

The CEYLON Postnightly Review

Vol. XII

PRICE 50 Cts.

Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper.

11th March, 1960.

No. 21.

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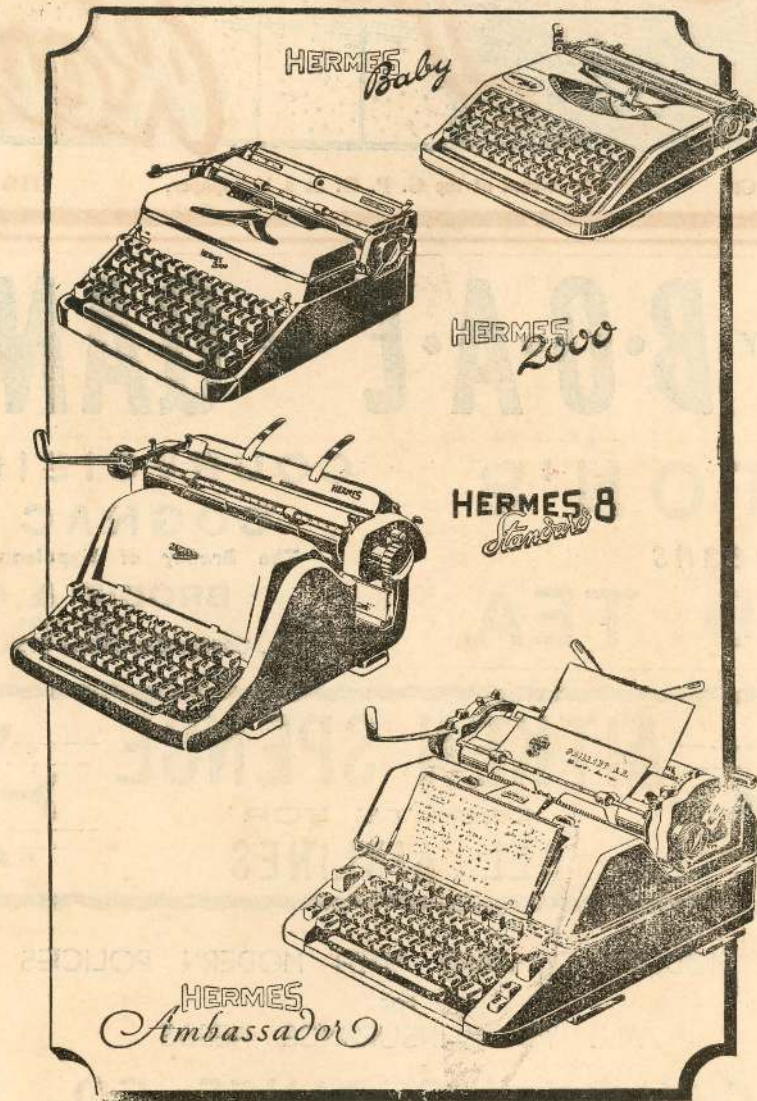
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PRINCESS MARGARET TO WED

**H. R. H. Princess Margaret**

[I]t is officially announced that Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret, sister of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, is engaged to marry a young London society photographer, Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones, handsome, fair-haired son of a lawyer and a countess.

Like the Princess, Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones is aged 29. "Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip have said they are delighted because this is such an obviously happy match," Commander Richard Colville, the Queen's Press Secretary, stated.

Mr. Armstrong-Jones who has been a guest at the Royal family's country homes in Balmoral, Scotland and Sandringham, was educated at Eton and went up to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in rowing being cox in the crew that defeated the Dark Blues.



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March 19, 1960

CEYLON enters a momentous period of its history this month. Before another issue of the *Fortnightly Review* is out, the General Election will have taken place and a new government will be in the making.

What sort of government will we have next? The circumstances in which the last Parliament was dissolved and the multiplicity of parties that has been wooing the electorate in the past two months make any prediction of the result hazardous.

* * *

A SCHOOL of thought has emerged which even discusses the possibility of the General Election not taking place. The suggestion is that the head of the caretaker government, having had a taste of power, might create a situation that would enable him to cling to office, an eventuality, the consequences of which are too terrible to contemplate.

But, as we have said before, we do not share this view. We accept Mr. Dahanayake's declared devotion to democratic ideals. Moreover, the peaceful reaction of the people to the most intensive political campaigning which they have ever experienced confirms us in our conviction that no untoward developments will arise necessitating the cancellation of the election.

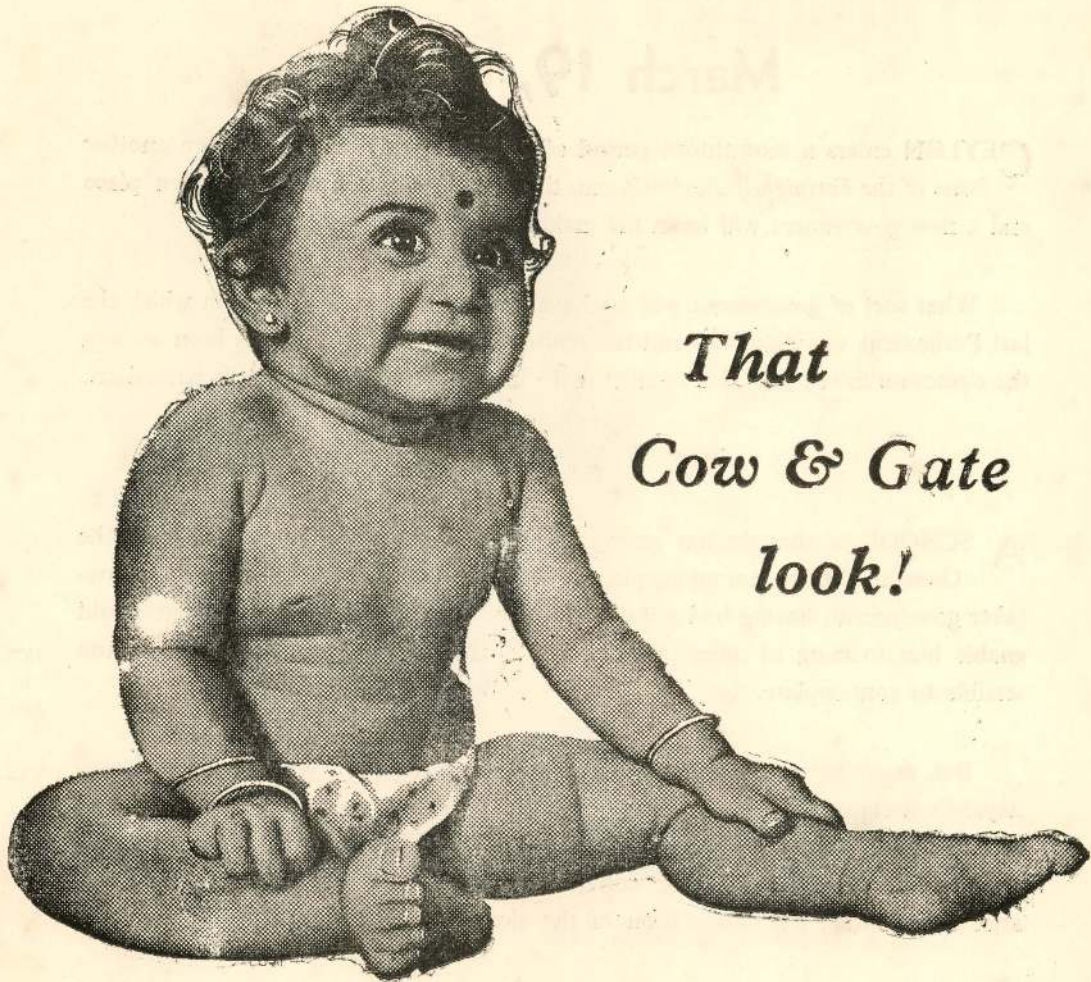
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THERE is no doubt, however, that the general body of voters is placed in a quandary by the diverse considerations that are urged and the promises that are held out by the different parties. In this election also the personality of leaders of parties is bound to influence the judgment of voters more than ever before.

The issue before the country is, however, plain. Religion, language, the price of rice, etc., it should be realised, are of secondary importance. What matters is, do we want a democratic or a totalitarian form of government?

The Ceylonese voter of today is, we are confident, mature enough to distinguish between the two and come to the right decision on polling day.

THE EDITOR.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

THE all-absorbing topic everywhere in Ceylon today is the General Election on March 19th. The whole country is in a fever of anticipation. Meetings of all parties are crowded and partisanship often manifests itself in the wearing of shirts, jackets and other apparel made of party colours.

So far party rivalry has been marked by good humour and absence of untoward incidents. Reasons for the orderly course of the long election campaign probably are the operation of the new laws restricting the display of flags, posters, etc., and the prohibition of meetings in the open after dusk. Indications are that tranquillity will prevail on election day itself.

The General Election is notable also for the fact that for the first time polling will be confined to one day and no transport will be allowed to parties to bring voters to the polls.

THE death of Countess Mountbatten in North Borneo last month was received with great sadness in Ceylon, where she was known not only by reason of the active St. John Ambulance movement (of which she was the head) in the country but her husband's association with Ceylon. It was at Peradeniya that as Supremo of South-east Asia he had his headquarters during world war II. Both during Earl Mountbatten's presence in the Island and afterwards Countess Mountbatten visited Ceylon several times.

UNSEASONAL rains in the East and North of Ceylon last month caused floods in many areas, the Batticaloa district being particularly seriously affected. Batticaloa town was isolated except by air and rice crops waiting to be harvested in Batticaloa South were destroyed, while hundreds of persons had to be moved to higher ground.

The Gal-oya Valley and the coastal region were inundated by the Senanayake Samudra overflowing; at one stage the water was more than three feet above spill level. Much damage was caused

to the sugar cane plantation in the Valley, but no set-back to the industry is anticipated.

THE National Planning Council's sub-committee on export crops has advocated the payment of subsidies for planting old rubber with tea.

It is believed that between 4,000 to 5,000 acres of old rubber land on estates in the membership of the Planters Association and a similar acreage outside are suitable for planting with tea. Most of such land is in the Morawak Korle and Ratnapura districts. An average of 2,000 lbs. per acre from tea planted on old rubber is expected, yielding an additional production of 16 million lb. Results from old rubber already in tea was reported to be encouraging.

AT a news conference during his recent visit to Ceylon Sir Paul Sinker, Director General of the

British Council, announced a scheme the Council is preparing to make available to students on long loan text-books on medicine, economics, science, engineering, etc. It is proposed to arrange for students to borrow expensive books even for a full term. The Council is also considering, he said, the publication of low-priced books for sale in India and Ceylon, but it has yet to be decided whether they shall be text-books or background literature.

Sir Paul also announced that the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme has decided to award ten additional scholarships at post-graduate level to Ceylon. A reciprocal arrangement with Ceylon universities for British students is contemplated.

WITH effect from March 1, B.O.A.C., in conjunction with Mercantile Credit Ltd., has introduced air travel on an instalment payment basis for Ceylon residents. Prospective travellers have to deposit only ten per cent of the fare and pay the balance in six to 24 monthly instalments.



The Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa and the Governor-General, Sir James Robertson, led a warm welcome by tens of thousands of cheering Nigerians when the U. K. Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy Macmillan arrived at Lagos from Accra, Ghana.

Mr. Macmillan's visit coincided with the opening of Nigeria's new House of Representatives, whose first business was to discuss and approve the motion that the Federation should present a prayer to the Queen asking that it be made independent within the Commonwealth from October.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

RECENTLY the Uganda authorities consulted the British Museum as to the best expert who could conduct researches on the African Hippopotami, both from the Palaeontological and the Zoological aspects, and they recommended Dr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Director of National Museums and Professor of Anthropology and Palaeontology at the Vidyodaya University, as the most competent person. The Uganda Government thereafter wrote to the Ceylon Government for the loan of Dr. Deraniyagala's services for six months to conduct these researches in Uganda.

