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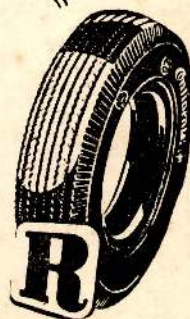
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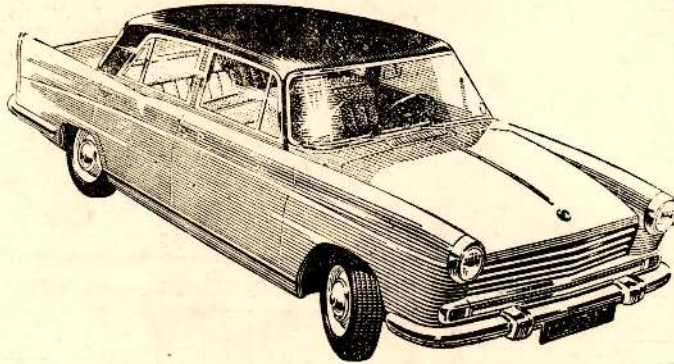
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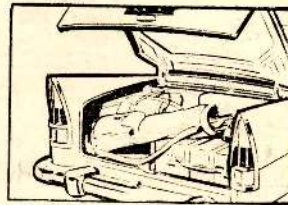


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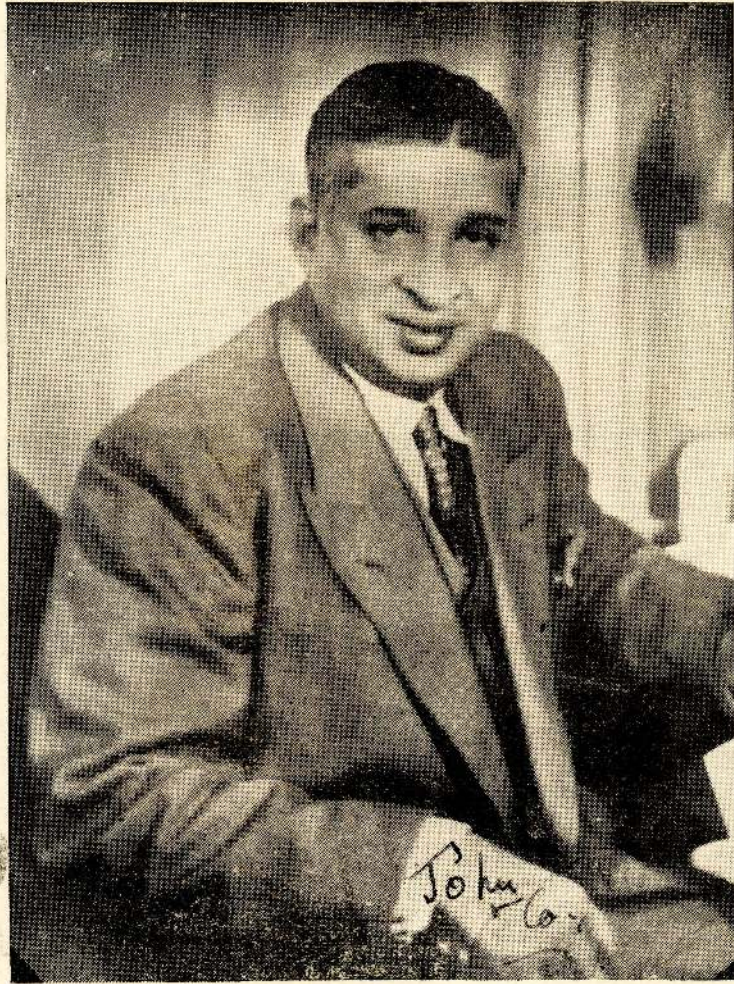
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Vote for Democracy

THERE is no longer any doubt that there is more than an electoral agreement between the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the Lanka Sama Samaja Party.

Apart from the equivocal statements made by both parties, the appearance of Mr. Cholmondeley Gunawardena and Mrs. Bandaranaike on a common platform at a meeting in Alutgama and the open support given to LSSP candidates by SLFP speakers in some constituencies put an end to the pretence that there is no understanding as to the post-election relations between them.

* * * *

APPARENTLY the SLFP leadership feels that the known talents of LSSP parliamentarians would go to reinforce the SLFP government should the party gain a majority on July 20th.

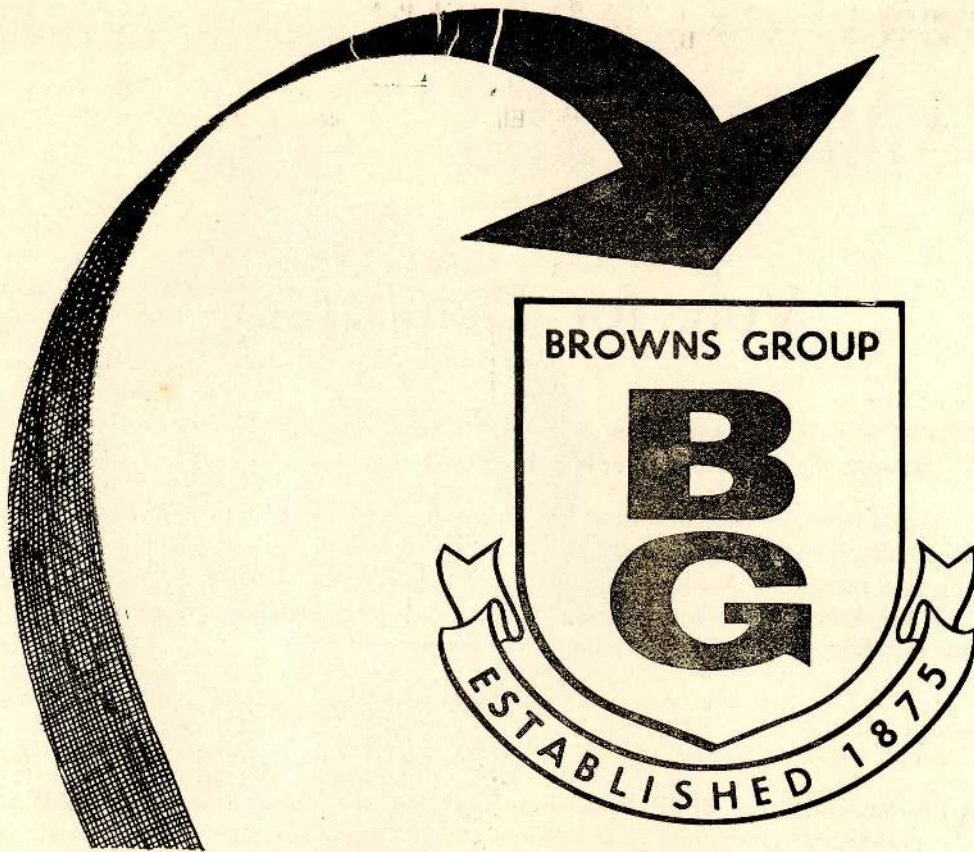
In ignoring the sad experience of so discerning a politician as the late Mr. Bandaranaike by forming an alliance with the MEP after the 1956 general election, the SLFP probably expects Dr. N. M. Perera and company to be more tractable allies than Mr. Philip Gunawardena and his colleagues proved to be. Well, if the party is not afraid of burning its fingers again, that is its affair.

* * * *

THERE is, however, a responsibility on the electorate to consider whether parties without scruples about the means by which they come to power are fit to safeguard the interests of the nation. What every voter should ask himself is whether he is for democracy or not. There can be no doubt about the answer. Is democratic government possible where the government includes Marxist elements? Again the answer is clear.

There is only one party which is committed to democracy without qualification, and that is the party to which the government of the country may be safely entrusted.

THE EDITOR.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—By BRUTUS—

AMERICAN investors are reported to be awaiting the result of the elections to see whether a favourable climate would be created in Ceylon to join with Ceylonese capital in the development of small industries.

Officials of the United States Operations Mission in Ceylon have indicated to local businessmen that American investors consider that the potentialities for industrial development in Ceylon are bright and that they are prepared to provide capital, technical know-how, and marketing and managerial skills. There is also considered to be scope for Ceylon to be a supplying centre for the South-Eastern region.

Participation of American capital would involve Ceylon agreeing to an investment guarantee programme under which the U.S. Government would, for the payment of a small premium by investors, insure their citizens against risks of expropriation, non-convertibility of currency and war damage to which their investments in foreign countries might be subject. Some forty independent countries, including India, have signed such agreements with the United States.

THE suggestion that Anuradhapura should be made the administrative capital of Ceylon was put to the Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, by Mr. Nissanka Wijeratne, the Government Agent, on the occasion of the Festival of Poson (the anniversary of the arrival of the Arahata Mahinda, son of the Emperor Asoka of India, bearing the message of the Buddha) in the sacred city.

The high priest of Anuradhapura, the Ven. Sri Sumana Revata, recalled that a former Government Agent had in his report, in 1870, recorded that some 20,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country came to Anuradhapura during Poson but it was not necessary to have even a single constable in the city as the people were so peaceful and orderly. How had they advanced in the years between when that day there were 400 Police in Anuradhapura, he asked.

The previous day Mr. Senanayake opened a new archaeological museum in Anuradhapura.

* * *

A COLLECTIVE agreement between the Employers Federation and various trade union organizations has been renewed for a second year. Under it workers in the transport and engineering and tea, rubber and coconut export trades receive a unified wage in place of the division or remuneration into basic pay and cost of living allowance. In the result they receive an increase in take-home pay, the allowance being calculated according to Government rates.

An effect of the agreement is that there has been an absence of disputes in the trades concerned.

* * *

THE port of Trincomalee handled almost 20 million lb. of tea exported from Ceylon in May. This is the biggest amount recorded for the year. Import cargo landed at Trincomalee, however, has declined with the return of Colombo port to normal. The tonnage recorded was 1,984 in addition to 768 cars.

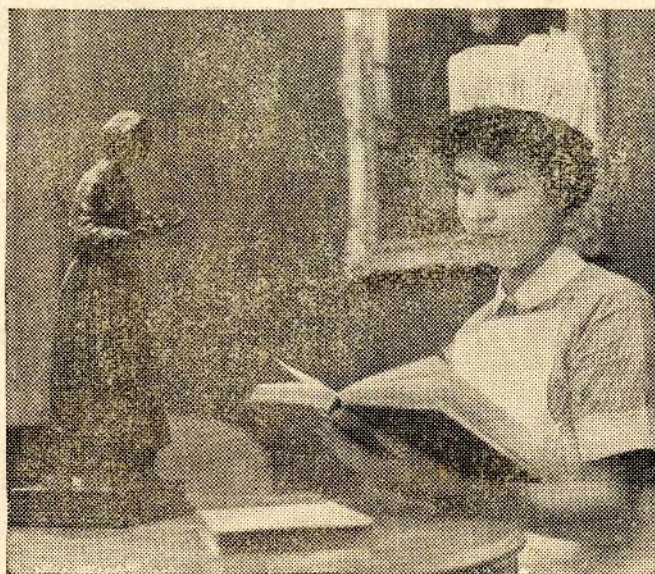
OFFICIAL announcements on the visit by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to India and Pakistan early next year were made recently from Buckingham Palace. The first announcement stated: "The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have accepted an invitation from the President of India to visit India early in 1961."

The second announcement read: "The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have accepted an invitation from the President of Pakistan to visit Pakistan early in 1961". No dates have been decided on for the visits but it is understood in London that they will probably be in February.

It will be the Queen's first visit to India and Pakistan although, in 1954, she and the Duke of Edinburgh paid a 10-day visit to Ceylon towards the end of her six-month Commonwealth tour. It will be the first visit by a British reigning sovereign to the sub-continent since King George V and Queen Mary visited India in 1911. The Duke of Edinburgh spent a month in India and Pakistan in January and February last year.

