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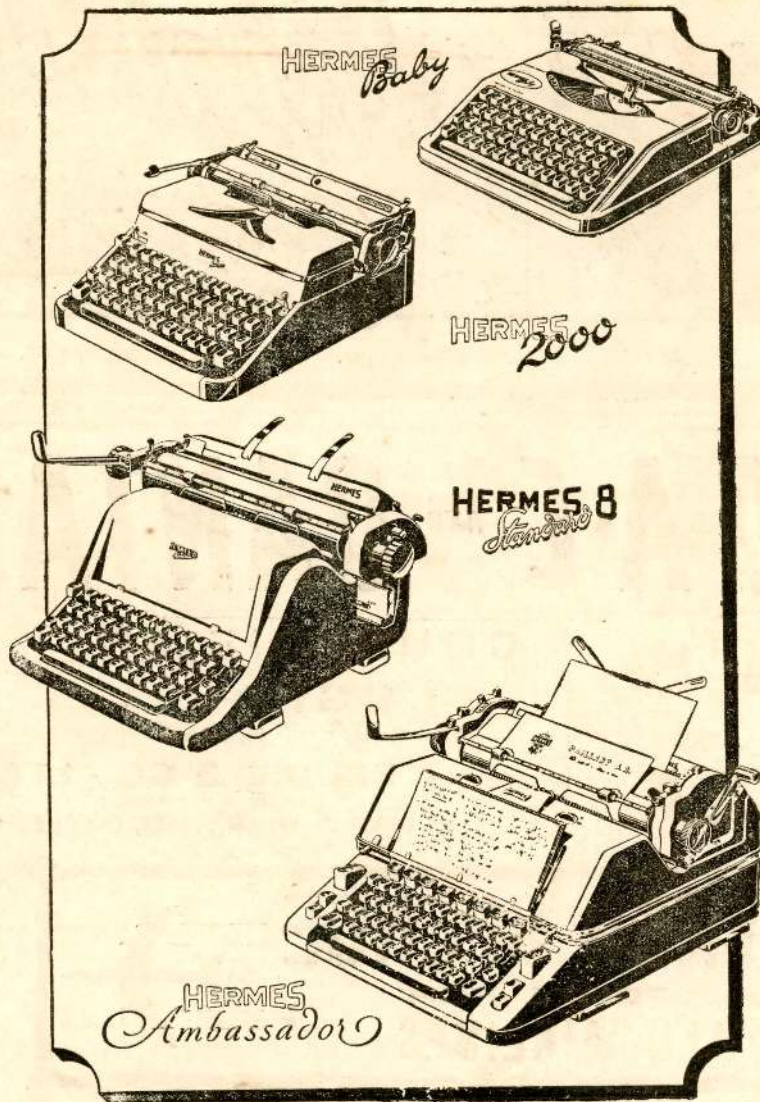
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MRS. SIRIMAVO BANDARANAIKE

Times

DAUGHTER of Barnes Ratwatte Dissawe of Balangoda and (niece of Adigar Sir Cuda Ratwatte of Kandy, the Prime Minister is 44. She went to the Ferguson High School, Ratnapura, and St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo.

Her marriage to the late Prime Minister took place in 1940. There are three children, two girls and a boy. (See page 9)

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The New Government

A TURBULENT period in Ceylon's history came to an end with the Sri Lanka Freedom Party being returned to power with the necessary majority to give the country the stable government that it sorely needs. It has been given an opportunity which was denied even to the founder of the party, the late Mr. Bandaranaike, committed though he was to an uneasy alliance. Nevertheless, the accumulation of problems since his tragic death present the new government with a stern test.

* * *

THE first task of Mrs. Bandaranaike's government is to restore effective administration, which the country has been without for nearly a year. The presence in the Cabinet of several ministers who held office under Mr. Bandaranaike ensures, it is to be hoped, that continuity of the policies which he initiated will be accompanied by the circumspection with which he acted. It will be a mistake for the government to embark on ideological adventures in a world of changing patterns.

* * *

IT was heartening to hear the Prime Minister say, in her first message to the nation, that regardless of race or religion all the people will receive equality of treatment and a fair deal, and that there need be no fear of division of the country or maltreatment of minorities. No more is expected of any government. In return she may count on the fullest cooperation of the people, for when there is no strife or conflict and tranquillity reigns, the popular reaction is bound to be of a favourable character.

* * *

WE congratulate Mrs. Bandaranaike on her unique achievement and tender to her our best wishes for a successful career. Although she has yet to validate her position by having herself elected to Parliament, by leading her party to decisive victory her right to head the government rests on a sound foundation. We hope she will convince the sceptics that she is Prime Minister of Ceylon in fact as well as in name. How she exercises her powers will be watched by the whole world.

THE EDITOR.



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 Ceylon in fact as well as
 the world.

THE EDITOR.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—By BRUTUS—

THE sweeping victory of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party at the General Election not only gave Ceylon the world's first woman Prime Minister but created constitutional precedents and problems. Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike became the first head of a government without a seat in Parliament. She has chosen to sit in the Senate. The Minister of Finance being also Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs and Defence, the portfolio assigned to the Prime Minister under the Constitution, he will be the spokesman for her in the Lower House.

* * *

AN undertone of reserve was discernible in the first reactions to the emergence of a woman Prime Minister, both at home and abroad, but in time messages of goodwill poured in from all over the world, and organizations of every kind in the country have conveyed expressions of confidence in the government. The government itself is the most powerful the country has had, for besides having almost half the seats (75) in Parliament it has the support of the two parties with which it had no-contest agreements, the LSSP (12) and CP (3), and generally of the Federalists (16) and of smaller parties and Independents. In the Opposition are only the UNP (30) and the MEP (3). Mr. Dudley Senanayake is Leader of the Opposition.

* * *

A decision of Mrs. Bandaranaike which has been commended is the limiting of her Cabinet to ten members. Seven of the Ministers had held office under the late Prime Minister. They are Mr. C. P. de Silva (Agriculture, Lands, Irrigation and Power), Leader of the House, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake (Industries, Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs), Senator A. P. Jayasuriya (Health), Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne (Trade, Commerce, Food and Shipping), Senator C. Wijesinghe (Nationalised Services and Labour), Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla (Transport, Posts and Works), and Mr. Mahanama Samaraweera (Local Government and Housing).

New to office are Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, who has the key portfolio of Finance, Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud (Education) and Senator Sam P. C. Fernando (Justice).

* * *

MR. Bandaranaike (30) is a son of Mr. Reginald F. Dias, Puisne Judge, and a grandson of Mr. Felix Dias, District Judge. A practising advocate, he had a brilliant career at Royal College, at the University and the Law College. He got his LL. B. with first class honours. Mr. Mahmud (56), M.A. (Aligarh), hails from Matara and has been for sixteen years Principal of Zahira



Times

Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike
Minister of Finance

College, Gampola. A founder member of the SLFP, he was a confidant of the late Mr. Bandaranaike. He was a delegate to the United Nations for four years.

Mr. Fernando, advocate, is a barrister-at-law (Middle Temple) and has appeared before the Privy Council. He was junior to Mr. D. N. Pritt in the Jomo Kenyatta case. He was nominated candidate for Moratuwa on the SLFP ticket but withdrew from the hustings. A senior member of the standing committee of the Church of Ceylon, he is also chairman of the house of

laity of the General Council of the Church of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. Excluded from the Cabinet is Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce and Trade in Mr. Bandaranaike's government. He was opposed to the party's no-contest pacts with the LSSP and CP.

* * *

OF the new parliamentary secretaries all but two have previous parliamentary experience. The two are Mr. Felix Dias, Minister of Finance, who is also Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs (Prime Minister) and Mr. J. P. Obeyesekere. Mr. Obeyesekere, son of Maha Mudaliyar Sir James Obeyesekere and Lady Obeyesekere, is an M.A. (Cantab) in law. A member of the Cambridge University Air Squadron in 1938, he served in the RAF and Royal Observer Corps during the war. He flew solo to Ceylon in 1946. He was returned by the late Mr. Bandaranaike's constituency with the largest majority in the general election.

* * *

THE July general election saw several old parliamentarians who were defeated in March back in the House. Among them were Mr. W. Dahanayake, the LPP leader, caretaker Prime Minister after Mr. Bandaranaike's assassination, and Dr. Colvin R. de Silva of the LSSP, and Sir Razik Farid on the SLFP ticket. Among those defeated were Mr. P. H. William de Silva, a member of Mr. Bandaranaike's MEP cabinet, Gate-Mudaliyar M. S. Kariappan, Mr. J. C. Munasingha (former Secretary of the SLFP) and P. B. A. Weerakoon, the last two of whom defected from the SLFP on account of its no-contest pact with the marxist parties. Defeated by an Independent was Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, popular Speaker in the Short Parliament.

* * *

A reshuffle of permanent secretaries by the new government saw Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne displace Mr. H. E. Tenneskoon in the Ministry of External Affairs and Defence. He becomes additional Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping.

In an interview given to the Press Trust of India, Mrs. Bandaranaike has said that her party was committed

MATTERS OF MOMENT

to making Ceylon a democratic republic. Her government, she said, would follow the centre party policies at home and dynamic neutralism in foreign affairs, as enunciated by her husband. She expressed confidence that the problem of Indian residents in the Island would be solved during the term of her government. A large part of the problems relating to the minorities she considered already solved by the late Prime Minister.

Mrs. Bandaranaike also stated that a commission would be appointed to inquire into the political aspects of the assassination of her husband, of course without prejudice to the judicial proceedings at present in progress.

* * *

WHILE the success of the SLFP was reported to have had an adverse effect on Ceylon shares on the London market, a statement by the new Finance Minister to a foreign correspondent that the Government envisaged not nationalisation but Ceylonisation of capital was followed by a recovery.

The attitude of the private sector generally was indicated when officers of the Chamber of Commerce, the Planters' Association, the Association of British Interests and the Indian Mercantile Chamber called on the Prime Minister on July 29th. After congratulating Mrs. Bandaranaike on the victory of her party at the polls, they are reported to have informed her that the private sector would give the government wholehearted support. They went on to indicate that they awaited a policy statement to enable them to formulate their plans for the future.

The four bodies were represented by: Chamber of Commerce—Mr. S. T. L. de Soysa (Chairman), Mr. N. C. Alcock, Mr. L. R. Kirkham, and Mr. Conrad Dias (Secretary); Planters' Association—Mr. R. A. G. MacMichen (Chairman, agency section), Mr. C. Dymoke Green and Mr. B. D. Wright (acting Secretary); Association of British Interests—Mr. R. M. McIntyre and Mr. J. C. Bynell, Indian Mercantile Chamber Mr. K. S. Vaidyanathan (President) Mr. V. S. Arulanandan, Mr. N. N. Thurairajah and Mr. S. A. Ram.

THE appointment of Mrs. Bandaranaike as a member of the Senate was officially announced on August 2nd. She took her seat in the Upper House, which was vacated for her by Mr. M. P. de Zoysa (Sr.), on August 5th, making the affirmation of allegiance in Sinhalese and saluting the President, Sir Cyril de Zoysa, in the national style.

In the House of Representatives on the same day Mr. R. S. Pelpola (Nawalapitiya) was elected Speaker without a contest. Mr. Hugh Fernando (Wennappuwa) was elected deputy Speaker and Mr. A. Adikari (Wariyapola) Chairman of



Times

Mr. C. P. de Silva
Leader of the House

Committees, both also without a contest.

Of Party leaders who congratulated the Speaker and assured him of cooperation Mr. Philip Gunewardena (MEP) alone referred to the Prime Minister's absence from the House. He was sorry, he said, to see the seat of the Prime Minister vacant, especially after a general election.

* * *

THE appointed members in Parliament are: Mr. Badiudin Mahipala, Minister of Education

and Broadcasting); Dr. L. O. Abeyaratne, the former Superintendent of the Lady Ridgeway hospital for children; Dr. M. P. Drahman, the Malay medical practitioner; Mr. S. Thondaman, the leader of Indian workers, Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, retired CCS, and Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon, Chairman of the Board of the British Ceylon Corporation.

* * *

AT the conclusion of the inquiry into the assassination of the late Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, the Chief Colombo Magistrate, Mr. N. A. de S. Wijesekera, committed five persons for trial by the Supreme Court. They are Mapiitigama Buddharakkhita Thero, H. P. Jayawardene, Anura de Silva, Talduwe Somarama Thero and Inspector of Police Newton Perera, all of whom are charged with conspiracy and Somarama Thero with murder as well.

