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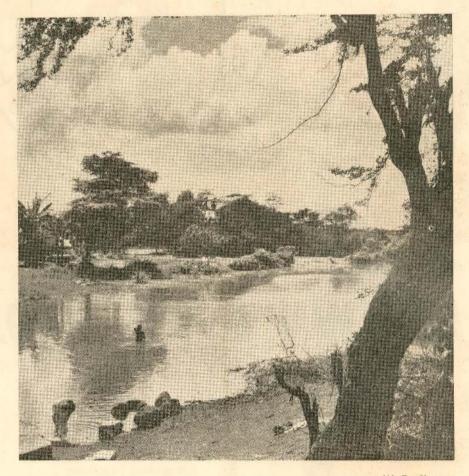
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A NEW YEAR MESSAGE

From Mr. H. A. J. HULUGALLE

(Till recently Ceylon's Ambassador in Rome)



Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle

THE new year may turn out to be one of exceptional achievement, for Ceylon as well as the world at large.

Within a few months, leaders of the great powers will meet at a "summit" conference. If their meeting results in reducing the tensions which constitute the so called cold war, a great step forward will have been taken in the journey to a happier world.

There are conferences of statesmen and specialists going on even now aimed at promoting disarmament and devising ways and means for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The world Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.) has launched a campaign for Freedom from Hunger and the United Nations Organisation has started a special fund for financing the economic development of backward areas.

Politically, the year 1960 will see more countries gaining their independence and the extension of democratic institutions in others.

CEYLON too is on the threshold of important changes. A new Parliament and a new Government will be able, if all goes well, to re-establish confidence, bring unity and give a sense of purpose to a people who are earnestly looking for resolute and intelligent leadership.

There are signs that the country is alive to the vital importance of the forthcoming General Election. The leaders will be well-advised to interest the younger generation and to seek the co-operation of all sections of the community in the government of the Island.

Confidence is the key-word of any plan designed to promote the economic well-being of the people. Without confidence all theoretical schemes are as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

It is now recognised by all political parties in Ceylon that private effort is an essential element of the nation-building task. There are very few countries in south-east Asia which can reach their goals depending on their own resources, and Ceylon is not one of them.

THE Western world today is richer than it has ever been, rich in money and technical skill. It is fully alive to its responsibilities in helping the less-favoured nations. But without political stability and discipline, Ceylon cannot hope to attract all the foreign aid she needs.

The example of the countries of Europe, which rebuilt their industries after the war and have attained record levels of production, is before us. Their discipline and will to succeed have brought them rich rewards, as any visitor cannot fail to notice. Incentives to domestic as well as foreign investors, the employment of local as well as foreign "know how", and the avoidance of bureaucratic delays and consequent frustration, have played their part.

Any new Government in Ceylon will have a difficult and almost heroic task. We can but hope that it will seek Divine guidance and receive the support of the people to accomplish it.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

- By BRUTUS -

WITH almost a stampede to enter Parliament, any attempt to forecast the result of the General Election is bound to be wide off the mark. An average of six candidates for the 151 seats in the next enlarged House of Representatives handed in their nomination papers last Monday. The biggest number contesting any single-member constituency is eleven and the smallest number three, except in one case, Paddirippu (E. P.), where there is a straight contest.

Of the major parties, the UNP has nominated 127 candidates and the LSSP, SLFP, MEP and the new party formed by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, the Lanka Prajathanthravadi Paksaya (LPP) around a hundred each. The Independents exceed all the others. Not seeking election are Sir John Kotelawala; the last Speaker, Mr. H. S. Ismail; and Mr. Jayaweera Kuruppu, Minister of Local Government and Cultural Affairs in Mr. Bandaranaike's first Cabinet.

The General Election will take place on March 19th.

THE Colombo Municipal elections last month resulted in the UNP securing a clear majority by winning 23 of the 37 seats. Next came the LSSP (Dr. N. M. Perera leader) with eight seats.

The UNP put forward 35 candidates and the LSSP 25. Of the other principal parties the Communists, who entered 18 candidates, got only one seat and the MEP (led by Mr. Philip Gunewardena) none, with a similar number, several of them trade unionists.

Only one SLFP candidate was returned out of 15. Of 32 Independents only four were elected; 16 forfeited their deposits.

The greatest surprise of the election was the defeat of Mr. Pieter Keuneman, the Communist Leader, who had sat in the Municipal Council since 1947. The Communist trade union leader, Mr. M. G. Mendis, was also beaten as was a former Municipal Councillor, Mr. H. G. S. Ratnaweera. The last Mayor of Colombo, Mr. V. A. Sugathadasa, is back in the Council, together with several of his colleagues, but a distinct loss to the UNP

was the defeat of Mr. R. Premadasa, former deputy Mayor, by the only Communist returned, Mr. L. W. Panditha. Mr. R. E. Jayatilleke, the veteran parliamentarian, who, failed to retain his seat in the Nawalapitiya urban council, was equally unsuccessful in his bid to enter the City council for the Cinnamon Gardens.

The U. N. P. has nominated Mr. M. H. Mohamed, a businessman, for the office of Mayor.

FOR healthy economic growth, private initiative and investment must be encouraged, urged Mr. H. V. Perera, Q.C., Chairman of the Bank of Ceylon, in his address



Mr. Dudley Senanayake

at the annual general meeting of shareholders. Foreign funds at Government level received by Asian countries were quite insufficient, he said, for the very large needs of under-developed countries, and foreign private capital could profitably help to bridge the gap.

In this connexion he drew attention to the prejudicial effect, in the long term, of the exchange control measures designed to reduce in the short-term the drain on external assets, and the restrictions on travel abroad and on the repatriation of assets.

For the second year in succession Mr. Perera advocated the with-drawal of the debits tax and the stamp duty on cheques.

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A UNIVERSALLY welcomed development, in the political sphere is the allocation of radio time to recognised parties to publicise their policies and programmes.

An announcement on December 19th stated that the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, had in consultation with the Minister in charge of broadcasting, Mr. C.A.S. Marikkar, decided to allow the recognised parties at the general election to broadcast over Radio Ceylon their election manifestoes and a general statement of policy between January 6th and 14th. The time allowed is 15 minutes in each case and the broadcasts will be in Sinhalese, Tamil and English.

All broadcasts have to be on a party basis and not refer to any individual or constituency, or contain material likely to incite violence or intimidate voters, or be couched in unparliamentary language. A committee of the Clerks of the two Houses of Parliament will vet the scripts.

A CHRISTMAS present from the Government to the business community was the restoration on Christmas eve of the bank rate to 2 1/2 per cent from the 3 per cent to which it had been raised by the Monetary Board of the Central Bank on December 16th.

In a statement the Prime Minister said that the increase in the bank rate of interest had been done without his knowledge. He added: "A major change like this should not have been carried out whilst a caretaker government is in office. The Minister of Finance has, therefore, directed that the original rate of 2 1/2 per cent be restored."

The members of the Monetary Board are Mr. D. W. Rajapatirana, Governor of the Central Bank, Mr. S. F. Amerasinghe, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. J. Tyagarajah.

Commenting on what he described as the tragi-comedy of the bank rate, Mr. N. U. Jayawardene, a former Governor of the Central Bank, said "the financial rot which necessitated the increase in the bank rate really set in well over two years ago. The bank rate should have been raised some 18 to 20 months ago. I would regard the increase of the bank rate by half per cent as merely symbolic and not at all effective."

CEYLON'S late Ambassador in Rome, Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle, has been appointed Chairman of a board to promote tourism under the Tourist Development Board Act. The other members of the Board are Mr. T. Nadarajah, Chief Charges Officer, Colombo Customs, Mr. P. Ediriweera, representing hotel and harbour interests, Mr. F. G. van Moll and Mr. E. K. Caroll (airlines), Mr. B. Landgridge and Mr. B. Dixon Clarke (shipping) and Mrs. H. W. Solomons and F. Senaratne.

The board is an autonomous body subject to the control of the Minister of Food, Commerce and Trade (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) only in regard to matters of policy. It will take over the entire Tourist Bureau, including the resthouses under its management, and it will be represented on the corporation of the proposed Hilton hotel in Colombo. The Board's revenue will come from grants made by Parliament and from the profits of its business activities, such as the running of resthouses and tourist centres.

SABOTAGE having been officially alleged, the Prime Minister has ordered a full inquiry into the derailment of the night train from Kankesanturai to Colombo

MATTERS OF MOMENT

soon after it left Vavuniya on Sunday, December 27th. Seven coaches and the engine were damaged. Immediate investigation showed several fish-plates displaced.

The train was carrying a full load of passengers, mostly Christmas holiday excursionists to the north returning to work in Colombo. Thirty persons were injured, of whom one died after an operation in the Jaffna hospital. Many of the passengers, who were helpless in the dark, were reported to have been robbed by a gang of men who made their appearance on the scene after the derailment.

MILLIONS of dollars of private capital in America were waiting to flow into Ceylon and other southeast Asian countries where prospects for investment were good, said Mr. Frederick H. Mueller, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, at a press conference in Colombo during a brief visit to the Island.

Mr. Mueller said it would be necessary for south-east Asian countries wishing to attract foreign capital for development to assure investors of the right to repatriate their investments without undue restrictions. Private American capital had so far hesitated to come to Ceylon as investors had not been able to assess the prospects here.

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A general view of the C. W. E. department store in the former Whiteaways building in Colombo.

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The United States and Ceylon were pledged to economic co-operation and, in pursuance of this, the U. S. would continue to extend its support for raising the living standards of the Ceylonese people because, he said, "we believe that by doing so we shall not only be assisting south-Asian countries in their economic development but also building a bulwark in these areas for our philosophy—freedom for the individual".

On currency difficulties which militated against greater exports of US goods to Ceylon, Mr. Mueller expressed his personal view that, so far as trade was concerned, it would be best for everybody if there were no restrictions at all.

