

# The CEYLON *Just Rightly* Review

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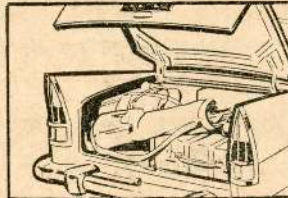


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*THE annual contest for the Stanley International Golf Trophy played early in December, on the Ridgeway Course, was once again won by a strong Ceylon side. The picture shows Mrs. T. A. Buchanan presenting the Cup to the Ceylon captain, M. Sathasivam. Mr. A. G. Mathewson, President of the Caledonian Society (sponsors of the tournament) is on the right of Mrs. Buchanan.*

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## 1960 IN RETROSPECT

THE year that is drawing to a close will have a special interest for future generations by reason of the topsy-turvy events that drew the attention of the world to Ceylon. It opened with the country under a caretaker government which changed its character almost from day to day and a quixotic Prime Minister who had the spotlight playing on himself by his naive radio political notebook.

But he conducted what is acknowledged to have been the most democratic general election, in which he himself, at the head of a party he formed overnight, was ousted from the seat he had held for a quarter century.

\* \* \*

FOLLOWED a minority government which survived a little more than a month, being defeated on the Speech from the Throne after failing to obtain the support of any other party. Three months later a second general election returned to power a party led by a woman who herself did not seek election to Parliament.

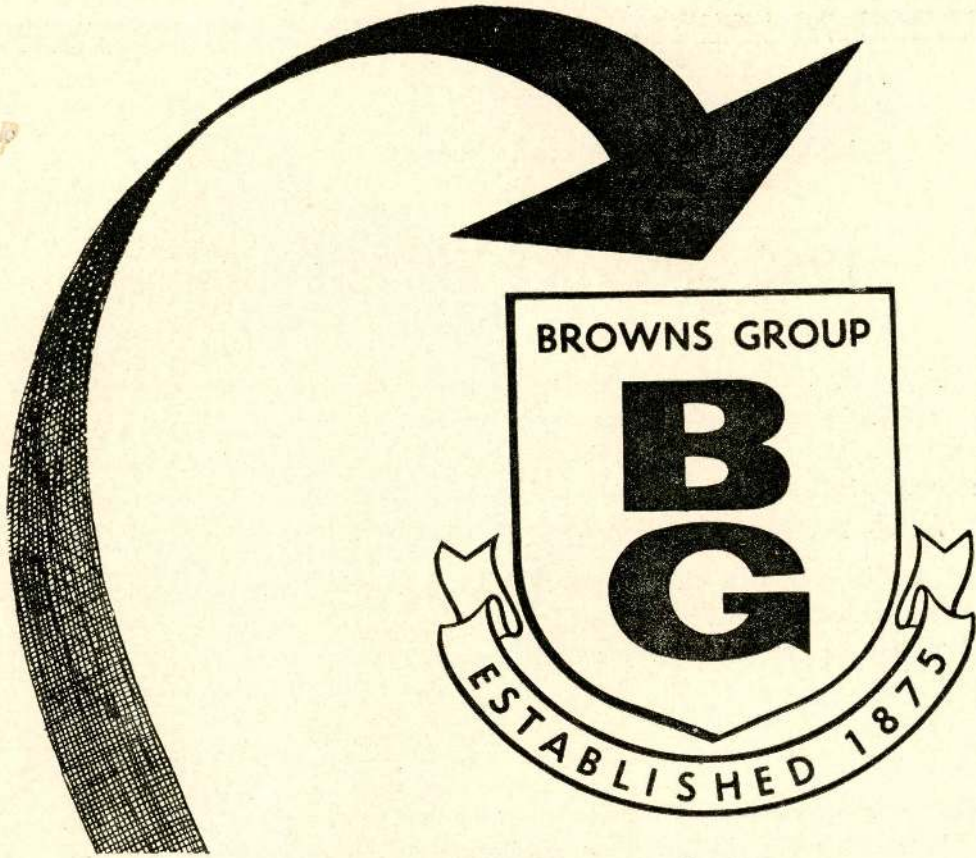
Ceylon thus has the distinction of being the first country in the world to have a woman as Prime Minister and functioning not from the elected Lower House but from the Upper House to which she had herself nominated.

\* \* \*

THE constitutional innovations apart, what has happened in Ceylon is that the momentum of the revolution ushered in by the assassinated Prime Minister, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, has swept into office his party, under the leadership of his widow, merely because she pledged herself to follow the policies he had fathered. She has chalked up an initial success by the relatively peaceful way in which all but 55 of more than 3,000 assisted schools have been brought under state management.

After four and a half turbulent years a period of stability is in sight. With the greetings of the season, we wish the government fulfilment of the prospect.

THE EDITOR.



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# MATTERS OF MOMENT

—BY BRUTUS—

UNDER pressure from the Opposition the Government disclosed last week that the Parliamentary Bribery Commission has found allegations against two members of the present Parliament and four former members proved. The report of the Commission was tabled by the Leader of the House, Mr. C. P. de Silva, but whether the whole of the report should be published is to be decided by a select committee of Parliament.

The members concerned are Mr. M. P. de Zoysa and Mr. D. B. Monnekulama, who were respectively Minister of Labour, Housing and Social Services and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs in the Bandaranaike Government. They have both resigned. The ex-members are Mr. Henry Abeywickreme, Gate Mudliyar M. S. Karipapper, and Mr. C. A. S. Marikkar, all of whom held office under Mr. Bandaranaike, and Mr. R. E. Jayetilleke, who was an Independent member.

FROM December 1st, 7,500 schools, with 2 million children and 56,000 teachers are under a "unified system of national education", in the words of the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, in his speech at the 125th prize-giving of Royal College, Colombo. Of these, 2,623 assisted schools with 25,941 teachers and 858,537 pupils came under the management of the Director of Education by the schools take-over Act. The number of schools which have chosen to remain private and non-fee levying, mostly Roman Catholic, is 55, involving 56,000 pupils and 2,500 teachers.

Pleading for the collaboration of the minority in the working of the new law, Sir Oliver said too many people had missed the implications of adult suffrage, exercised since 1931, of free education, introduced in 1945, of education in the mother tongue with "the inevitable enthronement of Sinhala," the language of the majority, and of the impact of 58 central schools on the privileged position of urban schools. "Above all", he added, "many of us find it difficult to understand the sovereignty of a freely-elected Parliament".

He doubted that the schools opting to be private would be able to collect the Rs. 10 million hitherto paid by Government in grant and salaries and envisaged their joining the unified scheme in a year, if not in three or six months.

ON the previous day the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, presiding at the Prize-giving of the Royal Primary School, where her son is a student, said that the "take-over" of assisted schools was perhaps a misnomer. It would be more correct to describe it as the throwing open of schools to all the children of the country. It meant, simply, the emancipation of the scope of education.

After independence, with the advent of free education, continuance of the old system of education was only producing an ever-increasing number of educated unemployed, she said. A national system of education would take into consideration the growing needs of a country and gear the educational system to a programme of development.

The headmaster of the school, Mr. H. D. Sugathapala, suggested that December 1st be treated as Children's day—a day dedicated to the national movement for the betterment of Ceylon's children.

JOINT ventures in which Ceylonese capital and Ceylonese managerial skill are matched by British technical experience and British capital were advocated by Sir Alexander Morley, British High Commissioner, when he spoke at the dinner of the Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce. "I do not think this should be dismissed as the pipe-dream of a sentimental diplomat", he said. "It is happening elsewhere in the Commonwealth and there is no inherent reason why, with your co-operation, it should not happen here."

There was no such thing in the world as economic independence, Sir Alexander said, and pointed out that economic inter-dependence was made easier by doing business in a currency which was acceptable to all countries, meaning sterling, in which "something like half the business of the world" is done.

Earlier, at the annual general meeting of the chamber, the outgoing President, Mr. J. L. M.



The annual St. Andrew's Dinner & Ball, on November 30th, at the G.O.H., proved most enjoyable and was largely attended. Picture shows (right to left) Mr. A. G. Mathewson, President of the Caledonian Society, Sir Alexander Morley, U. K. High Commissioner, Mr. D. S. Hutcheson & Mr. B. P. Johnson.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

Fernando, said that effective Ceylonisation of trade was not possible or practicable until commercial banks decided to lend, especially for long and medium periods, on easier terms for industrial and commercial ventures undertaken by Ceylonese.

\* \* \*

**T**HE death occurred in Colombo on December 10 of Chevalier Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner at the age of 61 years. The funeral took place on December 12 at Kanatte with the following acting as pall-bearers: Sir Oliver Goonetilleke (Governor-General), Sir John Kotelawela, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Sir Edward Jayatilleke, Mr. N. E. Weerasooria, Q. C., Mr. A. W. H. Abaysundere, Dr. J. R. Muthumani and Mr. A. Sellamuttu. Among those who called at the residence were the Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike; the President of the Senate, Sir Cyril de Zoysa; the Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. Basnayake; and Dr. N. M. Perera.

The late Sir Chittampalam was educated at St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, and St. Joseph's College, Colombo, where he taught for some time. He next studied law but gave it up to enter business, starting as a partner of Messrs. Leo Langdon & Co., of which he became Managing-Director within six months. In 1928 he became Managing-Director of Ceylon Theatres which then had a circuit of two cinemas, compared with over 100 today. He was also on the board of over a dozen of the largest commercial firms in Colombo.

A keen turfite, he won every cup offered by the Turf Club. He was also a keen social welfare worker and created the Rs. 500,000 Chittampalam A. Gardiner Charity Trust, and he helped educational and other institutions. He was the first Ceylonese to be Governor of 89th Rotary International District, and was described as the ideal Rotarian by Sir Andrew Caldecott, a former Governor of Ceylon.

\* \* \*

**T**HE callous disregard for a national venture in which the Government itself had a substantial share, taken together with the general trend in international shipping, led to the directors deciding to dispose of the two ships it owned, said Mr. T. C. A. de Soysa, Chairman,

of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Shipping Lines at the annual general meeting on December 5.

Mr. de Soysa said the company had offered the ships to the Director of Food Supplies for a number of consecutive voyages, and though the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food sponsored the idea, the Treasury refused to grant any premium whatever; but the ships were employed in the trade. He said its struggle had not been so much with the Government of Ceylon as with some public servants. Where the Government of Ceylon "steadfastly" refused to aid a nascent shipping industry.



John &amp; Co.

The late Sir Chittampalam Gardiner

Governments in other countries were taking an interest in it, said Mr. de Soysa, who referred to the governments of India, Pakistan and Great Britain. The total trade turnover of the company showed an increase from Rs. 11.83 million in 1958 to Rs. 13.61 Million last year, and there was a working profit of Rs. 57,722 for last year.

\* \* \*

**T**HE success achieved in agriculture, tea, rubber and coconut, by the application of results obtained through scientific research was reviewed by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, when he opened the annual session of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science. But he posed one question to the University of Ceylon. Why was it, he asked, that despite the claim that its site

at Peradeniya was the best in the world for agriculture, only 71 had graduated in agriculture out of the 5,800 who had graduated since the establishment of the University in 1942.