When the Deputy Solicitor-General, Mr. A. C. M. Ameer, closed the case for the prosecution earlier the Magistrate discharged Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene, former Minister of Health. At the beginning of the proceedings C. Amarasinghe was given a conditional pardon on turning King's evidence.

For the defence among the witnesses called by Mr. A. H. C. de Silva, Q.C. (for Buddharakkhitha Thero) was the Magistrate who recorded the statement of Amarasinghe. The inquiry lasted 124 days, during which 193 witnesses gave evidence. The record runs to 2,975 pages of typescript.

* * *

"INSTANT Tea" developed by the Tea Research Institute has reached the stage when it may be manufactured on a commercial scale. The Board of the Institute has decided to appoint an economic committee with power to co-opt to go into the matter in detail, to have the Ministry of Commerce and other ministers advised of current developments and future lines of action and to explore the possibility of American capital investment in the development of the project.

It is intended to present the tea powder in the American market rather than the traditional markets for the present product.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ON the first working day of the new government the Chairman of the Transport Board, Mr. Vere de Mel, who organised the operation of the nationalised bus service, was removed from the post by the Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services, Senator C. Wijesinghe. No reason for the action was given as none is required by the Transport Act.

In place of Mr. de Mel a former vice-Chairman, Mr. R. T. de Silva, was appointed Chairman. Mr. de Silva himself had his services terminated when the UNP formed the government after the March general election this year.

* * *

TWO new departments have been created by the government, namely the department of foreign aid under the Prime Minister and the department of national planning under the Finance Minister. In the distribution of departments among ministers consequent on the restriction of the Cabinet to eleven members, the official language department, which had been under the Prime Minister, has been transferred to the Minister of Education. Fisheries goes under the Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power, who will also be in charge of agricultural matters relating to tea control, while tea exports will be under the Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping.

* * *

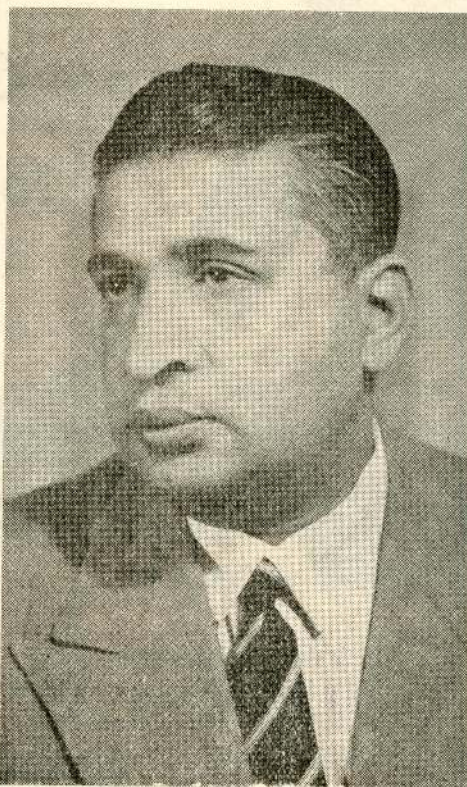
MR. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Director of National Museums, speaking at the St. Thomas' College prize-giving, examined the "loud laments" that Ceylon's output of research was very small. The chief reason for this, he said, was that the modern schoolboy had very little time to develop originality of thought. His life was a terrible rush, where he had to reproduce for the examiners what the books in two or more languages had set down. Some amount of leisure was essential for both teacher and pupil to develop a mind that could work along original lines, and the road was by no means easy, he declared.

In an obvious allusion, Mr. Deraniyagala said that the fixation of erroneous ideas in people trained in them from their childhood was as responsible for inter-racial

discord as the perversity of the twister, "who will do everything to support a view that suits himself and when unable to do so, flatly refuse to consider the other man's side of the question".

* * *

FROM August 1st Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. have become the Ceylon agents of the Orient line as well as the P & O following the merger of the two famous shipping companies earlier this year. Messrs. Whittall Boustead Ltd. had been the agents of the Orient line for 70 years.



Times

Mr. Dudley Senanayake
Leader of the Opposition

Mr. H. W. Tatham, Managing Director of Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., becomes the head of the joint agency in this notable development in British mercantile marine history. He is the third generation of the family to be associated with the Company.

* * *

A report that the Government proposed to take over the national newspapers and have them run by a corporation in which shares would be available to the

public has received extensive criticism abroad as "flirting with a totalitarian pattern", as boding ill for the future of the Press and democratic government in Ceylon, and an offence against the people.

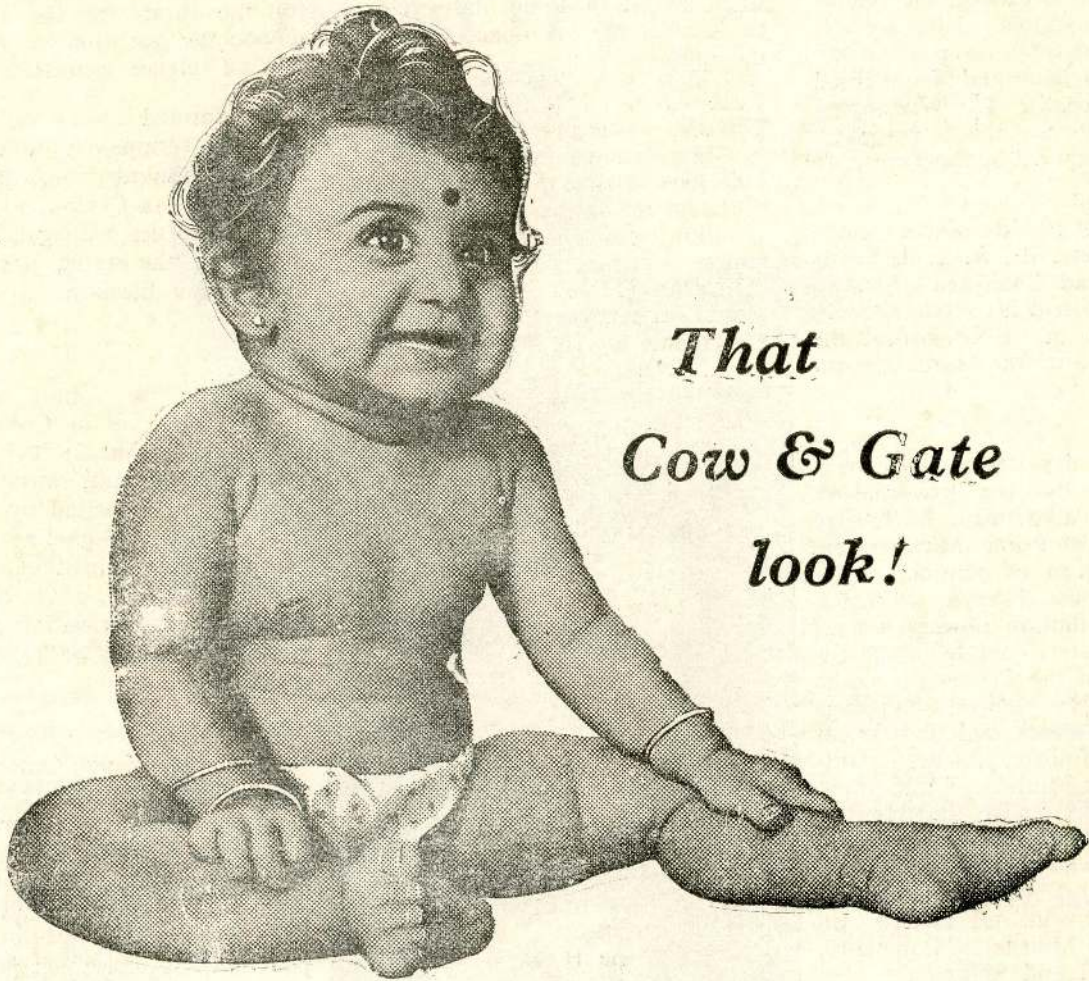
In informed circles the intention of the Government is said to be to institute an inquiry into the working of the Press in Ceylon, with special reference to the propaganda carried on against the ruling party before the General Election.

* * *

NEED "for more corporate musical life in Colombo and for a nodal point for the extensive music making and music teaching here" was emphasised by Sir Alexander Morley, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, at Ladies' College, Colombo, when he presided at the annual distribution of awards won at the Trinity College of Music examinations.

Sir Alexander said that he believed that many teachers felt the need of some place where they could meet other professionals and remind themselves of the wider horizons of their art and where some of the more musical pupils could broaden their studies and, by learning to play and sing with other people, get a better idea of what music was about. He looked forward to seeing some concentration and organisation of the real, but as yet unharvested, musical life in Ceylon Music, which was an international language no less than English, would be able to make a more effective contribution to mutual understanding with other peoples if some small part of it could be brought to a sharper focus.

Lady Morley distributed the prizes and this year's two examiners spoke. They are Mr. Peter Cooper, the pianist, and Sir Steuart Wilson who has not only been a front-rank singer but has held major teaching and administrative posts such as Music Director of the Arts Council of Great Britain, Head of Music at the B.B.C. and Deputy General Administrator of Covent Garden Opera House.



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CEYLON'S PRIME MINISTER

UNIQUE HONOUR FOR MRS. BANDARANAIKE

— By SPHINX —

THERE is not the slightest doubt that the runaway victory scored by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party at the polls on July 20 was the personal victory of Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, history's first woman to become Prime Minister of a country, and the widow of the former Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, who was assassinated in September, 1959.

To be sure, her appeal to the people was mainly sentimental and emotional. But by July she was no longer quite the "weeping widow"—as she was commonly described by friends and foes alike—of March 1960, when she toured the electorates asking the people to vote in her dead husband's name. In the interval, it was as if she had matured politically.

She herself declared in July: "I know what politics is, and its ups and downs and other hardships. I have strength and courage to face what comes when I am assigned to do a job". She learnt it the hard way, travelling thousands of miles, addressing hundreds of meetings and plotting and planning the strategy of two election campaigns.

* * *

YET Mrs. Bandaranaike personally is almost unknown in her own country. She lived till recently in the background, in the shadow first of her father, a Kandyan chieftain, and later in that of Mr. Bandaranaike, who for 25 years was one of the foremost politicians in the country and became Prime Minister in 1956.

She was in truth the reluctant debutante in politics, having neither the inclination nor the temperament (nor background) for a political career. Immediately after her husband's assassination, when the SLFP had virtually disintegrated, an attempt was made to "press gang" her in the service of her party. But she would consent to a no closer association with what was then a discredited party than agreeing to be patron of it—what time she handed in her nomination papers for the by-election to the Horagolla seat (made vacant by her husband's

death) as an Independent candidate. She was probably the most relieved person when the Caretaker Prime Minister of the day, Mr. W. Dahanayake, dissolved Parliament and made the by-election unnecessary.

* * *

DESPITE severe strain within the party over the leadership, she remained aloof till May of this year—after the March election—till she was persuaded to become president of the party and resolve the internal dispute. Thereafter she was indeed in the thick of politics and there was no looking back, although she still declined to contest a seat.

To her reluctance to go the whole hog, as it were, is due the present constitutional curiosity whereby the country has a Prime Minister who is not a member of either House of Parliament. It is not yet clear how the position will be "regularised". The indications are that instead of being an elected member of the House of Representatives (as, at one time, appeared possible) she will have to recommend herself to the Governor-General for nomination to the House of Representatives or to the Senate.

* * *

MRS. Bandaranaike, who is now 44, was born on April 19, 1916, the eldest daughter of Barnes Ratwatte Dissawe and Mrs. Ratwatte. She was educated at the Ferguson High School, Ratnapura, and St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo. A religious sister who had taught her at St. Bridget's recalled recently that her pupil had been remarkably dependable when some special occasion demanded extra effort; she worked unselfishly and wholeheartedly, and was interested in home science at a time when it was not a very popular subject in girls' schools. She seemed to have been an enthusiastic Girl Guide.

On leaving school, she led the sheltered conventional life of a Kandyan girl of her class till she was married to Mr. Bandaranaike (then Minister of Local Government) in 1940, in the wedding of the year.

Sir Andrew Caldecott, the Governor of Ceylon, who proposed the toast, described it as as "a marriage of scions of two of the oldest families in Ceylon, a union of high-land with low-land, of north-east monsoon and south-west monsoon".

* * *

FOR the next two decades she kept busy, looking after her husband and bringing up three children. But she was not so busy with her wifely and motherly duties that she could not find the time to play a prominent part in the affairs of a non-political organisation, in the Lanka Mahila Samitiya, which is devoted to the uplift and welfare of rural women. Doubtless, she was in her element in this sphere of service. Herself brought up in the Sinhalese tradition, she could understand their minds and needs, and the rural women were more at ease with her than with some of the more sophisticated "do gooders" in the Samiti.

