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Vol. XII

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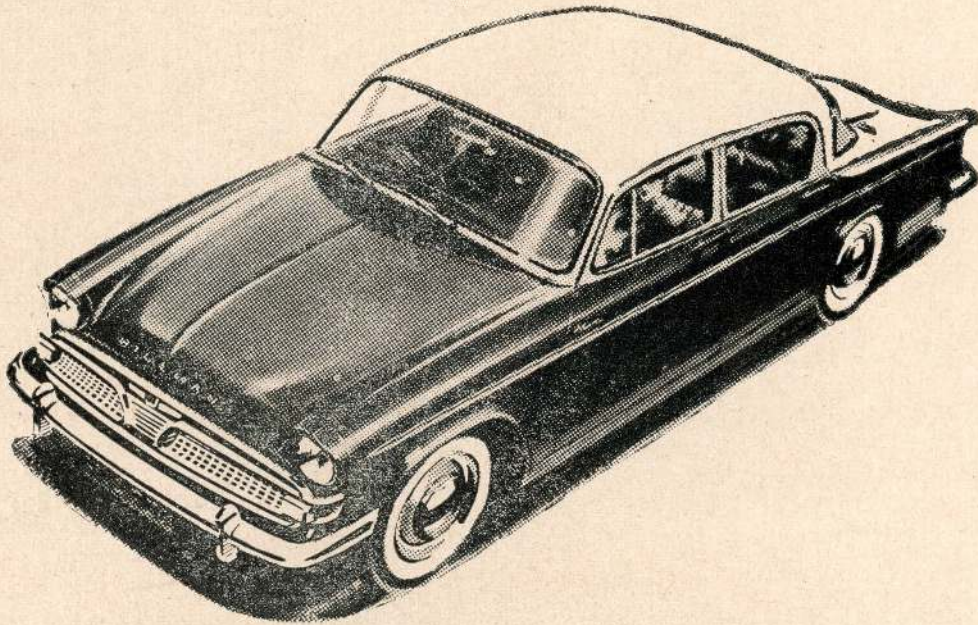
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A TEST OF LEADERSHIP

NEVER have the people of Ceylon been so assailed by doubt and uncertainty as at the present time. The assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike shocked the country into sanity from the turbulence into which it was plunged by dissension within the Government and conflict between the Party in power and the Opposition. With the dissolution of Parliament and the announcement of a general election a period of tranquillity should have followed, but the functioning of Mr. Dahanayake's government has put a severe strain on the machinery of parliamentary democracy and tended to undermine faith in the democratic concept.

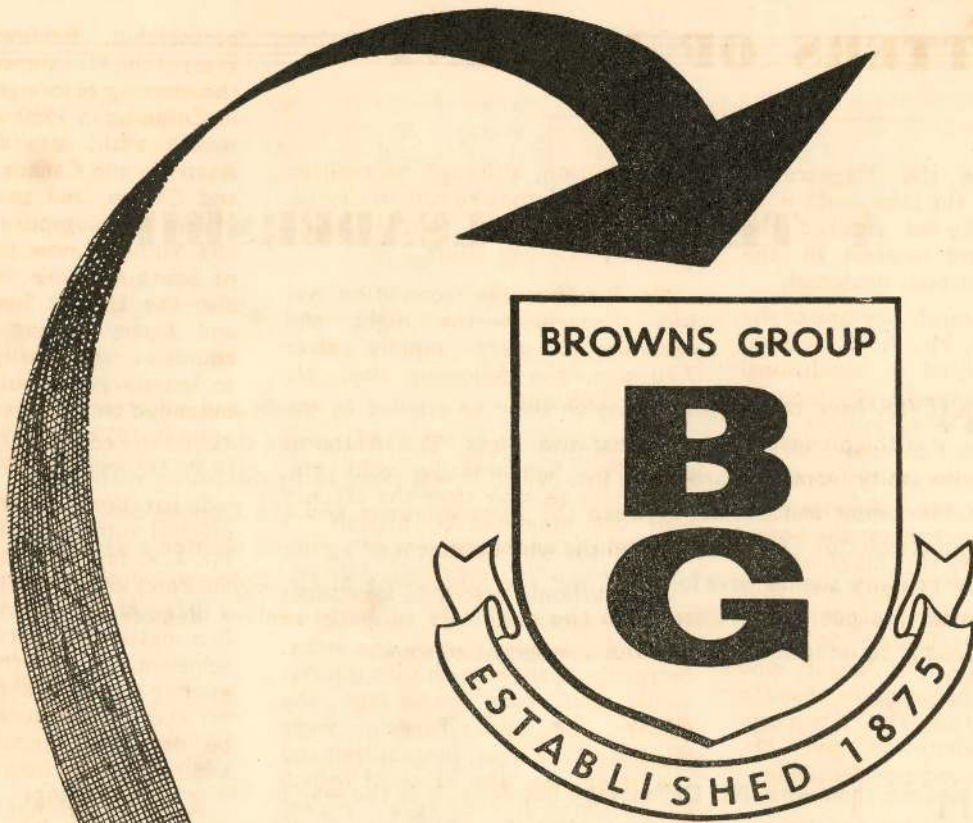
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MORE than what Mr. Dahanayake has done, it is the way he has set about things that has been provocative. Most disturbing also is the mutual allegation by him and leaders of other Parties of a desire to prevent the General Election taking place. But all suspicion should be dispelled by the assurance given by Mr. Dahanayake that the General Election will be held as scheduled, and in atmosphere of peace and order. Indeed there are no indications to the contrary save for his own obsession that subversive elements are active to nullify the event, which is the factor making for disquiet. If there is no greater confusion than actually prevails, the credit for it must go to the public service for the manner in which the administration is being maintained. It is in the highest traditions of the service and beyond all praise.

* * * *

WHAT matters now is how the voters will exercise the franchise. The lessons of recent experiences should not be lost on them. They have a tremendous responsibility both from the domestic and the international point of view. At home the need is of a stable government. The eyes of the world are also on Ceylon as the country in Asia with the longest experience of universal suffrage. The choice before them is between three or four Parties, but the danger is that the Independents might bedevil the issue. How doubts and uncertainties will be resolved depends on the character of the campaign conducted by Party spokesmen. It is a testing time for the national leadership.

THE EDITOR



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

THE inquiry in the Magistrate's Court into the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike has entered the fourth week, and interest in the proceedings continues unabated.

On the eighteenth day one of the accused persons, Mr. A. C. Amerasinghe, was granted a conditional pardon. An Ayurvedic physician by profession, Mr. Amerasinghe was Chairman of the Kolonnawa Urban Council at the time of his arrest.

Counsel for Mr. Amerasinghe had told the Magistrate at the beginning of the inquiry that his client was prepared to turn Queen's evidence if he was given a pardon. On January 12th the Deputy Solicitor-General, Mr. A. C. M. Ameer, who is leading the prosecution, handed to the Magistrate the Attorney-General's authority to give Mr. Amerasinghe a conditional pardon.

* * *

A DRAMATIC stage in the Magistrate's Court proceedings was the examination of Dr. P. R. Anthonis, the most brilliant Ceylonese surgeon of modern times, who was the leader of the team that carried out the operation on the late Prime Minister.

Dr. Anthonis said that when he was informed that Mr. Bandaranaike had arrived outside the theatre, he went up to the car. Mr. Bandaranaike smiled and told him, "Doctor, I am not bad; I have received a few bullet wounds". His pulse was running at a hundred a minute. Nevertheless he was prepared to walk to the theatre, but he was taken in a stretcher. An X-ray showed a bullet lodged in the body, Dr. Anthonis said, and he decided to operate. Dr. T. D. H. Perera, the thoracic surgeon, was summoned in case there were serious chest injuries which he could handle. Two other doctors assisted him and the Judicial Medical Officer, Dr. W. D. L. Fernando, was also present.

* * *

AS anaesthesia was being given, Dr. Anthonis said, Mr. Bandaranaike's pulse failed and respiration stopped. He immediately made an incision across the abdomen and asked Dr. Perera to do a cardiac massage. After respiration returned, he decided to go on with

the operation, although he realised that Mr. Bandaranaike had no chance. The operation lasted from 11.15 a.m. to 4.10 p.m.—five hours.

Mr. Bandaranaike's condition was bad throughout the night and deteriorated very rapidly after 7.30 a.m. the following day. He died at 7.45 a.m.

During the night, Dr. Anthonis said, Mr. Bandaranaike told him four times to look after the assassin well and mumbled to himself "I don't know why he shot me".

Dr. Anthonis described four shots Mr. Bandaranaike had received in the body, besides one on the wrist. Normally a patient with such injuries would not even come into the theatre, he said. There were injuries to the liver, lung, spleen and the intestines, the state of which Dr. Anthonis likened to a "packet of lace".

* * *

THE tenth anniversary of the conception of the Colombo Plan was duly observed in Ceylon on January 14 as in other countries which are members of the unique

partnership. Reviews of the progress of the Plan showed that whereas the meeting of foreign ministers held in Colombo in 1950 was a Commonwealth affair, attended by Britain, Australia and Canada, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak, now all the countries of South-Asia are in the Plan and also the United States of America and Japan, making a total of 20 countries. Originally the Plan was to last six years, but in 1955 it was extended to a further five years and again in 1959 until 1966, the position to be reviewed in 1964.

It has been confirmed that the original authors of the scheme were Mr. J. R. Jayewardene of Ceylon and Sir Percy Spender of Australia (now a judge of the International Court). In a message Sir Percy stated: "The achievements of the Plan are a guiding light in a troubled world, for they are eloquent of what may be done by human understanding and a desire to help."

As far as Ceylon is concerned there is visible evidence of the benefits it has received under the Plan. To mention a few: the fishing industry has been improved with aid from Canada and Japan, while Canada has also helped in assessing natural resources by aerial surveys, and Japan in rice production. A dairy



—Times
Mr. Gunasena De Soyza (right), Ceylon's High Commissioner-designate to the United Kingdom, last week relinquished his post of Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. In the picture he is seen handing over to his successor, Mr. H. E. Tennekoon.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

industry has been inaugurated with assistance from New Zealand, which has also trained scores of nurses in dental treatment. Australia has made generous contributions to the fight against tuberculosis, besides taking in a large number of students for technical courses in her universities. A United States operations mission actively participates in highway and land development. Britain has given considerable technical assistance and provided post-graduate training in many fields.

* * *

THE value of the contract for 1960, under the rice-rubber pact between Ceylon and China, will be much less than in previous years.

After protracted negotiations in Peking, the agreement eventually reached was that Ceylon would sell 17,000 metric tons of rubber to China and China 160,000 metric tons of rice to Ceylon. The price of rubber will be the Singapore price plus 5 cents a lb. and of rice £30 1sh. per ton f.o.b. without bags. China will be free to buy a further 5,000 tons of rubber in the Ceylon market to be paid for in goods, any further quantity bought to be in acceptable currency.

The 1959 agreement provided for the exchange of 30,000 tons of rubber, also at a premium of 5 cents, for 230,000 tons of rice.

At the Peking talks the point involving most discussion was the quantities to be traded on a government to government basis. Officials who went from Ceylon returned in November last year, but negotiations were continued by the Ambassador, Mr. W. Gopallawa, who led the Ceylon delegation, on instructions sent by the then Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade, Mr. R. G. Senanayake. The terms of the final agreement were announced early this month.

* * *

THE third session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, attended by delegates from India, Burma, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, the United Arab Republic, Pakistan and Ceylon, was declared open by the Minister of Justice, Mr. V. S. Jayawickreme, in Colombo on January 20. The main question before the committee was a proposal made by India that it should extend

its activities to cover economic matters of common interest to the participating countries. These included the study of such matters as international sales and purchases, laws relating to control of imports and exports, foreign exchange curbs, double taxation and foreign investment policies.

Other subjects for discussion were comments received by the committee from various governments on the final report of a committee on diplomatic immunities, restrictions on the immunity of states in respect of commercial transactions, dual nationality and reciprocal enforcement of foreign judgments in matrimonial matters.

Mr. Jayawickreme, in the course of his address, suggested to the committee that it was not sufficient for it to function merely as a centre for research and for exchange of legal views. He felt that the committee should concern itself, in addition, with contemporaneous problems so that world opinion would

know the Asian-African attitude on momentous questions.

