

# The Ceylon *Frosty Nightly* Review

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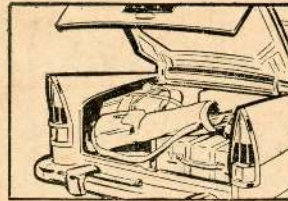


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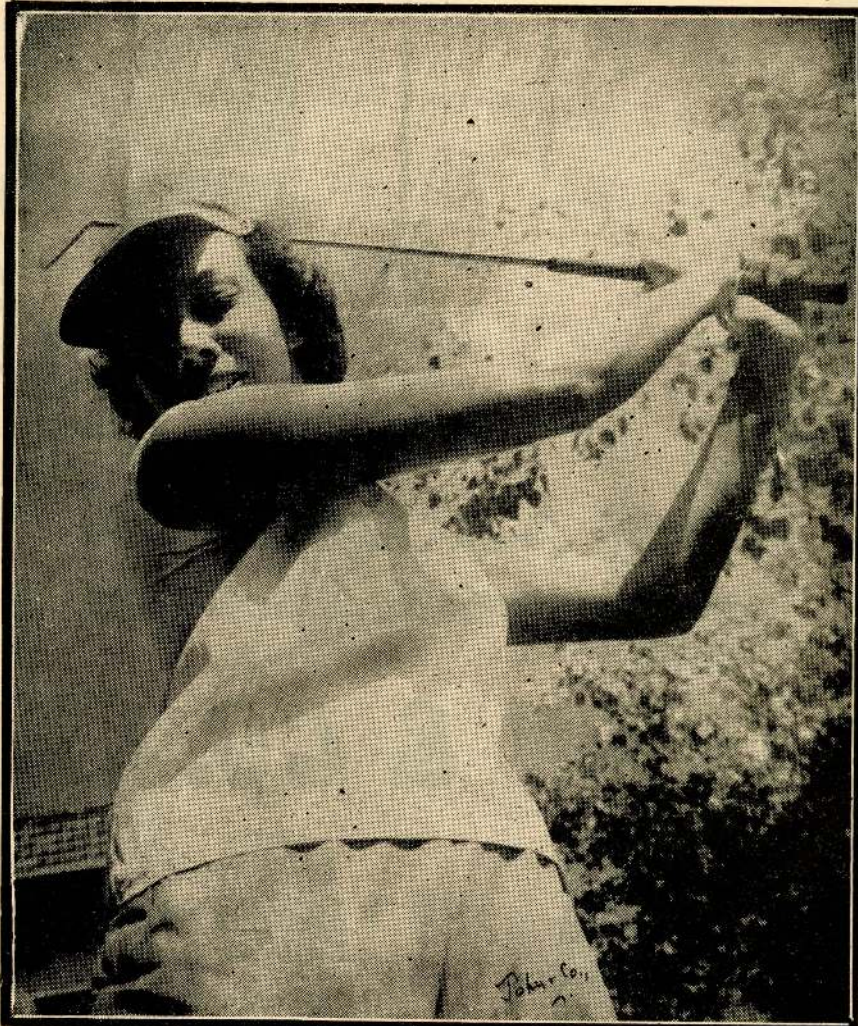
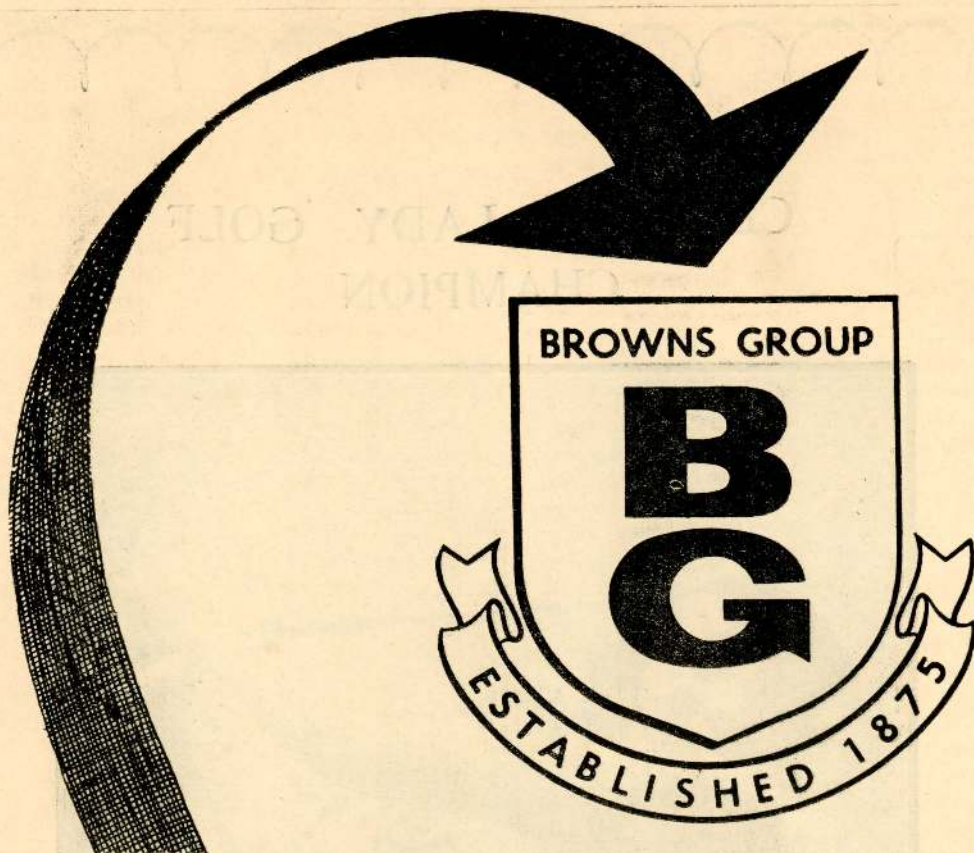
CEYLON'S LADY GOLF  
CHAMPION

Photo by John &amp; Co.

FOR the second successive year Lilamini Weeraratne won the Ceylon Ladies' Golf Title after excelling herself in the Medal round and following her success by a series of excellent displays, culminating in her victory over a doughty opponent in Molly Richardson, in a dramatic final which went to the 37th hole. It was one of the most interesting championships witnessed in recent years, a feature being the entry of five competitors from Thailand and one from Singapore.



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## EXCHANGE CONTROL

SOME of the new controls that have been imposed and are reported to be contemplated by the Government to conserve foreign exchange are suggestive of closing the stable door after the horse has bolted. It is to be feared that past policy has already done irreparable damage. Steps are none the less necessary to put a stop to abuses and close loopholes, and also to curb extravagance, but the stage has been reached where certain of the measures that are to be adopted are likely to be futile while others would be unjust in their operation.

\* \* \*

DECLARATION of assets held abroad by Ceylonese is a requirement to which no objection can be taken. Indeed this should have been demanded long ago. Restriction of exchange for purposes of travel hereafter is likewise warranted by the balance of payments position. Liberality in this respect hitherto has without doubt been exploited. It is to be hoped, however, that exceptional cases will receive due consideration. There should be no room for complaint, as there has been, that where honest explanations are given the regulations are strictly enforced, while those who do not scruple to practise subterfuges or are able to command influence with the authorities succeed in obtaining handsome allowances.

\* \* \*

A CATEGORY of persons who are going to be hard hit are Ceylonese who have arranged to leave the Island and settle down elsewhere. A sudden restraint on the transfer of their savings, with limitation of the amount they may immediately take with them to £150, is manifestly unfair. If British nationals who go home on retirement may realise their investments and carry away the proceeds, if Indian businessmen who are no longer *persona grata* may transfer their capital as well as themselves, why should Ceylonese who want to go away for good be penalised?

\* \* \*

SURELY the Government does not want a new class of reluctant citizens, for this would be the effect of the proposed measure, since to go to another country with a bare £150 and wait for their assets to be released would be out of the question. They are at least entitled to proper notice of the change in the conditions of exchange grants. We would urge that those who have already concluded arrangements for their migration be exempted from the new rule. The number involved could not make a drain on the exchange.

THE EDITOR

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# MATTERS OF MOMENT

—By BRUTUS—

THE Ministry of Finance last week took several decisions with a view to conserving foreign exchange. Ceylonese who quit the island to settle down abroad will in future not be given more than £150 for incidental expenses on the trip out, and will thereafter be allowed remittances of income after discharge of local liabilities such as income tax. (Up to now they were allowed to take a maximum of one lakh of rupees with the added concession of remittances of income after discharge of local liabilities.)

Residents of Ceylon—companies, firms and individuals—have been called upon to declare any assets held by them abroad as at September 30, 1960. The remittances of Rs. 50 per month to any country in the sterling area by a resident of Ceylon paying income tax has been withdrawn with immediate effect. The concessions of remittances to wives (who are living abroad) of nationals has been abolished, and sending of free gift parcels not exceeding Rs. 50 in value has been stopped.

Banks have been informed that when it is necessary for remittances to be made on behalf of residents in Ceylon for payment of subscriptions or membership fees to bona fide scientific, professional, technical and educational institutions abroad, bankers should apply to the Exchange Control Department for delegation of authority to facilitate such remittances by their constituents who are income tax payers provided, however, such remittance does not exceed £5.

All those who have travelled abroad on holiday during the last five years will not be allowed any foreign exchange. Those who have not done so will be allowed £150 (instead of £400 as in the past.) Exchange for students and allowances while they are abroad are also being adjusted according to the merits of their study courses. Exchange control authorities are also taking steps to prevent businessmen in Ceylon from depositing their profits in foreign banks in order to make use of these monies when they go abroad.

THE Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, being unable to leave the Island on account of the budget debate, Ceylon was represented at the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington by the Governor of the Central Bank, Mr. D. W. Rajapathirana, in his capacity of alternate governor of the Fund for Ceylon.

At a discussion of the annual report, Mr. Rajapathirana said that one of the most important and useful responsibilities of the IMF, in its consultations with individual nations, is to "assist each member country so consulting to see its own problems more dispassionately and



Times Photo

Sir Henry Moore, G.C.M.G.  
Ceylon's First Governor-General

also help member countries to understand the problems of one another". He went on to say that greater opportunities should be provided for expansion of world trade not only in industrial but also in primary products.

\* \* \*

A LONG letter from Sir Henry Moore, Ceylon's first Governor-General, from his home in Rondebosch, Capetown, reached us last week and brought news of himself and Lady Moore. We learn with regret that since an operation on the right hip he had in August last year in London, Sir Henry has been in and out of hospital. The operation set up various internal compli-

cations which necessitated three emergency operations. After three months in hospital he has got over this trouble, but he says his right hip is still painful and he can walk only short distances on elbow crutches. We are certain his many friends in Ceylon will join us in wishing him complete and quick recovery. Lady Moore too has had operations to her eye. These, happily, have been a success.

