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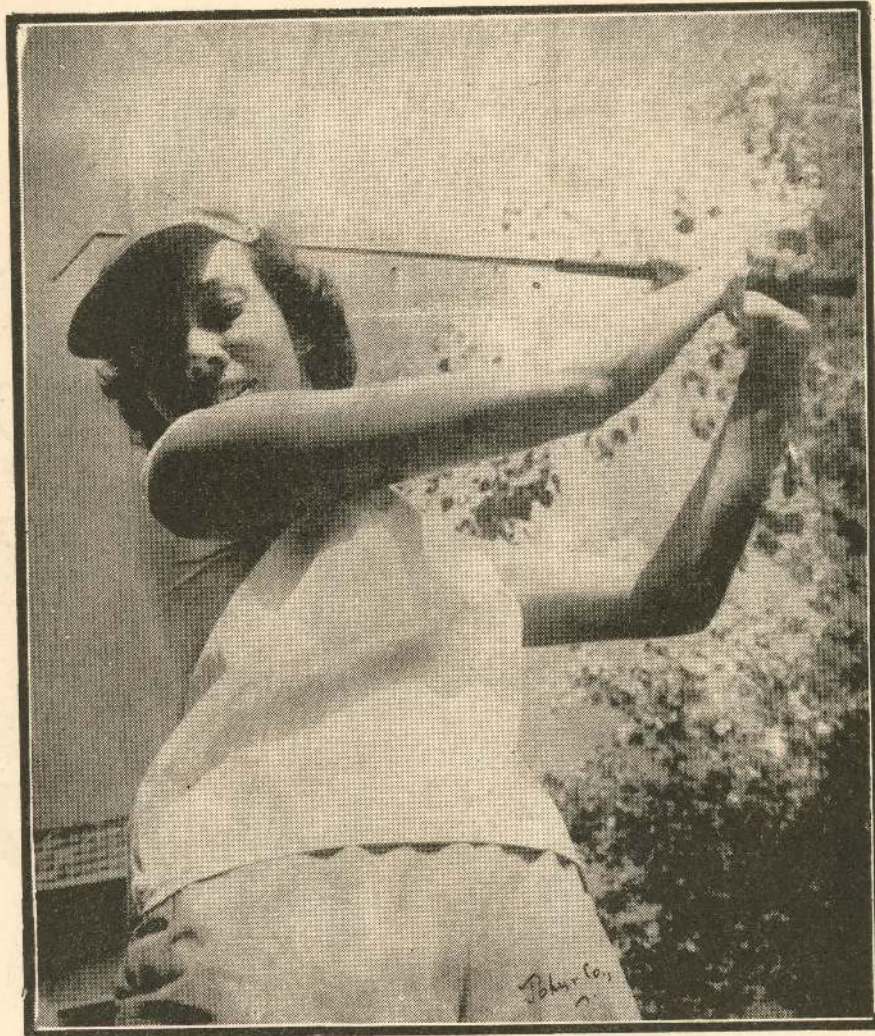
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Ceylon's Lady Golf Champion



—Photo by John & Co.

Mrs. Lilamani Weeraratne

Ceylon's Lady Golf Champion, Mrs. Lilamani Weeraratne, proved most consistent in all her matches last year, and in the Ladies' Title Event, decided on the Ridgeway Course in October last, surpassed all her previous achievements, defeating her opponent in the final—Mrs. G. D. Gordon—after a remarkable display of golf by 7 up and 5. She also showed excellent form in the quarter and semi-finals to defeat two such players as Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Pam Fernando, a previous Champion, by the same margin—6 up and 5. Earlier in the year Mrs. Weeraratne had annexed the H. G. C. Ladies' Championship.



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TEA AND NATIONALISATION

FROM recent comment in various quarters, it is clear that there is growing concern about the future of Ceylon tea, from the point of view both of the private investor and the national interest.

While it is recognised that the survival of the industry depends on the maintenance of the high quality for which the Ceylon product has earned a reputation, the threat of nationalisation does inhibit expenditure on development of plantations.

* * * *

THERE are two parties with a chance of coming into power at the General Election which are committed to nationalisation—the L.S.S.P. led by Dr. N. M. Perera and the M.E.P. as revived by Mr. Philip Gunewardena.

Should either of them form a government, however, tea interests should have little to fear. They will, it is to be presumed, be properly compensated. What of the national economy ?

* * *

TEA is at present the biggest single contributor to the revenue of the state. Will it continue to be so after nationalisation ?

The expectation is, of course, of greater revenue from the industry than at present in that the profits that now go into private hands will accrue to the state. Will it be so in fact ?

* * *

WHAT has to be borne in mind in the case of our export products is that we have competitors who will not be slow to exploit any situation that arises which could be of advantage to them. This is particularly true of tea, which is being increasingly grown in East Africa and New Guinea.

The experience of the Transport Board and the Port Cargo Corporation is sufficient cause for anxiety as to the effect of a socialist government pursuing doctrinaire policies.

THE EDITOR.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

— By BRUTUS —

NEWS of the birth of the Queen's third child was as eagerly awaited in Ceylon as in other parts of the Commonwealth. Official information that it was a prince—the first baby born to a ruling monarch since Princess Beatrice was born to Queen Victoria in 1857—was conveyed to the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, in a telegram from the Private Secretary to the Queen.

In his reply Sir Oliver said: "May I on behalf of the people of Ceylon submit to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Philip our humble duty and congratulations." The Prime Minister, Mr. W. Dahanayake, also sent a message of congratulation to the Queen.

* * *

THE general election, which is just more than three weeks away, may be said to have got on way last week with the issue of voting cards to those who, for the first time in Ceylon, will vote by post. These consist almost entirely of some 20,000 public servants who will be on election duty away from their constituencies.

The issuing of the postal voting cards and the sealing of the ballot boxes which will hold the cards after they have been marked, was done by the returning officers in the presence of candidates. The voting cards were sent out, and will be returned, by registered post. They have to reach the returning officers before closing time on polling day. A good many postal voters have already polled.

* * *

WHATEVER Party comes to power faces a financial situation which precludes implementation of any revolutionary policy. Thus 1959 closed with an adverse balance of trade of the order of Rs. 253 million, the highest on record. The previous highest figure was in 1952 at the end of the Korean boom and amounted to Rs. 200 million. Exports for the year amounted to Rs. 1,753 million, whereas imports totalled Rs. 2,006—Rs. 280 million more than in 1958.

Rice and cereals accounted for an increase of Rs. 82 million and transport equipment (mainly for the Ceylon Transport Board) an increase of Rs. 70 million. There was an increase in imports of consumer goods such as milk and tin foods, also watches. Rubber and coconut products exports were higher by Rs. 41 million while exports of tea remained stable.

Then again Treasury returns show that the total cash balance of the Government at the beginning of the current financial year—October 1, 1959, to September 30, 1960—was Rs. 5,970,000, which is Rs. 62 million below the figure at the start of the previous financial year. A marked decline occurred in 1958, when cash balances fell from Rs. 115 million to Rs. 67,753,056 at the end of September, 1958. The steep drop is attributed to the two deficit budgets of the Government.

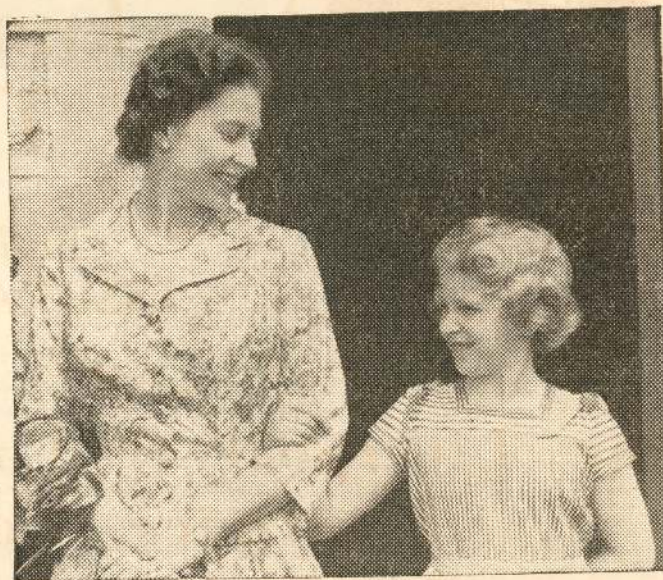
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AN unusual case which has been disposed of by the Privy Council is that of a student of the University

of Ceylon who was suspended in 1952 from all university examinations for an indefinite period by the Board of Residence and Discipline. An action he brought against the University was dismissed by the Colombo District Court and reversed in appeal by the Supreme Court in 1956. The University appealed to the Privy Council, which has allowed the appeal with costs.

The allegation against the student was that he had prior knowledge of a German question in the biology paper. He sought a declaration that the decision of the Board of Residence and Discipline and the finding of the commission of inquiry set up by the Vice-Chancellor (at the time Sir Ivor Jennings) were null and void.

The student was not represented at the Privy Council. In their judgment their Lordships said that the question was whether on the facts and in the circumstances of the case the mode of procedure adopted by the Vice-Chancellor, in *bona fide* exercise of the wide discretion as to procedure reposed in him, sufficiently complied with the requirements of natural justice. They expressed the opinion that it had not been shown to have fallen short of those requirements.



A recent portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and her daughter, Princess Anne. Her Majesty gave birth to her third child this month. The birth was the first to a reigning British Sovereign for more than 102 years—the last being that of Princess Beatrice, youngest child of Queen Victoria, on April 14, 1857.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOLLOWING rejection by British importers of some shipments of desiccated coconut on the grounds that they were infected with salmonella, millers propose to adopt measures for the improvement of standards of manufacture. As a first step they have decided to invite the Institute of Industrial and Scientific Research to make a study of the methods of manufacture at present followed and make recommendations for the elimination of harmful bacteria and reduction of handling to a minimum, particularly after the drying stage.

At the United Kingdom end importers are, it is reported, arranging to protect themselves by insuring against infestation and condemnation, which means an extra half to one per cent on the normal marine, premiums paid by Ceylon exporters.

* * *

THE Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board has reported to the Government that, while threats of nationalisation have not encouraged large scale capital expenditure by proprietary interests, there is no evidence that the machinery in large estates has been allowed to run down to such an extent that the quality of tea manufactured will be affected.

The Board was commenting on an earlier report by the Commissioner of Tea Exports that the quality of tea is suffering because many large tea estates have not been re-equipping their factories during the past three years owing to doubts about the future caused by threats of nationalisation, and that the quality of tea manufactured was not what it would be if obsolete machinery had been replaced.

The Board has stated that it has received no information, either through its overseas bureau or direct from overseas buyers or consumers, that the quality of Ceylon tea is not as high as it should be. On the other hand, it is aware that large tea producers are still producing quality teas in keeping with Ceylon's reputation and are conscious of the need to maintain high standards in the face of competition from other tea producing countries and are in fact exploring every possible means of improving quality.

