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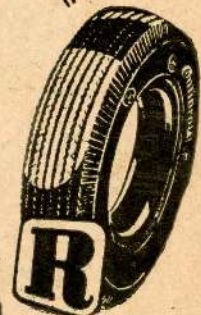
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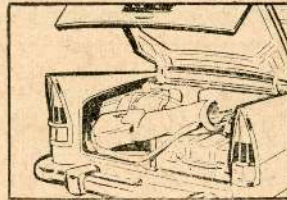


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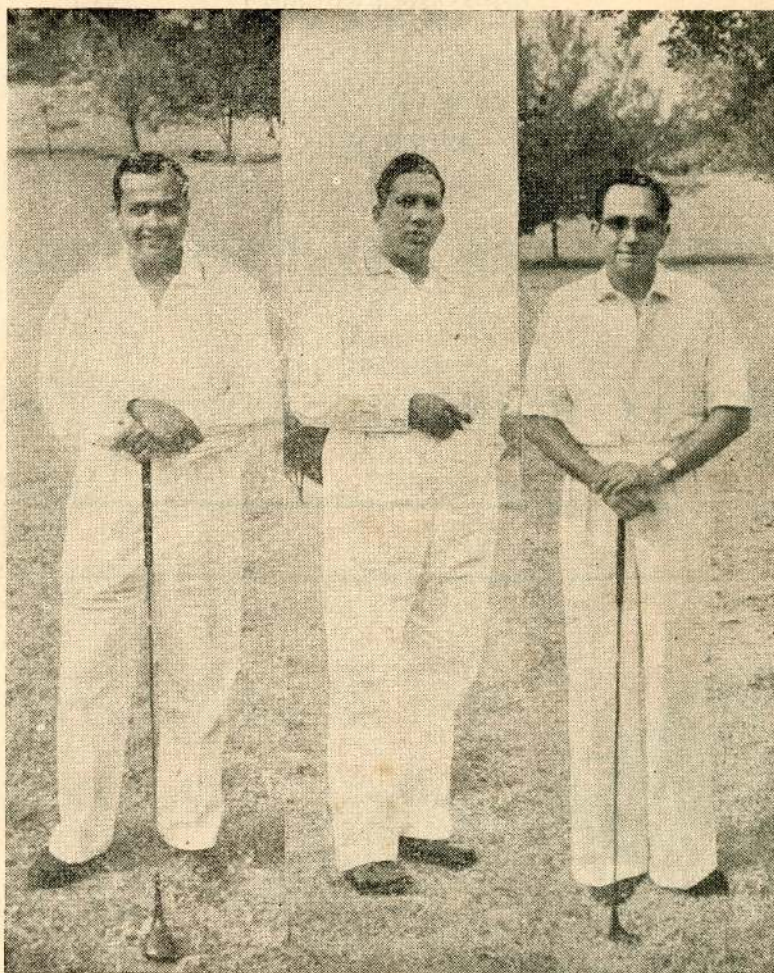


Photo by John & Co.

"Pin" Fernando, Upali Senanayake & Dr. Francis de Silva,

CEYLON'S three representatives—"Pin" Fernando (plus 1), Upali Senanayake (3) and Dr. Francis de Silva (8) will be practising from to-morrow on the Merion Golf Course, Philadelphia, the scene of this year's contest for the Eisenhower Trophy.

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THE 1960-61 BUDGET

THE statement of the Finance Minister, in presenting the budget for 1960-61, on September 15th, that the taxation proposals he put forward, like the new duties on luxuries imposed on August 12th, at the opening of Parliament, do not affect the large mass of the people, cannot be seriously challenged. Indeed that the burden would fall on those well able to pay was demonstrated in advance by the character of the crowds that besieged the shops in a fantastic buying spree.

* * *

THE fee on professions might arouse some complaint, but it should be noted that in drafting the necessary legislation special consideration is to be given to cases of hardship. On the other hand, a fact that cannot be disregarded is that the highest individual incomes in Ceylon are earned by professional men. A possible effect of the tax is an increase in the fees of medical specialists and senior lawyers, which in turn would create opportunities for younger men and perhaps lead to a reduction in litigation. Both developments are to be welcomed.

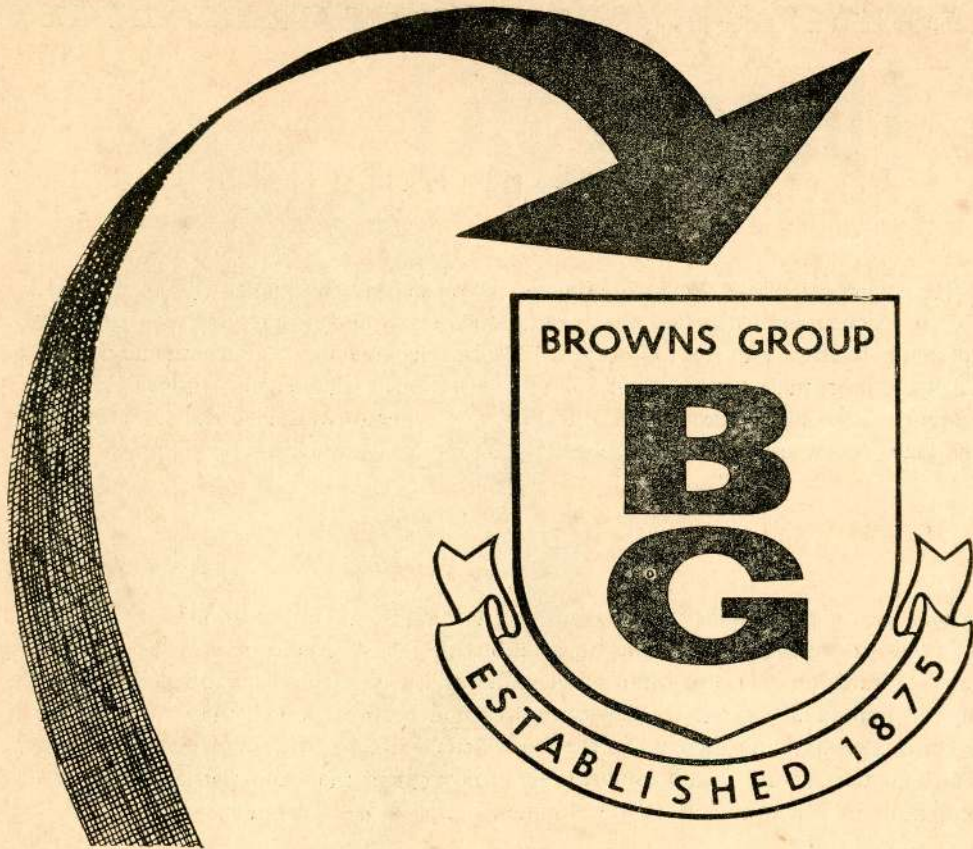
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A feature of the minister's speech that is to be commended is the invitation to foreign capital to invest in Ceylon with the promise of repatriation facilities, employment concessions, tax exemptions, etc. This shows that the Government is realistic in its outlook, for it is obvious that if any large scale development is to take place in the country foreign investment is indispensable. Moreover, a factor to be recognised is that with foreign capital will come the know-how so necessary for the growth of local enterprise.

* * *

AN encouraging sign is that even in the prevailing uncertain conditions foreign enterprise looks upon Ceylon as offering a favourable field for investment. The recent establishment of a plant for manufacturing Alkathene pipe by I.C.I. is an example. With the assurance and inducements contained in the budget speech reduced to precise terms, as promised by the Finance Minister, foreign investors should be able to make such a contribution to national development as would lift the economy from the slough of despond in which it has so long languished.

THE EDITOR.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—BY BRUTUS—

THE first budget of the new government contained many surprises, but not of the kind anticipated by a section of Colombo society which raided the shops for several days and almost denuded them of stocks of silks, satins, nylons and other expensive material, radios, radiograms, refrigerators, and various electrical goods, sewing machines, cosmetics, etc. They betrayed the existence of a class of people well able to pay the very taxes that the Government had conceived in furtherance of its socialist policy.

Some of the new taxes are:— income tax surcharge of 15 per cent, annual tax on professions ranging from Rs. 250 in the case of accountants, Rs. 250 to Rs. 5,000 of doctors, Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 of advocates and Rs. 10,000 of Queen's Counsel, to Rs. 1,000 in the case of architects and engineers, and Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 of contractors; a land tax of Rs. 15 per acre on owners of land of 100 acres and above, and on visas of non-nationals for over three months, Rs. 400 per annum. The four-cent postage is abolished. The licence fee for cars is raised by Rs. 25 and the rental of business telephones by Rs. 250. New businesses registered are to be charged Rs. 250 (nationals) and Rs. 1,000 (non-nationals) and a tax of Rs. 50 is to be levied on every Rs. 10,000 of new share capital.

* * *

THE new taxes are estimated to yield Rs. 130 million towards bridging the gap of 469.7 million between revenue and expenditure. New local borrowing would be of the order of Rs. 240 millions. Foreign aid and loans are expected not only to make up the balance but leave a surplus.

The estimates provide for a total expenditure of Rs. 1,973 million for the financial year beginning on October 1st. The estimated revenue under the pre-budget taxation laws is Rs. 1,503 million.

An innovation in the presentation of the budget this year is the grouping together of expenditure chargeable to revenue and loan funds and

the division of the expenditure of each department under the heads administration, services, and economic development, with an additional distinction of personal emoluments and other allowances. In view of the delay in preparing the budget, which had to await the general election, and its passage through Parliament, the Government will operate on a vote-on-account to meet expenditure for personal emoluments and administrative charges until the budget is passed.



Photo by John & Co.

Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike
Minister of Finance

A cultural renaissance was predicted by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, when she addressed a meeting at Anuradhapura to celebrate Sahitiya (Literature) Day, on September 11th. Anuradhapura was the centre of the celebrations during the weekend and the programme included an exhibition of Sinhalese and Tamil books, the presentation of awards for literary works, the inauguration of a cultural university named Thambapani Sarasavi on the bank of the Nuwara Wewa, and the commencement of excavations by the Archaeological Department at the southern gate of the city wall,

the reputed site of the battle between the Tamil hero Elara and King Dutugemunu. Booksellers all over the Island marked down the prices of books.

The minister in charge of Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maitripala Senanayake, announced that he had decided to move the headquarters of the Archaeological Department from Colombo to Anuradhapura in the near future. Besides several ministers, the High Commissioners for Canada and India, Mr. James George and Mr. B. N. Kapur, laid foundation stones for the Thambapani Sarasavi, which has been instituted by Mr. Prema Kumar Epitawela and his wife, and is intended to be run on the lines of Shantiniketan.

* * *

THE question of allowing teachers to retire with compensation when assisted schools were taken over would be considered by the Government, the Minister of Education, Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud, told a deputation from the all-Ceylon Union of Teachers. The Union intimated to the Minister that they were not against the take over and that they would extend their fullest cooperation towards the establishment of a national system of education.

The Minister also told the Union that priests, religious brothers and nuns would not be asked to retire and that teachers who were unwilling to work in schools which opted to be private would be absorbed as vacancies occurred.

At a special meeting of the Colombo YMBA, with Sir Cyril de Zoysa in the Chair a resolution was unanimously adopted welcoming the take-over of assisted schools. The mover of the resolution, Mr. C. D. S. Siriwardene, said that to end the discrimination, injustice and mismanagement that were prevalent by the existence of English and swabasha schools, a national system of education was necessary and for that purpose assisted schools should be taken over by the state.

At a meeting of Catholics held in the grounds of St. Lucia's cathedral, Kotahena, it was resolved to urge the Government to reconsider its decision to take over the assisted schools and to appoint a commission to examine the issue before any action was taken. It

MATTERS OF MOMENT

was urged that the proposed action of the Government was contrary to the assurance of religious freedom given to the people in the Speech from the Throne. The Catholics had no objection to a national system of education but they were opposed to their children being taken from their religion.