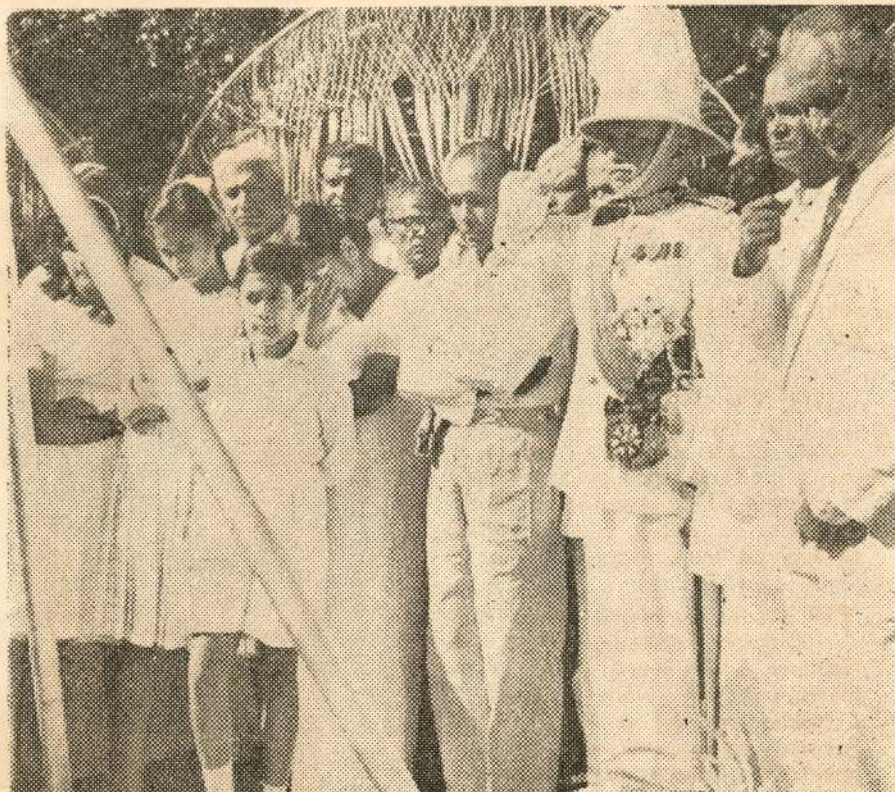
The Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. Basnayake, was elected Chairman of the Conference.

* * *

THE foundation for the Bandaranaike mausoleum on the late Prime Minister's estate, Horagolla, in Veyangoda, was laid by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, on January 6th. A combined guard-of-honour was mounted by the army, navy and air force and bhikkhus chanted pirith before the stone was laid.

Sir Oliver was received by Mrs. Bandaranaike and members of the family. Present at the ceremony were the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, ministers, ex-ministers, ex-M.P.'s and members of the diplomatic corps.

The cost of the mausoleum is to be met from public contributions and the proceeds of the film of the obsequies of Mr. Bandaranaike.



—Times
The scene at the Bandaranaike mausoleum foundation stone laying. On the left are Mrs. Bandaranaike and the children and behind them Senator C. Wijesinghe, Mr. Manican Thambipillai and Mr. M. P. de Zoysa; on the right—Mr. R. E. Jayetilleke, the Prime Minister and the Governor-General.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Employers' Federation of Ceylon, which celebrates its 32nd anniversary this year, is described as the oldest trade union in the Island, having been the first organization to register under the Trade Union Act in 1927.

A review of its activities shows that, under the impact of politics on employer-employee relations, the Federation was obliged to reorganize itself in 1946 in order to allow for, among other things, consultation with Labour leaders not only on employment conditions but economic and social planning. Accordingly a secretariat was set up which has now expanded to include a deputy-chairman, a secretary, an industrial relations officer, a press and liaison officer and a clerical staff.

* * *

AN offer by the Dutch Tea Association of its market facilities at Amsterdam to Ceylon has had a cold reception in both official and non-official quarters.

The Dutch offer was apparently the outcome of the progressive diminution of Indonesian tea exports to the Netherlands. The local attitude is that Ceylon could not consider marketing her tea abroad at other centres besides Mincing Lane (London), her traditional outlet. Her chief interest, however, is to develop the Colombo market.

Tea interests for their part point out that there is no difficulty in disposing of Ceylon tea. About seven million pounds a week are sold in Colombo and the balance goes to the London auctions.

* * *

"INSTANT tea" is now to be marketed all over Britain. The success of this Nestle's product in the London area since last September is considered, it is reported, to be sufficient to justify a sales drive throughout the country.

* * *

THE talks between the United Kingdom Government and the Maldives, which were suspended in March last year, were resumed in Colombo on January 13. They covered relations between the two governments and arrangements concerning the British Government's use of Gan Island as the site of a Royal Air Force station, following the take-over by the Ceylon Government of the R.A.F. base at Katunayake.

THE University Court elected Sir Nicholas Attygalle, the foremost gynaecologist of his day, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon for a second term of five years by 30 votes to 19 on January 15th. There were eight candidates for the post, six of them from abroad—four from India and one each from the Sudan and Malaya. The contest actually was between the two Ceylon candidates, the other being, Dr. M. V. P. Peiris, Co-Professor of Surgery. One of the other candidates got one vote.

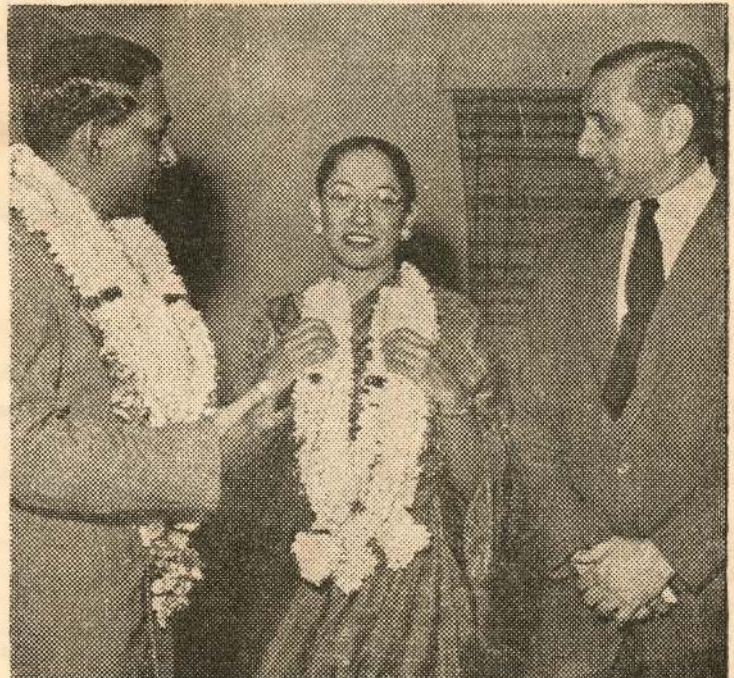
A controversy which survives the election is the position of six members of the University Court elected to it by the late Parliament from among its members. The Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, who as Pro-Chancellor of the University, presided at the meeting of the Court, held that they were not eligible to vote and the five of them who were present, including the former Leader of the Opposition, Dr. N. M. Perera, left the meeting. Dr. Perera has indicated that he would raise the question at the next Parliament.

PLANS for the expansion of the University were announced by Sir Nicholas after his election. He said that a faculty of fine arts would be established in the near future with special emphasis on archaeology and indigenous culture. External degrees would be granted as soon as Parliament passed a Bill providing for it and special evening classes would be arranged for those preparing for external examinations.

A second science faculty would be established at Peradeniya shortly. The buildings were complete and the equipment was awaited. With this expansion over 100 engineering graduates would be produced annually. Aid from the United States Operations Mission was helping to develop the Faculty of Agriculture. Prof. E. W. Williams of Texas, already with the University, was taking steps to develop poultry breeding and citrus cultivation.

Sir Nicholas also said he was awaiting a report on a recent conference on the teaching of English as a second language between the University staff, English teachers in

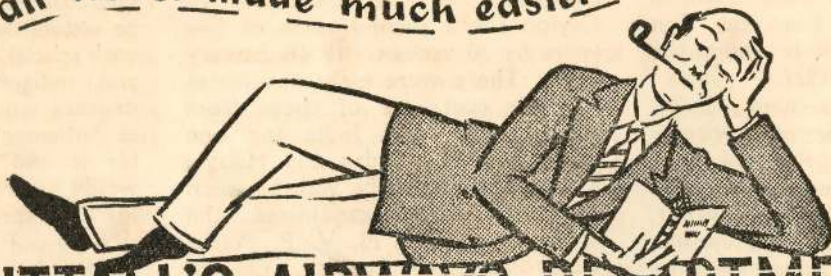
(Continued on page 9)



—Times

Major-General Anton Muttukumaru (left), Ceylon's High Commissioner-designate to Pakistan, who has left for Karachi, seen at Ratmalana Airport with Mrs. Muttukumaru and Mr. Mirza Hamid Hussain, High Commissioner for Pakistan in Ceylon.

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NEW GLAMOUR FOR OLD

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

ALMOST overnight it has become fashionable in Britain to praise the Victorian Age. It seems only yesterday that no one had a good word for the extravagances of our great-grand-parents in the reign of Queen Victoria. Now we have Victorian societies springing up in London and elsewhere. Victorian furniture and architecture, recently despised as fussy and over-ornate, are rapidly entering the realm of the prized antique.

And why? Paradoxically, because of the march of modernisation. Ten years ago the last aromas of Victorianism still clung to some of our cities and towns. Today we are suddenly in another age. The Victorian era, having passed into history, becomes glamorous again.

That is how it struck me, anyway, at the "High Buildings" exhibition running this month at London County Hall. All over the capital and in other cities we have been watching skyscraper buildings shooting up symbolical of this "brave new world". In the exhibition were models of even more wonderful edifices to come, including the new 27-storey Vickers block on the River Thames North Bank. At 380 feet (100 metres) it will actually cap by 10 feet (3 metres) the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, which has stood as London's highest structure for 250 years. Enough to make our Victorian forebears wince!

* * *

White Cliffs of London

EVEN more startling to me, a Londoner born, was a model at the Building Exhibition in London's Olympia. This displayed new residential flats rising like enormous white cliffs over the bombed areas of the City of London itself. Not since good Queen Victoria's time have more than a handful of people made the City their home. As a world centre of finance and trade, the famous "Square Mile" has had less residential appeal than a race track or a wind tunnel. Now, in a setting of ornamental greenery and tree-lined walks, a new generation of dwellers will enjoy streamlined com-

fort undreamt of in the thousand years of the City's history.

The Building Exhibition was itself a vivid reflection of the new age. I found myself wishing there were photographs of that first Building Exhibition in 1895, when Victoria still reigned and there were no electric hammers, mechanical bulldozers and excavators, power shovels and constructional hoists; when materials were literally manhandled much as in the time of the Pyramids.

* * *

Earth Moving Machinery

IN this glorious medley of earth-moving machinery and pile-driving equipment, one steel construction firm, among many catering for overseas customers, used a reverberating floor to simulate an earthquake and confirm the rock-like stability of its products. On another spectacular stand was a section of curtain walling and sun-breakers now being supplied for Philamlife Insurance building in Manila. Made entirely of aluminium and designed to withstand gales of 150 miles (240 kilometres) this million dollar job will cover two acres (0.8 hectares) on four elevations of a seven-storey building.

As exciting as the Building Exhibition, if not so spectacular, has been the display this month of Britain's new "electronic brains" for the benefit of a mission from West Germany.

* * *

Modern Brainwork

REPRESENTING the universities, leading industries and transport and banking companies, the Germans toured eight of the big United Kingdom computer concerns. In five days they saw enough to set the human brain buzzing, not to mention the electronic variety. Apart from the Emidec 2,400 computer (E.M.I. Electronics, Ltd.), the largest in Europe, there was the same company's "FRED" (Figure Reading Electronic Device), which actually "reads" print, converting it into electronic impulses. The visitors saw, too, the Ferranti Mercury,

which does most of Europe's high speed atomic energy computing at remarkably low cost.

For versatility they watched the ZEBRA (Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.), which will work out the lowest costs for animal food-stuffs, sum up wind tunnel tests of aircraft and is equally happy in hydrodynamic experiments with ships.