It is not on the Hippopotami alone that he has been set down as a world authority. The American Journal, *Quarterly Review of Biology* (1957), in reviewing his work on the *Elephants* states that it is "unquestionably one of the most valuable publications on elephants to date. This monograph far exceeds the usual systematic treatise in the scope of the material covered."

This is only one of the more recent of the many reviews that have appeared of the various books he has published in the fields where very little or no research had existed until these books appeared. It is of interest to note that he is the only representative from the whole of Asia to have functioned at the Pan-African Congress, the University of California African Expedition, the Royal Society Discussion on the Antarctic, apart from present invitation. To quote from Dr. W. E. Swinton of the British Museum "Dr. Deraniyagala is a man of many parts—a scientist, a keen Museum: Curator, Cambridge University athlete and an artist. He does all of these well". The reviewer is now President of the British Empire Museums Association.

THE death occurred on March 6 of Mr. M. W. H. de Silva Q.C., a former Minister of Justice and Leader of the Senate in the Bandaranaike Government. He was seventy three years old. Educated at Richmond College, Galle, and Wesley College, Colombo, he passed out as an advocate and a Barrister at Law, Middle Temple. Joining the Attorney General's Department in 1915, he distin-

guished himself as an able prosecutor and became Solicitor General and Attorney General, and was elevated to the Supreme Court bench. He took silk in 1947. Retiring from the Supreme Court bench in 1948, he succeeded Sir Tikiri Banda Panabokke as Ceylon High Commissioner in New Delhi. He is best remembered in connection with his work as Commissioner to investigate charges of bribery and corruption among members of the Colombo Municipal Council, as a result of which many members lost their civic rights.

He formed the Lanka Republican Party which was merged with Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party at the 1956 General Election. He left the Bandaranaike Government and resigned from the Senate when Mr. Philip Gunawardena and



DR. P. E. P. DERANIYAGALA

Mr. William Silva broke away. He deputised for the Prime Minister at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London in 1957. The remains were cremated at Kanatte on March 9, according to Buddhist rites.

CEYLON-made bicycle tyres and tubes have made their appearance in the market. They are the products of a factory set up in the Kalutara district by a new company, the Associated Rubber Industries, Ltd., and carry the brand name "Lotus". Production began early this year and the daily output has reached 700.

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The project was, it is reported, supported by the Development Finance Corporation and two Japanese firms are participating in it. Earlier negotiations with some German and British firms are said to have broken down. The Japanese were willing not only to contribute financially but also provide know-how. The workers at the factory have been trained by Japanese experts. The products are subjected to rigid tests by the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research before they are put on sale.

* * *

A harrowing episode in the communal riots of 1958, exemplifying the bestiality that mob outbreaks engender, closed at the Kurunegala Assizes last week with nine men being sentenced to death out of 27 (all Sinhalese) put on trial for the murder of two young technical officers of the Irrigation Department (both Sinhalese) in the Polonnaruwa district. A pathetic figure in the earlier stages of the case was the widow of one of the officers, who, weeping, pleaded from the witness box to be told where her husband's body was. It transpired that the bodies of both officers were burned.

The story was that several Government officers in the district, including Leo Fernando and Annesley Mendis, decided, on hearing of the disturbances to leave for a safer area. They set out in two cars. On the way Mendis' car broke down. He put his wife and children in the other car and sent them on, while he stayed behind with Leo Fernando and another to attend to the car. When they resumed their journey they were confronted by a crowd of men armed with clubs and sundry weapons who had gathered at an intersection on hearing a rumour that 5,000 Tamils were coming to attack the Sinhalese. Despite their protests that they were Sinhalese they were dragged out of the car and beaten. One of them managed to escape into the jungle. Mendis and Fernando were battered to death and their bodies burned.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ADMIRAL Sir Gerald V. Gladstone recently paid his last visit to Ceylon as Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station. He made a round of farewell calls and dined with the U.K. High Commissioner in Colombo, Sir Alexander Morley, before he sailed for Singapore on the despatch vessel, "Alert" which wears his flag.

Vice-Admiral Sir David Luce succeeds him in April next.

* * *

LADIES College, Colombo, celebrated its diamond Jubilee last month. In a souvenir of the occasion the Principal, Miss M. E. Simon, writes: "I find many of my hopes for the college have been fulfilled, some partly, some beyond all dreams."

It is recorded that since 1950 a hall, a library, and fourteen classrooms have been added to the school, and the gymnasium and sports grounds "have been greatly but not yet sufficiently improved." "Still more encouraging", Miss Simon says, "has been the response of the pupils and the staff in fellowship and happy cooperation in work and play, meeting the changing conditions of the last ten years with triumphant faith and courage. The school may have been divided at certain periods, for religion and language reasons, but they still remained as one body, animated by the same ideals and aspirations in loyalty to the school."

* * *

MR. P. Nadesan, a former Director of Civil Aviation, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of Air Ceylon.

Mr. Nadesan was Secretary to Sir John Kotelawala when he was Prime Minister. He retired from the civil service in 1956 and is a director of several companies. It was during his time as Director of Civil Aviation that most of the airlines now operating through Ceylon came to the Island. He attended a number of conferences of the International Air Transport Association and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

* * *

ON the eve of his departure from Ceylon, Mr. Leonard Woolf was able to meet, at Mr. S. C. Fernando's beautiful house, a number of Civil Servants who like

him had served in remote parts of the island. Among others present were the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom and Lady Morley and the Bishop of Colombo.

Copies of "The Village in the Jungle" and autograph albums were produced by many ladies at the party for Mr. Woolf's signature.



Sir Solomon Hochoy, who has been appointed Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, is 44 and was born in Jamaica. He will succeed Sir Edward Beetham, who is due to retire in June.

A Jamaican, Sir Solomon is described as a great administrator who has spent many years in local government service. He has been Colonial Secretary in Trinidad since 1956.

Everybody present seemed to have had a word with the well-known author and friend of Ceylon. For once Ceylon has done one of her old friends the honour due to him and we should be grateful for this to all concerned, especially Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Fernando and officers of the Tourist Bureau.

* * *

THAT elegant columnist who uses the pen-name of "Adonis" is probably more qualified than anyone else in Ceylon to speak on the value of the Western classics in a modern education. Not only is he a notable example but he has

helped to make many humanists who are today occupying the highest positions in the public service and the professions.

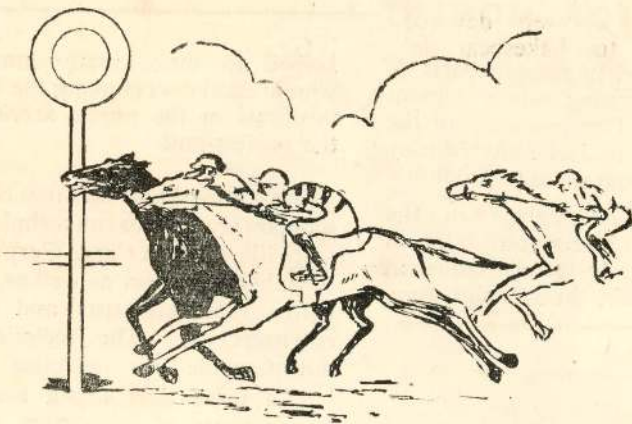
It is a remarkable fact that classical scholars are able to run technical services like the Port Cargo Corporation or public transport as well as, if not better than, scientists and trained engineers can. The technician is indispensable for technical work but a classical training seems to give a sense of proportion and an understanding of human values which is invaluable to a high executive.

The claims of the classics are now stressed by the Chief Justice in the rewarding study of Roman-Dutch Law. By comparison with Oriental studies the Western classics have the advantage of an almost unlimited range of background studies. Even those of us who have little Latin and less Greek find real pleasure in a conversation with someone who has had a good classical education. In any desert island a company which included J. L. C. Rodrigo, Bishop Edmund Pieris, Douglas Misso and L. W. de Silva would find the time pass quickly until the inevitable rescue party arrives.

* * *

AS a result of the interest taken in his case by Dr. Theodore Auer, the German Ambassador in Ceylon, a young rigger player, Elmo de Silva, whose lower limbs are paralysed after a fall from a tree, was flown to Germany for orthopaedic treatment last week. The KLM plane taking him was given special permission to land in Cologne, where he will be under the care of Dr. M. Hackenbroch at the Orthopaedic Department of the University.

A public appeal brought in a considerable amount towards the cost of Elmo de Silva's expenses but it fell short of the target aimed at by the Committee of the fund, of which Sir Razik Fareed was Chairman. The West German government has, however, agreed to bear the difference.



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SAILORS ALL

—By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE old ship is back, and London's office workers, stealing a few minutes beside the River Thames in their lunch break, run an appraising eye along the newly-painted, de-barnacled hull of the President. After refit at Chatham Dockyard, this veteran training ship of the Royal Naval Reserve takes her place again with other old-timers permanently moored in King's Reach.

Though her sailing days are done, she brings a whiff of the sea to the heart of the big city, and not a man or woman passes by without a thrill. We are a maritime nation; whether we work in factory or office or on the farm, the salt runs in our blood. Nor is this to be wondered at, considering that no place in the British Isles is more than about 75 miles (120 kilometres) from the coast.

* * *

SURGING SEA OF ENTHUSIASTS

IF more proof were needed of our seafaring instincts, it was to be seen in full measure at London's sixth annual Boat Show in January. I went on a Friday afternoon, hoping thereby to escape the crush. Instead, I found myself in a surging sea of enthusiasts, so that it was no surprise to learn that, at closing time on the final day, 320,161 people had rolled up, nearly double the previous year's attendance, and that they included 5,000 visitors from overseas.

The total volume of business in sailing dinghies, outboard motors, yachts, catamarans and all the rest of the sparetime sailors' impedimenta had run to some £5,000,000 in ten days.

We cannot all be yachting millionaires, but what scope there was here for glorious fancy, convertible into at least a modicum of fact. Who needs an ocean-going 3,000-tonner when he can range our coasts in freedom with his home-built glass fibre dinghy costing less than £150? And the "Boating-on-a-Budget" boatyard was only one attraction among many that had something for everybody.

AMPHIBIOUS CARAVAN

THERE was Melora III, biggest sailing yacht ever exhibited at a boat show—52 feet (15.8 metres) long and 25 tons, brought 400 miles (645 kilometres) by road from Glasgow to London. Also 52 feet (15.8 metres) long was the Show's biggest motor craft, a twin-screw diesel express cruiser. At the other end of the scale were cheeky little outboard driven craft manoeuvring like baby cars, and an amphibious caravan, with four berths, gas cooking, lighting and toilet, costing only £525 with trailer. With a road towing weight of 1,456 pounds (660 kilograms), it could be hauled by a ten horse power family automobile.



SIR GEORGE EDWARDS

Sir George Edwards, Managing Director of Britain's Vicker's Armstrong (Aircraft), who has been awarded the Daniel Guggenheim medal for 1959 for "a lifetime devoted to the design of aircraft culminating in the successful introduction into world wide commercial service of the first turbine Powered propeller aircraft."

The medal is awarded once a year for notable achievements in the advancement of aeronautics.

The Show's sensation was undoubtedly the indoor harbour. The Earls Court exhibition building, one of the largest in Europe, contains a

huge water tank, and someone was inspired to convert it into a kind of dock basin complete with cobbled quayside and shops stacked with boating tackle. Several lovely craft were moored alongside, including a 42 feet (12.8 metres) motor yacht, with Mediterranean sun deck, and the Snow Goose—a 36 feet (10.9 metres) ocean-going catamaran, sister-ship of one that recently crossed the Atlantic.

* * *

PLACE OF HONOUR

THE place of honour, high over the main aisle, was occupied by the British Ten Square Metres canoe which won the New York Canoe Club International Cup in September, 1959.

Amateur sailors are still quoting Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer, himself a keen week-end sailorman. Opening the Boat Show, he joked: "Most of our ancestors came to this country in small boats and now, with the congestion on the roads, the only really safe thing is to get afloat again! At the end of a hard week's work, there is nothing better than getting on one's boat and getting knocked smartly over the head by a gybing boom. It is most refreshing".