A founder supporter of the *Fortnightly Review*, through which he keeps abreast of events in the Island, Sir Henry says: "I'm finding it very hard to follow all the turns in the political wheels in Ceylon", but he expresses the hope that Mrs. Bandaranaike's government will have a happier regime and that the Press will not be muzzled. Writing before the referendum on South Africa becoming a republic, he anticipated the affirmative verdict the Nationalists gained, and added: "What effect that would have on our Commonwealth membership no one really knows". Commenting on South Africa's racial policy, while appreciating criticism of it abroad he says: "At the same time, she gets no credit for what she has done for the African, which, despite the colour bar, compares very favourably with some of the old British colonies".

\* \* \*

THE nine men sentenced to death for the murder of two irrigation officers in the North-Central Province during the communal riots of 1958 have been reprieved by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. The sentence has been commuted to 20 years rigorous imprisonment.

Altogether 27 men were put on trial at the Assizes and eighteen were discharged. The nine convicted men appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal, which upheld the conviction and sentence.

The two officers who were killed, Mr. H. S. A. Mendis and Mr. J. D. L. Fernando, irrigation assistants, were in a party of government servants who were attempting to reach Matale from the isolation of their jungle stations. When their car was obstructed by an armed mob, and Mr. Fernando shot, some of the occupants escaped into the jungle of them Mr. Mendis was overtaken and also shot dead. Their bodies and the car were burnt.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Low-country Products Association has addressed the Minister of Finance on the adverse long-term effect on the economy and the planting industries of some of the additional taxes proposed by him. In a memorandum they state: "The surcharge of 15 per cent on income tax for the year of taxation 1960-61, although presumably temporary, will raise the maximum income tax rate for individuals from 60 to 69 per cent.

"Mr Kaldor recommended a maximum of only 45 per cent if his scheme of taxation was adopted. The former government, however, fixed the maximum at 60 per cent and with the further increase of 69 per cent which is now proposed, the nicely adjusted balance of the Kaldor system, which was previously dislocated, will now be completely destroyed and these taxes will become penal in their incidence.

The Association also urged that the proposed share capital tax be not levied lest capital formation through limited liability companies be arrested.

\* \* \*

CEYLON'S second sugar factory at Kantalai, was declared open by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, on October 2nd. The first is in the Gal-oya Valley.

Mrs. Bandaranaike expressed the thanks of the Government to the governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland for the technical assistance given by them in setting up the factory.

It was indicated that it is proposed to bring 60,000 acres of land under sugar cane. Among the guests at the occasion was Mr. William de Silva, Minister of Industries in the late Mr. Bandaranaike's MEP government, who initiated the project.

\* \* \*

OF Mr. C. Dymoke Green, Chairman of the Board of Whittall Boustead Ltd., who goes on retirement shortly after 31 years in Ceylon, it can truly be said "once a Scout, always a Scout". Coming to the Island in 1929, to join as an assistant the firm of which he is now the head, he lost no time in identifying himself with scouting activity in continuation of his association with the movement at home in Hertfordshire.

Having served as a scouter in various capacities, he was appointed District Commissioner in 1934. As Assistant Chief Commissioner during the war he brought scouting into the civil defence service, himself being messenger commandant in the Colombo ARP messenger system. He was also group scoutmaster of the 17th Colombo Toc H group.

Mr. Dymoke Green represented Ceylon at the Holland Jamboree in 1937. He was awarded the "silver acorn" in 1943 and the silver wolf (which he received from the hands of Lord Soulbury) in 1953. Last month on behalf of the Governor's Own Group he received a souvenir of a dinner



Mr. C. Dymoke Green

gong from Mr. M. A. Razak, chairman of the group, with whom was associated the group scoutmaster, Mr. M. M. Sheriff.

Besides scouting and the Toc H (where he was associated with Mr. G. P. Chambers). Mr. Dymoke Green was an active member of the Colombo Rowing Club in company with such oarsmen as H. W. Urquhart, A. N. Robertson and F. R. Connolly.

\* \* \*

THE Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, found an advocate for him in the general assembly in Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon's chief delegate, who defended his handling

of the Congo assignment. He did not think, Sir Claude said, that Mr. Hammarskjöld had, except for some errors of judgment, failed honestly to carry out UN decisions. Mistakes were inevitable in such a complex operation but they were not due to any partisan attitude on his part. Indeed the Security Council resolutions themselves might have been more clear and precise, Sir Claude admitted.

In a policy speech Sir Claude said Ceylon could not accept the idea advanced by the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, that Mr. Hammarskjöld be supplanted by a triumvirate of executive directors of western, neutralist and communist members. Such a triumvirate would be hamstrung if each director had the right of veto, as Mr. Khrushchev had suggested. The Secretariat must maintain impartiality and act independently of cold war groups, Sir Claude declared.

\* \* \*

ON Algeria, Sir Claude said Ceylon would support any measure taken by the UN to stop the bloodshed and enable the Algerians to decide their own fate. If France was unwilling or unable to solve the question, he hoped the Assembly would find a solution.

Referring to disarmament, he suggested that the 99-member commission meet soon after the general assembly and continue to study the problem until a solution was found. He also suggested that the UN should make every effort to get the great powers to resume their disarmament talks in the 10-power committee "or in any other form they may wish to set up" (an allusion to Mr. Khrushchev's proposal that the committee be expanded by the inclusion of five non-aligned countries India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Ghana and Mexico).

Sir Claude expressed Ceylon's support for the Soviet resolution demanding the elimination of colonialism. "We urge that speed steps be taken to make they whole world free", he said.

\* \* \*

THE Skal Congress will be held for the first time in Asia when the 22nd international session of



MATTERS OF MOMENT

Skal clubs meets in Ceylon next year. State aid in making the occasion a success with a view to the promotion of tourism was pledged, at a lunch of the Ceylon club last week, by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Works, Mr. M. Rajendra, deputising for the Minister, Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla.

Mr. Barry Moore, Secretary of the Skal Club of Ceylon, stressed that in the years to come tourism would become one of the biggest revenue earners of the Island. The club had, he claimed, by arranging for the Congress to be held in Ceylon, laid the foundation for the industry.

The delegates to the 21st Congress to be held in Holland this week are the President of the Club, Mr Kenneth de Cross, and Mrs. Vere de Mel.

\* \* \*

THE take-over of assisted schools and training colleges by the Government is to be accomplished by the Director of Education being appointed their manager from a specified date, according to a Bill tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Education, Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud. In the case of grade I and grade II (post-primary and secondary) schools, however, the proprietors may elect to run them as unaided schools before that date. One of the conditions which every such school will have to comply with is that thereafter no pupil should be admitted whose parent does not profess the religion of the proprietor. A school could be unaided but the levy fees if after the take-over a poll taken of the parents and teachers results in 75 per cent of the votes being in favour of it, each parent having as many votes as the number of his children in the school.

Contravention of provisions of the Act or its regulations and orders by unaided schools may have the effect of the Director assuming their management. Offences under the Act will be punishable by three months imprisonment with or without a fine up to Rs. 500.

Exempted from the provisions of the Act will be schools for handicapped children, dancing schools, night schools, estate schools and *pirivenas*.

THE Ramanathan Academy of Music was inaugurated in Jaffna last week by the vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai university of South India, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. With Parameshwara and Ramanathan (for women) colleges, the academy is intended to be the nucleus of a Tamil Cultural University in Ceylon.

Mr. S. Natesan, manager of the two colleges and director of the academy, said on the occasion that



Mr. Charles Cameron

*This well known former Manager of the Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd. and famous Rugby three-quarter in his day, sportingly consented to take over the job of Dinner Secretary from Mr. Wilfred Rettie, who ran this annual function for twelve years, at the recent dinner of the Hora Club held in London, presided over by Mr. W. T. Greswell.*

Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, who founded the two colleges, gave a great impetus to the revival of Tamil music in the north by making a special endowment for a department of music at Ramanathan college independent of its normal curriculum. Sir Ponnambalam had also stressed in the trust deeds that the income from the endowments should be used for the promotion of Hinduism, Tamil learning and music.

\* \* \*

AN appeal by the Port Cargo Corporation, backed by the Minister of Finance, on his recent visit to London, in government and

shipping circles has resulted in a further reduction of the surcharge on freight rates to Colombo by the UK—Continent conference shipping lines. The Japanese Conference lines have also made a reduction in their rates.

The official announcement said: "The United Kingdom and Continental Ceylon Conference lines have continued to watch the position in the Port of Colombo and are now able to advise that there is further evidence of an improvement in the conditions there. In an endeavour to assist the trade in Ceylon the lines have therefore decided to make another general reduction in the rate of freight from the United Kingdom and Continent to Colombo. The new rate will apply to shipments made by vessels commencing to load at each individual United Kingdom and Continental port on and after 10th October, 1960. Rate of freight to Ceylon ports other than to Colombo remain unchanged".

A surcharge of 20 per cent was imposed on February 2nd, 1959, and increased to 35 per cent on August 1st, 1959, following a period of strikes in the port and delay in the turn-around of ships. The first reduction was made on April 14th this year bringing down the surcharge to 20 per cent. The latest reduction is of a further 12 per cent. The Japanese Conference increased the freight rate to Colombo from 20 to 40 sh. in October, 1958. The rate was reduced to 30 sh. on March 1st, 1960, and is reduced to 15 sh. from November 1st.

\* \* \*

MR. W. T. Greswell writes.— "An English Winter will soon be here with its shorts days and long nights, its cold damp hours, its fog in towns and mist in country, its inevitable flu epidemic and, complications for us old ones and its armchair peace and television entertainment.

At the further end of the tunnel will be cricket again and Summer weather (we hope.)"

\* \* \*

THE Government of Ceylon have invited the Minister of State for Commonwealth Regulations, the Rt. Hon. C. J. M. Alport, to pay an early visit to Ceylon.

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# THE INDEPENDENT TOUCH

— BY ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON —

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

A sacrifice to progress which I grudge is that 100-years-old railway customs in Britain of "slipping the coach". The device was as simple as it was effective. The last coach on a fast train would be released, or "slipped", about half-a-mile (0.804 kilometre) before its destination. While the main train rushed on without stopping, the "slipped" vehicle would glide gently on, to be pulled up at the required station by the guard's final application of the brakes.

The practice began in 1858, and at one time as many as 170 coaches were being "slipped" every day in various parts of the United Kingdom. Now, however, that all fast trains on British Railways have lavish buffet or restaurant cars, "slip-coach" passengers resent being cut off from their refreshment at inconvenient moments. So it came about this September that Britain's last slip coach was "slipped" for the last time from the London to Wolverhampton, (Staffordshire) express at the old market town of Bicester (Oxfordshire).

\* \* \*

## A GLORIOUS FEELING

HAVING more than once made these sedate landfall, I shall never forget the sense of sudden release and peace when our coach was uncoupled at speed from the fussy express. The smoke of the monster could be seen receding into the distance as we slid silently into Bicester under our own momentum with a glorious feeling of independence on our "Do-It-Yourself" train.