* * *

CEYLON'S Deputy High Commissioner in London Mr. K. Kanagasundram, has been appointed chairman of the permanent secretariat of the Commonwealth Economic Committee in London. He succeeds the Pakistan High Commissioner, Lieutenant-General Mohammad Yusuf Khan. Mr. Kanagasundram has served as a member of the secretariat since his arrival in London in 1958 and for the past year has been vice-chairman. In previous years the post has been held by a High Commissioner.

The Economic Committee has accepted the principle that the chairmanship should in future be a paid appointment. Mr. Kanagasundram is likely to be the last honorary chairman. The Economic Committee was set up in 1925. Its main functions are to provide economic and statistical services on subjects affecting Commonwealth production and trade as well as to examine and report on any economic questions which member-Governments refer to it. It publishes economic information about important commodities annually in a commodity series and monthly in intelligence services.

* * *

A detailed description of a large nuclear-powered interplanetary space ship carrying a crew of eight which would make leisurely explo-

rations of the surface and atmosphere of Mars and Venus was given recently by Krafft Ehrlicke, a leading United States space engineer. His report called attention to the fact that the age of inter-planetary travel and exploration is approaching more rapidly than is generally realized.

Mr. Ehrlicke is associated with Convair Astronautics, a division of the General Dynamics Corporation at San Diego. He said that the manned space ship he described could make flights of about one and one-half year's duration to survey Mars and Venus by 1970-71. According to Mr. Ehrlicke's calculations spacemen would take nearly 295 days to reach Venus, would spend about 24 days studying it and would return to the earth in 223 days.

On the voyage to Mars they would travel for 138 days to reach the planet, stay near it for 34 days and return to earth in 175 days. Mr. Ehrlicke cited the technological progress that is now leading to manned voyages in space by United States space vehicles. Nuclear heat exchange should be developed by 1965 and manned ships will use them for trips to the moon from 1965 to 1970, he said.

The space ship described by Mr. Ehrlicke would be between 460 and 480 feet tall. The crew's quarters including bedrooms, bath kitchens, gymnasium, game rooms, library and medical room, would be at the top. At the other end, at a safe distance away, would be the nuclear power plant and the pods for its hydrogen fuel.

* * *

A Dutch firm of consultants to the World Bank is to draw up estimates in connexion with a loan

of Rs. 150 million sought by Ceylon for the development of the Port of Colombo. The proposed improvements are to the Kochchikade finger pier, the Beira Lake scheme, a new repair yard and lock and new warehouses. Representatives of the firm are already in the country.

Early this year a team of experts from the World Bank visited Ceylon and had consultations with the Port (Cargo) Corporation, the Port Commission and shipping agents.

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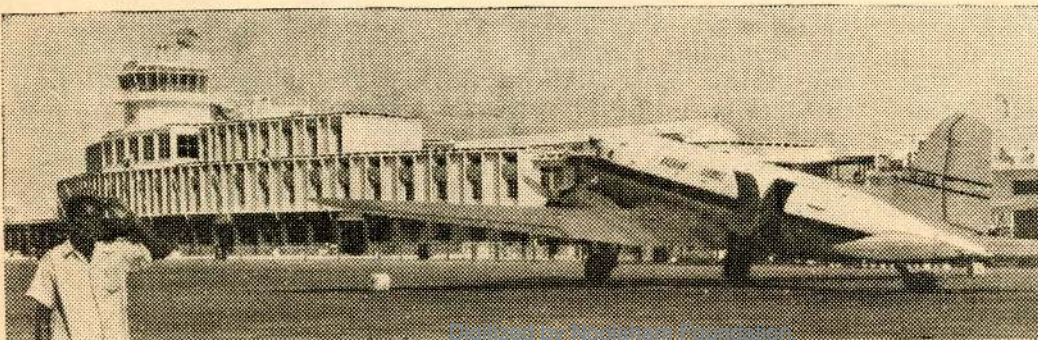
A seminar on the "Objects of Music and how to achieve them" was held at Ladies' College hall, Colombo, by three Trinity College of Music Examiners one day in August last. The Examiners were Sir Stuart Wilson, Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. Hubert Green-slade.

Seventy music teachers attended the one-day seminar, which was organised with the collaboration of the U.K. High Commissioner in Colombo, Sir Alexander Morley and the British Council.

* * *

THE attainment of independence by Nigeria, in West Africa, on October 1st, is of special interest to Ceylon by reason of the association of some former British officials with both countries and the presence of several Ceylonese in the public service of Nigeria at present.

Sir William Murphy, sometime Mayor of Colombo, Clerk to the Legislative Council and deputy Chief Secretary and Mr. J. A. Maybin of the Ceylon Secretariat and Customs served in Nigeria for a spell, as did Sir John Howard before coming to Ceylon as Puisne Justice. Dr. Rupert Briercliffe went from Ceylon to Nigeria as



The Federation of Nigeria the largest of the United Kingdom dependencies and accounting for about half their total population becomes a fully independent member of the Commonwealth on October 1. This picture shows a general view of the Air Terminal building, Kano, Northern Region.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Director of Health Services and was awarded a knighthood for his work there. Following him was Dr. E. C. Gilles, who also rose to a high position in the Health Service. Among Ceylonese at present in Nigeria are Dr. H. M. Vanderwall, the T.B. specialist, and Dr. Vivian Fernand, at one time lecturer at the Medical College.

* * *

THERE was a gathering of more than three hundred at a dinner given to the first Soviet Ambassador to Ceylon, Mr. V. G. Yakovlev, and Mrs. Yakovlev, who are leaving the Island shortly. Mr. Wilmot A. Perera presided and the toast of the guests was proposed by Mr. T. B. Subasinghe and supported by Senator A. P. Jayasuriya, Dr. N. M. Perera and Senator S. Nadesan.

In his reply Mr. Yakovlev said that in Ceylon as in some other countries there had existed and unfortunately still existed many prejudices and wrong ideas in regard to the life of the Soviet people and the objectives of the Soviet state. To some extent it resulted from the absence of normal contacts between the two countries and to a greater extent it was a consequence of the cold war waged by opponents of socialism against the Soviet Union. Although Ceylon and the Soviet Union exchanged embassies only a little more than three years ago, relations of friendship and cooperation had successfully developed for the mutual benefit of both countries.

Mr. Subasinghe dwelt on the efforts of the Ambassador to ginger up the government by providing technical assistance to Ceylon and by training engineers for work on development projects. He asked the Government to give flesh and blood to the agreements entered into between Ceylon and the Soviet Union.

* * *

THE dispatch of an official Commonwealth Press Union deputation to Ceylon to discuss with the Prime Minister's suggestions alternative to the proposed takeover of the two big newspaper groups has been suggested by Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle, formerly Editor of the "Ceylon Daily News", Information Officer and Ambassa-

dor to Italy, in an article in the World Press News, published in London.

Mr. Hulugalle points out that discussions to try to find a satisfactory solution of the problem cannot be conducted by the directors of the newspapers concerned when tempers are frayed and tension is high. He expresses the conviction that the Government can achieve its aims of disciplining the Press without destroying its independence and ruining many small shareholders in the process of expropriating the larger shareholders.

He goes on to say: "A totalitarian government starts by confiscat-



Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle

Who returned to the Island last Wednesday after a short holiday in England.

ing the Press not only to stifle criticism but to use these same organs of the Press for its own propaganda Mrs. Bandaranaike's social democratic government should have no need for such measures, and will, I feel, welcome constructive suggestions from the CPU."

Suggestions made by Mr. Hulugalle himself as capable of serving the ends the Government has in view without resorting to the drastic action contemplated are: punishment of offending newspapers by withdrawal of Government advertisements; appointment of a Press Council with more teeth than the British one; compulsion on news-

papers to publish replies to attacks on an individual or the Government to start its own newspaper; recourse to the law of libel and slander.

* * *

AT a Press conference the Minister of Education, Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud, said that the grade I and II assisted schools, 146 in number, would be permitted to remain privately managed provided they continued to give free education and conformed to the educational regulations. Those that opted to become private schools would be permitted to levy fees if in a referendum, by secret ballot, 75 per cent of the parents of the children and the teachers consented to it, subject to the proviso that no child was asked to leave school because he could not pay fees and no child was compelled to attend religious instruction who did not belong to the religion of the management or whose parents did not wish it.

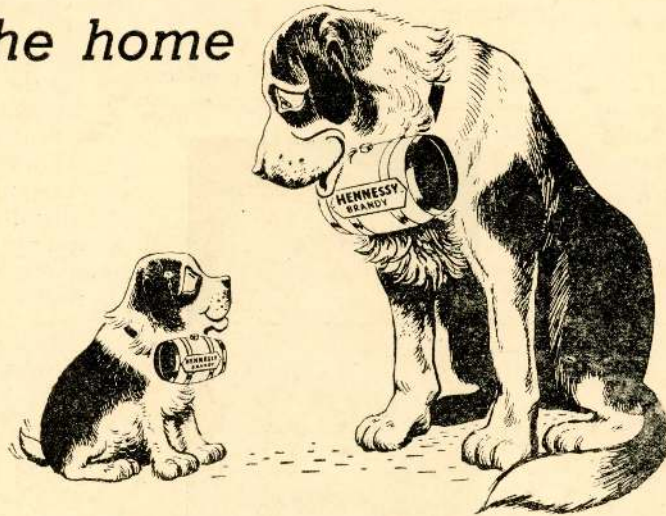
Mr. Mahmud declared that the Government had a mandate to take over the schools and in the process of keeping its pledge it would not hurt anyone. The Government would go out of its way as far as possible to consider representations. At the same time denominational schools must fall in line with the national system of education. He refuted the suggestion that the Government was moved by motives of revenge. The Government he asserted was prepared to meet any resistance to its policy.

* * *

THE All - Ceylon Women's Buddhist Association, which enjoys a wide reputation in Ceylon for its religious and social work, has extended its activities, thanks to the initiative and hard work of the honorary secretaries and other office-bearers, said the outgoing President, Lady Christobel Rajapakse, at the annual meeting recently. An addition to the hostel, at a cost of Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs, had been opened and a home for the blind and a home for children had been started.

Mrs. H. H. Basnayake, wife of the Chief Justice of Ceylon, was elected president for the ensuing year.

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STALKING THE STATISTICS

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

I have noticed that a slight pause in the rhythm of existence seems to bring out the statisticians. Just now there is a relative hush in the United Kingdom, due to the vacation period. Apart from the myriad voices of overseas visitors talking in almost every tongue known to man, our green and pleasant land is perhaps ten per cent. quieter than normally. Sure enough the statisticians are on the trail, stalking their numerical quarry like game hunters seizing the golden moments while they may.

In the class of big game hunters I would place Mr. A. R. Conan, writing in the "Westminster Bank Review". He has winged a fine bird in the shape of an encouraging estimate about Britain's investments abroad. It seems we are now within measurable distance of completely making good the erosion in our overseas investments caused by World War II.

A LEADING CREDITOR NATION

COUNTING up the country's entire overseas debts and credits, Mr. Conan comes to the conclusion that, from a deficit position of £500,000,000 in 1949, Britain had achieved the remarkable surplus of £3,000,000,000 ten years later. On the eve of war, in 1939, the surplus stood at £4,000,000,000. As the London "Times" remarks, this is a vast improvement in a decade establishing Britain as one of the world's leading creditors again.

In the space of ten years, Britain has managed to pour millions of pounds into overseas territories in the form of long-term private investments, many of them for industrial projects undertaken by United Kingdom firms.

Ranging the forecast of figures are other considerable marksmen besides Mr. Conan, though none with quite such formidable fire-power. Wielding a useful weapon, however, is Mr. John G. Bridges, director-general of the British Travel and Holidays Association. Writing in the journal of the Federation of British Industries, he forecasts that 2,000,000 tourists will visit the

United Kingdom in 1965. "Since the end of the last war (1939-1945)," he says "Britain's tourist industry has grown from an unweaned infant into a dynamic high-powered business man".