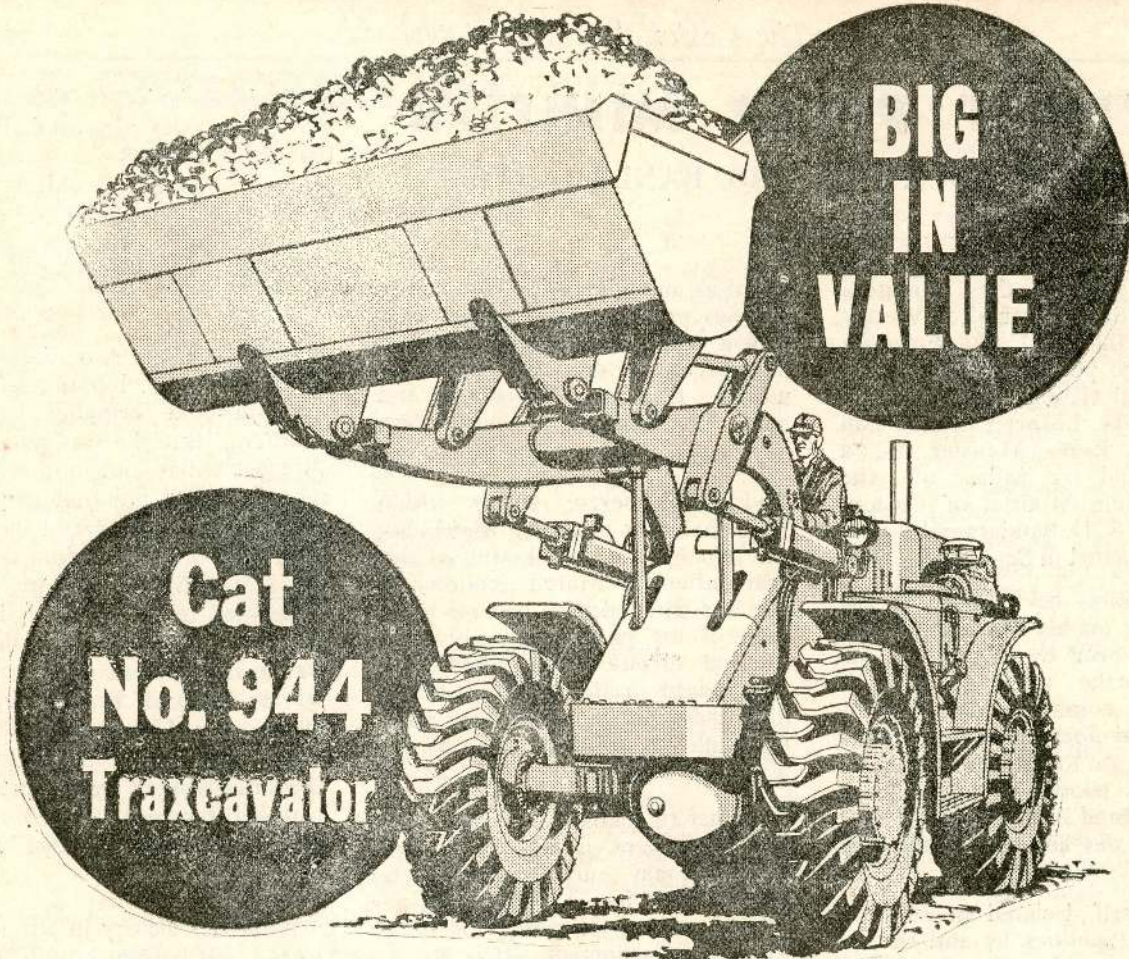
After her victory in July, she was to say that her work with the Samitiya had given her first-hand experience of the needs of the women of the country which she was sure would stand her in good stead in her work as Prime Minister. The rural women of Ceylon can look forward to a new era of progress during the regime.

* * *

MRS. Bandaranaike brings to her high office a new and uncommon attitude, different from that of the professional politicians (more or less) who have dominated the Ceylon scene so far. She is, of course, politically inexperienced, and much will depend on her advisers and those around her.

On her own account, as much on her late husband's there is a great fund of good-will towards her and her government in the country. Will she make good use of it to advance the happiness and prosperity of all the people who call Ceylon their home, or will she dissipate the goodwill, as short-sighted politicians have done before her?

[Note by Editor:—This article was written before Mrs. Bandaranaike decided to enter the Senate.]



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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—By CROSS-BENCHER—

WHAT is the explanation for the SLFP in July improving on its position in March to the extent of 29 seats and the UNP losing 20 seats? It is stupid to dismiss the results of the two general elections this year, as some do, as representing the unpredictability of the Ceylonese voter's attitude of mind. Actually the voter must be deemed to have exercised his judgment with clear regard for the interest of the nation and appreciation of the developments between the two elections. Indeed discerning observers predicted victory for the SLFP on the basis of the campaigns of the two parties. It was probably due to prejudice that such a seasoned politician as Mr. Philip Gunawardene, the MEP leader, gave a majority to neither party.

* * *

A significant difference in the position of the SLFP at the two elections was that, whereas in March Mrs. Bandaranaike merely gave her active support to the party, which was led by Mr. Bandaranaike's lieutenant, Mr. C. P. de Silva, in July she was leader of the party, and thus identified herself with it in the most intimate way possible. The no-contest pact with the Marxist parties, the LSSP and the CP, the object of which was only to defeat the UNP as far as the public statements of the leaders went, no doubt also helped the SLFP beyond all their expectations. The LSSP at any rate possibly hoped to be associated with the SLFP in forming a government, but their calculations were upset by Mrs. Bandaranaike's simple stand that the SLFP would proceed with the policies of Mr. Bandaranaike.

* * *

NOW consider the line taken by the UNP. In March Mr. Dudley Senanayake just asked for a chance to restore stability after the chaos that prevailed in the country under Mr. Bandaranaike's rule. In July, however, UNP speakers not only attacked the SLFP's agreements with the marxist parties after the failure of Mr. Bandaranaike's alliance with Mr. Philip Gunawardene, but spoke of a secret understanding between the SLFP

and the Federal Party, and also raised the Indian bogey.

The communal cry definitely did not go down with the masses of Sinhalese electors, who far from fearing that the SLFP would make dangerous concessions to the Federalists were in a mood of remorse for the shameful events of May-June, 1958. Talk of enfranchised Indian workers swamping the Sinhalese when the over-eighteens got the vote was also unreal, for the Sinhalese of the age-group will also be on the register at the same time.

* * *

GRANTED that in the economic sphere the Bandaranaike regime was marked by a grave setback on account of the numerous strikes that disrupted trade and industry, what was it in the SLFP's policies that appealed to the ordinary voter? In material terms it was something insubstantial but near to his heart. In short, the fostering of the national culture. Already he had some experience of it when Mr. Bandaranaike lived. When no less a person than Mrs. Bandaranaike pledged herself to pursue the same policies, he gave her his entire support.

Mr. Bandaranaike was fond of saying that when he was returned to power in 1956 the country entered a period of transition. The question was asked, transition from what to what. The answer was to be found in the trend of events from 1956 to 1959.

* * *

POLITICALLY and economically Mr. Bandaranaike's aim was by means of parliamentary democracy to bring about a socialist state. To get the wholehearted cooperation of the people in achieving this object, he conceived a programme that would satisfy the national sentiment. Hence the adoption of Sinhalese as the official language, the emphasis on promotion of indigenous medicine, on which the majority of the people yet depend despite the expansion of hospital and dispensary services, and the high place given to Buddhism. The Sinhalese thus became conscious of a sense of nationhood

which even the grant of independence in 1948 did not produce. This was what Mr. Bandaranaike meant when he said that it was in 1956 that the country became really independent.

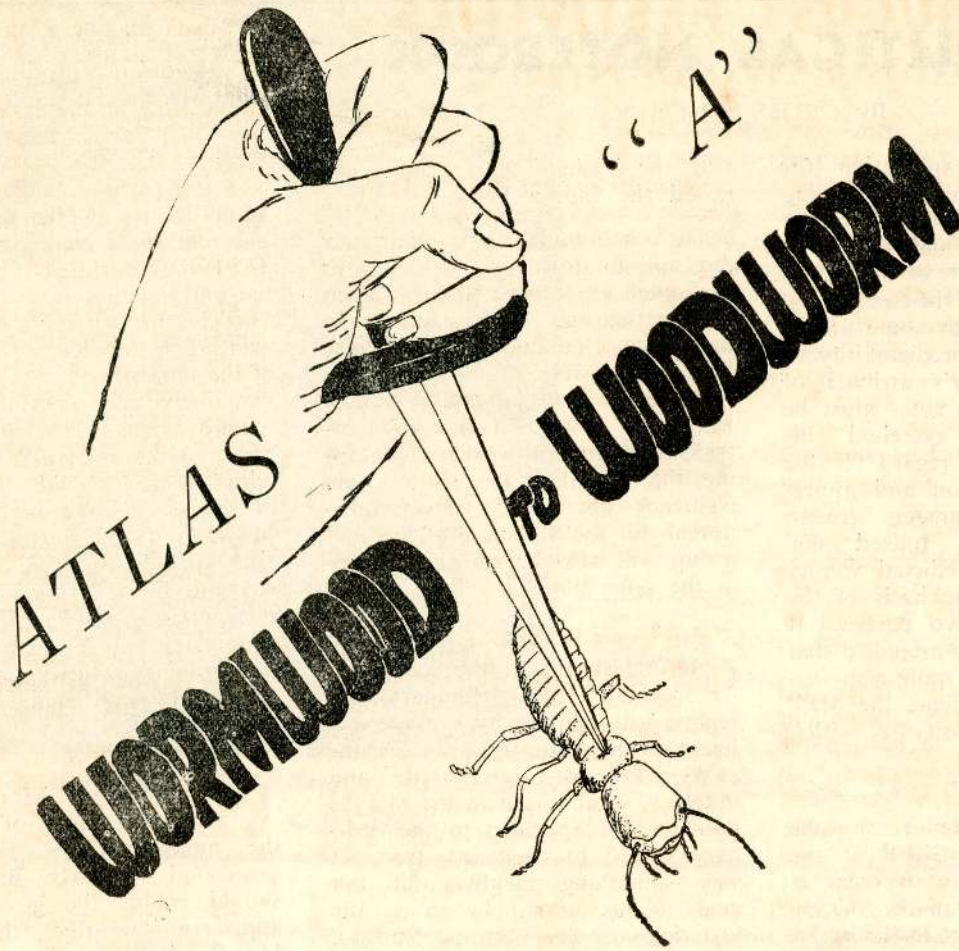
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WHEN the Sinhalese gave their vote overwhelmingly for the SLFP they declared their faith that the party would fulfil their desires. This is not to say that they are wanting in awareness of the rights of the minorities. As much as they would have acquiesced in the policies towards the minorities that Mr. Bandaranaike would have adopted, they would support those of the successor government. The May-June 1958 events were a deplorable episode, the causes of which were insidious. This is the sensible interpretation to be placed on the convincing vote given to the SLFP. The ordinary man wants to continue to hold his head up and be reckoned with as much as any other man.

* * *

THE presence in Mrs. Bandaranaike's cabinet of several of the ministers who were closely associated with Mr. Bandaranaike should enable the government to apply satisfactorily the policies Mr. Bandaranaike forged from his unexampled knowledge and experience. How the rest of them will measure up to their obligations remains to be seen.

A matter for regret is that Mrs. Bandaranaike has departed from the spirit of the Constitution in forming her Cabinet. Where only two ministers, including the Minister of Justice, have so far come from the Senate, she has three—Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya (Health), Mr. Sam P. C. Fernando (Justice) and Mr. C. Wijesinghe (Labour and Nationalised Services). Then again she has an Appointed Member in the Cabinet—Mr. Badiudin Mahmud (Education). It would have been far better and in the democratic tradition to give an opportunity to win their spurs to men who entered Parliament with the suffrage of the people. After all only one member of her husband's cabinet had previous experience of office. A point on which she must be congratulated however, is limiting the Cabinet to ten. A wise move also is the setting up of a department of foreign aid under the Prime Minister and of national planning under the Finance Minister.



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THE AUGUST FESTIVITIES

WELCOME REVIVAL OF INTEREST

— By GAY CRUSADER —

THE August Festival of sport jumped the gun this year with Ceylon welcoming the Indian Olympic hockey team. The world champions played three matches during their short stay here, but it was only in the last match that they impressed. Though all three Ceylon teams lost, one thing this tour did prove was that Ceylon hockey was of a good standard and that this was the one sport that we have a future in. True, the Indians always had something in reserve (not being prepared to risk injury), nevertheless they were forced to fight for a victory by a dour defence.