* * *

SIR Claude Corea, Ceylon's resident representative in the United Nations, has, it is reported from New York, announced his candidacy for the chairmanship of



This picture shows a student nurse in the library of the Nurses Home of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, which is celebrating this month the centenary of a world-famous school for nurses. On the table is a statuette of Florence Nightingale—"The Lady of the Lamp" of the Crimean War.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

the Political Committee during the next session of the UN general assembly. Already assured of substantial support, his chances of election are considered very good. The post has often been a stepping stone to Presidency of the Assembly.

In the two years that Sir Claude has been at the United Nations, he has acquired a reputation as a tireless worker and an able negotiator. He was chairman of the Security Council when the Soviet resolution calling for condemnation of the US for the spy-plane flight over Soviet territory was defeated and a resolution moved by four powers, including Ceylon, calling on the big powers to resume negotiations on outstanding International issues.

* * *

THE new library building of the Ceylon University at Peradeniya, a five-storeyed building (not counting the basement) and having room for 350,000 books is now ready for use and will be occupied before the end of the month. The shifting of the library from its temporary home in the Arts Building is now in full swing.

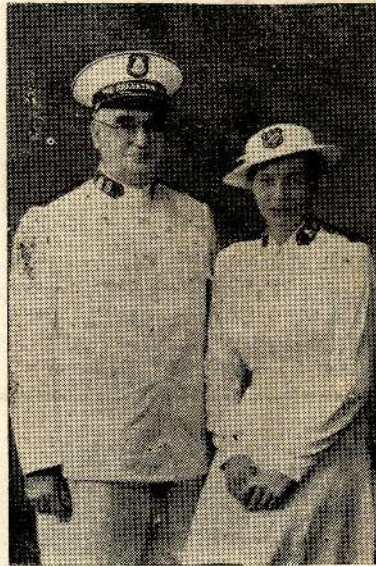
On the ground floor and the first floor are located three luxuriously fitted reading rooms with a seating capacity of 528 and with shelves on the walls capable of holding 14,000 books. The main reading room is on the first floor with accommodation for 324 persons in comfort at specially appointed tables. The second reading room on the ground floor has room for 150 readers and the periodicals room next to it has accommodation for 54 seats. There are also 31 cubicles intended for University staff doing specialised work and post-graduate students.

* * *

THE late Col. Victor Thompson, who spent nearly five years in this Island as Chief of the Salvation Army, and whose death in London a fortnight ago was briefly referred to in our last issue, was a versatile man who took a very active interest not only in his work for the Salvation Army but in various other spheres., chief among them being welfare work in connection with the Colombo Rotary Club of which he was a Director. For his valuable work in connection with social service in Ceylon he

received the M.B.E. before he left the Island to take up duties in Southern Rhodesia. He had a great help-mate in his wife, who like her husband proved extremely popular with all communities.

Col. Thompson was a warm supporter of the *Fortnightly Review* and wrote regularly to us while in Africa and in more recent times from London. In one of his last letters from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, he wrote: "How I should love to be back in Ceylon and meet my good friends there. We are not confronted here with all the problems of the South, but there are many people who have the same spirit. Still we must ever keep in mind that whatever other people may say of the Africans not being



Col. & Mrs. Victor Thompson

The above photograph was taken five years ago on the eve of their departure from Ceylon to Southern Rhodesia

ready for this or that, we have to help fit him for better things. We are blessed in having in places of high responsibility men imbued with the right spirit."

* * *

DOCTORS in the public service and in private practice mustered in force at the G.O.H. recently at the dinner given to Senator M. V. P. Peiris, Minister of Health, former Professor of Surgery in the University of Ceylon.

Proposing the toast of the Minister, Dr. Milroy Paul said in all his forty years in the profession he had

not seen a larger gathering of medical men to honour a colleague. He recalled that Dr. Peiris cut out a niche for himself as a surgeon in Jaffna, where he too was at the time.

Dr. P. R. Anthonis remarked that no one who went to the Medical College could fail to observe how prominently Dr. Peiris' name figured in the "blue book". He had won all the medals in his time.

Dr. A. D. P. A. Wijegoonewardene brought to the Minister the greetings and good wishes of private practitioners.

* * *

THREE former residents of Ceylon are in the Queen's birthday honours list. They are: Air Commodore H. W. Mermagen, a former Air Officer Commanding in Ceylon who is made a Companion of the Order of the Bath (C.B.); Captain P. M. B. Chavasse, a former Captain of the Royal Ceylon Navy, who becomes a Companion of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.); and Mrs. E. M. Gill, who spent 10 years in Colombo before leaving for Australia last January. She is made a Member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.) Mrs. Gill, whose husband was the Colombo manager of Messrs. Redifusion Ltd., worked for numerous social and charitable causes. She was for many years honorary secretary of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society. She actively concerned herself with the welfare of orphans and mentally deficient children.

* * *

FIVE industrialists recently signed an agreement to make Ceylon self-sufficient in automobile batteries. The machinery for the project has already been ordered from Germany and the factory, which will be set up in Colombo 12, will go into production next January. In the first year, the promoters of the project, the Battery Corporation of Ceylon Ltd., expect to manufacture 10,000 batteries. Their target is 40,000 batteries a year, the national requirement.

The project has the blessings of the Ministry of Industries which has held out a promise of aid and protection, once production gets going. At present, 85 per cent of Ceylon's requirements in batteries is im-

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ported, the balance being produced by local small-time operators with dozens of years of know-how behind them.

* * *

DOLL making machinery and equipment, worth Rs. 17,000, to help improve and expand the doll making industry of the Department of Rural Development and Cottage Industries were presented to the Home Minister, Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel, by CARE last week. Mr. Milo A. Kamstra made the presentation on behalf of CARE.

* * *

CEYLON has recorded a surplus of Rs. 12.4 million in its external trade in the first four months of 1960 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 50 million in the corresponding period last year. Each of the first three months showed a surplus but April ended with a deficit of Rs. 4 lakhs, as against a deficit of Rs. 9 million in April last year. Exports including re-exports were valued at Rs. 652.7 million for the first four months of the current year while imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 638.3 million and monetary imports totalled Rs. 1.9 million in value.

* * *

MR. Philip Gunawardena, the MEP leader and former

minister, was acquitted by the Additional District Judge, Colombo, Mr. M. M. I. Kariapper, of the charge of criminal defamation brought against him by Mr. Sidney de Zoysa, former deputy-Inspector-General of Police, arising from statements made by Mr. Gunawardena concerning Mr. de Zoysa in a speech on May Day last year. The trial lasted more than two weeks, and aroused great public interest.

In making his order the Judge said he was giving Mr. Gunawardena "the benefit of the doubt". He reserved his reasons.

Mr. A. C. M. Ameer, deputy Solicitor-General, with Mr. Noel Tittawela, and Mr. Mahendrarajah, crown counsel, prosecuted and Mr. E. G. Wikramanayake, Q.C. with Mr. M. M. Kumarakulasingham, Mr. Prins Gunasekera, and Mr. Nimal Wikramanayake, instructed by Mr. A. H. A. Drieberg and Mr. H. L. C. de Silva defended Mr. Gunawardena.

* * *

IN the magisterial inquiry into the assassination of Mr. Bandaranaike, which has now passed the hundredth day, Dr. T. D. Henry Perera, thoracic surgeon, who assisted in the operation on the late Prime Minister, said that when

Mr. Bandaranaike was brought into the theatre he was virtually dead and the doctors brought him back from the dead. Medically he had no chance of survival except by a miracle.

Dr. Perera said that as the operation commenced the pulse failed and the heart stopped beating. Dr. Anthonis cut through the abdomen and exposed the heart and he (Dr. Perera) massaged the heart vigorously. During the operation the pulse also failed twice. Seven pints of blood were given; this was not excessive. There was a virtual post-mortem on the operating table; he had no doubt about the cause of death, which was shock from haemorrhage. As the operation progressed the doctors were convinced that Mr. Bandaranaike would never recover. Normally a man with his injuries would not be operated on. Because he was the Prime Minister he was rushed to the theatre. It was surgical skill that kept him alive for 20 hours.

Dr. Perera said that Mr. Bandaranaike had injuries to the liver, stomach, small and large intestines, pancreas, spleen, etc. There was extensive damage to the liver, which

(Continued on page 26)



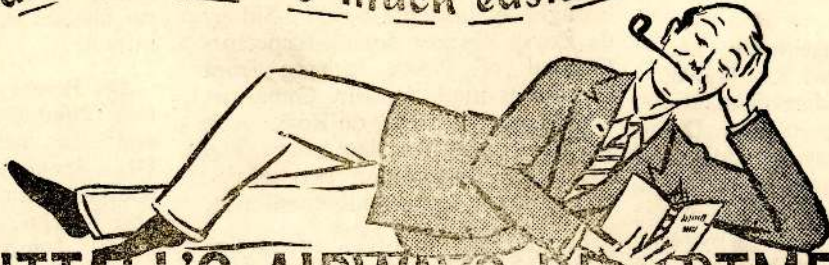
Centenary of St. Thomas' Hospital

With the £ 50,000 subscribed by a grateful nation for her work in the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale started in June, 1860, at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, the world's first training school for nurses. Today the school admits 200 probationer nurses each year for a four-year training. This picture shows a general view of St. Thomas' Hospital, taken across the Thames from Victoria Tower gardens adjoining the Houses of Parliament.

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ANCIENT AND MODERN

—BY ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

I HAVE been sympathising with a bachelor friend, about to be married, who thought he had found an antique "home of his dreams" in the English countryside, away from the noise of cities. Nearly 500 years old, built mainly of oak beams supporting walls of ancient red brick, the tiny cottage was offered to him for less than £100. He guessed another £100 might be needed for repairs, but was ready to buy nevertheless. He sorrowfully abandoned the project only when the local authority insisted that several hundreds of pounds must be spent to make it fit for human habitation.

In this country of amazing contrasts, my friend is only one of a multitude of folk who venerate anything that is old. They will put up with quite a lot of inconvenience to indulge their tastes.

Though we spend much of our lives in an atmosphere of jet propulsion, nuclear power, high-speed motorways and the like, yet the nostalgic urge to keep the past alive still persists. Hence that astonishing blend in Britain of ancient romantic glories and modern up-to-the-minute amenities which appeals so much to visitors from overseas.

* * *

SAXON WARRIORS

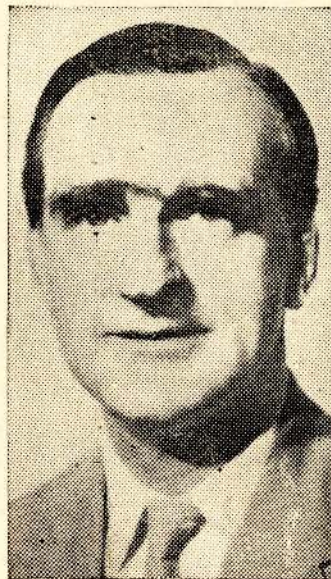
EVEN a 500-year-old cottage is of relatively recent date in a country where, as I write, we have just dug up a complete Roman mass-production pottery factory (of about the year A.D. 100) in the Midland town of Nuneaton, and, in the Southern England city of Salisbury, the skeletons of three Saxon warriors (A.D. 500) with their spears and wooden shields.

Yet, a few miles from Salisbury, the pendulum has swung the other way. At Clanfield we have seen village feasting and rejoicings over the erection of a complete ultra-modern public house by prefabrication methods in the space of 12 hours. Soon after five o'clock on a recent morning, trucks began rolling up with building sections of Canadian cedar. By six o'clock in the evening, not only was "The Rising Sun" finished, but the villagers

were already quenching their thirst with deep draughts of traditional English ale.

The whole job was accomplished by 40 men—carpenters, plumbers, electricians, painters and labourers—and is being hailed as a high-speed building record.