IN 1947, barely 400,000 overseas guests arrived, and they spent not more than £33,000,000 in foreign currency. In 1959, they totalled 1,139,000, and spent about £220,000,000.

A lot of useful work is done by the snipers, the small-gun statisti-



The Hon. Alhagi Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, C. B. E., Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria.

cians whose "bags", though not big, give a clue to overall trends. For instance, people in Britain repay the compliment to their overseas visitors by swarming abroad themselves. This is borne out by figures from the Youth Hostels Association of England and Wales. Last year more than 500,000 "hostellers" crossed the seas from Britain, mainly, of course, to the nearby Continent of Europe. It is worth mentioning, though, that 126 hostel nights were spent by young

people from Britain half around the world in Australia, and 26 in New Zealand. There were nearly 900 in India.

THE WHITEHALL THEATRE

A delightful home-reared specimen of statistic has been winged in London's Whitehall. The only theatre in that famous thoroughfare of Government buildings leading to the Houses of Parliament in Westminster is the "Whitehall". It has just scored a remarkable record with the 1,000th performance of John Chapman's farce, "Simple Spymen". The two previous farces, "Reluctant Heroes" and "Dry Rot", totalled 1,600 and 1,475 respectively, and, like "Simple Spymen", were seen by thousands of visitors from all over the Commonwealth.

Brian Rix, the infectiously-enthusiastic actor-manager, has starred in all three. In the years, he reckons the theatre has taken more than £1,000,000, or £2,000 a week, though it seats only 635 people. This is apart from numerous fees for television broadcasts.

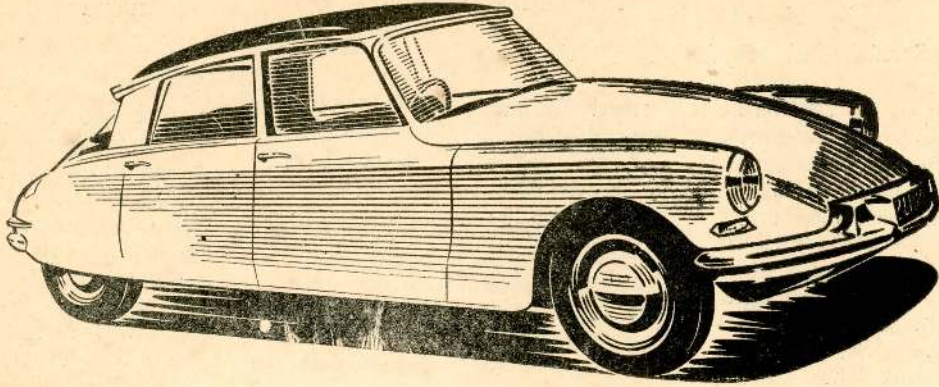
"I am a great believer in television as a means of boosting a play", he told me. "Of course, the play must be a good one; if not, a televised excerpt can do more harm than good".

RENOVATING "NO. 10"

THE Whitehall Theatre basks in the reflected glories of Whitehall itself, that place of pilgrimage for all who wish to see the Horse Guards and the Palace of Westminster. The theatre is almost next door to Admiralty House, where this month the Cabinet have temporarily taken over while No. 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence is being restored.

The work, costing about £500,000, will take two years to complete. Downing Street, where holiday-makers throng to watch Cabinet Ministers come and go, will seem strangely empty during that time. The old houses, built about the year 1730, are rich in historical associations but the time had come when No. 10, the nerve centre of the Commonwealth, had to be modernised.

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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—BY CROSS-BENCHER—

THE significant element in the budget speech of the Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, was the note of confidence that ran through it and the sense of resolution to pursue the aim of the late Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, to establish a socialist state. He described his budget as "the first of a series" of the Sirimavo Bandaranaike government. The draft ten year plan, he said, allowed of no more argument. "What we now want" he went on to say "are foremen to get on with the job and not architects". In implementing the plan the Government ran little risk of producing a jerry-build structure.

Mr. Bandaranaike could not forbear alluding to the two previous caretaker governments, whom he charged with responsibility for the deterioration of the economy and the adverse balance of payments position. He asserted, however, that matters were not as bad as the Government's critics made out, and claimed that with the goodwill manifested at home and abroad the Government could go ahead without fear. He pointed out that the taxation proposals announced at the opening of Parliament and with the budget did not affect the large mass of the people. The burden of taxation, he said, fell on those categories who could afford to pay them.

* * *

A passionate call to patriotism was made by Mr. Bandaranaike, when at the beginning of this month he addressed permanent secretaries and heads of departments. It was a unique occasion, for never had the highest officers of the administration been brought together in this way nor spoken to in this fashion. Mr. Bandaranaike of course talked to them as the minister in charge of the public service. His choice of audience was significant, for if a new relationship is to be established between public servants and the people as demanded by the policies of the Government, the example must be set by the officers in the top rungs of the service. And he was in a better position to say what he did than any of his predecessors because he is new not only to office but to

public life and therefore free of involvements inevitable in a small society such as ours.

It is to be hoped that the vestiges of the colonial system which have been clogging the administrative machinery will gradually be dissipated as a result of Mr. Bandaranaike's talk to the elite of the public service. A new spirit must be infused into the service in all its ramifications if the people are actually to taste of the fruits of independence.

* * *

AT the outset Mr. Bandaranaike made it clear that the Government was not concerned with the politics of public servants but only expected their wholehearted cooperation in accomplishing its objectives. They might have different views on a matter but it was their duty, he said, to express them by way of minutes in files. Thereafter the views of the minister must prevail and his orders must be carried out conscientiously. It would be his responsibility to defend his decisions in Parliament.

Alluding to the "bad habit" that had grown in the country of people attempting to use political influence to gain their ends, he commended that the statutes be followed wherever the situations that arose were covered by them. Where discretion had to be exercised, he urged that ministers be advised as to the principles that had been followed and recommendations be made of possible modifications of policy, so that where an exception had to be made it could be justified in Parliament. In some departments discretion had been exercised ad hoc in the past, he said, and allegations of corruption had been made such as he hoped the Government would not have to defend in the future.

* * *

MR. Bandaranaike referred to manifestations of Parkinson's law in the service and related his experience of ministries asking for increases of staff rather on the basis of the bargain struck on the Pettah pavement—asking for double what they hoped to get. Deprecating this approach he suggested that the Government should work in a govern-

ment office at present amounted to something like two and a half hours. If the output could be increase even to four hours, he said, three quarters of the problems of the service could be solved.

"The only basis on which I am firmly convinced people can be persuaded to work is patriotism and nothing else", he declared, and denounced public servants carrying tales about others as tragic, farcical and stupid. Too many public servants were concerned with their own prospects, he said, and referred to their preoccupation with transfers. On behalf of the Government he gave the assurance that no unjust transfer orders would be made in the future. Finally he appealed for advice and assistance in practical ways from the officers to the ministers in order to develop the economy and build the nation.

* * *

IN Parliament the motion of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into allegations that ministers and parliamentary secretaries and their friends and relations had prior knowledge of the new import duties on cars, and had taken advantage of it, was not only accepted by the Government but improved upon. Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike suggested an amendment that members of Parliament and their spouses be added and Mr. Senanayake agreed. The motion as amended was carried without a division.

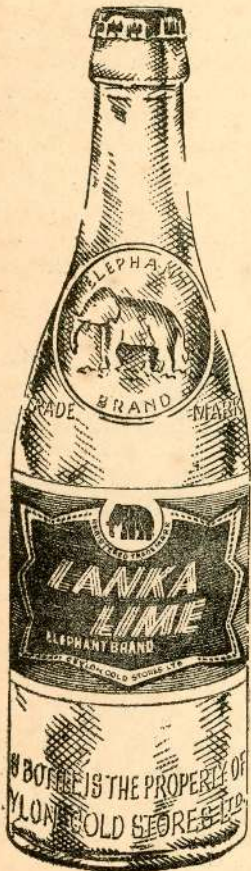
During the debate on the motion Mr. Bandaranaike gave a list of cars registered between certain dates in August, which included one bought by him. He explained that his instructions to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles was due to a misunderstanding of the position. The Government had nothing to hide, he said, and that was why it had given priority to the appointment of a select committee "before the trail grew cold".

Mr. Senanayake asked for the dates of purchase, not registration of the cars. He mentioned that he had himself bought a car and had it registered the same day,

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(Extract from report on the Company's Mineral Water Plant by the Permutit Co., Ltd., of London).

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SOME OLD TRAVELLERS AND OUR TREES

—By G. V. G.—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

IT is curious how some of the commonest things can take on for us a new interest when considered in relation to comments made on them by old travellers. Three of the latter, from whom we shall quote in this article, are Johann Wolfgang Heydt, Robert Knox and Phillipus Baldeus.

Heydt was a German who spent some years in Ceylon, between 1735 and 1737, as a Land Surveyor and Artist under the Dutch East India Company. In 1744 he published a book dealing with Africa and the East Indies, of which the sections relating to Ceylon were translated for the Government by Major R. Raven-Hart and published as "Heydt's Ceylon" in 1952. Robert Knox should now hardly need any introduction. His "Historical Relation of Ceylon", first published in London in 1681, saw a new edition in 1958, thanks to the Ceylon Historical Journal.

* * *

BALDEUS was a Predikant of the Dutch Reformed Church who arrived in Ceylon in 1656 and stayed for nine years. He wrote, besides other works, "A description of the Great Island of Ceylon", which was published at Amsterdam in 1672. Pieter Brohier's translation of this work is now in the press and will shortly be issued by the Historical Journal.

Heydt seems to have been quite familiar with the books of both Knox and Baldeus, but this is not to say that he was dependent on them for his material, as a study of his book shews that he was an independent and careful observer whose interests further extended beyond the practical, for we find that legends and village beliefs are also woven into his narrative.

* * *

IN his very first chapter we get an indication of his interest in Natural History. It is when he is disputing the theory that since "kola" in Sinhalese means "leaves" and "ambo", the mango, Colombo gets its name from certain mango trees "which never bear fruit but only leaves" and which were sup-

posed to be found in the neighbourhood of the city. "I have always seen", says he, "that such trees bear fruit just as well as on the island of Java, so that the statement that they bear only leaves is false." Knox also adopted the mistaken view, which however he seems to associate with "a tree" and not "trees". (Modern historians derive "Colombo" from its old name "Kalantota", i.e. the Kelani ferry.)

* * *

HEYDT next arouses our interest by his reference to "a sort of low tree with very lovely leaves... They bear a lovely fruit which looks as if half had been bitten away... When ripe it is a most lovely saffron-red" and "if its juice only touch the skin this turns black at once and burns horribly". The fruit was called, he says, "Adam's Apple" by the Dutch "because it so clearly shows a bite". He does not give its native name and Raven-Hart too in a note admits to some doubt on the subject, but the point is settled by MacMillan in his "Handbook of Tropical Gardening", according to which it appears that Heydt meant the "*Divi-Kaduru*" (*Tabernaemontana dichotoma*). MacMillan, however, blames it on the woman and gives its colloquial name as "Forbidden fruit: Eve's Apple", adding that "some even imagine they see in it Eve's teeth-marks"!

* * *

OTHER trees interested Heydt chiefly because of the uses to which they were put. Amongst them may be mentioned the Banana, "called by the Portuguese "figa", but by the Dutch in general "pisang" (a Malay word) since the fruit grows in the shape of large clusters". He shrewdly remarks that it would be better called "a reed or bulrush than a tree, since it has nothing that resembles timber." The fruit is "entirely delightful and it can be eaten by people of great age, even if they have no teeth in their mouths". He is, naturally, much impressed by the fact that plantain leaves can do duty as plates and dishes and records that even "at the Royal Court of Candea (i.e. Kandy)

the Dutch Ambassador Aggreen and he were "served on such leaves instead of dishes, of which they laid 5, 6 and more on our knees".

