he speedily routed the occupying Carthaginians. He could have become sole master of Sicily but he antagonised the Sicilians by his despotism; they allied themselves with the Carthaginians and Pyrrhus was forced to invade Italy again. He met the Roman army under Curius Dentatus at Beneventum and here again his elephants were routed by flaming arrows and lances. The wretched animals, horribly burned, stampeded among the ranks of Pyrrhus' soldiers. Pyrrhus had to retreat in a hurry, leaving 20,000 dead on the field. And so according to Florus lib. I.18. "Ac Sic eadem ferae quae primam victoriam abstulerant, secundum parem fecerant, tertiam sine controversia tradidere," i.e. those same wild beasts which had snatched victory in the first battle (Heracleum), made it a draw in the second (Aesculum), lost him the third.

\* \* \*

PYRRHUS retreated to Tarentum, but menaced by the Romans on land and by the Carthaginians on sea, he set sail for Epirus, where he landed with only a quarter of the force he had six years earlier. He was killed some time later in a battle in Greece, where again his elephants contributed to his disaster. In the Battle of Beneventum, 8 elephants were killed, 4 died of wounds; the surviving 4 were paraded throughout the Roman Republic and then led in the triumphal procession of M. Curius Dentatus in Rome. The reason for parading the elephants throughout the Republic was to

(Continued on page 17)

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## THE ELEPHANT IN CLASSICAL WRITINGS

(Continued from page 15)

make the Romans familiar with the huge beasts which they might have to face in battle.

Seneca in his *De Brevit. Vitae* c.13 says: "M. Curius Dentatus, Victo Pyrrho primum in triumpho elephantum duxit." Eutropius (*Breviar* 11-14) says: "Curius in Consulato triumphavit, Primus Romam elephantos quatuor duxit."

Florus I, 18, describing the procession of the captive elephants, says: "Sed nihil libentius Populus Romanus adspexit quam illas quas timuerat cum turribus, suis belluis, quae, non none sine sensu captivitatis, submissis cervicibus, victores equos sequebantur." Dionysius Halicarnassus, Plutarch, Diodorus the Sicilian, Pliny all remark on the sad fate of these noble animals, born in the far Eastern lands, dragged from master to master,

from country to country, then into a new world, mistaken for oxen, objects of terror, and then finishing as entertainment for an ignorant and brutal mob.

The battles with Pyrrhus gave the Romans the experience necessary to combat a much more dangerous foe, the Carthaginians. Only twelve years after the retreat of Pyrrhus, the Punic Wars began.

## THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION, 1959

(Continued from page 13)

AS I have already indicated, post-mortems in the Labour Party have already commenced and proposals have been put forward with a view to winning the favour of the electorate on a future occasion. As might be anticipated, these proposals vary according to the wing of the party with which the proposer is associated. One right wing protagonist maintains that the Nationalisation proposals have been largely responsible for the Party's defeat. In fact nationalisation has become a dirty word. Including nationalisation of steel, this item should not figure in the Party's future programme.

This same protagonist also suggests that the title "Labour" Party is archaic and consideration should be given to its replacement by one more in accord with the increased prosperity of those whom by-gone days formed the Labouring Class. Moreover, the image created by the title suggests a tie up with the Trade Unions, which is unpopular and a kill-joy and restriction attitude. Left Wing stalwarts in the Labour Party do not accept these proposals and suggestions. While admitting that on this occasion the electorate have rejected the proposals for nationalisation, they maintain that these proposals have been watered down and inadequately explained. They believe in more and

more nationalisation and urge that it would be pure opportunism to cast these proposals out of the programme merely because the electorate have on this occasion rejected them.

\* \* \*

THE difference in outlook between the two wings of the Labour Party leads to the question as to whether this disparity will result in an amalgamation of the right wing group with the Liberals or some sort of arrangement with the latter Party. The Liberals have done well in this election and expect to do even better in five years' time, when the next election will normally take place. So far neither party has suggested amalgamation. The Liberals would no doubt welcome in their party any dissidents from Labour Party policy. Already Lord Ogmores, a Minister in the last Labour Government, has joined these ranks. No doubt others will do so. But it will take a long time before the Liberal Party can take the place of the Labour Party as the major opposition to the Tories.

Of course a loose association which in time would become closer between the two parties or sections of them can be envisaged. Such an association, however, could only come into being if the section of the Labour Party with which the Liberals associated changed the image presented by its policy of threats of nationalisation and its close relationship with the Trade Unions. It is not easy to forecast the future. But it is difficult to regard the Labour Party as a menace to the Tories even in five years' time. An amalgamation of its right wing with the Liberals would split

the party and at the same time such an association would not build up the strength of the Liberal Party as a real threat to Tory superiority at the next election.

\* \* \*

AS I anticipated Suez, Cyprus, Nyasaland and Hola Camp were not issues that influenced the result of this election. Hardships caused by the Rent Act, housing shortages and prescription charges under the National Health Acts could not stand up to the propaganda value of the undoubted fact that the majority had never had it so well. The electorate no doubt preferred that the representation of Great Britain at a Summit Meeting should be by Mr. Macmillan rather than by Mr. Gaitskell. The latter was at a disadvantage as the leader of a Party that was divided on a major issue, namely the possession of nuclear weapons. Generally speaking, electors are more concerned with the future than with the past and in this connection considered that on this occasion the Conservative programme offered prospects based on a sounder foundation than that of Labour.

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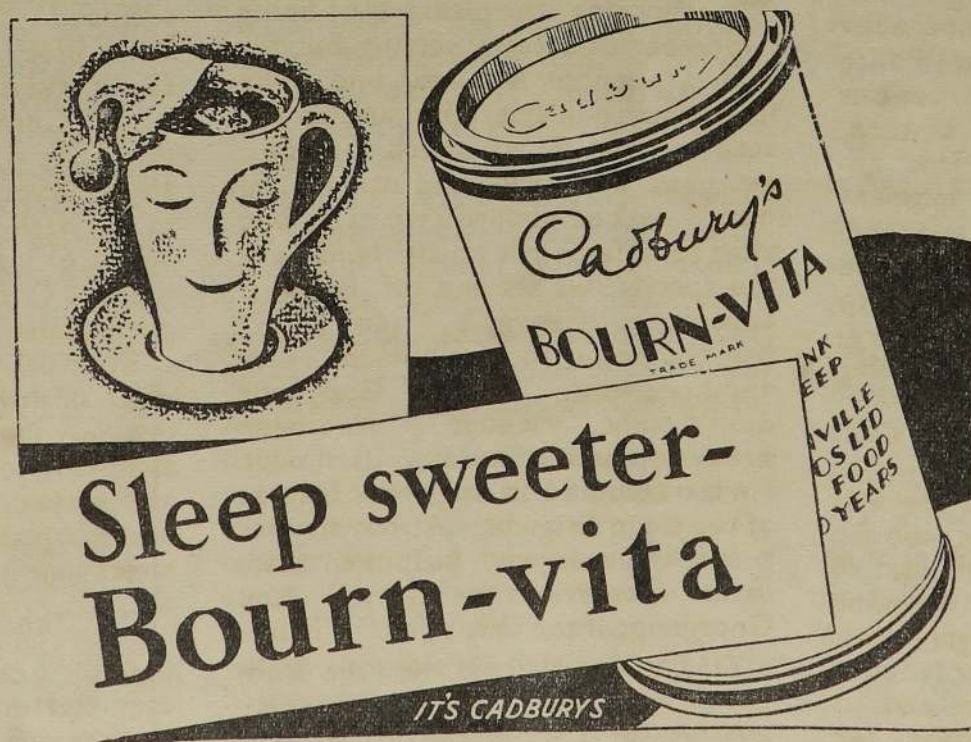
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# SNIPE COME A LONG WAY

By DOUGLAS RAFFEL

(Fortnightly Review Special)

II.