THE United Kingdom and the Maldive Islands signed a treaty at Male, capital of the Maldives, on February 14th, granting Britain the use of Gan Island as a Royal Air Force base for thirty years in return for financial aid. Mr. Cuthbert Alport, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, signed for Britain and Mr. Ibrahim Nasir, Prime Minister, signed for the Maldives.

Britain, in return for the use of this staging post base to Australia and the Far East, will make a direct grant of £100,000 and a further



—Times

Mr. C. J. M. Alport

Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations.

£750,000 in economic aid. Britain has already spent more than £4,000,000 on the base.

The signing of the treaty was an epoch-making event for quite another reason also: it was the first time that wives of Maldivian officials emerged from purdah to take part in a public ceremony.

Mr. Alport said at the signing: "If in recent months there have been some misunderstandings between us, it is our earnest belief that, in the charming phrase of your great chronicle, 'The Tarich', these difficulties will prove to be as transient as sunbeams."

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CEYLON'S nationalised road passenger transport service experienced a bigger loss in 1959 than in the previous year, although its revenue was higher.

According to the Transport Board, wage increases and extra holidays account for Rs. 4.2 million. An explanatory statement by the Chairman of the Board (Mr. Vere de Mel), in reply to a charge of top-heavy staff, places the salaries of the higher staff, including that of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, at £902 million.

The Board has applied to the Fares Board for an increase in fares in preference to a subsidy. Further loans from the Government cannot be the answer, it states, to continued losses which the Board cannot hope to recover on the basis of the present fares even by the utmost economies and efficiencies. Even on the present fares the revenue increase has been considerable—from Rs. 7.945 million in January, 1958, to Rs. 9,262 million in January, 1960. Increased expenditure has been mainly on the staff wages—the Board having been compelled to pay increased wages and grant leave concessions on Government direction which brought the total additional liability to Rs. 30 million a year.

* * *

MEASURES to combat illicit immigration from India have been intensified by the creation, by the new Ministry of Internal Security, of a joint civil and service directorate to consolidate the forces that are in operation.

Mr. N. Q. Dias of the Civil Service has been appointed civil director and Capt. Ivor Murray of the Navy service director. They will be responsible to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry, Mr. Sidney de Zoysa. A conference between the directors and high-ranking officials of the Indian Government dealing with the problem across the water is to be held at the end of the month.

At present Navy personnel based at Karainagar and Army at Mannar, besides the ordinary Police machinery, are in charge of the operations to prevent illicit landings along the coast.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A 600-year old Pali manuscript of the "Visuddhimagga", commentary on Buddhist doctrine by Buddhagosa, has been discovered in a temple in Madampe, in the Chilaw district, by a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission and is now under study. According to a communique by the Ministry for Cultural Affairs, the forms of the letters indicate the 14th century as the date of the manuscript. At its end is a colophon of ten elegant Pali verses which give the name of the person who transcribed the book and the names of the persons under whose patronage the copying work was undertaken.

The scribe is stated to have been a bhikku named Anomadassi, who was the nephew of a thera called Senadhinathamulla, who lived in a temple in Mahapanana. The copying of the MSS was done at the request of two ladies, Hema of Valigampitua and Natha of Munamaldeni, who were inmates of the harem of a king named Parakramabahu.

The thera figuring here is thought to be the same as the high dignitary of the Sangha of that name eulogised in the Pali poem, "Vuttamala" written during the reign of Parakramabahu V of Dedigama. It is considered possible that the king referred to in the colophon was the same king.

The scribe describes himself as being well versed in grammar, and the MSS seems to be free from clerical and orthographical errors which are common to many of the later Pali MSS of Ceylon. It is expected to be indispensable for any future critical edition of the "Visuddhimagga".

* * *

THE death occurred last week, in a nursing home, of the Ven. Baddegama Piyaratana Nayake Thero, principal of the Vidyodaya Pirivena and patron of the Vidyodaya University. He was 77.

A distinguished Pali, Sanskrit and Sinhalese scholar, Piyaratana Thero was appointed vice-Principal of Vidyodaya Pirivena in 1925 and became its principal in 1936. He was an authority on the Tripitaka.

* * *

AN experiment is being conducted in the Department of Agriculture in the use of radio-active

isotopes with fertiliser for paddy. The experiment has been made possible by a gift of phosphorous radio-isotopes from the United States Operations Mission in Ceylon. It is designed to determine the contribution, respectively, of fertiliser and soil to the nutrition of a rice plant with respect to plant food phosphorous.

The radio-isotopes were flown to Ceylon from the United States. The experiment is under the supervision of Dr. T. Tanada, American consultant to the Department of Agriculture.

* * *

THE Government has accepted an invitation from President Eisenhower to attend a White House conference on children and youth—the sixth White House conference on young people—to be held from March 27 to April 2. Delegates to the conference who will represent fifty countries, will include teachers, parents, students, government officials, doctors and recreation and social workers.

* * *

THE China-Ceylon rice-rubber pact for 1960 was ratified by the Government on February 15.

It is expected that there will be a saving of Rs. 1,200,000 on the rubber-rice transactions this year, the saving being made possible because of a reduction of £1 per ton in the price of rice.

* * *

A BRANCH of the Sinhala Institute of Culture has been formed in London.

The president of the Institute, Mrs. O. L. F. Senaratne, of Colombo, was one of the prime movers in forming the organisation. "We found that there were five professional Ceylonese dancers now in London, so we persuaded them to join our organisation", she told a correspondent. "Now they run dancing classes for anyone interested. About twenty pupils, some of them English and others from overseas countries, are learning Ceylonese dances".

Its secretary is Mr. Clifford Abeysekera. Two of the professionals will take part in a ballet to be presented at the Ceylon Tea Centre. They are Sesha Pallihakara and Anura Kothia Pinah.

(Continued on page 21)



—Times

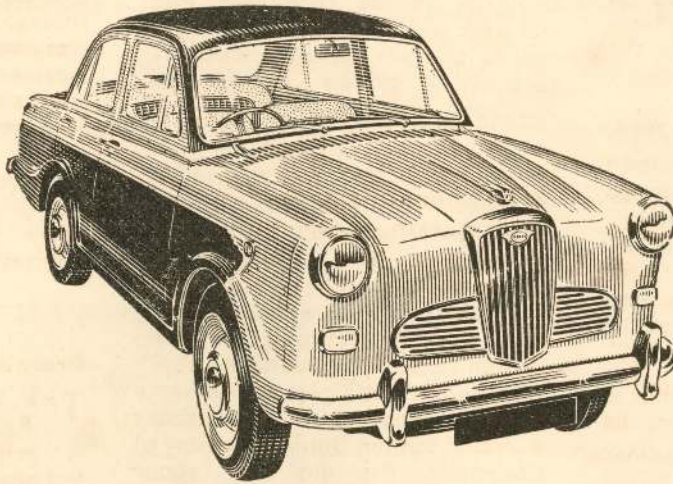
A special portrait of Sir Winston Churchill and Lady Churchill taken to mark Sir Winston's 85th birthday, on November 30th, 1960. On the same day, Members of the Government and Opposition cheered Sir Winston, who is Father of the House — as he entered The House.

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BRITAIN'S EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE anniversary of a Government institution is not often an affair for birthday cake and candles. Loyal citizens ought, I suppose, to make some show of excitement, but in most cases it is like asking us to sing praises to the North or South Pole, or dance in honour of the Equator.

But, in 1960, we have in Britain two notable official birthdays which affect us all more or less personally. In December it will be 300 years since the General Post Office was permanently established by Act of Parliament.

The Post Office is everyone's friend, almost the only Government Department with which we all have intimate dealings, and its tercentenary will be suitably observed at various birthday festivities throughout the year.

Closer in time was the start of the now familiar Employment Exchanges, which have also become part and parcel of our daily existence. On February 1, we celebrate the Golden Jubilee of a movement which, in 50 years, has placed more than 100,000,000 people in jobs.

* * *

THEY were called Labour Exchanges when 62 were first opened in different parts of the United Kingdom on February 1, 1910. That was a proud day, incidentally, for Mr. (now Sir) Winston Churchill. The young statesman, as President of the Board of Trade, was already giving evidence of those brilliant qualities that, in World War II, were to be the salvation of his country and a bulwark of the Free World. Introducing the Labour Exchanges Bill in 1909, Churchill described the Exchanges as the only

method of grappling with the evils of casual employment.

On the inaugural day, when he visited several of the new Exchanges in London, he was quoted as saying: "They are a piece of social mechanism and are, I believe, absolutely essential in any well-ordered community."

The idea of a common meeting ground for prospective employers and people needing jobs was not, of course, new. As far back as the year 1547, the records of the ancient city of Coventry, in the English Midlands, have it that all carpenters, masons and others lacking work were asked to "assemble themselves at five o'clock in the morning in the summer, with their tools in their hands at the Broadgate, and attend such as lacked workmen".

* * *

A Considerable Boon

THREE-AND-A-HALF centuries later the first voluntary Labour Office was opened in 1885 at Egham, near London, and, in the words of its founder, Mr. Nathaniel L. Cohen, proved to be a "considerable boon". By the end of 1905 local councils were running about a dozen Labour Bureaux, but not until the passing of Churchill's Act did the Labour Exchange movement fit into the national framework.

Even in prosperous times like the present, the Employment Exchanges are an ever-present help to people in all walks of life. But what a blessing they must have been in 1910 we can judge from old newspaper cuttings. In the steel city of Sheffield the police had to keep order amid the throngs of job-seekers at the new Exchange. In the manufacturing town of Nottingham, more than 100 employers rallied round in search of workers. At all London Labour Exchanges there were crowds "without exception".

* * *

In a Nutshell

THE basic functions of these first Exchanges were much like those of the present-day Employment

Exchange Service. Putting it in a nutshell, the Board of Trade then stated that "as they (the Exchanges) increase the mobility of labour, they will abolish the wasteful system by which a large firm is apt to keep its own reserve of labour in the shape of half-employed work-people waiting at its gates instead of drawing from a common reserve".

Before, during and after World War II, without any blowing of trumpets, the Employment Exchanges achieved a glory which is mainly docketed in the files. The Exchanges and Appointments Offices together filled 22,500,000 vacancies for workpeople in industry, varying from the most highly skilled and administrative staff to general unskilled labourers.

All talents and skills are similarly catered for today. In an era of full employment the social status of the Exchanges (there are more than a thousand) has changed for the better. Most people now have direct contact with an Employment Exchange at some time or other in their working lives—to seek a job or change of job; to apply for a passport; to place an order for workers, or perhaps just to ask a question on one of the many employment problems the staff tackle daily.