The principal guest at the conference was the famous British scientist Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, at present research professor of the Indian Statistical Institute.

\* \* \*

**S**IR Alexander Morley, British High Commissioner, was the chief guest at the diamond jubilee prize-giving of Ladies' College, Colombo. Lady Morley gave away the prizes. In his speech Sir Alexander expressed the view that independent schools like Ladies' College played a very special part in the educational life of the community by adding to its variety and richness and setting standards. He came, he said, from a country which was not generally considered backward in all that was summarised as the welfare state, and added: "We have made great progress in the twin objectives we have set ourselves of levelling up the standard of education available free to all while providing opportunities for the most gifted, however poor the families from which they come, to climb to the top of the educational ladder."

\* \* \*

**W**ATER resources development over a decade, 1951 to 1960, were reviewed at the regional technical conference of the United Nations Economic Committee for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) when it met in Colombo early this month. The conference was opened by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, who after describing briefly the river-basin development schemes planned in Ceylon, drew attention to the lack of funds limiting the rate of progress in their execution.

"Can our friends present here, particularly those who come from the specialised agencies of the United Nations, tell us how it is possible for Ceylon to maintain its proper place in the queue of those receiving international or bilateral assistance", he asked. He went on to say: "Is the world consciously adopting more than one standard for the granting of assistance—one



MATTERS OF MOMENT

for large nations, another for particular areas where large groupings of nations want to claim an overriding influence against each other, and yet another for a small nation like Ceylon, whose record of conduct under our last ruling race and now for twelve years as an independent nation is unblemished?"

\* \* \*

**T**HE Hungarian born Australian Mr. Stephen Leslie Bradley, who was extradited to Australia from Colombo after being taken off a ship on which he and his family were travelling to England, is reported to have confessed to kidnapping the eight-year old Sydney school-boy Graeme Thorne, whose dead body was found after a demand for ransom had been made by telephone.

A detective officer who escorted Bradley from Colombo to Sydney told the City Coroner there that on the plane Thorne disclosed that it was he who telephoned for the ransom. He explained that he locked the boy in the boot of his car because furniture removal men were about. Later in the day he found the boy dead.

**H**AS Government taken Ceylon into the cold war over the Congo? Withdrawing the Ceylon contingent of eleven Army administrative personnel assigned to the United Nations Congo Operation, the Prime Minister in a statement charged the "Belgian colonialists" with supporting, financing and equipping Mobutu's "private army" and with "cynically and insidiously" undermining the unity and independence of the Congolese republic.

"It has been our steadfast view", the statement declared, "that the legitimate government of the Congo was that of Mr. Lumumba and that his dismissal by Mr. Kasavabu was invalid. Being the head of the state under a parliamentary form of government, Mr. Kasavabu could not dismiss the prime minister who enjoyed the confidence of Parliament unless he found another minister capable of obtaining the support of a parliamentary majority. The decision to seat Mr. Kasavabu's delegation in the United Nations general assembly was, the statement said, "surprising and incomprehensible". By doing so the UN had sought unilaterally to determine

the outcome of an internal conflict. The imperative need was, it was stated, immediate action to disarm and disband Mobutu's army so that normal political life could return to the country and Parliament may again take its rightful place under the Constitution.

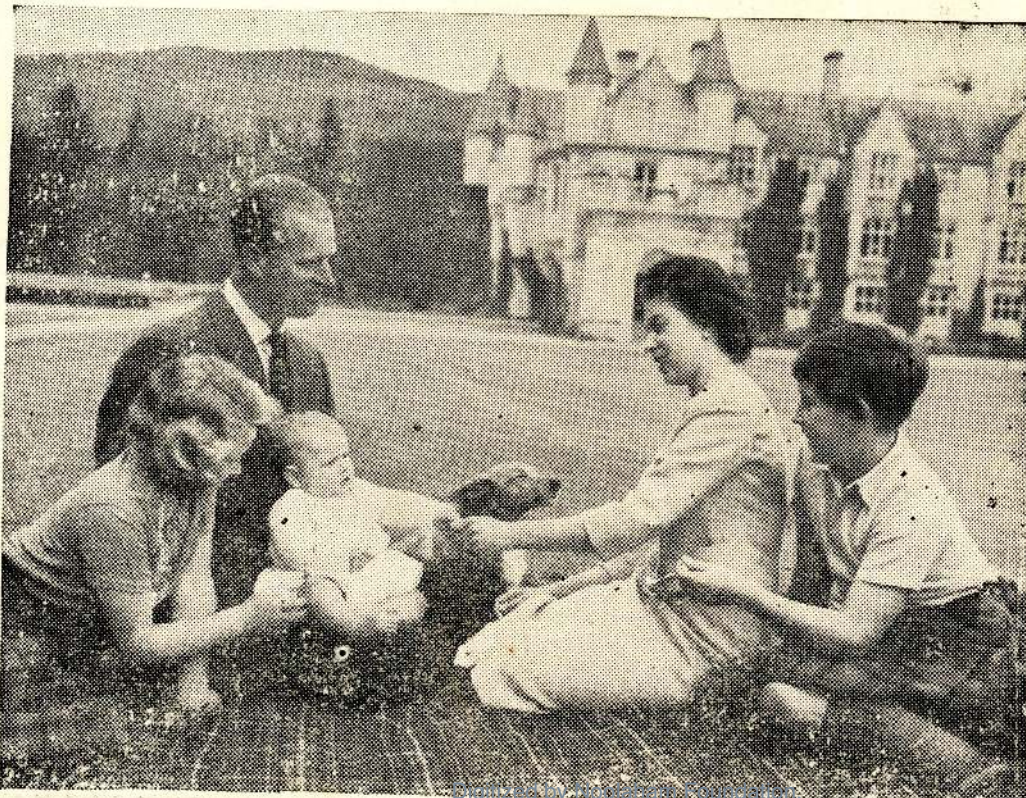
The recall of the army contingent, which was sent to the Congo as a token of "our faith in the ability of the UN to carry through the concrete tasks required by the Security Council resolutions, in the formulation of which we played some part" was described as "a mark of our profound dissatisfaction with the course of events".

It was reported that the Belgian charge d' affaires in Ceylon, M. Andre Selliez, had communicated the statement to his government and was awaiting instructions.

\* \* \*

**T**HE Finance Minister has presented draft legislation in Parliament for levying taxes or licence fees on professionally qualified persons. Entitled The Controlled Professions and Business Bill, it provides for total income to be taken into account in the calculation

(Continued on page 25)



*Like most young babies, Prince Andrew, born in February this year, receives a lot of attention from the rest of the family. Here seated on the lap of Prince Philip, he is the centre of attraction for his mother, his brother and sister, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, as they sit in the grounds of Balmoral Castle, Scotland, where they were on holiday. The castle can be seen in the background.*

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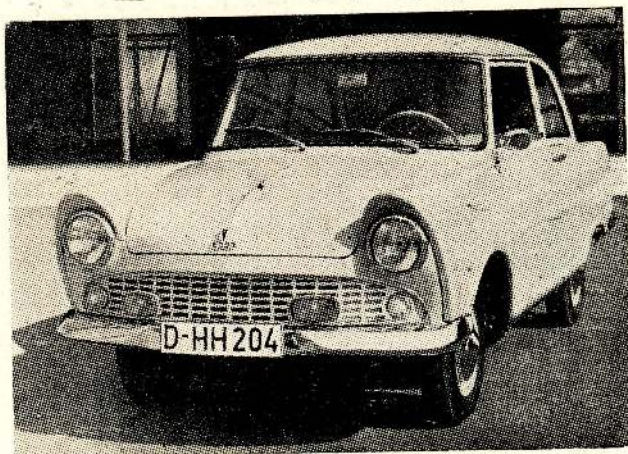
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# ROYAL SPEECH - MAKER

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

— By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON —

THE Duke of Edinburgh is probably the most-travelled member of the Royal Family. But it was not until the publication in October of "Prince Philip Speaks" that most of us in Britain realised the extent of the Duke's activities as a global orator. Between February 1956 and December 1959, the Duke made 230 public speeches (this volume includes only a quarter of them) in every part of the Commonwealth and to a remarkable variety of audiences.

How has he managed to reach so many people, not simply by radio or television, but in person? I have been looking up the records of these unprecedented Royal inteneraries in the past four years.

In company with Queen Elizabeth II, the Duke began 1956 with a three-weeks tour of Nigeria. In 1957 came their tour of Canada, when the Queen opened the 23rd Canadian Parliament. Then again there was the Royal visit of 1959 for the opening of the St. Lawrence Sea-way.

\* \* \*

## SIMPLICITY, HUMOUR, BREVITY

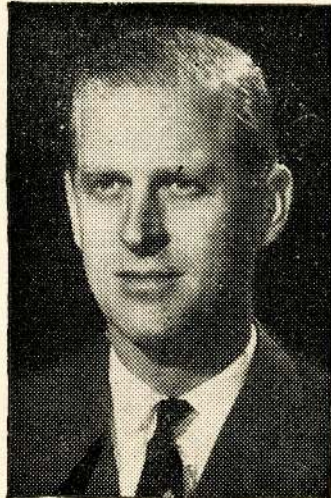
BUT it is the Duke of Edinburgh, Commonwealth travels on his own account that have given him the greatest scope as a public speaker, exhibiting those qualities of simplicity, humour and brevity which he believes are most appreciated by any audience.

The Duke obviously makes the most of any travel opportunity. After opening the Melbourne Olympic Games in 1956, he made his Australian visit the occasion of an extended Commonwealth tour, including Ceylon, Papua, New Guinea and the Islands of the South Pacific. In 1958 we find him in Ottawa again, presiding at meetings of the world conference of the English-speaking Union of the commonwealth. Within a few months in 1959, the Duke was in India for the annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress in New Delhi. From there he was off to Karachi, this time for the annual gathering

of the Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science.

Not until the end of April was he back in the United Kingdom, after ranging the Far East and the Pacific for calls at Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and a whole string of keypoints like Hongkong, the Solomon Islands, Christmas Island, the Bahamas and Bermuda.

Still on his favourite scientific track, the Duke was off to Ghana later in the year to visit scientific



H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh

and technical institutions on a tour embracing Accra, Tema, Kosombo, New Tafo and Kumasi. Since then, his whirlwind progress has included a sloop on Malta as Captain-General of the Royal Marines during their exercises there and, of course, his visit to Ottawa and Toronto last June to pave the way for the Duke's second Commonwealth Study Conference to be held in Canada in 1962.

\* \* \*

## QUEEN MOTHER'S RECORD

SURPRISINGLY, perhaps, the nearest approach to such a record of royal peregrination is furnished by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who recently celebrated her 60th birthday. In 1957

she toured the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but this was only a foretaste of what was to come. In 1958 the Queen Mother flew round the world, calling at Montreal, Vancouver, Honolulu and Fiji before touring New Zealand and Australia and then looking in at Coos, Mauritius, Uganda and Malta on the return journey.