* * *

BALDEUS also refers to the use of plantain leaves as substitutes for napkins and table cloths. Heydt says further that the leaves "especially near the top" were rolled and used as pipes by tobacco smokers. "One will find few Indian women who do not consume a dozen or more of them each day"—which recalls the fact that many years ago in the Colombo streets were sometimes to be seen women pilgrims from Burma smoking outside cigars. Even at the present day the women of the Negombo-Chilaw sea coast may be seen contentedly puffing away! Heydt also naively refers to a belief "that our first parents Adam and Eve covered their shame with these leaves." But particularly moved was he by the idea that "if one cuts the fruit with a knife, across and not lengthways" there appears a crucifix on which hangs the figure of a man. For this reason the Portuguese, where they have jurisdiction, will not allow that they be cut across."

* * *

THE habit of chewing betel leaves, to the accompaniment of arecanut shavings, also intrigued Heydt. It was common with "most of the native nations... and even the Europeans... the women have it in their mouths all day." He, however, sounds a warning as to the intoxicating effects of even "a little old arrecka or pinang (a Malay word for arecanut). One becomes so dizzy... yet it soon passes, especially if one rub the teeth with salt." Knox too states that "some of these nuts... will make people drunk and giddy-headed." The areca had, however, its merits, for Heydt refers to "a surprising trade" that was done in these nuts between Ceylon and the Indian coasts, where was made from them "the finest red dye for the chintzes". Synthetic dyes doubtless now hold the field!

* * *

"ATSJAR", or as he sometimes calls it "Asjar" is frequently mentioned appreciatively by Heydt. The reference is to our well-known "achcharu", (or pickle). Limes and

(Continued on page 32)

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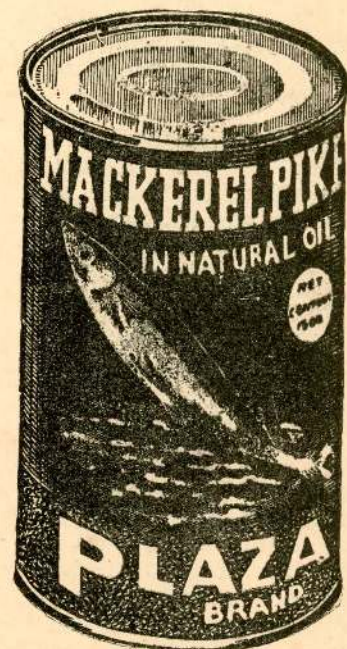


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A LETTER FROM MR. W. T. GRESWELL

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

Taunton, Sept. 8

ALMOST mercifully the curtain has been rung down on yet another English Cricket season. The weather alone copiously tearful might seem to lament its passing. It cannot live long in memory and indeed were better forgotten. The weather, as always supremely in control of our great game, was in vivid contrast with that of last year when the sun shone with almost tropical indulgence throughout the season. This year May and June gave gay promise of a repetition, but on St. Swithen's Day it rained, a grim warning which appears to be based on statistics more than on superstition. Thereafter it rained here and there for the appropriate 40 days, and even then it did not stop nor has it done so yet in the first week of September.

* * *

I have before me my rain chart religiously entered daily at 8 a.m. for the benefit of the Meteorological Office and the local branch of the River Board. The number of days when there was *no* measureable rainfall was as follows: May, 23, June, 21, July 6, August 9. The weather caperings in August were phenomenal. Thunder was reported in various parts of the country on 21 days, a record. There were local cloud bursts and even a hurricane here and there for good measure! Through this long and dreary visitation cricket endeavoured to maintain a brave front and failed to do so, if the measure of it is public interest and "gate" takings. Nearly all the counties, increasingly in financial difficulties as cricket, in recent years, loses its entertainment value, will have a bigger burden than ever to carry.

* * *

THERE can be no relief from this angle from the South African tour, from which the Counties share of Test gate money can only be very meagre. The tour started under the shadow of "apartheid" but it is certain that the misguided few in this country, who hoped to bring a political matter into cricket, were disappointed. The South Africans, a happy and kindly disposed band

of youngsters were quite unruffled, played good sporting cricket and won general sympathy because they were no match for England.

But let it be said at once that England's selectors can have small grounds for satisfaction, faced as they are by a visit next year of an Australian side promising to be as strong as any side in history from "down under".

* * *

ONLY at the Oval, the series already won and after a dismal total of 155 in the first innings (to which South Africa by dint of consistent batting from No. 1 to No. 11 replied with 419) did England's opening pair Cowdrey with 155 and Pullar with 175 give a taste of glory, a beacon of hope in a season of glooming and misgiving. This was a record first wicket partnership by England in a home test. But taken all round our star batsmen, masters of aggression in County cricket retired into their shells like frightened snails before a South African attack which, apart from Adcock ever hostile and steady, was limited and of mediocre quality.

* * *

ENGLAND'S bowling in the light of next year's searching test is far from reliable. Statham, perhaps the greatest bowler of this age and ferocious Fred Trueman form a brilliant spear head but there is need of one or two more of equal calibre and reliability, fast medium or slow, to share their burden. As yet there is no convincing proof of their existence, unless Allen, hampered earlier this season by a finger injury, forges ahead and fills part of the gap.

It is interesting to note that Cowdrey won all 5 tosses in this series, and, since England won all 5 in the West Indies last Winter, this may be termed quite unprecedented in the fall of the coin in Test history.

* * *

COWDREY is an enigma. As captain of England and Kent he has had a very bad season in the light of his undoubted batting ability. Many a time he has been

out for under 10 and I dare say several "ducks" are in his 1960 record. I watched him batting against Somerset recently, another single figure innings. To watch Cowdrey walk from the Pavilion bat in hand, take guard and then play or let pass the first few balls is a joy. Every movement is that of a master batsman, powerful and sure. One settles down in one's seat for the inevitable 100, as only Cowdrey can produce it. Then disaster, an indescribably weak shot, for which a boy at school would be severely reprimanded, and Cowdrey leaves the scene. What is behind these lapses? Might it be the heavy responsibility of Test captaincy?

* * *

OVER this past season is posed a big question mark which stems from the "throwing" controversy and the quite unconvincing and indefinite approach to it, by the recent Imperial Cricket Conference at Lord's.

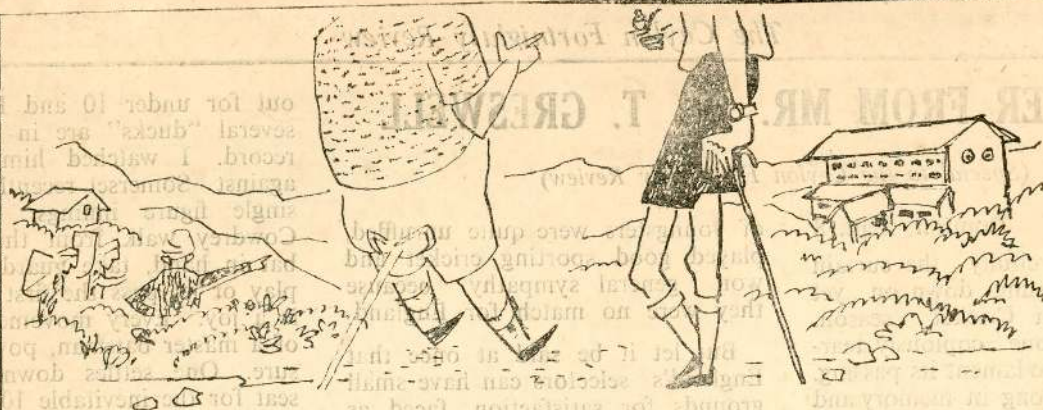
I have spoken to many first class umpires including my old Somerset friend, Frank Lee, who is Chairman of the Umpires Association. They all feel that once more the "baby" has been handed back to them only dressed perhaps in a different frock which of course makes not the slightest difference to the baby, a singularly fractious infant which refuses to grow up and become easier to handle!

I asked Lee, "What about next year?" His reply tempered with a smile was, "If something definite is not done soon, there may quite easily be no umpires!" In fairness to Frank, he has a fine sense of humour.

* * *

YORKSHIRE, after a fright or two finish at the head of the County Championship table for the second year running, so history begins to repeat itself. Lancashire thanks chiefly to Statham's excellent bowling is second though strange to say, Lancashire twice beat the Champions in the grim battles of the Roses.

So the curtain falls on cricket once more. An English Winter will soon be here with its short days and long nights, its cold damp hours its fog in towns and mist in country its inevitable flu epidemic and complications for us old ones and its armchair peace and television entertainment.



This place certainly looks much improved . . . but you don't seem to have paid the same attention to those buildings as you have done to your fields . . .

That's not quite correct, really . . . I have given a lot of attention to the buildings but it seems to make no difference whatever I do . . .

Ever asked I. C. I. for their advice? . . .

You see, this is just the sort of job for their factory-trained technical experts.

Maybe . . . But I think that what we require is really good paint, not so much of that technical advice . . .

Ah . . . but here's the point . . . a good paint requires to be backed by technical research and specialised manufacture. You see, I. C. I. have a paint for every type of job and their specialists will recommend the right paint for the right job and the right way to put it on.

That's really their secret!

Oh, I see . . . that does make the whole thing very different . . . have you any ideas about the colours I might use?

Actually, you could leave all that in the hands of I. C. I. At my place, for instance, we used I. C. I. Aluminium paint on the roof and cladding of the factory, although, of course, they have special light-fast colours as well for this purpose. Then they have 'Pentalite' Emulsion paint and 'Dulux' Gloss Finish in a very wide range to do up the inside of your factory and bungalow.

Very good scheme and thanks for the tip. I'll write to them without delay.



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"ALKATHENE" FACTORY STARTS PRODUCTION

THE newest addition to Ceylon's manufacturing establishment takes only some 45 minutes to look over, as a distinguished company found on September 2 when the Minister of Industries, Mr. Maitripala Senanayake, performed the formal opening ceremony at the premises of Messrs. Walker & Greig Ltd. of Darley Road, Colombo.

The plant for making "Alkathene" pipe is the first manufacturing venture by Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (Export) Ltd., in Ceylon and has an annual rated capacity on three-shift production of 180 tons of pipe, equal to about 1,500 tons of galvanised iron piping. It is a fine modern factory, and the whole process is electronically controlled.

ALKATHENE is the trade name given by Messrs ICI to polythene, perhaps the best known plastic in the world. It was developed in ICI's Alkali Division Laboratories in 1933, as a result of research into the effects of exceedingly high pressure on chemical reactions. Because of the engineering problems involved, it was not until the outbreak of World War 2 that commercial production began: polythene was found to be ideal for radar installation. Since the war the progress of polythene has been phenomenal.

It is now commonly used in the form of film for wrapping every thing from foodstuffs to fertilisers and in the form of unbreakable articles for use in the home. Industrially, its use is very widespread, particularly in the electrical field. Finally, formed into pipe, it is widely used in many countries. In the U.K. alone more than 1,500,000 feet of pipe are installed every month.

ALKATHENE piping is intended for cold water services and chemical plumbing. Its flexibility permits the pipe to be coiled rather than cut into comparatively short lengths and coil lengths up to 500 running feet are available. This enables the pipe to be laid quickly and its flexibility enables it to be taken round ob-

stacles without the need for special fittings. Besides, "Alkathene" pipe is only about one-eighth the weight of an equivalent length of galvanised iron pipe.

Drinking water piped through "Alkathene" is said to remain pure and flavourless, and the pipe does not support algae growth along its bore. Soils and water normally considered corrosive have no effect on it. "Alkathene" pipe made in Colombo is available at prices very competitive with good quality galvanised iron piping and installation charges are claimed to be much cheaper.