Talking of modern constructional methods, one of the most intriguing buildings I have come across this month is Britain's largest transit shed, just opened at the Royal Victoria Docks in the Port of London. Inside, it is as spacious as a cathedral, with an unsupported roof span of 200 feet (61 metres)



Sir Paul Gore-Booth

The new High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India in succession to the Rt. Hon. Malcolm Mac Donald whose term of office will come to an end in the autumn.

achieved entirely by tubular steel. It has been built for United States Lines, to enable two large liners to be loaded or discharged simultaneously.

* * *

LARGEST DOCK AREA

THE almost endless vista of ships and crane masts in this part of the River Thames has to be seen to be believed. The Royal

Victoria, together with the Royal Albert and the King George V. Docks, comprise "The Royal Docks" forming the largest unbroken area—235 acres (95 hectares)—of impounded dock water anywhere. And still they occupy only about a quarter of the total quaysage of the Port of London which, after New York and Rotterdam, has the largest volume of traffic of any port in the world.

The Port of London has functioned for 1,000 years, harbouring in that time all sorts of vessels from crude Saxon galleys and sailing ships of every imaginable "rig", to sleek modern liners and even, during May, the Hovercraft, Britain's strange new amphibean craft, showing its paces in the Thames next to the Houses of Parliament at Westminster.

What I have yet to see on the River Thames is a nuclear-driven ship, but no doubt one will put in an appearance soon. Queen Elizabeth II is to launch Dreadnought, Britain's first nuclear submarine, at Barrow-in-Furness, in the county of Lancashire, on October 21, the anniversary of Nelson's greatest sea-victory of all time—at Trafalgar in 1805.

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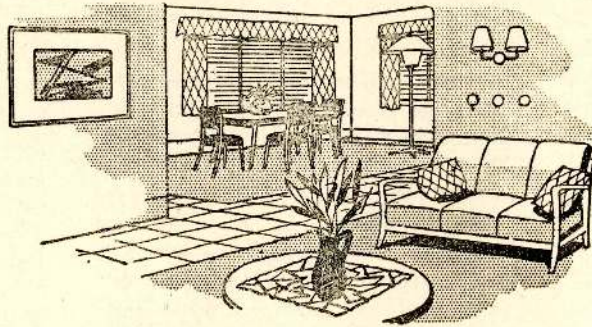
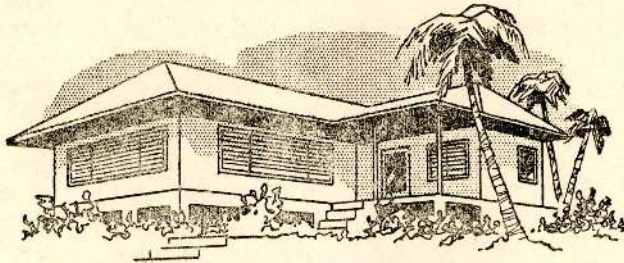
NUCLEAR TANKERS

WORK should begin shortly on a second nuclear submarine, which will use a reactor developed at Dounreay, the Atomic Energy Authority's experimental establishment at Caithness, in Scotland. Meanwhile research goes ahead on nuclear propulsion for merchant ships.

The Admiralty is already studying plans submitted by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and engineering and shipbuilding interests for large nuclear-powered tankers. From tankers, it will, I imagine, be only a matter of time before nuclear-driven craft of every type are as plentiful on London's river as the conventional ships which throng her 69 miles of "dockland" to-day.

THE Indian Olympic team will play three matches in Ceylon during the last week in July, before leaving for Rome. Four South Indian hockey teams are also due in Ceylon to take part in the Donovan Andree Memorial trophy invitation tournament.

outside...



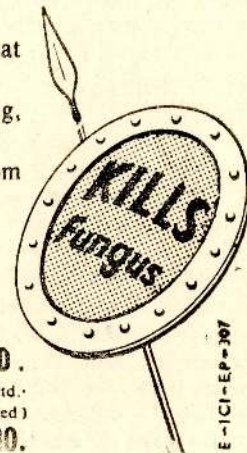
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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—By CROSS-BENCHER—

THERE has been an interesting exchange in the Press between Mrs. Bandaranaike and Sir John Kotelawala arising from a denial by Sir John that when he was Prime Minister and President of the UNP he promised parity for Sinhalese and Tamil. Mrs. Bandaranaike quoted from a newspaper report of a speech made by Sir John in Jaffna in 1956 that he had said it was the policy of his government to make Tamil and Sinhalese official languages and she pointed out that he had not contradicted the report. She also recalled that after the last general election "the UNP first approached the Federal Party leaders for their support before it even occurred to Sir John 'as a citizen of Ceylon' to ask the SLFP, a Sinhalese party, for its support".

Referring to Mr. Dudley Senanayake's admission that the price demanded by the Federal Party for its support was too high, Mrs. Bandaranaike asked what the terms were that the UNP did in fact offer? She dismissed stories of secret pacts between the SLFP and the FP as "imaginary" and charged Mr. Senanayake with appealing to communal instincts as a way of "covering up the unpopularity of the economic interests his party represents".

There was no official reply by the UNP to Mrs. Bandaranaike, but commenting on it Sir John Kotelawala made a statement which contained an enigmatic allusion. He said in part; "If Mrs. Bandaranaike can prove by reference to Hansard or any other authentic report other than newspaper canards, that I offered parity of status to Sinhalese and Tamil Languages, I will be prepared to reconsider the request she made to me when she last met me".

IN order apparently not to be left out of the fray, the LPP formed by Mr. Dahanayake has issued a statement, over the signature of Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, denouncing the "Marxist-propelled SLFP as being either the successor or continuation of the SLFP of Mr. Bandaranaike or the true alternative to the UNP". It goes on to say; "The self-styled successors of Mr. Bandaranaike have betrayed

what Mr. Bandaranaike stood for and fought for. They have betrayed the country which voted for a democratic alternative to Marxist totalitarianism. The position which the common man had fought and won has been betrayed..... These things have been lost. But there remains the urgent need in the country for a determined move towards a democratic and orderly progress to socialism. There are still those, few though they may today be, who are determined to struggle to this end. That is why the Lanka Prajathanthravadi Party remains as a separate entity.

"The LPP is the true spearhead of the movement which Mr. Bandaranaike once led, a democratic socialist movement opposed on the one hand to the selfish family bandyism of the capitalist UNP and, on the other hand, to the revolutionary Marxist policies which we have taught the country to reject emphatically. It is unfortunate that the LPP has not had the time and the means to organize itself sufficiently strongly to seek at this election to offer the country the kind of government it really needs. It will, however, carry on the struggle till it succeeds in some later election".

MRS. Sirima Bandaranaike opening the SLFP campaign challenged the UNP to produce proof that the party has a secret agreement with the Federalists. She will, she declared, withdraw all the candidates if the UNP did so.

This is her retort to the UNP charge that the SLFP has a pact with the Federalist Party to form a government, in which event the country, they say, will be divided to satisfy the claims of the Federal Party.

The difference between the two parties has thus become nebulous, with the official language no longer a bone of contention. The rival campaigns have been reduced to a name-calling match, the SLFP denouncing the UNP as a capitalist party with no regard for the poor and the UNP condemning the SLFP for its electoral pact with the Marx-

ACCORDING to report the SLFP has decided to defer nationalisation of estates until the Indo-Ceylon question, involving nearly a million workers of Indian origin on estates, is settled.

In a statement that has been published the party has announced that it is its intention to set up, under the Ministry of Education, a central educational authority with local educational authorities in the provinces, "which will see to the educational needs of the children by means of a system of non-sectarian schools".

The statement added: "While the religion of the child will be a compulsory subject under the system we propose, there will be no bar to any of the denominational schools continuing without government aid so long as they conform to rules laid down by the government. We shall appoint as soon as we form the government, two special committees, one for the revision of the scheme of studies to give a national outlook to the education imparted in schools and the other bring the entire system of education under a central authority".

THE LSSP, commenting on the decision of the government not to allow radio time for political broadcasts, in a statement to the Press, declared: "The granting of radio time by the Dahanayake government to political parties for election broadcasts was a progressive step which was universally welcomed. The withdrawal of this facility is a return to the anti-democratic practice of the UNP in the pre-1956 era. It is a foretaste of what is to come if the UNP government succeeds in consolidating itself. It is also a striking example of the grossly dishonest tactics of the UNP in this general election".

The party claims that the decision means that the UNP will have a monopoly of political broadcasting.

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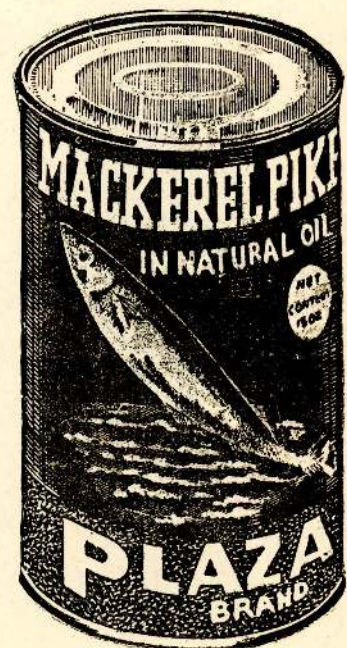
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RIDING THE WAVES

— By DOUGLAS RAFFEL —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

I HAD often considered it must be a great experience going out to sea in an out-rigger canoe such as our fishermen use, and the desire to get first-hand knowledge of this experience grew on me to such an extent that I just had to get it off my chest. So down I went to the Dehiwela beach one evening and got talking with the fishermen there. Before I left them I had arranged to accompany them in one of the boats the following Sunday morning. By skillful bargaining I succeeded in knocking down their charge to take me out from the Rs. 20/- they first asked to Rs. 5/- only. I thought this sum reasonable. They said they generally sailed at 4 o'clock in the morning, so on the Sunday I was up before three, and having had an early breakfast I reached the huts on the beach by 3-45 a.m. to find everything ready to get going. I was dressed in old khaki shirt and shorts, brown canvas deck shoes (90 cents the pair mark you) and wideawake Stetson. As they did not usually return till about 2 p.m. I had with me a large water bottle, three slabs of Fry's Energy chocolate, a tin of cigarettes and boxes of matches, all in a waterproof haversack. This I tied up well above possible water level on the boat assigned to me, paid the five rupees due, and helped push the boat off the beach. In doing this I had to stand in over 2 feet of water and got thoroughly drenched.

THEN I sprang in and the boat took off, two men rowing hard against the breakers. For the first five minutes it was hard going as breaker after breaker raced for the shore, some of them dousing us all well. I felt it very difficult to keep my balance, and wondered how soon I would be as sick as a dog. I had ghastly visions of my lusty early morning meal. I also regretted my boyish enthusiasm to try out anything once, as my stomach turned over three or four times. Fortunately all was darkness around us, and sooner than I expected we were over the breakers and beyond them and the reef and the sails were going up in all the boats. I assisted in this job in my boat to take my mind off my horrible inner feeling,

and in a few minutes we were riding before a strong breeze, doing as I thought about 15 miles per hour and in an even keel. I suddenly found myself rather liking this new experience. The old salt in my boat, who must have been noting my every reaction all this while, suddenly smiled at me, a winning toothless smile, and asked me how I liked it. I replied truthfully, that I loved it now, but that at first I was frightened that I was going to be very sick. He laughed, a gurgling laugh, and said that that was what generally happened, and that nine landlubbers out of ten begged to be put back ashore after ten minutes of it and that is why they asked for Rs. 20/-, as it meant delay plus extra work for them. But if you stood it all well and were prepared to apprentice yourself to them, they'd welcome you any time, and treat you like a brother.