Large payrolls, like those of British Railways, are the staple diet of the I.C.T. computer (International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd.), also on the Germans' visiting list, together with the "packaged" Elliott computer (Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd.), already used in Germany for complex mathematics on optical lenses. The same firm, by the way, provided the electronic data processing system for the Ministry of Supply Weapons Research Establishment at Salisbury, South Australia.

From such giant operations to the almost infinitesimal was a quick step with the National-Elliott data processing apparatus, which stores nearly one-third of a million words of information in a 1,000 feet (300 metres) reel of magnetic film.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

secondary schools and Prof. Seldt of the Rockefeller Foundation. For the first time, the University entrance examination would be held in English, Sinhalese and Tamil this year and teaching in the University would, as far as possible, be in all three languages. Special arrangements were being made for students entering the University who are weak in English to follow the courses in English.

* * *

A NEW export and import company has, it is reported, been formed in the U.K. by Mr. Dixon Kotelawela, a former Director of Civil Aviation in Ceylon and a nephew of Sir John Kotelawela, and two U.K. businessmen, Mr. C. Pitts and Mr. W. R. D. Haverson.

The firm is called "East-West Products, Ltd." and is negotiating business deals with Ceylon, Africa, China and European countries.



This place certainly looks much improved . . . but you don't seem to have paid the same attention to those buildings as you have done to your fields . . .

That's not quite correct, really . . . I have given a lot of attention to the buildings but it seems to make no difference whatever I do . . .

Ever asked I. C. I. for their advice? . . .
You see, this is just the sort of job
for their factory-trained technical experts.



Maybe But I think that what we require is really good paint, not so much of that technical advice

Ah but here's the point . . . a good paint requires to be backed by technical research and specialised manufacture. You see, I. C. I. have a paint for every type of job and their specialists will recommend the right paint for the right job and the right way to put it on. That's really their secret!



Oh, I see that does make the whole thing very different have you any ideas about the colours I might use?

Actually, you could leave all that in the hands of I. C. I. At my place, for instance, we used I. C. I. Aluminium paint on the roof and cladding of the factory, although, of course, they have special light-fast colours as well for this purpose. Then they have 'Pentalite' Emulsion paint and 'Dulux' Gloss Finish in a very wide range to do up the inside of your factory and bungalow. *Very good scheme and thanks for the tip. I'll write to them without delay.*



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A LOOK ROUND

— By H. A. J. HULUGALLE —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

ONE of the first impressions I gained on returning to Ceylon after an absence of five years in Rome was that there were more people about. The population had in fact increased during those years by a million and half. When you remember that the entire population of Ceylon a hundred years ago was a million and half, you realise how fast we are multiplying.

A stranger to Colombo would get the impression, from the unending stream of new and newish motor cars, that Colombo is the wealthiest city in south-east Asia. The harsh truth, however, is that most Ceylonese agree with Robert Louis Stevenson that it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive. Or they will not be paying interest at fifteen and twenty per cent to buy their cars. It is almost a fixed idea that there will always be sufficient foreign aid for the economic development of the country. Saving is an outmoded Victorian virtue.

* * *

THE impression of opulence and the natural charm of the city, now mostly confined to the gorgeous marine drive and the Galle Face, is marred by unmistakable signs of neglect and dirt, especially in public buildings like the Secretariat. It seems that the Government, devoting its money to better uses, cannot afford to keep its doorstep clean. The beggars and crawling pedlars on the Fort pavements are barely noticed by residents, who are used to them and have tender hearts for the poor and needy. The tourist may be excused for wondering why so many voters and tax-payers of the country should have to stoop so low to earn a living.

* * *

THERE has undoubtedly been progress in many directions, both right and wrong directions. The traditional friendliness, courtesy and tolerance of the ordinary people are unchanged, notwithstanding the tensions the Island has experienced in recent times. And there is certainly a greater awareness of the problems of the country. History will probably dismiss as of trifling importance many of the things which are agitating the public mind today. Some of the disconcerting tendencies

which we witness are the symptoms of a revolution through which Ceylon, together with other countries which have recently received their independence, is passing.

* * *

ALL over Asia the change-over from feudal to modern conditions is taking a painful course. The values of most of free Asia today are very similar to those of mediaeval Europe, and probably have similar causes. Many British administrators advised a gradual transition. Sir Andrew Caldecott, an enlightened ruler, never tired of saying "hemin, hemin", which is a Sinhalese translation of the Italian "piano, piano". On the other hand, Lord Soulbury, who gave us independence in one stroke, quoted a Greek philosopher—I think it was Aristotle—who said that you can learn to play the flute only by playing the flute. Despite temporary setbacks, all those whom I know as competent judges of the situation are prepared to put their money on Ceylon.

* * *

WE have now reached the point when the will of the people prevails. In future we can only have a people's government, whichever party manages to catch the popular fancy; unless of course the people decide to get rid of all politicians, temporarily, and give the job to a glamour boy.

A people's government or a democratic government does not mean majority government. If it did, a large section of the people will always be left out. A people's government should mean rule by, and for, all sections of the people; which implies rule by discussion and compromise.

Politics is everybody's concern. We cannot all contest elections but we can vote, attend meetings, write letters to the papers and try to study problems objectively and dispassionately. Of course, if some day, under a new system of government, we all become government servants, it would be improper if not dangerous to do some of these things. While we are free we should both exercise and enjoy our rights. Just as it is dangerous to leave war to the Generals, it is dangerous to leave politics to the politicians.

NO real progress is possible in the sphere of economic development, cultural progress or social organisation until we make up our minds, under sound and sincere leadership, to act and live as one people. Less social, religious and racial segregation can help to create the healthy public opinion that is required for dispelling envy, jealousy and all uncharitableness which not only poison human relations but undermine the efficiency of the nation. Unless we do this, Ceylon is doomed to become the most backward country in south-east Asia.

To become an efficient nation we need to cultivate and maintain a modern outlook. It is dangerous to keep the people—the rulers, in the ultimate resort—ignorant and superstitious. As a great British statesman once said, let us educate our masters. With the present rate of increase of the population, it is not improbable that the people are becoming progressively poorer, a fact which is hidden from them by current inflation.

* * *

WHAT is the remedy? Education and efficiency, which are involved in a modern outlook. A modern outlook alone can save Ceylon from becoming a tropical slum within the lifetime of our children. Patience and time are required to educate a democracy but a great deal can be done to quicken the process by giving the masses the means of educating themselves. Give them a working knowledge of a world language which, in this case, has to be English. The study of English in all our schools should have a high priority, only second to the national languages. I think it would be more rewarding and time-saving to teach mathematics and science after a pupil has gained a working knowledge of English.

I do not for a moment undervalue Sinhalese and Tamil. They are ancient languages and the mother tongue. They would take the place of English if they were world languages. Nearly all progressive small countries—Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Israel—are bilingual. It is not uncommon for educated men and women in those countries to have a working knowledge of two languages other than their own.

(Continued on page 32)

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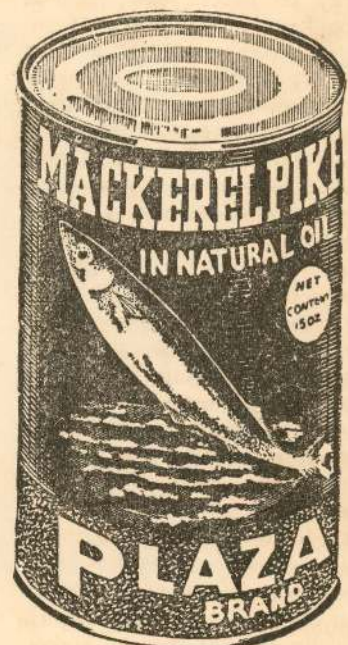


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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By CROSS-BENCHER

THE official list of candidates nominated for election to Parliament shows a total of 899 in the field. Besides the United National Party with 127, only two other parties have more than a hundred candidates—the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (108) and the Lanka Sama Samaj Party (101). Next in order is the Prime Minister Mr. W. Dahanayake's new party, the Lanka Prajathanthravadi Paksaya (98), followed by Mr. Philip Gunawardena's Mahajana Eksath Peramuna, with which is allied the Dharma Samaja Party (89), the Communist Party (53) and the Samajawadi Mahajana Peramuna of Mr. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolla (41). Independents number 170.

Nine of the recognised political parties have entered less than ten candidates each and two, one of which was entitled to the concessionary deposit, none. Eighteen women have filed nomination papers, seven of them with their husbands.

* * *

A SURPRISE is the number of candidates Mr. Dahanayake has been able to enlist. This is accounted for, it is said, by the fact that he has taken under his wing many persons rejected by other parties, mainly the UNP. For the first time citizens of Indian descent appear in the hustings under the banner of the Ceylon Democratic Congress.

The Marxist LSSP is making a strong bid to form a government this time. It presents itself as "the only serious alternative to the various contending capitalist parties" whose programmes have been tried out under the UNP and the MEP and have "so signally failed". It also claims that it is the only party with a non-communal programme and with candidates from the three principal communities in every part of the country. It promises to unify the nation and reorganize the country's economic, political and administrative system. Besides its own members, the LSSP is backing nine other candidates, making 109 in all.

* * *

THE publication of the names of the parliamentary candidates was quickly followed by a further

change in the structure of Mr. Dahanayake's Cabinet. Three days after nomination day he had removed from office five ministers who had elected to stand on the SLFP ticket on their refusal to resign. They were Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade; Mr. Jim Munasinha, Minister of Industries and Fisheries; Mr. M. B. W. Mediawaka, Minister of Local Government and Housing; Mr. Henry Abeywickreme, Minister of Works, Transport and Power; and Mr. C. A. S. Marikkar, Minister of Posts, Broadcasting, Information and Social Services. He appeared to be particularly incensed at the SLFP putting up a candidate against him at Galle.



Times

Senator Layard Jayasundera

The new ministers he chose were Mr. R. E. Jayatilleke (Transport, Power and Works), Sir Razik Fareed (Commerce and Trade), Mr. J. D. Weerasekera (Industries and Fisheries), Gate-Mudaliyar M. S. Kariapper (Posts, Broadcasting, Information, Cultural Affairs and Social Services) and Senator Layard Jayasundera (Local Government and Housing). Mr. Dahanayake himself took over Food and ancillary subjects, in addition to Defence, External Affairs and Education. In the event Ceylon had the smallest cabinet since independence, namely ten, the other ministers being Mr. M. M. Mustapha (Finance), Senator Valentine Jayewickreme (Justice), Mr. Stanley de Zoysa (Home Affairs and Health), and Senator C. Wijesinghe (Nationalised Services and Labour).

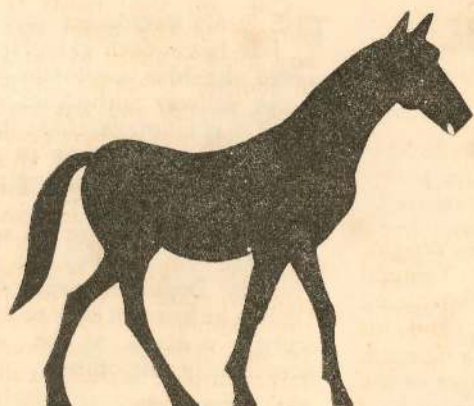
THE train derailment at Vavuniya late last month gave Mr. Dahanayake the idea, evidently inspired by the Railway authorities' description of it as sabotage, that subversive elements were in action to prevent the general election taking place as scheduled on March 19th. One of his suggestions to meet the situation was that Mr. Sidney de Zoysa, a former Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, be brought back to deal with security matters as he was an exceptionally able officer.

At a conference at which Police and Railway officers, the Ministers of Justice and Transport were present, the theory of subversion found no support. The general feeling was that the derailment and other attempts at tampering with the rails were local incidents, motivated by mischief and possibly robbery. As for the reinstatement of Mr. de Zoysa, both the IGP (Mr. M. W. F. Abeykoon) and the Minister of Justice (Mr. Valentine Jayewickreme) expressed themselves as against the proposal, the latter reportedly enquiring why Mr. de Zoysa was retired if he was such an exceptional officer. The number of men patrolling the railway lines has, however, been increased, and closer liaison between the Police and Railway established.