The "Do-It-Yourself" spirit is sweeping Britain these days, and has just had a fine boost in an exhibition so-named in London's Olympia. This great jamboree for home handymen showed that the practical householder can now tackle almost everything, even building his own house. Most furniture can now be made from pre-fabricated units; one firm was showing a kit for constructing a brick fireplace with built-in cocktail bar.

Opening the Show, Mr. Reginald Maudling, President of the Board of Trade, said many of Britain's "Do-It-Yourself" products were finding a big export market.

It is in the realm of home decoration, though, that "Do-It-Yourself" has its greatest appeal. Wall-papering demonstrations certainly drew the keenest crowds.



The arched entrance to Admiralty House, London, where Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan and his staff have transferred their headquarters from 10, Downing Street.

Pride in the home is a dominating motive in the nation's use of leisure, a fact borne out in a household survey just made by Britain's National Institute of Adult Education. "The British are largely a nation of potterers about the home and garden says the report. "Knitting, dress making, embroidery, wall-papering and decorating play an important part".

\* \* \*

## MORE PEOPLE AT WORK

ONE observation I found of particular interest was that, on retirement from work, people find

the value of "domestic culture" diminishes. "Since it seems to be a form of leisure activity partly created to bring refreshment to men who have been congregated with others, at work, much of the pleasure it gives depends simply on its being a contrast".

No wonder, then, that home beautification is flourishing so much these days. More people are "congregated with others" at work in the United Kingdom than ever before. The Ministry of Labour's latest employment figures surpass anything previously recorded. There were in July 16,234,000 men at work, and 8,243,000 women.

This is because industry generally is striding ahead. The Board of Trade has brought joy to City of London financiers with news of a steep rise in capital spending for industry. Manufacturing firms, it seems, are planning to increase capital outlay by 25 per cent. on the 1959 figure during the current year, mainly on new plant and machinery. The industries launching out in a big way include iron and steel, paper and printing, rubber and motor vehicles.

\* \* \*

## AN OLD VEHICLE

ONE of the oldest vehicles I have seen for a long time—a "Road-railer"—was on view at British Railways' Marylebone Station, London, the other morning. It is equally at home on rails or on the road, and hundreds are likely to be ordered by British Railways to carry freight almost literally from door to door. The "Roadrailer" looks like an ordinary furniture pantechicon, but has two sets of wheels, one for the road, one for the railroad, each retractable like the undercarriage of an aircraft. The changeover operation takes only two minutes.

Trains of "Roadrailers" can spin along the tracks at 70 miles (112 kilometres) per hour. They should prove invaluable for industry generally and help speed up export deliveries at the seaports.

Traders will be able to buy their own "Roadrailers". I hope the day will come when the private motorists will be able to have his car fitted with "Roadrailer" wheel sets. It would be a tempting proposition for solving road congestion problems on long journeys.

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# A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—By CROSS-BENCHER—

THE protestation of the SLFP leadership before the General Election that the party had only an electoral pact with the leftist parties were further borne out by the character of the LSSP leader, Dr. N. P. Perera's criticism of the budget and of the new taxation proposals. The former UNP Finance Minister, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, and Dr. Perera both congratulated Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike on the ability with which he had presented the budget. They were on common ground too in inquiring how the budget was related to the Kaldor plan. Had the Kaldor scheme been given up, Dr. Perera asked.

The debate on the Appropriation Bill was opened by Mr. Jayawardene. He devoted the first part of his well-constructed speech to refuting certain claims made by Mr. Bandaranaike, as for instance, that the late SLFP leader was responsible for laying emphasis for the first time on planned economic development. He pointed out that it was the UNP government that first put forward a six-year plan in 1948 and followed it up by setting up a planning committee of the Cabinet and a planning secretariat in 1953. Steps were also taken, he said, to establish a development finance corporation and an institute of scientific and industrial research. In 1955, emerged the second six year programme of investments. He acknowledged, however, that it was the late Mr. Bandaranaike who gave statutory form to the planning council and secretariat and that the ten year plan was more comprehensive than the previous schemes.

\* \* \*

CHARGING the late Mr. Bandaranaike's administration with responsibility for the deterioration of the economy, as against the Finance Minister's accusation of the two caretaker governments, Mr. Jayawardene expressed scepticism of the Government's ability to meet the deficit of Rs. 470 million by its proposals. Never in the country's history had local loans of the order of Rs. 240 million been subscribed locally, he said, and doubted that even half that

sum would be realised. Foreign aid too had always lagged behind the former Finance Minister's estimates, he pointed out.

The present government had been left a heritage of injudicious and unjust taxation and unwarranted and excessive expenditure by the late Mr. Bandaranaike's government, Mr. Jayawardene said. He asked the Finance Minister to reconsider the whole Kaldor system, which, he contended, had been thrown out of gear by the changes made to the original recommendations and by the new taxation proposals.

\* \* \*

DR. N. M. Perera was critical of the form in which the estimates of expenditure had been presented and described their division into recurrent administrative expenditure, recurrent services expenditure and economic development expenditure as artificial distinctions and confusing in arriving at total expenditure under any head. Holding that it was not clear what precise items were charged to loan funds, he said that it was not advantageous, from the point of view of parliamentary control, to blur the distinction between loan fund and ordinary expenditure. Loan funds should be applied to productive expenditure because interest had to be paid on the loans and ultimately the capital had to be repaid.

Dr. Perera expressed disappointment that the budget did not seem to take into account the ten-year plan, in spite of the Finance Minister's statement that the plan would be implemented from 1961; the estimates did not provide for any part of the expenditure of the Rs. 13,600 million proposed. How was the Finance Minister going to get the private sector to invest a third of Rs. 13,600 million he asked. If the problem was to be properly tackled, nationalisation was unavoidable, he declared. On the ground that not architects but foremen were now required, the Minister of Finance had disbanded the Planning Council. This Dr. Perera considered a mistake. The last thing to have done

he said, was to set up a planning department, as the Minister of Finance had done. Red tape with all its evils would now creep in.

\* \* \*

POINTING out that the Kaldor system had been introduced at the same time as the ten-year plan to create the income for implementing the plan, he asked whether the expected amount had been realised so far. If not, the House should be told why, he said. Of the new taxes, he deprecated that on nominal capital as it would discourage the private sector from spending on development. It was better to go the whole hog and nationalise private industry, he said.

He objected to the principle of the professional licence fee. Not individuals or their qualifications but their income or property should be taxed, he said. The Government was discouraging people from specialising when the country needed more architects, engineers, accountants, doctors and other specialists.

Dr. Perera welcomed the new foreign aid department and added that he was surprised that foreign countries were still giving Ceylon money after the utter waste of aid given in the past. The department was most necessary, he said. The Finance Minister was, he said, very optimistic in expecting to raise Rs. 150 million from foreign loans. As regards internal borrowing he did not agree with the Finance Minister that Rs. 240 million could be raised. The highest amount obtained ever was Rs. 146 million during the Korean boom, he recalled. Warning against inflation in the wake of accelerated development and urging a period of austerity and mobilisation of the entire nation for economic development, Dr. Perera said the manner in which the budget had been formulated did not augur well for the prosperity of the country. If the government did not heed the advice given, power would once again pass into the hands of reactionaries.

\* \* \*

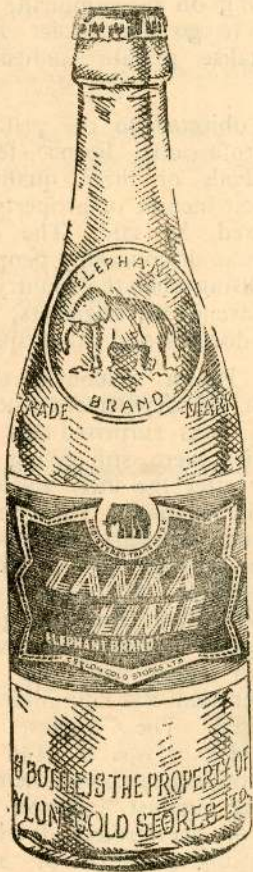
IN his reply the Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, defended the form in which he had presented the budget as compared with what he described as the boutique-keeper's statement of balanced income and expenditure. Giving loan fund expenditure in

(Continued on page 32)

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# "YOU CANNOT ESCAPE THE DOCTOR"

—BY DR. LUCIAN DE ZILWA—

(Specially to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

DR. Lucian de Zilwa, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.O.G., who is not only one of Ceylon's most distinguished medical specialists, but also author, traveller and student of the classics, was the guest-of-honour at the inauguration of the present session of the medical school of the University. The occasion was marked by pomp and panoply, the vice-Chancellor, Sir Nicholas Attygalle, a

former colleague of Dr. de Zilwa in the General Hospital, and a galaxy of dons attending in academic costume, and a thousand or so forming the audience.

Dr. de Zilwa's address, which is reproduced below, bears out the depth of his scholarship as well as his awareness of contemporary problems of his profession and the originality of his mind.

IT gives me great pleasure to meet so many young people who stand on the threshold of their University career and I am thankful to those who have given me this opportunity of addressing them. I propose to speak of the origin and benefits of universities in general, and of some of the ideals which inspire and of some of the problems which confront the medical profession to-day.

The word university has a curious and interesting history. In the Middle Ages, when Latin was the common medium of intercourse among the nations of Europe, *universitas* meant a guild, or union, not necessarily a centre of learning. In big cities those engaged in various crafts or trades—goldsmiths, fishmongers, weavers, leather-workers and others—formed guilds for their mutual protection, and each of them was called a *universitas*. A guild of teachers and students was called *universitas magistrorum et discipulorum*, or, for short, *studium generale*. As most of the members in cities like Paris and Bologna were aliens, the guild protected them from the extortions of the townfolk.

\* \* \*

ONE may ask why students from other lands congregated in these distant cities. The reason was that printing had not yet been invented, and there were no books. Manuscripts were rare and precious, and only a few teachers could have access to them. Knowledge had to be acquired from a living teacher, through the living voice. The fame of a great teacher spread far and wide, and had the magnetic power of attracting from all countries pupils eager to learn. Thousands flocked to Paris to hear Abelard,

or his predecessor, discoursing on dialectics or logic, and on philosophy, and thousands to Bologna to hear great jurists expounding civil or canon law, or to follow the teaching of renowned anatomists and physicians.

The educational system of the Roman Empire had been completely destroyed by the Barbarian hordes of the sixth century, but a small, flickering lamp of learning was tended by the Church: the Cathedral schools which taught what a priest ought to know, and the monastic schools, which taught what a monk should know. But parents desired a wider and higher education for their children. And when enterprising persons started schools of this type, in the vicinity of the Church schools, the Bishops and Abbots benevolently granted them licences. From such schools sprang the guilds, which were later to develop into universities.

\* \* \*

THE earliest European university, whose origin is hidden in the mists of antiquity, was Salerno, 20 miles south of Naples. In the ninth century it was famous all over Europe for its medical school, and it was known as *Civitas Hippocratica*. The medical practice was a survival of the Graeco-Roman tradition. The university of Salerno admitted women students and Jews, at a time when the Jews were persecuted all over Europe. Salerno had even some Jewish teachers.