THE first department store of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment was formally opened by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, at the former premises of Whiteaways last month. Modelled on similar stores in the U. K. and the Continent, it was described as "bringing the Pettah into the Fort".

Mr. Dahanayake regarded the opening of the store as a milestone in the progress of the CWE's efforts to provide consumers their essential needs at fair prices. For several decades, until the opening of the store, foreigners had the monopoly of the retail trade in the Fort. With the opening of the store, that monopoly was broken, he said.

The Chairman of the CWE, Mr. D. E. Hettiaratchy, said it was the first of a series of similar stores that would be established throughout the country.

A BRIEF ceremony at the Royal Ceylon Air Force, Katunayake, marked the handing over of the first five jet Provosts to the RCyAF. Lt. Cmdr. Jack Overbury, RN(R) test pilot for the manufacturers, Hunting Aircraft Co., handed over the log books to Air Vice-Marshal J. L. Barker, Commander of the RCyAF. Mr. Cameron Brown and Mr. Kirkham of Messrs. Brown & Co., the local agents, were also present at the ceremony. The four jet Provosts later flew in formation over Colombo.

Air Vice-Marshal Barker said it was a happy augury for the future that the Ceylonese pilots who flew the jets, who had had only three hours, flying time at the controls, should display such excellent standards. He said the RCyAF was the first air force in the world to take over the fully armed version of the Provost, which "packed

quite a sting ".

The pilots who took part in the flight over Colombo were Ft. Lieut.

A. W. Fielding, Ft.-Lt. P. Gill, F.-O.

N. Anandappa and F. O. N. de Soyza.

Ft.-Lt. R. Vivekananthan, F.-O. N.

Ratnayake and P.-O. N. Lokuge are the other officers qualified to fly

this aircraft.

TWO former commanders of the Ceylon army, Brigadier the Earl of Caithness and Brigadier F. S. Reid, attended the formal opening, by the Prime Minister last month, of the army cantonment at Panagoda, on the Colombo-Avissawela road.

Mr. Dahanayake pointed out that the facilities for vocational training afforded in the Army gave a man a chance of learning a trade which would stand him in good stead on his discharge. He suggested that apart from being called out in times of war and during periods of emergency, such units as the engineers and the medical and transport corps could be put to good use when civilian services were inadequate.

The retiring army commander, Major-General A. M. Muttucumaru, said that when the Defence Stations Act was put into operation a military board would come into being with the powers and responsibilities of an urban council over the Cantonment and its precincts.

THE Commissioner of Tea Exports has reported to the Government that the quality of Ceylon tea is suffering as a result of most of the large estates not having their factories equipped with new machinery during the past three years, owing to doubts about the future of the tea industry caused by nationalisation proposals.

He cites as evidence the fact that the sale of tea machinery in Ceylon has dropped considerably in the past few years and has now virtually come to a standstill. He believes that as a result of this situation, more and more low priced and common teas may be produced in Ceylon in the years to come.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Ceylon Government has accepted an offer of sterling credit of £2½ million from the U.K. Government under the scheme of Commonwealth Assistance Loans announced in Montreal in 1958. The loan is to be used for the purchase in the U.K. of equipment for Ceylon's telephone reconstruction programme.

THE report presented at the annual general meeting of the Prisoners' Welfare Association put the number of active members at 252. Noting the appointment of two senior and 13 additional welfare officers, it said it was proof that the Government appreciated the importance of rehabilitation of ex-prisoners.

The meeting was held at the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce hall on December 17, with Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon, Vice-President, in the chair. The chief speakers were Mr. Valentine S. Jayawickreme, Minister of Justice, Mr. V. N. Pillai, Commissioner of Prisons, and Senator Thomas Amarasuriya, Chairman, Central Committee, who was reelected. Mr. H. H. Basnayake, Q.C., Chief Justice, was re-elected President of the Association.

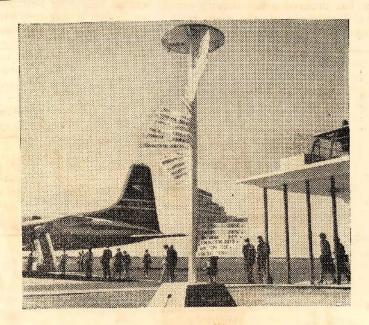
The Central Committee which has hitherto granted assistance to individual ex-prisoners has felt that if it

establish and run successfully a few small scale industrial and employment centres, it would be a useful expansion of the association's activities. A sub-committee has been appointed to examine the feasibility of this proposal.

AS Minister of Education in the past three years, it had been one of his greatest desires to enable Royal College to continue to maintain its high standards, said Mr. W. Dahanayake, Prime Minister and Minister of Education, presiding at the prize-giving at Royal College last week. He congratulated the college on the host of outstanding men it had produced who had always been in the vanguard of progress.

He said the Government was prepared to go to the fullest limits to help educational institutions because "they are our greatest assets for the future". It is the work and self-sacrifice of the men in charge of Royal that made it what it is today—a model for all other schools in the Island, he added.

Mr. Dudley de Silva, Principal, said that the standards and tone set by Royal for 124 years should be preserved and utilised so as to help in raising educational standards in younger schools.



The Signpost to all parts of the world on Nairobi's old Eastleigh Airport was always an attraction to visitors. The Sign has now been re-erected on the new £2½ million Nairobi Airport which was completed early in 1958.

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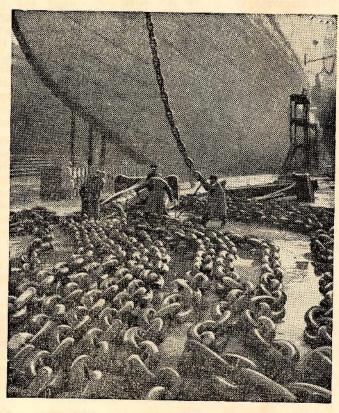


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THE PASSING OF SIR TOM VILLIERS

AN OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY

By "BRUTUS"

ONE need not be an ancestor worshipper or a snob to take an interest in one's forbears. Some people spend their leisure hours with their stamps. Others contemplate their hunting trophies, usually the heads of savage beasts. It is only the fortunate few who can take a quiet pleasure in examining the features of their great grandparents who played a significant part in the history of their country.

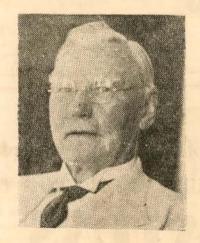
THE rows of faces that not so long ago confronted the staircase of his former residence at Adisham, Haputale, belonged to the Clarendons and the Russells, the two families which produced Sir Thomas Villiers, in many ways one of the most remarkable men of our time in Ceylon. His father, Pre-bendary Henry Montagu Villiers, belonged to the Clarendon family, while his mother, Lady Victoria Russell, came from the famous Whig family. Through the Clarendons and Russells, Sir Thomas would be related to, or connected with, all the former ruling families of England.

HAD Sir Tom Villiers been content with a business or political career in England, he would have reached the top rank in either field. But the son of the Vicar of the fashionable London church of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, had the adventurous spirit which is often found among the younger sons of aristocratic families.

He was brought up with his cousin, the philosopher and scientist, Bertrand Russell, now the third Earl. Sir Thomas had some good stories of "Bertie" Russell, whose brilliant intellectual gifts were set off by an unconventional code of conduct.

Tom Villiers arrived in Ceylon in 1887, with about ten pounds in his pocket, as a lad of eighteen to "creep" on Elbedde Estate, Dickoya, with Alfred Tabor, an old Etonian who had played cricket for his school and for Middlesex.

TOM Villiers had the normal planting career of the public school boy who, according to A. P. Herbert, alone can grow and manufacture tea of the finest flavour. He was a prosperous planter before he came to Colombo in 1906 to become an even more prosperous merchant. But there was a brief interval when wanderlust seemed to get him in its grip. In 1896 he accepted an engagement with the Dumont Coffee Company in Brazil,



-- Times
Sir Tom Villiers

but resigned after a few months' stay on the Company's property at Sano Paolo, on finding the conditions there unsuitable. Back in Ceylon in due course he became part proprietor of Dickoya Estate, his planting career having already covered employment from time to time in Tillyrie, Scrubs, Yoxford and Nayapane.

THE public is more familiar with Sir Thomas Villiers' career as a merchant and partner of the agency and banking firm of George Steuart & Co., during which he took a full part in civic and national affairs.

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Nurtured as he was in an atmosphere of politics, it was inevitable that he should not only become a public man but should find satisfaction and pleasure in being one. He represented the Fort Ward in the Colombo Municipal Council when its prestige was high. He was elected to represent his community in the Legislative Council and was later nominated to the State Council.

SIR Thomas had a full knowledge of and deep insight into all matters connected with agriculture and finance. His criticisms of the budget were always well-informed and penetrating and delivered in an earnest and impressive manner. But his interests did not end with those which specially concerned his community or his constituents. He was interested in Ceylon and the Ceylonese because as an Englishman and a Christian, he had a sense of trusteeship. He worked hard to find a suitable site for the University and was disappointed when the Dumbara Valley site was given up.

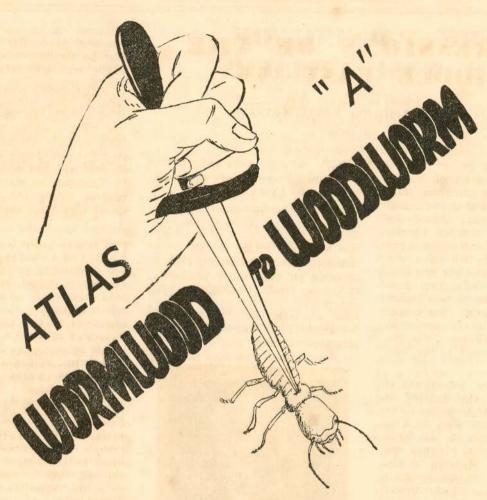
He was critical of the Government's marketing schemes because he felt that the villager and his children should consume the eggs, milk and vegetables which he produced instead of selling them. He had been a keen supporter of the movement to stop the exploitation of children in domestic service. He was in fact interested in every constructive proposal to make the Ceylonese a happier and healthier race.