Last year the Queen Mother toured Kenya, and only last May was in Rhodesia and Nyasaland again to open the Kariba Dam and inaugurate the Royal Show in Bulawayo.

From Bulawayo's Royal Show it may seem a far cry to London's Olympia for the Royal Dairy Show, though the two events have more than a little in common. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has just attended this great annual jamboree to see the famous British breed of cows carry off the Bledisloe Trophy for the second year in succession.

The most wondrous individual cow, however, belonged to the Ayrshire breed. She is Averham Crummie, aged eight years, who has broken all show records by giving more than 13 gallons (61.34 litres) of milk in 24 hours.

\* \* \*

## WORLD'S LARGEST TEA DRINKERS

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Commonwealth countries, it is shown, ship more than four-fifths of the tea entering world markets.

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# A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

— BY CROSS-BENCHER —

**T**HE Government must be deemed to have passed with credit the first test which it set itself namely, the take-over of assisted schools. There was good reason to fear that the transition might not be without incident, for departure from a long established tradition cannot but encounter resistance. Resistance there indeed was, but it was overcome with tact as well as firmness. Whatever one's views on the policy of the Government, the fact cannot be gainsaid that it set about implementing it purposefully and thereby earned prestige for itself.

An impression gained during the episode was that Mrs. Bandaranaike's government had not ignored the lessons of the terrible events of 1958, the communal riots which have left a scar on Ceylon's face that will take a long time to fade. For instance, the official intelligence service seemed to be more efficiently operated than at any time in the past, enabling the Government to take measures in anticipation of events in order to prevent disturbance of the life of the community.

\* \* \*

**A**S to the public reaction to the schooltake-over law, it was early evident that Buddhists by and large were willing, even anxious in some cases, for their schools to be run by the state. The attitude of Hindus and Muslims, except where institutions with generous endowments were concerned, was different from that of the Buddhists only in degree. Of the Christian denominations, all but the Catholics were prepared to surrender their schools on the understanding that the proposed commission on the content of education would give consideration to the interests of their children.

The leading Anglican institutions had already become private schools at the time the free-education principle was introduced. It was the Methodists who made the biggest sacrifice; they parted with such famous schools as Richmond Galle, Kingswood and Girls' Hig. School, Kandy; Central College Jaffna, Central College, Batticaloa, and St. Vincent's, Kalmunai. They held on only to Wesley Col-

lege, and Methodist College (for girls), Colombo, as private and non-fee levying. The Catholics alone were adamant in their stand that a Catholic "atmosphere" was indispensable for the education of their children.

**T**HE difference between the attitude of the Roman Catholics and other denominations was highlighted following a conference of heads of Christian churches called by the Prime Minister after a warning given by the Government to Catholic parents against permitting their children to take part in a demonstration of which the Government claimed to have information, although heads of Catholic schools denied knowledge of any such action. The conference lasted for six hours and was attended by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, as well as several ministers.

A communique issued later said that the Prime Minister expressed her concern at the growing tension in various parts of the country and the heads of denominations gave the assurance that there would be no resistance to the change of management of schools that would take place on December 1st, the appointed day, and undertook to influence their congregations against direct or indirect action against the Government. The Prime Minister also announced that before the next Bill (providing for details of the take-over) a commission would be appointed when the views of all religious denominations would be given due consideration.

\* \* \*

**I**N a separate statement the Catholic hierarchy spoke of the Prime Minister having "assured" them that the assisted schools would for all practicable purposes continue as before under state management and of an "assurance" given by her with regard to the education commission. They also stated that they insisted on their "right to protest by all legitimate means against whatever was objectionable in the new legislation".

Claiming foreknowledge of this statement, the Government simultaneously issued another communi-

que stating that "no assurances whatsoever" were given by the Government at the conference, the scope and objects of which had been set out correctly in the first communique, which had been signed by all the religious heads present.

The fact that such statements should have been issued, substantially altering nothing contained in the first communique of the Government, exemplifies the state of feeling engendered by the new law.

\* \* \*

**A**S oil on troubled waters were broadcasts made by the Bishop of Kurunegala, the Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel, and the head of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Fred de Silva, who were both at the conference. Bishop de Mel spoke of "the aspirations of our people in the new day in south-east Asia" which insisted on schools run by religious groups or managers coming under the control of the Government, which paid for them. He appealed for a peaceful and orderly hand-over and pointed to the provision that it was open to any religious body to keep grade I and II schools as private schools and that a commission was to be appointed to discuss problems before final action was taken. "The positive attitude", he said, "is to do what we can in the changed circumstances to advance education of Sri Lanka. Adapt or perish is a true saying".

The Rev. Fred de Silva said that education was becoming a function of the welfare state, a concept with the emergence of which a vast change was taking place in the whole world. The transference of responsibility from religious bodies to secular authority ought to be effected wisely and smoothly, he commended.

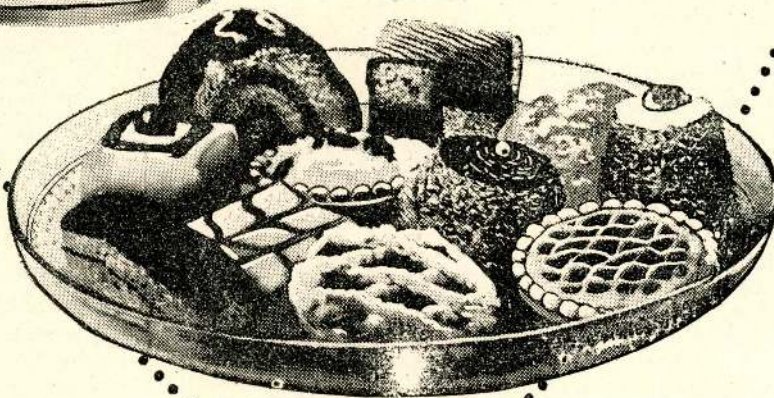
With every religious denomination establishing schools and expecting the state to pay for them, considerable overlapping of educational facilities and wasteful expenditure resulted, he said, and educational opportunities tended to be unevenly distributed. Therefore somebody had to step in and control the whole structure. Who could do it but the state, he asked. He too drew attention to the proposed commission and enjoined co-operation with the state rather than attempts to frustrate its purposes.

(Continued on page 31)

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# FIRST CEYLONESE IN ROME

## FOUR ENVOYS OF SINHALESE KING

—By H. A. J. HULUGALLE—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

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

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

\* \* \*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* \* \*

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

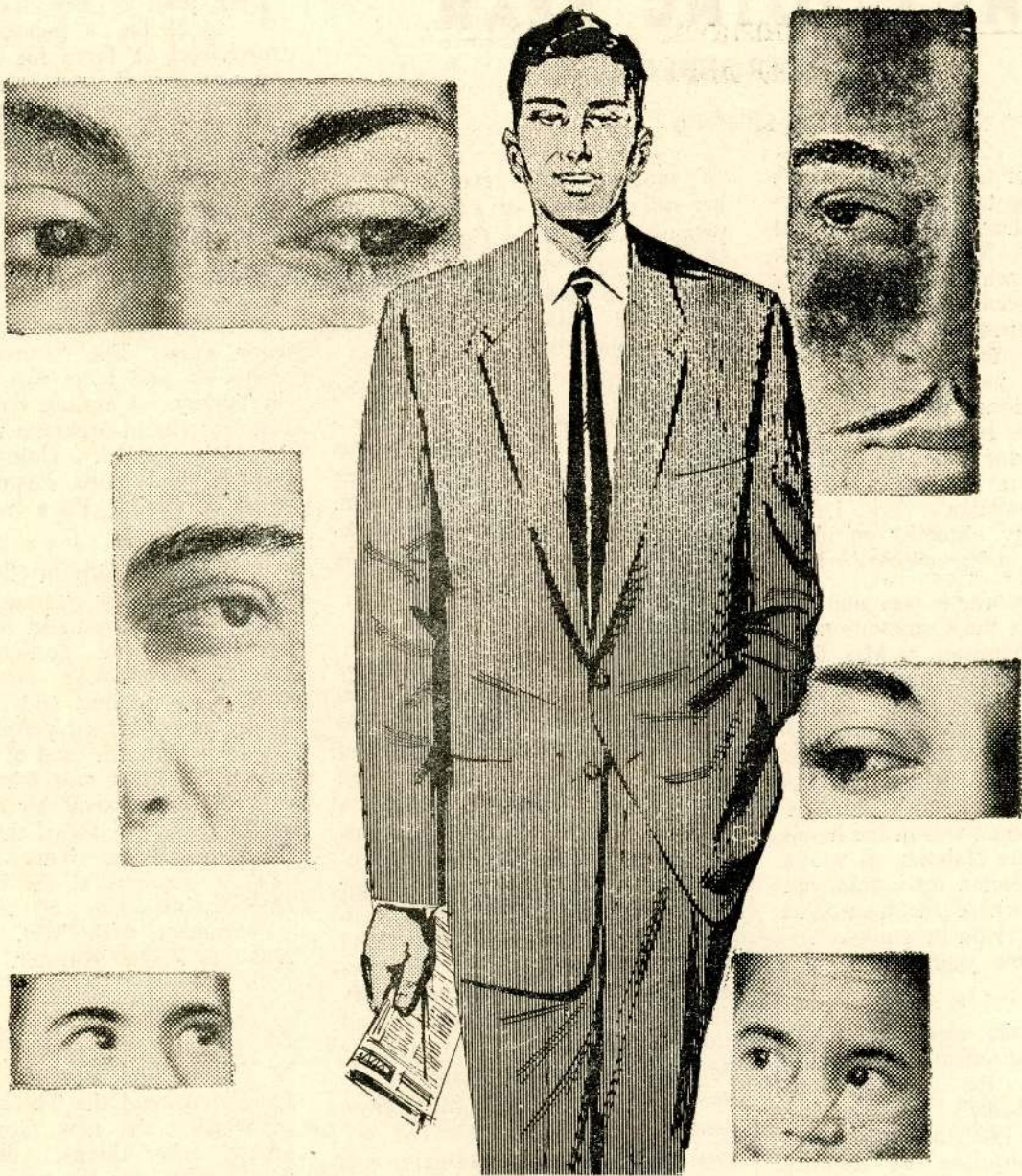
When allowance is made for national pride and the hazards of translation, we have here a piece of historical evidence of the highest importance. Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the distinguished archaeologist and Professor in the London University, does not hesitate to accept it. But in discussing the discovery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

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

\* \* \*

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

(Continued on page 32)



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# P. & O.-ORIENT LINES' ORIANA

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Fortnightly Review Special)

NOT for 20 years or more, since the early days of those British Trans-atlantic giants, the liners Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, has a ship been so talked about as the Oriana. This December, the P. and O.—Orient Lines' new 42,000 tonner sails from Southampton on one of the longest maiden voyages on record. The four-month trip will take her to Australia and New Zealand, and across the Pacific to Canada and the United States of America, and back again.

What a splendid Commonwealth round-up this is for one of the fastest and most advanced passenger liners ever to fly the British flag. I have sailed out of Southampton a number of times, once in the Queen Mary herself, but the Oriana, which has been three years building by Vickers at Barrow-in-Furness, is the last word in queenly beauty and originality.