I FELT this was a very handsome compliment indeed, and the old man with a smile again warned me that if I acted silly, he would slate me in just the same way he'd walk into anyone of the other's feelings. I nodded and smiled. We understood each other. It is a great compliment to be treated as an equal by an old salt of the sea in ANY country. I had a long talk with the old man, his younger brother and the latter's stalwart son, who formed the fishing trio, and learnt much valuable information about their boats and how they ran them and kept them seaworthy, the state of their finances from month to month, their food, their health, and their family joys and worries. Most interesting and useful information to me, as later on I owned three boats myself. An improper realization of a fisherman's job and trade may cost you a deal financially in no catches or the loss of a boat, or what is so much worse, the loss of human life. Well, I was indeed enjoying this brand new thrill. Whether riding the crest of a wave or manoeuvring in the trough beyond, it was grand fun, and soon at the old man's suggestion I left my cramped position in the boat and walking gingerly along the arm of the out-

rigger sat astride this as I would on a horse, legs in the water. In a few moments I was soaked to the bone as each wave as it passed over the outrigger drenched me with spray. This was grander fun. We had curved round and had passed Mount Lavinia, the Hotel looking ghostly and strange in this new angle. Beyond the railway station, barely visible, we swerved out to sea again, the objective I was told good fishing grounds way off Moratuwa, where all the boats were hurrying to.

SO seated astride the outrigger I was baptised afresh, and saw the sun rise over the land. Not a wonderful sunrise this first trip, as the sky was mostly steel grey with large black clouds skudding over it and soon after 8 o'clock we had fairly heavy rain. But what is a little rain water after many salt water soakings? In the meantime we had been baiting three or four handlines, of varying lengths, viz, 60, 80, 100, 120 yards each, to which were attached German silver wire traces about 10 feet long and double hooks. When I say double hooks I mean single hooks LINKED together, one after the other. These hooks were about 6 inches long so the fish they baited must be about 12 inches long. The fish is slit open longitudinally, the hooks inserted inside, their barbs hidden, and the fish sewn up again. The fish is a thin fish so when it is grabbed by a big fish the bait breaks up and the barbs come into play, hooking the grabber. I watched the young stalwart and noticed he was quite expert at this job, and in next to no time he had all the lines out well and truly baited. While he worked in the boat I was drying and enjoying a much needed cigarette. Then I lit one for him and went back to my outrigger and soon we were tearing along full speed ahead, (at 20 m.p.h.?) over the fishing grounds, many other boats speeding along with us, the closest a matter of forty yards away. I noticed that the last 10 to 15 yards of each hand line was rolled up and tied with a thin twine. When the bait was taken this twine would snap and more line would go out overboard, and so ease the tension of the sudden pull of the big fish caught on the hooks.

(Continued on page 32)

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A LETTER FROM MR. W. T. GRESWELL

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

Taunton, June 16

NOT often in the long history of County cricket can Somerset's tale of injured players have been equalled, much less surpassed. By the end of May when most county teams have found their feet and are beginning to work together Somerset had lost three opening bowlers and two opening batsmen. The injuries were a broken wrist, a torn calf muscle, a sprained ankle, a pulled thigh muscle and a groin injury. Indeed a headache for the Selection Committee of whom the writer is one. Apart from the side being so weakened that contests with other counties are almost a farce it is very bad luck on Somerset's new Skipper, Harold Stephenson, who, at the start of the season, assumed his duties with an enthusiasm and optimism that deserved a better fate. However, the wounded warriors are now slowly reporting for duty but it will be hard work recovering ground lost in the past two weeks.

AS I start this letter the First Test with the South Africans is in its third day at Birmingham. The progress of play is so dull and devoid of exhilaration that already the game has lost all interest. England won the toss on a batting wicket and our batsmen, all of them free and forcing county players such as Dexter, Pullar, Subba Rowe and Mike Smith come under the evil spell of what must now be the curse of modern Test cricket. Scoring must not exceed the 30 per hour speed limit. Bowling must be flattered and even a half volley played with such caution that it would be a crime to take more than one run off it. I noticed on television that there were hundreds of empty seats at Edgbaston. How can the public be blamed for ignoring this gloomy form of entertainment? I greatly fear that cricket as a spectacle is doomed. The visit of the Australians to this country next year may revive temporary interest but after that it is anybody's guess.

THE question of bowlers throwing is still very much to the fore. Umpires seem determined to respond to M.C.C.'s determination

that all doubtful actions shall be either corrected or eliminated. So we find the South African fast bowlers called frequently for throwing as well as for dragging his back foot across the crease. This lad, 20-year old Griffin, having been no-balled decisively in County games, reported to Gover's school for correction of his action. So far in this Test he has not been "called" again even though, one of the umpires, John Langridge, no-balled him in a County game. This is more than interesting, in fact highly significant, that a bowler can alter an action, once formed, without it affecting the quality of his bowling. Some say Griffin has lost some of his pace but he seemed fully fast on



Sir Pelham Warner

Now in his 87th year, this famous old Oxonian, ex-President of M.C.C. and Captain of the English teams that won the "Ashes" from Australia in 1903-4 and 1911-12, may be prevented from witnessing the Test match between England and South Africa now in progress at Lord's, owing to poor health.

television. Rhodes of Derbyshire (fast medium) and Bryant of Somerset (slow left) have both been called for throwing, Rhodes whom I watched at Taunton recently being an obvious offender. The Australian selection committee must be taking careful note of all this.

SINCE I wrote my last letter a book written by the old Surrey and England bowler, Jim Laker, has been published. It is called "Over to me". The im-

mediate reaction of the Surrey County Cricket Club is to withdraw Laker's pass to the Oval ground, pavilion and dressing rooms. The book is written in the worst possible taste and is mostly a collection of somewhat insulting personalities and what may be termed dressing-room confidences. It was obvious to many that for some seasons and also for the last tour of Australia, Laker chose to make himself difficult. There was an obvious rift between him and his County Captain, Peter May, and blame for this cannot be laid at May's door.

IT is a thousand pities that more than one of our big professionals has chosen this undignified way of using the sensational to boost sales of their books, which could be so acceptable and interesting if confined to the playing of the game itself and their own achievements. I have no intention of reading Laker's book and I have met many cricketers who have said the same of a book which can only be a disservice to a great game.

IN a few days time I make my annual pilgrimage to Lord's to see the first three days of the Second Test match. I shall be meeting Sir Herbert Dowbiggin there and on the first day he has asked "Creeper" Fellowes and myself to be his guests at the annual Ceylon Police lunch.

The Magpie Club annual dinner is being held on the second night of the Test match and I hear that the gathering will number about twenty only. As time goes on this is inevitable but we try not to notice it.

CAPT. R. D. Franks, who was in command of H.M.S. "Bulwark", the first Commando Carrier to call at Colombo recently entered the Royal Navy through Dartmouth in 1926 and first went to sea in the cruiser "Shropshire, in 1929. He gained his first command at the age of 27, being appointed to the destroyer, the "Scimitar". Initially, the "Scimitar" had an eventful career in the Channel, including six trips to Dunkirk in the evacuation, but in 1940 she was transferred to the Western Approaches to help in the Battle of the Atlantic.

PEOPLE

FRIENDS of Mr. R. H. D. Manders, the last of the British Ceylon Civil Servants to leave the Island in 1959, and who served the country with distinction over some decades, will be glad to hear that he has been appointed Colonial Secretary of the Falkland Islands for three years. After his retirement Mr. Manders and his wife made their home at Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire. Mr. Manders keeps in touch with Ceylon affairs through this journal, which will go to him to his new home in Stanley, Falkland Islands.

* * *

ON a short holiday in England is Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle, former Editor of the "Ceylon Daily News" and late Ceylon Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Hulugalle who left the Island a month ago spent some days in Rome looking up his friends there. Writing from London on the 8th June he tells us: "It is nearly a month since I left Ceylon on this trip and I shall probably be away for another month or two. The other day I met Mervyn Kelaart as I was walking past his office. He was looking very fit. I spent Sunday morning with Gunasena de Soyza at the High Commissioner's house in Addison Road and had lunch with him.

"I watched the Derby and Oaks on television. This way one sees far more of the race than on the course. I have had an interesting time re-visiting museums and art galleries and have seen two plays, including the fabulous "My Fair Lady".



The marriage took place at St. David's Presbyterian Church, Glen-nunty, Melbourne, on Easter Monday, 18 April of Christopher, only son of Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Stork of Colombo, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Edward Kelaart of Carnegie Victoria. The officiating Minister was the Rev. Victor Rance.

THE death occurred in Kandy early this month of Mr. Morley Spaar, former Mayor of Kandy, at the age of 85. Son of the famous Methodist minister, the Rev. J. A. Spaar, Morley Spaar was educated at Wesley College. Retiring as Superintendent of Minor Roads, Kandy, in 1935, he engaged in social work and gave honorary technical service to many organizations. He was President of the Friend-in-Need Society. Chairman of Evelyn Nurseries and President of the Rotary Club. He was also associated with the Boy Scout movement and the Red Cross. He

entered the Municipal Council in 1939, defeating the veteran George E. de Silva and was Mayor in 1941-42.

His wife, Mary Jardine, predeceased him as two of his brothers, Dr. J. A. Spaar and Dr. Eric Spaar, eminent members of the profession of their time. The chief mourners are Mr. R. O. Spaar (brother) and three daughters, Mrs. Helen Spaar, Mrs. W. J. Kingston and Mrs. E. Young.

* * *

DR. L. M. V. Attygalle, of the General Hospital, Colombo, who has been studying the remarkable results achieved by anaesthetists at British hospitals through the use of deep hypothermia, feels that this technique should be available in Ceylon and hopes that it will be possible for the necessary but expensive equipment to be provided.

This is a very recent development in British surgery and Dr. Attygalle, who is anaesthetist in the neuro-surgical unit of the Colombo General Hospital, has been fortunate to be able to study its use at first hand. Dr. Attygalle originally went to Britain for three months under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme, but prolonged his stay in order to undertake further study of the revolutionary changes brought

(Continued on page 17)

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P E O P L E

about by profound hypothermia in heart and brain surgery and by the heart-lung machine.

Dr. Attygalle a few months ago was joined in London by his wife. He will return to Colombo next month.

* * *
MR. O. P. Rust, the well-known former Ceylon merchant who left the Island last year to make his home in South Africa, writes to us on the 23rd of May, from East London, to say that he was leaving for England this month by ship on a holiday, returning to South Africa in October.

Mr. Rust, who used to be a keen cricketer in his day, will no doubt be witnessing the Test match between South Africa and England which is now in progress at Lord's. If he does he will be meeting many of his old Ceylon friends like Sir Herbert Dowbiggin, "Creep" Fellowes, W. T. Greswell, P. R. May, Tom Cuming and other Magpies who regularly meet at Lord's for their annual re-union in June.

* * *
MR. F. D. C. Wijesinghe, Research Officer at the Planning Secretariat, has been awarded the Rees Jeffreys research Scholarship for 1960 at the London School of Economics and Political Science and will be taking up the studentship in the new academic year which commences in October next. Mr. Wijesinghe has been informed by Sir Sydney Caine, the Director of the London School of Economics, that he will be working under Mr. G. J. Ponsonby, and Sir Ernest Cassel, Reader in Commerce with special reference to Transport. Mr. Wijesinghe will be carrying out research into the co-ordination of the various forms of transport.

* * *
YOLANDE, the 21-year-old singer from Ceylon, who recently made her London stage debut in a new revue by John Cranko at the Lyric Theatre, writing to us on 13th May, from her home in Wimborne Mansions, Glenoch Road, London, says,—“I was delighted to meet your London representative after a show of the revue “New Cranks” the other day and even more excited to read the article you printed about me in your *Fortnightly Review*. This

short letter is to thank you for the publicity for which I am grateful.

“The show received quite destructive criticism from the Press. Nevertheless the audiences were very enthusiastic. This has caused quite a controversy in theatre circles.

“It seems so terribly long since I was last in Ceylon. I am dreadfully homesick for my country and parents. I would sacrifice almost anything to spend even a few weeks in Colombo. I wish the *Fortnightly Review* every success”.