As a businessman he helped out many Ceylonese capitalists who found themselves in difficulties. He was sometimes sardonic in his comments when they borrowed money on the security of their estates and spent it on dowries for their daughters instead of improving their properties.

He knew the virtues as well as the weaknesses of his Ceylonese friends. In his study he had a priceless set of note-books and cuttings given to him by the late Reginald John in which could be found information about leading Ceylonese families which members of the families themselves did not possess.

SIR Thomas' personality, his position in the community and his wealth brought to his house all the leading men—visiting British

(Continued on page 32)



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IMPRESSIONS EAST -- VI MIDDLE

____ By SIR JOHN HOWARD, Q.C. -Former Chief Justice of Ceylon

(Ceylon Fortnightly Review Special)

READERS of this series of articles will recollect that the Iraqi Court had decided that the actual hearing of the arbitration should take place in London. I directed that the proceedings should commence at the Iraqi Embassy on the 7th July. We assembled on that day, the Respondents being represented by Iraqi counsel and the Claimants by two English and one Iraqi counsel. Scant progress was made as, on the application of Counsel for the Respondents, the hearing was adjourned to the 14th July.

On that day, when we arrived at the Embassy, we were greeted by the news that a revolution had taken place in Baghdad and that the King with other members of the Royal Family and the Prime Minister had been assassinated. Counsel for the Claimants opened his case in what I can only describe as an atmosphere of acute depression and foreboding.

This opening address was continued on the 15th and 16th July, when the proceedings were adjourned to the 21st July so that Counsel for the Respondents could prepare his reply to the opening address made on behalf of the Claimants. In this connexion, I should explain that such a reply is required by Iraqi law before the Claimants tender their evidence.

On the 21st July when we arrived we found the Embassy was in a state of turmoil. No room was available for the hearing of the arbitration. The Military Attache of the Embassy seemed to be in control and, on his assurance that a room would be available on the following day, we went away.

ON resuming hearing on the 22nd July, Counsel for the Respondents informed me that he had received a telegram from the Minister of Development in Iraq demanding an immediate suspension of the arbitration proceedings. To put it mildly, the tone of the telegram was unusual. In asking for an adjournment, Counsel for the Respondents made it clear that, if the application subsistence while there. In these Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.

was refused, he would have no option but to retire from the case.

In these circumstances both parties agreed that, on Counsel for the Respondents giving an undertaking that his clients would continue at a subsequent date, the hearing should be adjourned to give him an opportunity to return to Baghdad and obtain fresh instructions. I, therefore, adjourned the hearing until September 22nd, when it would be resumed in London.



Sir John Howard, Q.C.

As the day for the resumption of the hearing approached, I was informed that the Respondents did not intend to appear. On the application of the Claimants, I, therefore, adjourned the hearing for a month.

At the beginning of October the Iraqi Court, which had been enjoying what Ceylon lawyers would regard as a lengthy vacation, on the application of the Respondents, ordered the further hearing to be resumed in Baghdad. There was a further directive that the Claimants should arrange and pay for my passage to Baghdad and accommodation and

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circumstances I directed that the hearing should be resumed in Baghdad on the 25th November.

Arrangements for my passage were made by the Claimants' English Solicitors. On the 23rd November I left once more by B.O.A.C. Britannia aircraft. On this occasion I was accompanied by a young English barrister who had been engaged by the Claimants to act as clerk and registrar during the hearing. He was of very great assistance.

THE trip to Beirut was uneventful, and on arrival there we found that accommodation had again been reserved at the St. George Hotel. Since I was there in April Lebanon had experienced a Civil War. American troops had been landed and maintained order in Beirut at the request of the Government then in power. Barricades had been erected in the streets by both parties in this struggle for power.

There had been much shooting and considerable loss of life. The struggle was not over and a truce had been arranged. I anticipated that there would be some signs of what had occurred. but in neither the city nor at the airport were there any particular security measures or any indications of recent fighting. Beirut seemed to have resumed its care-free existence.

The Lebanese have short memories and, once a truce had been proclaimed, were only too ready to bury the hatchet and let bygones be bygones, so that they could repair the damage done to the economy by resuming the intensive business activity that has been the foundation of their prosperity.

WE left Beirut airport on the following day by Middle East Airlines Viscount. Altogether the plane carried about fifteen persons who had some connection or another with the arbitration. The airport authorities were most considerate in their attentions and I should like to pay a tribute to their courtesy and efficiency.

We arrived at Baghdad about midday. On this occasion, although it was on their application and request that I had come to Baghdad, I was not met by a representative of the Government. I had to fend for

(Continued on page 32)

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THE YOUNGER TRIBE

- By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON ---

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

STUDENTS and schoolchildren share a glorious freedom from responsibility which is normally denied to young people already committed to jobs. That is why there is a special welcome in Britain for the news that Sir John Hunt, who led the victorious Commonwealth team in the conquest of Everest, is to captain a party of working lads on a month's exploration of East Greenland this year. Accompanied by scientists and expert climbers, all these escapers from offices and factories will be chosen from among holders of the Gold Standard Awards under the Duke of Edinburgh's Scheme.

Started by the Duke in 1956, the Scheme has caught on in a big way, offering fine incentives to boys and girls, in initiative, fitness and determination. It is not surprising that its activities get special mention in "Children in Britain", a new official survey I have been reading which is packed with fascinating statistics about young life in the United Kingdom.

Record Low Infant Mortality Rate

THE boy population outnumbers girls. In June, 1958, of nearly 12,000,000 children under 15, there were about 6,123,000 boys and 5,837,000 girls. Since the turn of the century infant mortality has fallen by 83 per cent. and in 1957 the infant death rate reached the record low of 24 per thousand of live births. The average number of children per family is now two.

Quantity must have counted for more than quality in the time of our great-grandparents. The huge families of those days often meant skinny, sickly offspring. Year by year now the children are putting on more weight for their age and getting taller. A sample survey in London showed that the average height and weight of schoolboys increased by 0.59 inches (1.5 cm.)

and 3·3 pounds (1·5 kg.) between 1949 and 1954. Corresponding figures for girls were 0·39 inches (0·99 cm.) and 2·2 pounds (0·99 kg.).

Why are children so much healthier? Credit is given to advances in medical science, the maternity and child welfare and school health services, and the better health education now received by parents. Three out of four mothers take the trouble to attend welfare centres with their babies.

Happy home life plays an important part, too. This is brought out in a



Lord Carrington, Britain's new First Lord of the Admiralty, was previously United Kingdom High Commissioner in Australia.

Born in 1919, and educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1951 and from 1954 until 1956 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence. In May, 1956, he was appointed U. K. High Commissioner in Australia.

remarkable survey—unique, so far as I know—into the "tribal" habits of 5,000 children attending 70 schools of all kinds in England, Scotland and Wales. "The Lore and Language of Schoolchildren", by Iona and Peter Opie (Clarendon Press, 35 shillings) has caused quite a stir in Britain for its revelations of the way children from one generation to the next carry on traditions without reference to their elders. This despite the pleasant relationships they enjoy with their parents and a warm feeling for their homes.

Children's "Bush Telegraph"

T was found that boys in the play-ground crack their own private jokes and play tricks dating back hundreds of years. Little girls in country districts still cure warts from recipes obviously handed down from children in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I in the 16th century. And a sort of "bush telegraph" seems to work among children throughout the Commonwealth. A parody of the Davy Crockett ballad sung in Britain's playgrounds had been current only a short time before in the schools of Australia.

Talking of links with Australia, there has been jubilation over the launching of the 40,000-ton passenger liner Oriana, Britain's biggest since World War II. With a speed of 27½ knots, this £14,000,000, wonder vessel will cut down the voyage to Australia from four weeks to three.

Miniature Courtyards

THE 630 first class and 1,500 tourist class passengers will have lavish public room space. An ingenious arrangement of first class cabins around miniature courtyards will ensure inside cabins a direct view of the sea.

Apart from Oriana's all-welded aluminium superstructure, the novelty that has excited most comment is her transverse or sideways propulsion system, enabling her to manoeuvre with greater safety and ease in narrow waters and even avoid certain hazards at sea. The trick is done with enormous port and starboard pumps in steel casings fore and aft below the waterline.

While I hope to be among the first to see them working when Oriana pulls out from the quayside on her maiden voyage in September, 1960, I shall never lose my affection for the old paddle steamer. Veterans like myself welcome Britain's new standard greetings telegram form designed by Mrs. Hazel Restall of Edinburgh. Across the top is a nostalgic picture of a paddle steamer with waving passengers dressed in the style of 50 years ago.

Nothing quite so delightfully antique has appeared this month apart from a 1,600-years-old Roman ship discovered by a 19-years-old youth in building excavations beside the River Thames near London Bridge.

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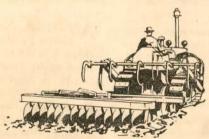
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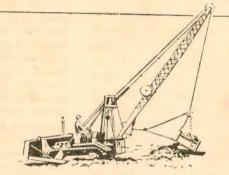
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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By CROSS-BENCHER -

THE success of the UNP in recapturing the Colombo Municipal Council came as no surprise, but the measure of it did exceed general expectations. The inferences drawn by various parties on the result reflected their political complexion. The leader of the UNP, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, regarded it as "a resounding verdict for the forces of stability and order" and a decisive defeat of "the Marxists and the disruptionists of the left".

The Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, claimed that the orderly manner in which the elections for the other local bodies also had been conducted vindicated his decision to go on with them as earlier arranged rather than postpone them as advocated in some quarters. One of the lessons to be drawn from the results as a whole, he said, was that the Marxists and their fellowtravellers had been rejected by the people. The UNP, he grudgingly conceded, had gained "some popularity", but appearances are sometimes deceptive, he observed. In his opinion the UNP had not gained in stature. He took the opportunity to commend his own party, the Prajatantravadhi Paksaya Lanka (Lanka Democratic Party) as the one that stood for law and order and stability by its "clear-cut and unambiguous" policies. He promised "the puzzled voters" that it would deliver the goods.