It is not only that her superstructure is entirely of aluminium and that her steam turbines thrust her through the seas at 31 knots—four knots faster than her planned speed for the three-week voyage to Australia. The £14,000,000 ship crystallises all the latest ideas of passengers' comfort and that of her crew.

\* \* \*

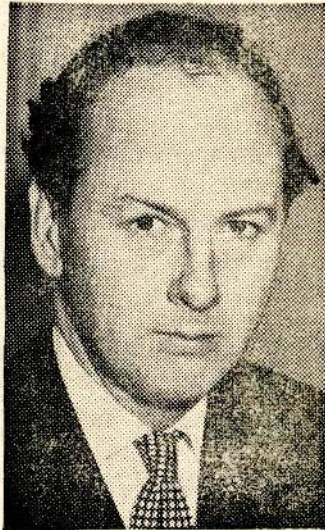
## COMPLETE AIR - CONDITIONING

TO mention just a few of these tempting refinements: She has complete air-conditioning throughout and iced drinking water in all cabins. Passengers can enjoy closed-circuit television shows at sea, and shore reception of national programmes in Britain, Europe, Canada, Australia, the United States of America and Japan.

The "telenurse" enables babies' cries to be picked up while parents are at dinner. Mealtime are heralded on loud-speakers with a fanfare specially written by the British composer Benjamin Britten. And, as a specially human touch, the Oriana contains a "pub" partly rescued from a demolition site in the heart of London.

It was in the very heart of London by the way, that I journeyed round the Commonwealth in 30 minutes the other morning. No point in Britain is closer to the centre of things than the Royal Exchange in the City of London. All streets seem to converge on its magnificent Corinthian portico, which was decked out with the flags of the member nations for the Commonwealth Exhibition.

Three days earlier, London's Lord Mayor, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, had opened this



The Duke of Devonshire

*The Duke of Devonshire, 40, who has been given his first ministerial appointment as under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the United Kingdom government.*

colourful display to mark the beginning of the City of London Commonwealth Weeks. From a huge beflagged globe pin-pointing every Commonwealth territory, to three-dimensional models of the Commonwealth peoples at work and play, and continuous film shows depicting various phases of national life, the exhibition gave the best "world-in-a nutshell" picture of this great partnership of nations I have ever seen.

## BIG DAILY ATTENDANCE

IT was set up in the historic quadrangle of the Royal Exchange, which has been a meeting place for City merchants ever since its inauguration by Sir Thomas Gresham on December 22, 1568. I hope the merchants have more room to move in than we had on the day of my visit!

People of all nations and races were milling around, and I was told the daily attendance is about 6,000, including vast throngs of school-children.

The stand with the warmest human appeal featured the famous Annigoni portrait of Elizabeth II, Queen of the Commonwealth, in her Garter Robes. Beneath was a quotation from the Queen's memorable broadcast at Christmas 1953:

"The Commonwealth bears no relation to the Empires of the past. It is an entirely new conception—built on the highest qualities of the spirit of man: friendship, loyalty and the desire for freedom and peace. To that conception of an equal partnership of nations and races I shall give myself heart and soul every day of my life".

What that partnership of nations and races amounts to was tellingly projected in statistics I took away with me. The Commonwealth covers 14,580,000 square miles (37,701,000 square kilometres)—a quarter of the total land area of the world. And the number of people? No fewer than 679,000,000.

\* \* \*

## BUFFALO PICKERS, COP PACKERS

FIGURES such as these have a fascination for fact-finders like myself. This week I have been rooting up information in another direction—about buffalo pickers, cop packers, dandy roll makers, scribbling overlookers and other folk in odd-sounding jobs.

They, and thousands more in more conventional occupations, find a place in the Ministry of Labour's new "Directory of Employers' association, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc". (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Price 21 shillings).

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# A LOOK ROUND

—BY PERISCOPE—

THE death occurred in England on November 24th of Lady Southorn, O.B.E., widow of Sir Wilfred Thomas Southorn of the Ceylon Civil Service, and afterwards Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and Governor of Gambia.

Lady Southorn shared the literary interests of her brother, Mr. Leonard Woolf, for a short time a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, author of "Village in the Jungle", and founder of the Hogarth Press. Over her maiden name, Bella Sidney Woolf she was a frequent contributor to the Ceylon Press when her husband was in the Island. She was an active social worker and was keenly interested in the Girl Guide movement. She was associated with the Halcyon Club of the twenties, a women's cultural organization which used to meet, like the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in those days, at night. One of the places where the Club held its meetings was "Sravasti", the residence of the late Mr. W. A. de Silva, some time Minister of Health, and Mrs. de Silva, which was renowned for its fine private library.

RECENTLY a paragraph in the Press announced the fact that Mr. Piers Herft of Sydney, an old boy of St. Thomas' College and son of Mr. Annesley Herft of the Excise Department and Mrs. Carmen Herft, presently of Sydney, was made a J.P., a unique honour for one so young—he is only 26. News has now come to hand of a similar honour which has been conferred on another Ceylon resident who has since 1950 permanently settled in Brisbane.

The Queensland Government Gazette of the 19th November, 1960, states that His Excellency the Governor of Queensland has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. B. Kelaart to be a Justice of the Peace for that State. Mr. Kelaart had for many years been planting in the Kalutara and Kelani Valley Districts and retired as Manager of Kudaganga Group, Mahagama.

Since his stay at Brisbane, Mr. Kelaart has been an active member of the Queensland Division of the Liberal Party of Australia

and also a member of the Citizens' Municipal Organisation. He has also been placed on the Committee of Selection which was appointed by this organisation to select a suitable Aldermanic candidate to represent the Asherove Ward for the Brisbane City Council Elections next year.

Mr. Kelaart's many friends in Ceylon will be interested to know that the efforts and interest displayed by him in the service of the community in Brisbane have received the recognition of the authorities of the State of Queensland.

Mr. Kelaart's daughter, Barbara, married Mr. Boyd Eyres, a Brisbane Architect, some time ago and both his sons hold appointments in the Brisbane Civil Services.

MISS Sriyani Mendis, daughter of Mr. N. S. O. Mendis, Chairman of the Board of the Times of Ceylon, Ltd., and Mrs. Mendis of Colombo, has been called to the Bar in England from Gray's Inn. She was a pupil at St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo, and the Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, Kent.

Miss Mendis comes of a family of lawyers, among them being Mr. L. M. D. de Silva, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mr. H. N. G. Fernando, puisne judge, the late Mr. Domingo de Silva and the late Mr. Victor Mendis of Singapore.

MR. Haris Hulugalle, of the Shell Co. of Ceylon, son of Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle, late Ambassador to Italy, has been posted to Singapore on an 18-month to two-year assignment.

On a similar assignment Mr. Donald Selvaratnam, Shell Ceylon's chemical products manager, is in the Phillippines.

THE death occurred on November 29th, at the age of 88, of Mr. M. S. Furlong, proprietary planter of Dambahena estate, Deniyaya. The funeral took place in Deniyaya. Mr. Furlong had been a planter for more than 50 years. He leaves his wife, two daughters and five sons.

GARFIELD Sobers, the West Indian, who showed his class in the recent Test against Australia, is the highest-paid player ever in English League cricket, the second youngest ever to play Test cricket, and holder of the world's record Test score—365 not out against Pakistan in 1958. After only four years of Test cricket Sobers needed only 78 runs to complete 3000—but he is also a very fine-allround cricketer. He is a superb close fieldsmen and a front-line bowler of slow medium left-arm spinners.

A left-hand bat, his aggregate against England last season was 700, average 101.28 and includes three centuries. Like his captain, Frank Worrell, Sobers began his career as a slow left-arm bowler, and, like Worrell, worked his way up from No. 11 on the batting order. Keith Miller will never forget Sobers batting in the fourth Test Australia played in the West Indies, at Barbados. Sobers began with seven fours in succession off Miller and an eighth off Lindwall and it was the first time in his life the eighteen-year-old had ever opened the innings. He is a fearless hitter and an unspoiled personality whose popularity in Australia should be a foregone conclusion.

HER Majesty Queen Elizabeth was to leave for Norfolk for the Christmas holidays, on December 22 with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, Princess Anne and Prince Andrew. The Royal party will also include Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and her husband Mr. Anthony Armstrong-Jones. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will join the Sandringham party on Christmas Eve with their sons, Prince William and Prince Richard. Others in the party will be the Duchess of Kent with her daughter, Princess Alexandra, and her son, Prince Michael. Both the Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Alexandra celebrate their birthdays on Christmas Day.

MR. B. P. V. Senaratne, Government Agent, Badulla, left Ceylon on the "Strathnaver" on 12th December, to follow a course of training in Britain under the Technical Co-operation Schemes of the Colombo Plan.

## PEOPLE

**DR.** Lucian de Zilwa, Ceylon's distinguished physician and scholar, now living in retirement in Kandy, will be celebrating his eighty-sixth birthday on the 8th of January and we take this opportunity of wishing him *ad multos annos*.

It may be of interest to mention that it was as far back as 1894 that Dr. de Zilwa won the University Scholarship from St. Thomas' College and proceeded to London to join University College, where he set up many records before returning to Ceylon to take up work at the General Hospital in June, 1907.

**COLONEL T. Y. Wright, V.D.**, now living in retirement in London, will be ninety-one on New Year's day. He is reported to be enjoying good health. One of Ceylon's greatest all-round sportsmen he had few equals as an all-round cricketer, Rugby Football half-back, athlete and polo player. He rendered invaluable service as a planter for many decades and was Chairman of the Planters' Association of Ceylon. In later years he was a partner of Carson & Co., and served as a Member of the State Council. He also did much for Volunteering and was a member of the C.P.R.C. contingent that fought in the Boer war in the late nineties. Our readers will join us in offering congratulations to the gallant Colonel.

**MR. C. R. Brocklehurst**, formerly of Mackwoods, Ltd., who retired last year after over thirty years' residence in the Island, is now living in Sussex—Rotherlea, Hollist Lane, Midhurst.

**HIS** many friends in the Island will join us in wishing Sir Herbert Dowbiggin, Ceylon's former Inspector-General of Police many happy returns of the 26th December which will be his eightieth birthday. Few retired Ceylon men have retained the affection of their former subordinates as "Policeman"



Sir Herbert Dowbiggin

Dowbiggin and it is good to learn that Sir Herbert is still as active as ever and takes the deepest interest in the Ceylon Police Force. According to his friend, W. T. Greswell, Sir Herbert enjoys good health and retains all his interest for sport.

**MR. H. K. de Kretser**, former Director of Public Works, who left Ceylon sometime ago to make his home in Brisbane, Queensland, is back in the Island on a short visit. Mr. de Kretser who was President

of the Dutch Burgher Union for three years, was also at one time President of the Ceylonese R. & F. C. and took a keen interest in Rigger. Mr. de Kretser was eighty years old on the 13th of last month. He is staying with his sister, Mrs. Mira Fernando at "Rexton", Frederica Road, Wellawatte.