The universities gained the right of examining their pupils, and granting them degrees—that is, the licence to teach, *ius docendi*—after their status had been recognised by a charter from a king, or a Bull from the Pope.

With the invention of printing in the 15th century and the avalanche of books which descended on students, the situation was fundamentally changed. As Cardinal Newman says in his "Idea of a University", people began to ask themselves why they should now go in search of universities and teachers. "Why should we go up to knowledge, when knowledge comes down to us?" This is Newman's answer: "If we wish to become exact and fully furnished in any branch of knowledge which is diversified and complicated, we must consult the living man, and listen to the living voice".

\* \* \*

LONDON University was for many years only a degree factory. It had no knowledge or control of the lives of the candidates, who were fed on cram books or correspondence courses, written with an eye to probable questions, with no idea of culture. But after prolonged agitation London had a teaching university when I entered it, with numerous colleges, hospitals, and engineering establishments under its control, and with musical literary, debating, philosophical and athletic societies.

I remember Mr. Augustine Birrell, in a stirring address, declaring that it was not the function of a university to bespatter its alumni with the letters of the alphabet. A similar impressive sentence arrested my attention in the report on the University of Ghana by Dr. Bowden of Manchester. A modern university, he declared, has not only to teach, but to learn. When it has imparted the knowledge written in books, its work is not done. It has to train the student to explore the unknown, and to add to that knowledge. He indicates the avenues inviting exploration in under-developed countries. Every university has its distinctive cachet. We cannot be like Oxford or Ghana. We have to prove our capacity for learning, discovering and creating, and to found a tradition.

\* \* \*

THE functions of a university, however, are not limited to the imparting of knowledge, and the training of students to harvest new knowledge. Man doth not live on knowledge alone. The

(Continued on page 32)

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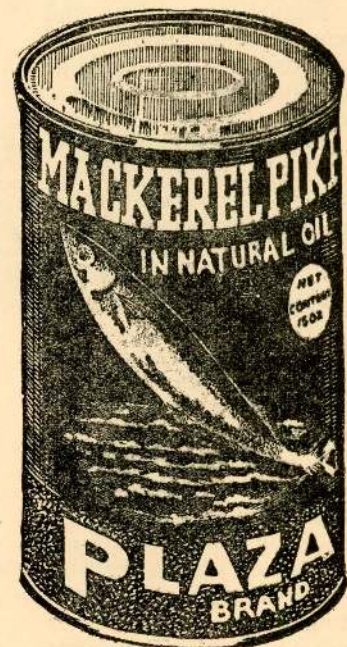


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# FROM SINNERS TO SAINT

— BY L. J. SOERTSZ —

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

**A**MONG the saints of the Catholic Church there are two whose lives have been regarded all down the ages as sublime examples of how the innate character of some men undergo an amazing transformation when brought under the impact of spiritual forces. The two saints are Augustine and Francis of Assisi. The Catholic Church celebrated the feast of the latter early this month (October 4,) and this article is a brief review of the chief events in his life.

\* \* \*

**L**ORD Macaulay in his "Historical Essays", says: "There are a few characters which have stood the closest scrutiny and the severest tests, which have been tried in the furnace and have proved pure, which have been weighed in the balance and have not been found wanting, which have been declared sterling by the general consent of mankind". These words sum up the life of St. Francis of Assisi, who demonstrated to the world that poverty, humility and neighbourly love can be victorious in any battle against the forces arrayed against them.

\* \* \*

**A**SSISI, in Italy, where Francis was born in 1182, was never free from fear of attack by the neighbouring city of Perugia. His father was a very wealthy cloth merchant named Pietro Bernardone. In his youth Francis's pockets always jingled with money given him by his indulgent father, but this money was invariably spent in giving his poorer classmates and neighbours frequent treats.

When Francis was in his adolescence, Assisi was embroiled in a civil war between the burghers of the town and their feudal lord, the Duke of Spoleto, and his nobles. The Assisi were defeated and Francis was taken prisoner and jailed. He was 21 when he was released. He then plunged into dissipations of the worst type and soon fell desperately ill.

**O**NE spring morning when he was out for a walk, while convalescing from his illness in the Umbrian Valley, he felt within him

a deeper pain than he had ever known before. It was the pain of disgust with his life and its emptiness. He looked upon his excesses as thieves of his self-respect. Revulsion filled him with a certain terror of the miserable futility of his life thus far. He felt utterly alone—"that solitude of a great soul in whom there is no other". The way of pleasure and sin, he concluded, had proved to be only a blind alley.

\* \* \*

**A**N attempt to go to Rome to see the reigning Pope, Innocent III, failed. He then gave himself up to prayer. He prayed night and day, but even this form of repentance brought him no peace. His early dissipations had caused an estrangement between him and his father. His friends forsook him and even feared at him with hints about taking a wife unto himself. Francis replied, "I am thinking of taking a wife more beautiful, more rich and more pure than any you have ever known".

His friends wondered what he meant. That reply marked a new epoch in his inner life. He was through for ever with all the trivial pleasures of dissipation. He spent his days in solitary meditation. The poor of Assisi were still loyal to him. His inner suffering bound them to him in a sympathetic understanding.

\* \* \*

**N**EXT Francis made a pilgrimage to Rome, to the tomb of St. Peter. Arriving at the tomb, he was surprised to see the meagreness of the offerings of pilgrims. Impulsively he emptied his entire purse upon the tomb, gave his clothing to a shivering beggar in exchange for the beggar's rags and stood among the other beggars, hands outstretched to the passing crowds. It was his first taste of poverty.

Once again he is in his native town riding along a path when suddenly he sees a leper; quickly he rides away from the loathsome sight, but a sense of shame overpowers him. Dismounting, he goes back towards the leper, gives

him money and then kneels and kisses his hand. This conquest of himself gives him a new sense of victory over his own feelings.

\* \* \*

**S**OON he discovers the colony where the lepers hide themselves, away from the life of the city. He takes food daily to these unfortunates, washes their wounds and talks with them. A new way of life now opens before him. As Laurence Housman puts it, "All the griefs and miseries of the world lay open to him; sorrow made way for joy, and in reaching to succour the lowest of God's creatures, he finds his hands resting confidently upon the feet of Christ".

Next we see him as the leader of a new Order, the Franciscans. He rebuilds the church of St. Damian and founds the order of the Poor Clares who have continued to this day as the second Order of the Franciscans.

\* \* \*

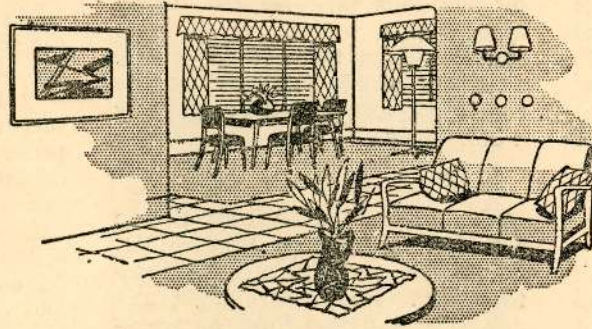
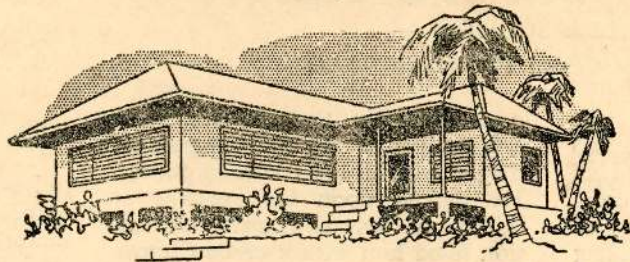
**N**UMEROUS legends, famous in picture and story, are wrought round the life of St. Francis, but space permits only a brief reference to one or two of them. It is recorded how one day while out for a walk he perceived a multitude of birds not far from the road he was going along. He walked towards them. Instead of flying away, they flocked round him and he addressed them, praising their plumage, their songs and their freedom. The birds then fluttered over him and as many as could find room rested on his shoulders.

\* \* \*

**I**N the autumn of 1224, at the age of 42, Francis sought solitude for meditation and prayer at a retreat on mount Verna. After 40 days of fasting there, he was praying early one morning when suddenly he beheld a vision. In the rays of the rising sun he saw a seraph flying towards him. The seraph was nailed to a cross which it bore with it in its flight. Francis suddenly felt the sting of sharp physical pain. When the vision had vanished he found upon himself the marks of nails in his hands and feet and a wound in his side—the stigmata of the crucified Christ. The phenomenon is recorded by all his biographers.

(contd. on page 32)

# outside...



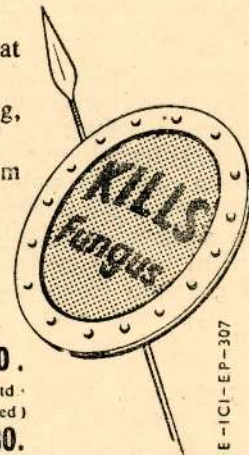
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# THE PASSING SCENE

—BY SPHINX—

THE echoes of a magnificent speech were still to be heard last week. Almost a month ago the Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, had burst out vehemently against sham. "This business of changing one's dress, one's religion and even one's name for political purposes must end", he cried out passionately. During the elections and thereafter, he said he had been asked why he did not cast away his trousers and wear cloth and banian; why didn't he change his religion, he had been asked. To them he had replied "Vote for me as I am", and, said Mr. Bandaranaike, the people of Dompe had voted for him, an Anglican Christian. It mattered not, he added, how a person was dressed, what religion he professed, what language he spoke.

\* \* \*

BRAVE words, bravely spoken. But they boomeranged on him. A newspaper columnist entered the fray to point out gently that it was within the Finance Minister's political party that sham of the sort he condemned reigned supreme. It was recalled that in the first SLFP Government the Finance Minister was virtually debagged and made to wear cloth and banian when the Cabinet was sworn in. Who was the politician, it was asked who was the most conspicuous example of one who changed his religion and dress who was it who invented the formula of "Sinhala within 24 hours". Had not the Minister himself begun his budget speech the previous week dutifully and somewhat uncomfortably in Sinhalese and thereafter relapsed into English? And, it was revealed a newspaper had had some difficulty about the Minister's own name; he had been known as Felix Dias, (his father was a Dias before him) and then he was variously referred to as Dias or Bandaranaike till the newspaper decided to be guided by Hansard and Bandaranaike it was thereafter.

\* \* \*

LAST week he came under fire from his own ranks. In Parliament a member of his party sniped at him. All the Ministers, he said, had spoken in Sinhalese during the election campaign but

today some of them spoke only in English in the House. On the infrequent occasions such people spoke in Sinhalese, it was with difficulty, and the matter of dress hardly needed mention! And at "Sravasti" the M.P.'s hostel, only western food was served!