* * *

A FIRE at Ratmalana which destroyed Irrigation Department stores worth more than a million rupees and the discovery of what he described as an explosives factory at Balapitiya, combined with the publication of an LSSP Youth League directive to its members to be prepared for direct action in the event of the general election being cancelled and a dictatorship set up, seemed to confirm Mr. Dahanayake in his view that a subversive movement was afoot. Early last week came the sudden announcement of the creation of a ministry of internal security with Senator Layard Jayasundera in charge and with Mr. Sidney de Zoysa as Permanent Secretary. In an explanatory statement Mr. Dahanayake claimed to have had official reports of certain organizations preparing to create clashes between Buddhists and Christians, besides of subversive activities. He spoke of some political parties not liking the general election, an allegation made against him also.

(Continued on page 32)



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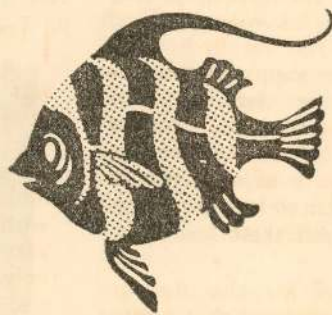
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IMPRESSIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST—VII

By Sir JOHN HOWARD, Q.C.

Ceylon's Former Chief Justice

(Ceylon Fortnightly Review Special)

INASMUCH as I had come out at the special request of the Respondents to hear the arbitration, these applications seemed strange. On the 2nd December, after all applications to me and appeals to the Iraqi Courts had been dismissed, the Claimants tendered their evidence, which was completed on the 9th December. The tendering of this evidence bristled with difficulties.

Unlike English and Ceylon law, counsel is not permitted by Iraqi law to examine his witness. Each witness has to tell his own story, which can be supplemented by questions put by the Judge or Arbitrator at the request of counsel for the parties. Moreover by Iraqi law, the testimony of each witness must be read over to him and signed by him and the Arbitrator.

AFTER counsel for the Respondents had indicated that he was not calling any witnesses, counsel for the Claimants tendered his final address in writing. Counsel for the Respondents requested an adjournment for one week to prepare his final address. As it would not have been right for the parties to incur the expense of another week's stay in Baghdad, I directed counsel for the Respondents to deliver his final address within twenty days to the Judge of the Iraqi Court so that the latter could transmit it to me in England. I then reserved my Award, which I proposed to prepare after my return home.

On the following day, the 11th December, the parties saw the Judge of the Iraqi Court. The latter confirmed the directions I had given in regard to the delivery of the Respondents' counsel's final address and the making of my Award. So ended the hearing of this Arbitration. Unfamiliarity with the Arabic language and Iraqi law had not made the case an easy one to try.

THE constant adjournments had left any amount of time on our hands which it was not easy to fill in. While in Baghdad, I received much hospitality from the British

Ambassador, Sir Michael Wright, and Lady Wright. The General Manager of the Iraqi Petroleum Company, Mr. Seawright, and his wife, the head of the British Council, Mr. Jardine, and the Manager of the Ottoman Bank were also very kind to me. On the other hand, the friendly atmosphere which was met everywhere in April had disappeared and was replaced by one of suspicion. Local inhabitants, met in April, seemed afraid of any contact with Europeans.

I MET one member of the Government, the Finance Minister. He was pleasant and courteous. He knew England well, having been at the London School of Economics. He gave me the impression of being most efficient but was overwhelmed with work and was carrying on in very difficult circumstances. Not only was he Minister of Finance but also Minister of Development.

As an indication of the difficult circumstances in which the country was being administered, I observed the alacrity with which anyone connected with the Government grasped the opportunity to evade making a decision. In spite of the nature of the work on which I was engaged, I had to present myself on arrival in the country at Security Police Headquarters for an entry permit, which was limited in time. I had to go through a similar performance and obtain an exit permit before I could leave.

THE hotel was peaceful enough and the manager and staff on the whole courteous and co-operative. Yet there was something sinister about this fine new concrete, fully air-conditioned building with its two hundred rooms, all with baths. During the first part of my visit, it was fully occupied, as a conference of lawyers from the various Arab countries was taking place. Judging from the accounts in the local paper, a considerable portion of the vocal element at this conference would have been more at home behind the Iron Curtain. After the departure of these lawyers the hotel was almost empty.

One of the most interesting persons in the hotel was the lift boy, a lad of about 14 years of age. In addition to other languages, he spoke English and was most intelligent. He was a great reader of the newspapers and plied those using the lift with questions about international affairs such as atomic weapons and the rival merits of Iraq and Egypt. I could not make up my mind whether he was pro-Nasser or pro-Communist. For some reason he was definitely anti-French and I rather suspect he thought all Westerners retrograde.

The local morning paper was enlivened by lurid accounts of the proceedings of the so-called People's Court, constituted to try adherents of the old regime. Its procedure was no doubt based on similar tribunals in Communist countries and has acquired a similar notoriety. Its method of administering justice was archaic.

The antics of the President and his virulent attacks on the accused, witnesses and others in no way connected with the proceedings were reminiscent of the French Revolution. Members of the public, admitted in large numbers as spectators, competed with the President in making denunciations.

THE wide avenues cut through the city were straddled with triumphal arches and lined with portraits of Kassem, the revolutionary leader. The native bazaar, or Suki, and the shops were also full of his photographs. It was not difficult to envisage a new revolution and the replacement of these portraits by those of another belauded hero. On several occasions during my visit I heard rumours of coups and attempted coups. No one seemed to know who were the instigators of these coups or what they hoped to achieve.

Life in the city was carried on in an atmosphere of mystery and suspicion. It was like living on the edge of a volcano. Some Europeans went through the unpleasant experience of having their cars stopped and searched for arms by members of the People's Army, an organization that came into existence after the revolution and to whom arms had been issued by the Government, although it was not part of the Regular Forces.

(Continued on page 32)

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A LETTER FROM MR. W. T. GRESWELL

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

“*C'EST magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*”

Thus exclaimed a French General to his staff officers as, from a safe eminence, they looked down into the “Valley of Death” at the famous charge of the Light Brigade.

For “*guerre*” substitute “Cricket” and for “*magnifique*” any word you may feel disposed to use to express *your* feelings. For my part, having been a bowler in the dim ages, I suggest “monstrous” or “murderous”. Fred Trueman has probably his own particular word for it not found in the Oxford Dictionary!

By now readers will have guessed rightly that news reached us today of the closing stages of the First Test match in which M.C.C. drew West Indies at Barbados. Cricket lovers all over the world, which includes Ceylon, will have followed the funereal progress of this 6-day encounter and with mixed feelings, so I will only mention new facts which have a bearing on the future welfare of a great game which we all love and which, if the Barbados match is an indication, may well degenerate into a senseless and boring waste of time both of players and spectators alike.

* * *

SCORE Board: England 482. West Indies 563 for 8 wkts. declared. England 71 for no wicket. This just to refresh your memory, as the Second Test will have been settled by the time you read this. So 18 wickets *only* fell in 6 days (say 36 hours) play for 1,116 runs or 31 runs per hour on a *batting* wicket, which could drive bowlers into the arms of a psychiatrist!

In respect of the vast 4th wicket partnership of Sobers (226) and Worrell (197 not out), which put on 411 runs, Gerry Alexander, the West Indies Captain, told his batsmen to “get busy” on the morning of the 6th day so as to set the tired and footsore M.C.C. as many runs as possible to make in the longest possible time. Worrell’s reply to this very sensible exhortation was 16 runs in the 90 minutes before lunch, which is past reason and beyond belief. Worrell produced his 197 runs in 682 minutes play or, say, one run every $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on (let me say it once more) a *batting* wicket which gave no help to any type of bowler.

Such is the regrettable essence of this match.

* * *

WHO or what is to blame? The answer is easy. The wicket, of course, but why is such preparation of a wicket allowed? We in England, to a great extent, are overcoming this problem. The happy medium is, of course, a most difficult and highly technical task for a groundsman to achieve, but it has been done and our Test matches here will show results as they have already done in recent years. Australia’s “shirt front” pitches too are being made to answer the demand for more life, a greater chance of finished matches and more attraction for the public.

R. W. V. Robins, who is manager of our side in West Indies, is reported as saying that the West Indian public knows more about cricket than even its Australian counterpart. Gate attendances are, therefore, comparatively higher. The thought occurred to me that the West Indian crowds are so keen that they will fill the grounds even for such cricket as that of the Test we have discussed and for every day of the 6. This means money, but perish the thought!

* * *

LET us turn to brighter things which may peep through the murk of this dismal travesty. Quite the brightest for England is the fact that May and Cowdrey failed in their usual necessary duty of making more than half England’s runs, but, in spite of this, runs were made by others. Pullar (65), Barrington (128) and Dexter (136 not out). This is heartening and of great significance for our important and immediate future when both S. Africa and then Australia come to us. May and Cowdrey, for some years, have carried the batting on broad shoulders. Such prowess had to come to an end or at any rate become less effective. They deserve a rest from an exacting burden and hope of assistance from others of the team.

Another bright spot is that Cowdrey’s 30 runs as an opening batsman were of tremendous value as he and Pullar had to face the thunderbolts of Hall and Watson with the new ball, Hall being as

fast as anyone in first class cricket today. It is to be hoped that England has at last found a reliable pair of openers.

The Selectors have vainly sought for these for years. The bowling of Allen has created a great impression and much is now expected of him.

* * *

LET us turn to Captaincy, so very important in the tense atmosphere on the field and off it in modern Test cricket. When M.C.C. last toured West Indies under Sir Len Hutton there was unpleasantness in plenty. Ill feeling was reinforced by the throwing of empty bottles from ringside seats.

This tour has at any rate started off in the best of spirits, crowds and players alike enjoying the game and the way the rival sides face up to each other.

Let it be noted that Alexander, who became Captain of West Indies in 1958/59, was at Cambridge with Peter May, England’s captain. The two of them played for Cambridge in the same teams at association football and cricket and each of them was a double “blue”. Any room for unpleasantness there? Of course not.

Alexander obtained a degree in Veterinary Science at Cambridge and now fills a Government post in his home country. At “soccer” he was brilliant. He played for the Corinthian Casuals and Pegasus and twice won a medal in the Amateur Cup-final at Wembley. He gained many amateur caps for England. It is said of him that “he plays at football but works at cricket”, a game which is his first and greatest love.

We now find this great and true sportsman succeeding the famous Walcott as wicket keeper, and captaining his country. His greatest ambition would be to lead his team to victory in the present series, victory over his other home, England. None of us would grudge him this coveted distinction, and certainly not our Peter May, for the fight will be clean and fair and wholesome with two such leaders. And, by the way, I believe Richie Benaud of Australia is another such.

In this letter I will not discuss the Australian tour of Pakistan and India, but it would appear that the Australians have the situation “well in hand”. More to the point is the West Indian tour of Australia next Winter, particularly if Gerry Alexander and his happy band go there after a win over England!

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THE CEYLON MOTOR SHOW

— By SPHINX —

THE first Motor Show in Ceylon in thirty years was formally declared open at the Colombo Race-course by Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon's Permanent Representative at the United Nations, on January 8. The show concluded on January 17.

The idea was mooted in 1959 and the Ceylon Motor Show Standing Committee was appointed from representatives of leading motor firms in the Island, with Mr. G. H. Collins, Sales Manager of Shell Co., as chairman. The show, sponsored by Shell, had Mrs. J. P. Obeysekere as organising secretary.

Modelled on the lines of the London Earl's Court and the Paris Motor Shows, the first of its kind in the East was divided into seven sections with, in the first, cars and motor cycles, which were exhibited on the ground floor of the old and new grand stands and overflowed into 2,000 sq. ft. of covered stands on the lawns. Other sections were devoted to accessories, agricultural machinery, marine, motor publications, clubs and associations, which included the Automobile Association, Ceylon Road Federation and the Traffic Police stand.

The nett proceeds from the show were in aid of the National Council for Child and Youth Welfare and the Deaf and the Blind.

* * *

CUTTING a red and yellow ribbon to declare the show open, Sir Claude said that the motor industry had made such an impact upon the economy of countries that the time had come when one thought of motor transport as a necessity rather than a luxury. It was heartening to see business firms, specially foreign ones, making their resources available for charitable purposes; it was an endeavour which should be commended.