* * *

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In half-a-century Britain's Employment Exchanges have more than fulfilled Winston Churchill's promise. They are not fairy godmothers, but, short of waving a magic wand, they do everything possible for all who seek their friendly help. And whether the enquirer be a business executive or general labourer, or someone with special problems, such as a disabled person or a discharged prisoner, he or she is treated as an individual human being.

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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

— By CROSS-BENCHER —

THE open nature of the result of the general election is signified by the competitions announced by the two newspaper groups in Ceylon, spurred no doubt by the popular debate that has been going on since nomination day.

The Daily News group offers Rs. 10,000 for a forecast of the first three parties, with the number of seats each will secure. In the coupon it gives a list of eleven parties—all those with more than ten candidates in the field, although only five parties have put up more candidates than half the number that will make up the House of Representatives.

The "Times" group offers Rs. 15,000 for the name of the next Prime Minister as well as the first three parties and the number of their members.

* * *

IN the meantime many of the Independents who aspired to membership of Parliament appear to have fallen by the wayside. For their premature exit from the hustings most credit must go to Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the U.N.P. leader, who has ceaselessly inveighed against Independents.

In his island-wide campaign on behalf of his party, he has pointed out that in a parliamentary democracy there is no place for Independents, who cannot form a government nor influence the outcome of any issue, and that they would represent none but themselves. In other words, they are out merely for self-aggrandisement, or hope to throw in their lot with whatever party secures a majority.

L.S.S.P. leaders too have generally dissuaded the electorate from voting for Independent candidates but make an exception in the case of eight or nine who, they claim, hold socialist views, and whom they support.

It has to be conceded also that after three general elections since Ceylon attained nationhood, voters have by and large realised that parties have to be placed above personalities in exercising the franchise under the form of government that has developed in the country.

How far the propaganda against Independents has been effective is borne out by a letter published in

the Press from a candidate (Mr. S. P. C. Fernando, Bar-at-Law) withdrawing from the hustings. After paying a tribute to the Party leaders who are trying to educate the voter, he says he feels that it would be wrong for him to impede their efforts in the slightest degree. He then goes on to say:

"The electors of Moratuwa, too, are becoming party-minded. I admire their political consciousness and I appreciate their alignments. I do not propose to wean them from their loyalties by urging the personal factor or my own political views, and thus add to the confusion that exists.

"While I am most grateful to those who were ready and willing to extend to me their support, it does seem to me, after careful consideration, that the only-right thing for me to do is to quit the election arena.

"The larger interests of the country and its security demand that I (as an Independent candidate) leave the voter more free to make his decision on proper issues at this general election, which has now become so very vital to the very existence of the nation. I have no doubt that the voters of Moratuwa will make the right decision."

* * *

AS the date of the General Election draws near Party propaganda is being stepped up to a high pitch. The U.N.P. points to the stability that prevailed when it was in power as its greatest claim on the electorate. Mr. Dudley Senanayake is setting the pace for the other parties by the vigour of his campaign: he is no longer the sick man who withdrew from politics four years ago. Mrs. Bandaranaike is the chief spokesman for the S.L.F.P. Her appeal is that the Party be given the opportunity to complete the programme interrupted by her husband's assassination. The L.S.S.P. asks for a chance to govern as it is the only party that has not been in office so far. It urges the fact that it has a galaxy of talent and holds out the promise of an immediate reduction of the price of rice to 25 cents a measure. The M.E.P.'s main plank is primacy for Sinhalese and Buddhism, apart from its Marxist economic policy. Mr. Dahanayake's

new party, L.P.P., is professedly anti-Marxist, but the country is mystified by its comparative neglect of the hustings.

Signs are beginning to emerge of the possible party alliances after the elections. A certainty is that the Communist Party will support the M.E.P. The L.S.S.P.'s language policy should find favour with the Federal Party and as before Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and his followers of the Tamil Congress may throw in their lot with the U.N.P. The relations between the Rightist parties, the U.N.P., the S.L.F.P. and Mr. Iriyagolle's S.M.P., are yet to crystallise. From present trends no party seems likely to have an overall majority, although Mr. Dudley Senanayake confidently asserts that he will win the necessary 76 seats (the House consists of 151 members). Another coalition government is the general expectation.

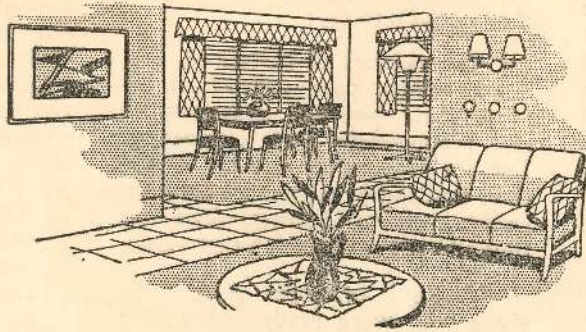
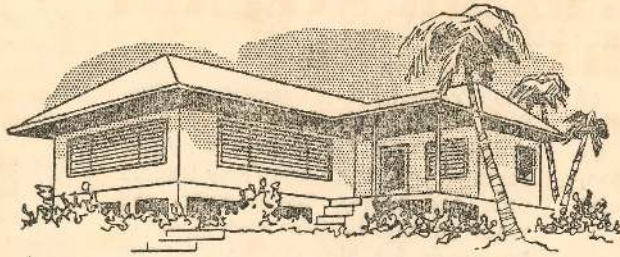
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THE settlement between Britain and the Maldives over the lease of Gan island for an R.A.F. staging post brings to an end a period of disquiet in the Island's ripples of which reached our shores. The Maldivian Government, by securing better terms than originally proposed by the U. K. Government, might be inclined to regard its earlier recalcitrance as justified. On the other hand, it was in Britain's interest to be generous if the R.A.F. installation at Gan was not to have unfriendly neighbours.

From an international point of view also, the settlement is in keeping with the contemporary liberal attitude of big powers towards small dependencies. It was a nice gesture on the part of Britain to send a Minister of State for the final proceedings. It must have helped to heal ruffled feelings and to preserve the self-respect of the island people.

Although intervention on the part of India, Pakistan or Ceylon is unthinkable, the Maldives definitely had the sympathy of people in these countries, especially when it was alleged that the secession of the Addu Atoll (of which Gan is a part) had the support of the Gan administration. It is to be hoped that reconciliation between Addu Atoll and the rest of the Maldives is a matter of time.

outside...



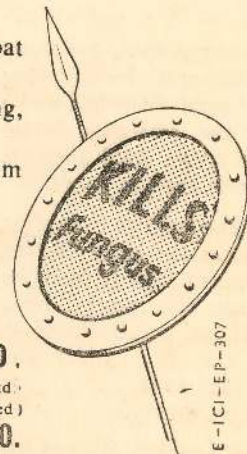
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THE PASSING OF MR. STEUART P. HAYLEY

WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT & SPORTSMAN

— By "OLD HAND" —

THE death of Mr. Steuart Pickering Hayley, which occurred recently in England, removes from the scene one of the best known merchants and sportsmen of his day in Ceylon. He arrived in the Island in October, 1901, to join his father's firm, Chas. P. Hayley & Co., in Galle.

The business of Hayley and Kenny, which he himself founded in Colombo in 1909 with the late W. W. Kenny, previously Manager of Delmege, Reid & Co., was at first in partnership with the Galle firm. In 1936 it was converted into a Limited Company and S. P. Hayley was a Life Director of the Company from then until it was sold to a new Joint Stock Company called Hayleys, Limited, in which the principal figures were G. G. Hayley, a nephew of S. P. Hayley, K. G. W. Hutton and Major L. P. Hayward.

* * *

MR. Steuart Hayley was Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for the years 1928 and 1929 and Managing Director of such large business undertakings as the Colombo Hotels Co., Ltd., and the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd. But he was perhaps best known to the Ceylon public as one of Ceylon's most brilliant Lawn Tennis exponents. Up to the outbreak of World War I, he was Champion of Ceylon on no less than five occasions.

Steuart Hayley first competed in the Ceylon Championship at Nuwara Eliya in 1905 and won the title at the first time of asking, defeating F. J. P. Roberts. The holder, Douglas Kelly, was out of the Island that year. In the next year he was opposed to his elder brother, A. C. Hayley, in the challenge round and, playing with his accustomed brilliance and mastery, found little difficulty in winning for the second time. He staged a great come-back in 1909 to beat that doughty opponent, Douglas Kelly, the holder. Hayley repeated his success in 1910 and 1911. He also won the Garden Club Championship in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1920.

C. P. HAYLEY, who started the Galle firm which bore his name, came out to Ceylon in 1869 from Jersey on his father's 800-ton sailing ship the "Percy Douglas" for a short visit. He returned in the same ship in 1871 and joined the firm of Thomson & Co. Seven years later he founded his own firm. In 1893 he was joined by his eldest son, Alec Charles Hayley, who became a partner in 1905.



The Late Steuart P. Hayley

Steuart Hayley, who inherited his father's business acumen, realised that the centre of gravity of the Island's commerce had moved to Colombo and, with the encouragement of his father, started the firm of Hayley & Kenny. It made rapid progress and in 1911 purchased the firm of Ripley and Marshall. The firm's principal business at the commencement was in plumbago and coconut produce, but later it substituted rubber for plumbago and also opened an import department which grew to a considerable size. It also represented Insurance Companies and many business houses in the United Kingdom, America and elsewhere in the world.

In all these enterprises, S. P. Hayley had the assistance of colleagues who were well known in the business world, such as his brother-in-law O. J. Steiger, R. R. Law and Major L. P. Hayward.

Steuart Hayley, apart from his achievements as a lawn tennis player, was a very fine exponent of Billiards and won several championships in Colombo. He was also a well-known figure in volunteering circles, holding a commission in the Ceylon Garrison Artillery during the days of the late Col. C. E. H. Symons, Col. Sir Edwin Hayward and Col. E. H. Joseph.

He was also Consul for Sweden before the Diplomatic Corps came into existence with Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Ministers of Legations. His retirement from business after over fifty years marked the end of a chapter in the mercantile history of the Island.

* * *

FOLLOWING a serious accident in Nuwara Eliya in 1946 when he broke his thigh bone, Steuart Hayley had to lead a less active life than he had been accustomed to, but he still took a keen interest in his favourite Nuwara Eliya, where he lived for many years after his retirement.

Mr. Hayley's death at the age of 77, on the 11th February, at Eyre Lodge, Talbot Woods, Bournemouth, England, will be widely mourned by his numerous friends in Ceylon. We extend our sympathy to Mrs Hayley, and the other members of the family.

*Is your place a small place ?
Tend it with care !—
HE set you there.*

*Is your place a large place ?
Guard it with care !
HE set you there.*

*Whate'er your place, it is
Not yours alone, but His,
HE set you there.*

—John Oxenham.