TO manufacture the pipe, "Alkathene" granules are filled into an extruder where they are softened by electrical heat and by working of a forcing screw. The softened material is passed through the extrusion die, which determines the bore of the pipe, and next through the sizing die, which controls the outside diameter of the pipe. Constant air pressure is maintained within the pipe to prevent it from collapsing until the

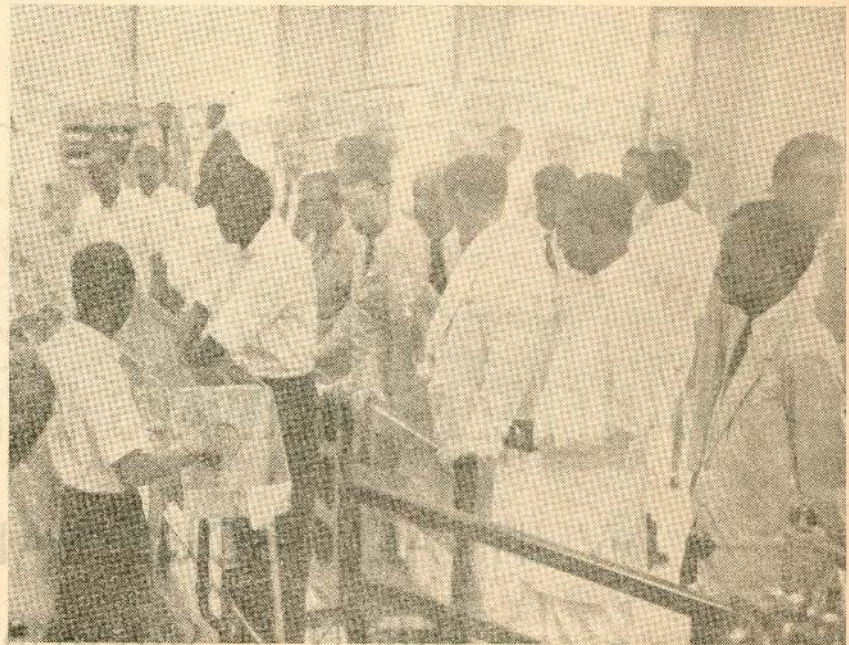
pipe has been cooled in a water bath. When the pipe emerges from this bath, it passes between flaming gas jets which relieve strains and improve the pipe's properties. Finally the pipe is wound on a coiling device before cutting.

Although the number of men employed on the plant in Colombo is small, the capital involved in the plant and machinery, electronic instrumentation and testing equipment amounts to Rs. 200,000. The capital amounts to a further Rs. 300,000.

The operating staff is managed by a supervisor, Mr. S. P. Sirimanne. He was trained by Messrs ICI (India) Private Ltd., who have manufactured "Alkathene" pipe since 1957.

ICI was formed in 1926 from a merger of four British chemical companies—British Dyestuffs Corporation, Brunner Mond & Co., Nobel Industrial Ltd., and United Alkali Co. The object was to provide an efficient, stable and large-scale organisation capable of meeting powerful foreign competition on equal terms in the markets of the world. ICI has expanded enormously, partly as a consequence of the growth of chemicals-con-

(Continued on page 27)



Times Photo
The Minister of Industries, Mr. Maitripala Senanayake, opened a plant set up in Colombo by ICI (Export) Ltd. for "Alkathene" pipe manufacture.

In the picture Mr. Senanayake is seen examining a section of the plant. Next to him is Mr. R. Colanin, resident director of the company.



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BELLS ! BELLS ! BELLS !

— By "SPHINX" —

IT is a pity I have no anthology of verse at hand to quote those lines by Edgar Allan Poe which begin thus. Never surely was the tintinabulation of bells more sweetly captured in words than in this well-loved poem, which, alas, the years have stolen from my memory.

Bells occupy so prominent a part in life and literature, though we give but little conscious thought to their existence.

Besides Poe, there was Lord Tennyson who used the sound of clangour of the bells to memorable effect ringing out the old year and ringing in the new. Few devotees of English literature, I imagine, can think of the old year dying or the new year struggling to be born (to quote a familiar expression) without recalling Tennyson's lines.

* * *

THE Second World War gave the world a grand book "A Bell for Adano", by James Hersey, I think, with his poignant story of an Italian village frantically looking for a bell for its church. It also seemed to make the war worth while I thought, as I read the book. Incidentally, was it not a successful play also? Or am I thinking of some thing else?

Think of bells in literature and you cannot overlook that great novel "For Whom The Bell Tolls" by the modern giant of letters, Ernest Hemingway, who reduced the heroics of war to its pathetic proportions.

* * *

AND I can never forget, though it is many, many years since I've re-read Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame", that macabre scene where the ill-fated hunch-back Quasimodo finds himself in the maddening nightmare din of the belfry right in the midst of them. But I seem to remember in "Don Camillo" a diverting episode connected with church bells in that never-ceasing struggle between the lovable parish priest and the no less endearing Communist mayor!

Then, of course, there were the bells of London which, as every child will remember, bade Dick Whittington return to London to become thrice Mayor of the City!

BELLS also serve a less lofty role. In my childhood I remember the bells round the necks of cows and bulls which used to be allowed to roam free, till they were rounded up for milking or to be yoked. What sweet sounds used to be wafted down the evening breeze as they tinkled with each movement. But the bells had an utilitarian purpose, too. They told the owner where their kine were, though I don't suppose that in Ceylon ingenuity ever reached the extent it has done in Switzerland, where a person, by listening to a cow-bell, could say which of his cows actually had strayed away from the herd all on its lonesome. (And lest I should seem to vaunt of a knowledge which I do not really possess, I shall admit freely that I learned the fact from one of the famous Perry Mason Mysteries—which my son devours whenever he has the opportunity of getting one away from the hands of his father—which I think is called "The Case of the Singing Cows").

* * *

IT is a long time in this age of the commercial radio since I've heard the cow-bells or even those which used to jingle round the neck of the bulls which draw our carts. But the sound of Bells which is as familiar to us in Ceylon as anything can be, and evokes the pleasantest memories, are the bells of the perahera elephants which proclaim to all the world (so to say) that this magnificent pageant, the like of which I doubt is to be seen anywhere else, is on again, as it was a month ago. Particularly if you are young, it is music of the celestial spheres in your ears, as you listen to them drowsily in the wee hours of the morning when another night's perahera is over and the majestic animals tread their way back home for brief respite of a few hours.

* * *

MANY'S the time, too, that I have listened entranced to the soft music of bells round a dancer's slender ankles as she treads the footboards lightly, and virility seems personified in the sound of

bells as a Kandyan dancer, that other unique institution in Ceylon, whirls round and round and leaps in the air, leaving you panting for breath seeing *him* dance.

Then there is the joyous note of wedding bells, which goes without saying, so to say, because they are probably the most familiar sounds wherever there is marriage and giving in marriage—and are the most loved by the gentler sex, who are tremendously moved by the sound, though maybe the bells ring only for someone else.

* * *

IF you live around Borella anyway, you have the privilege of listening, particularly after the Wednesday novenas to the carillon of bells at All Saints, which I believe are the only ones of their kind in the island. They ring out the evidence of a devotion to a faith which is remarkable in these days of scepticism and cheap sneering.

It is a sobering thought, thinking of the delightful music of bells, that there should be, as I write, the tolling of bells from some churches on a Sunday in token of the grief of a community that a right that they treasure is to be taken away ruthlessly—for the glorification of the state.

Perhaps that is a fitting point to stop this light-hearted essay on bells. Besides, it occurs to me, though I don't like to mention it, that the patience of your readers might break at this point and one of them might ejaculate, describing, as it were, the bells I have carefully refrained from referring to: Hell's bells! (One who has been reading this over my shoulder said just that).

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PEOPLE

SIR Herbert Dowbiggin, our former Inspector-General of Police, who will be eighty years old on the 26th December next, still takes the keenest interest in outdoor life and rarely misses a Test cricket match played at Lord's or a Rugby International at Twickenham. He keeps in close touch with Ceylon and frequently writes to his old friends out here. The *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* is remembered regularly at Christmas time.

In an interesting letter we received from "Bill" Greswell last week, the famous old Reptonian and Somerset cricketer, who spent over twenty-five years in Ceylon and proved one of the greatest bowlers the Island has known, writes as follows—"Sir Herbert Dowbiggin came to us for a week early in August, the first time he has ever done so. His stay here was a great pleasure. He is nearly eighty now but is evergreen in his enthusiastic approach to life, his abundant good-will and his infectious effervescence. He is indeed a wonderful friend of my old Ceylon days and of my retirement years, a real inspiration".

MR. J. G. Thomson, who spent twenty years in the Island and was with the Ceylon Wharfage Company Ltd., during the whole of that period, being Assistant General Manager before he left Ceylon last year, is now at Aden, where he is Chairman of the Port Trust there. After leaving Ceylon he was in England till recently, when he was app-

ointed to his present post. He is a regular reader of this journal and writes to wish us continued success.

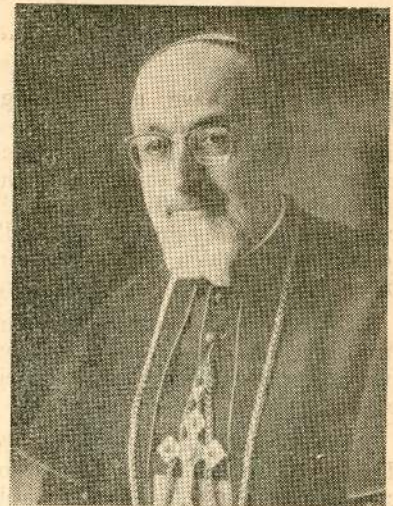
HIS Holiness the Pope has appointed Very Rev. Fr. Peter A. Pillai, O.M.I., to be one of the Consultors of the Pontifical Commission of the Apostolate of the Laity in preparation for the Ecumenical Council. The appointment was made official at the Vatican on Thursday, 1st September.

THE death occurred on September 8th, after a long illness from a heart ailment, of Mr. P. Kandiah, former Communist member of Parliament for Point Pedro.

As a Government scholar Mr. Kandiah spent two years in Oxford and two years in Cambridge, where he obtained the M.A. degree. He was a student of Sanskrit, Pali and old Persian. For some time deputy-librarian in the University, he was discontinued from the post for political activities. He brought an analytical mind to his speeches in Parliament, where he was heard with respect whenever he participated in a debate.

DR. M. S. Tambiah, of the Department of Botany of the University of Ceylon, is attending the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Cardiff.

MR. T. B. Subasinghe, Speaker of the Short Parliament, left for New York last week, having



His Eminence Cardinal Agagianian

been appointed a member of Ceylon's delegation to the United Nations general assembly.

Another member of the delegation Mr. A. B. Perera, Ambassador to Egypt, preceded him.

HIS Eminence Cardinal Agagianian, Patriarch of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, arrived here on a short visit yesterday on his way to Eastern countries. As head of the missionary countries, he has carried out an extensive tour of visits to the missionary world. Last year he visited Manila, Japan, Korea and other Eastern countries. This year the Cardinal has already visited Pakistan and India and after his brief stay in Ceylon he returns to India. His Eminence is due to leave Ceylon to-day.

THE Very Rev. Mother M. Theodosia, Superior-General of the Apostolic Carmel Congregation, arrived in Ceylon recently on a visit to the Religious of the Institute working in the Island. It will be recalled that the Mother-General paid her first visit to Ceylon in January this year, shortly after her election as Superior-General of the Congregation.

Mr. B. R. Devarajan of the Civil Service, whose last appointment was as Government Agent, Batticaloa, has left for Nigeria, having been selected by the FAO to serve

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P E O P L E

for four months in the Economic Planning section under the Finance Ministry of Nigeria.

Mr. Devarajan, who has acted in the post of Marketing Commissioner and had a six month training in public administration in the USA on a UN scholarship, will be in charge of the organization of the marketing department in a team that will reorganize the administration of Nigeria, which becomes independence on October 1st.