* * *
THE death occurred in Colombo on 27th May, of Audrey Eileen (nee Bartholomeusz), wife of Mr. Mervyn Cooke of Messrs Richard Pieris & Co., Ltd., after a long illness. She was at one time

a teacher at St. Paul's Milagiriya, where she was very popular. Of a charming disposition she counted a wide circle of friends. She leaves behind besides her husband, her aged mother and nine-year-old daughter, Merlyne.

* * *
THE death took place on Wednesday, 15th June, at her residence in Dawson Road, Havelock Town, of Jane, widow of the late Mr. A. W. Metzeling, in her ninety-eight year. A daughter, Mrs. V. R. Schokman, and three sons, Arthur, Clarence and Harry, predeceased her. She leaves behind six daughters Mrs. H. H. Collette, Mrs. B. de La Harpe, who is in Australia, Mrs. Rex de Neise and Misses Violet, Bertha and Delcie and three sons—Lovell, who is in Australia, Rev. R. V. and H. Metzeling.

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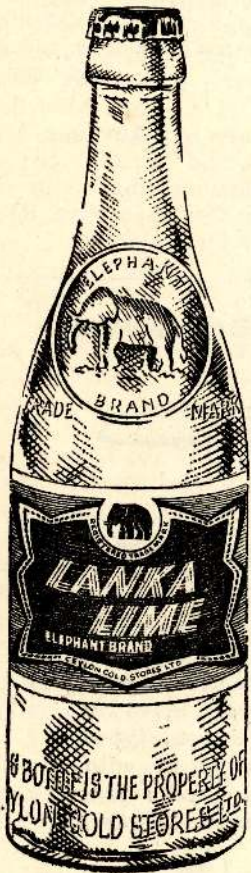
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THE PASSING SCENE

— By SPHINX —

A FORMER Ceylon tea planter, Mr. David Tripney, has left an estate worth £ 16 million. The story goes that Mr. Tripney was on his way to Australia in 1914 with his brother Jack. Jack was murdered, so he stepped off in Ceylon and "made a fortune in tea" during World War I. From Ceylon he went to New South Wales where he sank his first coal mine and went on to make money in the coal business. After his death, the interest ticked up to millions.

One of the heirs to the Tripney estate is a tractor driver, Jock Brown who earns £ 8 a week. Mr. Tripney, who died in Australia 30 years ago, was his great uncle. After a long treasure hunt by Jock Brown's cousin, George Allen, some of the heirs have been traced.

Family trees showed that Brown was high in the list of heirs and he is reported to have said that the lawyers were now tracing where all the money is in Australia. There is only one claimant to the fortune in Australia, according to him, and that is a woman of 88.

DAWN Ryan, Apple Queen of Donnybrook in South West Australia, spent a holiday in Ceylon recently, having won a prize in the form of a free trip to Ceylon and back. The selection of the "Apple Queen" is the highlight of the Apple Festival sponsored by the Fruitgrowers' Association and is held annually in one of the orchard districts. This year the district of Donnybrook which produces 219,000 bushels of apples a year (Ceylon imports eight thousand bushels) played host.

The festival lasts three days and holiday-makers from various parts of the world come to see it. Other attractions of the festival include the log shop, the rodeo and the apple packing contest. Contestants for the title of "Apple Queen" came from various fruit growing towns in huge, colourful apple floats to vie for the title.

Twenty-one year old Dawn Ryan, who is a school teacher, suggested an exchange of "Queens" between Ceylon and Australia. She said a "Tea Queen" selected in Ceylon could be the guest of the fruit-

growers in Australia while their Apple Queen could be the guest of the Tea Propaganda Board in Ceylon.

CEYLON'S wild life parks and sanctuaries are well known, abroad and at home. But few were aware till recently of a deer park in the central hills, about 3,000 ft. above sea level, which is the creation of one wild life enthusiast, Mr. S. Thondaman, planter and president of the Ceylon Workers' Congress. The park in the hills is in itself a rarity because the Ceylon spotted deer, as a rule, prefer the plains.

The deer park is in the heart of Mr. Thondaman's tea estate at Meddagoda in Nawalapitiya, where he has created a little haven for deer, who, unlike their brethren in the jungles, are well cared for and fat and sleek. There is an enclosure of two acres of luxuriant grass and they have a keeper specially employed by Mr. Thondaman to look after the deer. He started the fascinating hobby of breeding deer back in 1955 with one pair. Now the herd numbers 24.

A SENIOR Ceylonese planter in close and constant touch with planting interests alleged in a letter to the press the other day that the Ceylonisation policy in the planting sector has not had its full impact on, nor registered adequately with, "the tattered foreign remnants of certain agency houses". In their employ, he said, there were still "Pukka Sahib-minded Englishmen, crusty old diehards, clinging pathetically to their colonial concept of apartheid as anachronistic as bullock-carts on Galle Face".

He said that agency houses who have both their interests and those of the nation at heart—it could not be otherwise—would do well to overhaul the fossilised attitudes of such planting gentry, or otherwise throw them out. He added: "The younger generation of English employees can no longer haw-haw up in the hills or in agency houses. Peria Dorai and Sinna Dorai no longer connote imperial authority. They are just traditional expressions, shorn of their earlier association,

to be worn by planters with the same utility value as their khaki shorts. That is what their shareholders in England expect them to do.

The correspondent who signed himself "Planter" ended by expressing the hope that he would not be victimised "for being frank and outspoken"!

HE has never had trouble with trade unions. In fact he has been singled out for mention as a model employer. Said the employees of him: "Our hats off to him".

The "model employer" is no other than Mr. S. N. B. Wijeyekoon (46) Chairman of the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation. At the annual general meeting of the Government Corporations' Union recently, members levelled a scathing attack on the managements of every government corporation except the one of which Mr. Wijeyekoon is chairman.

He is a son of the late Sir Gerard Wijeyekoon, former President of the Senate and a brother of the Army Commander, Major General H. W. G. Wijeyekoon. He has been chairman of the Ceramics Corporation since its inception four years ago. A Barrister-at-law and a prominent member of the Art Council of Ceylon, Mr. Wijeyekoon is the author of "Gauthama the Buddha" and "The Achievement of Mental Harmony or the Philosophy of Living for Modern Man".

MEET Mr. John Davis, chief tea taster to the largest tea factory in the world, the 90-acre empire of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd. at Greenford in England. Mr. Davis completed 50 years at the job in 1952, during which time he had sipped a total of over 12 million cups of tea!

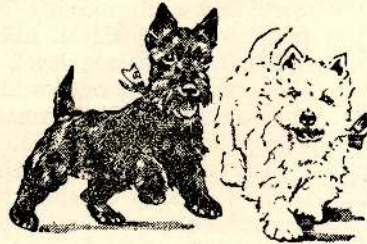
Another London tea firm employs an expert tea taster who can differentiate between 1,500 different sorts of tea! To keep himself in training, he does not smoke or drink wine, or spirits, and abstains from any form of spiced dish.

Which reminds one of a mystery about the tea trade in Britain which even people in trade cannot satisfactorily explain. There are hundred of tasters employed on the British tea industry—and every one is a man.

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THE MONARCHY

— By EDWARD ATKINSON —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THREE hundred years ago, on May 29, the monarchy was restored in England. The powers to which Charles II came back, after years of adventure and poverty abroad, were not indeed those that Elizabeth I had commanded. They were those to which Parliament had constricted Charles I before he had fled from London and the civil war had started. Parliament, at the restoration, had survived all efforts to remodel it, though the franchise had been changed. The Crown's prerogatives were much weakened against it: powers that the King had had to enable him to govern and to raise money without the help of Parliament were abolished for all time. Royal powers of arrest and punishment had disappeared.

England's monarchy had become a constitutional monarchy in terms which would be recognised as constitutional today.

* * *

"SET THE PATTERN"

NOT, indeed, that the powers inherited by Queen Elizabeth II—the seventh anniversary of whose coronation fell on June 2—are even as wide as those that Charles II took up 300 years ago. The process of "constitutionalising", so dramatically, even tragically, begun, was by no means concluded on May 29, 1660. The wind of change blew turbulently at times during the next 30 or 40 years. "The reign of King Charles II," in an opinion ventured by Mr. Maurice Ashley, one of the more balanced of present-day historians to write about that epoch, "witnessed the fag-end of the Middle Ages and set the pattern for the world in which we now live."

But the pattern did not settle itself all that quickly. England had her "glorious and bloodless revolution"—James II and Parliament and important bodies of opinion in the country could not accommodate themselves to each other, in particular over methods of religion, and he was held, reasonably enough, on leaving the country, to have abdicated.

CONDITIONS

ENGLAND'S next monarch—the joint sovereign William III and Mary II, his wife, daughter of Charles II—came on conditions. The monarch had not, for instance, such rights as the abdicated James II had to suspend the law of the land; he had not the right to maintain a standing army in time of peace; he had not the dispensing power that previous monarchs had exercised; he had to agree that Parliament should be called frequently.

The broad effect is well described by Monsieur Bertrand de Jouvenel in his recent profound book, "Sovereignty", when he remarks that in England, after 50 years of revolutions, the King found himself weakened: "That is not to say that sovereignty was weakened but only that the part of the King in sovereignty was much diminished". Thenceforward, under the formula "the King in Parliament", became more and more the effective holder of sovereignty—the principal beneficiary of the monopolisation of sovereignty which King and Parliament had effected jointly.

In that M. de Jouvenel may have anticipated a little, for still at the beginning of the 18th century the monarch was personally responsible for the administration. Queen Anne—and, indeed, later sovereigns—could preside over Cabinet meetings and could do as a Prime Minister would do today and dismiss Ministers who no longer held her confidence.

* * *

ON ADVICE OF MINISTERS

BUT, as the two-parties system developed and the responsible Cabinet system with it, we have come, not always without difficulty—the constitutional education of Queen Victoria by her Ministers, for example, was not always easy—to the present situation, where, as a convenient but not inaccurate oversimplification puts it, "Kings of England rule, but do not govern". All actions that belong to sovereignty are done in the Queen's name. But she acts only on the advice of Ministers. Her Ministers are

subject in their offices to retaining the confidence of the House of Commons and so, ultimately, of the electorate. If one set of Ministers goes, another comes in to advise her.

There can come, there have come fairly recently, occasions when Sovereigns have had to take an instrumental part in political changes. There comes a moment when the Queen must decide for which man to send to be Prime Minister. Usually, the choice is clear, since the unwritten rule is well established that the power of the Sovereign shall be used in accordance with the will of the nation.

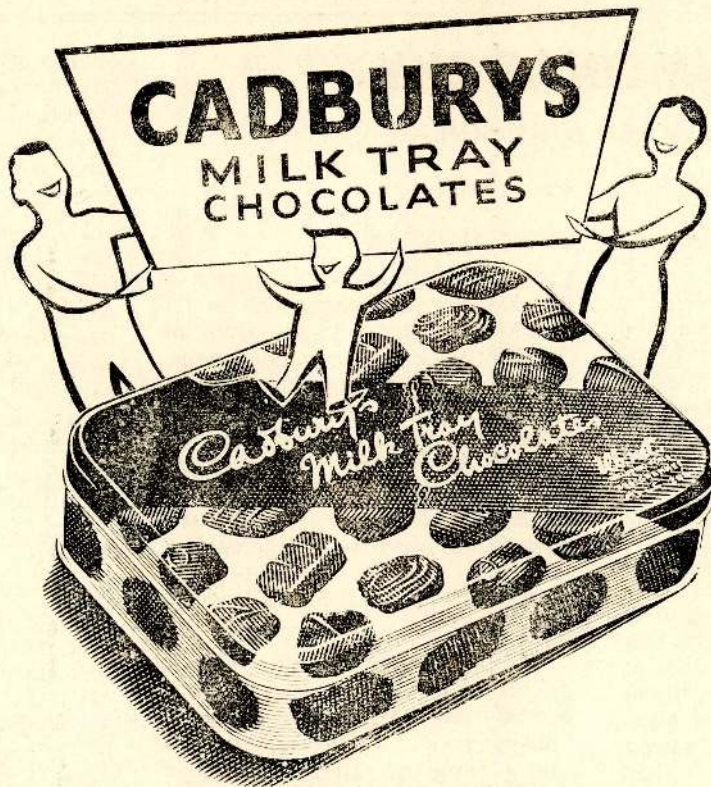
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"IMMUNE"

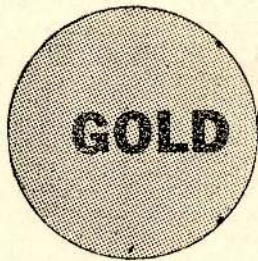
BUT sometimes the choice is less obvious. Some might say, for instance, that the choice of Mr. Harold Macmillan rather than Mr. R. A. Butler to succeed Sir Anthony Eden was an occasion for a discretionary exercise of the Queen's power. It may well be so. The Sovereign, in any case, in forming a decision is entitled to call on his advisers, private as well as official and public. And there is great virtue in the fact that, as the late Professor Ernest Barker put it, the Sovereign "stands immune from criticism, from challenge and from dispute—above the risk of rebellion, the threat of revolution, or the danger of dismissal. Responsibility, criticism, challenge or the danger of dismissal are all transferred to the Prime Minister. The King remains".