THE reaction of the Left parties was, of course, that the result of the elections in the City is no criterion of the manner in which the electorate will vote in the general election. Thus Mr. Philip Gunewardena commented: "Capitalist reactionary elements, the Catholic Church and all reactionary forces which are against socialism and national resurgence combined to make the UNP win. Fortunately these elements hostile to the masses are negligible in number and influence in the electorates for the parliamentary elections." He went on to add: "The real anti-capitalist forces will reply to the UNP on March 19, 1960. The rural masses will not be cowed by the enthronement of reaction under the UNP in the municipal administration of Colombo."

Mr. Pieter Keuneman, who has been a strong advocate of left unity, attributed the victory of the UNP to the division of the anti-UNP vote, especially between the LSSP, the MEP and the CP. Analysing the votes polled, he pointed out that between them these three parties received some 7,000 votes more than the UNP, apart from those polled by the SLFP and the Independents. He also contended that the antics of the Dahanayake Cabinet and the general sense of political instability that they aroused were skilfully used by the UNP "to pretend" that it alone could restore



—Times

Mr. Pieter Keuneman

stability and order. This influenced a large number of floating and uncommitted votes, especially from among the middle class, he said.

He expressed the view that the result of the municipal elections had very little bearing on the position in the country for the parliamentary elections. He maintained that "a united front between the CP, the LSSP and the MEP could lead to a general victory for progress throughout the country in March".

Efforts at an electoral agreement between the C.P. and L.S.S.P. have,

however, so far failed. Digitized by Noolaham Foundation. noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

THE first of the electoral pacts rendered inevitable by the emergence of a multiplicity of parties in view of the general election has been entered into between the MEP (leader Mr. Philip Gunewardena) and the Dharma Samaja Party (convener, Mr. L. H. Mettananda). The prospects of left unity thus became more remote, but Mr. Gunawardena has announced that the MEP, under which label the candidates of the two parties will enter the field while retaining their separate identities, will not contest such left leaders as Dr. N. M. Perera, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva and Mr. Pieter Keuneman

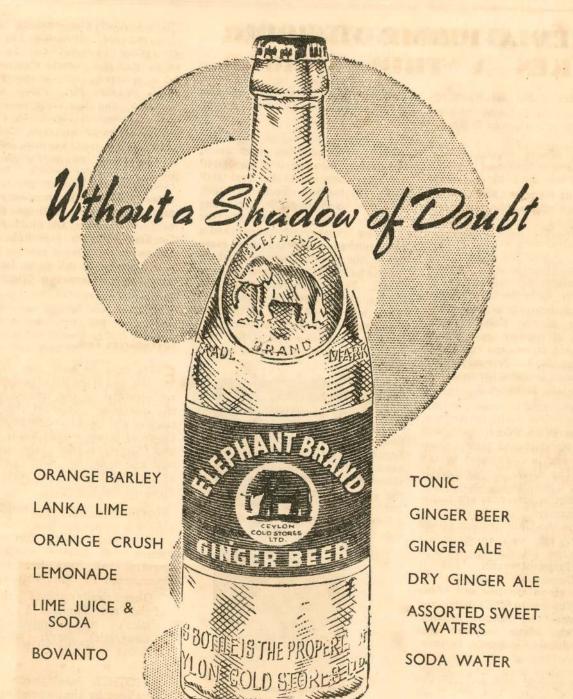
According to the joint manifesto of the two parties, all banking and insurance operations, foreign-owned plantations and foreign-owned major industrial and commercial undertakings will be owned and controlled by the state. Imports and exports will be brought under Ceylonese control and every assistance given to Ceylonese to develop private distributive and retail trade side by side with co-operative organizations. The state will support religious groups in their religious activities according to the needs and numbers of their adherents. The recommendations of the Buddhist Commission will be implemented. The entry of foreign missionaries will be con-

On foreign policy, the manifesto states that Ceylon must remain neutral and have her neutrality guaranteed by other nations.

Diametrically opposed is the policy of the Prime Minister Mr. W. Dahanayake's new Prajathantravadhi (Democratic) Party, which has affinities with the UNP.

A NOTHER development brought about by the impending general election is the reconciliation between the Ceylon Workers Congress (patron Mr. S. Thondaman) and the Democratic Workers Congress (leader Mr. A. Aziz). The latter represented a group which broke away from the Ceylon Workers Congress, which was responsible for introducing trade unionism among estate labour. The split led to division among labourers on estates and a degree of partisanship which often manifested itself in violence, sometimes with loss of life, not to speak of the economic effect of the strikes sponsored by the rival unions.

(Continued on page 32)



ELEPHANT BRAND
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WHEN A PRIME MINISTER MAKES A TRIP ABROAD

By B. C. L. KEELAN

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

WHEN a private citizen decides to make an overseas tour he hands over his work to somebody else, clears up his affairs and departs. When Britain's Prime Minister leaves the country he cannot shrug off his responsibilities; he has to take them with him.

The Prime Minister is responsible to the Sovereign for the conduct of public affairs; he is the supreme coordinating authority and the creator and leader of the Cabinet. The complexity of modern government and the speed of modern communications mean that the Prime Minister must always be available for consultation and to take decisions.

Staff Goes With Him

WHILE Mr. Harold Macmillan is on his African tour, Mr. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary and Leader the House, will see that the Prime Minister is not too heavily burdened with affairs of state. But many official matters will still have to be submitted to him. No. 10, Downing Street, therefore, must go with Mr. Macmillan to Africa.

What does this involve? The first task is to ensure that a daily flow of telegrams from London reaches him quickly. Many of them are highly confidential and must be sent in cipher. First of all, then, the Prime Minister must take cipher officers to decode the messages and to encode the replies.

Two Sorts of Work

A TOUR of this kind involves two sorts of work. Not only must the Prime Minister keep in touch with the Government in London—and particularly with matters of foreign policy which always involve a great volume of telegrams from British ambassadors all over the world—but he must also tackle all the work involved in the tour itself. There are speeches to be composed, policies to be studied and facts to be marshalled in readiness for conversations with political leaders.

Even Mr. Macmillan, who has a remarkable capacity for rapid and accurate work, could not deal with all this by himself. So he will take with him his Principal Private Secretary, Mr. T. J. Bligh, who was formerly at the Treasury. Mr. Bligh had a distinguished career in the Navy during the war and won the D.S.O. and D.S.C. and was awarded the O.B.E. Mr. J. E. R. Wyndham, one of the three other Private Secretaries, will also be in the party. Mr. Wyndham first worked with Mr. Macmillan when he was Resident Minister in North Africa during the war.

Flying Office

THE Private Secretaries will digest all the material received from London at each point where the Prime Minister's aricraft lands. But, even so, Mr. Macmillan will have to spend several hours a day in work on the great variety of urgent matters put before him. The aircraft itself—a Britannia chartered from B.O.A.C.—becomes a flying office.

In addition to the Private Secretaries the party will include a number of official advisers. Sir Norman Brook, Secretary of the Cabinet for the past 12 years and the Prime Minister's chief official adviser, will be with him, as he always is on important journeys. Mr. Harold Evans, his adviser on Public Relations, will also be there. He, too, has been on most of the Prime Minister's overseas tours.

Then there will be an adviser from the Commonwealth Relations Office, Mr. D. W. S. Hunt, and one from the Colonial Office, Mr. J. H. Robertson. (When Mr. Robertson reaches Lagos he will be able to call on his father—the Governor-General of Nigeria.)

Secretaries Too

EVEN now we have not reached the end of the list of people who are essential to the smoothness of the operation. Four of the gifted team of girl clerks and secretaries at Downing Street will be busily typing and filing throughout the tour, on land and in the air. During each leg of the flight the work goes on—dictation and typing.

When "Number Ten" goes on tour it is no holiday jaunt.



The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury

PEOPLE

CEYLON lost a widely respected educationist and Churchman by the death, on December 21st, of Mr. A. M. K. Coomaraswamy, former Registrar of the University of Ceylon. As a teacher he was in the classic tradition. The gentlest of men, his admirers among the Sinhalese probably exceeded those among the Tamils.

Mr. Coomaraswamy was one of the first Ceylonese to become a graduate of the University of London when its examinations were held in Ceylon. He was for ten years on the staff of Trinity College, Kandy, when the Rev. A. G. Fraser was principal, and was later vice-Principal of St. John's College, Jaffna. He was Secretary of the Diocese of the Church of Ceylon for five years, and was Registrar of the University when it moved to Peradeniya. After his retirement he was on the staff of the graduate department of Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai.

MR. G. Ross-Bell, former Managing Director of Messrs. J. H. Vavasseur & Co. (Ceylon), Ltd., who left Ceylon on retirement a few years ago—he was for many years in charge of Messrs. E. Coates & Co., (Galle), Ltd.—after over forty years in the Island, writing to us a fortnight ago from his home in Kingsley Green, near Haslemere, Surrey, says:—"Poor old Ceylon

for

has been through a bad year, culminating in the deplorable assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike, who loved the land of his birth and whose one desire was to give its people complete freedom with a higher standard of living. Our sympathies go out to his widow and all the members of his family. Now that the present Government has resigned and there is to be a general election in March, I am sure, all of us who have spent so many years in Ceylon, hope and pray a stable Government will once more follow the path of



Mr. G. Ross-Bell

peace and progress with happiness to all its people.

"We have now quite settled down in Surrey, which we like very much, not only for its delightful countryside, but also because there are so many old Ceylon friends so near to us. "Needless to say the Ceylon Fortnightly Review continues to be the periodical to which I look forward most and I eagerly read every page. I consider the Fortnightly Review the finest possible link that those who have retired from the island can have with the land in which, as, in my own case, they have spent the greater part of their lives. I wish you all the best in the years to come."