On a serious note, Mr. Amory advised young people to sail a dinghy just as quickly as they can. "Comradeship and sportsmanship and unselfishness are the essence of the game," he said. "Those of us who take up sailing assume a responsibility for maintaining these traditions".

Before leaving the Boat Show I was able to handle the Turbocraft, the unique new motor boat driven by jet propulsion. Water is drawn in through a steel grid under the hull and expelled at high pressure from the stern, giving speeds up to 35 miles (56 kilometres) an hour. With no propeller or other exposed parts, the Turbocraft is particularly safe when swimmers and water-ski-ers are around. Invented by Captain C. W. F. ("Bill") Hamilton, of Christchurch, New Zealand, it is being manufactured in Britain by Dowty Marine Ltd., of Gloucester, and is already finding a big market overseas.

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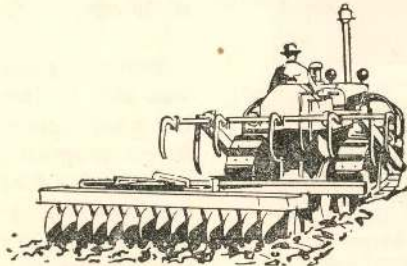
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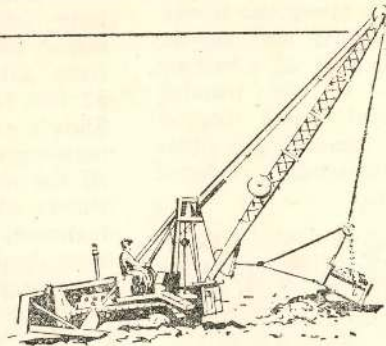
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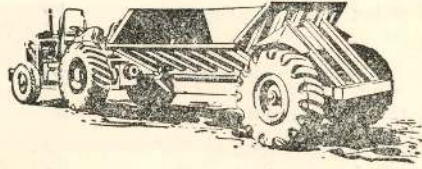
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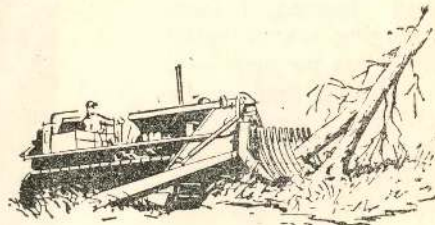
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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—By Cross-Bencher—

HAVING held his fire until his opponents had almost expended their ammunition, the Prime Minister is now campaigning more actively on behalf of his Lanka Prajathanthravadi P a k s a y a. Mr. Dahanayake is the only spokesman for the party though, but he does not seem to be dismayed by the lack of deputies. His line is simple. He claims that he is the best Prime Minister Ceylon has had, for he points out, has there not been an absence of lawlessness during his term of office, and has he not put an end to strikes? By the same token, he says, if returned to office he will solve the unemployment, housing and other problems facing the country. He also offers to wipe out communism!

* * *

NO party leader faces the election with greater confidence than Mr. Dahanayake does. An index is the fact that he has not yet held a meeting in his own constituency in Galle: he is down to speak there only two days before the event. His nonchalance has given rise to the suspicion that he has a trick up his sleeve, but he has made it plain that March 19th will see an exemplary poll.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the U.N.P. and the L.S.S.P. make out that the choice before the electorate is between them, the late Mr. Bandaranaike's party, the S.L.F.P. shows itself determined not to be left out of the reckoning. A tower of strength to the party is its patron, Mrs. Bandaranaike, who is bravely stumping the country on behalf of her husband's associates, undeterred, or more likely stimulated, by the taunt of other Party leaders that she should be in mourning and give all her time to her children.

* * *

MR. Dudley Senanayake is reported to have said at a recent meeting that he would rather sit in the Opposition if he cannot form a government with his own followers than enter into a coalition with any other party or accept the support of Independents. With the possibility of the General Election resulting in no party having an over-all majority, it is

surely too early for any leader to make up his mind on this point. As much as Left parties appear to be closing their ranks as the eventful day approaches, to rule out understanding among the Right parties in certain circumstances does seem premature.

* * *

THE M.E.P. has been embarrassed by what appears to be a voluntary offer of support by the Communist Party. A statement by Dr. S. A. Wickremesinghe at a meeting for a Communist candidate was widely interpreted to mean that there is an agreement between the M.E.P. and C.P., but both parties deny that such is the case. Mr. Philip Gunewardena, in his forthright style, declared that he does not require any assistance, that he will form a government on his own (he is already allied with Mr. L. H. Mettananda's Dharma Samaja Party).

But of course there is nothing to prevent the Communists voting with the M.E.P. if it should come to power, as they sometimes did when Mr. Bandaranaike's first government, the M.E.P., included Mr. Gunewardena's party. Whether any Communists will figure in an M.E.P. government is a different matter.

In all the circumstances, the General Election will be of the utmost significance from every point of view and all parties display awareness of the fateful character of the result.

* * *

THE future of denominational schools is one of the issues that hangs on the result of the General Election. Left parties are generally for state schools while leaving religious and other organizations free to conduct their own schools, conforming to prescribed standards, but without assistance from the state.

A new proposal put forward by the U.N.P. is a system of state denominational schools side by side with state-aided denominational schools, which however, would be entitled to grants only for children

of the denomination of the management. The Buddhist educationist, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, who is a Parliamentary candidate on the U.N.P. ticket, is credited with the idea. The L.P.P., the Prime Minister's new party, on the other hand, is in favour of allowing assisted denominational schools to continue as at present and even encouraging them to establish new schools where necessary. In his opinion the state will not be able, except at enormous cost, to meet the educational needs of the country within a foreseeable time.

* * *

IN a statement Mr. Dahanayake, who is also Minister of Education, has pointed out that if grants for children of unlike denomination were withheld many of the bigger assisted secondary schools would have to close down, for the reason that more than half the pupils on the roll are not of like denomination. The retort of the U.N.P. has been to point out that according to their manifesto the change of policy with regard to grants would come into operation only "once schools are provided for other children."

Denominational schools, however, seem to accept the principle behind the idea in the U.N.P. proposal, for already they tend to give preference to children of their own denominations when new admissions are made.

* * *

AN interesting fact that emerged from Mr. Dahanayake's criticism of the U.N.P. proposals is that at least one Christian missionary school has not a single Christian pupil. This is Jaffna College, which is the leading school of the American mission and one of the best equipped schools in the Island, its library especially being the finest of its kind. It also conducts an undergraduate department.

The school would thus seem to be a conspicuous refutation of the allegation that Christian schools are primarily interested in proselytisation. Indeed it is outstanding example of the service that denominational institutions have rendered and continue to render to the country.

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FIRST CEYLONESE IN ROME

FOUR ENVOYS OF SINHALESE KING

—By H. A. J. HULUGALLE—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

SINCE Sir Emerson Tennent, a hundred years ago, made familiar Pliny's description of the visit to Rome of four Ceylonese not long after the death of Christ, local scholars have tried to prove that they were not Sinhalese, or that they were not Ceylonese, or that it was not during the reign of the Emperor Claudius but earlier that the four gentlemen referred to arrived in the Imperial capital.

During five years in Rome as Ceylon's representative, I was in the happy position of ignoring such scholarly disputes and starting my speeches with the statement that I was not the first Ceylonese Ambassador to Rome but that there was a Ceylon embassy in the year 45 A.D.

* * *

THE late Dr. Andreas Nell, who always went to the sources when he was studying a historical problem, gave me a translation of the passage from Pliny's "Natural History" made by Philemon Holland, "Doctor of Physicke, London", published in 1634, by Adam Islip.

Sir Emerson Tennent's reference to the visit of the four men from Ceylon to Rome is as follows:

"Pliny, writing in the first century, puts aside the fabulous tales previously circulated concerning the island; he gives due credit to the truer accounts of Onesicritus and Megasthenes, and refers to the later work of Eratosthenes and Artemidorus, the geographers, as to its position, its dimensions, its cities, its natural productions, and as to the ignorance of navigation exhibited by its inhabitants.

"All this, he says, was recorded by former writers, but it had fallen to his lot to collect information from natives of Ceylon who had visited Rome during his own time under singular circumstances.

"A ship had been despatched to the coast of Arabia to collect the Red Sea revenues, but having been caught by the monsoon it was carried to Hippuros,

the modern Kudra-mali, near the pearl banks of Mannar. Here the officer in command was courteously received by the king, who, struck with admiration of the Romans and eager to form an alliance with them, despatched an embassy to Italy, consisting of a Raja and suite of three persons ('legatos quatuor misit principe eorum Rachia').

"The Sinhalese king of whom this is recorded was probably Chanda-Mukha-Siwa, who ascended the throne A.D. 44, and was deposed and assassinated by his brother A.D. 52. He signalled his reign by the construction of one of those gigantic tanks which still form the wonders of the island. From his envoys Pliny learned that Ceylon then contained five hundred towns (or more properly villages), of which the chief was Palaesimunda, the residence of the sovereign, with a population of two hundred thousand souls.

"They spoke of a lake called Megisba, of vast magnitude, and giving rise to two rivers, one flowing by the capital and the other northwards, towards the continent of India, which was most likely an exaggerated account of some of the great tanks, possibly that of Tissa Weva, in the vicinity of Anurajapooora. They described the coral which abounds in the Gulf of Mannar; and spoke of marble with colours like the shell of the tortoise; of pearls and precious stones; of the luxuriance of the soil, the profusion of all fruits except that of the vine, the natural wealth of the inhabitants, the mildness of the government, the absence of vexatious laws, the happiness of the people, and the duration of life which was prolonged to more than one hundred years.

"They spoke of a commerce with China, but it was evidently overland, by way of India and Tartary, the country of the Seres being visible, they said, beyond the Himalaya mountains. The ambassadors described the mode of trading among their own

countrymen precisely as it is practised by the Veddahs in Ceylon at the present day; the parties to the barter being concealed from each other, the one depositing the article to be exchanged in a given place, and the other, if they agree to the terms, removing them unseen, and leaving behind what they give in return."

* * *

TENNENT adds that "it is impossible to read this narrative of Pliny without being struck with its truth in many particulars".

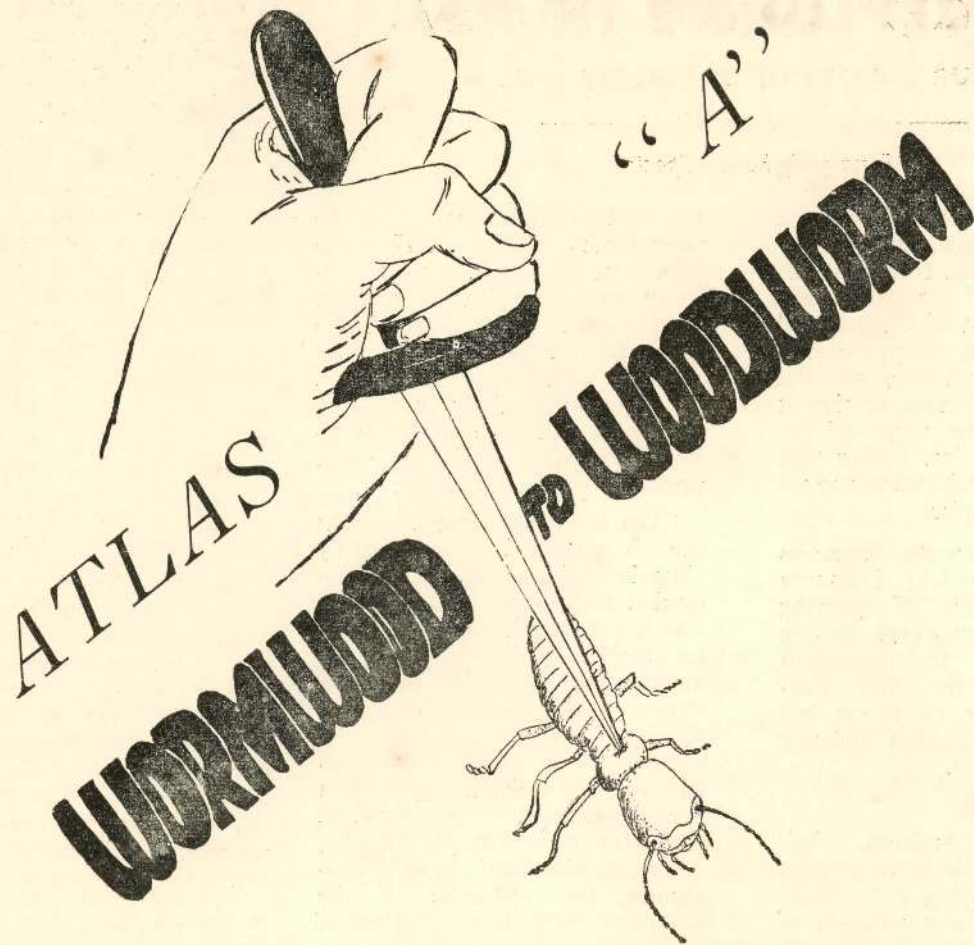
When allowance is made for national pride and the hazards of translation, we have here a piece of historical evidence of the highest importance. Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the distinguished archaeologist and Professor in the London University, does not hesitate to accept it. But in discussing the discovery of the use of the Monsoon in navigation he considers possible an earlier date than Pliny does to the grounding of the Roman ship near the pearl banks of Mannar.