ONE day long ago I took a bet that I'd show more snipe for the first ten shots fired than any of them. And I did, in that I had four birds to show, whereas the next best was three. I let that sink in. At the end of the morning the percentages of kills varied from 60 to 27, whereas I had only a miserable 12 per cent! But I had earned my next four trips, including the beer, free. So what!

I learnt a good tip from a keen sportsman, and that is always to carry a well stocked first-aid outfit when out shooting. This came in handy years later when I M and Bs saved a jungle villager's life.

Dipping a clean penknife in rectified spirits, he removed such of the pellets as were visible without our having to disrobe the female. Then she was ushered into a house fifty yards away, and a village woman continued the good work till all the pellets were removed and iodine dabbed on. The injuries were not serious and there were only a few drops of blood. The woman showed no signs of shock either, and all was "hunky dory" in no time, and we were debating whether to give her Rs. 10/- or 15/- as a santosum, after taking her to the closest Police Officer or Village Headman, when our excitable friend talked out of turn, and decidedly tactlessly. This annoyed a man who up to that moment had been more amused than annoyed, and he let drive at the excitable one with his best ancestral abuse. Much loud wrangling followed, and everything pointed to a very ugly ending to the incident.

\* \* \*

Finally we all repaired to the Village Aratchi's house not too far away. He was a very decent sort of chap and restored good humour with a few witty though vulgar jokes. Statements were then recorded and a suggestion that Rs. 25/- be paid to the woman as compensation for having had to display her derriere was agreed to, after which we went home minus the few snipe we had shot and which we had forgotten all this time! We did not go anywhere near this spot after that, and by the time my friends began to visit those

fields again I had left the locality for good.

\* \* \*

SOME years later I visited those fields alone, as I had business in the locality, and shot a couple of dozen snipe there. My enquiries after the woman elicited the fact that she had gone to her husband's village in a "diga" marriage, and was now not pestered by snipe shooters, as there were no snipe in her new home.

I continued my snipe shooting, and even enjoyed several shoots in the famed Tembiligama fields near Trincomalee, and had the sport of my life there. You have to visit these fields to know what a joy snipe shooting can be. I always found them thick with snipe in January, February and March. They are immense fields, and you need 6 to 8 guns to work them well.

The largest bag of snipe to fall to one gun was made there by one Lieut. Rice, R. E., Trincomalee, in the year 1893, the bag being 103 1/2 couple. This record I believe still stands today.

\* \* \*

QUITE apart from the actual shooting, the pleasure of being a member of a party setting out for such a purpose is a real one. We foregather one afternoon and to the accompaniment of much humour, get guns, cartridges and other "saman" packed aboard two cars, and after fond farewells to the females of the species, we set out on the great adventure. George's "old lady" has not come to see him off. We enquire why. "Thank God, she didn't come," he says. "Has been behaving the last few days as though I were about to re-stage the Charge of the Light Brigade. A woman with a running cold and unspoken tears in her eyes drives me batty." And George grunts. We grin.

On the way there is the usual holiday spirit and the most sedate amongst us is soon ready to laugh at the fun of seeing a man leap off the road with a muttered "Amata", to escape the flying car, or at a definitely vulgar crack at one of the Pasyala girls who waves at us. We reach our objective, a Resthouse close to the area we are to shoot in. To the

accompaniment of much fun and story telling, a considerable quota of golden liquid is consumed, till we are summoned to a good dinner. After it one by one we retire to bed, leaving two "hard cases" to sink the balance in the bottle, before they too creep about in the dark looking for their beds, still arguing vociferously about the respective merits of Bonax, Primax, Alphamax, Superx or Grand Prix, etc. "Shut up you . . ." sometimes succeeds in effecting silence, sometimes it doesn't. Anyway by midnight we are all asleep.

\* \* \*

ONE of the party is sure to be awake before four o'clock and he generally stumbles against something in the dark, and takes a flying kick at it. Torches are flashed and much loud invective hurled at the offending bedside table, wash table, or slop pail, and by then everybody is awake. After sundry groans and "aaahs", a kerosene-oil lamp is lit, and soon faces are washed, teeth are brushed vigorously, and snipe boots are hunted for. A size 7 in shoes is wondering where he got such large boots from, and a size 9 in the dim light is trying valiantly to draw on a size 7 boot. C— is striding about the verandah waking everybody within range with his yells for the boy and breakfast. The boy arrives looking dazed. "Dammit Boy, we said we wanted breakfast at five o'clock." "Yes, Sar, pive o'clock, Sar, now only pore 'ocollock." C— is subdued so he takes it out on us. "Come on you lazy so and so's, it will be high noon before we reach those damn fields. Come on George, to — with your bachelor buttons. We are not going to a debutantes' party. Ooooooh, there goes my — corn again."

Eventually at 4.45 a.m. and in the pitch dark we sit down to our breakfast. A lamp is lit and brought in. Behind it comes bacon and eggs, salt and pepper, bread and butter, cheese and marmalade, fruit, tea, milk, and sugar, and to the accompaniment of much ragging on one side and swearing on the other, the meal is gobbled up, scalding tea drunk, and the cars started up. A— discovers he has someone else's gun in his hand. "Whose bloody gas-pipe is this," he asks? "Where is my Holland and Holland?" All seats are occupied and we are off at last to shoot snipe. The time 5.15 a.m. and dawn creeping up fast.

(To be continued)

## PEOPLE

IT is ten years since the revered Bishop of Chilaw, Mon. Edmund Peiris, celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his ordination as Priest. The event gave great pleasure to many besides the Roman Catholics of his diocese. He is very much a man of the people despite the episcopal purple he is obliged to wear.

As a scholar of the Sinhalese language and its history he has few equals. What little time he can spare from his official duties and personal devotions he spends in study and research. The Catholic Church has a true patriot of Ceylon in Bishop Peries.

\* \* \*

THERE are many who will remember Dr. L. Fabian Hirst, the former Colombo Municipal Microbiologist, who retired several years ago and settled in Begbroke, Oxford. We recently had news of Dr. Hirst, who spent a good part of his life in the Island and became popular with all communities by his genial disposition.

\* \* \*

MRS. Kathleen Windus, widow of the late Mr. Gordon Windus, the former well-known Halgranoya planter and sportsman, who has been living in Durban, South Africa, since she left Ceylon after the death of her husband over fifteen years ago, keeps in close touch with what is happening in Ceylon through the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review*, which she has read regularly for over ten years.

Writing to us two weeks ago she says: "When I look back on the happy carefree days I spent in the Island, I feel so sorry for all of you

who have known the peaceful days of yore. Kind remembrances and good wishes."

Both Mrs. Windus and her late husband figured prominently in Ceylon Lawn Tennis in the early years of this century. They won many coveted trophies at the annual Champion-



Mr. Somerset Maugham.

ship meets held at Nuwara Eliya and we recall that in 1910 Mrs. Windus won the Ladies' Championship of Ceylon, while her husband, who won the Men's Open Singles that year, was unexpectedly beaten in the challenge round by A. M. Cooper. In 1912 Mr. and Mrs. Windus once more distinguished themselves, the latter again coming through successfully in the Ladies' Championship and

Gordon Windus reaching the challenge round to lose to Stuart P. Hayley, then at his very best.

It should be mentioned that Gordon Windus partnered by R. St. G. Jackson won the Ceylon Doubles Championship at Tennis in 1910.

Gordon Windus was also one of the best Rugby Football forwards in Ceylon, while he also figured with distinction in athletics.

Mrs. Windus has a daughter in Ceylon, Mrs. Wasey, wife of Mr. L. R. T. Wasey, the Dickoya planter.

\* \* \*

THE famous English novelist Mr. Somerset Maugham spent a few hours in Colombo last month on his way to Japan by sea. Though he was not expected to come ashore, he changed his mind after the ship put into port and went to a jewellery shop to buy star sapphires. He was the guest at lunch at the Mount Lavinia hotel of Mr. K. V. J. de Silva, the Colombo agent of his publishers.