THE Tressiders—Dr. Argus Tressider, who was Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Embassy, Colombo, and his family should now be in Pretoria, South Africa where Dr. Tressider takes up duties as Public Affairs Officer. They sail from New York on December 18 and will be at sea on both Christmas and New Year's Day. They prefer the long, 17-day voyage though they touch no port after New York and must go by freighter, since no passenger ships are available (unless they go to England and pick up a Dutch liner there. "Jet time" to Capetown is only 17 hours.

HIS Excellency Count Paolo de Michelis, the Ambassador of Italy, at a private function recently handed over to Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle, former Ambassador of Ceylon to Italy, the insignia of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic. The honour was conferred by President Giovanni Gronchi on Mr. Hulugalle in recognition of his services to strengthen ties between Italy and Ceylon-per rendere piu saldi e fecondi i vincoli di sincera amicizia esistenti fra i nostri due Paesi, as the Italian Ambassador said in conveying his President's pleasure in conferring the decoration. The insignia consists of a silver star and a collar with a gold and enamel cross.

Mr. Hulugalle, who spent five years in Rome as head of the Ceylon mission in Italy, was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Silvester by His Holiness Pope John XXIII.

M.R. R. F. S. de Mel, senior partner of Messrs. H. L. de Mel & Co., Ltd., has been appointed a member of the National Planning Council.

Mr. de Mel is a former Mayor of Colombo.

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PEOPLE

MISS Marguerite Piachaud, National General-Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of Ceylon, has just returned from the General World Y.W.C.A. Council, held this year in Mexico. Other members of the Ceylon delegation to the Council were Mrs. Gladys Loos, President, and Mrs. Chandra Gooneratne. This was the first time the Y.W.C.A. World Council, which takes place once every four years, was held in a Latin American, Spanish speaking area.

Miss Piachaud spent a few days in New York on her way home and met Miss Eva Terry and Miss Elizabeth Johns, both connected with "Y" work in Ceylon. A lunch in the Delegation Lounge of the U.N. gave them the opportunity of meeting the Ceylon Delegation to the U.N., which included Sir Claude Corea and Lady Corea.

From New York she went on to London to visit her two brothers, the Revd. Frank Piachaud, in charge of a Church in Chelsea, and Dr. R. Piachaud, Visiting Surgeon to a hospital in Newcastle. She also spent a few days with Mrs. Gordon, former Principal of the Kandy High School.

From London Miss Piachaud went to Geneva to the Y.W.C.A. World Headquarters, and subsequently to the Y.W.C.A. Headquarters in Rome and in Athens, before she returned to Ceylon.

MR. Robin Gibson, retired Assistant Superintendent of Police, who left Ceylon to settle in Australia two months ago, writing to us from his home in Malvern East, Melbourne, on 9th December, says.: The Fortnightly Review brings me all the Ceylon news I require and it is even more welcome here, though I always found it a sine qua non in Ceylon.

I have already met quite a number of Ceylon folk, who are very much at home in this wonderful country. I have now seen three of the best cricket grounds in Australia—Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. I was greatly impressed with the Melbourne ground which could seat 110,000 plus 20,000 more standing and on the grass. I am anxiously looking forward to the next Test series here.

It was pleasant to see my two sons Maurice and Hooty playing cricket last week for their Club (Melbourne I. N. F.), and doing so well. The latter opened batting and made 68, besides taking two catches behind the stumps. Maurice scored 38 not out and his driving reminded me of my good old days.

Australia is a great country and I like it very much. Living costs are almost the same as in Ceylon. The Melbourne climate is tricky. Although it is early summer now, one feels the cold.

THE death occurred in Kandy recently of Mr. Leslie vander-Straaten, former Principal of St. Andrew's School, Gampola. Mr. vanderStraaten took a keen interest in work connected with St. Andrew's Church, was Treasurer of Church funds, and helped considerably with its renovation and re-building.

The funeral service was conducted by Archdeacon Amarasekera, assisted by Canon Ratnayake and the Revd. H. L. S. B. Welagedera of the Baptist Mission, the two latter being two of his former pupils. Mr. vanderStraaten leaves two sisters, Misses Gladys and Dulcie vander Straaten.



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THE PASSING SCENE

- By " SPHINX " -

ONCE in these columns I referred to the phenomenon of Britishers being regarded as "foreigners" in this country in spite of all those their name is legion—who have toiled in diverse ways for the welfare of the Island. The outlook has, perhaps, increased since independence.

To those of that ilk I commend a letter which appeared in a Ceylon newspaper some time ago. It was written by an Englishwoman who was born in this country, Mrs. G. E. Tilley of Powick Vicarage, Worcester,

England.

But let her tell her own story: "I was born in Ceylon (she wrote) over 40 years ago and have not returned to the land of my birth for

34 years.

"I am coming out to Ceylon early in the New Year on a short visit with my mother, to see my brother Raymond Thornhill, who is managing the family estate in the Low Country. Our family have had links with Ceylon for five generations, several holding public positions in the Island. One of my uncles may be remembered as Surveyor-General; another as head of the P.W.D. My father (B. A. Thornhill) was the proprietor of a tea and rubber estate."

She wrote a poem "born out of the joy of my heart at returning" and I offer no apology for reproducing

it here:-

I'm coming home, O flower of the Orient!

I'm coming home, O Land of my birth!

Long I've been exiled in the Occident.

I'm coming home to the land I love!

I'm coming home!—Child of the Orient!

And while for years I've travelled afar,

My heart has yearned to serve in the Orient,

For I was born 'neath an Eastern star!

What may I bring you, Pearl of the Orient?

What may I give you, Land of my birth?

My deepmost prayers for your peace and safety;

True Brotherhood throughout all the Earth—

Peace and prosperity throughout all Nations;

Enlightened leaders, selfless and free,

Whatever their colour, creed, caste or politics,

That men the world o'er shall brothers be.

Daily I pray for you, dear Mother Country,

That you achieve your high destiny, And give your children peace and contentment;

Justice for all and a sweet harmony; Buddhist and Christian, Hindu and Moslem,

All are sprung off from the One Source Divine;

All are God's offspring, and Life is for learning;

A school for unfolding our Powers sublime.

I'm coming home, a child of the Orient!

(Just a brief visit, Land of my birth!)

Long been exiled in the Occident, I'm coming home to the Land I

This "foreigner," I suggest, can teach some of us native children of this land a thing or two about the homeland.

DECEMBER 21 was the anniversary of the death in England, in 1894, of a great Englishman whose contribution to Ceylon's progress in various spheres has been duly acknowledged. George Wall, pioneer planter, politician, philanthropist and patriot, was born in Lancashiere in 1820 and arrived in Ceylon when he was 26 years old. It is his contribution to politics for which he is best remembered in Ceylon. He was in fine company, with C. A. Lorenz, who called him "Granite Wall" for his fine courage, and Harry Dias.

A member of the Legislative Council, he resigned twice; first in 1859, in protest against the government's method of spending funds first and later seeking the sanction of the Council. On the second occasion he led the Unofficial Members' protest against the levy on the revenue of the Island towards the maintenance of an "alien" military force. His memorable agitation, with the Ceylon Reform League against the Paddy Tax, both in the Legislative Council and in England, in extill received.

is still recalled.
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He never returned to the Council after 1865 but carried on his political agitation chiefly through the Press till finally the paddy farmers were relieved of the burden of the tax. For his service he was awarded the Cobden Gold Medal for Philanthropy.

A landmark in the history of Ceylon, this remarkable man died in 1894. The Ceylon Independent, which he edited for six years, wrote fittingly on his death that "successive Governors often looked to him for counsel and advice and were compelled to acknowledge his great ability in the solution of political difficulties". A grateful people treasures his memory.

THE Colombo Club—the acquisition of its clubhouse on Galle Face by the Government was reported in the Fortnightly Review—was started because "the many who use such institutions do so with the desire of withdrawing from the society of ladies and not of being brought into contact with them"!

But within two weeks of its formal opening on October 5, 1871, the fortress fell to an attack by the fair sex and a resolution was passed at a general meeting, by a large majority, "allowing ladies, introduced by members, the entree of the club once a week"!

The club-house stands on the site of a cadjan-thatched "Race Bungalow" when races were run on Galle Face Green. The Colombo Assembly Rooms Company, subsidised by the Turf Club, decided in 1869 to erect a permanent building, and the new building was first used during the races in September, 1870.

A meeting at which only 14 were present resolved on March 4, 1871, on a motion moved by Mr. R. Cayley and seconded by Col. Jervois, that a Club be formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining reading, billiard, card and refreshment rooms in Colombo for the benefit of members, and generally for carrying out of all purposes incidental to social clubs of the above description, and that the Club be called the "Colombo Club". The Governor was elected President and Major General Renny Vice-President.

The familiar crest—an elephant in the centre, with garter round, bearing the inscription "Colombo Club, 1871", surmounted by a crown—will soon cease to adorn the building.

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THE MYSTERY OF TIBERIUS CAESAR

By Dr. LUCIAN De ZILWA

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THE rugged island of Capri, known to the ancients as Capreae, has been seen, if not visited, by everybody who has gone to Naples by land or by sea. Dr. Axel Munthe, who lived there for many years after his retirement from active practice, has made the world familiar with its beauty.

For nearly two thousand years it has been notorious as the scene of the alleged vicious practices of the Emperor Tiberius Caesar during the last eleven years of his life. The islanders, who speak of him as "Timberio cattivo", still believe him to have been a monster of vice. In the Annals of Tacitus, which appeared eighty years after the death of Tiberius, the scandalous tales are related in full, how painted boys and girls, often kidnapped from noble families, wre maltreated in the blue grotto, before they were strangled and cast into the sea. Suetonius, the private secretary of Hadrian, wrote his chronique scandaleuse of the twelve Caesars towards the end of the second century, and he is thought to have got his material from traditional gossip, and from the memoirs of Agrippina, mother of the Emperor Nero.