Goalie Fred White earned the praise of the Indians, many of whom felt he was the best in the world. Skipper Mylvaganam, at 40, and Adahan were a sound pair of backs and "Corky" Abeysekera, diminutive Hettiarachchi and slight Rupasinghe a good defensive intermediate line. What Ceylon lacked was a good attack and bar young Douglas Wijekoon, Ceylon really have no forwards worth speaking of. In the last match, the second 'Test', however, the forwards shook off their inferiority complex and did a fair amount of attacking, revealing some potential, but a lot more is needed.

* * *

IN the first Test, with the whole Ceylon team defending and Freddy White at his brilliant best the home team went down 2-0 in a poor match. The Indians then won their match against the President's XI (Ceylon's second team) comfortably 3-0 and in the last match of the tour beat Ceylon 5-1. In this final match, both teams played delightful hockey and revealed their real capabilities.

India may not be the wizards of yesteryear, but the approach now is different, the emphasis being on team work.

Right-half and skipper Claudius must undoubtedly be the best player in the team. Cool, collected and deceptive, he at times is almost unobtrusive, yet he holds that vital intermediate line—India's weak link—

together. Right-Wing Joginder Singh, a teenager and baby of the team, is the wizard of the team and India is going to have to rely a lot on him. Left-wing Bhola, centre forward Jaswant Singh and right inside Peter are the best of the rest.

The Indians are going to have to fight for it in Rome to retain the title they have held since 1928, but Pakistan's reverse in Kenya must be a morale-booster (Kenya led Pakistan 2-1 then lost the First Test 2-4. The second Kenya won 3-1)

* * *

CH WIN CLIFFORD CUP

THE C.H. and F.C. won their second Clifford Cup with a runaway victory, 27-5, in the finals over Up-country champions, Dimbula. It was one of the most disappointing finals in the series, for of top-class open Rugger there was almost nothing. On the other hand it did show up a new concept in local rugby and that was the purposeful win-by-any-means-type of game that comes with high-grade coaching. And for this serious approach to the game, which lays emphasis on teamwork and not individual brilliance or spectacular rugger, the C.H. and F.C. have to thank their New Zealand coach Ratgen, a C-plan income Tax expert, who has played first class rugger at home.

* * *

THE C.H. pack worked as a compact unit of steam-roller power demonstrating all the finer points of forward-play that can come only with the serious absorption of first-rate coaching. Even though Dimbula's brilliant pack of individuals—their strength—not only held them but even, at times outplayed them, they still packed enough of a wallop not to give Dimbula an overwhelming advantage.

Dimbula's outsiders saw plenty of the ball, thanks to some uncanny hooking, but the slowness of their halves coupled with the uncertainty of their three-quarters enabled the C.H. to repeatedly not only get to them but also to force them into errors which the victors quickly

capitalised on. With Dimbula's full-back playing a miserable game, the C. H. pounced on every misplay and won by sheer opportunism in capitalising on the errors into which they had forced their opponents. It was heady rugger by the C.H. and some strange, difficult-to-understand tactics by the hillsmen, who ever failed to make maximum use of their forwards.

The C.H. outsiders, on the other hand, all dour defenders, never really worked in champion class. But Dimbula were prepared to oblige with mistakes. Keith-Anderson and Tait were their two opportunists of the highest class.

* * *

THE C.H. ended the first half 14 points up—a Keith-Anderson interception for an unconverted try, a penalty goal, a try by forward Filmer that was unconverted and a try by Burrows, culminating the only first-class C.H. three movement.

In the second half, Tissera showing rare speed scored for Dimbula and had his try converted. Then Keith-Anderson scored off a Dimbula error (unconverted) and again (converted) rounding off a Tait solo. It was that man again to wind up the game—but this time with a penalty try (converted) that wrote a sour finis of boos to a disappointing game.

* * *

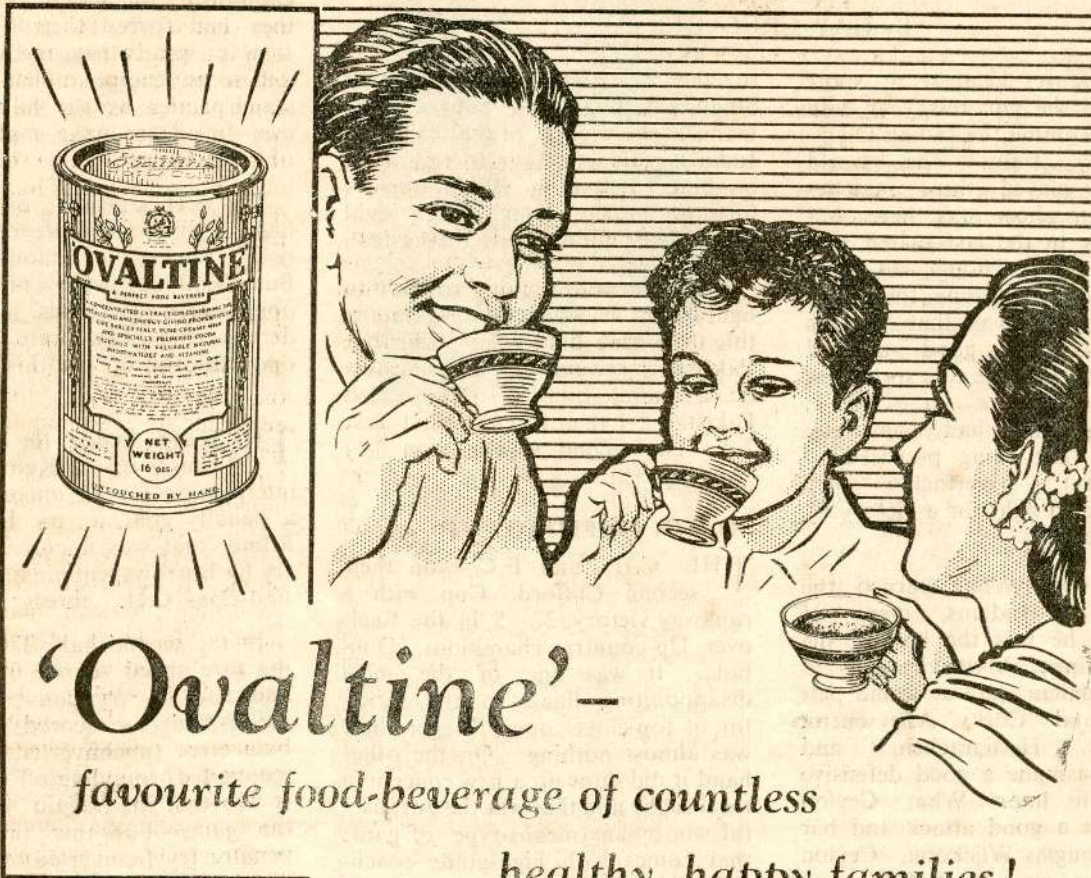
ROBERTS' CUP DAY

THE August season is not yet dead—not by a long stretch of imagination. And neither is racing, as was attested by the large crowd that thronged the Racecourse for the opening day of the C.T.C. August Meet.

Perhaps the top hats and tails were not there, but their wearers of yesteryear were there. Perhaps the fashion parade was a bit subdued, nevertheless it was a 'date' the usual throng kept. And in the spirit of the season the crowd jostled and bustled and almost succeeded in making sport secondary to spectacle. But that could never happen, not so long as there are horses like Rusty Bar and ponies like Fateen.

As usual the main event of the first day was the Roberts Cup, the Arab classic over a mile and once again the trophy became an addition to Cup-specialist Vernon

(Continued on page 28)



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WOMEN AND THE SOCIAL CHANGE IN ASIA

—By L. J. SOERTSZ—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THE London "Times", commenting editorially on Mrs. Bandaranaike's victory at the recent General Election said: "A woman as Prime Minister is unique and a significant mark of the social change in Asia". These words signify, by implication, that Asia's political upsurge is due, directly or indirectly, to the social changes that have been taking place for some decades in Asian countries.

In these social changes women have no doubt played a great part both actively and passively. In Ceylon, as in other countries of Asia, women have fought their way into national spheres of activity which had for many years been regarded as the preserves of men. In politics, in business, in government and mercantile offices, in social reform and professional work, in all these activities women are today demonstrating convincingly their ability to rise to an equal level with men in all fields of human endeavour.

* * *

CEYLON has travelled far from those early days when women were regarded as chattels. Even in rural areas of the Island today women are engaged in work which was far beyond their reach about fifty years ago.

With the spread of education and a widening political consciousness, the encrusted conservatism of the olden days, which relegated women to a position little removed from domestic servitude, began gradually to slough off, and today it cannot be gainsaid that Ceylon women in almost every social stratum, are on an equal level with men.

* * *

THE emancipation of women in Asia began significantly in countries where their social status had sunk so low that a sort of inferiority complex, like some stranglehold, was keeping them from displaying any rebellious spirit. Male leaders who attempted to break the fetters binding their womenfolk incurred the displeasure and even animosity of the conser-

vative classes. Indeed, they had in some cases to flee their country.

King Amanullah of Afghanistan, who launched a far-reaching scheme for the amelioration of the condition of women in his country, had to abdicate and go into exile when the reactionary elements rose against him.

* * *

IN Turkey, Kemal Ataturk met with almost a similar fate as a result of his reforming zeal which went as far as outmoding the purdah. But despite entrenched opposition to reforms designed for the benefit of the socially fettered womenfolk, both Afghanistan and Turkey owe a deep debt of gratitude to Amanullah and Kemal Pasha respectively for having shown their socially inhibited women the way to emancipate themselves from a form of thralldom that had kept them for many long years in shame and degradation.

India and Pakistan, too, have good cause to feel proud of the social changes brought about in their respective countries for the amelioration of the lot of their women. India, however, is a country where conservatism dies hard and this fact, no doubt accounts for some surprising antitheses in the new social pattern of the country. For while a woman is today the Governor of a state, others of her sex who belong to the lower strata of the social edifice are still incapacitated in some ways by social taboos that have so far defied attempts at obliterating them.

* * *

DR. Hurustiati Subandrio, one of Indonesia's outstanding professional women who is in the Ministry of Health, said recently, "It is not what the most capable of our women have achieved that matters so much, but rather how the majority of our women live and work". One of the distinguishing marks of Indonesia is that nature has been so bountiful and so lavish, that it has eased the struggle for

existence in that country. And this, in turn, has profoundly influenced the position of women, especially in rural areas. Ninety per cent of the 80 million Indonesian people follow the doctrine of Islam, but there is no purdah. The concept of a woman having to hide her face or to wear a garment like the *bourka*, simply does not exist, not even in the villages of Sumatra whose inhabitants are very orthodox Muslims.

* * *

IN modern Africa, man will rule and woman will reign! This was the significant keynote of the opinions and findings that emerged at a seminar organised recently in Africa by the World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations for women from Eastern and Western territories in Africa. This keynote is truly applicable to Ghana, the first self-governing African nation whose public life bears strong testimony to the increasing role and partnership of her women. It is acknowledged on all hands that the women of Ghana today have proved beyond all doubt that they can compete successfully and vigorously with men in all fields of learning and employment. Their goal now is Parliament and not merely the kitchen.

* * *

BUT of all Asian countries where women have indicated their right to equality with men, Burma can claim to have attained this equality in the fullest degree. It has been said that Burma is the one country in the world where women rule the roost. That this is no exaggeration at all should be evident to anyone who knows Burma intimately. In most rural areas and in some urban areas as well it is the woman and not the man who is the chief breadwinner of a Burmese family. While the husband stays at home looking after the children and exercising his culinary prowess in the kitchen, the wife perambulates the by-ways of a village or the streets of a town peddling a variety of succulent edibles or packeted snacks for those in need of a hurried mid-day meal.

* * *

SHE returns home with the westering sun to be greeted by happy and frolicsome kiddies who gather round their mother and watch

(Continued on page 25)

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A LETTER FROM MR. W. T. GRESWELL

THE IMPERIAL CRICKET CONFERENCE

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

Taunton, July 24th

MUCH was expected of the Imperial Cricket Conference recently held at Lord's, under the chairmanship of the President of the M.C.C., Mr. H. S. Altham, but results were in fact disappointing in view of the great importance of several items on the agenda. Of these the most important was the present day tendency of an increasing percentage of bowlers to throw and others, of the faster variety, who practise intimidation by means of "bumpers". Added to this was the question of bowlers who drag the back foot over the crease at the moment of delivery. Important too was the burning question of how to prevent cricket from losing its entertainment value, which, in fact, it is doing at the moment to a degree which is alarming.