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A LETTER FROM MR. W. T. GRESWELL

(Fortnightly Review Special)

Taunton, 10th February

CRICKET and bottles ! Or to be more explicit Test Cricket and rum bottles.

Many were no doubt horrified at the riotous outburst of the crowd during the Second Test between England and West Indies, at Port of Spain. But there is no need to take the matter seriously to heart. It may be remembered that during the last M.C.C. tour to West Indies under the captaincy of Sir Leonard Hutton there was a minor incident of the same kind involving fewer bottles and fewer demonstrations, so the matter was not without precedent.

This particular form of West Indian exuberance is explained if the question is asked "Would it have occurred if England had made only 112 and the West Indians had replied with 380 for 8 wickets when Singh was run out 0?" The answer is definitely No ! So it all boils down to the simple and quite natural fact that the West Indians love their cricket and hate to see their side being beaten. Also I am told rum is quite cheap because it is made there and it is to be presumed that none of the hundreds of bottles which floated on to the field was full.

Remember too that the West Indians are emotional to a degree. In success it is all calypso. In failure they feel they must do something. We can only be thankful that the strongest of throwers is unable to plant his bottle on the pitch or endanger the in-fielders.

Many of us remember the great body line bowling crisis in Australia when Douglas Jardine was Captain and Larwood was regarded by the Australian public as a murderer. Feeling ran so high that people in high places had to intervene. The Port of Spain incident was child's play to that.

* * *

AS regards the match itself there is not much to be said. The West Indian 1st innings reply of only 112 to England's 382 was their undoing. Such a low score on a perfect batting wicket by a strong batting side was unexpected and inexplicable.

It may be that Trueman and Statham, who bowled superbly, were not going to be outshone by the opposing opening bowlers, Hall and Watson, who are busy making a name for themselves in the category of world's fastest. The fact that England's chief scorers were Barrington 121, Dexter 77 and Smith 108 in the absence of any help from May and Cowdrey is encouraging in the extreme and full of hope for the future.

Long have we waited for these two great amateur batsmen to have 2 or 3 other batsmen on the side to come to their help and share the burden. The present happy development can be watched with great interest. If it lasts throughout this tour we shall feel more secure as hosts to the South Africans this year and to the Australians next.

Hats off to Kanhai, the little hero of the West Indian 2nd innings. 110 out of 244 is a grand feat in the face of adversity. It was his first century ever against England.

* * *

THE Australians have finished their pleasant little jaunt to Pakistan and India with wins to their credit over both. We may assume that this powerful Australian side, while never "taking things easy", (not the Australian habit) were not unduly pressed and had always something in reserve wherewith to counter the unexpected. A nice holiday in which to escape the Australian cold season.

* * *

IHAVE more than once pointed out in these letters how first-class cricket is becoming more and more big business, which means money. Sufficient money is not easy to come by. There are no counties now who can show a profit on working account. Many are all but carried by their Supporters' Clubs who obtain large sums from competitions akin to football pools.

A week ago my county, Somerset, published its accounts for last year. They showed a loss of £9,000, the worst ever. Our share of B.B.C.

and T.V. rights and Test gates came to £4,000, so we are sunk to the extent of £5,000. This state of affairs cannot go on but it is anybody's guess as to what can be the solution. The unhappy truth is that County Cricket is losing favour with the public. How can it be restored to popularity? Any suggestions, please, Readers?

* * *

THE press here is still giving prominence to peripatetic achievement by persons of any age, male or female. No doubt the craze will die a natural death but it was certainly at its height last week when the Russian born Dr. Barbara Moore, at the considerable age of 56, swung happily and strongly into the Land's End Hotel, where there was an outsize civic reception for her at the end of her 1,000 mile walk in 3 weeks from John O'Groats. It was indeed a remarkable achievement for a woman and for one of her age, but she has just been followed by a teenage girl who took 2 days longer and who ate a beef steak now and then to help her on her way.

The worthy Doctor interviewed by the press and on T.V. assures the public that her great effort is the result of "clean living" (diet, note well). She consumed on her walk such things as grated carrot, lettuce, orange juice, honey, lemon, etc. and never once felt really tired. Dr. Moore affirms that she is now going to America and will walk 3,000 miles from coast to coast. I blush with shame when I admit that I did not even drive 14 miles to Taunton to watch her stride joyously through the town last week on her way to Land's End.

* * *

THE fair promise of continued industrial prosperity is still being endangered by strikes, many of them involving only a few men, but, owing to the close interlocking of all branches of trade, likely to throw out of work large numbers of men who are happy in their employment. One such strike was settled last week when British Motor Corporation was forced to concede unduly advantageous terms to 50 electrician members of the Communist controlled Electrical Trades' Union. This strike put out of work for 10 days 31,000 employees and cost the Corporation a vast sum of money in the hold-up of car production.

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MR. LEONARD WOOLF REVISITS CEYLON

— "By SPHINX" —

MR. Leonard Woolf, former Civil Servant, better known locally as the author of the classic on Ceylon, "The Village in the Jungle", based on his experiences as Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, was back in Ceylon on a three-week visit recently, making what he called a sentimental journey to the scene of his labours.

Naturally he made a trek to Hambantota, after a brief stay in Colombo, seeing the villages he wrote about 50 years ago. The biggest difference he noticed was in the numerous new roads and footpaths and the increase in population. Villagers flocked around him at Bundala, and Woolf was delighted to be back among the haunts of his youth where he walked or rode in the jungles, and still felt at home.

It was twilight when he visited the village, and his desire to see the bird life once again was amply fulfilled when he saw flamingo, pelican and duck by the thousands. He wished to see them in flight and a gunshot fired into the air transformed them into a whirling mass of wings, a memory he will long preserve.

He re-visited a beauty spot, Pathiraja Point (to which he often refers in his now famous diaries), where he spent many an evening watching the sun set or the moon rise. The place has now been taken over by the Salt Corporation for its coral bay, on which work is now in progress.

* * *

THE proverbial oldest inhabitant in the village greeted him, recalling the days when the "Agenta Hamuduruwo" used to visit them on horseback. There was also 83-year old Aron Singho, who used to be his peon at the Kachcheri and accompanied him on his circuits —when Mr. Woolf was Assistant Government Agent, Police Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police, all rolled into one.

Those were the days of the bullock-cart and the "thavalam" (caravan of bulls) and many of the circuits on which Aron Singho accompanied Mr. Woolf were to trace and punish

on the spot those who had defaulted in the payment of the now notorious poll-tax.

The old man recalled an occasion when Mr. Woolf was lost in his beloved jungle and a search party of villagers eventually found him by the light of torches under a tree. He remembered Woolf as being "very strict" but a great respecter



—Times

Mr. Leonard Woolf

of all religions and persons. He used to be very fluent in Sinhalese, a fluency which, incidentally, Mr. Woolf confessed he has now, not surprisingly, lost.

* * *

IT would also appear from the legends in the area that Mr. Woolf must be regarded as one of the first to have devised measures to prevent sea erosion, which is now a no inconsiderable menace to the island. The palmyrah grove which stretches along the coast at Hambantota was planted on his initiative.

Nobody could tell Mr. Woolf about a village near Matara where, he recalled, women were renowned in his day for diving for sponges and the red coral which they used as ornaments.

An interesting story which was recalled during his visit was that

he was able to retire from the Civil Service on account of a wind-fall in the form of a substantial cash prize from the old Calcutta Sweep-stake.

With the money he returned to England and founded the Hogarth Press, which published his "Village in the Jungle" and many of the early works of Virginia Woolf, his wife and well-known writer.

On his arrival in Colombo the Government of Ceylon made amends for its churlishness of an earlier day. It appears that some years ago Mr. Woolf expressed a wish to the Ceylon Government to borrow the official diaries he had kept as Assistant Government Agent, for some little time. A bureaucrat wrote back to him to say that he could have copies of them if he paid some astronomical sum! A fortnight ago the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs presented him with copies of the diaries in Colombo.

* * *

MR. Woolf's fame as the author of the well-loved classic has tended to obscure the service he rendered to Ceylon in another sphere. It was in the dark days of 1915 when Martial Law was declared and the armed forces went berserk. The Ceylonese were demanding political reforms and justice (many leaders were imprisoned and in imminent danger of being shot) and it was decided at a public meeting presided over by Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam that the late Mr. E. W. Perera should make a voyage to London (in the midst of World War I) to present the Ceylonese case.

Mr. E. W. Perera placed Mr. Woolf's assistance to him on record thus: "It is not possible to mention the names of all who helped; some of them are in Government Service, but it will be more than ingratitude to omit any reference to the valuable service that Mr. Leonard S. Woolf rendered to the cause and his great kindness to me personally. Through the good offices of Mr. Sidney Webb I first met Mr. Woolf soon after I arrived. His active interest in the welfare of Ceylon never abated nor was his faith in the justice of our cause shaken by official misrepresentation from that moment up to the present."

A fitting tribute on which to close this note on a grand old man and friend of Ceylon.

PEOPLE

A LETTER from Mrs. Mildred Black conveying New Year Greetings expresses concern at the situation in Ceylon. "I sincerely hope that Ceylon will settle down with a stable government before long," she writes, and adds: "Your Review still maintains its standard and the frequent articles about people and places as they were many years ago are of special interest to us old-timers. My husband sailed for Ceylon 47 years ago. I first visited it in 1916 and went there to live in January, 1920. So we recall many of the places, buildings, etc., that are mentioned in the C.F.R."

Mrs. Black is the wife of Mr. Clement J. Black, General Manager of Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Ltd., for many years and a former Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and appointed Member of the State Council. Mrs. Black was for some time a member of the Nuwara Eliya Urban Council.

* * *

MR. T. A. Eccles, director and head of the estate supplies division of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., retires at the end of next month after a 42-year business association with Ceylon. He was first with the old established firm of marine, civil, motor and general engineers and estate suppliers, Messrs. C. A. Hutson & Co. and when the firm went into liquidation in 1932, he



A Unique Reunion in Holland of former Ceylon residents

joined Messrs. Brown & Co. In 1957 he was appointed a director. He was also a director of the Hatton Transport and Agency Co., Ltd., and the Hatton Bank, Ltd.

* * *

DR. H. M. C. Poortman, who was a W. H. O. Medical Officer at Kalutara, has sent us an account of a unique reunion in Holland of former Ceylon residents. He writes:—

"Although the number of people in Holland who have been for some time in Ceylon cannot in any way be compared to those in the UK, there still are a fairly great number of my compatriots who have been there, and who all have the most precious memories of the time they spent in the Island.