* * *

MR. M. G. Thornton, Head of Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Ltd., who with Mrs. Thornton and children, returned to the Island recently after a short holiday with Mrs. Thornton's parents, Mr. & Mrs. Norman Bostock, in England, met his parents, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Thornton, who had made the trip from their home in South Africa to spend a few months together. Mr. C. G. Thornton will be remembered by his friends in Ceylon, where he spent over thirty years planting on Amherst, Halgranoya. Mrs. C. G. Thornton, who like her husband was a very fine golfer, was on one occasion winner of the Irish Ladies' Championship. She was also many times winner of the Ceylon Ladies' Title.

Mr. M. G. Thornton played some golf while in England and he will be defending his title in the forthcoming Ceylon Golf Championship to be played at the end of next month at Nuwara Eliya.

* * *

SEVEN more Ceylonese left for the United Kingdom last week for specialised study under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan. Three of them flew from Colombo on September 9, to attend a trade union course organised by the Ministry of Labour in association with the Trades Union Congress, the British Employers' Federation and many industrial concerns. They were Mr. H. D. Perera, president of the Public Works Department Inspectors' Union, Mr. T. B. Dissanayake, president of the Government Clerical Services Union, and Mr. A. D. E. Wijetunge, general secretary of the All-Ceylon Oil Companies Workers' Union. For the course they will be joined by Mr. E. S. Wijesuriya,

president of the Government Trained Teachers' Union, who has already left for Britain.

Mr. S. P. Wijayarathne left by air on September 11, to take a post-graduate course in tropical architecture at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Mr. Wijayarathne is an assistant architect in the Public Works Department and this is his second scholarship under the Colombo Plan: he was at the same school in London from 1954 to 1957 when he qualified as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architecture.

* * *

THREE scholarship winners sailed in the "Arcadia" on Tuesday September 13. Mr. K. Yogendran, a laboratory techni-

cian in the Department of Anatomy of the University of Ceylon, is to have a year's training at the Royal College of Surgeons in modern methods of embalming and preservation for scientific and educational purposes.

* * *

MR. D. R. Wijesuriya, acting Lecturer in Surveying at the Ceylon Technical College, is also going for one year—to take a certificate course in surveying under Professor Thompson of the Faculty of Engineering, University College, London.

* * *

MR. M. Wijeweera, an assessor in the Inland Revenue Department, is to attend a specialist course in taxation arranged for overseas

(Continued on page 27)

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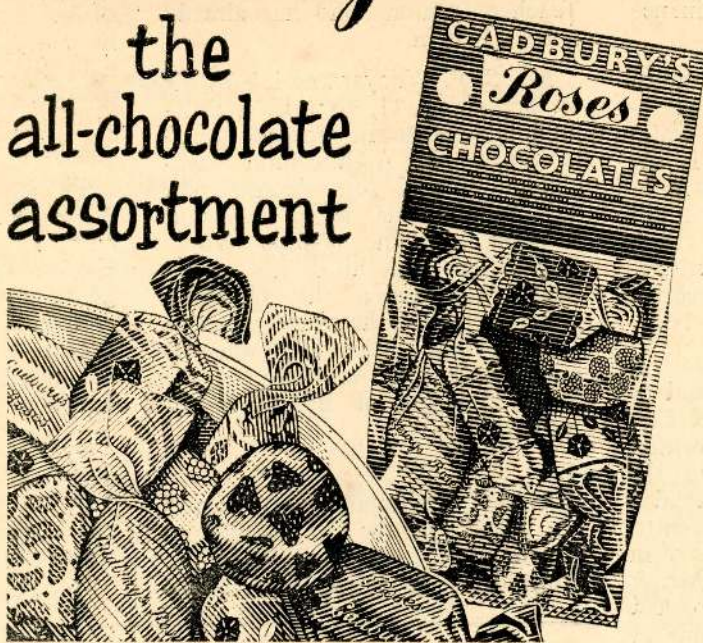
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SOME ASPECTS OF GREEK LIFE—II.

— By PROFESSOR C. W. AMERASINGHE —

THERE is another anecdote which strikingly illustrates the Greek's indifference to wealth. When the Persian King Xerxes was contemplating an invasion of Greece he questioned a Greek envoy about their resources. The reply came promptly. "Sire", said the Greek, "poverty has been with us from the cradle, but we acquired courage by wisdom and the strength of law". He does not say "we acquired wealth". A late Greek writer, Lucian, comparing the abstemious way of life of the Greeks with the debaucheries of Rome, remarked, "the Athenians are brought up to poverty and to philosophy". Lucian may be regarded as an impartial witness, for though he wrote in Greek he was an African by birth. The association he establishes between poverty and philosophy is interesting. Herodotus too associated it with wisdom. It looks very like the association between plain living and high thinking. Perhaps that was part of the secret of the Greek achievement. I recall fragment of Euripides which says that "poverty received wisdom as her lot because they are sisters". And so all along the line these two poverty and wisdom are linked together.

* * *

THE truth of these statements is in fact borne out by an examination of Greek life and experience. The Greek lived a frugal life. Their normal diet would seem to us extremely meagre, consisting as it did mostly of cereals, fruit and vegetables. Meat and fish were rare delicacies. What is even more striking is the Greek's indifference to the improvement of his material environment. In spite of the amazing development of scientific and philosophical thought which characterised the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. it is remarkable how little progress the Greeks made in the sphere of applied science. Was it because they had no idea of its importance? This can hardly be maintained. There is sufficient evidence to show their awareness of it. The myth of Prometheus, for instance, traces the beginnings of material progress to the discovery of fire. Aeschylus eloquently compares the condition of men who hid in the darkness of

caves with that of those who learned to build houses, to plough and to sail the seas. The comparison became in fact almost a common place of Greek thought. Why then did the Greeks not use their keen intellect for the improvement of the material conditions of life? The answer is, I think, that they were not interested in it. In their ideal of life material well-being remained always a means to an end. It was not an end in itself. The end itself was a spiritual one.

* * *

ARISTOTLE'S conception of happiness is that it is "an activity of the mind in accordance with virtue". The mere enjoyment of material well-being he regards as a life fit not for human beings but for animals. "Mind", he says, "is, if not divine, the most godlike thing in the human being. It is right therefore that the human being should strive as far as possible to become godlike". Most Western scholars regard as reprehensible the Greek indifference to material progress and his neglect of the applied-sciences. It must indeed be admitted that it encouraged certain attitudes that are reprehensible: as for instance the Greek to deny to look down on manual labour. This was inevitable in a society which drew a rigid line of demarcation between freemen and slaves and relegated manual labour to the slave.

But this weakness apart, one wonders whether the Greek should not rather be commended for the choice he made as between wealth and wisdom. Our own very scientific age quite obviously lacks the balanced attitude of the Greek. Materialistic ends appear now to dominate everything else, and scientific progress uncontrolled by any clear conception of the human good heaps upon us more comforts only to oppress us with ever increasing fear. Socrates made a very wise and pertinent remark when he said that scientific knowledge is the kind of knowledge which gives its possessor the power to do both good and evil. The doctor, for instance, who knows best how to cure, also knows best how to kill. The only science, he said of which this was not true was the science of high eousness and that was the science that was indispensable for human happiness.

ROUSEAU said that man was born free but was everywhere in chains. He was, naturally, thinking of the condition of man in his own age. If he had cast his glance back towards the beginnings of Western civilisation he would have found that the experience of the Greeks gave the lie to his dictum. Here was one place where the spirit of man appears for several centuries to have been completely unfettered by the bonds that had amongst other peoples, both then and earlier, kept the human spirit in chains. The remarkable advance made by the Greeks in many spheres of human thought and activity and within a comparatively short period of time may be attributed to many causes. But of these perhaps the most important cause was the value which the Greeks set on the spirit of freedom. It is important to realise how much the progress of Western Civilisation owes to this fact. It is no less important to realise how dangerous that same spirit of freedom can be if it allows itself to run amok. The Greek experience illustrates admirably both the triumphs of human freedom and the dangers inherent in its very nature.

A SCHOOL OF TROPICAL ARCHITECTURE

THE establishment of a school of tropical architecture and a department of civic design at university level was suggested by Mr. Herbert Gonsal in his presidential address to the Ceylon Institute of Architects. The Institute had, he said, approved in principle a proposal for a scheme of training at the Government Technical College, from which the larger scheme he visualised might develop.

He also suggested the establishment of a building research centre at which a scientific study would be made of the nature, utility and adaptation of local building materials. "We will not make any real building progress in Ceylon", he said, "until we learn genuine economy, step up production of our materials and also improve the quality of our local products".

CEYLON cricketer and Lancashire League 'pro' Stanley Jayasinghe who has been having 'trouble' with his club, colne, might forsake the Leagues for the Counties next Season.

RIDING THE WAVES

—BY DOUGLAS RAFFEL—

OLD Manna of Kuttiduwa, Negombo—he must have been in his sixties—had had his share of adventure in the years that had passed. Twice he had been one of the crew of a boat which had capsized suddenly by a cyclone out at sea. The first time they had only about an hour clinging to the wreckage before another boat picked them up. On the second occasion they had been wrecked at about 1 p.m. and clung to whatever flotsam was left all through the night till rescue came the next morning. I met Nicholas the third member of the trio some months later—he went with me to Kudremalai—and he told me he was not likely ever to forget that terrifying experience. I also met his wife, who never failed

to light a candle at her “palliya” every time her husband went out to sea. A poor couple living on the border line of starvation, now they were old, but exceedingly devoted to each other. Satisfied with the crumbs of existence, yet rich in their affection for each other—they had no children—and in the sincerity of their religious worship.

ONE day I had a telephone message from the Police at Negombo. One of my boats with Nicholas in charge had not returned and Manna feared they had been hit by a squall he had dodged. I raced to Negombo on my motor cycle, saw the Police, asked them to phone up and down the coast, and went and met Manna and Stephen and Maria, Nicholas' wife. She was in despair. Just then news came through that two boats had come to grief some miles

beyond Chilaw and people there were organizing a rescue. With Stephen on the pillion I rushed off to Chilaw and beyond. A few minutes before I got to the rescue spot, the men had all been brought ashore and were safe. I put them all into a car and sent them back to Negombo, while I tried to discover what had happened to the two boats, and left instructions with the Chilaw Police (who were very sympathetic and most helpful) and dashed back to Negombo. On the way I met the car, held up due to a puncture. We all reached Negombo together, and I will never forget the looks in the eyes of those wives when they saw their husbands again. There was a thanksgiving service with a priest at once, for which I paid gladly, followed by a meal in a simple hut of which I also partook. What a wife Maria was. Incidentally my boat was found broken up in several places. The “kollewa”—out-rigger—was found near St. Anna's Church, Talawilla. I got it all set up together again, and the Church to which tithes were paid gave me a new sail, free. The Priest told me the cost came out of the tribute paid in on daily catches.

QUITE a number of tragedies occur annually amongst these humble fisher folk. You and I have read of R.A.F. planes rescuing fishermen clinging to their capsized boats. Sometimes there is no rescue, or it comes too late. One man I know lost two sons the day the S. W. Monsoon broke, bringing joy to others for whom the rain was a blessing. To him it was ever after an anniversary of sorrow. His aged wife did not survive her loss many months. Once when we were trailing our lines happily out at sea, about 11 miles off the coast, a calm set in, there was no breeze at all, and in the water only a gentle swell.

We were in the Doldrums. I was able to light my cigarette without cupping my hands around the flame of the match. The sail hung limp and all we could do was to drift and this we did for three hours. Then a gentle breeze arose which gradually grew in intensity and at last we were able to get going and in half an hour we were rushing back to the beach. There were four or five boats with us and we were glad to be back safe. You can never be dead sure that after the calm you are not going to have a storm!