* * *

THE results of the Conference, in spite of the fact that there were discussions on two consecutive days, make it only too apparent that umpires are still expected to shoulder a responsibility in excess of what may be considered fair on them.

A degree of progress appears to have been made in the matter of Law 26 in its definition of a throw. There was a unanimous recommendation that a throw should be confined to the straightening of the elbow "immediately prior to the instant of delivery". The bowler may use the wrist freely in the delivery action. This is satisfactory as far as it goes and may lead to the elimination of the more flagrant culprits. But there are of course many border cases which the umpires will find it difficult to judge. For example the South African, Griffin, is now generally adjudged a thrower and yet last week I was talking to two first class umpires. One said that Griffin threw, the other maintained that he did not. The absurdity of this conflict of views is obvious when two such umpires are on duty in a match when Griffin or the like is being used.

TO say the least of it, there is still doubt in many minds regarding the Australian visit here next year. Fears are certainly not without foundation. When Sir Donald Bradman returns to Australia will he and his fellow selectors chance the inclusion of Meckiff and Rorke in next year's side after the recent Conference here? It is anybody's guess, but the upshot will be more than interesting when it is remembered that in State cricket in Australia it is reported that every team boasts at least one so-called "Thrower"!

* * *

THE Conference's recommendation under the heading of "bumpers" or "bouncers" is vague enough. Controlling bodies in each country are asked to do all in their power, through their captains, to discourage excessive use of this form of intimidation. This gets us exactly nowhere.

Several minor recommendations were made to be referred for discussion by individual governing bodies. Behind these suggestions is the desire to improve the game as a spectacle and make it more attractive to the players as well. But once more there is nothing drastic or impressive. There is every excuse for referring to the Conference in terms of an old Latin tag. Vergil, was it? "Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus". For those no longer at school or college "The mountains labour in childbirth and the silly little mouse is born"!

* * *

IT must have given M.C.C. great pleasure to announce, after a recent meeting of the Committee, its recommendation for election as honorary life members of the Club 63 cricketers and administrators of eight different countries of the Commonwealth.

Among the names ex-Ceylon folk will be happy to see Ceylon represented by F. C. de Saram and R. Senanayake, who have done so much for the game in the Island. Indeed the name of de Saram is synonymous with cricket and good sportsmanship in Ceylon over a

long period of years. As Mr. H. S. Altham, President of M.C.C., said the action now taken has proved an agreeable contrast to the expulsion from membership of Jim Laker for reasons directly and shamefully the opposite.

* * *

AS I close this letter the England and South African teams are locked in watery contest at Old Trafford in the 4th Test of this series. There was no play because of rain on the first two days, adding still more to the lack of interest in this tour, already decided in England's favour.

Yesterday the Daily Mail's cricket correspondent acquainted us with the surprising fact that Manchester has just completed its 100 hours of Test cricket lost owing to rain since the last World War; that would be in eleven seasons!

* * *

YET a few days ago a staunch citizen of Manchester wrote indignantly to the press deploring the stock joke about his town and rainfall. He asserted that there were many wetter towns in England. I wonder. Today is July 24th. On every day except 5, I have measured rain this month, so what hope for Manchester?

* * *

THE papers are greatly intrigued by Ceylon's new Prime Minister, the first woman to hold this high office in the World. At last Ceylon is ahead of current fashion! May the innovation prove constructive.

DEATH OF MR. R. L. PEREIRA, Q. C.

AS we go to press, news reaches us of the death of Mr. R. L. Pereira, Q. C., the eminent Ceylon lawyer, at the age of 80. He came of a distinguished family of lawyers, his father Mr. J. E. R. Pereira being the leader of the Police Court, Colombo, in his day, and his uncles Mr. Walter Pereira, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. H. J. C. Pereira, one of Ceylon's greatest advocates during his time. Another uncle was Mr. F. R. A. Pereira, a leading Proctor.

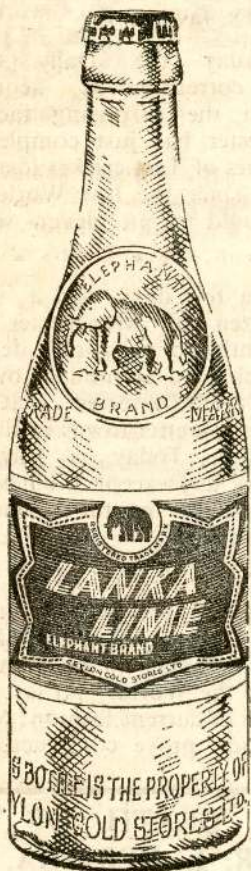
The funeral took place last evening at the General Cemetery, Kanatte, and was largely attended.

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THE VALUE OF THE CLASSICS

— By D. G. L. MISSO —

(President of the Classical Association of Ceylon)

THIS begins a series of talks on the Classics sponsored by the Classical Association of Ceylon, and it is an honour to be able to give the first talk. The Classical Association has now had an active life of over a quarter of a century, its membership ranging well beyond the classical-educated and being representative of most of the professions. Despite gloomy prophecies as to the future of the Classics in Ceylon, the Association is confident that a period of even more useful service lies ahead of it.

Of course I use the term "Classics" in its original meaning of the literatures of ancient Greece and Rome and the civilisation of which those literatures are the expression. They are sometimes referred to locally as "Western Classics", which is unfortunate, I think, because it suggests identity with the modern West; and besides, this differentiation, by the points of the compass as it were, is far from accurate, even if convenient.

THE word "Classics" itself is of some interest. Words like 'class' and 'classic' now belong to everyday speech, and seem to appear mostly on the sports pages of the newspapers. The Romans, to whom both words belong, used 'class' much as we do in referring to economic distinctions, and used 'classic' of the wealthiest class of citizens, highly respectable persons, no doubt, and so 'classics' was later used of writers of acknowledged excellence in Greek and Latin literature or to those literatures as a whole. The term has been extended in times to authors and literature of universally accepted merit in any language and to standards of excellence in the arts and other spheres.

The 'Value of the Classics', which is my title, begs the question. The poet's lines about the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome, suggest magnificent ruins, things past and gone beyond recall, dead languages and museum pieces. The more fortunate amongst us who have done the grand tour of Europe may remember that hurried glimpse of 'Venus de Milo', the tourist trip around the Roman Forum, perhaps the unique ones may have set eyes

on the Parthenon itself brooding over modern Athens. But all this is in origin so remote to us in time and place, and seems alien to the cultural background and traditions of our peoples. Are not the Classics 'journeys to places no longer on the map'? How can the pursuit of the Classics be reconciled with the needs of this age?

BEFORE attempting an answer to these questions, let me make some reference to the achievements of the Greeks and the Romans. The Greeks in their travels and through their settlements which dotted the coasts and islands of the eastern Mediterranean even as far as the Black Sea and North Africa, came in close contact with the peoples of the mainlands and with the old cultures of Persia, Assyria and Egypt. Elsewhere in the Mediterranean their contact was only with primitive tribes. Surveying this region in the 8th century B.C. we would look in vain for signs of literary or intellectual activity, except in Ionia on the west coast of Asia Minor, where the epics of Homer had already taken final shape and the lyric was being developed, while the hinterlands of the Mediterranean with their vast empires would be found steeped in darkness.

Two centuries or so later, the scene has burst into dazzling brightness over the Greek world while the other areas show no change. It is the zenith of Greek literature and art, and the noontide of democracy. Drama, both tragedy and comedy, have been developed to their fullness, great history has been written, philosophical speculation is at its highest and is expressed in the noblest prose, temples have been built and statues carved that even in ruin or in fragments are to be 'joys for ever'. Never has there been so great an intellectual leap-forward as that which took the Greeks in the space of a few generations to the heights. And the intellectual light continues to shine for centuries more, and then the Romans lit their torch from the Greek fire.

IN bestowing genius on the Greeks, nature seems to have doubled or even trebled her gifts in many spheres. As though Aeschylus should not be alone at the summit of tragedy, Sophocles and Euripides had to be added to him. Herodotus, the Father of history, is followed by Thucydides, the first scientific historian; in philosophy Socrates by Plato, and in nearly all fields of human knowledge Plato by Aristotle; in oratory Pericles by Demosthenes; in sculpture Phidias by Praxiteles. Then in the sphere of science Hippocrates lays down the principles on which European medicine is based; Euclid founds geometry and writes works that served the world as text-books for over two thousand years; Eratosthenes measures the circumference of the earth, Archimedes bestrides the world of mathematics—the sum of whose mathematical achievements, a modern writer says, is unsurpassed by any one man in history. Leucippus founds, and Democritus develops the atomic theory of the nature of the universe. And these are only some of the names in the first rank.

Let an impartial witness, the philosopher J. S. Mill, sum up aptly the achievement of the Greeks: "They are", he says, "the most remarkable people who have yet existed. They were the beginners of nearly everything of which the modern world makes its boast; the first people who had a historical literature, as perfect of its kind as their oratory, their sculpture and their architecture; the founders of mathematics, physics, of the inductive study of politics, of the philosophy of human nature and life. In each they made the indispensable first steps, which are the foundation for the rest".

IT was Rome's destiny to conquer the whole Mediterranean world, and in the process Greece came under her sway. But in matters of the spirit the conquest was reversed and, in the words of the poet, Greece made a captive of her rude conqueror. The Romans had little intellectual originality, being a severely practical race of extroverts. It is to their great credit that they threw open their doors wide to the influence of the Greeks, and later openly avowed their debt to them. Even in their golden age Roman would-be writers will be urged 'to study Greek models day and night'.

(To be continued)

PEOPLE

A former British civil servant who made his home in Ceylon passed away on July 31. He was Mr. E. F. Marshall of Tidenham Barrow farm, Bandarawela. The cremation took place in Colombo after a service in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey road.

Mr. Marshall, who was 72 at the time of his death, came to Ceylon in 1912. After his round of service in provincial Kachcheries, he was posted to the judicial service.

Prior to the World War I, Mr. Marshall was a well known Rucker forward and played for Uva, then one of the strongest Up-country districts.

* * *

MR. Robert Lindsay, former Managing Director of Messrs Rowlands Limited, and Mrs. Lindsay will be arriving in Ceylon this month to spend a short holiday here. They will be heartily welcomed back by their many friends in the Island and particularly in golfing circles.

Mr. Lindsay took a keen interest in the Royal Colombo Golf Club and was in turn Captain and President of the Club.

* * *

THE death occurred on July 31st, at his home in Panadura, of Mr. Arthur V Dias, planter, temperance worker and philanthropist. He was 74. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremis Dias, he it was who inspired his mother to set up the leading Buddhist girls College, Vishaka Vidyalaya in Colombo. In



Lord Dunrossil

Formerly Mr. W. S. Morrison, Speaker of the House of Commons, who succeeds Field-Marshal Sir William Slim as Governor-General of Australia.

a tribute to him, the manager of the school, Mr. N. E. Weerasooria, Q.C., spoke of the simplicity of life and greatness of mind of Mr. Arthur Dias and his spirited activity in the national interest.

After the war Mr. Dias came into prominence by his campaign for the planting of jak and papaw all over the Island. His perseverance led to the government giving him the concession of sending packets of seed to those who applied to them free of postage.

* * *

THE death occurred on July 28th of Mr. George R. de Silva, at his home in Kotahena. He was 62. A member of the Public Service

Commission at the time of his death, earlier he had a long political career.

Mr. de Silva went from St. Thomas' College to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the law tripos, being afterwards called to the Bar (Inner Temple). He entered the Municipal Council in 1925 and was deputy-Mayor for some time and Mayor of Colombo in 1943. He was returned to the Legislative Council for Ratnapura in 1928. In the State Council he was Member for Colombo North and in 1947 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice in the D. S. Senanayake government. With the late Mr. Bandaranaike he crossed the floor in 1951 and was one of the founder members of the SLFP.

For many years he was a member of the Board of Governors of St. Thomas' College and of the Incorporated Trustees of the Church of Ceylon.

* * *

MRS. Eleanor Keuneman, one of the most prominent members of the YWCA, who has served the National Association as Hon. Treasurer for six years and was elected as World Council member in 1957, left Ceylon early last month for England, where she was married to Dr. Allan Hawthorne-Baker, Professor of Composition, Birmingham School of Music, at Christ Church, Chelsea, London, on July 30th. Rev. Francois Piachaud, brother of the bride, officiated.