Trade shows of this kind, Sir Claude said, were of educational value and also helped to develop the economy of countries.

There were sleek, eye-catching models, some of them seen for the first time in Ceylon, including three new sports cars. There was also a section for vintage cars—pre-1930.

There was in addition a motor gymkhana, demonstrations by the Police driving school, formation riding by the Military Police (Ceylon Army) and combined formation riding by the Police and the Army. There were motor cycle competitions, a Concours d'Elegance and a veteran car parade.

There was a restaurant in addition to a bar and beer garden and a ballroom, "the Steering Wheel".

* * *

THERE was a dazzling array of cars which attracted attention. In the range of small cars, it was noted that the prices were as low as could be expected and the cars themselves, though much smaller than the "babies" of the past, were very much roomier, both for passengers and for luggage, than their predecessors.

The Morris Mini-Minor and the Austin Seven, for instance, straight off the assembly lines of B.M.C. and sold by the British Car Co., and Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd., respectively, were about the handiest little runabouts that could be seen.

Their engines, which are compact, are built in the same way as those on the larger models and are comparatively as powerful. With nearly 70 miles to a gallon and a top speed

of over 60 m.p.h., these cars provide comfortable travelling for the family, and bag and baggage, for Rs. 8,350. Also in this range on show was the N.S.U. Prinz sold by Millers for Rs. 7,750.

* * *

IN the small cars was also the Skoda Octavia, sold by United Motors of Hyde Park Corner, for Rs. 9,900. The Japanese Datsun, which has a British engine, the A 40, was about the same price, and it does over 48 miles to a gallon. The Renault Dauphine (sold by C.F.T. Engineering for Rs. 10,440) was also there.

In the same range are the two new Fords, Prefect and Anglia, sold by Messrs. Richard Pieris & Co., which are four-door and both easy to handle and economical to maintain. The Anglia at Rs. 10,000 has undergone a radical change in bodywork, getting its styling from the famous Farina.

Browns Group showed the Triumph Herald in two models—the Herald Sedan, which has many new innovations and sells at Rs. 113,000, and the Coupe, which costs Rs. 550 more. These cars do not need greasing and other servicing for 65,000 miles and can each turn almost in its own length.

In the higher price range were the sleek handsome Renault Floride, priced at Rs. 14,400, and the Hansa, which has made its reappearance after many years, selling for Rs. 12,200 at the City Services, Ltd., the Ford Consul for Rs. 13,760 and the amazing new Citroen ID19, with special hydraulic lifts that give added road clearance, for Rs. 18,750 at Colonial Motors.



—Times

* One of the B M C small cars, which attracted much attention at the Motor Show.

PEOPLE

MR. W. S. Anderson, late of the Ceylon Civil Service, who left for Australia three months ago to make his home in Melbourne with his family, writing to us from Tally Ho, Melbourne, early this month, says:—

"Dr. Lucian de Zilwa's "Stormy Christmas" in your Christmas Number, received last week, certainly stirred up nostalgic memories for me of a similar trip in much similar conditions when I was stationed at Puttalam.

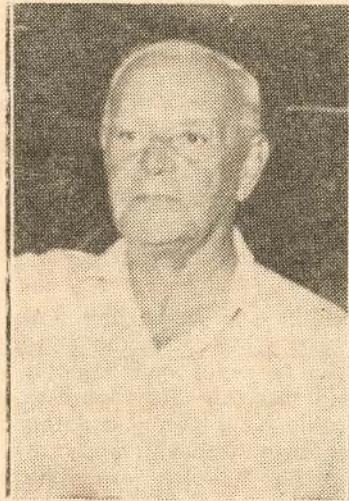
I have met Jinks Paulusz, brother of Jan, the ex-Archivist—and stayed with him for a short while. He is getting on well and has settled down in Camberwell, one of Melbourne's residential suburbs. I also met Roy Keegel. He is a Solicitor and employed as such in the Crown Solicitor's office in Melbourne. Dick Van Cuylenberg, who was Sports Editor of the "Times of Ceylon" for many years, has given up the Public Service and has gone back to journalism. He is now on the Editorial Staff of the "Herald".

Both my daughter Beverly and my son Angus have secured good jobs and are getting on well. This alone—apart from any other consideration—has justified my having come away and I have no regrets apart from missing my friends and associations

of years! But one cannot have everything. I am grateful for all I have and thank God for it.

* * *

CANON R. S. de Saram, former warden of St. Thomas' College, who had been acting as vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, has been appointed vicar of St. Michael's and All Angels, Polwatte, Colombo.



—Times
Col. Waldo Sansoni

The Rev. E. W. Beale is the new vicar of Holy Trinity, Nuwara Eliya.

* * *

MR. M. B. Dissanayake, deputy Commissioner of Excise, and Mr. D. D. B. Hepponstall, Chief Preventive Officer of the Customs, are representing Ceylon at the Interpol Conference at Lahore.

The subject of the conference is Smuggling of Dangerous Drugs.

IN Ceylon recently was Prof. S. Kavaguti of Japan to advise the Salt Corporation on its scheme to make use of coral in building a breakwater at Patiraja, near Hambantota, where a harbour is to be developed to export salt to Japan.

The idea of a coral breakwater, by letting coral grow on rubble, was conceived by Mr. E. B. Tisserasinghe, Chairman of the Salt Corporation, and Prof. Kavaguti's investigations are reported to confirm that the scheme is a practical possibility.

Prof. Kavaguti also studied coral formations on the West coast from the point of view of combating sea erosion.

* * *

THE death occurred in Colombo on January 16 of Col. Waldo Sansoni, retired District Judge of Colombo. He was 73. The funeral took place at Kanatte the following day with full military honours. Col. Sansoni joined the Ceylon Light Infantry shortly after the end of Boer War as a Private, became a Subaltern during the first war and finally became Officer Commanding the Regiment.

Educated at Royal College and called to the Bar in 1908, Col. Sansoni was a man of many parts. He was a keen scout, a devoted churchman and an accomplished amateur actor.

After his retirement from the judiciary, his services were availed of by the Government in various spheres, the most notable being as Chairman of the Commission on road passenger transport, when dissatisfaction with the route-monopoly system was at its highest. He was also for some time a temporary assistant on the staff of Lloyds surveyors in Colombo.

At Hulftsdorp, paying a tribute to Col. Sansoni, the District Judge of Colombo, Mr. V. Siva Supramaniam, said whoever came to know him was struck by his forthrightness and robust commonsense. He earned a well deserved reputation as a clear-headed, sound, fearless and independent judge.

* * *

MR. Yasusuke Katsumo has been appointed Ambassador of Japan to Ceylon. He succeeds Mr. Akira Matsui.

Mr. Katsumo has since 1958 been Director of Immigration in the Justice Ministry. Earlier he served in several missions abroad.

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PEOPLE

AGATHA Christie, the world-famous detective story writer, and her husband, Professor Mallowan, the archaeologist, spent Christmas and New Year in Ceylon. With the Mount Lavinia Hotel as base, they travelled about a lot in Ceylon. The 77-year-old writer even took a dip in the sea off the promontory.

On the eve of their departure, Prof. Mallowan said "My wife has been able to relax thoroughly during her Ceylon holiday, which has done her good." Both of them enjoyed their first visit to Ceylon very much, he affirmed.

* * *

THE death occurred in Rome early this month of Mr. K. Williams, former Director of Census and Statistics, Ceylon. He resigned from the post to join the Food and Agricultural Organisation's statistical division in Rome in 1953. There he rose to be head of the crops division and was chairman of the staff committee.

Mr. Williams acquired a high reputation at FAO and was regarded as a senior official of the organization. In recent years he had been sent out on important missions to many parts of the world.

Mr. Williams was appointed Director of Census and Statistics in 1948, having joined the public service as a statistical assistant in the Department of Commerce. He attended numerous conferences abroad and earned quick recognition as an expert in his field. In 1951 he was selected to direct an international training centre on vital and health statistics for South-East Asia in Nuwara Eliya. He was 49 at the time of his death.

* * *

MR. Keith Foenander, son of the late Mr. Lancelot Foenander, who was for many years in Government Service in Melbourne and once had the distinction of heading an Australian Parliamentary Commission to Papua, passed through Colombo recently on his way to Europe on a holiday. A brother of Mr. Orwell Foenander, Professor of the University of Melbourne, Mr. Keith Foenander was a member of the Australian Expeditionary Force that fought in France and Gallipoli in the first World War. On his way back to Australia he was stationed in Colombo for six months and made many friends here.

MR. Chandra Jayawardena, has been appointed a lecturer in social anthropology at the University of Sydney in Australia and takes up the appointment in February. Mr. Jayawardena advised the Jamaican University on the organisation of its new department of sociology and in London was engaged by the Institute of Social Relations to report on the problems of West Indian immigrants.

Educated at Ananda and Royal and the Ceylon University, he is the son of Dr. M. D. S. Jayawardena, M.B.E., and Mrs. Jayawardena of Borella.

* * *

THE death occurred in England in January 5th, at the age of 63, of Mr. E. R. Sudbury, formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service. After the usual tour of the provinces, Mr. Sudbury was assigned various special duties, the last of which was as

Commissioner of Parliamentary Elections in 1946 in preparation for the introduction of the Soulbury Constitution which heralded Ceylon's independence. Earlier Mr. Sudbury had been attached to the Commission during its inquiry into the claims for constitutional reforms.

On retiring from Ceylon Mr. Sudbury joined the Commonwealth Relations Office, and in 1957 was a member of a commission to Mauritius. He retired last year.

* * *

THE death occurred recently of Mrs. Blaze (nee Nell Schokman), wife of Mr. Fred Blaze, the Badulla lawyer. She was a sister of Dr. H. E. Schokman and the late Dr. V. R. Schokman.

Besides her husband, she leaves a daughter, Marbit.

(Continued on page 25)

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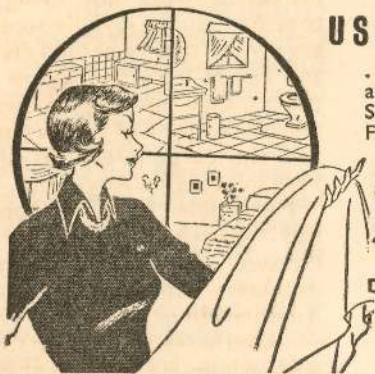
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THE MYSTERY OF TIBERIUS CAESAR—II.

By Dr. LUCIAN De ZILWA

(Fortnightly Review Special)

LIVIA, who was seventeen years old, was celebrated for her beauty and her wit. She was an ambitious girl of the Medici and Borgia type, and decided to cast off her husband, and capture Octavianus, whom she rightly judged to be more malleable. She was seventeen, and Octavianus or Augustus, as we may call him in anticipation, was twenty-six. The result was a foregone conclusion. Livia, who was six months pregnant, falsely told her husband that Augustus was the father of the child, and, of course, Augustus dare not deny the soft impeachment. Tiberius Claudius, disillusioned and surprised, delivered his wife, and even gave her away at the nuptial ceremony.

On the very day that Livia was received into the palace Augustus' wife Scribonia was delivered of a child, Julia, who was immediately removed and given to foster parents. A few years later Augustus took her back into the palace to be looked after by Livia, who proved to be the traditional harsh stepmother.

* * *

JULIA had to rise at dawn and start doing some work. She had to note in a diary how each day had been employed, and when she was older she had to learn by heart so many lines of Homer's *Iliad*, for Greek was the second language to the Roman patricians, like French to Frederick the Great, and to the Russian nobility under the Czars. There are many allegations of crime and cruelty against Livia but possibly they are as baseless as the charges against her son, Tiberius.

The younger brother of Tiberius was born in the imperial palace three months after the marriage, like a cuckoo's egg hatched in a strange nest. He was called Drusus, like so many others of the Claudians. I shall call him Cuckoo Drusus in order to distinguish him from others of that name.

Octavia, the sister of Augustus, is one of the most lovable women of any age. By her first marriage to Marcellus she had a daughter who was married to Agrippa, and a son Marcellus, who was the darling of his uncle Augustus, and the recognised heir.