The man who farmed the taxes in Pliny's story was a freedman by the name of Annus Plocamus. Mr. David Meredith, in studying the ancient inscriptions of the Eastern Desert of Egypt, has found a rock inscription in a sheltered spot, the Latin version of which reads: LYSA P. ANNI PLOCAMI VENI ANNO XXXV. III. NON IVI....

* * *

THE meaning is clear enough", says Mortimer Wheeler. "The graffito is a casual record of one Lysas, a slave of Publius Annus Plocamus, who came that way and presumably sheltered from the mid-day sun in the 35th year of the Emperor's reign. The Emperor can only have been Augustus, and the date is therefore July 5th, A.D. 6. Identity of this Annus Plocamus with Pliny's is not proved and that of the two freedman is not of course suggested, but the coincidence of the name in so appropriate a geographical setting amounts to near-proof in respect of Plocamus, and it would be wise to consider the date of his errant freedman in Ceylon as likely to have been appreciably earlier than the reign of Claudius."

(Continued on page 32)



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A VISIT TO SHANGHAI

—By Ada Weinman—

(Principal of the Selangor School of Music)

THERE was tense excitement amongst the forty odd passengers on board the M.S. Hessenstein as our ship neared Shanghai last July. Was it just possible that we would be allowed to go ashore? Waiting in our cabins for inspection was quite a strain. It seemed hours later when we were allowed on deck again and told that the Interstate Tourist Guide was in the Lounge and willing to speak to those interested in sight seeing.

The People's Government had asked him to say that we were permitted to have a whole day tour of Shanghai on the first day, followed by a visit to Hangchow on the second day for the duration of two or three days; provided, of course, that our passports were in order. He asked us why we had not a visa for China; we could then have travelled on our own through China.

Early the next morning, two coaches, with two guides and all the passengers permitted to land, set out to view the famous City of Shanghai where wealth and beauty had reigned supreme. The melting pot of East and West, now shabby and decadent, where sad faced men and women, perhaps the elite and cultured of bygone years, mingled amongst the workers, what are they now but workers themselves. What are their thoughts as they walk past boarded up buildings lying unpainted for years? The streets looked dismal and dull, for all were dressed alike in dark blue, with here and there a bright red cardigan.

DRIVING through the district, most reminiscent of Paris, we were informed that it led to the People's Park, "built on a hot bed of gambling," said the guide, "in other words, the raccourse of the British Community," now usefully serving the workers for recreation during their leisure hours. Those people who work long and dreary hours for the sake of the Party.

We did not enter but passed by that vast edifice which had recently been erected at the expense of both Russia and China in order to cement the bond of friendship between the two countries.

The Peace Hotel provided us with lunch. A choice of either Chinese or European food was given, with red wine or beer thrown in. Well satisfied with our meal and feeling at peace with all mankind, we were now ready for shopping at the curio shop. Bundled back into our coaches, off we sped and on arriving there gazed in amazement at a vast display of antiques, jade, Venetian glass, scrolls, embroidery, and all so reasonably priced, one's thoughts strayed sadly back to that period when all this treasure adorned the home of a many a Mandarin.

THE guides had a difficult task to tear us away from this fantastic display, but it was a must we had to visit the "Friendship Store", where modern goods were sold at greatly reduced prices to tourists. Here, I might mention in passing, Robinson and Moutrie Pianos are again being built in Shanghai. These pianos were very popular in Malaya in the 1930s.

After tea five passengers, including myself asked if they could attend the Peking Opera. We also asked if we might stay ashore until it was time for the Opera to start. Our request having been granted, we wandered off into the side streets happily followed by a smiling crowd with perhaps a watch dog or two.

The Theatre, much to our surprise, was acoustically perfect, so reminiscent of the older London Theatres in structure. The Opera, where all the parts were played by girls, was excellent of its kind; the grouping was well worth watching as the fantastic fairy tale unfolded itself.

Back on the ship, a visit to the bar, and bed at 1.00 a.m. to be woken up by the watch at 4.30 a.m. in time to catch the express to Hangchow, went seven passengers only, chaperoned by a well educated and intelligent guide who spoke near perfect English. Excitement! None of us had been so thrilled in our lives. A visit to the heart of Red China—and the first British tourists to visit these parts since 1954, so said our guide.

Two of Shanghai's sixteen taxis carried us to the station, where we were ushered in through the VIP reception room and taken to the train, where we had reserved seats in a well filled carriage.

LOOKING out as we travelled smoothly along, we saw the workers on the rice fields, planting out the young shoots soon to reap a rich harvest not only to satisfy the appetites of the workers of China but that of the millions of other rice eaters of the world. The method of work must be the most primitive in the world today.

Here I must mention that riding in the same carriage as ourselves was a troupe of Russian acrobats. They amused themselves by singing folk songs accompanied by a guitar.

We arrived four hours later in Hangchow to receive a warm greeting by the Inter-tourist Organization of that beautiful city. An enormous building containing 275 bedrooms sparsely yet comfortably furnished, bathrooms attached, a modern lift, but what was there lacking—was it only that feeling of well being and splendour that one connects with a hotel of that size? The scenery in Hangchow is out of this world. The famous West Lake is man, made I was told.

TO visit Buddhist Temples was not our idea on this trip. We were keen to see the "communes" and almost overpowered our guide with questions, all of which he patiently answered. He told us of these places, the conditions under which the people lived, how much had been done for the workers by the People's Government in less than ten years.

Our guide had many questions to answer—what was the average wage, what was the cost of their food, at what age were they encouraged to marry, did they practice birth control? All these questions were answered and to the point.

After a tolerably good lunch, once again fortified with red wine and Beer, we set forth to view the beautiful scenes about us; temples, and to the silk factory for which Hangchow has long been noted. Here are designed and woven the finest brocades, silks, and tapestry pictures. Although the looms are old-fashioned, the weavers seem to be working under comfortable conditions.

(Continued on page 32)

PEOPLE

CEYLON'S new High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, Mr. Gunasena de Soyza, was welcomed to London on the evening of February 19, at a reception in his honour given by the Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. K. Kanagasunderam. The reception afforded the first opportunity for several Ambassadors, High Commissioners and other diplomats to meet Mr. de Soyza.

The gathering included officers of the Commonwealth Relations Office with the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. R. H. Thompson representing the Secretary of State, Lord Home, the Earl of Inchcape, Sir Cecil Syers (former U.K. High Commissioner in Ceylon), British officers who formerly served in Ceylon and Mr. L. M. de Silva, a Ceylon Privy Councillor. Other guests included Members of Parliament, representatives of trade organisations associated with Ceylon, the Press, and a number of Ceylonese resident in London.

MR. R. van Cuylenburg, former Sports Editor of the "Times of Ceylon" who with his "Times" colleague, Mr. Ken Joachim, is now on the "Melbourne Herald," sends news of Mr. Douglas Toussaint, son of the late "J.R.", who used to be a partner of F. J. & G. de Saram and went out to Australia four years ago. He is now a partner of one of the biggest firms of Solicitors in Melbourne, with whom he has been for a year and a half. Earlier he was on the staff of another big

firm. R. J. A. (Ronnie) de Kretser is with them now.

Another Ceylonese lawyer in Melbourne, and doing well, is the former Colombo advocate Mr. Ivor Misso, as is Mr. H. Wille, formerly of the Gal-Oya Board.

MR. H. W. Urquhart, former partner of Messrs. Whittall & Co., who was in Ceylon for over thirty years, and Mrs. Urquhart were in Colombo last month on a short visit to their son, Mr. Ian B. Urquhart and their daughter-in-law.



MR. H. W. URQUHART

Mr. & Mrs. Urquhart were happy to meet many old friends here although the majority of their generation are no longer in the Island.

Mr. Urquhart, who has been living in Sydney, Australia, since he retired nearly ten years ago, took a

keen interest in golf and rowing during the many years he was here. A regular reader of this journal, Mr. Urquhart tells us that he has always found the *Fortnightly Review* very interesting in its accounts of past and present Ceylon and both Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart wish it all success for the future. They left for Australia by the "Orcades" on the 29th February.

SIR Herbert Dowbiggin, our former Inspector-General of Police, writes—"Congratulations on your Christmas Number I have just received. Two articles interested me especially (1) Sir William Murphy's on the Maldive Islands and (2) Raffel's on the Visit of the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII). The latter article appealed to me particularly as my grand-father—Sir Charles Layard, father of the Chief Justice, was the Government Agent of the Western Province and was responsible for organising the Prince's visit to Ratnapura. I often heard him talk about it."

MRS. Gladys Cumpston, widow of the late Dr. J. H. L. Cumpston (who will be remembered in connection with his work for the Health Services in Ceylon) was in Colombo last week on her way back to Australia. She has been in England since October, 1959, holidaying with her daughter.

MR. Stanley Livera of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd., who rendered yeoman service to the Company for more than a quarter of a century, left Ceylon for good with Mrs. Livera and family by the 'Oranje', on 3rd March, to settle in Melbourne. They were seen off by a large gathering of their friends and well wishers.

Stanley Livera's greatest contribution to Ceylon sport was as a rugby referee. In recent years he has, without doubt, been our best. And this coming rugby season will find us feeling that loss.

A senior Vice-President of the Ace A.C., Stanley Livera was also the President of the Havelock Sports Club. He has done much for this Club, and the new Havelocks

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PEOPLE

pavilion and grounds owe their birth as much to him as to any other reason.

There must now inevitably be a gap in Ceylon sport.

* * *
MR. Hausmann, Superintendent of Chelsea estate, Bandarawela, has left for Switzerland on retirement after 30 years in Ceylon. His successor is Mr. H. Obrist.

Another planter going on retirement is Mr. Barton Henney, Superintendent-Manager of Yuillefield group, Hatton.

* * *
IT is with regret that we record the death of Captain W. G. Beauchamp, at one time the commanding officer of the Ceylon Navy, which occurred in Ireland on 24th February. This well known former Ceylon merchant, one time planter and distinguished sportsman spent forty years in the Island and left for the U.K. on retirement in 1951. A partner of Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Capt. Beauchamp was in command of the Ceylon Naval

Volunteer Force which in 1943 became part of the Royal Navy as the C.R.N.V.R., which did yeoman service during the second World War. For his distinguished service he was presented with the V.D. by Admiral Layton, who was Commander-in-Chief during the War.