Talking about "Sravasti", there were complaints by some members of Parliament recently that they did not get chicken curry often enough, but a survey suggested that their food was the cheapest in town. Breakfast costs, Rs. 1-50 and includes two eggs, toast, butter, jam, hoppers and curry, fruit, tea or coffee—one takes one's choice. Lunch, as eastern cuisine, with fruit and coffee at Rs. 2-50. Dinner cost the same price. Their lodgings cost as little comparatively. A charming little flatlet costs Rs. 75 a month, plus a trifling occupation fee when one is in occupation, and each apartment is enough for two and has an attached bath, shower, wash basin, pedestal and bidet. A room in the main building costs Rs. 60 a month, but one has to use a common bath room. A bed in the dormitory costs Rs. 3 a night. Hot water, towels, linen are all thrown in. For the current year "Sravasti" costs the taxpayer Rs. 30,000 in grants.

MEMBERS of the Senate (Upper House) discussed in brief a question concerning the Senate liquor bar. A member drew the President's attention to a newspaper report that the bar would be closed from the beginning of a Senate sitting to the adjournment. It made no difference to him, he said, whether the bar was open or closed but he considered that certain statements in the report was a reflection on the House.

The President said that the closure of the Bar while the Senate was sitting was certainly no reflection on the House. He was of the view that it was in the best interests of the Senate that the bar should be closed while the Senate was in session. He expected every Senator to be in the Chamber when the Senate was sitting. A number of Senators whom he had spoken to in this connexion were in agreement with him. One of the members said that they had felt that it was in the interests of the House that a member should not be obliged to treat a visitor at the bar while the House was sitting. The President said it would be difficult not to entertain a visitor if the bar was open.

The discussion concluded on the note that if the House on a motion decided upon the closure of the bar permanently, the President would implement the decision in five minutes. (Contd. on page 21)



Lord Kilmuir the Lord Chancellor, and former British Home Secretary, makes the opening speech at the second United Nation's Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of offenders held in London recently.

## PEOPLE

THE death of Mr. A. R. H. Canekeratne, Q.C., retired Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court at the age of 74, removes from the scene one of Ceylon's most eminent lawyers of the last half century. He served on several Commissions after retirement, one of them being the Marriage and Divorce Commission, of which he was chairman. Till Thursday, October 13, he served on the Debt Conciliation Board.

He and his family were regular at St. Michael's and All Angel's Polwatte. A service was held at this Church last Friday evening before the interment at the General Cemetery, Kanatte. There was a large gathering at the funeral.

MR. M. W. F. Abeyakoon being away in Washington attending the annual session of Interpol, Mr. C. C. Dissanayake is acting as Inspector-General of Police. Mr. C. P. Wambeek, Superintendent of Police, Colombo division, is acting as a deputy Inspector General, and Mr. M. B. Dedigama is officiating in Mr. Wambeek's substantive post.

MR. Durand Victor Altendorff, a former Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and one of the oldest members of the Burgher Community in Ceylon, was eighty seven last Wednesday, and received the congratulations of many friends who visited him in his home. We wish him *ad multos annos*.

MR. William Armour Mudie, whose name will ever be associated with the old established engineering firm of Messrs Brown & Company Ltd., for the able manner in which he succeeded in changing its fortunes when he took over the post of Managing Director in the late nineteen-thirties, has been living in retirement for over seven years, with Mrs. Mudie, in his old home town Brechin in the



D. V. Altendorff

county of Angus, Scotland. The name of his highland home is "Doniford" which was the same name of the home he occupied for very many years in Dickman's Road, Havelock Town.

One of this journal's staunchest supporters from its inception in 1948, still takes the liveliest interest in Ceylon affairs and has frequently reminded us that the *Fortnightly*

Review is always awaited by both Mrs. Mudie and himself with interest as it forms such a strong and ideal link with Ceylon, where they spent the greater part of their lives.

Mr. Mudie still takes the greatest interest in Rugby Football and never misses the big International games in Scotland and sometimes at Twickenham.

A four-month stay in Britain, which will benefit Ceylon's 40,000 disabled, is being made by the Assistant Director of Social Services for Ceylon, Mr. S. J. Ratnasingham. Since he arrived in England two months ago under an International Labour Organisation Fellowship Mr. Ratnasingham has been making an intensive study of the administration of British social services, with particular attention to the training, care and placing in work of the disabled. He says.—"I have found that in Britain the disabled person is not considered something that is laid aside and not used, but is of value. Ceylon's problem of caring for the disabled is slightly different. There is an unemployment problem in Ceylon which works against our efforts to place disabled people in jobs. In Britain the unemployment problem is not great, especially, in the south, and, therefore, employers' resistance to taking disabled people is low".

THE marriage was to have been solemnised on September 16th in Germanoown, Pennsylvania, of Dr. John A. Ratnavale, M.D., and Miss Wilhelmina Bosman of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

A graduate of the University of Ceylon, Dr. Ratnavale served as an intern at St. Vincent's hospital, Staten Island, New York, in 1953 and in 1954 worked at the Women's Medical College, where he got his fellowship in radiology. Miss Bosman, who is from Holland, graduated in nursing in Holland and took a degree in Denmark before going to America.

TWO youth leaders from Ceylon Mr. D. S. Senanayake, of the National Council of Social Services of the All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress, and Mr. M. H. Zaheed, of the Western Division Youth Council

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PEOPLE

Colombo who are touring the United Kingdom on a study course appeared recently in the popular television programme, "Sunday Break". Partly religious and partly social, this programme is aimed at young audiences.

They were asked questions about the young people of Ceylon. The programme went out from a Birmingham studio.

THE death took place recently of Edith Sansoni (nee Hepponstall) widow of the late Mr. Dudley Sansoni, formerly of the Police Department. She passed away very suddenly one afternoon of coronary thrombosis. She was well known to a wide circle, both in Negombo, where she lived for fifty years, and in Colombo, where she had been resident—in Mount Lavinia—for the past two years. The many who attended her funeral testified to her fortitude in the early years of adversity, and her cheerfulness in her suffering. She was a ministering angel to those in distress, and lived by the rule, "All happens for the best". We offer our sympathies to her daughter Mrs. L. A. H. Arndt, her sister, Mrs. Leonard Arndt, and other members of the family.

THE death occurred on Tuesday, October 11th, of Dudley Fernando, retired Telecommunication Engineer, at his residence in Aurelia Gardens, off Stafford Place. He was a younger brother of the late Dr. Brindley Fernando, Col. Stanley Fernando and Dr. Huxley Fernando and Mrs. L. N. Joseph. He leaves behind three sons, Peter of the Shell Co., Audley of the Dept of Social Services and Eustace (Overseas Telecommunication) and two daughters Pam and Marie, the latter in England.

MR. Egerton Canagasabey, advertising manager of Nestle's Products (Ceylon) Ltd., has left for Switzerland, having been invited to the head quarters of the company to participate in discussions on advertising and sales promotion of Maggi and Crosse & Blackwell's as well as Nestles products.

Son of Mr. Sam Canagasabey, well known Colombo businessman of his day, he is secretary of the Publicity association and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

MR. Shirley Amarasinghe has been appointed head of the new Department of Foreign Aid in the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs under the Prime Minister.

Mr. Amerasinghe was previously additional Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Nationalised Services.

THE death of Dr. E. C. T. Holsinger retired Principal of the Government Training College at his residence in Boswell Road, Wellawatte, on 20th October will be widely mourned. He had been in failing health for many years.

A prominent figure in his time in the field of education, he gained a Ph. D. of the London University in the Faculty of Science (Botany)

for a thesis entitled "Ceylonese Plankton Algae", which he wrote after much time devoted to the study of the bacteriology and chemistry of fresh-waters. After his retirement he resided for many years at Diyatalawa. He married a daughter of the late W.A. Weinman and Lilian Weinman of Colpetty.

DR. Gamani Corea, Secretary of the Planning Council (which has been dissolved) and Director of the Planning Secretariat, has been appointed acting director of the economic research division of the Central Bank of Ceylon.

He takes the place of Dr. Michael Greenberg, who has returned to Britain on completion of his two-year assignment.

Air Ceylon's Summer Schedule



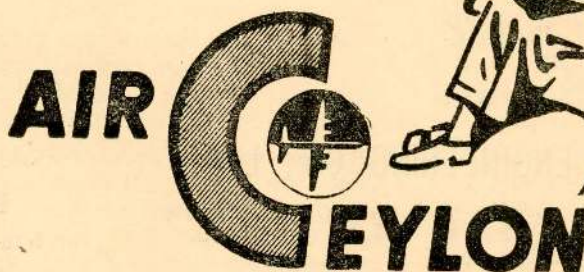
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## LATIN AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTRUMENT—II.

—By L. W. DE SILVA—  
(Fortnightly Review Special)

THOUGH the Latin language is closely connected with human culture, it is often condemned as a dead language. But this condemnation only means that Latin is no longer a spoken language. Much has been done recently in Europe to revive oral Latin. The second International Congress for Living Latin was held last year at Avignon. There is a Latin newspaper, the *Acta Diurna*, which combines both profit and pleasure. Latin, far from being dead, is a permanent source of revelation as well as recreation for mankind. The best evidence of this permanence is that fact that the classical writers have had a profound influence on the literatures of the world and have survived the test of time. They continue to be our comrades at home and abroad. Is this not a truly wonderful achievement when captains and conquerors leave a little dust, and kings a dubious legend of their reign? What has become perfect is never out of date.

\* \* \*

AS a practical people, the Romans have had no equals. They did not try to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. It is to their practical wisdom that we must turn if we are to assess their worth and learn our own lessons. This practical quality of their wisdom is to be found in their attitude to the things that matter, for example, knowledge, literature, the home, the state, and even their religion. Triumph and disaster were two impostors treated alike by the Roman mind. Since the purpose of education is to fashion a certain attitude of mind, a good knowledge of Latin is a means of access to a great deal of relevant human history which is needed to elevate the present. The chief characteristics of the Roman people, individually and collectively were manliness and dignity and discipline. These qualities were regarded by the Romans themselves as possessions, worthy to be transmitted to posterity so that they became ingrained in their pattern of citizenship. The Roman people were conscious of their own character. One of their illustrious writers

has remarked: "Where among any people has been found a dignity of manners, a firmness, a greatness of soul, uprightness, good faith, or outstanding virtue of every kind comparable to the qualities of our forefathers?"

\* \* \*

THE Romans imposed on themselves the laws of their own making. It was a part of their almost Spartanlike discipline. They did not allow their pride to prevent them from imitating the customs of foreign nations so long as they were good. The Roman character impressed itself on the foreigner who settled in Rome. The term 'Roman' is composite as well as cosmopolitan. This, a Roman might be a Greek, a Spaniard or an African. His nationality did not prevent him from becoming even emperor. There was no discrimination, no colour-bar. The Romans copied into their own administration all that seemed serviceable even among their enemies. They had an eye to what was useful in life. They were courageous and energetic in all their endeavours. It was their public-spiritedness which helped to promote their patrimony. They were men of action. They excelled as engineers and makers of roads and bridges and town-planners. They were artisans rather than artists in the way that the Greeks were. It was the continuity of the national character that made Rome the mistress of the world. Just as method is reflected in the Latin language, it is method that stands out in Roman military strategy, and method in the art of government.