WHEN Tiberius retired to Capri he was sixty-seven years old, an age at which a man does not begin to sow his wild oats. He was a veteran campaigner of many wars; he had been an efficient civil administrator. He wanted to get away from the hurly-burly of city life, and enjoy the peace of the countryside, with leisure for philosophy, astrology and Greek literature. He took with him Coccaeus Nerva, a scholar and philosopher, to be his companion, and a number of professors of Greek, and scrolls of manuscripts, and Thrasyllud, the astrologer. Not exactly the outfit of a man contemplating a career of unbridled vice.

Everybody knows that in the seventh decade of life the hot blood of youth is cooled, and having reached the zenith of physical vigour about the age of fifty, he is on the downward slope physically although mental

vigour may be unimpaired. Cicero in his De Senectute answers the four charges brought against old age: (1) unfitness to take an active part in politics or business; (2) decline of physical strength; (3) diminution of sensual pleasures; (4) the approach of death. He quotes Archytes of Tarentum as saying that "No more deadly plague than sensual pleasure had been given to men." Sensuality must be restrained by wisdom and reason, and we should be grateful to old age for diminishing our sensual appetite.

PROF. J. S. Reid, of Gonville and Caius College, writes as follows:— "When Tiberius died he left the subject peoples of the empire in a condition of prosperity such as they had never known before, and never knew again. He castigated rapacious provincial governors, his favourite maxim being "that a shepherd should shear his sheep and not flay them". Soldiers, governors, and officials of all kinds were in a wholesome dread of vengeance if they oppressed those beneath them, or encouraged irregularity of any kind.

"Strict economy permitted light taxation, and enabled the emperor to show generosity in periods of exceptional distress. Public security, both in Italy and abroad, was maintained by a strong hand, and commerce was stimulated by the improvement of communications. Jurisdiction both within and without the capital was exercised with steadiness and equity, and the laws of the empire at many points improved. The social and moral reforms of Augustus were upheld, and carried further. The foreign policy was one of peace, and it was pursued with considerable success.

"WHEN Tiberius succeeded Augustus at the age of fifty-six, what struck his contemporaries most was his absolute impenetrability. All his feelings, desires, passions, ambitions, were locked behind an impassable barrier. The key to much of his character lies in the observation that he had in early life set before himself

a certain ideal of what a Roman in high position ought to be, and to this ideal he rigidly adhered. He practised sternness, silence, simplicity of life, and frugality as he deemed they had been practised by the Fabii, the Fabricii, and the Curii. That Tiberius' character was stained by vice before he became emperor no one who fairly weighs the records can believe."

In order to understand Tiberius, we must know something of his ancestry, and of his relation to the Claudians and the Julians. He was a Claudian, the haughtiest gens of the patricians. His father Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero, was an able general who had helped Julius Caesar in his Eastern campaigns. There was a saying that the Claudian gens was like an apple tree which produced good apples and crabs, but the crabs were more numerous.

TIBERIUS Claudius Drusus Nero was a good apple, a man of sterling character, who always put the interests of the State before his own. When Julius showed signs of a desire for personal aggrandisement Tiberius Claudius got himself transferred to France as a pontiff, without actively joining the enemies of Julius.

On his return to Rome after the assassination, Julius' nephew Octavianus (later known as Augustus) with Mark Antony and Lepidus were the triumvirate in power. Tiberius Claudius, with foolhardy courage, proposed that honours and rewards should be given to those who had killed Julius Caesar. This naturally annoyed the triumvirate, and he had to leave Rome.

After Brutus and Cassius had been defeated at Philippi, Octavianus restored order with a strong hand. He executed three thousand knights and two hundred senators who had sympathised with the rebels, and a general amnesty was declared in 39 B.C. Tiberius Claudius now returned to Rome with his wife Livia, and a small son aged three, the future emperor, Tiberius. The populace gave Tiberius Claudius a great ovation, for his upright character was universally known and appreciated. His wife urged him to take the tide at the flood, overthrow the triumvirate, and seize the sovereign power; but he firmly refused to raise the standard of revolt.

(To be continued)

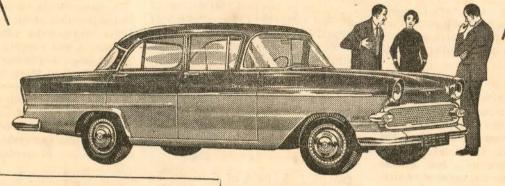
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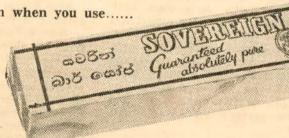
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CEYLON SPORT IN 1959-II

A RETROSPECT

By "ITINERANT"

RACING was under a cloud the year throughout with occupation of premises by the Army, resulting in constant postponements and the "August" meet ending in October, the threat of a racing ban, withdrawal of the Governor-General's patronage and ugly scenes on the Course and behind-thescenes in racing circles. The horses too appeared to get into the rut, there appearing to be only moderate handicappers racing.

Briggs wonthe Governor-General's Bowl at Galle at 18 to 1 odds and Advocate the Plate at Nuwara Eliya at 42 to 1 odds. But for the rest of the year there were few upsets of this magnitude and certainly none in trophy races. Summer Gold won the Independence Cup and Shell Pink the C.T.C. Cup (Queen's Cup). Then came August when the team of owner V. Rajepakse, trainer Renga Selvaratnam and Jockey Burkhardt swept all before them.

Shell Pink won the Queen's Cup (G.-G. Cup), Fateen the Roberts' Cup (Arab Classic) and Safirat Al Bahrein the Bandaranaike Cup (Arab Sprint Classic). Other major August races were won by :--Bell of Enterprise (Channer Cup, Sprint Classic), Rusty Bar (R. L. Pereira Cup, mile classic-once the O. E. Goonetilleke Cup), Amurath (A. E. de Silva Cup, local St. Leger), and Surety II (Madras Cup, Arab St. Leger). Tudor Dream, Select Allow and Vitesse, three first-class horses, out of racing much of the year, something was lost from the game. At year's end, as more new horses arrived in the Island heralding a breath of life, came news that racing would be banned in five years' time.

SOCCER authorities sent abroad a C.F.A. team to Dacca for the Aga Khan Gold Cup tournament. This team finished third, convincingly beating the Karachi Champions, Runners-up to whom won the tournament.

A schoolboy team—most peculiarly and badly chosen—was sent to Malaya for an international Youth tournament and lost badly to teams much older. Colombo Central were once again inter-

district champions and a number of local players have been offered "pro" contracts in Pakistan and India.

Golf

"PIN" Fernando continued to reign supreme in Golf until an accident. The long lay-off was followed by the Nationals and the Champion was dethroned, M. G. Thornton winning the title again—after a ten-year lapse.

"Pin" Fernando won both the Havelock and the Royal Colombo Golf Club Championships and altogether had a remarkable year.

The success of Ceylon in the Stanley Cup International Trophy, for the seventh year in succession, was another notable feature in the year's golfing events.

For the first time the Ceylonese ladies annexed The Lawrence Rose Bowl winning as they liked against Scotland in the final.

Cricket

THE Mercantile XI were unlucky not to win the annual Cricket Quadrangular when rain prevented them from securing the last "Rest" wicket. Thus, the Rest retained the Championship in fortunate manner.

Batting first Mercantile piled up 239 for 9 before declaring just before lunch on the second day. C. I. Gunasekera's punishing 77, T. Ismail's patient 43, V. G. Prins' staid 39 were the chief contributions to the total. S. de Alwis (3 for 34, and E. L. Pereira (3 for 49) bowled best. In reply The Rest could total only 168 for 9 before the rains came—and only veteran F. C. de Saram's classic knock of 69, held the side together. Crozier (4 for 55) was the cause of The Rest's downfall.

In the first round another good innings, an unbeaten 52, by F. C. de Saram enabled the Rest to get the better of the power-packed Government Services teams. Scores:—Government Services: 242 (D. P. de Silva 62, L. Rodrigo 72, S. de Alwis 3 for 55, D. Ferdinands 3 for 54). The Rest: 245 for 5 (C. E. Reid 81, R. Dorenagama 75, F. C. de Saram 52 n.o.).

Mercantile, in this round, easily beat the Combined Services and got in some extra batting practice as well. Scores:—Combined Services: 146 (P. A. T. Kelly 61, A. Fuard 5 for 66, C. I. Gunasekera 4 for 54). Mercantile: 231 (A. C. M. Lafir 40, T. Buhar 36, T. Ismail 32, M. O. Gooneratne 4 for 71).

Table Tennis

CEYLON'S Table Tennis teams have not fared as well as usual in the Indian Championships, though there were some notable achievements. Chief among them was young Frances Ratnayake's straight-set triumph in an inter-state match over India's No. 2 women's player Rachel John. Other achievements were the seeding of C. W. Rudolph in the Boys' singles and B. G. Reid and C. W. Weinman in the Boys' doubles.

Though details are not available, Ceylon's teams finished as follows:—

Men: Fourth in their group, behind Bombay, (the ultimate winners), Hyderabad and Vidarbha. They beat M.P., Andhra and Assam. Women: Fifth in their group, won by Railways, the ultimate winners, ahead only of Vidarbha and Rajasthan.

Juniors: Second in their group, tied with Madras and Andhra, and behind Mysore, who were runners-up in the final.

CEYLON University won the Indian Universities' Tennis title, Ceylon lost to Japan in the Davis Cup and Sumant Misra (India) won the Ceylon title while Ranjini Jayasuriya won her third successive triple crown.