Capt. Beauchamp who was President of the Ceylon Cricket Association in 1930 and in later years President of the Ceylon Rugby Football Union, was in his younger days a prominent cricketer and Rugger forward, one of the best we had in Ceylon. Coming out to Ceylon in 1910, Beauchamp was planting in Dickoya for a short time before he crossed over to Dimbula. He soon gave evidence of his allround prowess as a cricketer and outstanding Rugby forward. He had played for Cheltenham and the Harlequins during his school days and one of his best all-round performances at Cricket was in a match with Haileybury at Lord's when he batted in excellent form to score an unfinished 60 and

capture 4 wickets for 31. He played that season for Cheltenham against Pennsylvania University, who were on a visit to England, and scored 23 besides capturing five wickets cheaply.

Beauchamp's best performance in Up-country cricket was in 1910 at Darrowella when he bowled with great effect to capture 6 for 18 and 3 for 38 against Dimbula to enable Dickoya to win easily. He also played a very fine innings, hitting in great style.

* * *
MR. J. O. Moss, Director of Messrs. E. John, Thompson, White Ltd., the well known Fort Brokers, and one of Ceylon's leading golfers has returned to the Island with Mrs. Moss after a holiday in his home in Sussex.

It seems hardly believable that Mr. Moss did not play any golf while away. He has, however, lost no time in returning to the game and is back in form as he clearly showed in the R.C.G.C.—Havelock match on the Ridgeways last week end.

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HOLIDAY IN THE ISLE OF MAN WITH A DIFFERENCE

—By E Emrys Jones—

[This story about one of the most romantic of islands will bring back nostalgic memories to many thousands, especially those motorists whose recollections of Mona's Isle have been chiefly associated with exciting visits, either to participate or watch the T.T. motor cycle races which have been held there ever since 1907. One of the very few places in the British Isles where, owing to having their own legislation, they are enabled to close the roads for the races without Parliamentary procedure].

ISLANDS have a fascination all of their own. It may be due to the fact that we ourselves are islanders, as such all others interest us. But there are islands within islands, and these are the ones that really need exploring. Take the Isle of Man as a classic example of this. Here is a tiny little country with a parliament older than that of Westminster and a church more ancient than that of York or Canterbury. Its proud and ancient people have distinct racial characteristics, which make them a race apart, yet none are more loyal to the Crown and the Queen, who is Lord of Mann.

The name of the island has always been a puzzle to philologists. In Manx it is Ellan Vannin, in Welsh we call it Manaw, in the Scandinavian Sagas the island is referred to as Mon or Maon.

Manannan, the Celtic Neptune, made the island his home. He was a temperamental man by all accounts, and sometimes felt like keeping himself to himself. This he would do by enveloping the island in mist. Paradoxically enough, this happens whenever Royalty visit the island. Down comes the mist and then the locals bemoan the fact that old Manannan is at it again.

There was great excitement in the Isle of Man in 1847. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were due to arrive at Douglas, but due to high winds and rough seas they were unable to land there, but managed to do so at Ramsey. A very agitated horseman brought the news to Douglas. Excited officials hurriedly organised suitable conveyances and off they went to Ramsey to greet the Royal Party and bring them back to Douglas where the official reception had been arranged.

A FLAMING GLORY

I must hasten to point out that Manannan behaves himself quite well normally. Sunshine figures for the island is high and the climate is most equable. Summers are cool and sunny, snow is indeed rare during the winter months. Exotic plants flourish well in the open. Geraniums and Gladioli are left in the ground during winter, camelias often flower in May, after having spent their winter out of doors. The glens are wooded, their undergrowth being a mass of ferns during the summer, whereas in spring, these slopes are glorious riot of colour, the thousands of bluebells contrasting brightly with the fresh greenery. Manx lanes are smothered in primroses in April and May, foxgloves take their place in summer. But it was the gorse and heather association that fascinated me most of all. Never in my life have I seen a dazzling display of such intensity as this. All high ground was a riot of scarlet and gold, a flaming glory which I just cannot adequately describe in words, but it was there.

The glens are unique and are ideal for those of us who like to roam the countryside afoot. My favourites are Glen Maye, Glen Roy and Glen Helen.

You can also walk up Snaefell, the highest point in the island, or else go up by train. From the summit one can see six kingdoms; those of Man, England, Scotland, Wales, Eire and Northern Ireland.

Castletown is the traditional capital and will always remain so. The Castle timepiece is known as Queen Elizabeth's clock and is said to have been presented by her Majesty in 1597 when she held the

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* * * "SUNSET CITY OF THE WEST"

PEEL has earned quite a reputation for its kippers, as well as the wonderful sunsets which it enjoys—the "sunset city of the west"—as one writer described it. But the real gem there is Peel Island or Saint Patrick's Isle, as it is called. From prehistoric times man has lived on this islet. Indeed, it has played a great part in the history of the Island. There was an early Christian Church there about 500 A.D. as a result of Irish missionary work. Some say that St. Patrick himself established a church there, but all scholars do not agree on this point.

The House of Keys, the Legislative Building, is in Douglas. Over the entrance are the armorial bearings of the Norse Kings of Man, a ship with furled sails, which is an emblem far older than the more familiar "Three Legs Of Man".

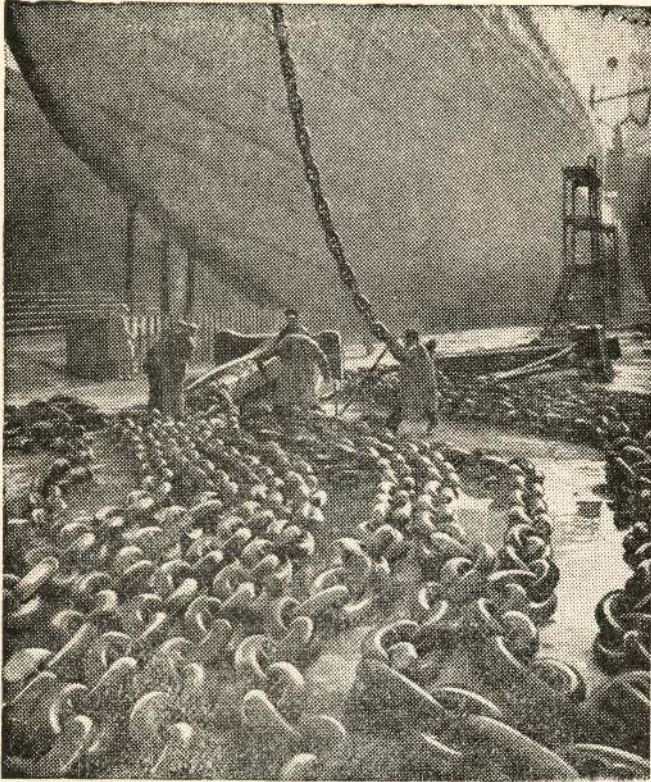
"Mutiny on the Bounty" has many Manx associations. Captain Bligh, that stern naval disciplinarian was married at Kirk Conchan near Douglas in 1781. Peter Heywood and his sister Charlotte lived in the Nunnery near Douglas. Peter and his sister were devoted to one another; in sheer desperation, Charlotte made an epic to London, and there she threw herself at the feet of the Queen and begged for her brother's life. Fletcher Christian, the leader, was another Manxman.

Fort Anne is a landmark in the Douglas district. A certain Buck Whaley and his wife, both Irish, came to live on the island. Now, the good Irish lady wanted to make the Isle of Man her home, but there was a slight complication; she had been left a considerable fortune provided that she lived on Irish soil. Her ingenious husband, however, solved this technical hitch by sending for a ship-full of soil from dear old Ireland. This was spread over the foundation of a magnificent new building which they called Fort Anne. And that, according to the story, is how they got over their difficulty.

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(Continued on page 32)



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THE PASSING SCENE

—By SPHINX—

IN an address engraved in bound palmyrah leaves presented to Sir Paul Sinker, Director General of the British Council, at a civic reception in Jaffna, Sir Paul was assured by the Mayor (Mr. Alfred T. Durayappah) that if English, for any reason, were “banished” from Ceylon, Jaffna would be its final bastion. Sir Paul and Lady Sinker, who were received in traditional Hindu style, were conducted in procession to the accompaniment of “nagaswaram” music and garlanded by prominent citizens.

Sir Paul, explaining the work of the British Council, said that in 70 countries throughout the world the Council did such work as the countries wanted done, and there were many calls on the Council. The most important work done by the Council was in Britain where it catered to the educational needs of 42,000 students who came from different parts of the world.

* * *

THE story was told recently of the first long-range flight undertaken by the Royal Ceylon Air Force since it came into being some eight years ago. The flight was between the U.K. and Ceylon, a distance of some 6,000 miles involving over forty hours of flying time in each direction. Until then the aircrews of RCyAF had virtually no experience of international long-range flying.

Early last year the Government of Ceylon had purchased two new “Heron” aircraft and it was decided that the ferry flights to deliver these aircraft to Ceylon should be done by the aircrews of the national air force, thereby “killing two birds with one stone”. Apart from the value of the delivery flight and the experience to be gained, there was the tremendous boost to morale and the prestige of the service in such a trip.

* * *

AFTER much careful planning and the usual last-minute rush, the crew took off from Katunayake in the darkness of the early morning of August 17, 1959. First off was the “Dove” 401 followed closely by 402, incidentally the two oldest of the “Dove” fleet. Both aircraft had been flying since the early days of the air force and had done ster-

ling service in the floods of 1957 and the emergency of 1958.

First stop Trichinopoly and then to Bombay. The starboard engine of 401 had from time to time shown signs of rough running and investigation on the ground at Bombay showed to the crew’s dismay that the ignition harness was faulty and needed replacement. Due to the skill and foresight of the engineers, they not only had the parts with them but were able to fit it in sufficient time to leave Bombay on time.

* * *

EARLY next morning they headed West for the RAF staging post at Sharja in the Oman Peninsula—one of the crew’s longest flights over the sea with no alternative landing places on route and only one available radio check point. Next objective was Beirut via Baghdad and Beirut to Athens involved a long sea crossing but there were plenty of check points on the way. On arrival at Chiampino airport, they resorted to the old international practice of lowering the crafts’ undercarriage to show that they wished to land and permission was immediately given by green light signal, which only goes to prove, says Squadron Leader C.J. G. Short (R.A.F.) who told the story in a newspaper article, that the old methods still work.

* * *

LEAVING Rome, their attempt to fly direct to Orange, the next fuelling point was unsuccessful as they found themselves in increasingly heavy rain and thickening clouds and it was not till they had turned back to the coast and flown west along it that they were able to penetrate inland opposite Isle-de-Hyeres and make for Orange. A short stop for refuelling and briefing and then England.

There, as soon as the crew had converted to the new “Heron” aircraft, all four (the elderly “Doves” and the new “Herons”) began the long trek back to Ceylon where after similar adventures, they arrived five days after leaving England right on schedule. A tribute to the young officers and men who proved that by working together and accepting the rule of

discipline they are equal to any in the world.

* * *

MR. J. K. Thompson, Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau, came to the defence of nationalism. Speaking at the prize-giving of Trinity College, Kandy, the other day, he said he preferred to think of nationalism essentially as a form of patriotism. “Be proud of your country. Don’t be afraid to show your patriotism—your nationalism”, he advised the boys of Trinity.

If nationalism could be explosive, it could also be a source of power which could be harnessed for the good of the world, and there was no need to fear it. It was a form of patriotism without which there could be no concept of nationhood.

Today the forces of nationalism were bringing into existence new nations. The United Nations which started with 52 nations now had 82 and would have 110 as members in five years. These forces were not incompatible with the other trend in our time—internationalism. The forces of nationalism had stimulated such international organisations as the United Nations.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, it was revealed at the prize-giving that an event of historical importance to Trinity had taken place on November 1 last year—the devolution of control over the school from the Church Missionary Society in London to its own Board of Governors. Said Mr. C. J. Oorloff, Principal: “That was the logical consequence of the country’s recent political emancipation. But, for the change at Trinity, ‘emancipation’ would be the wrong word. It is rather that, having passed through our adolescence, we are now adult and have, with the blessings of our benefactors, accepted responsibility for our inheritance.”