\* \* \*

THE Roman character was exemplified in the idea of Justice which has been defined as a set and constant purpose giving to every man his due. In the Roman example of the ideal of family life were laid the foundations of the State. The authority of the father was the source from which Roman Law grew. The Romans regarded the home as a sanctuary so sacred that

to tear a man away from it was an outrage against the divine law. A short answer to WHY LATIN? is not possible. So hard a task it was to found the race of Rome.

## THE PASSING SCENE

(Continued from page 17)

THE arrest on board a ship in Colombo harbour last week of an Australian said to be wanted by the New South Wales Police in connexion with a charge of kidnap and murder hit the headlines that few crimes actually committed in Ceylon have done. The man-hunt was described as the greatest in the century and the crime aroused as much public indignation in Australia as the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby did in America. The man was produced before the Colombo Magistrate and remanded, pending extradition.

The man, Stephen Leslie Bradley was travelling with his wife and three children when he was arrested by the police who went on board with a representative of the Australian High Commission in Colombo. His wife, who said the whole thing was a misunderstanding, continued her voyage with the children.

\* \* \*

A Sydney salesman, Basil Thorne, won £(A) 100,000 in a state lottery in June this year and they invested the money and continued their quiet life. One morning their 8-year old son, who used to boast that he was the "£100,000 boy", left for school. A few minutes later the mother of the boy's teacher who used to give him a lift to school called at the Thorne home to ask if he was not going to school that day. Mrs. Thorne immediately telephoned the police and while the police were taking a statement from her at home, the telephone rang and a man's voice said: "I have your son. I want £25,000 by evening or I'll feed your son to the sharks". A few weeks later children playing a few miles from the Thorne home discovered a bundle. In it was the body of Graeme Thorne believed to be killed within 48 hours of his abduction.

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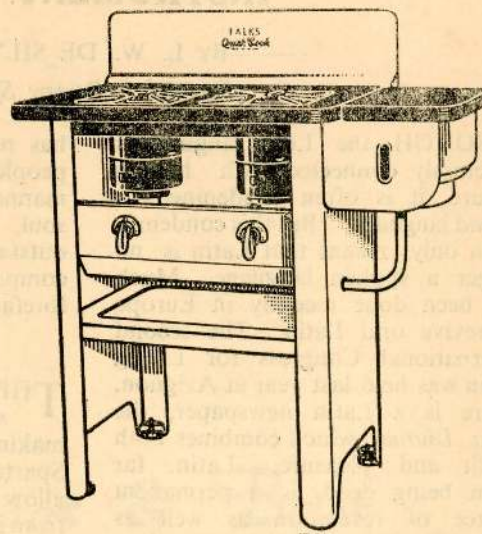
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# COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION

—By BOB MANSFIELD—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

A key figure in Commonwealth education is Dr. V. S. Jha, director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit recently set up in London. Dr. Jha comes to London from Banaras, India, where he was Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University, to a task whose dimensions seem limitless. It is safe to say that there is not another educationalist whose duties range over so vast an area, and encompass so many millions of people of so many different races and nationalities.

But Dr. Jha, with the gentle manner and quiet humour which are so often found in distinguished academics, sees the promise and the

opportunity of the task rather than its hugeness. "I should not have taken it up had there been no joy in it", he says. And by joy, he means the satisfaction of furthering an ideal in which he believes deeply.

\* \* \*

## WIDE EXPERIENCE

DR. Jha brings a wide experience in several branches of education. Before becoming Vice-Chancellor at Banaras, he had been Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Department of Education, Director of Public Instruction in Madhya Pradesh, had held various administrative posts in the Department of Educa-

tion, and been Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Psychology at Morris College, Nagpur, India.

His interest in education beyond India has taken him to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) conferences and seminars—in particular as head of the Indian Delegation to the Regional Conference of the National Commission of UNESCO in Asian countries, which was held at Manila, in January, 1960. His association with Britain goes back to the years when he studied for his doctorate at London University.

When, at the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford in 1959, plans were made to set up a Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit it was agreed that it should act as a clearing for information, help to deal with requests which countries were unable to handle bi-laterally, and be a centre of reference to facilitate co-operation.

\* \* \*

## FLOW OF INFORMATION

THUS, in the early stages of its existence, the Unit must naturally give priority to the gathering and disseminating of information about the educational needs and problems of the different Commonwealth countries.

A regular flow of information now circulates through the reports given by the members of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee, on which sit representatives of all the member countries of the Commonwealth, of Nigeria, and of the dependent territories. But Dr. Jha has no inclination to play the desk director, and to sit in his office studying reports. He wants to see for himself, to meet people throughout the Commonwealth, to discuss and look at their educational systems and their problems.

Since he arrived in London, he has had discussions with the United Kingdom Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Minister of Education, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and with leaders of national educational organisations and others. He has visited universities, schools and other educational establishments in various parts of England and Wales, and plans to spend ten days in Scotland in the autumn.

(Continued on page 31)

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## COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION

With the approval of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee, he intends to spend five or six months during the coming winter visiting the majority of the independent Commonwealth countries, and several dependent territories. On this tour, he hopes to meet a number of the leading personalities concerned, and view the situation and its problems at first hand, as he has done in Britain.

\* \* \*

## MEETING PEOPLE

THE more people he can meet, and the more he can see of education in action, the better he will feel able to further Commonwealth co-operation. During his absence, the Unit will be in the charge of Mr. E. H. Simpson, the Deputy Director, who has been seconded from the United Kingdom Ministry of Education.

In the meantime how does Dr. Jha view the progress of Commonwealth co-operation in education, and how does he see the work of the Unit

developing? In the first place, he is delighted by the speed with which the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan has evolved, and by the number of scholarships which so many countries have already made available. But this, he points out, is an extension, on a bigger scale, of what many universities have been doing for many years.

What, in his view, is completely new and impressive is the Teacher Training Bursary Scheme, starting in the autumn of 1960, under which the United Kingdom Government is offering a year or more of training to approximately 400 teachers or students from Commonwealth countries. They may then be equipped to take up senior posts as lecturers, at teacher-training colleges, when they return home. "If the Oxford Conference had produced no more than this scheme, it would have been worth while," Dr. Jha comments enthusiastically.

## COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCES

MEANWHILE, all over the Commonwealth, each individual country's plans for further co-operation are going forward, and by the time the second Commonwealth Education Conference takes place in India in the winter of 1961-2, many of them may have come into operation.

One of the Unit's functions is to prepare and organise educational conferences within the Commonwealth. In addition to the major Indian conference, it is planning a conference on the Teaching of English as a Second Language, to be held at Makerere College, Uganda, in January 1961.

But Dr. Jha insists that, in spite of the pace of progress since Oxford, no more than a beginning has been made. He sees urgent work to be done in technical education and in the secondment of key personnel, in particular of administrators and trainers of lecturers for teacher-training colleges.

(Continued on page 31)

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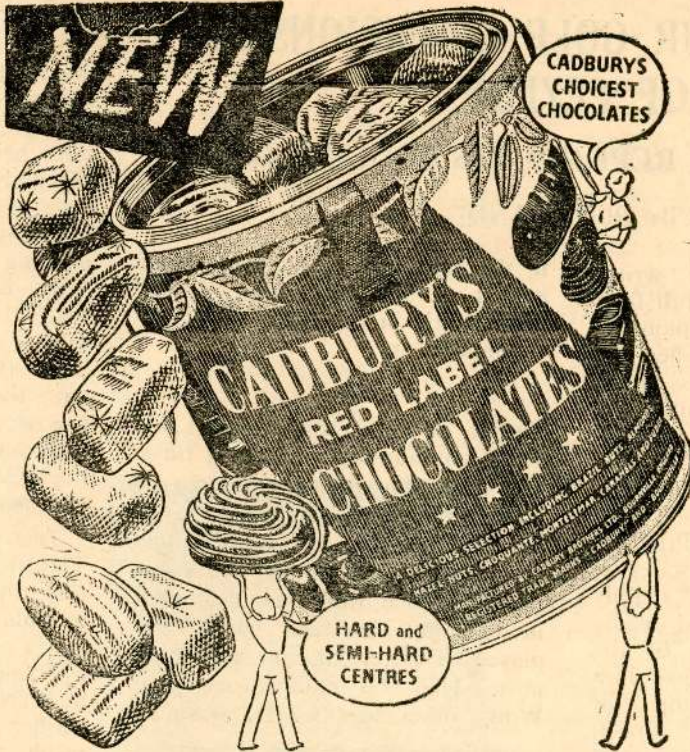
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## THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF CEYLON

### M. G. THORNTON REPEATS HIS SUCCESS OF 1959

—“By OLD—HAND”—

FIFTY years ago the writer witnessed a very drab final in the Ceylon Golf Championship on the Ridgeway course when W. H. Smallwood, a first class golfer with the reputation of having won the Enfield Championship in England, met and defeated A. A. Prideaux, the then Manager of the Commercial Co., Ltd., by the wide margin of 11 up and 10. Prideaux reached the final with a series of creditable victories, due mainly to extraordinary putting and deadly approaching within sight of the greens. But Smallwood gave him no chance, being at the top of his form from start to finish. Incidentally this was his second Championship since his arrival in the Island.

The brothers A. E. and W. T. Ogilvy, who were planting Up-country, were two exceptionally fine exponents of the game at that period and the latter had won a runaway victory in the 1903 Championship, at Nuwara Eliya, against Neil Campbell by 12 up and 11, which remained a record till 1931, when W. S. Burnett defeated T. K. Anderson, at Nuwara Eliya, by 14 and 13. This record has not been beaten.

WHILE I write these reminiscences we are on the eve of the 1960 Championship and despite the absence this year of such players as “Pin” Fernando and C. U. Senanayake, who are away in the States, and J. O. Moss and one of two others who cannot spare the time to be away from Colombo, the competition should prove interesting with the title-holder back in the Island and several most promising youngsters who have made great headway in recent years. One of them is R. C. Pyman, who a short time ago took “Pin” Fernando to the 36th hole before losing one up. This was in the Royal Colombo Golf Club Championship, played on the Ridgeways.

Other promising young golfers are S. E. Captain and R. Weerasinghe, who have come on rapidly

in the last two years and a recent arrival C. E. Reid, who figured prominently in the recent R.C.G.C. Championship.