GOVERNMENT interest in all sports, bar racing, was more pronounced than in recent years. Considerable help was given to sports in outstation schools by way of facilities and instructors. Monetary aid in substantial quantity was given to the Schoolboy Soccer team to Malaya and to the second C.H.F. team to India. And at year's end, Government proposed building a giant stadium on the waste land behind the racecourse. An Indoor and Outdoor Stadium is visualised with seating capacity for 100,000-a capacity that is unlikely to be ever filled, but the good intent must be acknow-

(Continued on page 28)



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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

- By "ITINERANT " -

RACING at Boosa began on December 20th in usual thrilling fashion, with upsets the order of the day.

Mr. Vernon Rajapakse's unfancied champion won the Abeysundere Cup (I mile) in exemplary fashion, striding away from Rusty Bar and Stoneleigh Blues. Shell Pink's win was some compensation for the defeat of his two favourites, Dauntless Green and Fateen.

The former just went under to Jendy in the J. E. Perera Cup (6 fur.), and could not change defeat to victory even by an objection. As for Fateen, the day's best bet, he was nowhere in the hunt in the Southern Arab Sprint Classic, the Southern Cup (6 fur.). Mr. A. M. A. Maruzook's Shamil al Khair prevailed in this race, wearing down Petroleum who had in turn worn down Ibn al Jazira.

Other winners for the day:—The favourite Saturn in the Closenburg Plate (I mile); Karikalzo, a minor upset, in the Ratgama Handicap (I mile); and Munim al Khair, another minor upset, in the Walahanduwa Stakes.

Riding honours were equally divided while trainer Renga Selvaratnam saddled a brace of winners.

THE following Sunday, though not a favourites day, nevertheless found punters in a happier frame of mind as form as well as fancied horses were to the fore.

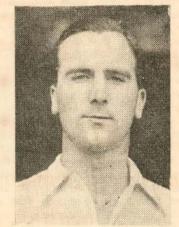
Racing began with the Dondra Handicap (7 fur.) and thrills as Franji won from Stormy Point and Sports Summary in a close finish. Two objections followed—the first against the winner by Stormy Point's rider and the second against the latter by Sports Summary's jockey. The first was thrown out, but the second upheld, Stormy Point and Sports Summary's placings being interchanged.

Salmat Mahmud then proceeded to win comfortably the Boosa Handicap (I mile), to be followed by Mansur Ruz annexing the Deniyaya Stakes in grand style.

The Rampart Stakes (7 fur.) was won by the favourite Star of Hope and then Munim al Khair provided

high excitement by getting up in the last stride to pip Al Moj in the Galle Gymkhana Club Plate (1 1/4 m.) and score his second win in eight days. The unreliable Major wound up the day's proceedings by proving what a good thing he is when in the mood, as he comfortably beat Nicely Nicely, one of the better thoroughbreds, in racing.

Riding honours were shared, while Trainer Samaraweera saddled a winning double.



-Times

Godfrey Evans

One of the highest honours short of a Knighthood ever given a British sportsman was awarded to Godfrey Evans, the famous English wicket-keeper and happy-go-lucky batsman. He was awarded the C.B.E. (Commander of the British Empire) by Her Majesty the Queen in the New Year Honours List.

Evans made his county debut for Kent in 1939 and retired from the first-class game 20 years later, last September, after 39 tests. His first and last Test appearances were against India—and he claimed 1,000 victims during his career.

THREE trophy races featured the third day of the Boosa meet. A major upset was created in the main event of the day, the J. G. Abeydeera Cup (7 fur.) when Mrs. A. Selvaratnam's Merlin, Isaacs got the better of good luck at the distance and withstood Jendy's late challenge to just get there at the nourishing odds of 10 to 1.

Generally well fancied horses, however, obliged in most of the other horses, the exception being form Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.

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horse Karikalzo who was neglected in the de Zoysa Cup (1 1/4) but obliged, beating Adhid al Qassif and Peter Pan, at 6 to 1 odds.

The gentleman riders' race, The Amarasuriya Cup (I mile) was easily won by The Locksmith, Mr. A. Chitty up. The other winners for the day were:—Richmond Hill Stakes (I I/4 miles)—Pippa Mary (F. Bulathsinhala). The Harbour Handicap (7 fur.)—Hilal Khalil (F. L. Smith). The Kaluwella Plate (6 fur.)—Sugar Daddy (Gunadasa).

Trainer Dunstan saddled a pair of winners and jockey Gunadasa booted home a double.

Cricket

N the only Saravanamuttu Trophy match, a magnificent bowling performance by Tony Buhar (12—9—8—5) on a rain-affected wicket wrecked the Bloomfield batting and enabled the Moors to win. Batting first, the Moors struggled to score 137 after losing 3 for 4 and ending the first day at 74 for 7. Caffoor (29) and Nawaz (34) propped up the batting against a varied attack. Bloomfield replied with 30, then 139 for 7, S. L. Silva (35), D. Weerasinghe (28) and W. A. N. Silva (25 n.o.) staving off outright defeat.

THE C.C.A. team to South India has been picked, with Vernon Prins skippering it once again. Three matches are scheduled on the tour—The Gopalan Trophy match against Madras, a match against Madras University (Conqueror of Ceylon University) and one against Mysore, South India's top team.

The C.C.A. team is:—V. G. Prins (Capt.), C. I. Gunasekera (Vice-Capt.), A. C. M. Lafir, C. E. Reid, L. Rodrigo, M. Tissera, R. Devenagama, Abu Fuard, S. de Alwis, A. Polonwita, D. P. Ferdinands, M. A. Caffoor, P. Kelly and D. P. de Silva, Opening bowler Ferdinands was a surprise choice.

THE death occurred on December 17th of P. B. Bulankulama Dissawe, former Minister of Agriculture.

Scion of a Kandyan family of ancient lineage, Mr. Bulankulama was educated at Royal College and became a proctor, but succeeded his father as Ratemahatmaya of Nuwargampalata. He was returned for the Anuradhapura seat in the

A SPORTS CAUSERIE-

State Council on the death of Mr. H. R. Freeman in 1945 and to Parliament in 1947 and 1952. He was parliamentary secretary to Mr. Dudley Senanayake as Minister of Agriculture and succeeded him on his becoming Prime Minister.

Bulankulama Dissawa was an outstanding school cricketer and played for Royal in 1908, 1909 and 1910, being Captain of the side in his last year. He had some excellent bowling performances to his credit, including the rare feat of capturing all ten wickets in one innings against Trinity, in 1909. Bulankulama was a slow left-arm bowler and a right hand batsman. He scored consistantly for Royal. Among his contemporaries in the Royal team were A. E. Christoffelsz and Dr. Lorenz Wambeek, who served in the Royal Air Force in World War I.

Sport Abroad

THE major sports upset of 1959 must undoubtedly be the defeat of Australia by India in the Second Test at Kanpur. The off-spin bowling of Jasu Patel, who took 14 wickets in the match, and Polly Umrigar, aided by some solid batting by Contractor, made this glorious victory possible.

Too many have tended to decry this victory, but they might do well to remember Australia's vulnerability against off-spin (Laker, Cave!) and the fact that India made their highest score of the series also on this wicket—in the second innings—when it was turning.

India may well lose the next three tests, but her cricketing prestige has been enhanced.

MEANWHILE, the M.C.C. have made a most inauspicious start on their West Indian tour. On the eve of the first test, they've won with some very brittle batting a match against a minor island team, drawn in uncertain manner against the Barbados Colts, and been convincingly beaten by Barbados whose batsmen pulverised the English bowling to score a 10-wicket victory.

RAMANATHAN Krishna, India's No. I, one of the world's best tennis players and well-known in Ceylon, won the Asian title beating Barry Mackay in the final. Krishnan had an easy passage right through the tournament looking a Chamion from the word go. Ceylon's Selvadurai was beaten by veteran Sumant Misra in the Third Round.

CEYLON SPORT IN 1959-II

(Continued from page 25)

Rugby Football

THE highlight of the local sports scene was the visit of the Oxford-Cambridge Rugby team who scored runaway victories in all their matches -41-0 vs. Colombo, 37-3 in First Test, 52-0 vs. up-Country, 55-5 vs. Barbarians and 45-0 in second Test. Only Guder and Almeida scored against the visitors, whose visit gave Ceylon the opportunity of learning much about what is fast-becoming the most popular Spectator Sport (bar perhaps soccer). Following this visit Ceylon went to Calcutta for the All-India cup minus a few stars and lost to Madras 5-3 in the Semi-finals. A last-minute solo and some poor refereeing put paid to Ceylon's hopes. Consolation was the 7-a-side title.

The C. R. and F. C. and Dimbula tied for the Clifford Cup, but the latter were the season's only undefeated team, having earlier beaten the C. R. in the tournament encounter. The Havelocks after three early season defeats, went through to the season's close undefeated Up-ending the best in the Island and might well be moral champions. Up-Country won the Capper Cup convincingly in a disappointing match —a contrast to the Cup final thrills when Dimbula always came from behind to fix the score-while the Police were Champions in the first Affiliated Clubs tourney. Almeida was the year's most outstanding player, with Cameron, Bean, Cader and Harrison not far behind.

Mercantile Netball

A IR-CEYLON won the Mercantile Netball title and Shamrocks the Club's title. The Australian Crusaders were on a prolonged tour, but though losing an odd match or two, work the feet series comfestably noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

Another prolonged tour was by Indian volley ball teams (Men and Women). Undefeated during the tour, the men won all three tests, the women two, no decision being possible in the third due to poor light. Ceylon teams, however, have made progress as the winning of occasional sets attested. Young Siriwardene is in a class by himself as far as Ceylon Volleyball is concerned.

COLOMBO, mainly a Ceylonese team at last, won the annual Fours race against Madras in the Regatta at Madras, but the local oarsmen could do little against other teams in the All-India Regatta.

The year marked the advent of Jaffna schoolboys as cricketers of note and at year's end a schoolboys team toured West Australia successfully.