* * *

ONE of Colombo's oldest residents, Mr. H. E. Leisser, who arrived in the Island fifty-three years ago to join Messrs Smith Campbell & Co., then housed in Baillie Street, and who was later with the Colombo Stores, finally running his own show—a motor spare-part business,—left for England last week. Mrs. Leisser predeceased her husband many years ago.

Shortly after Mrs. Leisser's death Mr. Leisser sold his business and living on a small annuity devoted his time to the distribution of Gospel portions in the three languages among bus travellers. Now at the age of 76 he has decided to give over and go to his own in England. He leaves his heart behind, amongst those whose spiritual welfare he sought and with whom he sojourned for over half a century.

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PEOPLE

MISS Estelle Amaron, who was General Secretary to the Colombo and Rangoon YWC Associations for many years, has just completed her term in West Africa. She was Advisory Secretary in Sierra Leone and later in Ghana.

* * *

DR. and Mrs. F. J. T. Foenander left for England last month to be present at the marriage of their only daughter Margaret, with Mr. Louis J. Thacker, who was with the Cable & Wireless Ltd., in Colombo last year and proceeded on transfer to the U.K. in February. The wedding took place in London on August 6th, and the attendance included some of the bride's relations now living in England.

* * *

MR. Eric Aldons, who was attached to the staff of the Ceylon High Commission in London during the last four years, arrived in the Island recently, accompanied by his wife and two little daughters, to

spend a short holiday here before leaving for Canberra to take up duties as Chancellor in the Ceylon High Commission in Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Aldons greatly enjoyed their four years' stay in the U.K. and were sorry to leave the country which had been a real home from home with friends ever ready to make their sojourn pleasant. Mr Aldons who took a keen interest in the Burgher Recreation Club, of which he was the General Secretary for some years, was warmly welcomed back by members of the club.

* * *

MR. V. S. de Mel, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Industries, and Mrs. de Mel were presented to H. M. the Queen at a garden party at Buckingham Palace last month at which 40 Ceylonese guests were present.

* * *

MR. H. R. Mills, formerly Scientific Adviser to the U.K. Government under Colombo Plan Technical cooperation, has been appointed director of the survey

of technical training facilities in South and South-east Asia. Author of "Techniques and Technical Training," he is at present Area Representative of the British Council at Bristol.

* * *

THE Earl and Countess de La Warr, the Earl of Home, the Marquis of Landsdowne, Viscount Soulbury and Lord Patrick Lawrence were among 400 guests at the annual garden party given by Mr. Gunasena de Soyza, Ceylon High Commissioner in London, and Mrs. de Soyza. recently.

* * *

CHILDREN in Britain look lively, healthy and happy", says Mrs. L. J. Leembruggen, of Colombo, now on holiday in the United Kingdom. "This is the first thing that struck me". Members of Mr. Leembruggen's family have devoted their lives to the care of the sick and the poor. Her father, the late Rev. J. H. Nathanielsz, a Methodist minister known as the "Doctor Barnardo of Ceylon",

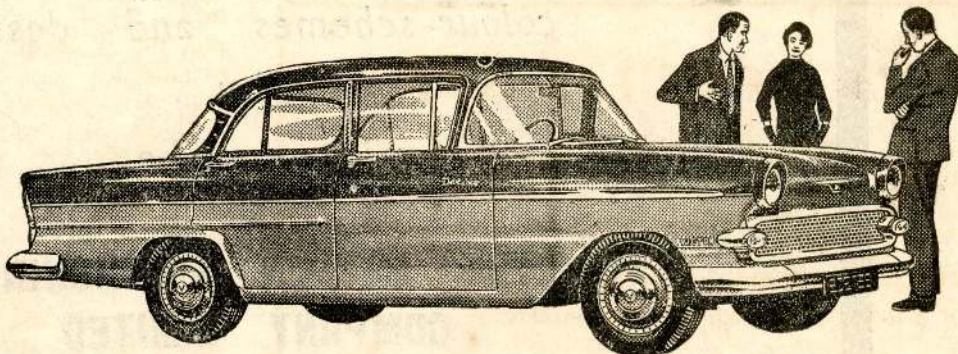
(Continued on page 32)

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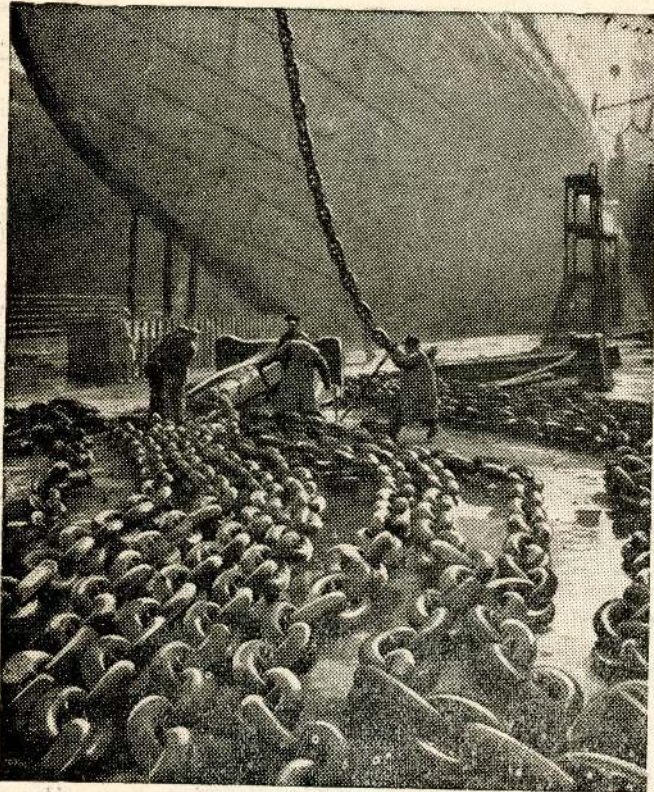
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ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

— By "LYRICUS" —

BEGINNING on July 13, the C.A.D.C. provided nightly at the Lionel Wendt Theatre, till July 17, two hours of gorgeous fun with its presentation of the delightful comedy by Basil Thomas, "Book of the Month". The presentation also brought to the fore a new producer who should make a big name for herself, Mrs. Gladwin St. Giles. The C.A.D.C. has had many producers whose reputation stands high in the local amateur theatre world and one feels quite safe in predicting that Mrs. St. Giles will not be the least of them.

The Ceylon Fortnightly Review in a previous issue had the story of the play. All that remains here is to offer praise to the magnificent cast whose performance was without blemish. It consisted of (in the order of appearance) Vaughan Evans, Terrie Kelly, April Walker, Anne Andersen, Mary Clayton, Duncan Young, Alfred Morant and Tate O'Dowd.

The performance was also notable in that it marked the first appearance behind the footlights of Mrs. Kelly and young Tate O'Dowd, both of whom it can be predicted, will be no mean assets to the local stage. The role of Joanna Halliday was not by any means easy; there were quite a few pitfalls for the unwary but Mrs. Kelly was smoothness itself. Tate O'Dowd, who looked very young and probably is very young, gave a splendid account of himself.

Much need not be said about the "old-timers". But among the men, special mention must be made of Vaughan Evans and Alfred Morant both of whom were superb. April Walker and Anne Andersen are already popular on the local stage and their performance in this comedy enhanced their reputation. Mary Clayton's was a slight role but she acquitted herself well as did Duncan Young in a role which was meant to seem absurd.

* * *

THE Bela Siki recital on July 6 impressed, as it was expected to. It was a strikingly meticulously controlled performance and the

range and variety of its tone and texture were remarkable. Every item was nearly perfect. What impressed a critic most that Bela Siki's interpretation of Chopin really became a pianist who was a disciple of Dinu Lipatti and with whom he obviously shares the mission of rescuing the great composer from the clutches of "spivs and sentimentalists".

* * *

QUITE the most notable event since these notes appeared last was the recital by Rohan de Saram, the youthful Ceylon cellist who has made a name for himself as a cellist of no mean ability in the West. Ladies' College hall, where the recital took place, was packed to capacity and tickets were sold out many hours before the time scheduled for the recital. His accompanist on the piano was Mrs. Hilda Naidoo.

The audience sat entranced as de Saram made his cello sing and vibrate with great emotion. Particularly, Beethoven's Sonata Op. 69 with which he opened the concert was played exquisitely. The cello's beauty of tone and sonority were clearly brought out in the Schuman folk-songs and his great musicality asserted itself throughout the recital.

Rohan de Saram's brilliance and artistry were much in evidence, and his most successful performance was judged to be the Debussy sonata and his interpretation of it, from the tragically beautiful first movement to the gaiety of the second, was perfect. It was exciting and he played with assurance and dexterity. There were polish and verve in his rendering of the technically exacting Kodaly Sonata.

It was one of Rohan de Saram's rare appearances in Colombo and the audience was thoroughly rewarded. Incidentally, the Arts Council of Ceylon has presented him with a Kandyan drum. This column previously noted that de Saram hoped to acquire one during his present visit to the island.

* * *

CEYLON becomes the first country outside Europe to be invited to hold a national exhibition of paintings at the South London Art Gallery, one of the U.K.'s largest municipal galleries which annually holds an art exhibition devoted to one particular country. The Ceylon exhibition is to be introduced

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under the title: "Ceylon: A Painter's Country". Previous exhibitions were devoted to exhibitions of French, Dutch and Italian national art. The invitation is a result of the propaganda work of Mr. Ranjit Fernando of the 43 Group but exhibits will not be limited to those of the Group.

The exhibition coincides with the Camberwell Borough's annual U.N. celebrations. Mr. Fernando has been invited to organise the show in association with William Graham who is on the staff of the Camberwell School of Art.

* * *

THE distribution of prizes and certificates of the Trinity College of Music, London, (Ceylon centre) took place on July 30 at the Ladies' College hall, Colombo. Sir Alexander Morley, U.K. High Commissioner in Ceylon, took the chair at the function and Lady Morley distributed the awards.

The local secretary, Mr. R. L. Brohier, presented the report and the speakers of the evening included Sir Steuart Wilson and Mr. Peter Cooper, in addition to Sir Alexander. The prize winners gave a demonstration of their talents in instrumentation, speech and singing.

* * *

THE Colombo Light Opera Society had a most successful run with its presentation of the "Maid of the Mountains", a musical play in three acts by Frederick Lonsdale, set to music by Harold Fraser-Simson. The production was in the capable hands of Arthur van Langenberg and Dr. Earle Fonseka was musical director; he also helped considerably with the practices at the rehearsals in the absence of Douglas Ferdinands the conductor of the orchestra, who was ill.

This was the fourth show of the Light Orchestra Society since its inception in 1947. Clearly the Society remains faithful to its self-appointed task of giving opportunities to young and comparatively unknown singers and players to display their talent. Its efforts in this direction have certainly been crowned with success.

The quality of the performance was ensured by the very fact of its production by van Langenberg who was also responsible for the decor.

A QUESTION OF TIME

—BY ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

WESTMINSTER Abbey clock, for ever overshadowed by its world-famous neighbour Big Ben, has put itself into the news this month by the simple process of ceasing to tell the time. In fact, this elderly timepiece is having its first overhaul for nearly 100 years, and there was more than a touch of solemnity the other morning as we watched it lowered gingerly to the ground from the top of the 200 feet (61 metres) tower. It weighs a ton.

The repairs are being done by Mr. Geoffrey Buggins, great-grandson of the Thomas Buggins who designed the clock in that same Clerkenwell, the "clockmakers" quarter of London, where the instrument first saw the light of day in 1860.

Nowadays, Britain's watch and clock makers have more than retrieved the reputation and prosperity that were theirs a century-and-a-half ago. But when Thomas Buggins' men installed the clock in the Abbey turret on June 27, 1861, the time-keeper industry was at a pretty low ebb. I have the authority of the British Horological Institute for saying that this was due to mingled pride and obstinacy.

* * *

CLUNG TO TRADITION

WHEN the Institute was born, in 1858, British clockmakers were clinging to their traditional ideals of the hand-made article and superlative craftsmanship which had won them world-wide fame. The high quality of their products was sufficient answer, they imagined

to the spate of cheap, machine-made clocks and watches which had begun to flow from factories in America, France and Switzerland.