\* \* \*

MR. Richard Leaning has been appointed a director of Mackwoods Estates & Agencies, Ltd.

Mr. J. A. Leembruggen and Mr. T. L. Peiris have been appointed directors of Mackwoods, Ltd.

\* \* \*

MR. Ernest de La Harpe, live-wire of the Burgher Education Fund, born on April 29, 1879, was educated at Royal and St. Joseph's and was the first Headmaster of the Government Training College English School. Three years later he became Inspector of Schools and ended his career in the public service as Divisional Inspector of Schools in 1922. Retiring in the early '30's, he has since been devoting his full energies to the successful launching and advancement of the Burgher Education Fund with astonishing results.

In the early stages of the Government Training College under the principalship of Mr. Edwin Evans, most of the leading professional men of today passed through Mr. de La Harpe's hands. He was a most competent teacher and a strict disciplinarian who was largely responsible for the excellent tone which was a notable feature of the Training College at the time.

During the early years of the Burgher Education Fund he was also General-Secretary of the Burgher Recreation Club, for which institution he rendered invaluable service for many years. Mr. de La Harpe is now eighty years old.

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## P E O P L E

THE death of Mr. Ernest Huns-  
worth, at Badulla, on the 19th  
October, at the age of 73, will be  
mourned by his wide circle of friends  
in the Island. He first came to Cey-  
lon in 1912 as the representative of  
Messrs. Verity's Ltd., to instal the  
electricity plant at the G.O.H. He  
was afterwards with Messrs. Bou-  
steads and later with Messrs. Walker  
and Greig Ltd. After his retirement  
in 1945 he made his home in Uva and  
during the past few years ran, as a  
hobby, a Cafe in Diyatalawa for visi-  
tors to the Rest Service Camps in  
the area. He made himself very  
popular among both Ceylonese and  
British Service personnel.

In 1956, Mr. Hunsworth was award-  
ed distinguished citizenship for the  
great interest he had always taken in  
village welfare. His widow has been  
well known to readers of the Ceylon  
*Fortnightly Review*, since its inception,  
as "Felicity".

\* \* \*

MR. Lucien Fernando, the well  
known organist and teacher of  
Western Classics and Mathematics  
at St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavi-  
nia, left for Oxford recently to  
undergo training for the priesthood  
at Cuddesdon Theological College.  
While in England Mr. Fernando will  
follow a course in Church Music  
under the direction of Gerald Knight  
and will work for the A.R.C.O. He  
will also study modern trends in  
education both in England and on the  
Continent.

\* \* \*

THE death occurred at his home  
in Epsom, Surrey, on 3rd Octo-  
ber, of Mr. Lawrence H. Arndt,  
third son of the late Rev. G. A. H.  
Arndt, first sub-Warden of St.  
Thomas' College, and brother of  
Rev. George Arndt, who celebrated  
his Golden Jubilee as a Priest last  
year. Lawrence Arndt, like his eld-  
est brother George, won the Univer-  
sity Scholarship from St. Thomas'  
College in 1906 and proceeded to  
Cambridge where he had a brilliant  
career. He passed into the Indian  
Civil Service and after some years  
retired to settle in Italy. He was 72  
years old.

Lawrence Arndt was captain of  
cricket at St. Thomas' in his last year

and made his mark not only as a capa-  
ble leader of the side but as an all-  
rounder of much distinction. With  
the late Clair Speldewinde, a wily left-  
arm bowler, he gained a series of  
cricket successes for his College and  
incidentally proved one of the most  
aggressive batsmen in school cricket  
during the years he turned out with  
his younger brother Leonard in the  
side.

In 1906, Lawrence Arndt achieved  
a remarkable bowling feat in the  
annual match with Royal on the  
C.C.C. ground, capturing 14 wickets  
—8 for 38 and 6 for 17—to give his  
side victory in a single day. This  
still stands as a record in Royal-  
Thomian contests.

During a visit to England in 1912  
the writer was happy to meet Law-  
rence Arndt in a London bus. He  
had come to witness the Test match  
at Lord's between England and  
Australia.

THE episcopal silver jubilee of  
Dr. Nicholas Maria Laudadio,  
S.J., Bishop of Galle, was celebrated  
on Sunday, October 25, at St.  
Mary's Cathedral. His Grace Dr.  
Thomas Cooray, O.M.I., Archbishop  
of Colombo, said that Dr. Laudadio  
had a unique record of service in  
Galle of 25 years. He was the  
second bishop to be consecrated in  
Galle.

\* \* \*

BORN in Italy in 1891, Dr. Lau-  
dadio joined the Society of  
Jesus in November, 1905, at the age  
of 14, and distinguished himself  
as a scholar. His ordination was  
delayed due to the first World War,  
when he was engaged in humani-  
tarian service in the army on the  
Austrian frontier as a member of a  
medical corps.

He was ordained a priest in 1921,  
and came out to Ceylon three years  
later, at the age of 33.

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## ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

By "LYRICUS"

THE art of Rohan de Saram, the Ceylon cellist, recently penetrated the Iron Curtain. There were as many as six concerts arranged for him in the U.S.S.R. and he had a very successful tour indeed. A Ceylon correspondent who recently met Rohan in a country house at Oxford and said that his (Rohan's) one love was music and he lived and worked for it.

Looking after him was Mrs. Deneke, a German woman, who is a doctor of music of Oxford, and she and her daughter had "adopted" Rohan, cello and all, said the correspondent. Rohan de Saram was quoted as saying that he had no tutor now and was working out his own directions. The correspondent recalled Cassal's verdict on Rohan: "There are few of his generation who have such gifts." And acknowledgement was made of what Rohan owed to his mother.

\* \* \*

THE Colombo Light Orchestra presented "Chu Chin Chow" at the Lionel Wendt Theatre on October 26 and subsequent dates; repeat performances take place on several days in early November. Produced by Arthur Van Langenberg and conducted by Douglas Ferdinands, Critics in the daily press hailed "Chu Chin Chow" as another indication of the success of the Ceylon Light Orchestra in giving talent a suitable opportunity.

Those who took part in this very successful performance included Basil Joseph, Cynthia Perkins, Ranees Hensman, Sonia de Kretser in her first major role, Ivor Payne, Walter Goonewardena, Audrey Deutrom, Thelma Goonewardena and Dr. N. Sathasivam. Terry de Niese was responsible for the decor.

\* \* \*

CEYLON-BORN Jeremy Spenser took a leading part in "My Friend Judas" at the London Art Theatre, the play itself being slated by critics in the London press. Critics were kinder to the players than they were to the author but even so

Jeremy Spenser appears to have come in for a goodly share of the criticism.

While one critic described him as "once a fine boy actor who struggled gamely with decadent epigrams left over from Oscar Wilde," and another said he "gave a dazzling portrayal of a young man who is bad all through," a third said "Jeremy Spenser played" a beastly sneak and after he had been wriggling about the stage for an hour, it comes as something of a shock to realise he apparently wants us to take his performance as seriously as the author wants us to take the play."

\* \* \*

TWO more Ceylonese abroad scored successes in London recently. One was Miss Niloufer Pieris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Pieris of Colombo, who has been in London since 1952, studying ballet. In 1957 she was accepted as a student at the Sadlers Wells Royal School of Ballet, the first Ceylonese student.

Recently she was chosen to dance in the chorus of a Christmas pantomime, "Aladdin," opening at the London Coliseum Theatre on December 17. She was one of 200 girls picked out of 1,000 applicants by choreographer Robert Helpmann. "Aladdin" stars Bob Monhouse and Loretta Morrow, with music by Cole Porter. It is expected to run in London till next April.

\* \* \*

THE other is Bill Forbes from Ceylon. He hit the spotlight in London as a popular singer and scored a success at the Albert Hall.