LIVIA would have liked Augustus to style himself king; but, after the expulsion of the last Tarquin, the people loathed the very name of king. Augustus, with all his ambition, was a practical man, and he contented himself with the title of "*princeps senatus*" but he gradually acquired the power of a despot by grabbing all the important offices, the *tribunitiae potestas*, *proconsulare imperium*, the High Pontiff, the censorship, and so on. He increased the number of cohorts in the Praetorian Guard, and had them encamped against the walls of the city. Although there was no law of hereditary succession, it was certain that a servile Senate would renounce its right of electing a new Princeps, and accept the heir nominated by Augustus. The word *imperator* still meant a military rank, equivalent to Field-Marshal, and was conferred on several officers.

* * *

LIVIA'S ruling passion was to secure the succession for one of her sons; but Marcellus blocked the way. When he died at the age of twenty, it was generally believed that Livia had liquidated him with poison. Young Marcellus had been married to his cousin Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and Livia saw the way clear for Tiberius to marry the widow, but her schemes went awry. Marcellus had always quarrelled with his brother-in-law, Agrippa, who, in order to escape from the recurrent unpleasantness, had asked to be transferred to Syria. But, actually, he went only as far as Lesbos, and sent his agents to Syria.

* * *

AUGUSTUS, who was on a tour in the East with Maecenas, had news from Rome that there was trouble brewing. Tiberius Claudius Nero could have restored order, but he had died suddenly in 39 B.C. at dinner, when Augustus and Livia were among the guests. Both his sons, Tiberius and Cuckoo Drusus, had been living with him, and acquiring anti-monarchical ideas, much to the disgust of Livia. Agrippa was, therefore, the only man available who could deal with the situation: but he was sulking in Lesbos.

Augustus and Maecenas were in Athens, whither Agrippa was summoned, and the diplomacy of Maecenas effected a reconciliation. Agrippa and his wife, the sister of Marcellus, were not living happily together, and he joyfully accepted the suggestion that he should divorce her and marry Julia, the widow of Marcellus. One can imagine Livia's rage when she heard of this arrangement, and the curtain lectures she must have inflicted on Augustus.

Meanwhile Mark Antony, who had married Augustus' sister, Octavia, in 40 B.C., and had two daughters, called Antonia Major and Antonia Minor, went to Egypt and renewed his relations with Cleopatra, with whom he had spent a winter before he married Octavia. Both Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide after the battle of Actium. Then the generous Octavia took into her own house Lulus, Antony's son by his first wife, and his three daughters by Cleopatra, and brought them up with her own children. Cleopatra had previously borne a son, Caesarion, to Julius Caesar.

* * *

AGRIPPA, who, it will be remembered, had married the merry widow, Julia, daughter of Augustus, had been dead nine years, leaving three sons and two daughters. The three grandsons of Augustus, with whom they were great favourites, would have to be liquidated before Tiberius could hope to succeed Augustus. Augustus received the two elder boys, Lucius and Gaius, into the palace, and proclaimed them to be his heirs.

Tiberius was commanded to divorce his wife, Vipsania, the daughter of Agrippa by his first wife, and to marry Julia. Vipsania was the only woman, perhaps the only person in the world, whom he loved, and it broke his heart to part from her. It is reported that one day, seeing his divorced wife walking in the street, he stood still, and followed her with his eyes until she passed out of sight. His love for her persisted even when he was an old man in retirement.

Vipsania had, after her divorce, married Asinius Gallus, a son of Asinius Pollio, the orator and historian. When, many years later Tiberius saw her grand-daughter, she looked so much like the wife he had lost that he could not bear the thought of her marrying, and, being High Pontiff, he made her Chief of the Vestal Virgins.

(To be continued)

SCIENCE SURVEY

Instrument Technology

—By A. W. HASLETT—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

Although the continents of the world have been explored and man knows what is superficially to be known about them, exploration remains one of the most fascinating activities. Whether it be exploration in the laboratory for ways to better living; whether it be in the fields of technology—which also indicate the way to better life, or whether in the noble field of pure research, modern scientific man is ever seeking what is over the horizon. In this talk, London scientific writer A. W. Haslett tells of some complicated developments which can mean much to us all.

* * *

FOR a good many years scientists in a number of countries have

been trying to find better ways of taking a faint picture and making it brighter, while keeping it clear and sharp as it was to begin with. It's a trick that, if done well enough, could be put to a number of uses. In astronomy. In hospitals so that X-ray pictures could be taken, using a smaller dose of X-rays than would otherwise be needed. Even in research on the atom.

So I was more than interested to find just lately that a young British scientist, working in a comparatively new research department, in London, has been able to get further in that direction than anyone before him in the West. Like so much else that is new these days, it's been done by electronics. So I want to tell you about that, and one or two other things that go on naturally from it.

The research department is one at the Imperial College of Science—the part of London University that

we're developing into our biggest centre of technology. It was set up in 1955 to do research in instrument technology—thinking up new kinds of instruments and ways of measurement. Obviously, that's an extremely wide field to try to cover. So Professor J. D. McGee, an Australian, who was the first professor, set out to develop electronic instruments of a number of different kinds that might be useful in astronomy. Because one of the main problems of astronomers is to make the best use of the rather small amounts of light that are all that they can collect, even with a big telescope, from faint stars and nebulae. If they can make better use of this light, that's as good as building a bigger telescope.

* * *

THIS new instrument that turns a faint picture into a bright one is the department's first winner. The scientists who have been working on it are Dr. W. L. Wilcock and Mr. D. L. Emberson. Give them a faint picture that they can project on to one end of a vacuum tube, and they can give you back the same picture—at the far end—but fifty thousand (50,000) times brighter.

The original picture can be about as faint as a picture can be—so that you'd need cat's eyes to see it. And the one at the far end is not only brightened up to that enormous extent—it's still a true picture, free from distortion.

It isn't a complete answer to the problems of astronomers. But it can do enough to earn a trial in a big telescope. And the same goes for research on the atom. But the third use that I mentioned—for looking at X-ray pictures in hospitals—will have to wait probably until a later stage of development.

Well, that's one bit of electronics—and not a bad one. Another that I've just heard of is a device that's been thought up at the atomic energy station at Harwell, England. Its purpose is to enable factories that produce insulated wire to make a running check—without touching the wire—to ensure that the insulating material that surrounds it gives it the same degree of protection in all directions. I won't attempt to describe it except to say that it makes use of a small source of radioactive material—and that what it really does is to make certain that the conducting wire which of course, is in the middle, is accurately centred. If that is so, then the thickness of insulating material will



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SO that's a gadget for industry. And now for something else that I want to tell you about. We've been hearing a good deal lately about cosmic rays—those fast-moving particles that enter the atmosphere of the earth from surrounding space—and about measurements of them made from satellites. But there are still many kinds of measurements that can be best made from solid earth. One of them is to discover how often the most penetrating and highly energetic of these particles reach the earth. The reason for wanting to know is that they can be used to give information about extremely remote regions of space—much more remote than can be reached by satellites.

It's done at ground level, as I said. When one of these high-energy particles enters the top of the atmos-

phere, it collides on the way down with a succession of other particles that it meets in the air. These are atoms of oxygen and nitrogen. It knocks them to pieces when it makes a direct hit, and so produces more and more secondary particles. By the time they've got down to ground level, they may be a shower, as it's called, consisting of a million or more particles. By taking a sample of the shower—with suitable counters—it's possible to work back to the beginning and say how much energy must have been possessed by the original particle.

To do that for the most interesting cosmic ray particles—those of the highest energies—it's necessary to use quite a big array of instruments, and to space them over rather a big area of ground. Say a kilometre square. That means a big job for one university. So three of them in Britain—Leeds, Durham, and the Imperial College—have been putting their heads together. They're going to build the biggest array of the kind in any country—and with it explore further into space than has yet been possible in that way.

PEOPLE

(Continued from page 21)

MR. Cecil T. Rust, Director of The Times of Ceylon, Ltd., died in the Westminster Hospital, London, on January 15th. He was 55.

Mr. Rust came to Ceylon in 1925. After creeping under Mr. Gordon Brooke on Hanwella group, Padukka, he became superintendent of Mahaberiatenne group in the Dumbara Valley, where he remained until the outbreak of the war. He acquired proprietary interests thereafter and entered the business field in a big way. He was the first Chairman of The Times of Ceylon, Ltd., when the paper changed hands and was on the Board until his death. He made his home on Katugastota Estate, where after his father's death in South Africa, his mother and two sisters joined him. His mother died in 1958.

Mr. Rust went to London for an operation 16 months ago and never was his old self again. He re-entered hospital just before Christmas. Many in Ceylon will mourn his death. Widely travelled, he was most interesting company and had friends in all communities.

CEYLON IN BRITAIN

"FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW" Correspondent Evelyn, who recently returned from England, writes:

It was surprising to find, no matter where one went, the number of people who had some connection with Ceylon—a son or a daughter, born, married, or settled here at some time, or merely visiting. There had been so many people here during the war, there are houses called Lanka, Kandy, and other Ceylon names. People who had lived and worked here in the civil and public services, Police, schools and churches, many of them still keep in touch with Ceylon through friends, papers and magazines, and the "Fortnightly" was often quoted.

The Rev. A. G. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, keenly interested and very much in touch with current affairs through the numerous letters they get, not only from Ceylon, but from many parts of the World—particularly from Ghana. His advice is still sought and followed: his mind is as keen as ever, and his sense of humour undiminished by pain and discomfort. Mrs. Fraser, as always his confidante, friend and help-meet,

with the same twinkle in her eye, and the same ready help—always available to those who need it.

Living at 45, Berkeley Square, the M.R.A. Headquarters in London, they have welcomed many visitors. The "Fortnightly" brings them news of Ceylon and of Ceylon friends, and typical of their usual thoughtfulness, they pass it on regularly to another friend interested in Ceylon.

* * *

MRS. Laurel Casinader is the energetic President of the Ceylon Women's Association, which has a keen and crowded membership, and gives Ceylon visitors to London an opportunity of meeting friends and joining in their activities. Last summer their programme included a party to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks (Junior) who recalled happy memories of a visit to Ceylon. An excursion up the Thames by motor-launch, a sight-seeing tour of London with visits to the Tower, Big Ben, and Westminster Abbey; a tea to Lady de Soysa in the House of Commons in honour of her being elected a Senator. Much of the success of these gatherings are due

to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth de Pinto, and to Mrs. Nihal Gunasekera.

Sir Charles and Lady Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H.P. Kaufmann were glad to welcome several old Ceylon friends who visited them recently, and to hear of all the latest developments in welfare work in the Island, so much of it that they were instrumental in organising. Lady Southorn (Bella Sidney Woolf) now lives with her sister, Mrs. Sturgess, in Oxford.

Teachers interested in their old schools were Mrs. Senior (widow of the Rev. W. S.) Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Deane, now living in Derby, both formerly connected with Trinity College, Kandy; the Rev. O. L. Gibbon, who lives in "Kandy" (in Worthing!); Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McGill (Kingswood) and Mrs. Brohier, all absorbed in their new work and interests. Mr. McGill has become an expert photographer, and has collected many slides of his travels which are shown to interested audiences. Miss Thatcher (Hillwood, Kandy) and Mrs. Gordon, (formerly Miss C. M. Mallet, Principal of the Kandy High School) would like to hear more often from old pupils.

(Continued on page 27)



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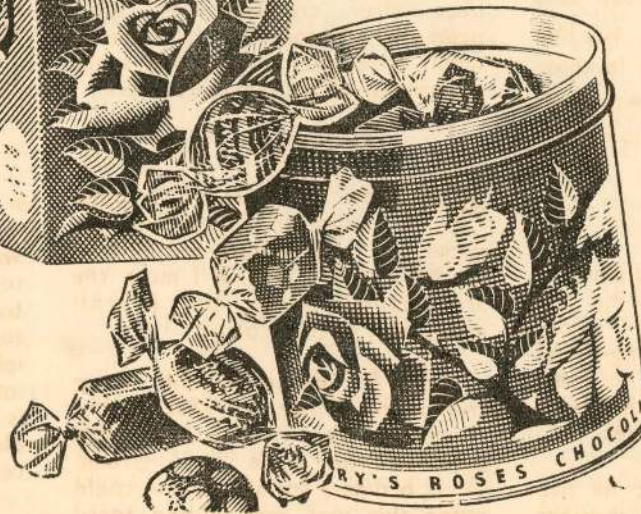
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PSYCHOLOGY OF COLOMBO CLUBS

OLD COLONIAL VINTAGE

By STUART O'RIORDAN

WHEN Gerbera and I left the dear old "totum" and came to live in Colombo we found that urban club life was awe-inspiring yet pallid in the extreme compared to the jolly club life of a planting district. The huge club we joined in the great city was known as the Rock Garden Club, and its main athletic activity was lawn-tennis. It was a club of world-wide fame and both the general standard of play and the social status of the members was so high that the game was never referred to as "Tennis". In the icy atmosphere of the Rock Garden we played two or three times weekly, but strictly in that class of lawn-tennis to which we belonged.