(Continued on page 25)

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RIDING THE WAVES

ON another occasion we were fishing quite happily with our anchor up and our "billipitties" out, when the old man lugged the anchor up, and ordered full speed back to the shore. He sensed a squall. The other boats followed suit, and there was much shouting from boat to boat, as we raced each other back. The squall—the old man was right—chased us all the way back and struck us 150 yards from the shore, on mountainous breakers which gave us a thrilling landing, and drenched us all. Of the boats that delayed to start back, two lost their bamboo masts about half a mile from the shore and had to row the balance to the beach.

Rain had come down too and was being driven before a strong wind, and we sat huddled in thatch huts on the beach and chewed and smoked and discussed the storm which had come on so suddenly out of blue skies. It was over in an hour and a half, and I was thankful to get home in time for a shower before dinner, at which my daughter

sat wide-eyed listening to me telling the story how we raced back to the shore before the storm hit us badly.

* * *

IN spite of these risks (and what isn't a risk these days? Even crossing a road is one) riding the waves is great fun and a tremendous thrill, and I commend this form of sport to any youngster who is a good sailor and has "guts" in him. Provided you do not take silly risks and expose yourself, or what is worse your boatmen, to unnecessary danger, the pleasure you get out of the pastime is more than worth the minor inconveniences. Choose as your companions the older fishermen who have personal knowledge of the dangers of a life on the ocean wave and you may be sure they will not want to seek trouble again.

They know all the risks. all the signs of threatening danger, which you and I can never hope to read as and-lubbers, and you benefit by their hard earned, dearly paid for lessons. Sometimes my old friend just refused to go out, though I had

come many miles to join him for the trip. Before two hours passed I knew why he had been firm. So I learnt to value his judgement and why and how to submit to it gracefully. Believe me, when you are out at sea in a sailing canoe, miles away from land ("terra firma" we call it and rightly!) which you cannot even see, it is a great solace to know you have the keen eye of an experienced old salt reading the changing sky-writing, for your safety and for his. If you are not satisfied with your daily hum-drum existence, here's one way you can put some spice into your life.

Beyond paying that original Rs. 5/- for that first trip, I never paid my Dehiwela fisher friends another cent. They welcomed me every time I went out with them. Later I changed over to Negombo, where I owned the three boats and there too I was a pal to the boatmen. Incidentally I find from my records that these four years of sport cost me NOTHING.

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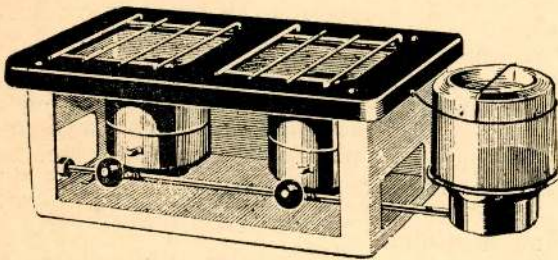
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ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

— By "LYRICUS" —

MENDELSSOHN visited Britain ten times before his death in 1847, by which time his "Songs without words" were familiar to almost every family in the land with an appreciation of music. He travelled extensively outside London. His famous Overture "Fingal's Cave", sometimes known as the "Hebrides", commemorates his visit to the islands of that name during a tour of Scotland—a tour that also inspired his Scotch Symphony. And it was at Birmingham, in the Midlands, that he conducted the first public performance of his oratorio, "Elijah".

* * *

EVEN Mendelssohn, however, did not win so firm and affectionate a place in the public heart as his great predecessor, Handel, who first went to Britain in 1710, at the age of 25. Some years afterwards he settled in Britain and in 1726 he successfully petitioned the House of Lords for permission to become a naturalised British citizen, thus becoming eligible for employment as composer to the Royal Court. From that time, although his career suffered one or two ups and downs, his place in the musical life of the country of his adoption was secure.

* * *

LIKE several musicians before him, Handel made many expeditions into the country-side of Britain and its landscapes are elegantly reflected in his pastoral works, such as "Acis and Galatea" and "Orlando". National rejoicings of one kind and another also inspired some of his most famous pieces, including the rollicking "Music for the Royal Fireworks", a suit performed in 1749—with fireworks going off at the same time—during London's open-air celebrations of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Of all Handel's works, however, the great public favourites were—and still are—his oratorios. The "Messiah", in particular, is as much a part of British life as roast beef, primroses in spring and the Boat Race.

PEOPLE

(Continued from page 17)

officials under the auspices of the British Treasury, Her Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Board of Inland Revenue and the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.

* * *

IT is with regret that we record the death of Dr. E. L. Raffel, which took place at his residence "Invermead", Wellawatte, last Sunday morning. Lawrie Raffel was a well known and popular figure in the southern suburbs of Colombo during the past four decades, practising his profession with much acceptance to a grateful public. He was eighty years old. For a long time he had been in poor health and his son Dr. Chris Raffel had taken over his work a few years ago.

Educated at Royal College, he played in the cricket and football elevens and was also an excellent athlete, distinguishing himself in the sprint and hurdles. In the early years of this century, on his return from Scotland after obtaining British qualifications, he was attached to the Victoria Eye Hospital, having specialised in eye surgery. He took to private practice before World War I, with his dispensary and surgery at Wellawatte. For many years his elder brother, the late Dr. Allan Raffel worked with him.

O, a charming disposition Lawrie Raffel counted a wide circle of friends who will mourn his death. He leaves his wife and two sons, Dr. Chris Raffel and Mr. Allan Raffel, who is a planter.

* * *

INCLUSION of the names of three Ceylonese in the second list of awards under the Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary Scheme brings Ceylon's total to six. The winners now announced are Mr. R. L. Goonetilleke, of the Government Training College, Maharagama, Miss D. S. Lokuge, of the Government Training College Uyanwatte, and Mr. S. Velupillai, of the Government Training College, Batticaloa. All three of them will study science at the Southampton Institute. The three Ceylon bursers announced earlier were Messrs W. M. Fonseka and K. Parameswaram of the Ceylon Technical College and Mr. F. Wijayaratne, of

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(Continued from page 17)

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the Talatuoya Central College. They are going to the Huddersfield Training College.

* * *

MR. A. H. Healey, the former Kalutara planter who settled in Jersey on retirement, has died. Coming to Ceylon before the first World War, he spent twenty-five years in the Island, first as Superintendent of Perth Estate, Horana, and afterwards as proprietor of Nettleworth Estate, Govinna.

* * *

MR. Geoffrey Bawa, the Colombo architect, is in the United States studying trends in architecture, prefabrication and design. His visit is sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the State Department. In Dallas, Texas, Mr. Bawa observed the Dallas Theatre Centre designed by the world famous Frank Lloyd Wright and Edward Stone's domestic architecture.

* * *

A Ceylonese, Mr. Ratnarajah has been placed first of 500 candidates who sat for part one of the fellowship examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute of London. He receives the Feddon fellowship prize of ten guineas awarded by the Institute.

* * *

MR. C. A. W. Edwards, who retired recently as Superintendent of Police, and Inspector D. G. Suraweera have been awarded the Ceylon Police medal.

The annual subscription to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review is Rs. 8/50, including postage.

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—BY "ITINERANT"—

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE local Rucker season came to a fitting end with the best game of the year when Ceylon met the Barbarians. The Ceylon team, due to leave for the All-India Rucker tournament in Madras, has worked itself into a well-trained unit as shown in the evenly matched encounter against the Barbarians.

Both sides played wide-open, fast rucker with forwards and out-sides handling the ball with equal ease. Good tackling and better touch-finding were features of the match won by the Ceylon Team 18-16. That winning score however included a penalty try and conversion and a penalty goal, whereas the Barbarians 'legitimately' crossed the line four times.

Star of the match was the Barbarians' and C.H. & F.C.'s inside

three. J. J. Burrows. He capped his brilliance in this match with a 60-yards solo which included stopping dead in his tracks before two defenders, outfeinting them both, and then speeding away to touch down.

* * *

THE OLYMPICS

CEYLON'S contingent to the Olympics fared none too well, only skipper Linus Diaz doing anything of note.

Swimmer Tony Williams turned in a miserable performance in the first round and was eliminated after swimming the slowest of 40 entries. His was a time that was slower than his best here and it was also a time that would not have qualified him even for the women's final.

Boxer Liyanage floored finalist Adamski in the first round of the first series but then went on to lose the bout to the European champion for the past three years. Boxer Dharmasiri was beaten on points in the first series by an Australian.

Cyclist Coomaravel took part in the 175 Km, road race and to date nothing is known of how he fared bar that he did not finish in the first eight.

So it was left to Linus Diaz to salvage something for Ceylon in the Marathon. He did to an extent. Finishing 39th out of 76, he did his best time ever, beating all Indian runners and trailing Zatopek's Olympic best by only a minutes. Diaz's time was a better time than the 1948 winning time.

ATHLETICS

THERE was a strong challenge from the Southern Railways (Indian) for national athletic titles (which they could not take) this

year and it was a challenge that succeeded in a meet in which records toppled despite the absence of some athletes—Linus Diaz in Rome and the best schoolboys in Australia. Nilmini de Alwis on the first day, though finishing some 20 feet behind on India Railway girl, broke the Ceylon record in the women's javelin throw. Then on the second day the records toppled—

In the javelin, the Army's Sarath Wijesinghe hurled a distance of 195 ft 6½ ins.

In the 5,000 metres, KMIS Fernando ran second to a Railway man but broke the Ceylon mark.

And in the 400 metres hurdles, the 20 year old Duncan White Mark was



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beaten by young Nimal Fernando who finished second to the Indian champion who also broke the all-comers mark.

Khan in the 1,500 metres joined Nilmini de Alwis in the women's discus missed new records by the smallest of margins.

* * *

HOCKEY

IN the past few weeks Colombo has seen a feast of hockey. Seldom has the standard of hockey been so high in Ceylon and with the comparative levelling off of world standards it would now appear that the one sport in which Ceylon can hold her head high is hockey. The hockey carnival got off to a flying start with eight teams entered for the Nationals—Uva being prominent absentees, Jaffna making a return to the tournament and the Schools XI, welcome newcomers.

IN the first round the favourites, Mercantile, swamped Kandy 11-0, the schools outplayed Jaffna 4-0, Colombo edged Government Services 2-1 and Matale got the better of the Combined Services 3-1. At this stage the tournament appeared to be at the mercy of the champions, Mercantile. They confirmed this impression when they out-manoeuvred the Schools 5-1, while Colombo were struggling to beat an unduly rough Matale team 3-1.

* * *

AND so to the finals and to a complete reversal of form. Mercantile outplayed Colombo in every department of the game—but not the most important, that of scoring. Most of the game was played in Colombo territory—but Mercantile just could not score, being repeatedly foiled by the full backs veteran Assey, who skippered the team, and Gerald Davies, who turned in a brilliant performance and must have been amused no end that he was a Mercantile discard. While Davies and Assey held the fort, Colombo broke away a few times and twice, on these occasions, they scored through the Kumara—Rayer combination and ran out worthy, but surprise winners.

NO sooner had the Nationals ended when the Donovan Andree Memorial Tournament started. For this trophy, six teams from abroad had come down—Madras's top three teams, the Intergral Coach Factory XI, the Southern Railways XI and the T.I. Cycles XI, were joined by the Madras Blues, the Indian Wanderers, one of Bangalore's best teams, and the T.P.C.A., a first-class team from Malaya who included a number of National (and Olympic) players. Ceylon was represented by Colombo, Mercantile, Matale, Combined Services, Government Services and Schools but at the end of the first round only Mercantile were left.

The local champions, Colombo had been edged 1-0, by the Wanderers and the best local performance among the teams eliminated came from the School boys who went down fighting, 3-5. At one stage they were led 3-0, then 4-3 and they were forcing the pace and it was

only Indian international Susainathan's brilliance that enabled the Cycles XI to put the game on ice. Mercantile meanwhile bounced the Blues 9-0 with the finest display put up in a long time by a Ceylon team.

In the Semi-finals they got past the Madras Champions, T.C.F. 2-1 in a very evenly contested game and came up against the Railway team in the final.