"This was proved once again at a reunion of people 'with a Ceylon

past' on 3rd January of this year at the home of Dr. and Mrs. v. d. Mandele, the former Ambassador of the Netherlands in Colombo, who is now living at Aerdenhout right in the middle of our famous bulbfields! They very kindly offered their home for this reunion, at which seventeen 'ex-Ceylonese' were present.

"Needless to say there was a lot to talk about, especially as some of those present had left Ceylon recently and so were able to give the others the latest information. But even so it turned out that I was able to tell quite a few things which were unknown to all the others, thanks to the fact that I regularly (although a bit late due to steamer-connections) receive your Review, and that I always read it from cover to cover with great interest. One of the things which nobody knew was that Mike Thornton had won the golf championship, and as you gave such an excellent report of those matches I was able to supply them with the fullest information!

Your Review is a constant source of joy, as nearly all the articles bring back to memory the wonderful times we spent there. Although all the contributions are very much worthwhile, I particularly like the 'Matters of Moment', the 'Political Notebook', the 'People' and those memories of Old-Timer, and the articles about the holidays and hunting-expeditions on the East Coast by Douglas Raffel.

"It is our earnest hope that you will be able to continue with the Review for many years to come."

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P E O P L E

A picture taken at the party which Mr. Poortman has sent shows :

Mrs. Methven (wife of the former manager of the Chartered Bank), Mr. Tinga, Mrs. van Eeek (wife of the expert who advised on the Port) Mrs. Tinga, Mrs. v. d. Mandele, Mr. Francken (manager of Ceylon Sugar Plantations), Mrs. v. Willigenburg (whose husband was with Holland-Colombo for many years), M.r. Korthals Altes (formerly of the Netherlands Embassy and now in Paris) and Mrs. Francken.

Among the others who were present were Miss Groenewoud, who also worked at the Netherlands Embassy, Mr. Boender of KLM, Mrs. Verhoeve (whose husband is in Jamaica now, and who was representative of Philips in Ceylon), and Mr. and Mrs. Poortman

* * *

THE New Year brought us a lively letter with greetings from our correspondent "D.M.L.", who with her husband is holidaying in Malaga, Spain. She writes:

"If anyone asks your advice on where to escape either boiling heat or bitter cold for the winter, you can safely say, 'Torremolinos, near Malaga, Spain.' As I write, the weather is very wild and cold, but the natives predict a return to the gloriously sunny days and cool winds we have wallowed in since October in a few days. I went over to England to see my 84-year-old mother on November 5th, returning on December 15th, and the contrast between the weather there and here was incredible. The result is a nail-biting worry as to where we shall decide to live permanently when our year's voluntary exile expires at the end of April! What is perfectly clear in our minds is that anyone who doesn't have to leave Ceylon is potty!

"Christmas here was very jolly, though a bit artificial because the Spaniards do not as a rule celebrate December 25th as Christmas, but January 6th. But as there is a large community of British and Americans now, the shops and hotels joined in the spirit of December 25th with gusto. We were lucky in having our good Ceylon friends Commander Michael Evans and Nancy over from their retirement in Portugal for Christmas week. They stayed at a nearby hotel as our bungalow is too small for entertaining in, though we

sat for many hours of each day on our tiny terrace soaking up the sunshine. We see a great deal of Mr. and Mrs. Waddell and Gil's sister—the exchange of Ceylon news and anecdotes fills our vivacious conversation and mystifies anyone who overhears us!

"The celebration of the Three Kings on January 6th was a new experience for us, and we were lucky enough to meet, through Gil Waddell, a half Spanish-English resident of Malaga, who invited us to view the Tres Reyes procession from the windows of his Club in the beautiful main street of Malaga. The patient crowds, some waiting for five hours with their attractive children, reminded us very much of Parahera spectacles. The religious tableaux, drawn along the route by lorries, were beautifully done, with groups

of army, police, and boys' bands stirring our insides with splendid martial music in between the groups of tableaux, mounted warriors and marching warriors, representing the various occupants of Malaga down the ages, including Roman warriors riding motor-cycles!

"Another diversion from reality was the traditional benevolence of the Three Kings who threw 'caramels' from their lofty thrones to the children in the crowds. Two Spanish gentlemen near me (I had gone out into the street by now) simultaneously caught a bar of Nestle's chocolate, tugged at it for possession without either yielding, and then gallantly offered it to me! The situation was saved when I divided it into three equal parts and shared it between us!"

(Continued on page 24)

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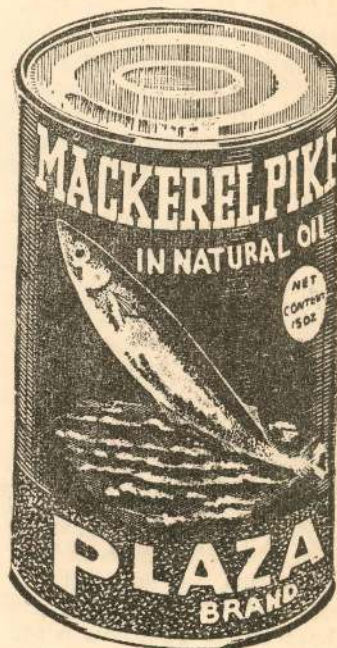


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DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CEYLON ARTIST

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. E. G. KOCH

By Gate Mudaliyar A. C. G. S. AMARASEKARA

IT was with much regret that I received the news of the death of Mr. E. G. Koch.

Mr. Koch was a professional photographic artist and was for many years on the Staff of Messrs. Plate & Co. Ltd. when it was one of the leading photographic firms in Ceylon. I remember him as a young man when he was connected with such other well known photographic firms as Skeen & Co. and Kerr & Co., who had their Studios in Chatham St., Fort, and were formidable rivals of Plates.

I believe it was when Plates bought up Skeen's photographic business that Mr. Koch went over to Plate's and became a great acquisition to that firm. He remained there as the chief operating artist till he retired. He was not merely a photographer but a photographic artist and as such I remember him with his younger brother Sam being hung at some very important exhibitions in London—the "Photographic Section" it was if I remember right.

Sam, whom I knew even more intimately than E. G., was like his elder

brother also a photographer and painter. The elder brother E. G. specialised in Water Colours while Sam was one of the best pastelists of his day.



The late Mr. E. G. Koch

MR. G. Koch first exhibited at the Ceylon Society of Arts at the age of 25 (1906) and continued to exhibit and carry off prizes for

very many years. The first year I took up office as Hon. Secretary of the Society he won the coveted prize awarded by the Society for the "Best painting of the year" for competition in 1919. His picture that won this coveted prize was of a lovely semi-nude fisherman on the Colombo breakwater, which showed how much latent beauty there was in very unpromising models.

But he preferred to paint scenery that was in themselves beautiful, such as a very delicately handled little water colour of his that I remember very well after these long forty odd years, titled "The Early Moon".

* * *

I LOST touch with my friend and colleague for very many years and I met him but once since my return from England after an absence of ten years. I came across some of Mr. Koch's water colours at Cave's showrooms four years ago. If they were his recent work I was pleased to note that "his hand had not lost its cunning nor time dimmed his vision".

Mr. Koch belonged to that group of Artists that included the Vandorts, Belings and others.

He leaves six sons and two daughters to whom go our sincere sympathies.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

FORTY warships from six countries taking part in "Jet 60" arrived in Trincomalee harbour during the last week-end for the completion of the last phase of the annual joint Commonwealth naval exercises which commenced on February 1. The warships with other supporting vessels and submarines represent the U. K., India, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon, Australia joining the exercises for the first time.

* * *

THIS year's exercises are under the command of Admiral Sir Gersand Gladstone, C-in-C, Far East Stations. Rear Admiral V. C. Begg, who was in command of the British fleet the last time, is second in command. The Indian fleet is under the command of Rear Admiral A. Chak-

ravathi and the Ceylon fleet under Rear Admiral G. R. M. de Mel, Captain of the Navy.

* * *

MR. Ben Cockram, Director of Information Services in the Commonwealth Relations Office, paid a short visit to Ceylon last week. He was on his way home from an Unesco conference in Bangkok and visited C.R.O. information posts in Ceylon, Malaya, India and Pakistan.

Particularly interested in education in the Commonwealth, Mr. Cockram played a prominent part in the organisation of last year's Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford.

* * *

MR. Gamini Goonesena, the All-Ceylon cricketer who captained Cambridge two years ago and is now in the overseas service, has been posted to the Ceylon High Commission in London. He broke

his journey to spend a fortnight in the island.

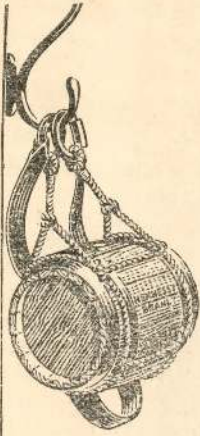
Whilst attached to the High Commission in London Mr. Goonesena acted as Education Officer after the departure of Mr. J. L. C. Rodrigo, former Professor of Western Classics of the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya.

* * *

MR. Alfred Edward, chief of protocol of the External Affairs Ministry, has been appointed counsellor in Ceylon's delegation to the United Nations. He and his wife leave for New York this month. A civil servant, Mr. Edward has long been associated with diplomatic affairs.

Mr. H. O. Wijegoonewardene, as alternate delegate deputised for Sir Claude Corea when Ceylon took her seat in the Security Council last month.

(Continued on page 32)



IS THERE A HENNESSY IN THE HOUSE?



Everybody looks up to

HENNESSY

COGNAC BRANDY



CEYLONESE IN MALAYA THOUSANDS ARE HAPPY CITIZENS

—By "OLD-HAND"—

THERE is a large Ceylonese population in Malaya, and many of them count a residence of over half a century. Most of them are in Government service in Singapore and the various capitals of the Malay States—Kuala Lumpur (Selangor), Ipoh (Perak), Seremban (Negeri Sembilan), Pahang, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis and Johore. There are also many Ceylonese in Penang and Malacca.

The Federated Malay States and Singapore in particular, first attracted Ceylonese in the late 'eighties and 'nineties and the bulk of those who migrated from Ceylon were Jaffna Tamils. A fair number of the Burgher community were also among the early settlers. There was no dearth of employment for these immigrants from Ceylon and a large number found their way into the Railway service.

* * *

SEVERAL Burghers secured important posts in the public service and rose to eminence. We recall men like Mr. Hugh Sproule, the Ceylon Advocate, who became Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, Charles Grenier (a brother of Sir Samuel Grenier) and Alan Jumeaux, the famous Thomian cricketer, who found his way into the Malayan Civil Service, Dr. Marcus Foenander, Messrs. Tom Van Langenberg, Norman and Walter Grenier, Dr. J. A. Scharenguivel, now in Western Australia, Ossie Scharenguivel, retired Surveyor-Engineer of Penang, J. R. Vethavanam, who was a member of the Legislature in Selangor, H. E. W. Koelmeyer, a surveyor, 88 years of age and now one of the oldest Ceylonese in Malaya.