Gerbera and I were on the owe 3/6 mark and nobody who was owe 30 would dream of saying good evening to us. And of course they were right. After all if they had smiled or nodded we might have got above ourselves and asked them to make up a four; which would never have done in a posh club where you could afford to lose tennis balls but not face. In those days you won your lawn-tennis reputation slowly and arduously.

* * *

I WELL remember Adonisthorpe, a new member, handsome and athletic, to whom I said "Good-evening" in the dressing-room. The poor young man was so overcome at being spoken to that tears of gratitude came into his eyes.

His sad story was that he had been nearly two months a member and had only played singles with one of the markers. No member of the Committee had ever approached him with the words "Mr.

Adonisthorpe I presume". Naturally the young man had never dared to raise his voice in our almost sacred lounge. It was as much as he dared do to order a "split" in an awed whisper. Though this lounge was not the most terrifying of junior or new-member ordeals.

The real test of social courage was for a member other than a commercial number-one, and/or spouse, to walk on to the club lawn, where there were little seats and tables for after-play drinking or for those desirous of watching lawn-tennis. Ordinary folk like Gerbera and myself would see various people at these tables whom we knew quite well in ordinary life. But sitting at those frightful isolated tables they were frozen and socially frosted over like wax flowers under a glass case in a Victorian drawing-room. Quickly we would creep to a far flung table on the outskirts of the lawn, with our chair legs practically in a canna bed, and ourselves shattered by the unsmiling nods of the mercantile peers.

All this does not mean that the members of the "Rock Garden" were bad, callous or hardhearted. But a kind of social blight would descend on the very nicest people once they crossed the club's premises. So that the club's motto might have been "Abandon social intercourse all ye that enter here".

* * *

AND now I would touch upon an important point in the social life and general enjoyment of club life in Ceylon. I mean the architectural layout and internal decoration of these places.

Who, for instance, could enter the main lounge of that rather mausoleum-like club which stood opposite the Galle Face Green. What ordinary sociable fellow could enter this vast and vaulted social graveyard and not shudder at the antlered heads and formidable looking glass cabinets full of impenetrable books which covered the

funereal walls. This vision would be rounded off by the spectacle of a very ancient member sitting asleep in a G. O. H. chair. Soon the dear old thing would be the next reason for the club flag at half-mast.

Indeed whenever I came to this club I usually found myself wiping away a tear and blowing my nose because the flag was never anywhere but at half-mast. It was, indeed, a very senior club: almost the antechamber to a better world.

But in recent times many old clubs in Colombo have begun to feel blue with the arctic chill of being financially in the red. So amalgamation has set in. One club for young and ardent people that hitherto provided only football and hockey plus joyous beverages has had to join forces with a club that provides tennis for its least desiccated members and bowls for its flag-at-half-mast aspirants.

Even a well known cricket club has had to join in this merger business to keep up its membership and subscriptions. I mean that all the young marrieds are busy providing happy little reasons for income-tax deduction, and can no longer afford to support the old clubs by propping up the bar. While bachelors are rapidly becoming extinct in club-life.

But one type of club has preserved its independence of other clubs. That is the golf variety, and I understand (though not a golfer myself) that, owing to the fact that golfers have to replay verbally all their games when back in the club house, amalgamation with other types of sports clubs is not even remotely envisaged: by the latter I mean.

CEYLON IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page 25)

Jeremy Spenser keenly interested in all he can learn about Ceylon, was disappointed at not being able to break his journey here on his way back from "Ferry to Hong Kong", to re-visit his home-land which he left as a very small boy. It is of interest to note that Jeremy Spenser is the Great-grand-son of the late Mr. Frederic Dornhorst, a name still remembered in Ceylon.

Visitors to Wesley's Chapel were welcomed by the Rev. Max and Mrs. Woodward, now attached to this Church, and living in its historical precincts.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By "ITINERANT"

THE Galle racing season ended with yet another successful meet, the Club being once again assured of profit no matter how small. The Galle Gymkhana Club certainly know how to run a meet efficiently, with attractive racing assured the punter.

With some of the best fields in recent times, the last day of the season provided interesting, not to say thrilling, fare. Betting, naturally, was good and dividends worthwhile. Though favourites were not to the fore, fancied horses won and even those well-backed paid respectable dividends.

Main event of the day was the Blue Riband of the South, the President's Cup, once called the Governor-General's Bowl. Mr. E. W. Balasuriya's Amurath, carrying 7.5 and with Isaacs astride, jumped out quickly and there was no catching him. As he passed the post, he looked good for another

mile—and the watches confirmed that his was a record-breaking 1¼-mile run. Favourite Copper Belt was nipped on the post by Kola Bear, and Tudor Dream, coming out after a long break, took the unremunerative place in style promising of much for the future.

The day's biggest upset—to judge by the Tote—was in the only other trophy race, the C.T.C. Cup (1¼-miles), which Ipomea (F. Bulathsinhala up) just won to pay odds of 13 to 1. The winner, having managed to withstand Major's Challenge, had to win the race all over again in the Stewards room. Skelbo Star was third.

Racing opened with three favourites scoring facile victories—Desire in the Ruhuna Handicap (7 furs.), Star of Hope in the Bentota Handicap (7 furs.), and Mascara in the Esplanade Stakes (1¼ miles). After the big race, Kubaishan, showing no indication of being handi-

capped by his long lay-off, ran away from the rest of the field in the Mahamodera Handicap (7 furs.), and Tamasha wound up the day's proceeding by comfortably annexing the Manning Plate (6 furs.) from bracket-made Badir Ubaid. Trainer A. Selvaratnam had three winners and Wallis two. Isaacs booted home a double.

Star of Hope was the only thoroughbred to win twice, while the aged Karikalzo was the only Arab to do so. Amurath in winning the 'Plum' of the meet was the only record-breaker. Mr. A. M. A. Maruzook was the leading owner, and A. Selvaratnam the leading trainer. F. L. Smith edged out Gunadasa for riding honours by virtue of having more places.

* * *

Cricket

SARA Trophy cricket saw the Tamils the only team to score an outright victory in the January 16th week-end's cricket. Play saw four innings complete before the visitors beat Negombo.

In other games, Colts continued their strong challenge for the trophy with a comfortable first innings win over the Saracens, another all-round performance by Abu Fuard sparking the victors, while the league leaders, the S.S.C. maintained their position by gaining first innings points from Bloomfield. A brilliant unbeaten century by C. I. Gunasekera in support of his good bowling helped the league-leaders considerably.

The other trophy game saw the undergrads eke out a first innings win over Moratuwa, for whom H. I. Fernando scored a fine century.

The previous week-end saw some good bowling by Nawaz and Buhar, enabling the Moors to score an innings victory over Negombo, while the S.S.C. first innings points against Moratuwa.

* * *

FROM England comes news that Ceylon cricketer Laddie Out-schoorn, professional for Worcestershire, received a gratuity of £3,540 from his benefit match last season. The match, against Surrey, was Worcester's best-attended game, enabling out-schoorn to receive the second largest ever presented a Worcester professional.



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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

School Cricket

ANANDA and Royal ushered in the schools cricket season when they met, and Ananda's victory, a major upset, foreshadows a most interesting season.

Playing 9 coloursmen, Royal could do little right against the brilliant captaincy of Ananda Skipper Y. Amaradasa. Batting first Ananda scored 206 (Amaradasa 52). Royal, after being 82 for 2, collapsed, but declared at 115 for 9. Freshman Semasinghe, pace, took 5 for 29 and paceman M. Fernando took 3 for 15.

With Amaradasa again top-scoring (42), Ananda scored 135 before declaring with one wicket left. Royal collapsed for 75 before the attack of Amaradasa (4 for 13), M. Fernando (3 for 10 and Semasinghe 2 for 6).

A. Aliph of Zahira was the first schoolboy to score a century (136) in Zahira's total of 302 for 7 against Dharmapala. The latter scored 122 and following on were 99 for 9 when time saved them.

* * *

ANANDA continued with their winning ways the following week when they trounced Dharmapala by an innings. With skipper Amaradasa and Wimalaratne scoring centuries, and Polonowita 99 Ananda piled up the young season's highest school-boy score—405 for 6 dec. Dharmapala could only reply with 171 and 195 in the face of good bowling by Amaradasa and Wimalaratne.

Royal played Zahira, both teams out for a second time, and a draw resulted. E. B. Pereira's century for Royal was a feature of this game.

In another Colombo game, St. Thomas' opened their season with a good win over St. Benedicts, four full innings being completed in the play-

ing time. The big game in Kandy saw St. Anthony's beat Kingswood comfortably, while in other matches Prince of Wales beat Dharmaraja, after trailing in the first innings, and Nalanda drew with the strong St. Peters XI.

* * *

THE third week of school cricket saw Ananda score their third triumph in a row, whipping Trinity by an innings. Once again skipper Y. Amaradasa was to the fore with bat and ball, with M. Fernando an able helper.

Royal gained a thrilling 28-run victory over St. Benedicts with 23 minutes to spare, after the losers had led on the first innings. Some excellent fielding helped Royal in a match which was marked by an umpire being assaulted after the game by some schoolboys.

St. Thomas' and St. Peter's played out a tame draw, after St. Peter's

had a slight edge in a high-scoring first innings. St. Thomas' batted on till they were all out at game's end. Sproule scored a century for the Mt. Lavinia School.

The other centurion of the week-end was Antonian Skipper Joseph who led his team to a high score in the first innings only to find Nalanda top it with six wickets to spare. This game too petered out in a draw, as did also the Zahira-Dharmarajah match.

* * *

THE Victorian Schoolboys from Australia opened their tour of Ceylon Up-country when they met Dickoya-Dimbula combined—an eleven of planters, considerably older than the boys.

The home team scored 165 to which the schoolboys could only reply with 88 in the one-day game.

(Continued on page 32)

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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—By ANNE—

AN elderly friend was at home discussing politics with my husband and I wasn't giving the conversation my full attention. So I was all the more surprised when he suddenly turned towards me, saying: "It is you ladies who are responsible for the crazy situation in Ceylon today!"

I regarded him with astonishment and, rather feebly, asked: "What do you mean?"

"You ladies pamper and spoil your children, giving in to every whim and fancy, and the result is that every fellow thinks he is an individualist," said our friend. "That is why we have 23 political parties in Ceylon today. Nobody wants to follow another, each must lead. Because, as children they don't have any common sense or civic sense—knocked into them, they end up as a lot of crackpots. See how Western children are brought up—no fuss, no pampering. They are taught early that they have to conform to certain standards and rules and that their parents won't stand for any nonsense. Really, you ladies are to blame for the way our children are brought up."

It was quite a speech and I was quite taken aback by the unexpectedness of the attack. "But why do you blame us alone?" I protested. "Surely, bringing up children is the responsibility of two parents, not one?"

"Yes, that is so," he conceded, adding, "but think about what I said and you will find it's true. We wouldn't have such a crazy lot of people struggling at the top if they had had a sterner, more realistic upbringing."

I HAVE been thinking of our friend's words and I have come to the conclusion that, although he has exaggerated the situation, there is more than an element of truth in the charge he levelled at us parents. We Ceylonese do tend to indulge our children and to treat every sign of precocity as evidence of unusual brilliance of intellect. Too often, we let them run the home. We repeat their clever remarks, we boast of their childish pranks. If we do handle a child sternly we suffer remorse, wondering whether we have done his ego irreparable damage thereby.

In the old days, servants waited hand and foot on children. Now, where there are no servants, the parents (and particularly the mothers) wait on the young people. In how many middle-class homes, I wonder, do children have chores to perform and set duties to attend to? The parents make every sacrifice to give their young the best education possible, to teach them music, dancing, elocution, art, to give them lavish birthday parties and to supply them with suitable clothes and gifts for all the parties to which they are asked, to send them to the pictures, to buy them comics, to give them wrist watches, fountain-pens and bicycles. How many middle-class children, I wonder, make their own beds, sweep and tidy their rooms, polish their shoes or look after their own clothes?