**THE** Boys Scouts of Ceylon, recently bade farewell to Mr. C. Dymoke Green, Assistant Chief Commissioner, who has left Ceylon on retirement as Managing Director of Messrs Whittall Bousteads Ltd., Colombo. Mr. Green was accorded an all Ceylon Scout farewell at the Sea Scouts Headquarters premises on Saturday, November 20, when a distinguished gathering of Scout Leaders and Scouts were present to wish him good-bye. The Chief Scout for Ceylon awarded Mr. Green the Order of the "Silver Lion", which is Ceylon's highest award for services of the most exceptional character. He was also presented a painting of a Ceylon Jungle Scene as a gift from the 27 Branch Association of Scouting in Ceylon.

Mr. Green's last act in Ceylon was to present the "Bronze Cross" for Gallantry to the parents of the late Rover Scout Rex Jeganayagam of the 1st Colombo (Governors Own) Scout Group who lost his life when he attempted to save a fellow worker during the great floods of February 1960 at Gal Oya.

**THE** Ceylon Scout Council accorded Mr. Green a farewell dinner at the Galle Face Hotel the same night (Nov. 16) when covers were laid for 101 guests. Mr. Vernon Grenier, a former Chief Commissioner presided. Eloquent tributes to Mr. Green's work for Scouting were paid by Mr. K. Somasuntharam, Honorary Chief Commissioner and Mr. Grenier. Mr. Green in reply thanked the Association for the honour done him and for the tributes paid to him for his services to Scouting in Ceylon. He said that he would always cherish his long association with Scouting in Ceylon over the best part of the last 31 years.

**MR. Lakshman de Silva** of Panadura has been appointed a director of The Clunes Estate Co., Ltd., the managing agents of which are Messrs Whittall, Boustead & Co. Ltd.

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PEOPLE

HIS many friends in the Island must have learnt with regret of the death of Mr. William G. MacCarthy at Perth, Western Australia, in late November at the age of eighty-one. He left Ceylon many years ago with his son Pat and the latter's wife to make his home "Down Under" after retiring from Government Service. He had been in the Medical Service—engineering department—for several years. A well known old Thomian cricketer he won his colours in the late nineties and was a contemporary of such famous stars as O. G. de Alwis, J. A. Scharenguivel, Douglas de Saram, Mark Gooneratne and F. L. Goonewardene and gained his place in the side mainly for his brilliant fielding. In recent years he was in very poor health. Willie MacCarthy was a member of the Cathedral Choir at Mutwal and possessed a fine tenor voice. After leaving St. Thomas' he joined the Technical College where among his contemporaries were Eric Arndt and M. L. Warish, two of the finest bowlers of that period, the former a wily slow left-hander and the latter probably the fastest bowler in Ceylon at the time.

\* \* \*

THE marriage was solemnised in Peking of Dr. Lakshminath Mediwaka, of the Vidyodya University, son of Mr. M. B. W. Mediwaka, former Minister of Cultural Affairs and Local Government, and Miss Chinta Gopallawa, daughter of Mr. W. Gopallawa, Ambassador for Ceylon in China, and Mrs. Gopallawa. The ceremony was performed by Mr. G. Parthasarathy, Indian Ambassador in Peking.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of China, and Mr. Chen Yi, Foreign Minister.

\* \* \*

MR. Phineas Quass, Q.C., of the English Bar has, it is reported, been retained to lead the defence in the Bandaranaike assassination trial, which will commence in Colombo in January. Mr. Quass was recently appointed Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, London.

A rare departure from tradition is reported with regard to the prosecution in that it will be led by a member of the Colombo Bar, Mr. George Chitty, Q.C.

DR. H. W. Tambiah, Q.C., has been appointed by the Governor-General to act as a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court with effect from December 12, in succession to Mr. Justice K. D. de Silva, who is at present on leave preparatory to retirement and who retires from service with effect from December 20 on reaching the retiring age of sixty-two years.

\* \* \*

MR. W. J. A. Van Langanberg, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, retires from the Public Service in May next year when he reaches the age of 55. A member of the Civil Service, Mr. Van Langanberg has been in service for 31 years and has been Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health for the past five years. He had been previously Permanent Secretary of the Ministries of Commerce and Trade and of Posts and Broadcasting. He was at various times Government Agent, Kandy, Con-

troller of Finance and Director of Industries and also acted as Deputy Secretary to the Treasury.

The only son of the late Mr. A. V. Van Langanberg, well known lawyer of Gampola and a great sportsman in the nineties and early years of this century.

\* \* \*

MR. Kingsley Herat has been appointed Commissioner of Assize to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. H. W. Tambiah as puisne judge. Mr. Herat has long been in practice in Hulftsdorp and functioned as District Judge of Colombo for a short period.

\* \* \*

MR. H. A. J. Hulugalle, Ceylon's former Ambassador in Rome is a member of the Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East.

He is one of the six honorary members of the Foreign Press Club and a Grand Officer of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic.

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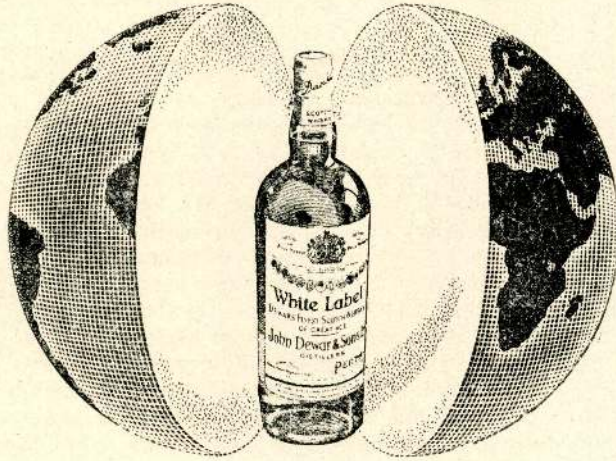


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# CHRISTMAS IS FOR EVERYBODY

— BY FELICITY —

WHENEVER I am asked to write on the subject of Christmas I respond with increasing reluctance. Christmas for so many people has come to mean a time when they spend too much, eat too much and drink too much—a time of forced hospitality, grudging generosity and false gaiety—that it has become a travesty of the old-time season of Peace and Goodwill.

I felt this so keenly last Christmas that I went shopping in a very ill mood indeed. Christmas fare seemed impossibly expensive, the gifts within my slender means incredibly tawdry. As I stood in one of the lesser stores my spirits were down to zero.

\* \* \*

AND then a stranger came in, an Englishman, and as he entered the shop the very spirit of Christmas came with him. He greeted the proprietor with warm friendliness, complimenting him on the not-very imaginative decorations. He had a joke or two for the assistants which brought them quickly about him.

His purchases, so far as I could see, were no more impressive than mine, but he brought such fun to the task of choosing them: every purchase was an event! He had everyone "eating out of his hand", as the saying goes, while I stood apart resentful and neglected.

When he had breezed out again to his waiting car, the proprietor summed him up in a phrase to those around him. "A real Christian gentleman!" was his comment, and it pulled me with a jerk out of my sulks. Of course, this was of all seasons of the year pre-eminently a Christian festival and rightly a season of rejoicing. Whether I had much or little to spend, let it be tendered with a good grace and out of a grateful heart.

\* \* \*

OVER me came flooding the memory of long ago Christmases in a colder clime: the sparkling air, the gay greetings, the shops brilliantly lit. The stirring of the Christmas pudding in its huge red crock, the icing of the Christmas cake, the making of the mincemeat. Then the growing hoard of carefully chosen gifts, home-made or pur-

chased; the fun of dressing the tree and putting up the holly and mistletoe; the Christmas carols and, on Christmas Day, the Christmas bells

Ah! the Christmas bells!

Was so much joy attributable merely to the illusion of youth? I don't think so. Anyone can forget the years and be young again at Christmas-tide. . . . anyone with Christmas in his heart. Even Scrooge could—once he ceased to think of Scrooge!

\* \* \*

I CAME to myself with a start, to find the proprietor himself, in the afterglow, of the "Christian gentleman's" visit, standing smilingly, prepared to wait on me. Together we discussed his stock, shaking our heads regretfully over current prices ("What to do, Madam? The import duties and shortages"...) and in the end parted with a cordial handshake and mutually expressed good wishes.

By such a little incident can one's whole outlook be changed. For me, something of the genuine Christmas feeling, so long lacking, was recaptured and it has not faded. I should like to see this year, in place of the usual newspaper admonition to "Shop early for Christmas", another slogan that should prove twice as conducive to good business:

"Let in the Christmas spirit!"

Open the doors to it early. Think how, in our time, the message of Peace and Goodwill has become an urgent prayer for, rather than a promise to the world at large. And then, remembering our great good fortune in escaping, in this pleasant isle, so much of the terror, the tragedy and heartbreak abroad in the world today, let us open our hearts and our purses to make of this Christmas a memorable feast.

\* \* \*

ALTHOUGH of Christian origin and inspiration, the season has become touchingly dear to people of all religions and communities. I remember my surprise, soon after I first came to Ceylon, when visiting a Buddhist family in Christmas week, at hearing the school children of the family gleefully piping carols;

and that I expostulated: "But why do you sing carols? Christmas is not your festival".

To which they chorused: "Oh, we love carols. Christmas is for everybody!"

Well certainly Christians cannot claim to have cornered all the love and goodwill in the world; and certainly all can welcome the opportunity, just once a year, to make merry in their own homes, to broadcast their good wishes, and to find means of conveying, through charitable channels, something from their plenty to others less fortunate than themselves.

On consideration, I like my young Buddhist's remark and commend it to those who might be inclined to be selfish in their plans for the festive season.

Christmas is for everybody!

## Christmas

THE following quotation about Christmas is from Charles Dickens' "The Pickwick Papers". It describes very well the kindly spirit which should pervade Christmas now as in his day.

"Christmas was close at hand; it was the season of hospitality, merriment and open-heartedness; the old year was preparing, like an ancient philosopher, to call his friends around him, and amidst the sound of feasting and revelry to pass gently and calmly away. Gay and merry was the time. . . . And numerous indeed are the hearts to which Christmas brings a brief season of happiness and enjoyment.

How many families, whose members have been dispersed and scattered far and wide, in the restless struggles of life, are then reunited, and meet once again in that happy state of companionship and mutual goodwill which is a source of such pure and unalloyed delight, and one so incompatible with the cares and sorrows of the world, that the religious beliefs of the most civilised nations, and the rude traditions of the roughest savages, alike number it among the first joys of a future condition of existence, provided for the blest and happy! How many old recollections, and how many dormant sympathies, does Christmas time awaken!

# THE AMAZING BROTHERS APAP

By ORMONDE DE KAY

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

**P**AINTING and sculpture may be universal, but the men and women who create are decidedly individuals. That may explain why so few artists who are related to one another by blood have ever become famous together. This makes the Apap brothers—Vincent the sculptor and Willie the painter—almost unique. Surprisingly they come, not from a big, rich country, but from the little Mediterranean island of Malta. The first joint show of their work was opened in London last month. Here is a report about it from Ormonde de Kay:

**T**HE Commonwealth Institute, in the Kensington district of London, is a huge museum containing examples of just about everything that's made by hand in the

many countries of the Commonwealth. The other day I went there, and climbed the long stairway leading to the art gallery for the opening of Vincent and Willie Apap's first joint exhibition of sculpture and painting. The work of these artists from Malta promised to be interesting.