Prominent Ceylonese in journalism are Aster Gunasekara, who was on the staff of the "Malay Mail" for many years and now is the Editor of the "Singapore Standard" Francis Cooray and Norman Siebel, the old

Thomian, leading sports writer of the "Straits Times." Among other Ceylonese who made good were Manicam Saravanamuttu, who was Editor of the "Straits Echo", Claude LaBrooy, who made a fortune in Perak and whose two nephews—Linden and George—are now Directors of the Caxton Press. These are only a few names that come to mind after a hurried visit last month to Malaya.



Miss Ada Weinman

It was nice to meet several members of the family of the late Mr. A. E. Moreira, the eldest of whom is Dr. Winston Moreira of Ipoh. Six of Mr. Moreira's sons are holding good positions in Government Service, while two of the old Ceylon journalist's daughters have risen high in the sphere of education, one being Principal of a leading school in Penang and the other a retired Principal of a school in Ipoh.

* * *

ONE of the most interesting personalities of those who have made Kuala Lumpur their home is Miss Ada Weinman, a daughter of the late Mr. Justin Weinman, (whose widow, daughter of the late Francis A. Prins of Matale, has lived in Perth since 1939). Though ninety years of age, Mrs. Weinman, a sister of the late Dr. Lorenz Prins, is still quite alert mentally and physically.

Miss Ada Weinman, a niece of the late Mr. J. R. Weinman, told the writer that forty years ago she made up her mind to try her luck in Kuala Lumpur and took her departure from Ceylon with her mother and sister. She has lived in Kuala Lumpur ever since, except for short leave spent generally either in Europe or Australia. The longest time she has been away was six years during the war—1941 to 1947—when she worked in Victoria while doing a very strenuous refresher course in music.

(Continued on page 25)

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PEOPLE

(Continued from page 19)

HIS Eminence Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac, 62-year-old Primate of Yugoslavia, the man who defied Marshal Tito and the Communists of Yugoslavia, died on Wednesday, February 10th.

On October 11th, 1946, Archbishop Stepinac (as he then was, was condemned to 16 years imprisonment. In 1951, he was released from prison, but was compelled to remain in his native village of Krasic, under house arrest. It was there he died, a virtual prisoner—barred from his sacred office, deprived of his rights.

Pope Pius XII paid him the great and unique tribute of raising him to be a Cardinal of the Church while

still a prisoner. Cardinal Stepinac could not of course go to Rome to receive the Red Hat.

MISS Neelakanthi Munasinghe, of Colombo, has been awarded one of five overseas scholarships of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music in London. The scholarship is worth £230 for three years.

Miss Munasinghe, was educated at the Ladies' College, Colombo. She will study at the Royal College of Music, London, for three years with a view to obtaining her A.R.C.M., with the piano as her principal study.

MR. Yasuske Katsuno, the new Japanese Amabassador, arrived in Colombo on February 15 by air

accompanied by his daughter. Miss Kazuko Katsuno.

COMMANDER H.G.G. Ogilvie has been appointed Naval Adviser to the U.K. High Commission, Colombo, with the rank of acting Captain. He arrives in Colombo at the end of February.

DR. (Miss) Lucy de Zoysa, former Vice-Principal of Visakha Vidyalaya, Colombo, has joined the staff of the Senate. She was earlier Lecturer in Education at the Ceylon University and also Editor of the Encyclopaedia on Buddhism.

The first Ceylonese to get the Ph.D. degree of the Ceylon University, she is an old pupil of Musaeus College, Colombo.

SIR Paul Sinker, Director-General of the British Council, and Lady Sinker are in Ceylon on a short visit.

Coming from Madras after a tour of India, Sir Paul and Lady Sinker arrived in Jaffna last Monday. They attended a reception arranged by the British Council Representative in Ceylon at his residence in Edinburgh Crescent last night.

MR.S. Margaret Silva Wimalakirti, who has been acting as Austrian Consul (honorary) since the death of her husband, has been accredited as permanent Austrian Consul in Colombo.

Mrs. Wimalakirti is Austrian by birth.

MR. Manicam Thambipillai, a planter from Deniyaya, who is leaving the Island for good, is making several donations to his old school, St. Thomas's College, Mt. Lavinia, in memory of his eldest brother, Thambiraja, who was drowned while a boarder at the college.

The first of three tennis courts donated by Mr. Thambipillai was opened by Canon R. S. de Saram, during the recent annual old boys celebrations.

A challenge shield to be called the 'Thambiraja Thambipillai' memorial shield for the best House in games and three challenge cups for the best batsman, bowler and fielder in the Thomian side at the annual Royal-Thomian match, are the other donations.



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THE MUSIC OF HOUNDS—II

—By DOUGLAS RAFFEL—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

WE move along the coconut garden without seeing any more hare, so we meet and call up the dogs and leash them and send a village boy back to the Headman's house with the six hare. We cross a field and surround a large scrubby garden with 20 or 30 coconut trees on it and send the dogs in and they start a hare and I hear two quick shots and hare No. 7 gets his quietus. Now we meet and decide to try by a circuitous route along some grand scrub, two old quarries, etc., and so back to the road. The time is nearly 7.30 a.m. We string out along this stretch on either side and A—sends in the dogs. We keep moving briskly about 100 yards apart.

Bonzo is the first to start up a hare, who is downed almost immediately. The other two dogs start two hare. One escapes two shots and makes a good getaway, the other dashes up to the guns, is fired at, and doubles back in my direction and passes me behind some bushes, and I fail to get in a shot. I hear someone running wildly through the scrub towards the hare, and I hear a shot and hare No. 9 is accounted for.

* * *

WE shout to each other to get going to the Aratchi's house and in a few minutes we get there. We ask him to get us some fresh kitul toddy and go off to some fields on the opposite side for snipe as the "kollas" tell us there are a good few there. Four guns go in only while George and I sit by the side of the road and smoke and watch some small fish in an ela. I've got two hare, so has George, and we are satisfied. A—has two hare, and so has C—, S—has one only and only B—has nothing so far. But he downs five snipe out of the 11 the four guns pick up. So I give him one hare of mine in return for three snipe, and everyone is satisfied.

We fill up our glasses and down our fine fresh toddy and feel finer, and after tipping all round and thanking the Headman we set off home and get there by noon. I have found a new form of sport and am as keen as the other young novice, Bonzo, on hare from now onwards.

WHAT happy memories I have of all those many trips I had with the "gang" after that. The excitement of rising early, the fun of calling for others of the party, of the delightful companionship, of reaching our objective, of the actual shooting, of Bonzo's intense joy at being included in the party, of the glory of a fresh glass of toddy after the hunt, of the greatest joy of all, of getting your teeth into curried hare, jugged hare, stewed hare, devilled hare. And incidentally Bonzo turned out a first-rate hare-hunter, and graduated to deer, till one day he came upon a leopard in the Nikaweratiya area, and had his poor little body ripped open, but died a valiant death, as the leopard fur in his mouth testified to. Stout feller.

* * *

PLEASE do not think that I hate hare. I love them. Often and often I've sat and watched a hare evade the dogs and have given him the chance to get away. Yes, I love hare alive and on the table as well, very very much. For the reason why you shall have to search my ancestral records. I come of no grass eating lineage, and if you do, I am sorry for you, but I understand. "Chacun a son gout". After I had spoken with Ghandi I respected his views. I know several venerable Buddhist Bhikkus and many devout Hindus, and I respect their opinions. And in return I expect mine to be respected too.

Blood Sports! Immorality! While we argue vehemently, some of us against the first, we do nothing to stop the incidence of the latter. (And what are we doing about the dishonesty in the country, or the murder rate, except TALK?) So where are we? And what about the man who collects a coterie of blind admirers by declaiming loudly against blood sports and the capture of elephants by cruel methods, and hides his share in breaking up a gentleman's home under a voluminous record of Wild Life Preservation? Who's guilty and of what? To those who hold up their hands in horror at hare hunting, and yet re-iterate the age-old query "Am I my brother's keeper"? I say "sanguinary balloons".

(To be continued)

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CEYLONESE IN MALAYA

(Continued from page 23)

MISS Weinman, who is the Principal of the Selangor School of Music in Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur, told the writer that in 1920, there were a few established Music teachers in Kuala Lumpur and being young and enthusiastic it was not difficult for her to soon build up a lucrative practice. She said: "Organising concerts was great fun in those days. Once one had taken children's minds away from the Daisy Albums, The Maiden's Prayer was often played by young ladies for their would-be suitors".

It was well-nigh impossible, said Miss Weinman, for young people to aim for a higher standard in those days. Their parents knew nothing of European music. Music examinations was the answer and the Trinity College of Music was approached. Drs. William Creser and Alfred Mistowski were the first examiners. The latter Dr. now totally blind, lives in Richmond, Surrey.

A glimmer of light seemed to come through and by 1925 the first Diploma candidate entered in Malaya passed the Associate and others followed in quick succession.

* * *

LATER Miss Weinman with a few others formed a very fair Chamber Orchestra and Miss Weinman's Music Studio, which was spreading its wings, came to be called the Selangor School of Music. It closed down in 1941 and was re-opened in 1947. With a staff of ten and an enrolment of nearly 300 the School is able to give the young people of Malaya a good musical education with emphasis on appreciation.

Ceylonese who have had the start of their musical training with Miss Weinman and are now living in Colombo are Gerald Cooray and Winifred Jambanthan (nee Sabaratnam)—Sothie Duraisamy, now married and living in Bombay. Mrs. Louis Paul, who spent four years at the Royal College of Music, is a promising young concert pianist who has played both in Hongkong and Malaya. Miss Weinman hopes that Mrs. Paul may some day give a recital in Colombo.

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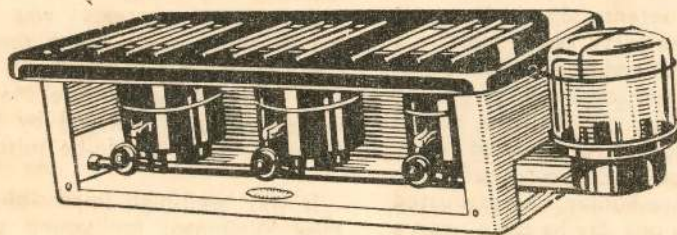
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THE MYSTERY OF TIBERIUS CAESAR—IV

By Dr. LUCIAN DE ZILWA

(Fortnightly Review Special)

TIBERIUS was an aristocrat with a great contempt for the *pro-fanum vulgus*, the Common Man, who is now on a pedestal. But although he could not associate with them, he promoted their welfare, came to their rescue in times of distress, and would not tolerate any injustice against them. He hated the noise and bustle of city life, and was easily persuaded by Sejanus, the head of the Praetorian guard, to retire for rest and leisure to the beautiful island of Capri. He was not troubled by visitors, as nobody could enter the island without a permit signed by Sejanus.