Of his performance *The Picturegoer* said: "You could not have heard a pin drop during Bill Forbes' rendition of "One More Sunrise". Forbes has been recording exclusively for Columbia and has four hit tunes of his own composition. They are: My Cherie, Believe In Me, God's Little Acre, and Once More. Two songs of his come out this month: Too Young, and, It's Not The End.

Forbes left Ceylon five years ago and was a featured artist last year in the TV programme "Oh Boy".

\* \* \*

A PERFORMANCE of a Shakespearean play—the Merchant of Venice—by the Drama Society of St. Thomas' College, Mount

Lavinia, formed this year after a lapse of twenty-five years, was recently put on the boards, boy actors playing the female roles. The stage was basically unaltered throughout the play. Spotlights and floods were used and "property men" moved about the stage while scenes were in progress. Only two masters were in the cast. Shylock was played by Leonard Arndt. It is of interest that his grandfather played Bassanio in 1874!

The play was well received at a Schools show and the single public performance.

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### THE LADIES' KENNEL SHOW

---

THOSE who visited the Ladies' Kennel Association's Inaugural Championship Show, on Saturday, the 25th October, at the Green House, Victoria Park, witnessed what was the biggest ever dog show to be held in the country.

An International all-breed judge, Miss Lily Turner, was confronted with the task of judging 665 entries, consisting of 257 dogs. For the first time, this Show was judged according to a pattern favoured by America, modified to suit local conditions. A record number of spectators packed the Hall to overflowing. The Ladies must be congratulated on their organisation which was flawless, and worked smoothly from start to finish. Much in evidence was the feminine touch, which pervaded the entire proceedings ranging from the attractive little bows on the certificate cards to the general decor and layout of the show grounds.

The proceedings were rounded off, very fittingly, by an elementary test in obedience undertaken by members' dogs who are at present undergoing a course of instruction. This exercise which was greeted with tremendous applause by everyone, was followed up by an obedience demonstration by a fully trained police dog, in order to illustrate what the finished article would be like.

At the close of the day the trophies were distributed by Mrs. Walter de Silva, who is the widow of one of the greatest personalities in the history of Ceylon's dogdom.



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# A GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TO REMEMBER

## M. G. THORNTON WORTHY WINNER OF 1959 TITLE

By "OLD-HAND"

M. G. THORNTON'S success in the Ceylon Golf Championship of 1959, played recently on the Ridgeway course, was due reward for his outstanding displays. He achieved a rare distinction in defeating the holder of the Ceylon Title, "Pin" Fernando, in a memorable match in the semi-finals, and gained three good wins in the earlier ties in a welcome return to his best form.

Thornton was generally tipped to win the final match against N. D. G. Greene, but it was the opinion of good judges that the latter, on the remarkable form he had shown throughout the earlier rounds, and notably against George Koch in the semi-finals, would take a lot of beating. So it turned out to be, Thornton emerging the winner after one of the most thrilling matches in the whole series by only one up on the last green. It was a match to remember for years to come for the thrills it occasioned and the brilliant golf it produced. A "birdie" was required at the 36th hole to give Thornton the match and he got it—a fitting climax to a dour struggle!

\* \* \*

THE golf throughout reached an unusually high standard for a Championship final and right from the start till the 36th the play was packed with thrills, each player in turn rising to dizzy heights. While Thornton had the great satisfaction of annexing his second Title after an interval of ten years, Neville Greene, in his first successful passage into a Ceylon Championship final, shaped like a seasoned International, displaying rare fighting qualities and never once losing his concentration and grip on the game. It was the kind of final dear to the heart of a golfer, the issue being decided on the last green. The spectators had their fill of good things watching a test of rare vintage.

There was nothing to choose between Thornton and Greene in the early stages of the morning's play.

Thornton won the 1st in a bogey 4 and the next two were halved. Greene equalised at the 4th and won the next in bogey. Thornton equalised at the 6th and took the lead at the 7th where he scored an "eagle". Greene won the 8th in bogey and the 9th to lead 1 up at the turn. Following a half at the 10th, Thornton squared the match with a "birdie"



M. G. Thornton

—Times

at the 11th. Greene won the 12th, Thornton taking three putts. The short 13th was halved in 4, both pushing their tee shots, and the next was also halved and so was the 15th. Then came yet another half at the 16th, but Thornton with two very fine "birdies" at the 17th and 18th finished 1 up on the morning round.

Both Thornton and Greene had run neck and neck and under the circumstances played praiseworthy golf, Thornton taking 75 and Greene one more.

\* \* \*

THORNTON went into a lead of 2 up when he won the 19th in the afternoon in bogey, but Greene won the 20th and halved the next.

Thornton was 2 up again when he won the 22nd in bogey. Greene, driving out of bounds at the 23rd, gave up the hole after finding his third in the bunker and Thornton was now sitting pretty with a lead of 3 up. The 24th was halved in par and Greene won the next, the long 7th, in par—to be two down. A "birdie" at the 26th made Thornton once more 3 up. Greene then made a remarkable recovery, winning the 27th in bogey, and halving the 28th, proceeded to win the next three holes to lead 1 up at this most crucial stage. Thanks to a 12 foot putt at the 32nd Thornton drew level. It was now Greene's turn to provide a thrill and he did it by sinking a sensational 30 foot putt to keep the game "all-square". The 35th was also halved and then came the end amidst tense excitement. Greene was in the bunker with his second while Thornton made no mistake being on and with a "birdie" ran out winner by one up. Both players were loudly applauded.

\* \* \*

AS far back as 1921, at Nuwara Eliya, the present scribe witnessed a memorable final in the Ceylon Championship when M. G. Thornton's father, then planting in Hलग्रनोया, and now living in retirement in South Africa, lost to A. R. Aitken, then at the height of his fame, by 2 up and 1. It was anybody's match up to the stage when the players were fighting it out in "Switzerland", where Aitken's greater experience gave him victory. C. G. Thornton, who is still as keen a golfer as ever, and Mike's mother, Irish Lady Champion in her day and many times Lady Champion of Ceylon, is no less interested in a round of golf than the 1959 Champion's father. Is it to be wondered at then that Mike Thornton should possess golfing talent of such a high order!

It is also of interest to mention that Neville Greene's father, the late Mr. G. P. Greene, for many years General Manager of the C.G.R., was a keen golfer in his day, and a reckonable exponent at that. He made an impressive figure on the Ridgeways, standing six foot four or five, probably very slightly taller than N.D.G., a grandson of the late Mr. J. H. Bostock, for many years Resident Engineer of the Colombo Harbour Works, and a nephew of Norman Bostock, father of Mrs. M. G. Thornton.

(Continued on page 28)

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## A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By "ITINERANT"

**A**FTER a lean "August" season, Sir Chittampalam Gardiner found some recompense on the first day of the October meet when his Vijelatan stormed to victory in the President's Cup.

Copper Belt and Stoneleigh Blues led the field in the early parts of the mile race. At the distance Shell Pink took over the lead, but "Tick" Tyrell riding a magnificent race brought Vijelatan out, along the rails, in the last furlong and went on to win by 1 1/2 lengths from the fast finishing Summer Gold. Stoneleigh Blues and Rusty Bar filled in the other placings.

Favourites were generally at a premium, only Munim al Khair obliging in the Wattegama Plate (2 fur.). In the Buttala Plate (6 furs.) favourite Tamasha was well beaten, but fortunately for punters bracket companion Badir Ubaid obliged.

Royal Coronet won the Minuwangoda Plate (6 fur.) and Chapel Rock the Panwila Plate (6 fur.), while ex-Arab Sprint Champion, old-timer Ibn al Jazira paid the day's highest dividend (Rs 25), though second favourite, when he won the Nawalapatiya Plate (6 furs.).