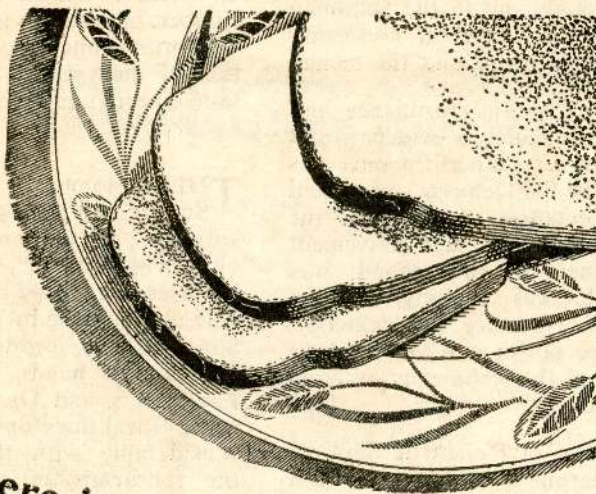
They could not have been more mistaken. Although Britain was, and still is, the birthplace of nearly all outstanding inventions in horology, the market for her pedigree time-pieces was swamped by popular-priced articles from abroad. It has taken a century of battling endeavour, helped by the enormous demands of World War II, to establish a new industry worthy of the ancient traditions. To-day, United Kingdom factories—one of them the largest of its kind in the world, turn out more than 7,000,000 clocks and watches annually, approximately a third of them for customers overseas.

* * *

INVENTIVE RECORD

THIS is as it should be in a country which first developed almost every part of the modern timepiece. Digging into horological records, I find that the watch hair-spring was invented in London in 1658 by Dr. Robert Hooke. In the early 18th century English watchmakers were mystifying their rivals by the accuracy of their time-keeping. It was due to their secret invention of jewelled bearings. In 1754, the British watchmaker, Thomas Mudge, invented the lever escapement, now used in all watches having any claim to quality. To skip nearly a couple of centuries, it was the Englishman, John Harwood, who in 1924 invented the self-winding wrist watch. Watches embodying the principles of his patent are made in large quantities to-day by many foreign manufacturers.

Strangely enough, almost at the moment when the Westminster Abbey clock was being dismantled, a horological event of rare interest was taking place only four miles (6.4 kilometres) further down the River Thames. Queen Elizabeth II was opening Flamsteed House, the oldest section of the former Royal Observatory at Greenwich, as a new section of the National Maritime Museum. It houses priceless astronomical and time-measuring instruments, among which you will find the most exquisite watch, or clock, movement ever made by man. This is the marine chronometer of the North of England craftsman



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A QUESTION OF TIME

(Continued from page 24)

John Harrison, who, after 45 years' dogged work, won a £20,000 British Government prize in 1759 for an instrument which was less than three seconds out in a sailing voyage from London to the West Indies.

* * *

AND FLIGHT RECORD

THOUSANDS of visitors from home and overseas must have seen old Harrison's chronometer in the National Maritime Museum. Cherished under glass, its fantastically intricate combination of cogs and wheels and springs still soberly ticks the seconds away. The last time I was at Greenwich I calculated the chronometer had ticked more than 6,000,000,000 times a nice testimony to its craftsmanship and powers of endurance.

The voyage to the West Indies occupied about nine weeks. If Harrison's chronometer had been taken on the Valiant jet bomber which the other morning left Mar-

ham Royal Air Force Station in the English county of Norfolk, it would probably have been dead on time at the journey's end, although the distance was more than half as much again. For the Valiant reached its destination, Vancouver—5,060 miles (8,140 kilometres) away, in only ten and a half hours. And this non-stop, because the machine was refuelled in the air over Goose Bay, Labrador.

If Harrison's chronometer was three seconds out in nine weeks, much off truth would it have been in ten and a half hours? Please hand me my electronic computer!

WOMEN AND THE SOCIAL CHANGE IN ASIA

(Continued from page 15)

her eagerly as she sits counting her earnings of the day. It has certainly been the end of a perfectly happy day not merely for herself but for the whole family. And who shall grudge such a woman her right to rule the roost!

In some Asian countries if a couple are invited to dinner, it is not unusual for the husband to

come alone and offer excuses for the absence of his wife who, in fact, rarely accompanies him to social functions. In Burma quite the contrary is true. It is not unusual for the wife to appear without the husband and, in typical Burmese fashion, no excuses are offered. It is a mutual, tacit recognition of a woman's equality with her husband.

"MILAGIRIYA CHIMES"

THE Church of St. Paul, Milagiriya, is to have a grand Fair and Fete on the 31st August, and three following days, in aid of the Building Funds of the Parish. The preparation has meant 6 months of hard work, and the Fete bids fair to eclipse all earlier efforts. Amusements of a novel variety, boating on an artificial "lake", A merry-go-round, Talent Contests, Childrens' Concerts, Puppet Show, Jewellery Displays, and Beauty Salons are some of the entertainment "highlights" The adults young and old, are by no means neglected, another will find many things thoughtfully provided for their profit and their amusement.

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By "ITINERANT"—

R. C. G. C. CHAMPIONSHIP FOR "PIN" FERNANDO

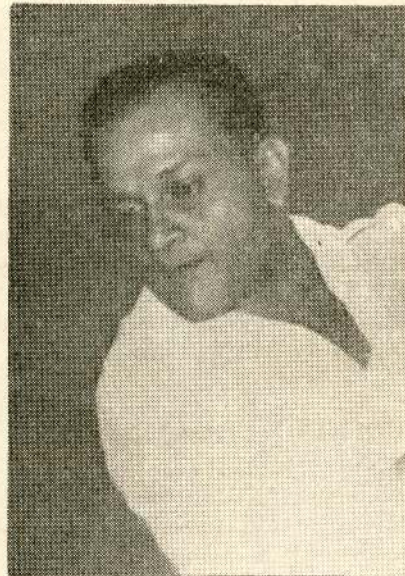
WHEN M. G. Thornton won the Ceylon Title on the Ridgeways last year, beating N. D. G. Greene after a rousing contest on the last green, it acted like a real tonic for the game in Ceylon after the monotonous victories of Ceylon's most brilliant and consistent golfer of the last two decades. The many times Ceylon champion for once failed to reach the final, being beaten by Thornton in the semi-finals on a day when the latter was giving nothing away. Soon afterwards Fernando was back in his old form and surpassed himself in more than one important R.C.G.C. and H.G.C. competitions, establishing a new record recently when he annexed the Aggregate Gold Medal on the Ridgeways.

The master golfer, however, went under to veteran "Trooper" Muttukumaraswamy in the semi-final of the Havelock Golf Club Title event last month, and his admirers wondered how he would fare in the Royal Colombo Golf Club Championship concluded in the last week of July. The absence of J. O. Moss, who is still as good as ever and considered Fernando's most serious rival in Ceylon golf, in the R.C.G.C. Championship, pointed to Fernando winning his eighth R.C.G.C. Title, and so devastating was his form in the opening rounds that few could imagine anyone of the others having much of a chance of dethroning the holder. So it turned out to be, Fernando, never seriously pressed throughout the contest, coming through successfully, till he reached the final where he had to fight all he knew to master R.C. Pyman after one of the most gruelling contests he has experienced for some time.

* * *

IN the morning round Pyman soon assumed the lead playing extremely well to be 1 up at the 18th. While he was deadly on the greens he also displayed great accuracy in finding the carpet and in his long game. Being 3 down early on, Fernando did well to be only 1 down at the 18th.

Fernando showed decidedly improved form in the afternoon. He squared the match at the 20th, halved the 21st, and won the next two to lead for the first time. He was then 2 up. The next three holes were halved, the golf being very fine at this stage. Fernando increased his lead to 3 up at the 27th. The 28th and 29th were halved in par. The 30th was won by Pyman and the 31st went to Fernando, who was now 3 up. The next two holes were halved and the match seemed all over bar the shouting. But Pyman fighting back tenaciously won the next two holes. Then came the tensest period of the



"Pin" Fernando

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Eight times winner of the RCGC Championship.

struggle, the last three holes being halved in one below par to leave Fernando victorious by only one up. It was the type of finish dear to the heart of every golfer. Thus Fernando won his 8th R.C.G.C. Title and received all the applause he so well deserved. All credit to Pyman for the dour fight he put up.

* * *

IN the opening round there was a big upset, S. Muthukumaraswamy, who had previously distinguished himself by defeating two such stalwarts as "Pin" Fernando and J. O. Moss in the semi-final and final of the Havelock Golf Club Championship, succumbing

tamely to a new comer, C. E. Reid, by 3 up and 2. Reid, who arrived in Ceylon last April with the reputation of being a 3 handicap golfer, gave a fine account of himself, going out in 39, which put him 3 up at the turn. He continued to play excellent golf on the home journey and excelled in his putting, winning or halving several holes in one putt. He is unquestionably an acquisition to Ceylon golf. Three close matches were witnessed in this opening round. Geo. Koch after being 1 down at the turn to Dr. C. Umagiliya, winning on the last green by 1 up, M. C. Robins, 1 up at the turn, defeating G. S. Rose, 1 up at the 18th, and R. Weerasinghe, 2 down at the turn to K. R. L. de Silva, recovering in great style to win one up.

"Pin" Fernando at his very best in the opening round scored a comfortable win over "Koo" de Saram by 4 up and 3, after a 37 on the outward journey and the 15 holes in 2 over par.

Continuing in superb form "Pin" Fernando made rings round young R. Weerasinghe who was beaten 6 up and 5, in the second round. By the same margin Fernando won his third round match against M. C. Robins. In spite of missing two short putts the ex-champion went round in 34 to be 6 up to Robins at the turn.

M. J. Robinson, after a hard struggle with S. E. Captain to win his second round tie at the 18th had another close call when he met and defeated J. Cunningham in the third round 2 up and 1. R. C. Pyman, who beat G. G. Hayley 8 and 6 in the second round, had to go all the way to get the better of G. Astell in the third round at the 19th. George Koch played very steady golf to win his match against Reid in this round by 4 up and 3. The ex-champion owed his success chiefly to his deadly putting.

* * *

EXPECTATIONS of two close clashes in the semi-finals were belied, Fernando beating Robinson without being stretched and Pyman having it all his own way against Koch. Both winners played up to their best form, Pyman who has been showing vastly improved form this year doing extremely well to win as he did against a dour fighter like Koch who contrives to be as difficult an opponent to master as he was a

Continued on page 28)

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 27)

decade ago when he was runner-up to M. G. Thornton in 1949 and winner of the Ceylon title in 1951. Pyman took an early lead against Koch and was 4 up at the turn, Koch failing to win a single hole up to that stage. Koch reduced this lead to 2 up at the 12th. Pyman, however, clinched matters at the 16th, where he finished 3 up and 2. Fernando gave little away in his match with Robinson, being 3 up at the 4th and halving the next five in bogey to stand 3 up at the turn. He was out in 37. Halving the 10th in par Fernando won the next two to be 5 up. The end came at the 14th which was halved in three to give Fernando the match—5 and 4.

* * *

RUGBY TO REMEMBER

THE return match between the Ceylonese clubs—the CRFC and Havelocks—saw a titanic struggle and some extremely good rucker. Despite the sodden ground and wet ball, both teams played open rucker handling the slippery ball in superb fashion. For rucker full of action and pretty passing bouts, it was the season's best match. And with both sides giving nothing away defensively a draw was the fairest result.

The first half was all the CRs and time and again they hammered away at the visitors' line only to be held inches from a score. Yet they ended the first, playing against virtually a 14-man team, six points down. The only two breakaways by the Havelocks in this half resulted in scores—an unconverted try and a penalty.

The second half saw the CR having to hold their line desperately against determined onslaughts by the Havelocks. Then the tide turned and until the end of the game the Havelocks were on the defensive, and it was during this period that the CR earned their just reward—two unconverted tries.

Thirty players played their hearts out, but special mention must be made of the CRFC's Paiva, who played his finest game of the season at stand-off, and young Ken de Joedt of the Havelocks, who starred in his acting role of full-back.

UP-country, Dickoya's belated improvement found them far from the crown, but joyous over their fine win over the champions and traditional rivals, Dimbula. If only Dickoya—unbeaten in their last four matches—had started the season as they ended it! But there was satisfaction in first holding Dimbula to a draw and then winning the second match 6-3. Scheming Ken MacPherson had a lot to do with it.

Kandy wound up the season beating Uva 8-3, a great effort after a poor season.

* * *

ANDRIESZ SHIELD HOCKEY

THE Andriesz Shield final replay was won by the Havelocks, who gave a great display, beating the Tamils 2-1. The Tamils playing constructive hockey had all of the game in the first half but could lead only 1-0. An inspired Havelocks eleven stormed back in the second half and helped by the strange Tamils' decision to defend, netted one goal and were awarded another off a penalty bully. Though less constructive in their hockey the Havelocks sparked by D. Wijekoon and diminutive Hettiaratchchi well deserved their win.