There is nothing in the letters or speeches of this period to support the view that he was mentally weak or deranged. His power in reasoning and his sense of humour are unaffected. Consider the speech which Tacitus, with his sense of fairness, reports in full, when a deputation from Spain sought his permission to deify him, and build a temple in his honour :—

“To be deified throughout the provinces, and intrude my own image among the statues of the gods, what were it but vain presumption, the height of human arrogance? Erect more altars, and the honour paid to Augustus will be no longer an honour to his memory; by promiscuous use, it will tarnish in the eyes of mankind, and vanish into nothing. As to myself, conscript fathers, I pretend to nothing above the condition of humanity: a mortal man, I have the duties of our common nature to perform. Raised to a painful pre-eminence, if I sustain the arduous character imposed upon me, the measure of happiness is full.

* * *

“THESE are my sentiments. I avow them in your presence, and I hope they will reach posterity. Should future ages pronounce me not unworthy of my ancestors, should they think me vigilant for the public good, in danger firm, and, in the interests of all, ready to encounter personal animosities, that character will be the reward of all my labours. Those are the temples which I wish to raise; they are the

truest temples, for they are fixed in the heart. It is there I would be worshipped, in the esteem and the affections of men, the best and most lasting monument. Piles of stone and marble structures, when the idol ceases to be adored, and the judgment of posterity rises to execration, are mere charnel-houses that mould-er into ruin.

“I therefore now address myself to the allies of the empire, to the citizens of Rome, and to the immortal gods; to the gods it is my prayer that to the end of life they may grant the blessing of an undisturbed, a clear, a collected mind, with a just sense of laws both human and divine. Of mankind I request that, when I am no more, they will do justice to my memory; and, with kind acknowledgments, record my name and the actions of my life.”

* * *

Is this the language of a dirty old man, whose filthy habits must have been known to all, or has it the ring of conviction and truth? Tacitus of course makes out that Tiberius was speaking with his tongue in his cheek. I should say there was no displacement of the tongue.

It has been well said that the rehabilitation of Tiberius could be effected on facts which Tacitus the historian cannot suppress. But Tacitus with the jaundiced eye sees every good deed and noble utterance as due to unworthy motives, hypocrisy and dissimulation.

When a great fire in Rome reduced the houses on the Aventine Hill and the neighbouring circus to ashes, “Tiberius turned this disaster to his own glory” by appointing four assessors to estimate the damage, and ordering a hundred thousand great sesterces to be paid as compensation to the owners of the houses and detached mansions which had been destroyed.

Again when money was scarce, and the usurers were fleecing the people, whole families being ruined by the seizure and sale of their properties for paltry sums, Tiberius intervened. He decreed that a public loan of a hundred thousand great sesterces should be granted, free of interest,

for three years, each loan to be half the value of the property mortgaged to the state.

The great blot on the reign of Tiberius is the savage butchery of prominent citizens by state trials on charges of treason, the evidence being the statements of informers who made a trade of delegation. These executions were started under Sejanus, but Tiberius, who had grown suspicious and unrelenting in his old age, continued the persecution after the death of Sejanus.

* * *

THE fifth book of the Annals begins with a bitter attack on the unnatural vices of Tiberius, and there we come to a stop. The manuscript of the rest of this book, and the first part of the next, have been lost. Tacitus is such a brilliant writer that it is difficult to put his book down, and now at a most thrilling juncture, his narrative is broken off. When we have leaped over the gap, and resume our reading, we notice that Sejanus has been dead a couple of years, and we have been told nothing about the manner of his fall. But the tenth satire of Juvenal gives us supplementary information.

Sejanus, the commander of the Praetorian Guard, was a patrician of the Aelian gens, and his mother was a Junian. He got Livilla, a sister of Germanicus, to murder her husband Drusus Cantor, the son of Tiberius, and then asked permission from Tiberius to marry the widow; but Tiberius did not fancy Sejanus marrying a grand daughter of Augustus. Now his eyes were opened, and he perceived that Sejanus was aspiring to the throne. The vicious youth Caligula, a son of Germanicus, who was living with Tiberius at Capreae, was a frequenter of the Roman pubs, and there he became acquainted with a Captain of the Praetorian Guard called Macro, whom he presented to the emperor.

Juvenal relates how Tiberius sent Sejanus to the Senate in the company of Macro, who carried a letter, which was supposed to contain a request for the conferring of some further honour on Sejanus. The letter was an appeal to the Senate for help and deliverance. Sejanus was promptly strangled, his body dragged on a hook through the streets of Rome and finally flung into the Tiber. His wife and children were executed and his property confiscated.

(Continued on page 32)

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By "ITINERANT"

Athletics

CEYLON scored a well-deserved triumph in the Athletic Triangular meet with Madras and Mysore. Ceylon minus a number of stars out of training—Khan, Dissanayake, Ranjit Wijesekera, Vijitha Wijesekera, Halaldeen, the Rajaratnam brothers to mention but a few names—still managed to pile up 102 points to Madras's 89 and Mysore's 70.

Records tumbled in plenty during the two days and good performances were the order of the meet, staged in extreme heat on a hard track with a cross-wind hampering many an athlete.

Most impressive—and this is but personal opinion—were the performances of three individuals. Seneka Wijeynayake of Ceylon in the 800 metres set up a new Ceylon record:—1m. 56.7s. Leading from start to finish, untroubled by any other competitor, he finished the

course with plenty in hand. Showing obvious signs of lack of coaching, the manner of his facile victory gave clear indication of the substance champions are made of. Taken in hand now, this youngster will go far.

Second most impressive performance was that of Kunjamma of Madras, the meet's only triple winner, setting up an all-comers' record in each of 3 events. Her record:—Discus throw 108.6 (8 feet further than the second best; javelin 111.9½ (6 feet more than the next best); and Putt 33.4½ (one foot better than the next best). This was a really impressive performance by a young athlete who hasn't been in competition very long.

* * *

THIRD on our list of best performances must be Joseph's anchor leg in the 4×400 metre relay for Madras. Joseph, an Asian games runner, now finds police duties interfering with his training. Never-

theless on the first day of the meet he won the 400 m. comfortably in 50.25., though he did not appear to be impressive.

In the relay, however, it was virtually Joseph versus the Rest. Mysore led all the way to the last lap, when their last runner took off with a 15 yard lead. Ceylon lay second 10 yards behind to the end of the second cap, with Madras another 10 yards behind. Madras, however, cut the gap down to a yard when Joseph took over the anchor leg—and then there was no one else in the race as he raced past the other two runners before the first straight was reached, going on to win by a comfortable five yards and breaking the Ceylon record with a time of 3m. 22.9s. It was a truly fantastic race this—and that alone made Joseph's performance worthy of note.

* * *

CEYLON'S top sprinters, Bernard Attwell and Lorraine Rutnam, turned in extremely good performances considering the prevailing conditions. Attwell won the 200m. in 22.3s., missing Duncan White's record by just 1s., and in the 100 metres, after being slowly away, he clocked 11s., his last 20 metres or so being unbelievably fast, for at that point he appeared out of the race and yet he won so easily. Lorraine Rutnam pipped Jiliska Flamer Caldera in the 80m. hurdles, won the 100 metres and must count herself unlucky not to be a triple winner for, leading in the 200 metres, she collapsed just 10 metres from home.

* * *

IN the Jumps, Oswald Rajapakse (6' 1") won the high Jump and (12') was second in the pole vault, performances better than he normally turns in, while unknown Navaratnam brought the Hop, Step and Jump Crown to Ceylon with an upset leap of 47' 7", on his very last attempt.

Other performances worthy of mention:—

Men's 4×100m. relay, Ceylon's new record of 43.1s.

Javelin:—A. Fernando of Ceylon, who came into the limelight from nowhere, continued in winning vein with a throw of 184' 6" 110m. hurdles: Young Marshal Perera winning in a blanket finish, time 15.8s.

10,000 metres: Linus Diaz's comfortable win in 34m. 12.7s.



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400m. hurdles:—C. M. Muthiah of Mysore won comfortably in record time of 55 secs.

Discus throw:—Madras's R. D. Lassele's new record of 133' 7".

* * *

Racing

THE two-day February "Independence" meet came to an end with two startling upsets, a minor upset and three favourites (all paying good dividends) obliging.

Fair-to-middling fields, a fast track and interesting racing was the keynote of the second day's racing, though most of the winners earned their oats without being extended.

The meet opened and ended with upsets—Abu al 13 in the first race (the Kankesanturai Stakes—6 fur.) paid odds of nearly 10 to 1 and Lini wound up proceedings in the Belihuloya Plate (1 mile) at odds of 7 to 1.

In between Kubai-shan (Deltota Plate—1 mile), Saad Taimour (Wellawaya Plate—1 mile) and Mascara (Pasyala Handicap—1 mile), won as expected, making up for previous failures, and Golden Rise, in the Dehiowita Plate (6 fur.), beat both fancied animals, Myra's Boy and Bridge Inn, to create a bit of a flutter.

Trainer Clement Wallis had three winners, A. Selvaratnam two and Jockey Mohideen's double assured him of the meet Championship—five wins in two days.

* * *

School Cricket

OUTRIGHT victories—including two major upsets—were the results in the four major Schools' cricket matches played on the 12th and 13th.

The defeat of Ananda by St. Peter's must undoubtedly be scored as the most noteworthy happening of the week-end, for undefeated Ananda met their Waterloo on their home grounds and in no uncertain manner at that.

Batting first St. Peter's, 115 for 8, were in trouble, but the tail-enders took the score on to 185, Amaradasa again bowling well (4 for 47). In reply Ananda collapsed for 75 and 89 against the bowling of Anton Perera and Le Mercier—match figures 10 for 58 and 6 for 41, Amaradasa alone showed some fight in each innings.

This match was marred by the threats made to one of the umpires at the end of the first day after he had given an Ananda player out. As a result, he did not turn up on the second day. This type of hooliganism now appears to be quite a regular feature in school games.

In contrast to this hooliganism was the high standard that prevailed in the St. Joseph's-Wesley encounter, which lowly Wesley won in sparkling fashion.

St. Joseph's, with skipper Priya Perera scoring 112, totalled 270, then got Wesley out for 186. St. Joseph's then sportingly declared at 97 for 4, giving Wesley 145 minutes to get 191 runs. Hard-hitting D. Ingram (72) enabled Wesley to meet the challenge with minutes to spare and seven wickets down. And the first to cheer the victors were the losers who made the victory possible.