Trainer A. Selvaratnam saddled four winners, while Isaacs rode two of them.

\* \* \*

**A**FTER heavy rain on preceding days, the going was on the sticky side for the second day of the October meeting, run in bright sunshine. Stoneleigh Blues, relishing the conditions underfoot, made no mistake in the Symons Stakes (9 fur.), coasting home an easy winner. Vicence and Merlin followed him home.

The only other favourite to oblige was Tajal Sibaq, one-half of Mr. Mehdi Hussein's bracket, in the first race, the Tebuwana Plate (1 mile). In the Manipay Plate (7 fur.), Wisam Tariq was made a good thing, but ran miserably. Attila, relishing the going, won to pay the day's highest dividend, Rs. 42.50.

Persian Image won the Padukka Plate (7 fur.) coming out after a spell, and Anthony John, after running like a goat in the early stages of the Alutgama Stakes (1 mile) won comfortably and made explanation of his previous run necessary.

The "rogue" Major for once got off and just headed Nicorango to upset in the last race of the day, the Eheliyagoda Stakes (7 fur.). Training honours were evenly distributed, while Isaacs rode a good "double" on Attila and Persian Image.

\* \* \*

### Cricket

**S**ARA Trophy cricket is once again underway and low scoring seems to be the order of the day.

Making their debut in the premier tournament Negombo collapsed for 45 against Moratuwa, L. Wimalaratne taking 4 for 4. Negombo were replying to Moratuwa's 175 which was compiled after they had been 53 for 5. S. Fonseka (73) and Wimalaratne (31) were responsible for the recovery. Following on, C. Joseph's 35 enabled Negombo to play out time with an 88 for 8 score.

Bloomfield created a major upset when they outplayed the Tamil Union K. A. S. Perera (4 for 50) and D. B. Wijesinghe (3 for 25) held the Tamils to 131 runs. Bloomfield replied with 200 for 9 (R. Azzam 22, V. T. Vitharne 29, D. B. Wijesinghe 32, K. Arichandran 23 n.o., K. S. Perera 27 n.o. Rajendran's 3 for 48 being the bowling success. In their second essay the Tamils replied with 59 for 2 at stumps.

In a thrilling game the Varsity just got the better of the Moors. The Varsity were all out for 126, M. de Silva scoring 43, while A. R. Farcy took 4 for 6 and Tony Buhar 3 for 44. The Moors started disastrously losing 4 for 16, but then it was 90 for 6 with Farcy contributing 20 and Jayah 29. The tail-enders failed and the Moors were out for 111. At close the Varsity, in their second innings, had made 125 for 3, M. de Silva 46 n.o.

\* \* \*

**T**HE first century of the Sara Trophy season was scored by young L. P. Rayen for the Tamils last week-end. His unbeaten 102 enabled the Tamils to gain 1st Innings points from the Catamarans and they just failed to make it an outright victory. Batting first the Catamarans totalled 170 thanks to

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an unbeaten 53 by A. Weerasinghe. Paul Pillai (4 for 51) and Deveraj (3 for 36) bowled best. The Tamils in reply scored 186, then bundled out the opposition for 84 (Paul Pillai 3 for 16 and Deveraj 4 for 20). The Tamils failed to reach their goal by 9 runs with 4 wickets standing at close of play.

The Colts turned in the season's first outright victory when they beat Bloomfield by an innings and 65 runs. A fine all-round performance by Abu Fuard was the highlight of the Colts victory. Bloomfield were first shot out for 73, Abu Fuard taking 5 for 21. The Colts replied with 250 for 9, Abu Fuard scoring 86 and D. P. de Silva 92. Bloomfield failed again against Abu Fuard's bowling and his 6 for 29 held them to only 112 runs.

The third game last week-end was also close, Saracens just failing to win outright from Moratuwa. Batting first the victors totalled 146, thanks to an invaluable 78 by A. C. M. Lafir, D. D. Jayasinghe (4 for 55) and J. G. C. Peries (4 for 24) bowled best. Moratuwa could only reply with 80, A. E. de Silva's 6 for 34 stalling them. Saracens hit up a quick 93 for 6, but failed to win as N. Senaratne's 47 and H. I. Fernando's 36 enabled Moratuwa to total 120 for 8 at close.

\* \* \*

**F**RED White will skipper the Ceylon Hockey Federation team to India. The team is:—T. White, A. Tharmarajah; T. S. Adahan, M. S. Jumar, P. Nanayakkara; D. Rozairo, D. D. Abeysekera, D. Harvie, P. Hettiarachchi; L. P. Rayen, I. C. de Kretser, D. Wijekoon, V. Rajaratnam, A. H. M. Lafir, M. I. Jumar and P. Francis.

\* \* \*

**C**LIVE Inman will play professional cricket in England. He has signed a two-year contract with Penzance (Stanley Jayasinghe's Old Club) in the Cornish league.

\* \* \*

**T**HE Indian men won the first two volley ball tests against Ceylon, bad light stopping the third with Ceylon fighting back. The Indian women won the last two tests, with Ceylon in the same position in the first test as the men in the last test.

## A GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TO REMEMBER

(Continued from page 25)

Sport runs in the family and the older generation still remembers the prominent figure of Norman Bostock in Ceylon sport, his prowess as a Centre-Threequarter at Rugger and a worthy product of Marlborough as a hockey half-back.

\* \* \*

### The Medal Round

UNDER ideal golfing conditions the Medal round for the Victoria Cup took place on Wednesday, 21st October, on the Ridgeways and ended in a tie between "Pin" Fernando and R. C. Pyman, who returned scores of 76 each. Fernando, who had won this event in three successive years—1956–1958—did well to show the form he did so soon after the serious motor accident he met with last month and which prevented him from keeping his hand in till a week before this year's Championship. "Pin" was out in 40 and home in 36 with two "birdies" at the last two holes. It is worth noting that in 1956, Fernando surpassed himself by returning a score of 68 at Nuwara Eliya, while the following year on the Ridgeways he won with a score of 70. Last year Fernando won the Cup with a score of 69. His 76 a fortnight ago was therefore poor in comparison with his three previous performances.

R. C. Pyman, who has been showing excellent form recently, was out in 37 and home in 39 and on the old rules would have been declared the winner, having done the first nine holes in better figures than Fernando. The tie will be played off on November 14th.

G. H. Evans and M. J. Robinson with 77 each and M. C. Robins with 78 were three others who figured successfully in the Medal round.

\* \* \*

### The Earlier Rounds

THE meeting of "Pin" Fernando and F. J. de Saram in the first round promised to have an important bearing on the Championship of 1959, with J. O. Moss and C. U. Senanayake out of the Island. But contrary to expectations de Saram fell an easy victim to the Champion who won 5 and 3. Fernando played extremely

well and didn't seem the worse for his lack of practice. L. G. MacMaster created a flutter by obtaining no less than five "birdies" in his match with S. Muttucomaraswamy which he won after a close fight. It was unfortunate for the latter that driving to the 18th his ball found lodgment on a tree and stayed there. At that stage Muttucomaraswamy was one down and lost any chance he had of squaring the match which he may have done with some luck.

Two matches that proved intensely exciting in the first round were those between Robins and D. Fernando and Gamini de Silva and E. Keogh which went to the 18th. In the second round "Pin" Fernando playing up to his best form defeated Ken Silva by 6 up and 4, going out two under bogey. M. J. Robinson beat H. Siggs 5 and 4 after a splendid display and George Koch found little difficulty in accounting for B. E. Weerasinghe by 5 and 3. Dr. C. Umagiliya, a much improved golfer, did very well to get the better of MacMaster after a ding dong struggle by 1 up.

M. G. Thornton and N. D. G. Greene had up to now shown that they were both playing at the top of their form, the latter scoring a fine win against N. W. G. Brown who had previously gained a creditable victory over Dr. L. V. R. Fernando by 3 and 2. Thornton showed glimpses of his old form when he defeated Gomes and N. W. Weerasinghe with a lot to spare.