* * *

THE Ceylon High Commissioner in London contributed £ 4 towards the cost of the antique silver christening cup presented to the infant prince at Buckingham Palace on February 22. Ambassadors and all other heads of missions accredited to the Court of St. James contributed towards the cost of this nearly 300-year-old cup which was presented to the Lord Chamberlain by the Swedish Ambassador, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in London.



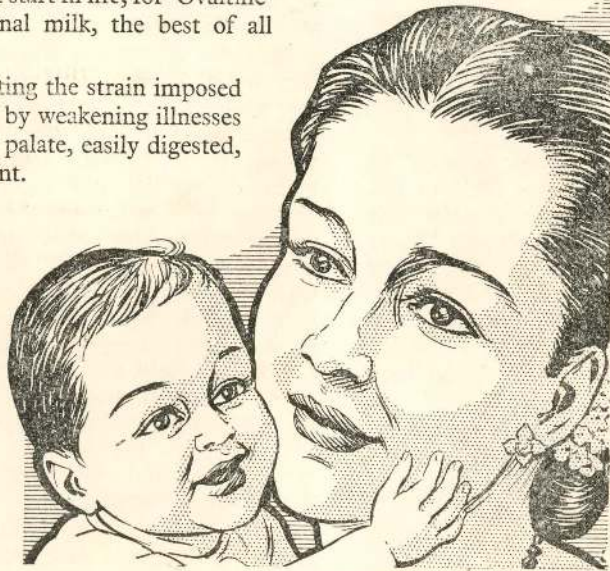
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MUSIC OF HOUNDS—iii

—By DOUGLAS RAFFEL—
(Fortnightly Review Special)

AFTER sundry visits to hare haunts in the company of the "gang", I purchased for the princely sum of Rs. 5/- one of a litter of a Beagle mother who had mated with a platypus. The son, of a khaki hue, whose youth was mis-spent lying spread-eagled on the floor, eventually grew up into a fighting dog of Wellingtonian proportions when his puppyhood was past. He appeared to develop his fighting and hunting instincts almost as soon as he learnt to control his four legs and to stand on them in the most approved manner. He developed speed too and by the time he was six months old had learnt to fight and run away and live to fight another day. The first time I took him out after hare, with a sinking heart, he fought all the other hare dogs, and then with them in full cry behind, he lowered the record for the mile in grand style and evaded his foes, and then started a fight with all the village mongrels. Sweating blood and spouting thunder, at last I secured him and locked him up in one of the cars, and by the time I sprinted back the guns had shot all the hare for the morning and I was too weary for anything more than the inevitable fresh toddy.

* * *

BUT Bruno, for such was his name, learnt after a while to run with the hounds and hunt the hare, instead of being the hunted one himself. Then he displayed what a clever pupil he was by actually catching a hare all by himself and completing his happiness. I was able at last to go out on many a lone morning with Bruno, and succeed in getting a number of hare before he got them. To get him away from the scene of a hare was exceedingly difficult and I used to have to whistle myself into a tooth to get him to come to heel. He was a stout fellow and I am not ashamed to confess I shed many tears when one day a cobra got Bruno.

* * *

THE finest hare dog I ever knew belonged to a humble villager. She was a black and white bitch and glorified in the simple name of

"Balli." But she was a superior hunter of hare and when the gang found her we used to go at the double to take up our positions to wait till Balli brought the hare right up to one or the other of us. Only then would she give tongue and you had a split second in which to prepare for the snappiest of snap shots. That dog was a wizard. Having satisfied herself the hare she had chased was indeed out of action, she'd wag her tail, lift her lip in a sinister smile, and go back into the scrub and find another hare and bring that one up to a gun again and see it despatched. I am not drawing on my imagination when I say that I have known her on one Sunday morning bring up fourteen hare to five guns. Her owner, a fine sporting "Goiya", valued her at Rs. 500/-, but if intelligence is any criterion of the value of a dog, she was worth more than many a pedigreed tail-wagger come down with no bar-sinister from Plantagenet Times. Often and often with the goiya and his "Balli" we used to scour wide areas of scrub and bring back hare in plenty, all brought to our feet to be shot. What a dog! Eventually poor old Balli crossed a canine bar when a ripe jack fell on her and broke her spine and spirit and was the cause of her demise. We erected a simple memorial to her with a suitable inscription, and the goiya understood our feelings.

SOME years later I came to know another wizard hare dog. Then I used to visit my friend his owner any evening and sit on his lawn, gun in hand, sipping my whiskey and soda or beer, and his little black and tan terrier would lick my hand and then go out into the scrub and the scrub adjoining and rout out a hare and bring it right up to me. Yes, Dando was a superior sort of dog, and my friend was lucky in that he never had to go further than his lawn to get his hare for Sunday curry lunch. I have never met Balli's and Dando's equals these many years.

There was a time when almost every sportsman kept his dogs for hunting. Today I cannot think up five men who do so. In the out-stations, maybe, but not in Colombo.

Instead their wives keep fancy dogs, all decked up in coloured fancy collars, who will not even chase a rat. They are overfed, sleep on chairs, and if by some chance they chase anything, they'll drop dead of fatty heart. This is a very great pity, as dogs have lost their chief charm, which is also their birth right,—a hunting instinct.

* * *

RECENTLY I enjoyed again the pleasure of going out after hare with a few ugly but intelligent dogs. Once again I took my stand in a village garden: once again I rushed up to get a snap shot at a hare: once again I trudged niyaras of paddy fields from one block to another: once again I thrilled to the bugling of a beagle: once again I had my glass of fresh toddy, and felt it was good to be alive. All my love of the chase, came surging up as I walked back with a hare in my hands. It is wonderful sport, say *what* you will. You are probably a prize guy, a big noise in your office, but a corn in your own home. You probably have a dog, a "Fido", whom your wife gathers to her flat chest and leaps on the table when a rat strays into the house. You bark your shins on the furniture and murmur feeble expletives, and chase the rat into the garden. What a man! What a dog! Would YOU go to see a man like *that*, about a dog like *that*? Of course not! Quite so, you've got my idea.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

—By LYRICUS—

THE Berlin Chamber Orchestra, appearing in Ceylon for the second time—its first visit was in 1957—lived up to the very high standard it is associated with and of which it gave evidence earlier. It gave three concerts and a special one for children. An innovation it had introduced was to change from guts to steel strings, a necessary change in the tropics as they no doubt discovered for themselves in their 1957 tour.

The “rave” press notices spoke of the Orchestra’s immaculate finish, perfect balance and the richness and depth of tone. There was high praise for the lovely playing of the wind ensemble and the dexterity of the string-players.

The highest praise was showered on the rendering of the Vivaldi Concerto for Three Violins in the first concert. It was the richest experience of all, exclaimed one critic who confessed it was all he could do to restrain himself from standing up in his chair and cheering the Orchestra at the end of a concert.

Music lovers in the island will long remember this magnificent orchestra and the splendid manner in which it responded to the encores a delighted audience called.

* * *

THE British Council must be congratulated on its enterprise in organising an exhibition, “Shakespeare in the British Theatre” at the Art Gallery in association with the Ceylon Society of Arts. By a happy coincidence, it was possible for the Director General of the British Council, Sir Paul Sinker who was in Ceylon at the time to visit it.

The object of the exhibition was to show in concise form how Shakespeare’s plays have been performed from his own time to the present day. It consisted of panels illustrating the London of his time, the Elizabethan Playhouse, a reconstruction of the Globe Theatre, portraits of the playwright and leading actors from the time of Burbage and great actor-managers.

Special panels were devoted to the Old Vic, to Shakespeare in the West End, photographs of productions at Stratford-on-Avon and the Festival Theatre at Stratford in Ontario, Canada. It was an exhibition of absorbing interest to Shakespeare lovers whose name is legion in the island.

* * *

THE Ceylonese cellist, Rohan de Saram will follow up his recent big success with another concert at the Wigmore Hall, London, on April 8th next. The recital will include the Brahms Sonata in F, Haydn’s Sonata in C and Beethoven’s Sonata in C and pieces by Ravel and Cassado. He will also play a finale from a sonata which has been composed by his accompanist, Ivor Keys.

* * *

CEYLON artist Ralph de Saram, son of the late Mr. W. S. de Saram, District Judge of Colombo, held an exhibition of paintings with two French painters at the Art Gallery in Aix En Province, France. De Saram who is a lecturer in English at a French school, is an impressionist painter and is planning to hold exhibitions in Milan and Paris in the near future.

A new Sinhalese film, whose release is eagerly looked forward to, is “Sandesaya” which is now in the final stages of production. It is directed by Lester James Peries and photographed by William Blake who were associated in the production of the successful “Rekava” which won acclaim both at home and abroad.

It is a film different from the average Sinhalese film and it is expected to reach a high standard, filmic and otherwise. Particularly noteworthy, from the foreign viewer’s angle is Blake’s success in capturing the scenic beauty of Ceylon’s hill country. The foreign viewer will have an opportunity of comparing it with the scenic beauty over which he raved when he saw “The Bridge Over the River Kwai” which was filmed in Ceylon. Some of the shots in the battle sequences are reminiscent of the early Russian film.

There is fine entertainment for the Sinhalese film-goer in the songs by Sunil Shanta and the lyrics by Ariyasena Ahubudu and in the dances by Kanthi Gunatunga. The

berg, Iranganie Meedeniya, Kanthi Gunatunga and Hugo Fernando, and the film is edited by Titus Silva. The story is set in the Portuguese period in Ceylon.

* * *

ALSO due for its premiere at the Lionel Wendt Theatre on March 10 is a new film by Father Noel Cruz who also made “Little Bike Lost” and “Boys’ Town”, two delightful films. The new film, “All My World” tells the poignant story of two blind girls in a coastal village ill-treated by their fisherman father and are befriended by their uncle. Camille Cramer and Jilka Flamer-Caldera play the girls and Arthur Van Langenberg the uncle. Bill Forbes sings two songs in it and he is supported by the children of the School for the Deaf and the Blind, Ratmalana. The film is in aid of the National Council for the Deaf and Blind.

* * *

THE first Kandyan dance ballet to be produced in the United Kingdom was presented by the newly formed Sinhala Institute of Culture in London at the Ceylon Tea Centre on February 20 when an audience of 200 people, mostly Sinhalese, watched “The Moon over the Ancient City of Lanka, which was written by Mrs. Lorance Senaratna. The ballet had a cast of 30 Sinhalese and the leading role was danced by Miss Onitha Senaratne. Among the audience was Mr. Gunasena de Soya, Ceylon’s new High Commissioner in London, and Mrs. de Soya.

HOCKEY

CEYLON’S premier hockey tournament, the Andriez Shield League, has just got underway. Eight teams are vying for honours this year—the Tamils, B. R. C., Havelocks, C. H. & F. C., Varsity, United Youngsters and the Moors. There appears to be a number of new faces in the local teams, mostly youngsters making their mark. Keen competition appears assured.

In the opening match, a strong B. R. C. team with quite a few newcomers had it easy against the C. H. & F. C., winning 4—0. Good defence and goal-keeping as much as poor finishing by the B. R. C. forwards cost the winners a number of goals.



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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By ITINERANT—

RUGBY FOOTBALL

IT won't be long now before the rugger season is on us, and already we know of at least two teams—the CR & FC and the Havelocks—who have begun practise. Present indications are that anything can happen in club rugger this year. There have been so many departures and transfers that there appears to be a better balance of power amongst the teams than in recent years.

This naturally means closer matches which, in turn, demand better refereeing. But there appears to be a dearth of referees—and good referees at that.

* * *

OUR three best referees of recent years are all not available—Stanley Livera has emigrated, Brian Mills is due to go on furlough and Larry Foenander is on a course in England. Another good referee, Budge Metzeling, has also emigrated.