Royal scored a creditable 8-wicket win over Nalanda and St. Anthony's beat Dharmaraja in the other two big matches. N. Amaradasa's 35 and 70 could not save Nalanda against Royal's all-round batting, while C. Joseph's 70 helped St. Anthony's to a winning score.

(Continued on page 32)

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A WOMAN'S DIARY

GOLDEN AGE

—By ANNE—

PERHAPS it is a sign of growing old when one harks back to the days of one's own childhood and feels, on reflection, how much more spacious, leisurely and serene were those days by comparison with the rush and roar of modern times. I feel this way sometimes when I look at my own children—I am even sorry for them! The things that excite them—"Tarzan" films and Westerns, rockets and space travel, for instance—are so foreign to the quieter pleasures of my own day.

I dream of that Golden Age and think, "How much they miss", and when I venture to tell them about the days of my youth I know that it is only the quaintness and the strangeness of my childhood pastimes that holds their attention—such pursuits have no other fascination for the town-bred children.

* * *

IN my childhood, the supreme delight of the holidays was to go fishing. My children smile tolerantly when I tell them this, little knowing how my pulse quickens even now at the recollection. Always, a week before we were due back home from boarding-school, my father would write in his last letter that the fishing rods were ready for us, that he had got some excellent new floats made and we could expect good fishing.

On the first morning at home, we would tumble out of bed, my brother and I, to look at our rods. They were village-made, of course, long, flexible kitul sticks fitted with a length of some gut weighed down with bits of lead. About a foot above the metal hook at the end of the line, was fixed the kitul float which, by bobbing up and down, would intimate that a fish was nibbling at the bait. It was only when the float was completely submerged in the water that you swung your rod deftly out and sight of a silver fish glinting in the sunlight on your hook. Even as I write this, I can, in my mind's eye, see the float, now dipping into the water, now being dragged down,

and feel again the tenseness and the excitement of these moments.

* * *

AFTER breakfast, we would dig for the worms which were our bait. There was a "biling" tree, I remember, under which there were fat, juicy worms. With fine masculine scorn for my squeamishness about touching the wriggling creatures, my brother would drop them into a coconut shell and throw some earth over them. Then we would set out, fishing rods over our shoulders and a bucket or a tender ekel on which to bring home the catch.

There were many streams and ponds in the village and we would make for one of these or for the big "weva" where fish were plentiful. We'd choose our places with care, knowing from long experience where we could expect the best fishing. So we would sit down, each in a shady nook, and cast our lines into the water. My brother had little patience with my reluctance to string the worms on to the fish-hook. He would thread on a worm without a quiver.

* * *

WE never talked much. We took our fishing seriously. It amazes me now to recall how quietly we would sit, silent, expectant, eyes fixed on our lines. A wave of excitement would flow from one to the other when a fish tugged at the line. Oh! The float bobs up and down. My fingers tighten on the rod and I grow tense. "Wait", hisses my brother who fears I shall draw the line in too soon. The float is going under water, it is completely out of sight, I can feel the line being pulled further into the tank. "Now", says my brother, and I jerk the rod sharply and there, dangling on my hook is—a small tortoise!

But there were other times when we'd catch fish after fish and have a bucketful to take home at lunch-time. The names of the different species come glibly to my tongue even now, the Sinhalese names: the sand-coloured "valigovva", the stinging "angkutta" which had to be handled carefully, the slippery, silver "peththa", the colourful "coralia", the brown "madara" and—prize catch of them all—the

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I HAVE only to say the names and I am back again in memory by a tree-shaded tank, fishing away the golden hours of those sunlit holidays. Can children today derive pleasure from a pastime so peaceful and quiet, I wonder. And another recollection of those days comes to mind—one which really amuses my children who share the modern mania for speed, and whose dreams soar towards jet planes and rockets to the moon. It seems incongruous today to mention the attractively-painted, cushioned bullock carts of a bygone age of leisurely travel.

Our highest ambition was to be permitted to sit in the carter's seat and flourish the carter's stick and shout "Juck-pita-muck" in the rousing tones he used. How we admired the dashing manner in which the carter would bend recklessly from his perch to pull the bulls' tails to make them run faster, the ease and dexterity with which he would jump down to the ground and then back again into his seat.

* * *

IN those days, we weren't in such a tearing hurry to get to places, so we would jog along peacefully on a seven-mile journey which took several hours. It was fun, too, to sit at the back of the cart, legs dangling. If we tired of sitting down, we could always get down and walk behind the cart until we wanted to ride again.

We were as proud of our smart, roomy double-bullock cart and our fine pair of bulls (each of which had a name of its own—"Narkia", the old one with a big hump, and the younger "Handaya", which had a moon-like white patch on its forehead), as children of today are of fine cars. We had an advantage over the modern child in that we could drive a cart at a tender age—held firmly from behind by a grown-up, of course!

I am not so senile as to wish I could put the clock back and return to the age of the bullock cart, but when I think of the increasing number of road fatalities and how unsafe the roads are with their congested traffic, I cannot help feeling they were good, old days. And to sit fishing in the open air was a much healthier way to spend a couple of hours than to sit in a stuffy cinema watching Tarzan fight with animals or cowboys fight with crooks. Perhaps I really am growing old.

THE MYSTERY OF TIBERIUS CAESAR

(Continued from page 27)

THE sixth book ends with the death of Tiberius. When bystanders thought he had expired, they rushed out to hail the new emperor Caligula. "Le roi est mort. vive le roi!" Caligula was receiving the homage of the courtiers when they perceived Tiberius standing in the doorway of his room. He had only fainted. Macro rushed back, threw Tiberius on his bed, and smothered him with a pillow.

I cannot conclude better than by quoting the following extract from Axel Munthe's book "The Story of San Michele".

* * *

"TWICE Mastro Nicola had dragged me half unconscious out of the subterranean passage leading, according to tradition, through the bowels of the earth up to the Tiberian villa six hundred feet overhead. Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, often used to come in his little dinghy while I was at work. I told him that, like all the rest of Suetenius' filthy gossip it was nonsense about the passage through which Tiberius was supposed to have come down to the grotto to play about with his boys and girls before strangling them.

"The tunnel was not made by the hand of man, but by the slow infiltration of sea water through the rock. I had convinced myself, at the peril of my life, that it led nowhere. The island, having sunk about sixteen feet since then, was entered through the huge submerged vault visible through the clear water. The small aperture through which he had come in his dinghy was originally a window for ventilation of the grotto . . .

"I told Lord Dufferin that history had never committed a worse blunder than when condemning this great Emperor to infamy on the testimony of Tacitus, a brilliant writer, whose Annals were historical novels, not history . . .

* * *

"BEFORE the appearance of the Annals, and eighty years after the death of Tiberius, there was no public man in Roman history with a cleaner record of a noble and unblemished life than the old Emperor.

None of his contemporaries had a word to say about the Capri orgies. Even the jackal Suetenius states that Caligula, when bent on some debauchery in Capri, disguised himself in a wig to escape the stern eyes of Tiberius.

"Seneca, the castigat'or of vice, and Pliny, his contemporary speak of the austere solitude of Tiberius in Capri. Juvenal speaks of the Emperor's 'tranquil old age' in his island home. Plutarch, the severe upholder of morality, speaks of the old man's dignified solitude during the last ten years of his life. Voltaire declared that scientific psychology made the stories incredible. A possible diagnosis of some senile dementia is excluded by the admission of all writers that the old man was in full possession of his mental health and vigour."

(Concluded)

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 21)

THE opinion that the price realised in Colombo is worse than that obtained in London is reported to have been expressed by Mr. N. S. Pryor, Chairman of the Central Province Tea Co., Ltd., at the annual meeting of the Company in London in commenting on the requirement that 55 per cent of high-grown tea be sold in Colombo.

Mr. Pryor is also quoted as having said: "We should be prepared to continue expanding the company's low-country estates, and taxation concessions for development would make this an attractive proposition if the resulting profit were not so heavily taxed. But the political situation is a still greater hazard, and we consider it prudent to wait until there is a stable government before putting further development plans into operation.

"We are still of opinion that London is the best market for our tea, but we are only permitted to bring to London the whole output of those estates which are designated low or mid-country estates."

Mr. Pryor also commented that taxation puts a premium on the production of the largest possible quantity of low quality low-grown teas, which appeared to be a

peculiar way of encouraging growers to aim at making a quality of tea for which Ceylon was once famous and which is the only remaining advantage Ceylon has over the rest of the tea producing countries."

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 29)

Sara Trophy

THE Colts who had at one stage looked like making a fight of the Sara Trophy championship, dropped further out of the picture when they lost with little fight to the Moors. The Colts collapsed for 106 against the bowling of Buhar (5 for 23) and then allowed the Moors 202 runs, eteran Makin Salih scoring 58 of them. Batting again the Colts scored 93 for 4 when rain stopped play.

The only other victory in a rain-interrupted weekend was scored by the B.R.C. over the Catamarans. The B.R.C.'s win was marked by a hard-hit 110 by M. Ray.

The Tamils piled up a big score of 327 against the Saracens, Casie Chitty scoring 118. But rain stopped play when the Saracens had scored 112 for 3.

Unfortunate were the N. C. C. in a crucial match against the Varsity, for after they had scored 300, rain prevented them forcing a decision, the Varsity being 140 for S. C. Inman who is leaving for England to play professional cricket said farewell to the O.C.C. with a brilliant, unbeaten 195.

* * *

CEYLON Sport — athletics and rugger especially—will be the poorer when V. Stanley Livera leaves the Island for good early next month.

Livera, once sprint champion of Ceylon, was one of the first Ace A.C. members to win the coveted 'Club Laurels'. A sprint record-holder in his own right, he was also a member of those Ace record-breaking relay quarters. In the Indo-Ceylon meet in 1940 he scored a good double, beating India's Olympian Woodcock in the process.

The second Ceylon Cap Livera achieved was for rugger. A speedy wing-three, he played for his school, St. Peter's the Havelocks and Ceylon.

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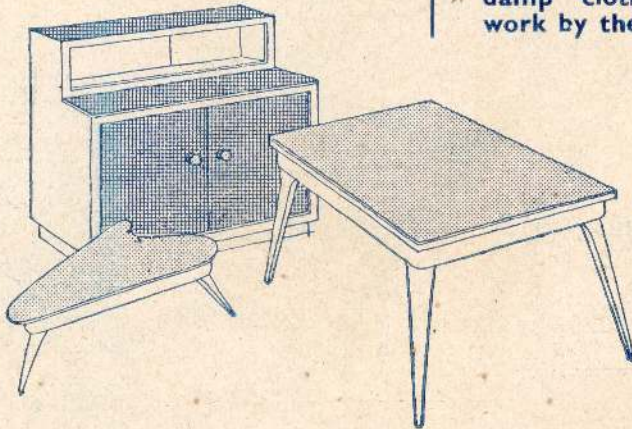
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