\* \* \*

### Quarter Finals

IN the Quarter finals "Pin" Fernando had to go all the way to eliminate R. C. Pyman who looked a winner when he led 2 up at the 12th. Then came a burst of brilliance by the Champion who won four holes in a row and halved the 17th to gain victory by 2 and 1. Greene, who was 5 up to Dr. Umagiliya at the 11th, had a fright when his opponent reduced his lead to 2 up at the 14th. Greene, however, recovered well to take the 15th and halve the next to win 3 up and 2. Thornton and Robinson provided the best match in this round, the former leading 1 up at the turn and eventually gaining the verdict at the 18th where he finished 1 up. The golf throughout was of a high standard. George Koch and Robins had an equally ex-

citing match before the Ceylonese left-hander triumphed at the 19th.

\* \* \*

### The Semi-finals

THE meeting of Fernando and Thornton in the semi-finals was expected to produce a close struggle and so it proved to be, the champion of ten years ago giving a brilliant account of himself to defeat Fernando after a rousing finish by one up at the 18th. Both the winner and Fernando were playing at the top of their form, Thornton going round in 71 and Fernando in 72. This will convey an idea of the treat the spectators were provided with in a tense struggle. Thornton drew away at the start to lead 2 up at the 4th and 3 up at the 5th. At the turn Thornton was 2 up, but Fernando fighting back won the 10th and 12th to square the match. The excitement was tense when the 13th and 14th were halved. Thornton, however, obtained a "birdie" at the 15th to lead 1 up, and halving the next three was left winner at the 18th by 1 up—a great win.

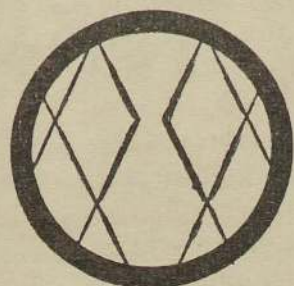
Equally close and interesting was the match between Neville Greene and George Koch, the former securing the verdict by 2 and 1. Greene won the first and Koch the next and then followed halves at the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. Greene then forged ahead to lead 2 up at the turn. Koch won the 12th and after the next three holes were halved Greene increased his lead to 2 up to stand dormy. The 17th was halved and Greene ran out winner by 2 and 1. Greene was playing very consistent golf, going out in 38 and home in 35.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO

MR. W. T. Greswell writes:—  
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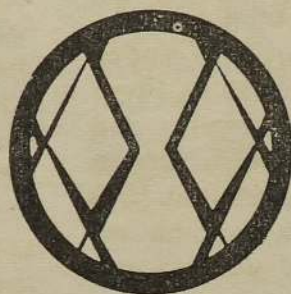
(Continued on page 31)

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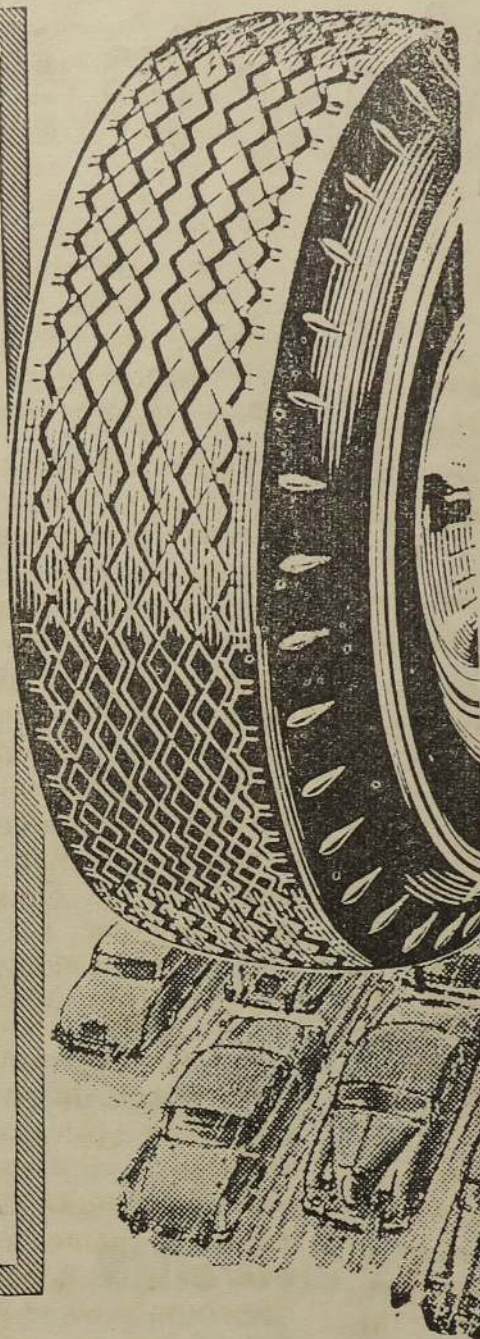
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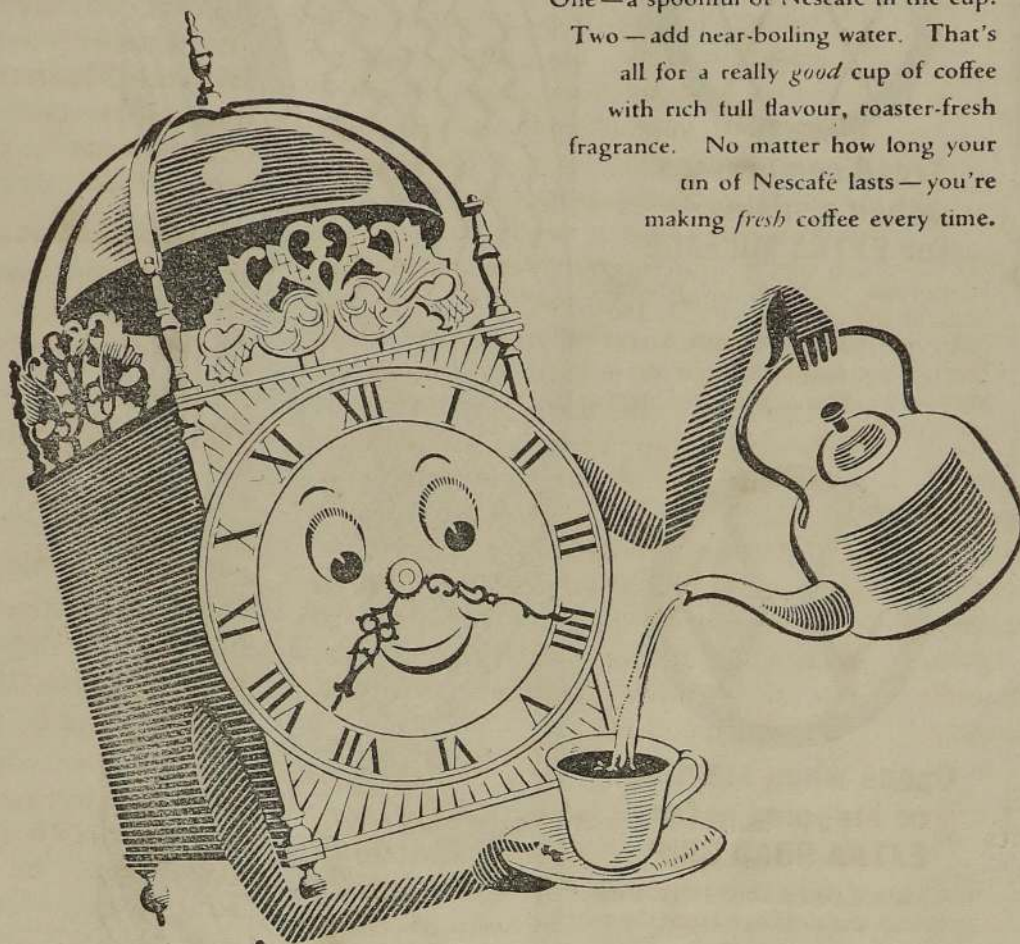
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ANOTHER OF NESTLÉ'S GOOD THINGS



## A WOMAN'S DIARY

By ANNE

ANY regular reader of this column would have noticed my recent pre-occupation with organised charity. The reason for this is that I myself am, for the first time, actively involved in such work and am rather shocked to discover how hard it is to raise funds, no matter how deserving the cause. By contrast, it seems so easy to persuade people to part with money on behalf of their own children! You have only to glance at the long queues of children at week-ends at cinemas showing a "Tarzan" or a "Lone Ranger" film, to realize how readily most parents will spend a couple of rupees to give their own children an evening's enjoyment.