So, not only is there going to be a shortage of quantity but also of quality this rugger season. The C.R.F.U. have issued a call for more referees, but even if it be well answered the firm hand of those named earlier is bound to be missed, there being no worthy substitutes in sight.

* * *

THE rugger itself is bound to be keen, with a number of teams in the running for championship honours. Of up-country rugger we have heard but little. Dimbula we understand have been weakened—Dickoya being the gainer thereby. That is, unless there are to be some outstanding newcomers. Dimbula have also been hit by the non-availability of Ceylon skipper Barry Cameron, Unamboowe and T. B. Pilapitiya too, we understand, will not turn out for last year's co-champions.

Low-country, the picture is a little more definite. The only team here we've heard little about is the C.H. & F.C. The only fact about them is that Sawdy is back.

* * *

THE C.R. & F.C. have been hard hit losing possibly Ceylon's best player, Almeida, and scrum half Muttiah. There's talk of a

boy called Israel who might fill the full back's berth with some degree of competence, but the scrum half vacancy is causing them no end of trouble. Speedster Attwell too is not available this season—he's sticking to athletics.

The Havelocks have been considerably strengthened and look likely contenders. De Joedt and young M. Anghie as inside three-quarters add considerable strength to the threes. Sumanasekera too might be available again and the elder Anghie will definitely turn out at full back for another season. Trinity hooker de Alwis is also a newcomer to this club and scrum half Jayatilleke will be the better for his late season experience last year.

* * *

HAPPIEST of the clubs must however be lowly K.V. At last, after years, they appear to have a side of contenders—on paper, at least, we are conditional for the problem of K.V. has always been one of distance making practice together difficult. Almeida and Muttiah, C.R.'s loss, are K.V.'s gain, so is Unamboowe of Dimbula. If some of the better players of last year remain—like Summers, Trewin and Adihetty—then this will be a formidable team.

All of which leaves, the championship wide open.

* * *

SARA TROPHY CRICKET

TWO weeks of Sara Trophy cricket on rain-affected wickets saw the N.C.C. make a late-season challenge for championship honours. Over the last week-end in February they completely outplayed the Tamil Union and scored one of those rare outright wins, 93 by Edwards and a fighting knock by bowler Crozier (45) enabled the N.C.C. to score 245 against the good bowling of veteran Sathi Coomaraswamy and new-comer Kunaratnam. The Tamils failed in both innings against the good bowling of Prins and Crozier. Only Sethupathy showed fight—61 out of 135 and 48 out of 117.

The same week-end saw the Saracens with an all-team batting performance gain first innings points over the Catamarans.

On the previous week-end rain prevented a decision in the Colts—B.R.C. match, but both teams were unimpressive. The S.S.C., N.C.C. Moors and Bloomfield took first innings points off the Saracens, Moratuwa, Tamil Union and Negombo respectively.

* * *

SCHOOL CRICKET

RAIN again affected play in school cricket matches during the last week in February. There were a few victories, however. But at last two schools must blame the weather for not allowing them a chance to win outright.

In a low-scoring match St. Benedict's outplayed St. Peter's to win by 126 runs. Notable performances here was the bowling of N. de Zoysa (6 for 28) and N. Amarasinghe (5 for 12) for St. Benedict's in the first and 2nd innings were at one time 14 for 6.

Though St. Thomas's scored only 151 it was enough to gain them an innings victory over Trinity. The Kandy boys just had no answer to the bowling of K. La Brooy and M. L. Idroos.

Ananda, after a few poor performances, got back into winning stride once again, now at the expense of Zahira. An innings victory was made possible by skipper Y. Amaradasa's all-round performance (61 and 8 for 47)

Unlucky not to win were Royal and St. Anthony's. The former despite the fine bowling of Wesley's L. R. Gunatilleke (13 for 80) had Wesley in serious trouble. To Royal's 90, Wesley replied with 83. Then Royal scored 126 to which at close Wesley could only reply with 51 for 9. Royal suffered by the loss of a half hour's play, but it must also be said that they missed a run out and a catch when Wesley's last pair were in. Sahabandu (10 for 39) bowled best for Royal.

St. Anthony's (Charlie Joseph again with 74) scored 183, then St. Joseph's declared at 165 for 7. St. Anthony's then scored 88, St. Joseph's now could muster only 83 for 9. A near thing for the latter.

The previous week Wesley scored a glorious win at the expense of Trinity. Scores in batting sequence Trinity 124, Wesley 74, Trinity 72, Wesley 124 for 4. Goonetilleke's 5 for 15 in Trinity's second innings was a superb performance.

(Continued on page 28)

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

Royal got the better of St. Peter's in a drawn game, letting victory slip from their grasp when the Peterite tailenders came in to bat a second time, while St. Thomas's staved off defeat against St. Joseph's only by spirited second innings batting.

With Charlie Joseph again showing the way with the bat, St. Anthony's ran up a good score against Ananda but were prevented in rain from winning outright against a team which has strangely slumped. Nalanda and St. Benedicts won against lesser schools—Mahinda and St. Sebastian's respectively.

CEYLON SPORT LOOKING UP

CEYLON sport is certainly looking up to judge by the number of new tournaments in store for us this year.

Two school cricket tournaments are scheduled—one for the major schools is definite, while one for the lesser schools is in the planning stage. In soccer, an international clubs tournament is scheduled as well as the inter-school's tourney. Hockey too intends running a schools' tourney on a zonal basis with a view to picking a school's team for the Nationals.

The National Tennis tournament promises some international challenge, and Asia's best, Krishnan, is likely to play here in at least the Davis cup match.

A basketball quadrangular has been mooted by Pakistan—Pakistan, India, Iran and Ceylon—and we have provisionally agreed.

ATHLETICS

NOT so long ago Ceylon crowds thrilled to sight of India's sprint champion Milkha Singh smashing local and Asian records. Now news has reached us of his fantastic performances in the Indian Nationals.

We make mention of his feats, for here at last might well be an Asian 'triple' winner at the Olympics this year—and Asian winners at the Olympics in track and field events are few and far between.

Milkha Singh in two days at Delhi won the 100m in 10.4 s., the 200m. in 20.8 s., and the 400m in 46.1 s., (his best ever). He smashed all Asian and Indian

marks in these events as well as sparkling the services' team to local record-breaking wins the 4 x 100m and 4 x 400m relays. For the record, Olympic records in these events are 100m, 10.3 s., 200m, 20.6s., and 400m., 45.9 s.

* * *

R.C.G.C. CLIFFORD CUP FOR MRS. G. G. HAYLEY

MRS. G. G. Hayley achieved a very fine performance when she defeated the Ceylon Lady Champion, Mrs. Lilamani Weeraratne, in the final of the Royal Colombo Golf Club Clifford Cup which was first instituted fifty years ago. The donor was Sir Clifford Figg who was prominently identified with Ceylon sport in his day.

It was Mrs. Hayley's second final, her first being four months ago when she won the R.C.G.C. Captain's Cup beating Mrs. Pam Norrie. Heavy rain put a stop to the match a few days previously and at the fourth hole with the game "all square" it was decided to continue play on the 2nd March. Mrs. Hayley who was in receipt of 7 strokes showed from the very outset that she meant to give her opponent a hard fight. But few expected that she would hold the Ceylon champion in the manner she did and eventually win a most exciting match on the 19th green. A very close match all the way Mrs. Weeraratne had to produce a "birdie" to square the match at the 18th. It was a match to remember and the large following could not have wished for a better contest.

Mr. C. D y m o k e G r e e n, in replying to a neat speech by the Captain of the R.C.G.C. Ladies' section, said it was a fitting final for the fiftieth year of the Figg Cup and congratulated both the winner and Mrs. Weeraratne on her great-hearted effort to save the match on the 18th.

* * *

ROYAL COLOMBO G. C. SCORE OVER H.G.C.

THE annual contests for the Cooray and Fernando Cups between the Royal Colombo Golf Club and the Havelock G. C., played on the Ridgeway Course, last week end provided very interesting golf.

Royal Colombo had a useful lead on the Saturday when they squared the Foursomes for the Cooray Cup and led 3 matches to one in the Fernando Cup. W. P. Fernando and F. J. de Saram scored a fine victory over M. G. Thornton, the Ceylon champion, and R. C. Pyman by 4 up and 3, after leading 2 up at the turn. This match provided the best golf of the day.

J. O. Moss and N. D. G. Greene beat the two left-handers, George Koch and S. Muttukumaraswamy, after a close tussle by 2 up and 1, after being all square at the turn.

M. C. Robins and M. J. Robinson won as they liked against S. A. Dissanayake and Dr. L. V. R. Fernando by 7 up and 5—the heaviest defeat for the day.

S. E. Captain and R. Weerasinghe played good golf to defeat N. W. G. Brown and G. G. Hayley 2 up and 1.

In the match for the Fernando Cup a very close tussle was witnessed between G. H. Astell and J. A. Cooper who won on the last green against the brothers B. E. and L. A. Weerasinghe.

* * *

The Havelocks were soundly beaten when play was continued in the Cooray and Fernando contests last Sunday morning. In the test between the seniors only S. Kumaraswamy succeeded in winning against G. G. Hayley, and Mike Thornton and "Pin" Fernando and S. A. Dissanayake and Moss squared their matches. The home team won the remaining five matches to get the better of H.G.C. by four matches.

In the Fernando Cup each side won four matches, but R.C.G.C. having won three of the Foursomes the previous day gained the verdict by two matches.

A LOSS TO CEYLON CRICKET

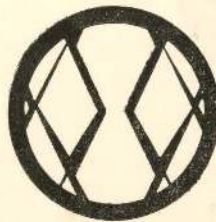
PROFESSIONAL League cricket in England keeps on siphoning off some of our best talent. Recently the N.C.C.'s Clive Inman played his farewell innings, making a glorious century. All his stylishness and stroke-making ability were in that innings. Now the English League crowds will welcome that—and once more Ceylon will have to go in search of a new 'Cap'.

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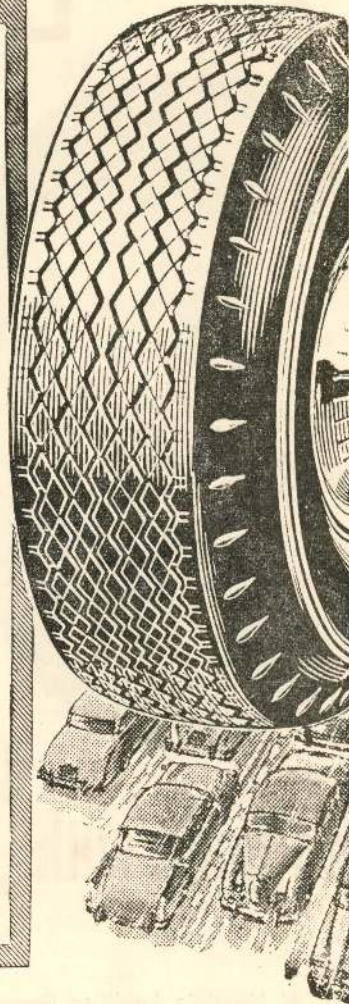
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

—By ANNE—

AT the age of thirty-five, one doesn't expect to feel like a debutante at her first dance, but I've discovered it can happen. My husband and I had never learned to dance, and although we had talked of taking lessons now and then, we had never got down to it. But when his office suddenly decided to hold a dance, we were at last spurred to action and frantically resorted to lessons from a friend after the children were in bed.

After the first fumbling efforts, we found we were enjoying ourselves immensely. Quite apart from the much-needed exercise, we were doing something new. It was fun, the sort of fun more middle-aged couples might have, I thought. A housewife's lot can get pretty monotonous. The daily round of thinking up meals, preparing them washing up, getting the children ready for school, seeing to their homework, catching up with the mending, balancing the budget, can prove depressing. Learning something new or indulging in some unaccustomed pastime (even a game of badminton), can break the monotony and refresh and invigorate one.