The Sovereign has the right indeed the duty, to know all about the conduct of public business, to be acquainted personally by the Prime Minister and other Ministers with what goes on, to hear daily of the work of the Cabinet. Queen Elizabeth II takes that part—and it is the major part—of her work with high seriousness. She cannot but add to the fund of wisdom as her years and experience advance together.

The enduring myth of the monarchy and the monarchy as an institution would no doubt survive a less generous-hearted monarch. But it is to the advantage of the State, as for her own comfort, that these seven years on the throne have shown that she reigns, as the first Elizabeth movingly said she did in the love of her people.



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87-YEAR-OLD "AFRICAN" DE ZYLVA

—BY "OLD—HAND"—

UNTIL as late as twenty years ago "African" connoted savagery and barbarism to the world at large, and there was no inkling of the revolution that the second World War was to bring about in the "dark continent", culminating in the emergence of many independent states under dynamic young leaders. But from fifty years ago there has been a Ceylonese who has proudly accepted a sobriquet which added African to his name with never a thought that it might be a disparaging term.

* * *

IT is, however, probably to his experience of the African jungles in the later years of the last century that "African" de Zylva owes his vigour today at the age of eighty-seven. He still does a full day's work, drives his own car and is a match for men a third his age in many activities. For example he participated in the recent Veteran's race at the Otters Carnival and finished an easy first being awarded a handicap on account of his age. He had won the event for three years.

SON of the Negombo lawyer, J. W. de Zylva, whom old stagers remember for the four-in-hand he used to drive, only William, the subject of this sketch is left and still going strong. Lionel, the younger brother (Major C.L.) was popularly known as "Cap", one of the smartest and best turned out officers of the C.L.I. for many a year. Rowley, the youngest and smallest went out to the Federated Malay States at the turn of the century and stayed there. It is sad to think that he died by drowning, fine swimmer though he was. William (African) was easily the best swimmer of the three brothers. As a young man he used to swim out to the dhoney's anchored out at sea, a feat no others attempted for fear of the sharks!

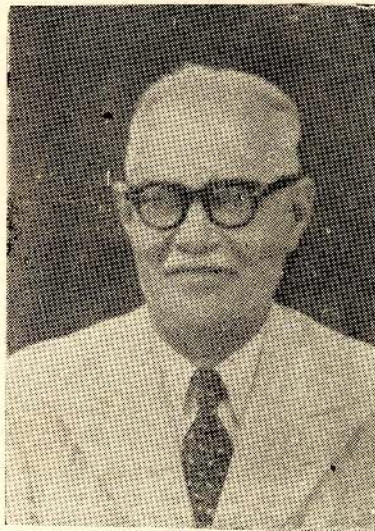
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AFRICAN de Zylva was educated at St. Thomas' College during the Miller era and among some of his contemporaries were Sir Paulus Pieris, Dr. Lucian de Zilva, E. O. Pereira, for many years a teacher

at St. Thomas' and Oliver de Alwis, a famous cricketer who settled in Kalutara, where he practised as a Proctor. Leaving St. Thomas' "African" de Zylva joined the Survey Department as a volunteer draughtsman during the time Col. Clarke was Surveyor-General. In 1895 he was selected by D. G. Mantel for an assignment in Nyassaland, in Central Africa, with a Superintendent of surveys—an Australian. De Zylva spent two years there, making Blantyre his headquarters. He lived under the most primitive conditions.

* * *

OUT in the fields his food consisted of bully beef and bis-



Mr. Wm. C. de Zylva

cuits, which they supplemented with game they shot themselves. William de Zylva was a crack marksman and figured at the Hunupitiya range along with outstanding marksmen like Felsing, C. W. Schumacher and Col. T. G. Jayawardene. He won many coveted trophies.

A spectacle that William de Zylva recalls as stamped vividly in his mind was a herd of some 200 bison marching in single file when he was going up the Zambesi from the Chinde delta by paddle steamer. Out in the veldt he also often saw lions disporting themselves utterly unconcerned at the presence of human beings. They were so trusting that no one had the heart to shoot them merely for trophies.

ON his return to Ceylon from Africa in 1897 William naturally became "African" Zylva to everybody. As if to deserve the name he offered to join the Ceylon contingent to the Boer war, but was not accepted. The only Ceylonese who accompanied the Planters who fought in South Africa were farriers. They went with the first contingent of mounted rifles. But De Zylva took part in the first World War in Mesopotamia and he is probably the oldest member of the Ceylon Comrades of the Great War.

At an Armistice Day dinner in Colombo, "African" de Zylva's bemedalled breast caught the eye of the then Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott. In conversation with him Sir Andrew was delighted to discover that he had known his brother in the F.M.S. when he was Resident of Perak. The brother, Rowley, was a reputed hunter and Sir Andrew had frequently been out shooting with him in the jungles of Perak.

* * *

AS one of the keenest members of the C.L.I., "African" de Zylva found inclusion in the Ceylon Contingent which visited England in 1902 for King Edward VII's coronation. Most of those who formed that contingent are no longer alive. "African" de Zylva has been a tea-totaller and non smoker nearly all his life. Though he retired from the Survey Department as far back as 1930, he has continued in harness as a private surveyor and still accepts commissions. Surveying today he finds child's play after the work he had done in Ceylon as well as in Africa.

Hale and hearty, though rather hard of hearing, De Zylva's *joied' vivre* has not diminished. He and his wife—*nee* Gauder—celebrated their golden wedding three years ago.

* * *

MR. De Zylva has three sons—H.E.W. on the staff of Queen's House, at one time a very fine cricketer and later Ceylon umpire, Wally of Wally's Garage, well known in hockey circles and Mervyn. William de Zylva's eldest daughter, a doctor, is married to Dr. F. A. Ebert of Kotte, and the other is Mrs. M. Rustomjee.

THE ROYAL BALLET OF GREAT BRITAIN

—BY NINETTE DE VALOIS—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

BRITISH Ballet was founded thirty years ago. At the outset it started in three directions simultaneously. A small group of dancers at the little Mercury Theatre in London gave occasional seasons and regular Sunday night performances under the title of The Ballet Club; this group subsequently became The Rambert Ballet of today and had been seen performing in many parts of the world. There

was also formed the Camargo Society; this venture was run by a Committee whose policy was not unlike that of The Stage Society of the 1920's. The Camargo Society gave eight performances every year on Sunday nights and Monday afternoons; it gave great impetus and encouragement to young choreographers, dancers, composers and designers and when it eventually closed down (since it was obvious

that British Ballet showed signs of establishing itself) it presented the two existing ventures with its repertoire of ballets.

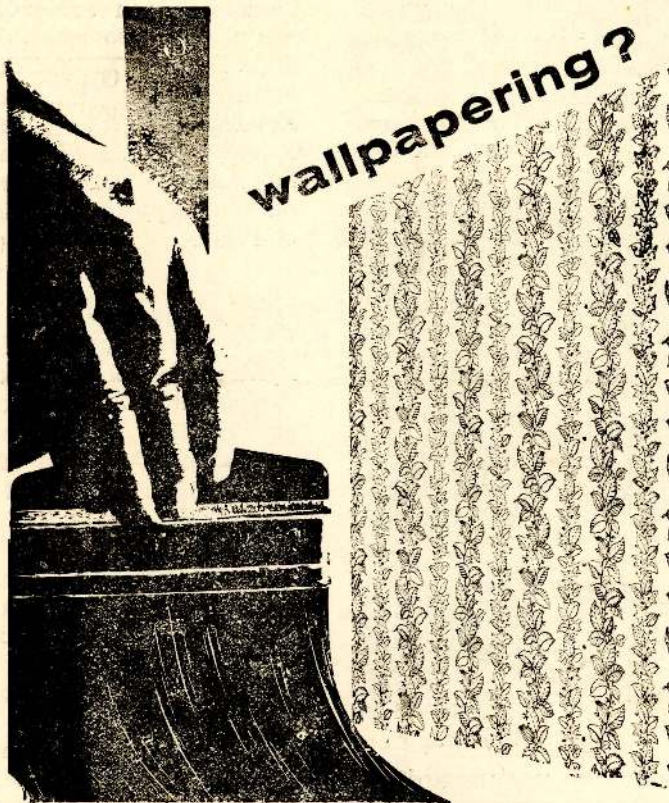
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THE third venture has become over the years the Ballet Company that has been universally accepted as The National Ballet of Great Britain. This is The Royal Ballet of today, with its headquarters at The Royal Opera House; it is the only venture of all these beginnings which has been from its start attached (complete with a School) to a People's Theatre—The Sadler's Wells Theatre in North London rebuilt in 1930 as a sister theatre of the Old Vic. The Company was known at first as the Vic-Wells Ballet, owing to the close association between the two theatres. It was then re-named The Sadler's Wells Ballet and eventually, after its removal to The Royal Opera House, was given the title of The Royal Ballet. This title was bestowed on it when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth granted the Company and School a Royal in 1956.

* * *

THE success of The Royal Ballet both at home and abroad has been, considering its age, rather unusual; it is also interesting that such a success has brought with it a high regard for its classical tradition and its classical repertoire. How could this happen in such a short space of time? I think that the answer lies in the fact that the British people have always loved ballet; undoubtedly such love and enthusiasm played a part in the decision to subsidize this art fifteen years ago. In the past we have welcomed the best dancers, Companies and teachers to our shores; we bestowed on them our support and every sign of a real aesthetic appreciation and understanding of an art from that did not exist on our own soil.

The Diaghileff Company and The Anna Pavlova Company both looked upon England as a second home; the public's enthusiasm, so starting to find in a country that boasted of no National Ballet of its own, eventually stirred up an interest in our country among the great professors of the dance. The English School of Ballet had its foundations laid in the private schools opened by Professors of the French, Italian and Russian Schools, who had decided to take up their residence in this country.



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THE ROYAL BALLET OF GREAT BRITAIN

FORTY years ago any fully trained English dancer was forced to seek work in foreign companies and many of them were very successful. It is a fact that all artists who have played an active part in the promotion of Ballet in this country have served long and severe apprenticeships in the Twenties in such Companies as The Diaghileff Ballet, The Anna Pavlova Ballet and The Ida Rubinstein Ballet.

State aid for the Arts—granted for the first fifteen years ago—made a considerable difference to the development of Royal Ballet dancers, enhancing the significance of The Royal Ballet School. A subsidy awakens in a theatre organisation an increased awareness of the importance of immediate standards and the significance of future developments. The Diaghileff Ballet was an offspring of Russia's Imperial Ballet and Theatre Schools. It died eventually on foreign soil; the difficulty of survival—in spite of its success—had made it impossible to give any

thought to the founding of a School which could ensure continuation and the survival of its principles.