ONE of the most remarkable Championships in recent times was that played six years ago at Nuwara Eliya when two outstanding golfers of the Royal Air Force, then stationed at Singapore, competed for the title and succeeded in reaching the final which was played in torrential rain and thick mist. The two competitors were Wing-Commander C. H. Beamish



M. G. Thornton

and Flight-Lieutenant J. Niven. Three down halfway through this final on a strange course, drenched, cold and tense and then to win the laurel was something that fires the imagination. Beamish, who was the then Champion of Malaya and Hongkong, recovered magnificently to snatch victory by 2 up and 1. Both players, despite the prevailing conditions, played magnificent golf. It should be mentioned that Beamish had reached the semi-final in the British Amateur Championship the previous year losing to the eventual winner, Carr, in the semi-final, by 1 up at the 19th hole.

ANOTHER remarkable final I witnessed at Nuwara Eliya was in 1933 when D. F. Fitzgibbon, one of the finest Ceylon golfers of that period, lost to Kenneth Logan after being dormy five at one stage. Fitzgibbon lost 1 up at the 37th hole and there must be many who still remember the thrills that this exciting contest occasioned. Six years later Fitzgibbon once more reached the final at Nuwara Eliya, to lose to E. S. Danks by 8 and 7. Since 1947, W. P. Fernando has won the title at Nuwara Eliya no less than four times and thrice in Colombo and he has undoubtedly been Ceylon's greatest golfer during this period.

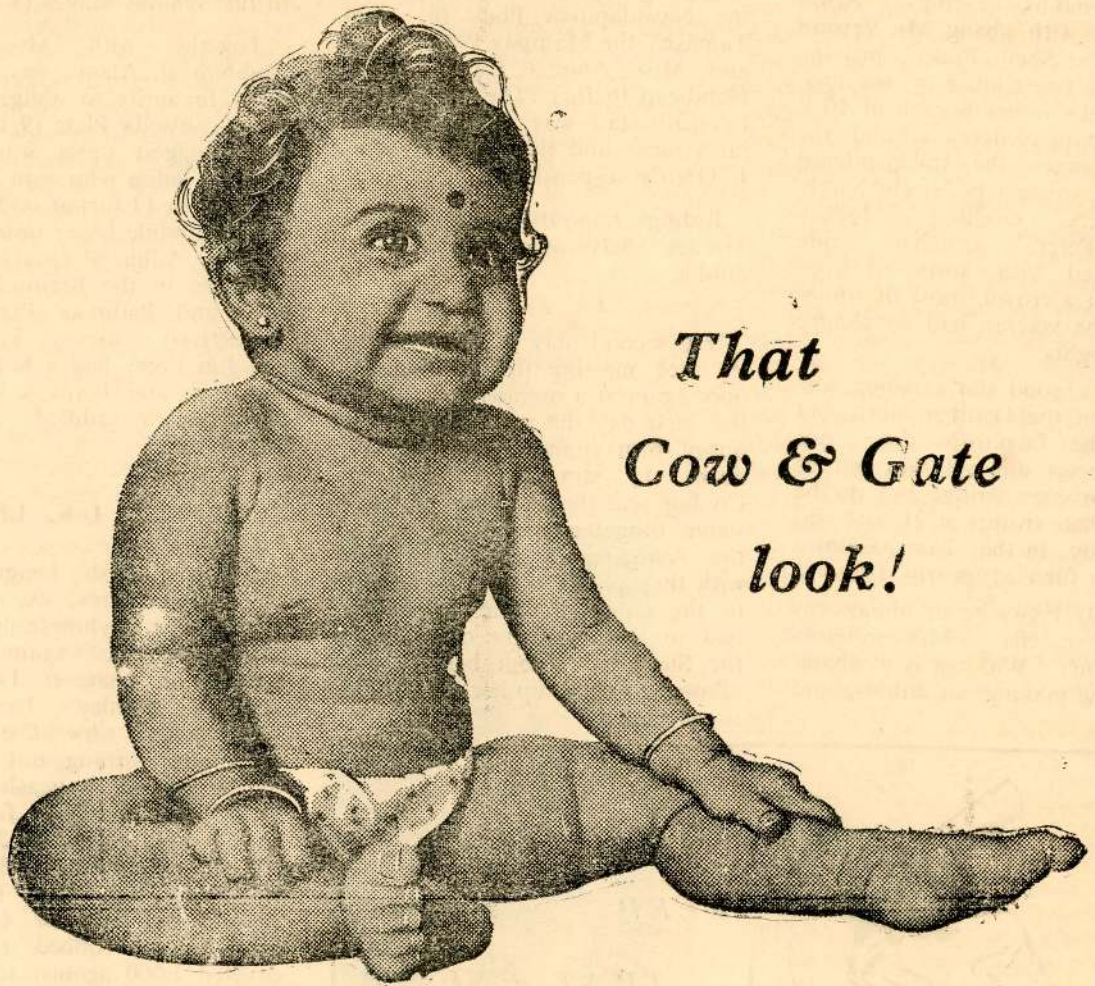
The present title holder, M. G. Thornton, won the honour for the first time in 1949 when he beat a redoubtable opponent in George Koch after a thrilling finish at the 37th hole. His victory last year over Neville Greene was another thriller for right up to the finish the result was in doubt. Thornton had defeated “Pin” Fernando in a sensational match in the semi-final and on that account thoroughly deserved to annex the title.

One of the best golfers that figured in the Ceylon Championship in recent years was the old Cambridge “Blue”, George Carter, who reached the final on three occasions and had the satisfaction of winning against Fernando, at Nuwara Eliya, in 1952, by 7 up and 6. On the other two occasions he lost to W. P. Fernando in Colombo in 1953 by 2 up and again in Colombo in 1955 by 5 up and 3.

IN the early years of this century A. H. S. Clarke, who was in the first flight of golfers in Nairn, Scotland, carried all before, him up to the time when the first World War commenced. Between 1907 and 1914 he won the Ceylon Championship five times, defeating R. B. Taylor at Nuwara Eliya in 1907, by 5 and 4; H. T. Gibson Craig in 1909, at Nuwara Eliya, 3 up and 2; A. R. Aitken in 1911 at Nuwara Eliya, by 4 up and 3, F. J. Hawkes in 1913 at Nuwara Eliya by 5 up and 4, and W. H. Smallwood in 1914 on the Ridgeways in a thrilling final at the 36th hole, 1 up.

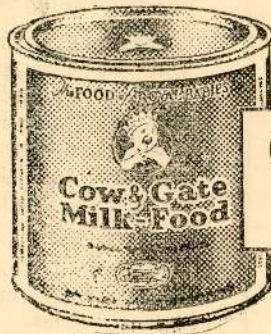
MIKE Thornton in winning the Medal round for the Victoria Cup with a score of 76 showed

(Continued on page 32)



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# A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By "ITINERANT"—

## RACING

THE 1960-61 racing season began with abang, Mr. Vernon Rajepakse's Shell Pink proving himself the finest horse in training. Carrying the welter burden of 10.3, the champion cantered around the mile to annex the Independence Cup from youngsters Nicely Nicely and Fiery Goddess. Jockey Baldwin Perera's armchair ride was greeted with sustained applause from a crowd, most of whom thought the veteran had no chance at the weights.

It was a good day's racing, the first day of the October meet, and though the favourites did not oblige, horses did not win out of turn—not even Bridge Inn in the Panwila Plate (6 fur) at 21 to 1 and Star of Joy in the Tamankaduwa Stakes (6 fur.) at nearly 13 to 1

The only favourite to oblige was Wardust in the Minuwangoda Plate (6 fur). Wardust is a champion in the making, no doubt about that.

The aged Shamil al Khair won the Nawalapitiya Plate (6 fur), Tamasha the Manipay Plate (7 fur) and Miss Anoma the October Handicap (6 fur). The only horse to really fail was Safi in Bridge-luk's race—and this caused Jockey J. Grett's suspension.

Riding honours were divided, Trainer Selvaratnam saddled a double.

THE second day of the October race meeting found favourites once again at a premium, but as on the first day the winners were not out-of-form runners. All the way down the straight the favourite Confair and the late-away La Parisienne fought out a stirring duel in the Alutgama Stakes (one mile) with the "photo" giving the verdict to the latter. La Parisienne then had to withstand on objection in the Stewards' Room before being allowed to chalk up her first victory in Ceylon.

Miss Anoma in the Eheliyagoda Stakes (7 furs.) made it twice out in October and two in a row, while the other Miss, Class 1's Eleanor cantered to a start to finish victory in the Symons Stakes (7 fur.)

Together with Miss Anoma, Mahbub al Alam was the only other favourite to oblige, annexing the Avisawella Plate (9 fur.) The day's biggest upset was provided by Tair Salim who won the Wategama Plate (7 fur) at odds of nearly 10 to 1, while lesser upsets were the wins by Adhid al Quassif and Red Cockade in the Beruwela Plate (9 fur.) and Padukka Plate (7 fur) respectively. Jockeys Frank Smith and Jim Foley had a brace of winners each and Trainers Walles and Samaraweera saddled a double each.

## CEYLON IN U.K. LEAGUE CRICKET

AS the English League Cricket season ends, we have more news of the Ceylonese professionals who have once again proved a success in whatever League they played. Stanley Jayasinghe spearheaded the Ceylonese onslaught, turning out for Colne in the premier Lancashire League. Colne in finishing fourth were considerably helped by Jayasinghe's 970 runs (average 56) and 40 wickets. Five run outs and rain which washed out two of Colne's last four fixtures robbed him of the coveted 1,000 against such opposition as Roy Gilchrist, Johnny Wardle and Dattu Phadkar.

Bob Bartels, who is now likely to return to the Lancashire League bowled very successfully for Forfar in the Scottish League, where he was the leading bowler (105 wickets)

Penzance in the Cornish League won the Championship, thanks to the 'fireworks' of 'pro' Clive Inman who in 19 innings totalled 818 runs for an average of 90.88, being unbeaten ten times. In addition he took 53 wickets at an average of 13.7 runs.

Malcolm Francke, the other Ceylonese in the Cornish League, had a quiet, study-interrupted season with Falmouth, while Ephrem Fernando and Jagath de Soysa had in-and-out season with Leyland motors, the former having one or two good scores, while the latter always started well then getting out suddenly when set for a big score.



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MEANWHILE pace bowler Samsudeen's feat of taking all ten wickets in an innings against a visiting team has at last received some sort of recognition—though official recognition is still not forthcoming. The veteran Col. J. G. Vandersmagt, one of our keenest sportsman, has made a presentation of a cup to the Services bowler.

\* \* \*

BOXING

CEYLON won the second Indo-Ceylon Schools Boxing meet, eight fights to seven, at Calcutta. Displaying far more skill and science than the Indians, the Ceylon boys may well have won by a bigger margin but for three unfortunate decisions, which even the Indian Press admitted should have gone to Ceylon. As it was only a knock-out in the very last fight by Ceylon's Heratge, who was losing to India's skipper, brought them victory.

The highlights of the Ceylon victory was the fighting of the three Bulner brothers from Kandy's St. Sylvester's College. All these three brothers showed great skill and won easily.

A couple of days later the Ceylon boys met a selected Indian team at Burnpur, but lost this time 7-8, once again three unpopular decisions being handed down against them.