* * *

OUR children were tremendously interested in our progress in dancing and were full of encouragement. On the night of the dance itself, all seven of them assembled to watch us dress and to make flattering comments. It was a most gratifying occasion. Even if you are only too conscious of the lines on your face, your sagging stomach muscles and the corns on your feet, it bucks you up no end to have shining faces look lovingly and proudly at you and childish voices declare "Amma, you look wonderful!" You feel wonderful, almost like the belle of the ball!

As for 'Thatha', his offspring were quite certain that no man could look handsomer in his dress clothes and I think it was the confidence inspired by those admiring small fry that made such a happy evening for us despite our diffidence about tripping the light fantastic.

There really is no reason for us women to sit and mope even if our

days are filled with household chores and cares. It is so easy to make some fun for ourselves—just a little extra effort is needed, that's all. For instance, meals. On a gorgeous moonlit night, why not pack a picnic dinner and eat it on Galle Face green, or on the mound at Mt. Lavinia, or on the beach, or just in your own garden? It's that little break from the everyday pattern that makes such a difference, that gives everyone a happy party feeling.

* * *

IN England in the Summer, one of the happiest sights on a fine day are the families picnicking everywhere. Everyone is out-of-doors, even if only to eat sandwiches in the park. We have summer weather most of the year round, but we don't generally make the best use of it. We don't seem to be able to exert ourselves enough even to eat out in our own gardens. Because I try it often, I know how pleasant it is. Just now, for instance, I had to stop to give the children a little tea-party in the garden. They have had mumps and haven't been out anywhere for two weeks, but to sit on the lawn and eat biscuits and drink orange barley is a treat for them.

Sometimes, I leave the children out. After they are in bed, I hold a small table out into the garden, put out a festive tablecloth and our best crockery and cutlery and my Christmas candles or flowers from the garden, and have a tete-a-tete with my husband. Why shouldn't one be romantic even in middle-age? Occasionally, we take our food to the Galle Face green and eat it there and walk under the stars with the wind blowing in our faces, and feel young again. We have taken our tea and gone with the children to the lighthouse, a favourite spot with all of us, but now the place gets rather crowded in the evenings.

* * *

WHAT do you do when there is a holiday? These are precious days and we try to extract all the pleasure we can from them. We take our breakfast and go to the beach before the sun is hot—the children love this. Or we go to the zoo. On the last occasion, we packed a meal of stringhoppers and went driving around in the car down unfamiliar roads. The children always follow their swim-

suits with them, just in case they can have a dip somewhere, and when we saw the Boralessgamuwa tank sparkling in the sun, it was too good to pass by on a hot day. So, we stopped and enjoyed a bathe and then drove on to Piliyandala Park, where we spread out our mats and cushions and ate our lunch under the trees. We read, played a game of rounders, had tea at Kesbewa resthouse and drove leisurely home. We have gone further afield several times: to the Gampaha Gardens, to Moragolla, a really delightful retreat with a bathing pool, and even to Galle, where we bathed in the sea, walked about the ramparts and told the children something of Ceylon history, and ate in the Park.

* * *

SO, you see, life need not be dull, even for a housewife. Give yourself a break whenever you can manage it. Catch a bus to the Fort and lunch out with your husband, even if it is not your wedding anniversary. Just occasionally, leave the children and meet him after work. You could have tea out and then walk along Galle Face in the twilight, watch the sun set and the stars come out overhead. All the romance in the world is still there if only we have eyes to see it and the strength to reach out for it.

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A VISIT TO SHANGHAI

(Continued from page 15)

When we first entered this "commune", the leader, a woman, described their running methods, and we were invited to put questions, and make comments in their visitors' book. Everywhere we drank green tea—a disgusting beverage. More temples, before we returned to our hotel, tired but ready to discuss with our guide the day's trip. A good dinner with more beer and wine made us gloriously happy and ready for a hot bath and bed.

* * *

I might add here that I always enjoy an early morning walk in any new country, and this time hoping this pleasure was not to be denied me, I asked if I could do it. "Certainly" said Mr. Wang, and I had the privilege of walking amongst the people for nearly two hours.

At 9.00 a.m. we set out for the Tea Commune where is grown the best green tea in China. 1,100 workers and 200 children exist in what was described as the finest "commune in the whole of China". Well, for those who have a low living standard this must be described as very high. Their community Quarters fired our imagination—the walls were thick, in-laid with fine carvings of a bygone age. And here at last we found a dog. How had he managed to survive? By order all dogs, cats and mice and sparrows were destroyed years ago. This was quite a young dog.

We walked amidst slush, looking into schools and canteens, saw a very primitive tea factory. In Red China men and women have equal rights to work side by side; a woman is given two months maternity leave after the arrival of each child—well spaced we understand. Who looks after the infant we may well ask—the creche, and nursery schools for the older children. Mud floors, ill-equipped rooms, still the infants looked well and happy. They sang us many folk songs, and were not the least bit shy, for they rushed up to the rails and caught our fingers as they waved us goodbye.

* * *

OUR children are lucky they have well designed and comfortable schools. The average salary of these workers is about 800

yuan a year. Food is provided. Everything else has to be paid for.

We left the Tea Commune and drove to the Sanatorium for mental and nervous diseases. Hangchow is a healthy place. Every trade has its Rest Home or Sanitorium where the workers can spend their annual leave. The special Sanatorium which we visited was very well equipped. We saw all the new devices for benefitting the sick mind.

After lunch, boating on the lake and visits to two more Buddhist Temples before returning to our hotel for an early dinner and a train to catch back to Shanghai.

Are the workers happy? Could any individualistic ideas come from people whose minds are only trained to think the same as the others in their Commune? Can a nation exist without some form of religion? Outwardly, the people seem well content. Was it only the worker though? We had seen many sad eyed men and women on the streets. Did they sigh for the grandeur of the past? Were they unhappy. All men and women dress in blue. Couldn't such colours give them a drab outlook and warp their minds?

I say unreservedly that the young woman of China, having to work side by side and on level terms with men, have lost that grace and charm that one associates with this nation's women.

FIRST CEYLONESE IN ROME

(Continued from page 13)

It is difficult to say. What is beyond dispute, however, is that Pliny was a reputable person, indeed one of the leading Romans of his time. He wrote his magnum opus, the "Natural History", with a background of unique experience in peace and war.

Gaius Plinius Secundus, also known as the Elder Pliny, was born in 23 A.D. at Como, where I have seen the street named after him. He died in 79 A.D. as he was making scientific observations on the eruption of Vesuvius.

In his early twenties he served in Germany but spent the years of Nero's reign (55 to 68 A.D.) in studious retirement. At the age of 45 he was Procurator in Spain. He was then appointed admiral of the fleet at Misenum by the Emperor

Vespasian. He was there when the great eruption of Vesuvius took place and was a victim of its savage onrush.

THE ISLE OF MAN

(Continued from page 19)

on the Mull Hills, Cregneish is the most Manx of all Manx villages. There is a folk museum there. This consists of a farm and some cottages. Harry Kelly's cottage is a typical example of that of a Manx crofter-fisherman, with its open peat hearth chimney corner and hanging pot. The furniture is typically Manx, complete with large bed and wooden cradle.

Port Erin and Port St. Mary are two delightful fishing villages and tourist centres lying on either side of Cregneish. They are well worth a visit.

Ramsey lies sedate and peaceful under the shadow of North Barrule. Spring comes a fortnight sooner so they say to Ramsey and other sheltered places in the north-east of the Island.

Tynwald Day (July 5th) is a great day in the Island. In a most dignified ceremony, the laws of the Isle of Man are proclaimed from Tynwald Hill, near St. John's. In days gone by each family in the Island would send at least one representative to Tynwald to hear the laws being read out, in Manx and English. Nowadays, only short titles are read out, but the ceremony is as full of interest as ever. Thousands of visitors go as well as Manxmen. Incidentally, the "Hill" is made up of turves taken from all parts of the Island. In this way, each parish is represented in Mother Earth as well as an elected Member of the House of Keys.

Sir Hall Caine became famous for his tales of beloved Manxland, which as you know was his native country. Indeed many look upon him as the greatest Manxman of all times. He once wrote: "All Islands are beautiful when looked upon from the sea, but I know of nothing so lovely as the Isle of Man when you approach it from the English side towards nightfall".

So if you want a holiday with a difference, why not try the Isle of Man this year?

—By Courtesy of the "Standard Car Review"

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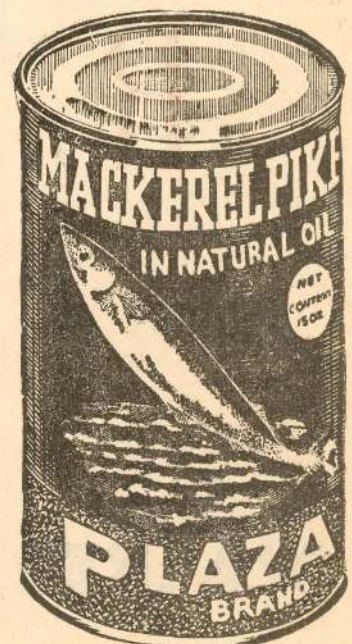
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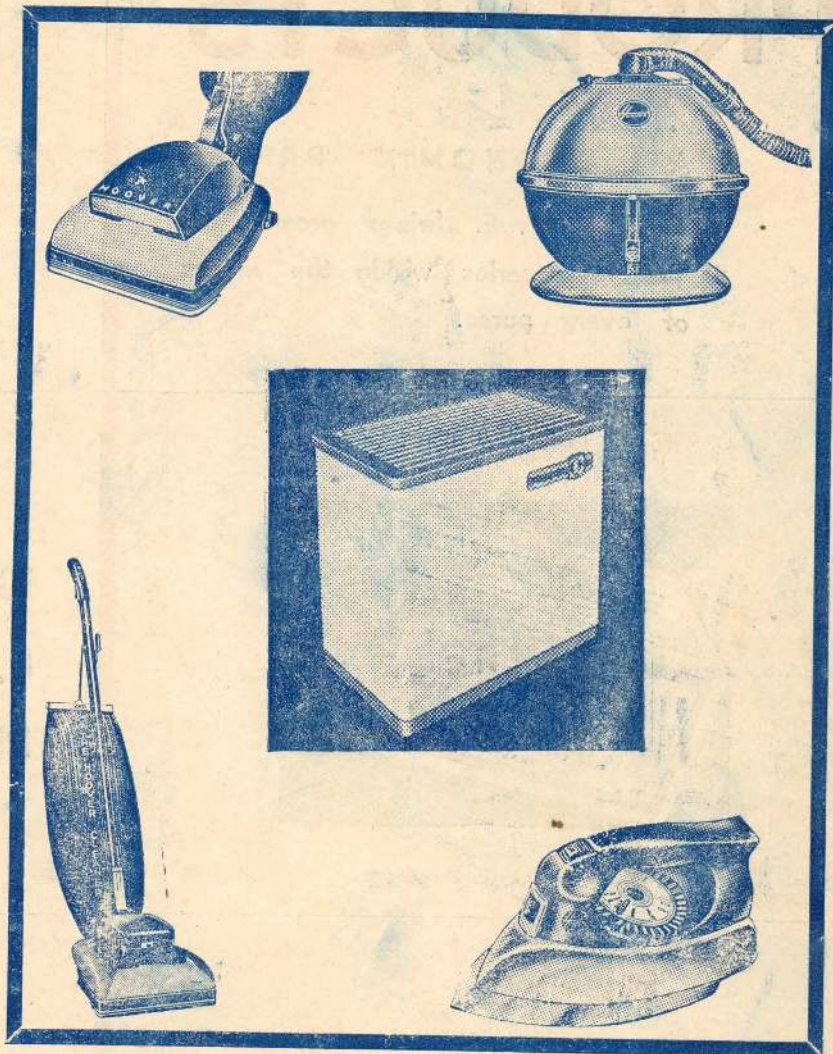


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