Entering the big, high ceilinged room, I spied a row of gaily-painted clay figures. They were no more than a foot high, but looked so alive that I half expected them to speak or stroll about on their shelf. Each wore a characteristic expression and struck a characteristic pose, and in each case the sculptor had exaggerated his subject's familiar features. You couldn't mistake such figures as three former Prim:

Ministers of Britain—Churchill, Attlee and Eden—or a fierce Field Marshal Montgomery, a different Archbishop of Canterbury, an alert Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

Then, over the heads of the other guests, I caught sight of a tall human figure—Lord Mountbatten himself. He was chatting with Vincent Apap, the greying and gentle-faced sculptor of the caricatures, and his younger brother Willie, the painter, whose tanned face and flashing black eyes set him apart from the very English people in the crowd.

I went on to admire the bronze heads of Queen Elizabeth the Second and the Duke of Edinburgh and passed on to the passive and rugged plaster likenesses of Sir Winston Churchill and the famous newspaper proprietor, Lord Beaverbrook. Was Vincent Apap a portrait sculptor only? No: for I soon came upon a delightful series of small bronze figures, modelled, with superb simplicity, of actors and gymnasts swinging on trapezes, lifting themselves up high on parallel bars, soaring through space.


Among more than fifty canvases by Willie Apap, a mere half dozen were portraits; the rest were vivid views of Malta and Rome, and graceful studies of the human figure. In the views, a few masterful brushstrokes served to capture the essentials. More impressive even than the artist's economy of line and command of form was his use of colours—bolder, brighter and broader in range than most British painters would dare to employ, yet exactly right for the subjects.


AS for the figures, the erect and reclining ballet dancers were striking studies of suppleness in repose, while the jiving dancers in the picture "Jukebox Teenagers" threatened to break out of their frame at any moment.

Willie Apap told me that when the show is over he will return to his studio in Rome to complete a posthumous portrait of Aheide de Gasperi, the Italian Premier. Sculptor Vincent, however, will remain in England to draw up plans for still another Mountbatten commission—a memorial to the late Countess—before resuming his duties in Valetta as Director of the School of Art.

(Continued on page 23)

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# ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

— By "LYRICUS" —

APPROPRIATELY for the season of the year, Christmas carols fill the air. Without seeming to be invidious in giving praise, it might still be said that among the choirs this season which impressed most was the choir of St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia, who did the Rev. R. H. Bowyer Yin, who is in charge of them, proud. The performance of the young choir was truly unforgettable.

The Y.M.C.A. choir under Lylic Godridge, which was also heard by a large audience last week maintained needless to say, its usually high standard.

\* \* \*

THE Colombo Singers enlivened the season with their presentation of two comic operas, "The Devil Take Her" by Arthur Benjamin and "Trial by Jury", by Gilbert and Sullivan, whose popularity never seems to wane. Terric Kelly was undoubtedly the success of the

evening in the cast of the first opera in her role as the poet's wife. Also deserving of special mention was Averill Greet in the delightful though slender role of the maid.

In "Trial by Jury", the honours went to Percy Colin-Thome as the learned judge. Charmaine Leembruggen deserved praise as Angelina the plaintiff.

\* \* \*

THE C. A. D. C. contribution to the gaiety of the season was notable. Its contribution was the play "Not in the Book" by Arthur Watkin, and the cast included Tim Herold, Phil Deacon, Cecil Anderson, Trevor Moy, Geoffrey Faulkner Wyn Wood, Tony Kelly and Greg Fletcher. "Going to press" time precludes further notice in this issue.

\* \* \*

CEYLON'S well known pianist Malinee Jayasinghe-Peris gave a private recital recently at the home of the Ceylon High Commissioner in London, Mr. Gunasena de Soya, for the High Commissioner and some of his friends. Miss Jayasinghe-Peris, in London with her husband, Mr. D. A. de Silva, who is second secretary at the High

Commission, is also booked for public recitals in London and for B.B.C. broadcasts. She studied for some years in London, and made her first public appearance at the Wigmore Hall in 1955. This was followed by a number of bookings with the B.B.C. Since then she has given recitals in the United States and the Far East.

## CEYLONESE WINS BUCHANAN PRIZE

MR. A. N. U. Jayawardene is one of the winners of the seven scholarships awarded by Lincoln's Inn 1950. He was awarded the Buchanan Prize (75) for coming first in the Hilary Bar examination.

## THE AMAZING BROS. APAP

(Continued from page 22)

With the applause of critics and public ringing in their ears, even these modest brothers must consider their show a success. And in Malta, where many a church is already graced by their religious work in oils and in stone, their fellow citizens can take renewed pride in the achievement of that talented pair, Vincent and Willie Apap.

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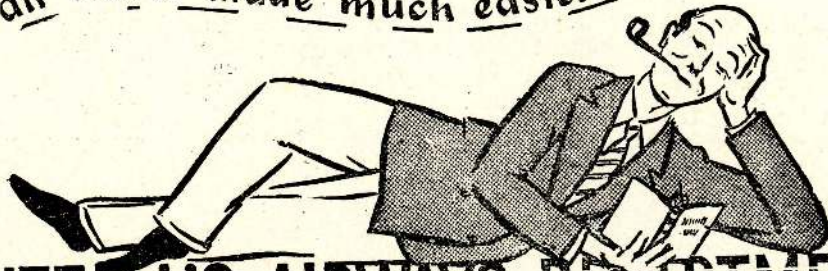
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# BLOOD DONORS SAVE

## THOUSANDS OF LIVES

By J. STUBBS WALKER

(Fortnightly Review Special)

**A**BOUT 950,000 men and women are enrolled as voluntary blood donors in Britain. They are drawn from all walks of life in the age groups between 18 and 65. The most recent figures show that in 1960 they gave more than a million bottles of blood to the National Blood Transfusion Service and the Scottish National Blood Transfusion Association.

In Britain the blood is given freely by individuals. Other countries have similar voluntary services, for instance, Canada, France and Australia, but in these countries the voluntary service goes on side by side with a professional system of payment to donors.

Some idea of how Britain's service has grown can be given by the figures issued by the Ministry of Health. In the ten years between 1949 and 1959 the number of bottles of blood issued to hospitals rose from 371,049 to 828,595. Each bottle is the gift of one donor and contains about three quarters of a pint. (0.5 litres). Some 60,000 bottles of blood plasma, each one representing two bottles of whole blood, were also issued in 1959.

\* \* \*

### MANY LIVES SAVED

**O**NE reason why more blood is required today is that doctors use it extensively in the treatment of casualties, resulting from road and industrial accidents. It is safe to say that the blood given freely by volunteers is responsible for saving the lives of tens of thousands of people every year. Many mothers require blood transfusions after childbirth and transfusion is often necessary during operations.

The development of such instruments as the heart-lung machine, which can replace a patient's heart while surgeons operate and maintain a fresh supply of blood to the brain during the operation, calls for yet more supplies of blood. Every time a heart-lung machine is used, 12 pints (6.8 litres) of blood are required. This is much more than the total amount of blood in the body of the average man or woman.

The organisation for collecting blood from the donors has to be flexible. Sometimes groups of people band together in villages to make the blood transfusion sessions not only a humanitarian duty but also a social occasion.

The local organiser may be the vicar's wife, or a keen voluntary member of the Women's Institute, the local postmistress, or a member of the British Legion, or even sometimes the landlady at the local inn. She will organise as many volunteers as she can—about 100 donors is the usual minimum in a small village—and the arrangements with the local Blood Transfusion Service for their transport by car to the session. Generally there will be two occasions like this every year.

\* \* \*

### "BANK" SUPPLIES

**S**ESSIONS for blood donors are also organised at convenient places in towns at large factories or on the premises of business firms and organisations, or in establishments maintained by the armed services.

When a session has been arranged donors on the local panel are offered an appointment well in advance, telling them where and when to attend. The bottles of blood are placed in a refrigerated van and taken to the regional transfusion centre. There, after the blood has been tested and grouped, it is placed in the regional blood bank and kept until needed, or issued to one of the area banks which are maintained at large general hospitals in the region.

Each of the principal hospitals holds a supply of blood, sufficient not only for its own needs, but also for the smaller hospitals, nursing homes and general practitioners in its district. This supply is replenished from the regional transfusion centre every week or oftener if the need arises. In this way it is ensured that no patient in need of a transfusion will have to go without, even if he should live in a remote country district.

The time spent in donating blood for others usually does not exceed half an hour—perhaps ten minutes for a preliminary fitness test and the giving of blood and 20 minutes resting afterwards with a cup of tea or coffee. No donor is accepted if he or she is not in good health, and no one is asked to give more than two transfusions in any year.

Donors give blood without thought of reward, unaware of who will benefit, but having satisfaction in the knowledge that through their action, the life of a mother or her baby, a worker injured in mine, factory or street, or a patient in need of an operation might be saved.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

of the tax, which is to be on a slab system. The certificate to practise the profession is to be dependent on payment of an annual stamp duty ranging in the case of advocates from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10,000 and doctors and dentists from Rs. 250 to Rs. 5,000 (specialists) according to the period they have been in practice. Others who will be affected are architects, engineers, accountants, building consultants and contractors.

The Finance Minister has also introduced a Bill to impose a tax on the share capital of companies, ranging from Rs. 50 for every Rs. 10,000 in the case of companies incorporated in Ceylon, and Rs. 5,000 of companies without share capital, to Rs. 10,000 of companies incorporated abroad except in the case of companies with proved working capital in Ceylon, on which the tax would be Rs. 50 for every Rs. 10,000 but for the financial year ending on March 31, 1962, the tax would be at least Rs. 5,000.

\* \* \*

**T**HE stability of South-east Asia and the steady development of her rich resources are of importance not only to countries in the area, but to the Commonwealth and the whole world, declared Sir Robert Scott, recent Commissioner-General for the United

(Continued on page 32)

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# SPORT IN CEYLON IN 1960

## A RETROSPECT

By ITINERANT

LOOKING back on the past twelve months, it has been a year of progress in at least three Ceylon sports—Hockey, Soccer and Basketball. There has been progress in other sports as well, but not in as marked a degree. As usual, lack of training and coaching facilities, no rigid sports discipline and constant political bickering in all sports bodies (bar perhaps one or two), resulted in the progress not being as appreciable as one would have liked it. Progress, nevertheless, there has been.

Take Hockey, the one sport in which we might possibly find ourselves a spot on the world map. It has been a most intensive year for this sport, with the Tamils, B.R.C. and Havelocks fighting out the issue in the three major tournaments. Then there have been the Nationals surprisingly won by the Colombo H.A., a team mainly composed of diseards who beat the favourites—Mercantile. Mercantile, however, had their day when they won the invitation tournament which saw top South Indian and Malayan teams in action. And to top it all these were internationals—India having to go all out to prove an average 3 goal superiority and New Zealand gaining a two goal win after 80 per cent of the play was in favour of Ceylon. Now the hockey authorities eye the third position in the Asian Games, 1962.