* * *

THE Royal Ballet School today is the basis on which our present and future plans are founded. It is divided into two sections, Senior and Junior, and is under the direction of Arnold Haskell, the well known writer on the ballet. In the Junior School the pupils (boys and girls) receive a general education. The Senior School is also open to foreign students, who come from all parts, of Europe, the Commonwealth and America.

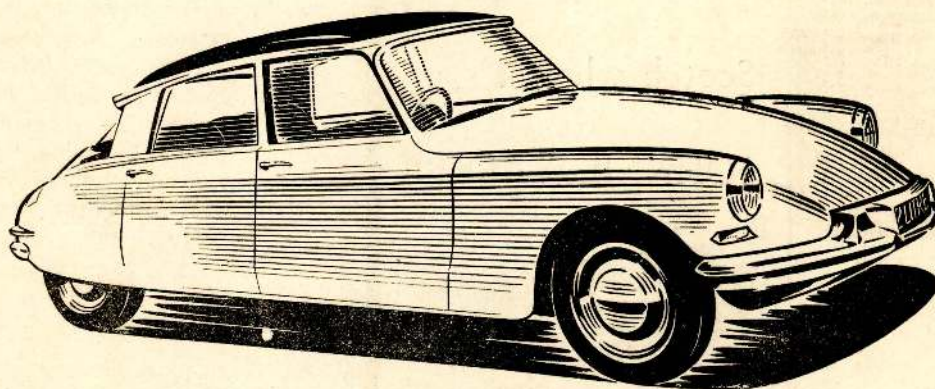
The English School of Ballet has a great deal in common with the Western European School of Ballet personified by the great traditional Schools of France, Italy and Denmark. Eastern Europe is solely under the influence of the Russian School—for since the rise of the Schools of Leningrad and Moscow such influence has very naturally spread to immediate neighbours.

THERE may well always be a difference between the dancers of East and West and this, can in great part, be attributed to the subtle difference in the National dancers. The classical School of the West shows in its basic style and execution the combined folk dance of Western Europe. In Eastern Europe, their classical development (originating in the West) has come under the influence and inspiration of a different School of National Dance movement; this has broadened the style of the Eastern European classical dancer—creating a School that in its individuality proves itself to be completely suited to the temperament and physique of the dancer concerned.

GOLF

AFTER the third round for the R.C.G.C. Aggregate Gold Medal for 1960, "Pin" Fernando easily leads the field with a total of 215. To beat his record 289 of 1954 he must do the fourth round in 73 or under. J. O. Moss with a 76 in the third round is second to Fernando.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

could never be placed. He dismissed as a myth the idea of death by citrate poisoning. The theory was exploded in 1950, he said.

* * *

“ANYONE who maligns the ability of women these days is looking for trouble”, according to the “Malay Mail”. The paper states that an American pianist, Seymour Bernstein, 33, on a visit to Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Selangor State, to give a concert, expressed the opinion that men made better pianists than women.

Miss Ada Weinman, Principal of the 20-year-old Selangor School of Music, who recently contributed an interesting article on the progress of piano music in the State to the

Fortnightly Review, lost no time in taking up the challenge and wrote to the “Malay Mail” as follows :

“If women are taught to play in a relaxed way, they make just as strong performers as men who smash the piano. Several very famous music teachers agree with this opinion. And of course there are women concert pianists like Roslyn Torec, the most famous Bach player in the world today, and Clara Haskill, a tiny little woman who is powerful enough to fill the Festival Hall with her music. I am looking forward to hearing Mr. Bernstein's concert. Of course, he is quite young and probably still a student himself.”

Miss Ada Weinman, who left Ceylon before World War II, is a relation of the Ceylon Weinmans and a niece of the late Mr. J. R. Weinman.

AIR Ceylon has announced that in order to bring air travel within the reach of those in the lower income brackets, Air Ceylon and the Bank of Ceylon have got together to introduce the “pay later” scheme for Air Ceylon passengers. In order to make it still easier for the client to pay, no down payment is required. The passenger can avail himself of easy terms of payment ranging from six to 36 instalments. On the specified instalments being paid regularly without default the bank will refund one third of the interest at the expiration of the loan.

The maximum loan granted to any one applicant is Rs. 10,000. The period of the loan must be stipulated at the time the application is submitted. There is no restriction as to the class of travel and excursion fares and students' concessions apply to the “pay later” scheme too.

* * *

THE Fort at Jaffna, regarded as one of the best relics of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon, has become a prey to vandals to the great regret of leading citizens of Jaffna who feel that something should be done to preserve this heritage. Gone, it seems, are the days when the Fort, its ramparts and tunnels, carefully preserved, were the pride of the northern city.

* * *

THREE brothers of Perth (Western Australia)—Gordon, Eric and Julian Pearce—have repeated an Australian sporting record by gaining selection in the national hockey team that will compete at the Rome Olympics in August and September. These three have two other brothers—Mel and Cecil—who have also represented their country in international hockey. Mel Pearce played for Australia against New Zealand in 1952 and 1954. Then he, Eric and Gordon were in the forward line of the national team that competed in the 1956 Games at Melbourne. Cecil also played against New Zealand in 1952 and 1954, but he missed selection in the 1956 Games team. The five Pearce brothers were in the Western Australian team that contested the Australian hockey championships in 1958.

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“THE LIFE AND TIMES OF D. R WIJEWARDENE”

— BY PERISCOPE —

TO people outside Lake House “D.R.” was a legendary character, as few had met him or even seen him in the flesh and he himself got about so little in order to avoid contacts that might be embarrassing to him. They admired his business acumen as reflected in the massive organization he built up and acknowledged his patriotic motives in going off the beaten track to make newspaper production his life’s work.

But from the stories that went around they imagined him as something of an ogre before whom his workers quailed because he drove them ruthlessly, as they thought. The fact is he drove himself hard in his passion to achieve the highest standards and he expected an equal effort from those he employed. Exacting though he was, it is significant that he inspired loyalty in those who came close to him, while those who gained his confidence developed

an affectionate regard for him. One of them was Herbert Hulugalle, than whom no one was better qualified to write this biography and to whom more than anyone else “D.R.” owed the effective expression of his views and the successful realisation of his objectives.

THE part played by the Lake House group of papers in instilling national consciousness into the Ceylonese is now history, but the man who brought these papers into existence and made them a power in the land remained hidden from the public eye. Mr. Hulugalle here presents him in full perspective by setting him in his times. Without taking into account the events that influenced him and the ideas that animated him, a biography of “D. R. ” would have missed many facets of his make-up. Published on the tenth anniversary of his death, a fair time has also elapsed for a proper estimation of his work.

It can be said of “D.R.” that he had fulfilled the mission he had set himself before he died. The letters from Sir Geoffrey Butler to him in 1928 bear out what an impression he made on this discerning member of the Donoughmore Commission in 1928. That he made an impact on the Soulbury Commission too is evident from the letter to him from Lord Soulbury in 1945 and to his widow on his death. Of satisfaction to him no doubt was the fact that he succeeded in preventing the University being sited in Colombo. He lived to see Ceylon an independent country, but already illness had compelled him to yield the administration of Lake House to others on the advice of his doctors. His only consolation was that he was able to drive past the building! His last public appearance was at the party given at his house in Braybrooke Place for journalists covering the Commonwealth foreign ministers conference in Colombo. By this time Hulugalle had also severed his connection with Lake House. From this biography it is clear that the biographer himself cannot be denied a niche in Ceylon’s Hall of Fame’.

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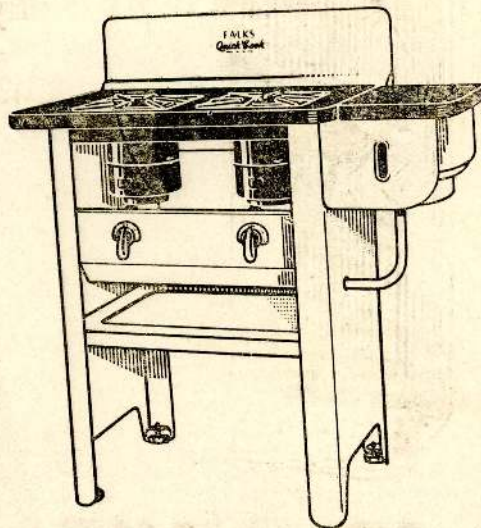
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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By "ITINERANT"—

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE largest crowd ever at a Clifford cup match—close on 7,000 persons was a conservative estimate—shouted themselves hoarse as the two unbeaten Ceylonese teams, the Havelocks and the CR & FC battled it out for Low-Country rugger supremacy on the Havelocks ground.

It was a scrappy game of rugger—but it was also as exciting a match as anyone could ever hope to see. Defensively it was a brilliant game, with some of the finest tackling seen here in a long time. Played in this spirit of defend or die, offence naturally suffered and thereby the game.

THE Havelocks emerged victors by a goal to a try—and that conversion was really all there was between the two teams. With Ceylon's best place-kicker, Trevor Anghie, in their team, that was

really the only superiority the Havelocks had. For the rest the teams were about equal, though the CR pack had a slight edge. The Havelocks, however, lasted the pace better and when the CR needed a supreme effort to win they just didn't have any speed left to make it.

THE forwards backing up a breakaway earned the Havelocks' try, while a blind side halving move brought the CR score. But the losers had two tries disallowed—both scored similarly. Each side missed easy penalty attempts in turn.

NOW the Havelocks lead Low-Country—but the CR still have a fighting chance and it may not be till the last match that the wearer of the crown will be decided.

UP-Country too the struggle is tense for Uva are hot on the

heels of Dimbula. When they played their second match, a draw resulted, giving Dimbula an edge. But Dimbula who have lost Hurd to Uva now lose Unamboowe to K.V. and are going to find the going rough hereon in.

The third match of the week found the powerful CH & FC team have a time of it against lowly Kandy before emerging shaken winners 6—3.

THE following week Colombo rugger fans were treated to two equally thrilling rugger matches which were played in the same never-say-die strain as the CR—Havelocks match and which left the Low-Country championship still wide open—though the Havelocks do have an edge.

On Friday, the CH met the CR and gained revenge in the return encounter, beating the co-champions 11-8. The C.H. pack played a superb attacking game led by Mc Sweeney and Sawdy—the first-named is Australia's Trade Commissioner in Ceylon and in his first big game locally belied his age and showed glimpses of that form which must have years back won him a place in the London-Irish XV.

The CH pack and the inability by the CR to grass Tait before he gained 15 yards each time he got the ball made victory possible for the CH. The Ceylonese team however played a most lackadaisical first half and appeared as though they had accepted defeat before the match was over. However, in the second half this injury-hit hard luck team suddenly realised they had a chance—the CH only led by 5 points—and galvanised themselves into action. But it was too late—especially as they still could not stop slippery Tait.

THE next day, the Up-Country leaders, Dimbula, met unbeaten Havelocks, the Low-country leaders. And the 3-all draw that resulted was a fitting conclusion to what many felt was a preview of the Cup Final.

Dimbula, a big, fit and surprisingly agile team, brought down a virtual All-Ceylon pack who turned in a magnificent game. Their outsiders supported this attacking force by defending as stoutly as one could ever hope. Star in this team effort was lock-forward turned



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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 28)

three-quarter Bousfield who played one of the finest defensive games seen in Colombo in many years.

The Havelocks counter was their speedy three-quarters who moved a wet ball around well. But the 20 minutes of rain in the early stages of the match appeared to have answered what must have been Dimbula's players for it affected ground conditions enough to slow down the Havelocks to Dimbula's pace—and at that pace the Dimbula defence could well cope with the Havelocks' outsiders.

The Havelocks persistence with three-quarter moves instead of kick-ahead tactics and their insistence of making quick taps of fair penalties cost them the vital league point in the fixture.