Of all the teams that came here, the Railways played the best hockey mixing wizardry with perfect team work. But Mercantile were not overawed. As against I.C.F., they started the first ten minutes with a bang and should have scored on a number of occasions. Then the game evened off, but Mercantile got a goal in this period and they clung to it. But in the last quarter they had to throw in everything they had to hold that lead as the Railways outclassed them.

(Continued on page 32)



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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

THE delight and pride in ownership of a young child is well known. Even a two "year" old will speak proudly of "my toy", "my chair", "my book" and so on. From this it is but a step to teach him that what is his must be looked after by him. He must learn to put his toys away, and not break and scatter them all over the house. And so when he reaches the age when he is able to look after a living creature, which will need regular attention, he can be relied on to continue in the same fashion to look after his property.

The companionship of a pet is very important to the child, and the fact that the animal will learn to know him and to come to him will stimulate his interest in it. Of course, the classic companionship of a little boy and his dog is well known, and has been written about in many a story, but other creatures too are capable of developing an affection for the human being who cares for it. It is this affection and the dependence of the pet on its owner for whatever it needs for its welfare which is the crux of the whole matter. As the child realises this dependence on him, his sense of responsibility is strengthened, as he undertakes to provide this pet with its requirements. It also helps him to observe and notice—what food the pet likes best, how it is most comfortable. It is but a short step from this for the same observation and helpfulness to be extended from the pet to all other creatures, including humans! A child who has learnt consideration for a pet is very rarely inconsiderate in his dealings with other children or grown up people.

* * *

ONE difficulty most parents are bound to come up against, sooner or later, is the problem of how to get their offspring to eat the meals which they think they should. I am sure we have all experienced the frustration felt by a mother faced with an obstinate small child who completely refuses to eat any more of what is placed before him, in merely shakes of his head and compresses his lips each time a spoonful of food is brought near his mouth! And although we tend to

think chiefly of toddlers when we hear the words "feeding problems" older children are just as likely to be pernickety and fussy when it comes to meal times.

Almost every book written on child welfare has discussed this problem, and most women's magazines, as well, have contributed their quota of advice, but in spite of all this help, most mothers find themselves facing this situation. All these advisers stress greatly that parents should do their utmost to preserve a detached attitude over this situation, and not let the child discover that he can use his appetite or lack of it, to keep his parents hopping. Now, the strange thing is, that although you may perfectly agree with all this advice it is almost impossible to keep up this nonchalance when actually involved in this situation! However, a lot does depend on keeping calm, for not only in the matter of feeding, but in other ways as well, it does no good for a child to see how easily he can upset his parents!

* * *

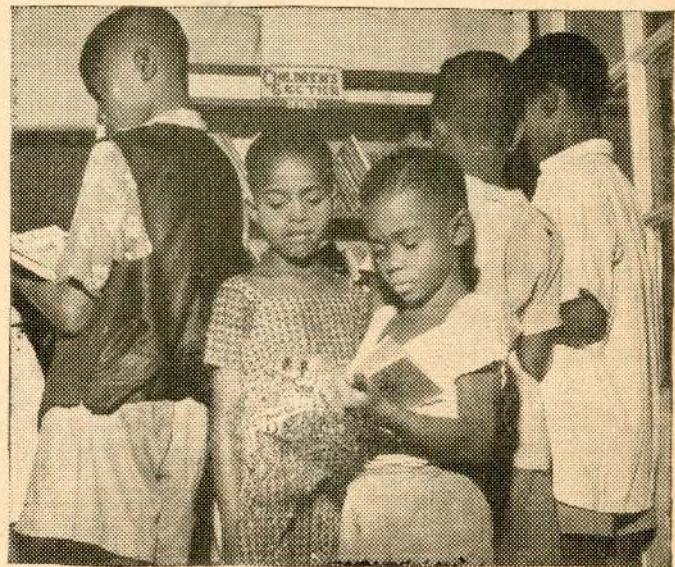
ONE thing which should be of consolation to a parent is this eating is really an enjoyable thing. We all look forward to a good meal. We all gain pleasure from eating tasty food. A little baby's first experience of himself as a separate being comes in his partaking of food. So every person should enjoy eating.

It is for this reason that parents are urged to be calm and not lose their tempers and try to force food down the throats of children. For then this normal reaction of pleasure in food may be disturbed, and the problem will be greatly worsened. If, instead of having food forcibly pushed down his throat, a child is allowed to stop eating the moment he says he has had enough, and the parents proceed to have their own meal with evident enjoyment, a more favourable atmosphere will be generated. Besides, two mouthful of food willingly taken will do a child much more good than ten which have been pushed down his throat to the accompaniment of tricks and screams and the resultant disturbance to the digestion!

* * *

ANOTHER factor which parents do not always realise is that they themselves set their children the example in the matter of fussiness over food. Perhaps a child would never think of refusing to eat certain dishes if he had not heard his mother or father say "No, thank you, I won't have any of—I have never liked it" with quite evident satisfaction in their ability to choose what they would eat. No wonder a child would like to follow suit! It is also hardly fair to expect a child to finish off everything which has been put on his plate, when we so often fail to finish

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The Federation of Nigeria becomes a fully independent member of the Commonwealth on October 1. The establishment of public Libraries throughout Nigeria follows and stimulates the raising of the standard of education. The picture shows the children's section of the Public Library, Port Harcourt, Eastern Region.

SOME OLD TRAVELLERS AND OUR TREES

(Continued from page 13)

mangoes of course he mentions in this connection, as also "young shoots of the Bamboo which are boiled in pots with vinegar and spices". This was "more delicate than our preserved cucumbers". The tamarind too was much fancied, for its cooling and blood-cleansing properties. Lumps of the pulp were "laid in jars with sugar and such like and sold or transported to other lands", being taken also on all ships. An unusual use of lime juice he mentions. It was boiled down to a syrup, which "they use instead of a sauce to dip flesh or fish in it."

* * *

TWO humbler plants must now be mentioned—the well-known Four o'clock Flower and the Sensitive Plant. The former is called by Knox "sindricmal". "Handrikka" it is now in the modern vernacular. MacMillan calls it also "The Marvel of Peru." It was "the rarity and the use of it which intrigued Knox. "Its nature is to open about four o'clock in the evening, and so continueth open all night when it closes up itself till four o'clock again. Some will transplant them out of the Woods into their Gardens to serve them instead of a clock when it is cloudy that they cannot see the Sun". The Sensitive Plant found an admirer in Baldeus. "It might be reasonably termed Little Touch-me-not, *Herba noti me tangere*, for no sooner is it touched than it springs and quivers." Many City-dwellers are probably quite ignorant of this plant whose botanical name is *Mimosa pudica*, "nidikumba" being its Sinhalese one.

A WOMAN'S DIARY

(Continued from page 31)

off everything we have taken on to our plates ourselves! It would be no wonder if a child should not see in the ability to have food uneaten on his plate a proof of his independence—and children dearly love to be independent!

* * *

A further factor which has influenced this whole problem is the failure of parents to realise that appetite varies. They don't

see anything unusual in a grown up person saying: "I have absolutely no appetite today. I don't think I'll eat" but, they expect a child to swallow the same, or increasing amounts, every day! It is perfectly natural that if a child has had, or is about to have some extra excitement, that less will be eaten. It is also stupid of parents to allow a child to eat between meals whenever he likes, and then expect him to eat his meal too! If you really want your child to eat up at mealtime, it is imperative to see that he does not spend the whole day nibbling at one thing and another!

An even more important factor in this whole problem is that children do not grow in a constantly increasing manner. A baby in the first year of its life grows tremendously quick, but if it went on growing at that rate, it would end up by being a giant. It is natural for there to be a period of quick growth followed by a period of slower growth—and the appetite, too, slows down with the slower rate of growth. This is the explanation of the mothers lament that "when he was smaller he had a much better appetite, but now he hardly eats a thing!" It is also a proved fact that a fat child is not necessarily a healthy child, or a thin child an unhealthy one. Parents too often seem to see in someone's remarking that their child is thin, a veiled accusation that they have not been looking after him properly. The important thing is whether a child keeps well or not. A fat child who is constantly running a cold, or whose tummy is liable to play up at any moment, is far worse off than a thin child who never has to face those problems.

The crux of the whole matter therefore, seems to lie in keeping calm, and letting a child eat according to his natural appetite, so long as it has not been blunted by between meal snacks. No child will really starve himself to death, and, as a famous proverb has it, hunger is the best sauce, so a meal missed now and then may mean a much better meal the next time.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 29)

all they threw in was enough as the Railway men's all-out onslaught failed. With Mercantile victory, Ceylon's hockey began to look up.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

THE Carnival wound up with a couple of exhibition matches. The Wanderers almost a Mysore state team, met a C.H.F. second-string team that happily included schoolboys and won 4-1, dominating play in the second half. A C.H.F. 'A' team by no means at full strength, then met a Madras team. The Madras team was virtually a state side, included five Olympic trialists, and was a team being tried out for the fixture against New Zealand. After a scoreless first half, Madras won 3-1, but the CHF team had almost as much of the game, certainly forced more corners, but just did not have that scoring thrust.

New Zealand fifth in the Olympic are due shortly, to meet Ceylon. How Ceylon fares against them may well determine the future of local hockey.

* * *

PAKISTAN EAGLETS

ONE of the finest achievements in local cricket in many a year was the feat by Leading Seaman Mohammed Samsudeen, the Colts, Navy and Combined Services cricketer, who became the first Ceylonese ever to take ten wickets in an innings against a visiting team.

The Pakistan Eaglets, a team of young first-class cricketers and youngsters likely to make the highest grade, annually tour England. This year they switched to the East—Malaya and Ceylon. The team which arrived in Ceylon included seven Test 'Caps' five of whom played in the opening match, a one-day fixture against the Combined Services.

Sent in to bat on a slightly rain-affected wicket, the Eaglets collapsed for 40 against the pace of Samsudeen who took ten for 26, aided by six brilliant catches. The wicket was not that bad—instead, it was obvious the Pakistanis needed coaching in the technique to counter such bowling.

The Services fared little better, being 35 for 8 at one stage—Test men Shujaidin and Munir Malik bowling in deadly form—but some lusty hitting by the tail—that man Samsudeen again with 20 not out—took them to 98. The Eaglets fared better in the second innings being 91 for one at close with Samsudeen once again taking the solitary wicket and Test opener Ijaz Butt carrying out his bat for 45.

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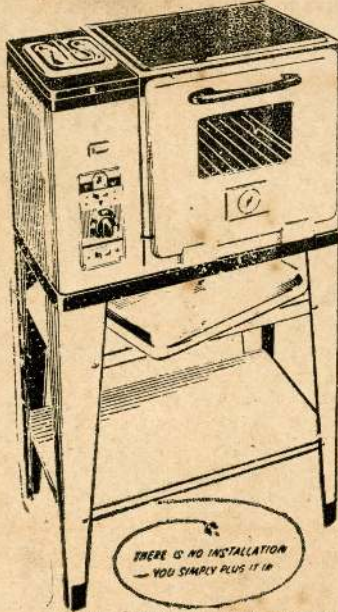
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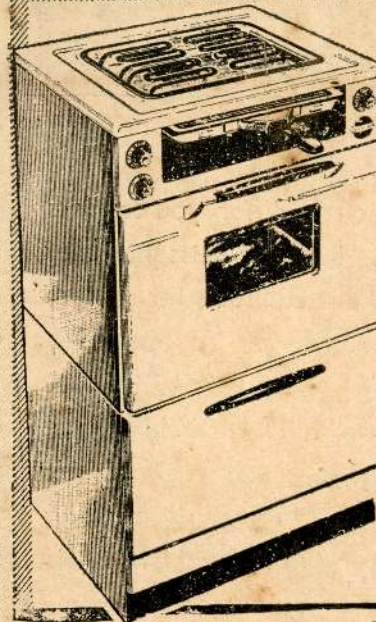
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