THE local table tennis teams (men and women) were expected to fare well at the Indian Nationals, but disappointed. Individually however Ceylon won her first Indian title when Frances Ratnayake won the girls singles and was ranked first in India. Chrys Guneratne and Belle Wirekoon reached the Semifinals in the mixed doubles while Guneratne and the unpredictable Dick Schoorman reachedthequearterfinals in the men's doubles. Young Melvani was ranked India's No. 3 junior, the girls' team No. 2, and the women's team No. 3. The Australian Swaythling Cup team on their way back met Ceylon and were defeated in the only "big" table tennis locally. Youngsters Buddy Reid and Frances Ratnayake at year's were proving themselves Ceylon's best.

M. J. M. Lafir was crowned Snooker Champion of India, winning in an international field and beating Australian Tom Cleary in the finals.

Sam Chandrasena was kingpin of local badminton, while Dharmasoka College, Ambalangoda, continued to churn out champions of tomorrow.

The first-ever basketball tests to be played by Ceylon were against Pakistan, locally. The visitors were far too good for the local quintets, only Thurairajah impressing.

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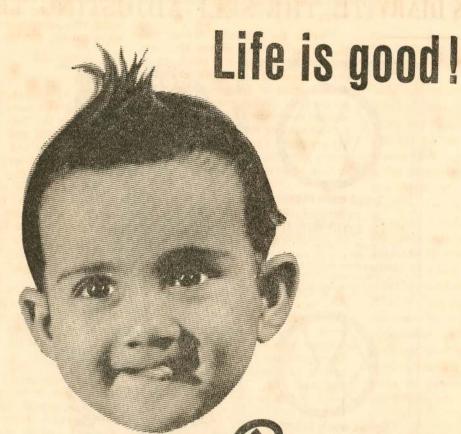
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A WOMAN'S DIARY

By ANNE

IT seems only the other day that all our children went quietly to bed on the last day of the year, with little sense of time or the importance of the day. We would tuck them in, sing to them or tell a story, and then feel the night was our's to celebrate as we wished. In 1958, our eldest, then nine years old, suddenly announced that she was going to participate in whatever revelries were afoot, and stay awake she did, until the small hours of 1959. On December 31st last year, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 announced their intention of accompanying us to watchnight service, and even the four and fiveyear-olds went to bed under protest obviously feeling cheated of some excitement in which the rest of the family were sharing.

There was an added pleasure in going to service with even a part of the family and it was good to find the Church absolutely crammed full with worshippers. I expected to see the heads of our youngsters dropping on to shoulders half-way through the service, but nobody nodded even once. We ended the service to the stirring strains of "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehova "to the immortal tune of the Crom Rhondda. For about half-an-hour after, the vast congregation of people crowded the grounds outside, wishing one another happiness in 1960.

OUR children were gay in the knowledge that a few friends and relations were coming home for 'kiri-bath' after church. We hastened home to prepare the festive table and about twenty of us sat down to a happy breakfast party at 2 a.m. on January 1st, 1960. The children played games, we gathered round the piano and formed an intimate circle to sing "auld lang syne".

It was about four o'clock when I finally climbed into bed, very sleepy but happy. If a woman has a nice home, husband and children, there

isn't much else she needs to make her happy.

"What do you wish for in the New Year?" One of the children asked—and I couldn't think of a thing I wanted! I don't say this with a sense of smugness, but as a simple fact. What greater joy can a woman have than a happy marriage? It is something for which I am humbly grateful. I am filled with thanksgiving too, that our houseful of children are all straight of limb and strong of mind. Having seen something more than I usually do, this year, of disabled and handicapped children, I feel a special gratitude for my fortunate brood.

AS for New Year resolutions, however, I can think of a host that I need to make. First and foremost, I would resolve to practise greater patience with my family. Christmas and New Year are particularly busy seasons for the mother and housewife. There is so much to think of and to plan for, and to do, that one gets caught up in the endless rush and sometimes, along the way, one loses the spirit of the festival and tends to be over-busy and therefore easily upset by trifles. I know I do.

I work hard to have the house spick-and-span, to decorate it alternatively and to have everything just right by Christmas day, but almost unperceptibly, I find myself getting easily irritated at the sight of toys lying about, at meddlesome little fingers which pull streamers off the Tree or break a bauble, and utterly exasperated by noisy, over-excited children who will not keep to the normal routine!

Sometimes I wonder, "Why is it so hard to be a good parent?" I continually make resolutions to be more patient, but at the end of each day I regret I have been as cross as I have! Seven children running riot in the house these holidays have really proved a severe strain on my nerves and my good temper.

I find myself shouting at my boys sometimes and literally shaking with anger at their "savage" behaviour. Why, oh why, cannot they be quiet, well-mannered, obedient children? They really are too exasperating for words, I often think, and then at night I go to bed feeling utterly

ashamed of my bad temper and angry words. So, the special resolution I make this year, is to be a calmer, more patient mother.

QUITE by chance, I came across a delightful story by Pearl Buck, illustrating the fact that all young things are wild and impetuous and have, gradually and with patience, to be brought under control. When an American mother bewails at the naughtiness of her children, an old Japanese gentleman tells her: "Not naughty—just young. We have to put the chains on lightly, Madame, very lightly; little play chains not real ones, at first. The heavy ones come soon enough."

I need to keep such wise counsel in my mind all the time, if I am to stop acting like an impatient, cross-tempered grown-up who has quite forgotten what it is like to be young.

Other resolutions, too, I have to make, such as being more orderly and methodical about household chores; really doing exercises every day and getting my tummy under control in 1960! I must remember not to break in on my husband's jokes and anecdotes and finish them for him—a particularly irritating habit I have! I must plan my time, so that I have leisure for writing letters and for thinking of other people. Yes, the only wish I make in this glad New Year is that, at the end of it, I may be a better, wiser woman.



IMPRESSIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from page 11)

myself in getting my baggage through the customs. The examination by the officials of this department was conducted in an atmosphere of suspicion and delay. Each package was opened and its contents examined. On arrival at the New Baghdad Hotel, where we were staying, a large drink of iced beer was most welcome. The Baghdad Hotel, not completed in April, is an imposing building and most comfortable. It is air-conditioned throughout.

I felt sorry for the Iraqi businessmen responsible for this venture. The hotel had not been open for more than a few days before the July Revolution occurred. Mobs uncontrolled by the police and military authorities invaded its premises searching for supporters of the previous Government and Europeans. The result was an exodus of Western business interests whom the management regarded as likely to be their most important customers. It must have been poor consolation to have as temporary guests, until they were accommodated in houses of their own, the staffs of Russian and other embassies from behind the Iron Curtain.

ROOM was provided by the hotel for the arbitration proceedings, which were continued on the day after our arrival. It was obvious from the start that these proceedings would have an uneasy passage. Difficulties were experienced over the hours when we should sit. The Iraqi advocates, appearing for the Respondents, did not like morning sittings because of other engagements. So we arranged to sit at 4.30 p.m. and carry on until 8.30 p.m. We sat at this hour on the following day, Wednesday. We then adjourned until Saturday, the 29th November, Thursday being a half holiday and Friday a whole holiday.

Up to the 2nd December, apart from the tendering by the Respondents' counsel of a reply to the opening address by the Claimants' counsel, no progress had been made. The time had been occupied by the Respondents making applications for adjournments of the proceedings on

one ground or another. On these applications being refused, appeals were made to the Iraqi Courts.

(To be continued)

THE PASSING OF SIR THOMAS VILLIERS

(Continued from page 9)

statesmen, Governors, commercial magnates and politicians. Sir James Peiris was a particular friend; both worshipped at the same church, worked in the same legislature and had their country houses only a few miles apart in Haputale. But, in spite of a formidable presence, Sir Thomas could be a kindly friend and a charming host to smaller folk whom he loved to take round his former beautiful garden at Adisham and show the views of the Uva and Nuwara Eliya hills from the bedroom windows.

Sir Thomas was in Ceylon for over sixty years. He had given to Ceylon more than any man could get out of life in the Island. That he chose to make Ceylon his home in spite of political changes was the best evidence that he had found happiness here. He left Ceylon ten years ago to settle in London. He was ninety years old.

A good friend of this Journal since it was launched twelve years ago, Sir Thomas found time occasionally to contribute to its columns.

The Funeral

TWO representatives of George Steuart & Co., Ltd., Mr. A. D. McLeod and Mr. C. M. Nelson, attended the funeral service, which was at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on December 28th. The service was taken by the Rev. W. G. Bennett, assisted by a former Vicar of St. Michael's and All Angels', Polwatte, Colombo, Bishop C. Ricketts. Among the others present, besides Lady Villiers (daughter of the late Mr. Edwin Keyt and Mrs. Keyt of Colombo), were Mr. E. F. N. Gratiaen and Dr. and Mrs. Fitzroy Keyt.

The Church service was followed by the cremation at Putney Vale, South-West London.

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POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 15)

The S.L.F.P. has secured the patronage of Mrs. Bandaranaike, wife of the late Prime Minister, and most of its members in the late Parliament will fight the election under its banner.

OOKING back on the past year and forward to the new year is a common occupation these days, with the general election the chief topic of discussion. Most apt in the circumstances were certain comments made by Mr. H. V. Perera, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Ceylon, at the annual general meeting last month. He said: "The distressing events of 1958 and 1959 which we have witnessed with a sense of shame is a warning to us that worse may befall us unless we are vigilant and alive to our responsibilities to society. They have brought home to us the paramount duty of all citizens of Ceylon to be on their guard against exploitation by self-seeking demagogues and to be circumspect in the choice of representatives to whom is entrusted the management of the affairs of the country at the highest level. If we conscientiously perform that duty we can look forward with confidence to the re-establishment of political stability, without which individual liberty would be in jeopardy and economic progress and prosperity remain an idle dream."

The Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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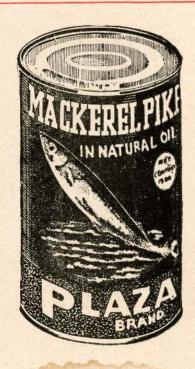




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