* * *

HOCKEY NATIONALS

FOR the first time in Ceylon hockey history the Nationals this year will include a schools' team. As a prelude to this the first-ever schools' hockey Nationals marked the end of July. Teams from five areas participated, but missed were a team from Matale to which Ceylon nowadays turns for its players. Colombo South, the strong favourites, were out on all three days—edging Colombo North, trouncing Jaffna and meeting Kandy (who got the better of Uva) in the finals.

The final was a battle royal, and though the second half was all Kandy's against a tiring side, they could do no better than manage a draw.

Seen throughout the tournament was hockey of a high standard and many a player of great promise. All of which augurs well for the future of Ceylon Hockey.

THE AUGUST FESTIVITIES

(Continued from page 13)

Rajakpse's shelf as his Fateen repeated his success last year. And repeated too was last year's stirring finish as Masud al Khair owned by Sir Donatus Victoria, and Fateen battled it down the home stretch as though taking over from where they left it last year. The only difference was when they pulled away from the rest of the field at the distance. Last year it was Masud al Khair who made the attempt—unsuccessful though it was—to wear down Fateen whereas this year Fateen successfully wore down Masud al Khair in a breath-taking finish worthy of a classic. Third ten lengths away, was Kubaishan who had delayed the start ten minutes and fourth, beaten at the post, was Badir Ubaid.

It was magnificent riding by Baldwin Perera and sound training by Renga Selvaratnam that made this victory possible.

* * *

THE sprint classic for Class 1 horses was won by Mr. M. Mansoor A. Cader's neglected Rusty Bar who landed the 'goods' in a minor coup, beating Jendy and once-champion Bell of Enterprise, the favourite Balfour Declaration failing. Two comparative newcomers—both favourites—showed convincingly how good they are, La Mignonne winning the Tissawewa Plate (6 fur.) and Fiery Goddess the Colombo Bank Shroffs' Cup (1 mile), while a third favourite obliged in the race for the C.A. Laing Cup (6 fur.), surviving an objection.

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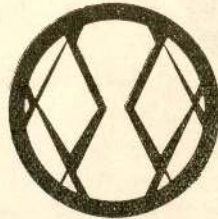
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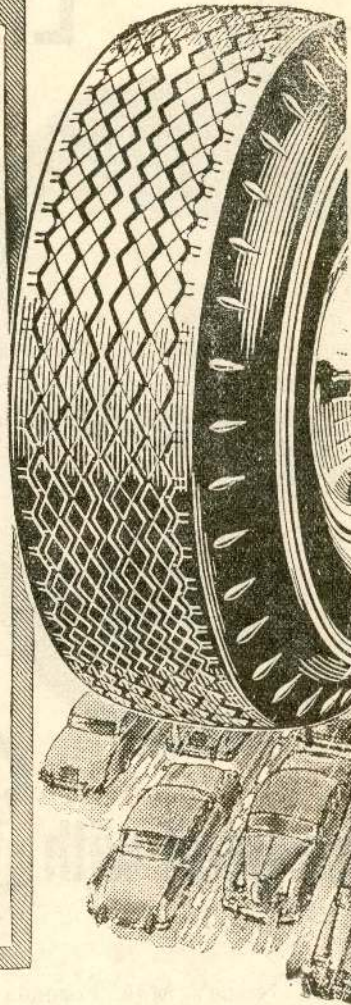
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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

IT is not only as a playing place that gardens are invaluable. They can also do so much to stimulate an interest in children into all the wonders and beauties of nature. No garden which can boast of a fairly large bush or two is ever deserted by birds, and butterflies and all manner of other insects never hesitate to visit gardens too, and with a little guidance a child can come to appreciate all the wonder of their lives, and the marvellous ways in which they develop and multiply. Any child who has had the good fortune to be able to watch, in his own garden, how a nest full of eggs turns into a nest full of naked hungry fledgings with beaks agape for the food the parent-birds bring, and then into feather covered birds, and see them learning to fly, or see a caterpillar turn into a chrysalis and that in turn become a butterfly, will always realise more of the wonder of life than those who have not been so fortunate.

* * *

EVEN more wonderful yet, a child who has been given a little plot of earth for his own, and who has planted seeds and watched them come up as plants until the plants reach their perfection and flower will appreciate the miracle which fills a tiny little seed with all the possibilities of colour and beauty. Or even take the putting down of slips—a branch cut from a plant and stuck into the earth—what wonderful process helps it to live and grow? These wonders are immensely important in helping on the full development of a child.

I am sure many children today would not find time hanging so heavily on their hands, and feel dull and bored and constantly wanting their parents to provide them with amusements if they could only have some space in which to grow things. And this is not really impossible at all. It is true that garden space is very restricted, but a large box or tin full of earth is quite sufficient room to introduce a child to the pleasure of growing things on his own. The profit and joy a child will get out of such a possession should more than compensate any parent for the very little labour involved in making this possible.

ALTHOUGH we all like to think of ourselves as sensible people, with no nonsense about us, it is surprising to realise how much of our lives is influenced by superstition. When we hear the word "superstition" we think it has no connection with ourselves, and only refers to ignorant and backward people, but this is not so. If we are honest with ourselves we will find how large a part superstition does play.

How many of us, for instance, would sit down calmly to table with twelve others and not think anything of it? Do you know that in many hotels all over the world they refuse to give the number 13 to any room? In many roads and lanes you will find no house numbered 13, even though the numbers may go beyond 20! There are also, of course, people who will assure you they are not worried by the number 13, and then go on to state that 13 is "lucky" for them!

I know of one person who, having been taught in childhood a rhyme about the effects of cutting finger nails on different days of the week, has been very careful since then to avoid cutting her nails on Friday, for that brings sorrow, or on Sunday because "the man had better never been born that hath his nails on the Sabbath shorn!"

Another very common thing is to find people carefully picking up a stray pin from the ground. "See a pin and pick it up, all the day you'll have good luck". Other lucky things are to see the first star to appear, the new moon, some particular bird—some birds are unlucky when seen singly, but lucky seen in pairs!

* * *

THERE are also innumerable things which bring bad luck. Never look at a new moon through glass, we are told. Never walk under a ladder. Never give a friend a present of any sharp object, like a knife or scissors, or you will "cut" the friendship. Do not leave shoes on tables, or there will be quarrelling in the house. We could go on to make quite a long list of all the dos and dont's which are supposed to govern our good or bad fortune.

All this has been said to show how prone human nature is to superstition—how, in fact, we believe we can influence our lives for good or

ill by what we do. This should help us to feel more sympathetic towards those who are even more firmly in the grasp of superstition, those people who would believe anyone who told them confidently of what the future would hold.

We have had a very good example of the credulity of human beings in the recent past when, because the man declared the end of the world would come on a particular day and hour, a number of people all over the world gave up their normal work and began frenziedly to prepare themselves for the end. Even here we heard of people who refused to go to work or let their children go to school, or even went to greater lengths, hoping to be among the few saved from destruction!

In greater or lesser degree, we all are still ruled by the instinct to propitiate the unknown, to sacrifice to the goddess of luck, as it were, and to assure for ourselves peace and prosperity in our time.

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A VISIT TO JAPAN

By MRS. MADELINE DENHAM-TILL

(Concluded from our last issue)

At the approaches to the temples, trunks and branches of trees were hung with pieces of white paper. Each was a prayer placed there by a pilgrim. Japanese tourists were out in large numbers. Each party wore distinctive rosettes, the guide carrying a flag.

* * *

IT was much colder at Nikko than in Tokyo, patches of snow still lay on the ground and on the roofs. I was amused to note that two girls at the ticket office covered themselves with eiderdowns and had hot water bottles. Two priests at the shrine did the same. Very sensible, as there was no heat in the buildings. The Japanese squat on their heels while the guide explains things. I dared not try it in case I got cramp. They are obviously more comfortable with their legs off the ground. In the train a woman kicked off her shoes and tucked her legs under her on the seat.

We had lunch, omelette and cheese sandwiches in Nikko village. A large mirror framed in wide, rough planks of knotty cedar hung on the wall of the restaurant. Two tree trunks supported the ceiling, a spray of artificial cherry blossom hung from one of the branches. There was a deer's head and two stuffed birds. I fed a shy, rather fat chow dog. At the temple Katsuko fed crackers to a poor, starved yellow dog. She says the Japanese are not dog-minded though they are getting more so under American influence. A clean house and dogs don't go together. They are an excessively cleanly people. At one restaurant they gave us clean, wet hot washcloths to wipe our hands with.

Katsuko took snaps of me at the temples with a lady in a wine red kimono worn under a pale grey and silver chrysanthemum short kimono. We met her husband again on the train and had a nice chat, or rather K. did. I dozed most of the way. He had two of my cigarettes and when they got out, a station or two before us, he came to the window and gave me two packs of Japanese cigarettes, Peace brand. The younger generation looks happy and purposeful.

PEOPLE

(Continued from page 21)

started the Colombo Industrial School, the first of its kind in the island, in the late 1880s. Carrying on the family tradition, his eldest son, the late Mr. A. H. Nathanielsz, helped found the Ceylon Cripples Association and another brother, the Rev. C. E. V. Nathanielsz, Charity Commissioner, was the organiser of the Lady Lochore Fund designed to help the poor in debt.

Mrs. Leembruggen expressed gratitude to the British Council for giving her facilities to visit British hospitals and rehabilitation centres. "My special interest is in cripples" and T.B. children's homes", she said. "I hope to get some practical ideas from the great wealth of British experience for a cripples' home to be built near Colombo, of which I have been helping to raise money". Mrs. Leembruggen is staying with her nephew, Mr. Gerald Cooray, geologist, who is spending 18 months on a post-graduate course at the Imperial Institute, London.

* * *

"FOUNDATIONS of British Rule in Ceylon" is the title of a series of papers which a Sinhalese historian, Dr. Tennakoon Vimalananda, hopes to publish shortly. He is now in Britain, studying in museums and archives original documents relating to the early British period in Ceylon, notably private correspondence between the British Government and Ceylon Governors. The research has been financed by a UNESCO grant.

* * *

MR. Vimalananda, who is a lecturer in history and archaeology in the University of Ceylon, told a London Press Service reporter: "The period I am investigating begins with Napoleon's rise, includes the cession of the kingdom of Kandy to the British, the 1818 rebellion and relations between the Home Government and successive Governors of Ceylon until 1932. I have reached some interesting conclusions. For example, the view is still widely held in Ceylon that the Home Government supported Governor Browning during the crises of his term of office. Nothing could be further from the truth.

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"In fact, most historians would agree that no administrators of empire in any age have shown such regard for the wishes of local populations as the British. And British justice, though it has taken some knocks from time to time, is still a yardstick for the world."

On his return to Ceylon, probably in October, Dr. Vimalananda will try to interest his Government in supporting a move for the documentation of the thousands of papers relating to Ceylonese history now reposing in various United Kingdom archives. He thinks it would take five years to collate the major sources. Dr. Vimalananda, who is 51, is accompanied on his United Kingdom visit by his wife and three of their four children.

* * *

LESTER James Peries' Sinhalese film "Sandesaya" was exhibited at a film festival in Czechoslovakia. The Czech festival authorities deleted the peace message in the film, changing the whole character of the film which was a plea for peace and goodwill!

* * *

COMBINING business with pleasure in Britain is Mr. Selwyn Sam, a Colombo teacher of ballroom dancing. On a brief holiday, he is also attending the annual congress in London of the Imperial Society of Teacher's of Dancing, of which he is an Associate Member. He has high praise for British ballroom dancing and would like to work in one of London's dancing schools. "That would help me to study British teaching methods which seem to yield such outstanding results," he said. "I intend to take the higher examination for membership of the Imperial Society for, on my return to Ceylon, I hope to enter my pupils for the Society's amateur and professional examinations.

It was stated in error in our issue of 24th July, that Messrs. Cargills (Ceylon) Ltd., were sole distributors in Ceylon for Hennessy's Brandy.



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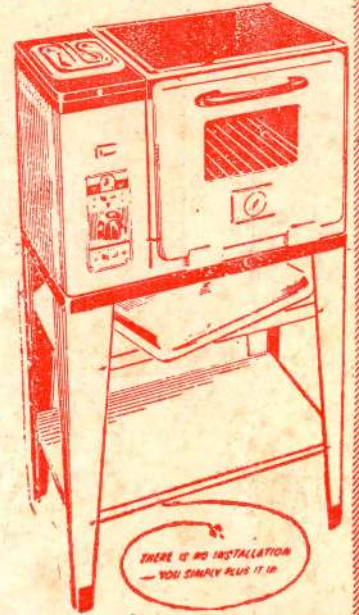
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