* * *

AS for helping in the general maintenance of the home—lending a hand in the kitchen, watering the plants or weeding the lawn, polishing the cutlery, airing pillows and mattresses, washing the plates, bathing the dog, scrubbing the bath, dusting the books, breaking the cobwebs, arranging the vases, tidying up after a party, mopping up any spilt liquid or clearing away breakages—the average middle-class Ceylonese child would not dream of doing any of these things merely because his parents have never thought of training him in this way. The child has all the rights and no obligations. It is no surprise, then, if he continues to claim his rights and ignore his obligations even as an adult.

A child who performs little acts of courtesy and consideration in the home, who accepts responsibilities, who, if the need arises, cheerfully gives up a personal pleasure to oblige a parent, and who early learns the importance of mutual help and team-work in the home, is the product of wise upbringing. The little bully or show-off who tyrannises over his family is more likely to end up as a petty dictator using his power unjustly over others.

It is so easy to spoil children without realizing the damage we are doing. "They are young only once," we say, as we allow them to shirk responsibilities and enjoy themselves. Most children grow up firmly believing it is mother's job to make their beds, pick up the clothes they drop, find the shoes

they kick off into different corners of the room, put out their wet towels, look for their lost property, and generally to fetch and carry for them.

We read of parents who dominate their children, but the opposite—children who rule their parents—is a much commoner sight these days. I can think of some parents who dare not go out at night until after their young children are asleep because they would shriek and wail at being denied their bedtime story or song. I know children who sulk if not taken out when their parents go out and, because it is easier to indulge than to discipline, the parents generally prefer to give in. I have seen children grow positively rude if their mothers do not attend to their needs and demands. So many parents make only half-hearted attempts to teach their children to consider the grown-ups with whom they live and to do their part to make life together a shared effort that is pleasant for all.

* * *

CHILDREN should be taught, from their young days, that parents too need to rest and relax and have fun sometimes and that the home is not run for the exclusive benefit of the young. Most mothers are instinctively inclined to serve their families rather than to train them to do things—especially unpleasant things—for themselves. So, it is natural that the young people should think the sole purpose of a mother's existence is to serve them. Mother begins the bad practice by putting away the toddler's toys—it is easier than making the effort to teach him to put them back himself, and he is so small, any way. Then she starts picking up after him when he leaves for school, and so it continues right through his life at home.

There is a basis of truth in my friend's assertion that we women are responsible for "crackpot politicians". If we do not train our children to acknowledge proper authority, to obey the rules of civilized living, to conform to the requirements of polite society, to accept responsibilities, to discharge obligations and to consider the rights of others, we may be to blame for their growing up into self-seeking, smug, stupid adults who don't care a rap for anything other than their own power and glory.

A LOOK ROUND

(Continued from page 11)

WHEN it is remembered that leaders in the professions and public life in Ceylon are in a majority the children or grand children of villagers or small traders who knew little or no English, the value of English becomes immediately obvious. They should not deny to the children of the poor what they claim for their own children.

A well-known English writer, discussing the problems of Asia, says :

"Most people in Asia are like most people in Europe and America. They like to have enough to eat ; they prefer sulphur drugs to dying of dysentery: they can even enjoy the cinema and comics. As Western material standards are made more and more vivid to them by the steadily improving means of communication which are making the world one, they more and more demand that the benefits shall be made available to them too."

* * *

MUCH of the crime in Ceylon is due to sheer boredom. The villager has little or nothing to do in the evenings. He has hardly any reading material other than the newspaper. Man cannot live by bread alone, even the daily bread from the rotary presses. The villager appreciates the benefits of science. He goes to hospital when he is ill with every hope of being cured. He likes to listen to a radio when he can get one. Listening to the appalling Sinhalese versions of "rock and roll" and boogie-woogie, one asks oneself why he is not sometimes offered bits of Mozart and tunes from Verdi.

People compare Ceylon to Switzerland and Israel. There is a great gulf between the capabilities of the people of those countries and our own. The gap can be narrowed by a sensible and courageous policy towards the attainment of which we can all contribute.

A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 13)

A CONFERENCE of Opposition parties, convened by Dr. N. M. Perera, last Monday resolved that, in the event of any attempt to abandon or postpone the General Election, the Governor-General be called upon to summon Parliament as provided in the Constitution,

failing which the conference would take steps to do so and to hold the election.

The conference also warned the Caretaker Government that the parties represented at it would refuse parliamentary sanction for any appointment, expenditure or act which was illegal or irregular, and assured all public servants, including the armed services and the Police, the fullest protection where they act in terms of the Constitution and the law and prevent subversion of any democratic institution by refusing to carry out illegal orders.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from page 15)

The weather, during the whole of my visit, was delightful, with warm sunny days and cool nights. It would have been nice to have got out into the country. But our opportunities for doing so were limited due to the restrictions imposed on travel. On one occasion we planned a visit to Habbaniya, the Royal Air Force staging post. After an hour's run from Baghdad we were held up at a village by troops and not allowed to proceed until our passports were examined. This operation delayed us for about an hour.

On arrival at the old B.O.A.C. Rest-house at Habbaniya, we found it occupied by troops and were informed that British were not allowed there. Nor were we allowed to visit the quarters of the Royal Air Force. Eventually we found another village, where we consumed our picnic lunch in an orchard of date palms. On another occasion we paid a visit to the Baghdad Museum, where the porter at the gate seemed genuinely pleased to welcome some British faces. The Museum was well worth a visit.

* * *

WE left Baghdad in the afternoon of the 11th December and on our way to the airport saw troops making arrests after another attempted coup. There was considerable delay at the airport before we had complied with the Customs formalities. Eventually we boarded a Middle East Air Line's Viscount en route for Beirut. I think we all heaved a sigh of relief when we took off and bade farewell to Baghdad.

We arrived at Beirut about 5.30 p.m. to find that we could have accommodation on a B.O.A.C. Bri-

tannia leaving for Rome and London airport in two hours' time. We accepted this offer and arrived at Rome in the middle of the night. There we had to disembark, while the plane refuelled. Because of these stops I always dislike night journeys. Eventually we arrived at London airport in a dense fog at 5 a.m.

The last part of our journey was most unpleasant and we were wearing our safety belts for about three quarters of an hour before landing. On arrival at London airport I managed to get a taxi which, in spite of the thick fog, deposited me at my house about 6.30 a.m. And so ends my account of my Middle East visits in 1958. I hope they will be of some interest to readers of the *Fortnightly Review*.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 29)

CALTEX (Ceylon) Ltd. have started something new in Ceylon, with their sportsman of the year contest. Each year awards are to be made to the best sportsman in each of seven major sports—the player to be selected by his contributions to the game, on and off the field, in the preceding year.

The Awards for 1959 go to:—C. I. Gunasekera (Cricket), M. T. A. Ossen (Soccer), L. C. Diaz (Track and Field), T. S. Adahan (Hockey), M. A. Williams (Swimming), W. A. Dharmasiri (Boxing), and W. L. Siriwardena (Volley ball).

No award for Rugby will be made as the Rugby Union's rule do not allow such nominations.

* * *

ZENITH of Leningrad, a Russian First Division Soccer team, were in Ceylon last week to play three matches—sandwiched in between two "Tests" being a match against the President's XI.

Ceylon's teams lost all three matches, but judging by the performance of the local teams in the "Tests", Ceylon Soccer has at last come of age.

Zenith, a tall, fast, well-built team played a robust game, ruled the air, and gave Ceylon's players an object lesson in fast play, superb positioning and precision passing. Their tackling and marksmanship, however, were not of the same high order as their team-work.

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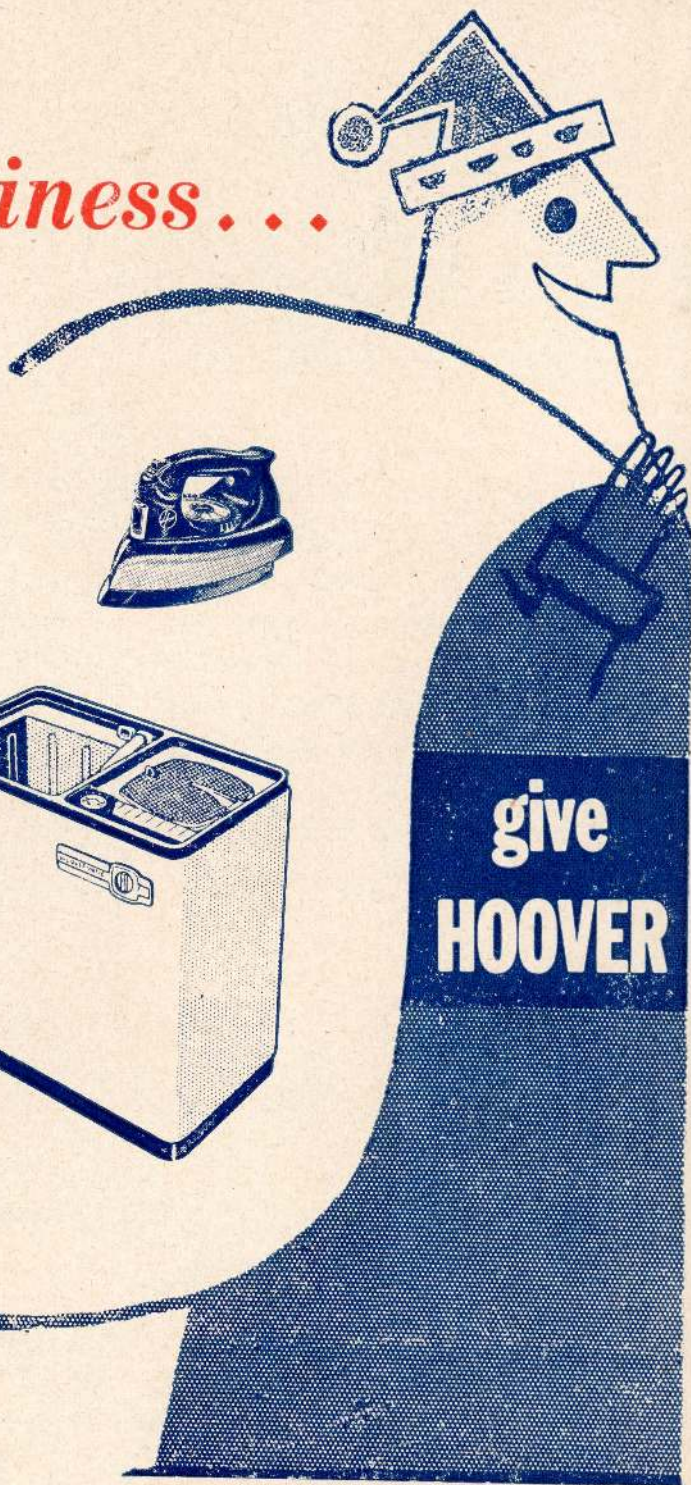
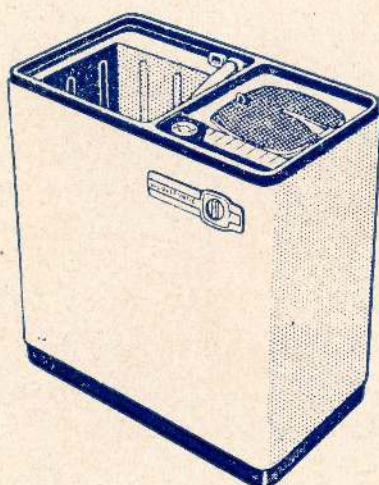
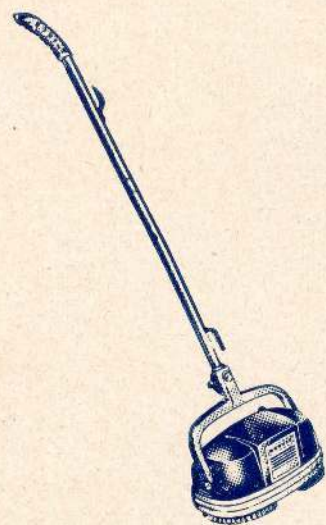


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