Many of us are aware of the enormous amount of trouble and expense to which a large number of people go, to hold delightful birthday parties for their children. When Christmas comes round, many of us will again indulge in spending sprees on behalf of well-cared for children. But try to extract a few rupees from these same people in aid of orphans, or the deaf and blind, or cancer patients or for the prevention of tuberculosis, and it's hard work.

\* \* \*

HELP to organise a kindergarten Christmas party in a leading Colombo school and a single circular to the parents results in money and contributions in kind just pouring in; but if I send a circular to the same people asking for donations for a party for handicapped children, I am pretty certain that at least half the letters will go into the wastepaper basket unread!

Of course, I grant that there are so many different "Appeals" on today, all in aid of equally deserving causes and all directed at the same lot of people, that it is hard to give to all. The bogus collectors have also made people distrustful. There are so many Flag Days, all following very close on one another. So many circulars asking for donations come through the post. Sometimes, it even appears that individuals exploit charities in order to break into the limelight themselves.

\* \* \*

MOST of us have good reasons for refusing to make a contribution to this charity or that. But when

we turn down any appeal on the ground that there are too many appeals made for it to be possible for us to contribute to each and all, there is one consideration due from us: *what proportion of our money do we spend on our own pleasures and what proportion do we give to meet some urgent need among those less fortunate?*

\* \* \*

IT seems wrong that in order to raise money for any worthy cause we have to think up original and spectacular ways to persuade people to part with their cash. A dance, a carnival, a dress parade brings in the money, for we are ready to spend if we get something in return for our money. We are willing to pay Rs. 10/- for a dance ticket in aid of some charity to which we would be reluctant to make a straight donation of Rs. 2/-! Our personal enjoyment is the measure of our generosity, not the need there is, or the worthiness of the cause. We do not have conscience enough or compassion enough to give merely because the need of others is so desperate. Ostentatious charity is more common than unostentatious charity.

\* \* \*

THE solution, I think, would be a National Charities Lotteries Board on the lines of our Hospital Lotteries Board. This would eliminate all flag days and house-to-house collection lists. Every citizen would probably buy at least one ticket—not because he feels specially sympathetic to the charities, but in the hope of winning a vast sum of money himself! But in the process, a few lakhs would be collected for all organised national social services. The snag, of course, would lie in the allocation of the money, for it isn't hard to foresee some furious squabbles in this connection!

However, it seems to me to be the only hope for the continued maintenance of all the organisations that are now struggling and even competing with one another in desperate efforts to raise funds. The Government will, sooner or later, be forced to take such a step. The resources of voluntary bodies are extremely limited and the public response to appeals grows noticeably poorer every year.

\* \* \*

ANYONE who has been associated with any of the existing organised charities, however, must be aware, as I have now become, of the shining example of small bands of

men and women—and I would say women in particular—who, without any ulterior motive or hope of reward, and with no fuss or fanfare, give unstintingly of their time, their energy and their money on behalf of their less fortunate fellow human beings.

The cynical sometimes look at such folk with wonder and ask: "What do they get out of it?" The answer to that is: "Nothing, save the satisfaction of having done their share to make the world a better place." They are the salt of the earth.

### FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 28)

"How well do I remember those days in 1910 when the rubber boom was in full swing and the mad rush to make money surged round one's head as excited clients raided our office every morning and bought shares offered overnight from London only to sell them back to London at higher prices the same day.

"You refer to the bungalow in which I lived in those first Colombo days. Again how can you remember such details? Yes, my first chummary was at "Gowanlea" in Torrington Place, only 100 yards from the C.C.C. ground. Only a fortnight ago at the Horn Club dinner in London, I was reminding J. A. Loram (then of Cumberbatch & Co.) how he kept the chummary accounts. He was a careful and economical house-keeper and we seldom paid more than Rs. 90/- a month!"

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ABSORBENT  
AND COOLING

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## SCIENCE SURVEY

By A. W. HASLETT

(Fortnightly Review Special)

**MAJOR** headline news in the world's press lately has been of the dramatic British advance in the development of fuel cells. These change the chemical energy of a fuel directly into electrical energy. Two lines of investigation are being pursued and from London A. W. Haslett, well-known science writer, explains something of the latest achievements.

**WE** have been hearing a lot lately here in England about a new way of making electricity from oil or gas without conventional power stations. The production of electricity in one step from a fuel is something that's been talked about and worked on for a long time, but, until lately, with no great amount of hopefulness. Research into the problem has been supported by Britain's Ministry of Power as part of its general programme. Now, we are at the stage when it needs only time and effort to get somewhere. In fact, we have succeeded on a small scale already, and with a device I've seen working in a laboratory. Then, there is a second device which works on a scale big enough to show in public. It provides enough electric power to light the headlamps of twenty automobiles.

Now, if one were asked for a quick answer to the question "Where does electricity come from?" I think most of us would say "From a power station". Which, in most countries, would mean chiefly from coal or oil burned in a furnace. And, after the furnace there would be turbines and generators.

But, that isn't the only way. For a start, there are portable generators that can be towed around or used in out-of-the-way places. Then, there's the kind of battery we put in a pocket torch. That, too, makes electricity and uses a fuel of sorts to make it. Only it isn't a fuel in the ordinary sense of the word, like oil, which you can light to produce a flame. The fuel in a pocket torch battery is a metal which we don't normally think of as a fuel.

Now, when the fuel in a torch battery is used up, we have to throw away the battery and get a new one. But another kind of battery—the accumulator—for example, such as is used in a motor car and is also

known as a battery, can be used many times over. When we have taken as much electricity from one of these as is good for it, we can re-charge the cell with the help of electricity from the mains. In fact, we re-make the fuel.

\* \* \*

**THERE** is no doubt that a battery can be made highly efficient. It is possible to get more electricity in proportion out of the metal fuel used in a battery than out of ordinary fuel burned in a power station. That is the main reason for wanting to have a battery that works off an ordinary fuel—such as coal, oil, or natural gas—which exists ready-made in the earth, or ones like coke and town gas which are made from a natural fuel.

But, a battery using coal is too difficult. And, up to even five years ago, it seemed unlikely that a battery using either oil or natural gas could be made practical. There is, however, another gas—hydrogen—which is easier to use in a battery. And when a British scientist, Mr. F. T. Bacon, began work on fuel cells just over twenty years ago hydrogen was the only kind of fuel that seemed possible. So he went ahead and developed it, with support from the National Research Development Corporation in the last stage. Today, Bacon's is the only type of fuel cell that works on a practical scale. Recently it was demonstrated at Cambridge. This fuel cell uses pure hydrogen and oxygen, both of which have to be made. They can be made together from water by using electricity. That would be in a separate equipment from the fuel cell. But, if you look on the two jobs together—the making of the hydrogen and its use in the fuel cell—then the Bacon cell is like an accumulator.

\* \* \*

**THE** advantage of the Bacon cell compared with an accumulator is that it provides a more compact source of power and, so long as the hydrogen and oxygen it needs are available, it can continue in service more or less indefinitely. Against that, a good deal of control equipment is needed.