And when Dimbula left Colombo they must have left happy for they would have no doubt heard the news that they were almost sure of the Up-country crown, their closest challengers Uva having been beaten by a rejuvenated KV team 12--3.

In the other match of the week-end, Dickoya gained their first win of the season, beating Kandy 17--0.

* * *

CRICKET

MEANWHILE, Ceylon cricketers abroad continue to fare well. Stanley Jayasinghe, the Ceylon 'cap' now a professional with Colne, in the Lancashire League, continues with his run-getting, this time hitting a century against Rawtinstall. Clive Inman in the Cornwall league has a run of good scores to his credit, while Oxford University bowler Piachaud continues among the wickets and finds himself among the first twenty in the English county season's bowling averages list.

SYLVESTER VASE FOR P. N. BARTHOLOMEUSZ

NEVILLE Bartholomeusz, one of the most consistent golfers of the Nuwara Eliya G.C., deservedly won the coveted Sylvester Vase played for a fortnight ago, defeating a tough opponent in R. Beadon on the 18th green by 2 up. The match was played in dismal weather persistent rain interfering greatly with the play. All square at the turn, the match was closely contested till the 14th where they were still all square, but Bartholomeusz drew away from this stage and after being dormy one sank a long putt to win 2 up. A birdie for Bartholomeusz at the 18th was a fitting climax to a most exciting final.

* * *

"PIN" FERNANDO IN GREAT FORM

THE former Ceylon Golf Champion has recently reproduced his best form, excelling himself in the Royal Colombo G.C. South-West Monsoon meet when he returned a 69 and a 70. Of the six golfers who completed two

rounds J. O. Moss was the next best with 81 and 74. "Pin" Fernando holds the amateur course record for 18 holes, having achieved this remarkable performance during the South-West Monsoon meet in 1958. The record for the Aggregate Gold Medal is also held by "Pin" Fernando with 289 in 1954.

The best scores up to now in this year's Aggregate Medal are as follows:—W. P. Fernando 69 and 70 (139); J. O. Moss 81 and 74 (155); G. Koch 81 and 82 (163); M. C. Robins 82 and 86 (168) R. C. Pyman 77 and 83 (160).


* * *

H.G.C. PRESIDENT'S PRIZE

ONE of the most keenly contested matches in a final this year was witnessed recently when "Pin" Fernando, conceding three strokes to C. U. Senanayake in the Havelock Golf Club President's Prize, on the McCallum course, won on the 20th green amidst tense excitement. Rarely has the ex-Champion given a finer exhibition of finished golf, which was worth going a long way to see.

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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—By "BETA"—

MOST women, I feel, enjoy collecting things, whether it be clothes or furniture, jewellery or bric-a-brac. We all enjoy adding just one more to our collection, something which we feel is absolutely necessary to give us that feeling of joy and satisfaction in our collection. I think that never before have there been such opportunities for collectors.

I should suppose that the greatest variety of collection can be found in the ornaments we can pick up. In earlier generations, ornaments tended to be rather stereotyped. Almost everywhere one went, for instance, a generation back, one found a number of brass animals and reptiles, arranged about the drawing room, all usually highly polished and representing quite a few hours of labour to keep them in that condition. Other ornaments which proved popular were groups of glass or plaster fruit or flowers, usually kept under glass domes for protection, and little china figures, usually exquisitely made and most expensive!

TODAY, however, there seems to be no end to the materials and designs in which ornaments are made. There are still china and plate and glass figures and animals to be had, of all sizes and description. There are also a growing selection of locally made pottery figures, very well made, and becoming increasingly popular. There are ornaments of rubber—not a very large selection, perhaps, but very realistic looking. There are ornaments of feathers and shells, very ingeniously put together and tastefully painted to form many beautiful shapes. I have seen "Lavender Ladies" and little gnomes which have been exquisite.

THERE is also the fascinating array of "Chinese" ornaments which rivet me covetously for many minutes to the windows of the Chinese shops I pass, with all this bewildering variety to choose from, it seems very difficult to decide what ornaments to collect; and how to display them once they are collected. It is really this last point which creates all the difficulty! Most of us, unless we are fortunate

enough to have unlimited space, have to confine our ornaments to a restricted area. In this connection, I am reminded of two friends of mine. Both of them confessed to me that they loved picking up a collection of ornaments whenever they had a chance, and just could not resist the lure of the shops which specialised in their sale—but what a difference in the way they used their ornaments! One had every available surface in her drawing room crowded with ornaments—two tables, the piano top, a corner stand, and two large shelves built almost the length of one wall covered with ornaments there were so many that the eye felt bewildered and sated, and individual ornaments, however pretty, got no recognition.

MY other friend was more strict with herself! She allowed no more than about ten or a dozen ornaments in her drawing room—the rest of her collection was kept packed away. But, at intervals, the selection on display was changed. In this way, she explained, she never gave herself a chance to get tired of her ornaments—they remained fresh, and a constant source of pleasure, while at the same time each could be admired for itself, and was not overwhelmed by numbers. It needs quite a bit of self discipline to restrict your ornaments in this way, but it is really worth it to have your treasures properly appreciated.

TRAVELLING with children is always an arduous business. By taking practical precautions and spending a little time on thinking out preparations in advance, however, much trouble can be saved. One point especially to be stressed is not to discuss in the presence of the children the possibility of their becoming car sick! To minimise the risk, however, remember to keep meals very simple, with no rich or greasy food. Also try to see that the child is not shaken about too much. One precaution which sounds absurd but which has proved effective very often is to seat a child on a bundle of old newspapers! Apart from preventing sickness, having a pillow or soft cushion available makes a journey more comfortable for a youngster. It also helps to have a damp sponge and towel available to freshen up sticky little faces and

hands. Try too, to stop once or twice on an extra long journey and give children a chance to stretch and move about, and to get the monotonous sound of the engine out of their ears.

THE Cadets of the Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Ceylon are rejoicing over a personal letter received by their District Officer, Miss A. E. Ludovici, from H.R.H. Princess Margaret, who is their Commander-in-Chief, conveying to them her "warmest thanks" for their wedding gift to her of a gold filigree rose-brooch inset with a pearl. The brooch was supplied by Messrs Siedle and was accompanied by a short statement regarding the manufacture of such jewelry by the goldsmiths of Jaffna. Her Royal Highness says in her letter that she was "most interested to learn of the Tamils coming from South India and settling in Ceylon and to see the beautiful work they have done. The present is one which I shall always treasure." The letter is signed "Yours very sincerely Margaret."

The Nursing Cadets are girls between the ages of 11 and 16 who qualify in First Aid and Home Nursing. There are companies of them in various parts of the island and they have done remarkably good service on several public occasions.

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A SPORT CAUSERIE

ROWING

COLOMBO swept the Beira in the annual Colombo-Madras rowing regatta. For the first time an All-Ceylonese crew—A. S. Mohamed, J. B. C. de Silva, G. E. M. Pereira and P. M. David—G. Brownlee, cox—represented Colombo and they easily beat Madras by 3 lengths, leading from start to finish on the choppy waters with a higher rate of striking.

Colombo won the 'B' Fours race too—this time by four lengths. In the Pairs, Pereira and David beat Madras easily while Mohamed annexed the sculls in fine style.

In the schoolboys' fours race, Royal and St. Peter's fought out a thrilling finish, before the former won by half a length.

H.G.C. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

MRS. Pam Fernando, wife of "Pin" Fernando, is the new H.G.C. Women's Lady Champion. Meeting the holder and Ceylon's Lady Champion, Mrs. Lilamani Weeraratne, in the final last Friday morning, Pam Fernando surpassed herself by defeating her opponent after being 3 down at the 10th hole. Thereafter she played like a champion to square the match at the 14th and take the lead at the 15th with a perfectly played bogey 5. Another well played hole—the 16th—gave her a half and winning the 17th she ran out winner 2 and 1.

Mrs. Pam Fernando gave a great display to wrest the honour from Mrs. Weeraratne who was also at the top of her form in this final. Mrs. Fernando had previously won the Club title in 1956, 1957 and 1958, the R.C.G.C. title in 1956 and the Ceylon title in 1957.

HOCKEY

THE Havelocks as expected won their final hockey encounter with the Varsity and tied with the Tamils. A battle-royal is bound to be witnessed when these two teams meet in the play-off to decide the winners of the Andriesz Shield, which the Tamils now hold.

ATHLETICS

THE Ace Athletic Club won the Bangalore Eagles invitation meet and in the process liberally

smashed Mysore and Ceylon marks. The performance of the meet however was the brilliant victory by Lorrain Rutnam in the 80 metre hurdles. This Ceylon Champion turned in a remarkable time of 11.65 to equal the Asian mark. She then followed it up beating the Ceylon 200 m. mark.

Linus Diaz too broke a Ceylon record, smashing the 10,000 m. mark down by 23.6 seconds and Annesley Fernando bettered the Javelin mark by a foot.

RACING

THE cancellation of the second day of the June race meet—due to a paucity of entries—and the resultant break made the last day's racing of the meet some of the most interesting Colombo has seen in a while.

Good fields, a nice track and keen competition made a success of the day—and the large crowd that turned up, though taking a beating, must have been not as unhappy as the results warrant.

Old stager Summer Gold galloped like a champion despite his welter burden, receiving all assistance from Jockey Mohideen, and annexed the W. B. Bartlet Cup for owner P. Nadesan. Friendly Isle who followed him home went lame during the final fight up the straight but doggedly carried on to maintain his position.

PETROLEUM, brilliantly ridden by Frank Smith who wove a path to victory for himself through 'heavy traffic', won the second trophy race—The Oriental Cup (6 fur.)—and was one of two favourites to oblige. The other was Howdy Dawdy—Smith again—who won in facile fashion the Ingiriya Plate (1 mile). Mohideen too got his triple astride veteran Judar who made it two in a row during his comeback at 8 to 1 odds in the June Handicap (1 mile).

Huzam Khalid, Tickle and Jamal Karim won at good odds the remaining races—Kandana Plate (7 fur), Panadura Plate (6 fur), and Sitawaka Plate (1 mile) respectively.

Trainer A. Selvaratnam saddled a double and Jagan Rengadurai a double.

NETBALL

IN the Mercantile Netball tournament, Air Ceylon have once again reached the finals and await the winners of the "Battle of the Shirts"—Dias' or Hentley's. And that's about what it was last year too!

RIDING THE WAVES

(Continued from page 13)

IT is a lovely sight seeing the fishing fleet out before dawn. It is lovely enough with binoculars from the beach. It is breathtaking when you are out with the fleet. The sun came out from behind the clouds and cast a cadmium glow on the whole seascape, and I drank in the beauty of the scene before me, enough to gladden the heart of the most prosaic person. What a picture to paint! What an exhibition shot for any cameraman!

What a wide range of angles, from the beautiful to the bizarre, to choose from. And then the human interest in hooking and landing a big fighting fish, lashing shark or leaping seer.

MR. R. Burr Smith, Deputy Chief of Mission of the American Embassy in Ceylon, in an address to the Colombo Rotary Club, cautioned against the tendency of newly independent countries to adopt, in toto, economic systems that had been developed for a different set of circumstances in different areas of the world. The economic theory that was right for Ceylon and other Asian nations should reflect the resources and environment of the country. A sound Asian school of economics can be neither 19th century capitalist nor Marxist in its approach, he said.

He suggested that the primary energy of those seriously interested in economics and economic development in Asia and elsewhere should be directed to the analysis of conditions as they exist in their own society, and not a concentration on the intricacies of any Western or non-Asian economic system. A sound Asian school of economics would be something new and different.

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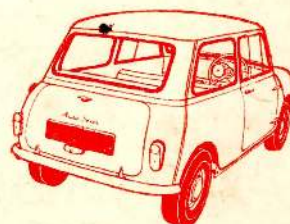


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