THE Soccer year commenced with a top Russian team Zenith having to play at peak form to beat two local representative sides. Then came the invitation tournament with teams from South India competing. Mysore just won this from Low-country South who had the better of the exchanges. And towards the end of the year there were a couple of losing visits abroad (India and Pakistan) by local teams. But on the basis of the performances against Zenith and the South Indian teams, Ceylon Soccer is definitely on the up grade.

THE third sport in which there are definite signs of improvement is basketball. Still not a popular sport, it did draw some interest at the Nationals which the

Western Province just won from the Schools. Then came a successful W.P. tour of South India, the Ceylon team emerging third in an invitation tournament. The Madras State champions, the Southern Railway, on a Ceylon visit were given a tough time by the 'Varsity but rain prevented an outcome in the vital match against the W.P. In this sport as well as in Hockey it is good to see the schools teams gaining national recognition.

THIS was Olympic year and Ceylon sent a five-man team to Rome under Manager Darley Ingleton. Swimmer Tony Williams turned in a very poor performance, boxers Sumith Liyanage and Dharmasiri fought well but lost in the first round to boxers who went far, and an ill cyclist, M. Coomaravel did not complete the course in the road race. It was left to skipper Linus Diaz to achieve some consolation, finishing in the first half of the Marathon field and in the first five amongst the Asians.

RUGGER saw a tense struggle low-country between the C.H. & F.C., Havelocks and C.R. & F.C., with the first named earning the laurels in the last match. They became Club champions as well, completely outplaying Up-country's Dimbula, whose passage was easier.

In the Capper Cup match, Colombo just managed to beat Up-country in a thrill packed game.

A weakened All-Ceylon team went to India for the All-India tournament, walloped Madras but after outplaying Calcutta surprisingly lost to them, enabling them to win the Championship.

The Ceylon Seven-a-side team romped away in the finals.

The C.R. & F.C. made history by undertaking a three-match tour of Thailand where they were completely outplayed.

ATHLETICS found Ceylon beating Madras and Mysore in a triangular, the Ace club faring well against the Bangalore Eagles, and a Ceylon team to Malaya winning laurels. A schoolboy team

toured Australia and Malaya with a fair degree of success and a substantial gain in experience. In general, it was another record-breaking year, but the standards were still far behind Asian marks.

IN cricket, Ceylon surprisingly lost the Gopalan Trophy match to Madras, away. The Sinhalese S.C. won the Club championship and the Pakistan Eagles played a few matches here, losing the lesser ones while having the better of the exchanges in the only Test. Abroad Ceylonese cricketers S. Jayasinghe, C. Inman, M. Francke and B. Bartels continued to shine in League cricket, while D. Piachaud spear-headed the Oxford attack.

RACING, with a cloud over its head, nevertheless provided good fare with Shell Pink, owned by Mr. Vernon Rajapakse, proving to be the Horse of the Year. The same owner's Fateen was the top Arab, though Kubaishan and Masud al Khair challenged for the title. Newcomers like Wardust, Nichol, Fiery Goddess and La Mignonne promise to make racing worthwhile for the rest of its short span of life.

GOLF continues to be very popular and the number of Ceylonese players seen in action to day is several times more than the number seen in the days when the H.G.C. had their home in Havelock Town. And the standard of Ceylonese golf has improved beyond recognition and the younger brigade have been well to the fore in the annual Club championships. With "Pin" Fernando and C. U. Senanayake away in America last October and that other fine golfer J. O. Moss unable to compete at Nuwara Eliya, the competition for the National Championship suffered but the entry of players from Malaya and Thailand made up for this considerably, one of them Anderson making a splendid bid to wrest the honour from "Mike" Thornton. The holder, however, reproduced his best form to secure an easy victory over Anderson in the final after showing up to advantage in the medal round for the Victoria Cup.

The Royal Colombo Golf Club title was won by "Pin" Fernando and veteran S. Muttucomaraswamy achieved a brilliant feat in defeating J. O. Moss in the final.

# A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By "ITINERANT"—

## CEYLON WINS STANLEY GOLF INTERNATIONAL CUP

THE contest for the Stanley Golf International, proved one of the closest witnessed in recent years, Ceylon winning again for the eighth time in succession by the narrowest margin over England. There could hardly have been a closer and a more tense final. A great second to the last green by Koo de Saram against J. Mayer in the match, which was the last but one to finish, ruined England's chances of victory. "Pin" Fernando clinched the issue when in the last match to be decided finished one up in a close game against R. C. Pyman. Ceylon won by seven matches to five. The foursomes played in the morning ended all square, Ceylon and England securing a victory each and the other two ending all square. "Pin" Fernando and G. Koch beat M. G. Thornton and M. C. Robins comfortably by 5 and 4 after being 3 up at the turn. Koo de Saram and M. Sathasivam

after being 3 up at the 9th against R. C. Pyman and J. Mayer ended all square, both Pyman and Mayer giving little away in the home round. C. U. Senanayake and S. A. Dissanayake also finished "all square" against S. Rose and A. F. Luke, but P. S. Gray and J. Capper, a recent arrival, won easily by 4 up and 3 against S. Muttukumaraswamy and R. Weerasinghe.

In the Singles, Pyman put up a grand fight against "Pin" Fernando and after being dormy two lost on the last green 1 up. Equally close and exciting was the match between Koo de Saram and J. Mayer which the former won 1 up after being all square at the 9th. C. U. Senanayake also had to go all the way to win against A. F. Luke 2 up. M. G. Thornton playing remarkable golf against Sathasivam won by the handsome margin of 7 up and 6. Thornton did his 12 holes in level fours. M. C. Robins showing good form scored a very creditable victory

over G. Koch by 2 and 1, while G. S. Rose, 1 down at the turn in his match with S. A. Dissanayake, recovered well to win 1 up. R. Weerasinghe and Dr. D. B. F. Caldera won against J. Capper and P. S. Gray by 5 and 3 and 2 up respectively. It was the ninth time Ceylon won this coveted trophy.

\* \* \*

## CRICKET

CRICKET has held the stage of Ceylon sport for the past few weeks, with full programmes each week-end the rule. The exception was November's rain-spoilt second week-end when the Tamils B and Negombo, B.R.C. and Bloomfield could reach no decision in Sara Trophy second division matches, while the Saracens beat the Colts in a low scoring encounter in the first division.

The following week-end the Saracens, now making a stern challenge for championship honours, beat the League leading Varsity eleven, while in other A division matches the N.C.C. easily beat the Colts and the S.S.C. and Moors figured in their second 'no decision' encounter. In the B. division the B.R.C. trounced the Tamil A.

\* \* \*

NOVEMBER ended with the N.C.C. failing to gain a decision over last year's champions, the S.S.C. Goodeve and Musafar batted for 24 minutes to score 25 unbeaten runs for the 10th wicket, defying all the N.C.C. attack. To the N.C.C.'s 245 the S.S.C. replied with 219 for 9. The Varsity, sparked by fresher Priya Perera, found time against them in their bid to clinch an outright victory over the Moors, while the Saracens just got there against Moratuwa. In the B division Negombo beat the Catamarans and the Tamils A, Saracens B.

The following week the Moors gained their revenge over the league-leading Varsity, easily beating them, while Moratuwa beat the Colts. With the old Nalandian C. Weerasinghe and N. Amaradasa scoring 104 not out and 95 respectively—two of the highest scores of late—the Saracens held the powerful N.C.C. to 'a no decision'. In the B division, the B.R.C. outplayed Saracens, the Tamils A beat Negombo while the Catamarans gained points from the Tamil B. As the Decem-



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A S P O R S C A U S E R I E

ber cricket began, the Varsity led from the N.C.C. with the Moors, Saracens and S.S.C. challenging.

\* \* \*

**CEYLON WOMEN'S HOCKEY TOUR**

THE Ceylon Women's hockey tour of India ended with Ceylon losing the fourth and fifth Tests, 4-1. Far too much travelling, constantly changing schedules and poor treatment as far as personal comfort went all took a toll of the girls—who, whenever fresh turned in good games, challenging India strongly. This was an utterly mismanaged tour on the other end and there might well be repercussions.

\* \* \*

**SOCCER**

ENGLAND, sparked by a brilliant display by outside right Mike Thornton who scored a hat-trick, beat Scotland 4-1 in the annual local Soccer International. England have now won the Cup five years running.

In the only other major Soccer match, Colombo, trailing 1-3 at the half, came back strongly to beat the Outstations 5-3 to annex Donovan Andree Memorial Trophy.

\* \* \*

**ATHLETICS**

A Ceylon Combined Services athletic team travelled to Poona, India, to meet India's Southern Command team led by ace Olympian Milkha Singh. The Ceylon side were trounced, as expected, but solace enough was their lone victory—skipper Lieut. Wijesinghe scoring the Javelin throw with a hurl that beat the Indian Services record.

The Services athletes came back the better for their trip and ran away with the Championship

at the Quadrangular meet. Four Ceylon records were shattered—three by Servicemen. Hurdler E. M. D. Perera beat the All-Comers mark, doing the 110 m course in 15.6s. Balasubramaniam leaped 48' 11" in the triple jump and Linus Diaz set a new 5,000m. Only non-Servicemen to set a record was the Mercantile's C. A. Fernando who hurled the javelin 198 feet.

\* \* \*

**BOXING**

THE Police won Boxing's Clifford Cup in a meet at which a high standard was maintained. Best boxer was the Navy's veteran J. L. Jinadasa, making a comeback to the ring after several years to beat the reigning paper-weight champion.

\* \* \*

**CEYLONESE IN AUSTRALIA**

MICHAEL Wille, the old Royalist who scored a century against St. Thomas' shortly before he left Ceylon for Australia a few years ago, continues to figure successfully

in Grade cricket "Down Under" Last year he hit the headlines with a superb century innings for his Club, Essendon, in an important game and now we learn that after a dashing 192 he hit last month he is to play his first District senior match with Essendon. Wille is an opening bat and a writer in one of the Melbourne dailies says they will not "throw him to the wolves" by using him as an opening bat first-up but will allow him to gain experience down the list.

Michael Wille is a son of the late Vernon Wille, who after gaining his "cap" at Royal, played with much success for the Colts and later captained the once famous side.

\* \* \*

**FORMER ENGLAND CAPTAIN**

Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, the former Test Cricket Captain, and Mrs. Gilligan, passed through Colombo on their way to Australia, travelling on the 'Oriana' on Saturday, 17th December. They were the guests of Mr. S. P. Foenander.

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# A WOMAN'S DIARY

—By "BETA"—

I don't suppose there's any woman who can resist the lure of a shopping expedition, whether it is merely a brief foray in search of some household necessities or a more leisurely jaunt "just to see what's in the shops". Even if you can't really spare much cash, you can get a lot of vicarious pleasure out of going with a friend and advising her how to spend her money! Some people never like to go shopping by themselves, but prefer to have one or more friends along with them to help them make up their minds as to what they really like! Personally, I must admit that I would much rather go on my own when there is anything I particularly want to buy, and make my purchases unhampered by having to consider what somebody else wants to be doing, but I do like going with others and watching them shop. The varieties of shoppers are really fascinating!