By talking about torch batteries and accumulators, I may have given you the idea that a fuel cell is like them in more ways than it really is. So I should say something now about differences. One of them has to do with temperature. A battery or accumulator will work at any

ordinary temperature. A fuel cell, however, has to be hot—two hundred degrees Centigrade in the case of the Bacon cell. But, it is still a battery and not a furnace. It merely needs a high temperature to work in.

An assembly of the right size produces enough heat to keep itself warm, but a very small one would not. So, there is a lower limit of size below which a fuel cell would be impractical. But, there is no real upper limit, except that any very big assembly of cells would mean a rather complicated set-up.

The second type of fuel cell that is being developed is a general purpose fuel cell. It is at an earlier stage than the Bacon one at Cambridge, but can use practically any form of fuel gas, as well as liquid fuels, such as paraffin, that can be vapourised. This one is at the Soudes Place Research Institute near London which is run jointly by the Ministry of Power and Shell Research Ltd. It runs at a higher temperature than the Bacon cell but needs less control equipment.

\* \* \*

**THE** Soudes Place project is now at the stage where individual cells have been built and operated. The next step is to make bigger cells and to build up an assembly of them large enough to maintain the temperature they need to work at. If the present type of cell can be made satisfactorily in a bigger size, Soudes Place Institute should have a practical assembly in perhaps a year from now.

Alternatively, Soudes Place are developing a cell with a different type of mounting. But, this is still in the workshop stage and to get from there to an actual assembly of cells might take several years. Yet, for this type of cell many more uses are possible. In a part of the world where there is waste or surplus natural gas, but no great amount of industry, it could provide a local supply of electricity. In an industrialised country it could be used in small units in factories, probably with paraffin as the fuel. In transportable units it could compete with the hydrogen-oxygen type of fuel cell, at any rate in some of its uses. Made more compact than can be expected for quite a time, the Soudes Place alternative cell and become a power unit for automobiles, with the advantage that gears would not be needed.

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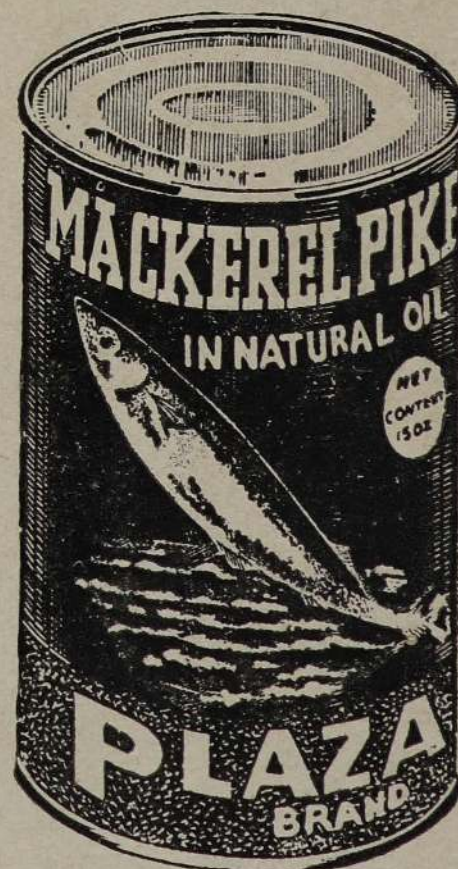


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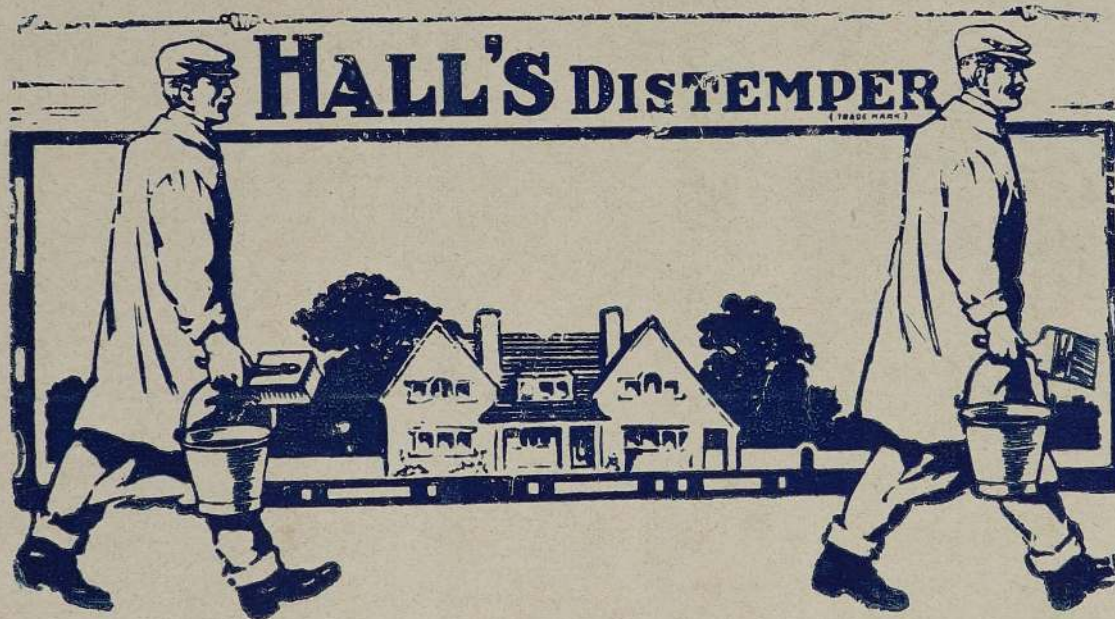
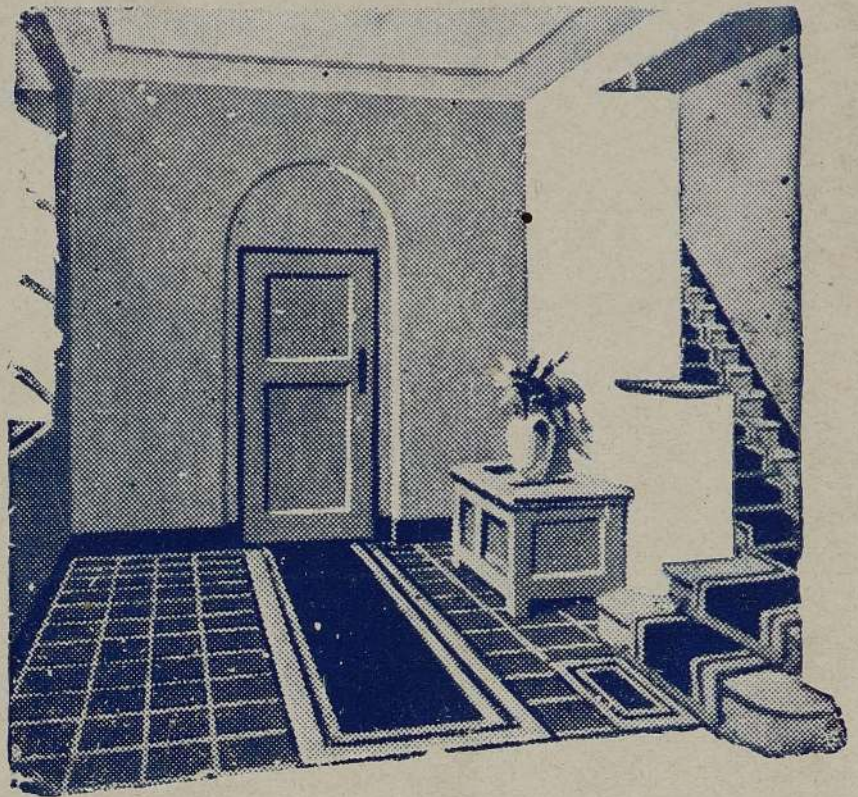


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