\* \* \*

THERE'S the type, for instance who will go into a shop, and ask to see some article—material perhaps, or shoes, or handbags, or whatever it is, looks at what is shown—considers, asks, "Haven't you got anything else? This is not quite what I had in mind", examines almost the entire stock available, and then finally buys the first thing she has been shown! An even more aggravated example of this type is the person who is perfectly sure that what has been shown her would never suit her purpose, and goes home without buying anything, explaining in detail just why it was unsuitable and then returns a week later and buys that very thing!

\* \* \*

THEN there's the type who will go from shop to shop, trying to find the place which is the cheapest or the best bargain. It is nothing for a person of this type to go to about ten shops to buy a yard of lace, and spend a good bit of time too, trying to calculate which shop offers the most advantageous bargain. Perhaps it never really dawns on a person of this type that wear and tear on the human frame (and on the shoe leather) offsets the few cents saved by going so deeply into things!

GOING shopping has a very odd effect on some quite normal and sensible folk. They set out, ostensibly to buy half a dozen cups and saucers—and come home with two fancy ash trays, a bunch of plastic flowers, and a cake tin. Or perhaps they want to buy something for bedroom curtains, and return with some voile which will be "Just the thing for a jacket for Jane", a velvet cushion cover, and a table cloth. They can only offer as an explanation that they don't know what comes over them when they get into a shop, and all they can do is grab the first thing they see and rush off with it!

\* \* \*

ON the other hand there are the very earnest and efficient people, who study the papers carefully before-hand, and note down just exactly what they want, and where it can be obtained. They then sally out with a neat list, and methodically cross out each item, as they get it moving on steadily from shop to shop on their planned itinerary, till the whole list is crossed out, and they are ready to go home. There is also the rather annoying person who will suddenly stand stock still, murmuring "I'm sure there's something else I wanted to get, but I just can't think what it can be" and then spends ten minutes gazing into space, fruitlessly, and spends the rest of the time disconsolately trying to remember, and not paying any attention to anything else at all!

\* \* \*

YET another type are those who seem to find all their friends out shopping too. So much time is spent exchanging all the latest family news and gossip, while little traffic blocks form around the conversationalists, and almost every second person seen is a bosom friend, that they finally come down to earth to find the shops on the point of closing, and none of their shopping done! But the budget of news collected more than consoles them.

\* \* \*

WITH all these types, and more, too, have I gone shopping, and thoroughly enjoyed myself on every occasion. And I am sure every woman will agree with me that there is no more fascinating or pleasurable a method of whiling away an odd hour or two (it really is surprising

how the time does fly) than by going shopping, be it along the pavements, or in the little shops or the big department stores. I wonder how many of us would not admit that there are times when we would have to answer the question "What is your favourite hobby?" by say "Shopping, of course!"

## POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 11)

THE transfer took place on December 1st without breach of the peace. The demonstration by school children which the Government expected a week earlier, when there was a deployment of troops all over Colombo, was staged on the previous day. Several hundred boys and girls converged on the Galle Face green and attempted to march to Queen's House, to seek an interview with the Governor-General, but were headed off by the Police. They finally halted outside Lake House in McCallum Road. They remained here for thirty-hours, the girls going home for the night and returning the next morning, and dispersed quietly after protesting at what they described as attempts to exploit them by subversive elements.

Another form of protest adopted in Catholic areas in the Western coastal belt is the occupation of school buildings by parents, chiefly Catholics. They continue to remain there, but the Government is ignoring their action and arranging for alternative accommodation for pupils should it become necessary.

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## THE CLOSING YEAR

(Continued from page 13)

xion with the kidnapping and murder of the Thorne boy in Australia, and subsequently extradited. The schools take-over bill was introduced and became law, and the Governor General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, celebrated his 68th birthday in October. There was a gold rush in London (and a minor one was to be reported in Ceylon in November when "fool's gold" was discovered near Sandalankawa). There was a short-lived strike of hospital attendants throughout the island over a dispute as to whether they should or should not remove and clean sputum mugs. The Roman Catholic Bishops met the Prime Minister to discuss the schools take-over; in November there was to be another such meeting, this time with representatives of all Christian denominations.

\* \* \*

NOVEMBER saw a falling out of old comrades of the LSSP in Parliament, a scene between an ex-stalwart, Mr. Robert Gunawardena, and the LSSP leader, Dr. N. M. Perera, the sequel to which was the naming of Mr. Gunawardena. There was a minor flood in Colombo, and Mr. John Kennedy became the youngest President of the USA.

December 1 was D-Day for the schools take over which is meeting with a continuous resistance, some Grade 3 schools being occupied by parents. Fifty-five out of about 150 Grade I and Grade 2 which had a choice of becoming Director managed or becoming free and private schools, made the latter choice. With Grade 3 schools it was a case of Hobson's Choice, to be taken over willy-nilly; hence, the action of parents in regard to Catholic schools of this grade.

A frustrated Federal Party decided it would have no further talks with the Government on the language issue and for three weeks in the month port workers have been dumping 2,000 packets of food a day in the Beira Lake. The year comes to a close with tension engendered by the schools take over.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 25)

Kingdom in South-east Asia, at a talk to the Royal Commonwealth Society in London recently. Sir Robert said: "There is an important moral to be drawn from the nature of the economic problems of South-east Asia—that its welfare depends to an even greater extent than most areas on conditions of general prosperity, expanding world, trade, and stable prices throughout the world. The wealth of natural resources in South East Asia has another consequence for the area, said Sir Robert—the threat of attack. The peoples in South-east Asia are not bellicose or warlike; they are friendly people living in a pleasant if somewhat enervating climate, in beautiful surroundings.

"But", Sir Robert went, on "other people have quarrelled about the area and about access to it in the past and may do so again. Today its position makes it important strategically. It lies at the crossroads of Asia, between East Asia and West Asia and between the Asian and Australian continents".

Sir Robert said that what had been done in the Federation of Malaya was a brilliant example of what can be done elsewhere. Its remarkable recovery from years of fighting subversive Communism, its economic stability, the way in which it had succeeded in welding together a multi-racial society, was a triumph for its constitution.

But, warned Sir Robert, if the Communists are presented with an opportunity of retarding the progress of South-east Asia, they will take it. The answer is not to give them the slightest opportunity. Individual countries must take this responsibility and see that nothing interferes with their continued economic progress.

Sir Robert concluded: "This is an era of change. Few areas have been transformed more rapidly or more radically than South-east Asia. It has not had an easy start. To the devastation of war was added further devastation in the fighting in Indo-China.

"SEATO has been and still is occasionally criticised. I can only

say that SEATO is a threat to no one and can claim to have contributed to a state of relative tranquillity within the area.

"In conclusion I do not want to give the impression that I see South-east Asia in terms of problems, whether they are external or internal I do not. I see South-east Asia in terms of people and of friends, people of many races and religions, with whom I have shared hardships and happiness".

## AN EPIC CRICKET TEST

THE most dramatic finish ever witnessed in Test cricket was the first of the present series between Australia and the West Indians at Brisbane, last week ending in a tie in the last ball of the match. In the one but last sixty years of Test cricket which we have closely followed there has never been such a tussle punctuated by such extraordinary fluctuations of fortune and productive of the champagne of cricket. The West Indies made a magnificent start when they batted first and totalled 453 which looked a winning score. Australia replied with 505 and appeared to have regained the whip-hand which they held in the earlier stages of the West Indies innings. The visitors made a good recovery when they batted a second time totalling a little over 200 for the loss of 4 wickets. But their later batsmen failed and Australia looked the victors all over when they were left with 233 to get in their second innings. Their earlier batsmen, however, shaped so poorly against the pace bowling of Wesley Hall, that with the dismissal of five such players as Macdonald, Simpson, Harvey, O'Neil and Favell out for only 57, the West Indies appeared to have every chance of victory. A great partnership by Davidson and Benaud saved the situation and what will go down in history as the most thrilling Test ever, ended in a tie. Davidson Wesley Hall, O'Neil and Sobers were the heroes of this never to be forgotten match.

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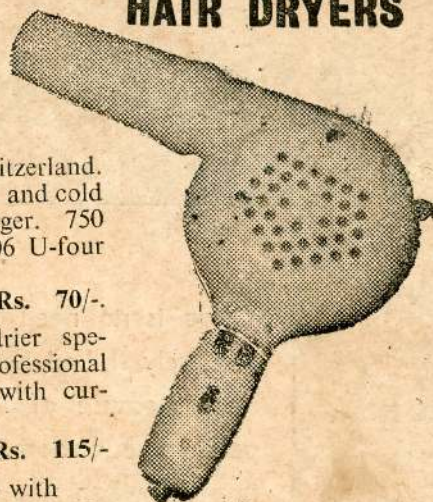
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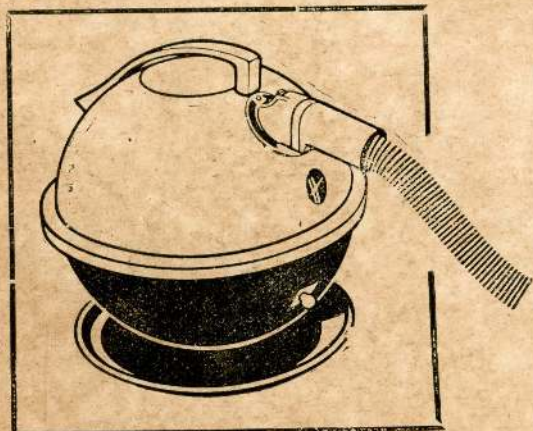
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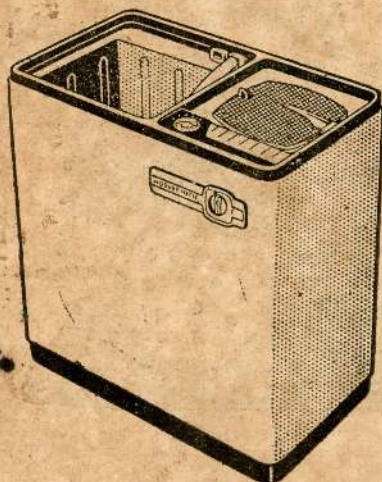
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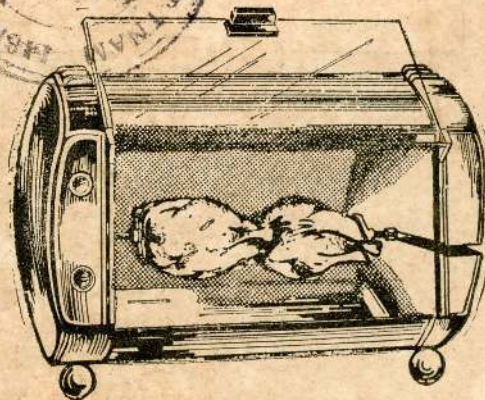


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