ATHLETICS

ST. Joseph's College won the senior Team Championship and the senior Relays trophy at the Public Schools Athletic Championships. Royal won the Junior Championship and Trinity the Outstation Schools Trophy.

The best performances at the meet were the record breaking heaves in the Putt and Discus of H. L. C. d' Silva of St. Thomas'. Royal's D. W. L. Lieversz annexed the 220 and 440 in times just short of the record, while both Josephian quartets (110 & 440, smashed the Schools Marks.

\* \* \*

THE "SARA" TROPHY

ON the local scene, Vernon Prins and A.C.M. Lafir have started off the season in right royal style. With Prins scoring 106 not out and having a match bag of 6 for 51, the NCC beat the Moors by an innings in their Sara Trophy 'A' division match. Prins found good bowling support from K. M. T. Perera and Crozier, while Tissera's 64 helped swell the N.C.C. score.

In another 'A' division match, the Saracens 'A' and S.S.C. played out a high-scoring 'no decision'

encounter, Lafir's brilliant 181 n.o. for the former being the highlights of the match. C. Joseph made a good debut for the Saracens scoring an unfinished 46. Half centuries by C. I. Gunasekera and L. Rodrigo enabled the S.S.C to total a respectable 214 for 5 in reply to 331 for 4 decl.

\* \* \*

RARELY in the history of the Ladies' Golf Championship of Ceylon has such keen interest been shown as in this year's event at Nuwara Eliya, which attracted not only a record entry but a strong challenge from Thailand and Singapore. In the early rounds it looked as if these visitors would have a big say in the final stages, but Ceylon's leading golfers rose to the occasion and all the foreign challenges had been eliminated before the semi-finals.

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## A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

WITHIN the last few weeks our attention has been increasingly drawn towards the children of our land and of all lands. There was Universal Children's Day, with its emphasis on the rights of all children to education and food and clothing and a certain amount of amusement too. We have also had the Flag days in aid of handicapped children—the blind and the deaf, the crippled and the sick. It is, perhaps, human nature that we find it so easy to let these little ones slip so easily from our minds. Unless we are one of those dedicated people who give their lives to the service of these afflicted ones, or one of those unfortunate ones who have a child near and dear to them handicapped in some way, we are more than likely perhaps, never to think of these children except when solicited to buy a flag to aid them or when we suddenly see or read or hear of some of them. We readily feel sympathy for them, no doubt, but there is hardly that continued and informed consciousness of them which will make it impossible for us to rest till we have done as much as we can for the amelioration of their lives.

\* \* \*

THEIR greatest chance of happiness, we are told, lies in their being able to live as normal lives as possible within their own limits. A blind child or a crippled child finds it no easier than any other child to sit still! And it is possible for them to be trained to move about or have aids to help them to a greater freedom of movement than would be possible to them unaided. For this, those who help them must themselves be trained, or the equipment needed must be obtained. There are constant advances in knowledge and techniques to help these children to live as fully as possible. But if our institutions are to keep abreast of those elsewhere and give our children, too, all the aid possible, every one of us must do her bit, not only now and then, but steadily and regularly. It is easy to call ourselves "child-lovers" when we mean we don't mind smiling at every child we see, or may be saying a pleasant word as we pass. This is needed, too, but more is needed. Those of us especially who have been blessed with whole and healthy

children should feel our obligation to these less fortunate ones. Those of us who can give service, should give it freely. Those who can give monetary aid should give it gladly. They do not merely want our pity, they claim our aid to help them to enjoy to the fullest extent possible the rights of childhood.

\* \* \*

THE first hints of Christmas being just around the corner are beginning to appear. I do not know if you have happened to notice them yet, but I assure you they are just beginning to peep out, I suppose for the benefit of those who like to get everything ready well in time. One general store, which is deservedly very popular has put out a few sprays of tinsel and a few Christmas cards, quite unobtrusively, but quite definitely there for those who look for them.

Some shops, too, are stressing in advertisements their curtain materials and other soft furnishings, as well as dress materials. Even the pavement hawkers seem to have taken on a new lease of life—they seem more humorous, and seem to have a good selection of novelties to tempt money from purses—and quite cheap too! From dancing dolls and dolly's beauty aids to plastic flowers and ball point pens, they seem to have something for almost every taste.

\* \* \*

I suppose there will always be different opinions on how best to prepare for Christmas—there are some who would like to have everything cut and dried and all preparations in hand at least three months before! there are the diametrically opposite temperaments who leave everything to the last minute and rush about on the twenty-fourth of December trying to finish all they have to do in time. I must confess I rather hover between the two extremes. I do like to have the "big" items safely settled in time and not left to the end—but at the same time, Christmas won't feel like Christmas if there isn't somewhat of a hustle and bustle and excitement of being in the shopping crowds and I certainly consider that those who rigorously stick to doing everything in time lose much of the fun and Christmas "feeling" which the last minutes get as by-products of their delay!

SO if you haven't got around to it by yourself yet, this is just a gentle reminder that Christmas is coming, and its time to begin pulling out your lists of presents to be given and cards to be sent and good things to be prepared. Of the deeper significance of the festival though this is no place to raise it. I am sure we will none of us be forgetful when the time comes.

### COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION

(Continued from page 24)

He doubts, too, whether the idea and the ideal of Commonwealth co-operation in education has yet "fully sunk into the souls of the people". But, with a balanced mixture of realism and idealism, he says: "Ultimately every country must teach its own children, train its own teachers and technicians, establish its own schools, colleges and universities. Co-operation with others in the Commonwealth makes it possible for them to do all this better than they could ever do it alone, and with benefit to others as well as to themselves. Surely no country can fail to grasp this infinitely worth-while opportunity."

### H. G. C. CLIFFORD CUP

C. I. Gunasekera (12), and L. E. de Soysa (14), beat Dr. B. F. Caldera (10) and C. P. G. Abeywardene (12), in the final of the H. G. C. Clifford Cup played last week, by 1 up at the 19th, after a rousing finish. It was the first time in seven years during which the winners partnered each other in this event that they survived the first round. Abeywardene has been in five finals in the last six months, winning three and losing two.

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## AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF CEYLON

### THORNTON WINS AGAIN

(Continued from page 27)

clearly that he is at the top of his form and the Title holder is a firm favourite for the honour this year, with his two most serious rivals—"Pin" Fernando and J. O. Moss—out of the list of entries on this occasion. That Thornton is taking no risks was evident when he went all out in his first match against Dr. Caldera to score a runaway victory by 5 & 4. F. J. de Saram won his match with C. P. G. Abeywardene 6 & 4, to impress those who strongly fancy his chances. M. C. Robins, another of the fancied ones, played up to his best form to beat a player of the calibre of M. Sathasivam.

D. L. Anderson, a top ranking player from Thailand, beat the former champion, J. B. McLachlan, by 3 and 2, and followed it up with a great win against de Saram at the 20th, showing conclusively that he is a golfer of class. John Mayer, another new player, won against another newcomer, the High Commissioner for India, B. C. Kapur, by 4 & 3, and in the quarter finals beat Robins 2 up. Robins' defeat was unexpected as he had shown remarkable form in the third round to win against R. C. Pyman at the 19th.

The veteran S. Muttukumaraswamy, who has completely recovered his old form, is playing extremely well and entered the semi-finals by defeating K. C. MacNair from Singapore by 2 up & 1—a very creditable win. When Mike Thornton beat the former champion George Koch 5 & 4, in the 3rd round and followed it up with a win against the form golfer, R.W. Weerasinghe, by 3 up & 2, he gave further evidence of his determination to retain his title.

In the semi-finals the results were as expected, Anderson beating Mayer 4 & 3 and Thornton, winning against Muttukumaraswamy by 3 and 2.

As we go to press the news reaches us that in the final Thornton gained a magnificent victory over Anderson by 5 up and 4, playing in his finest form and deservedly repeating his success of 1959.

The 1960 Champion will be fully featured in our next issue.

## POLITICAL NOTE BOOK

(Continued from page 11)

a separate schedule he considered outdated. The estimates as assumed sought to mar the flexibility necessary for development. He conceded that year plan was a blue-print and that the tensesectoral plans had yet to be drawn up. He envisaged the possibility of a ministry of planning being set up.

No development would be held up if foreign capital was not forthcoming, he said. If foreign investors insisted on a favourable political climate, the Government would rather not have any foreign investment, he declared. Referring to the taxation proposals, he contended that the argument that the tax on Queen's Counsel would kill enterprise and initiative did not hold water. There was no need for more Queen's Counsel, he said. Queen's Counsel had refused to be of service to the state when offered high judicial office: to that extent they had been anti-social. He indicated that legislation would be introduced to alleviate the effect on advocates and doctors of the professional tax.

THE tax on nominal capital had been imposed, he explained, because some companies capitalised profits by bonus shares. The intention was to diversify the economy and not allow companies to increase the capital beyond their needs. By taxing unsubscribed capital, the Government wanted to keep a check on increasing capital.

The results of the Kaldor system could not yet be judged, Mr. Bandaranaike said. Returns of personal tax were just coming in; it would take three years to realise the Rs. 66 million expected. He claimed that the original taxation under the Kaldor system had now been graduated. It was because the expectations of the Kaldor taxation could not be fulfilled in a year that a 15 per cent surcharge on income tax had been imposed.

On the running down of sterling assets, he asked which was better, spending the money for the betterment of the country and the people or having it safe and intact abroad as the UNP wished done. In the

time of the UNP government Ceylon was rich in foreign banks while the poor people here were starving for rice, he said. He disagreed that loans would not be subscribed. What had to be guarded against was the flight of capital, he said, and steps had been taken to prevent that.

## "YOU CANNOT ESCAPE THE DOCTOR"

(Contd. from page 13)

concourse of men and women of different races and different social strata may at the first impact, be somewhat unpleasant, but as time passes, with better knowledge come mutual understanding and tolerance, which may be the prelude to friendship.

A university, like a public school, has a tone, inspired by the genius *loci*, and fostered by tradition. This tone becomes assimilated by the student to form part of his nature, and he feels it in his marrow that certain things are simply not done. It is an instinctive and inviolable code of conduct which transforms into gentlemen those who might have developed into cads.

\* \* \*

I must now address myself to our section of the University, the Faculty of Medicine. In a broadcast talk some years ago on "The Doctor's Job", and in a post prandial address to the Colombo Rotary Club on the profession of medicine, I said much that would be pertinent to-day and I am going to borrow some of it.

(To be Continued)

## FROM SINNER TO SAINT

(contd. from page 15)

THE "Canticle of the Sun", composed by Francis stands among the finest outpouring of man in appreciation of Nature. Mathew Arnold has given us a beautiful translation of it.

In his last will he urged his followers not to own property either individually or collectively, and to live in humility and poverty. He died on October 3, 1226. It is related how as his surrowing friars knelt around their dead leader, a large number of birds alighted on the thatch of his hut and burst into song.

He was canonized two years after his death.

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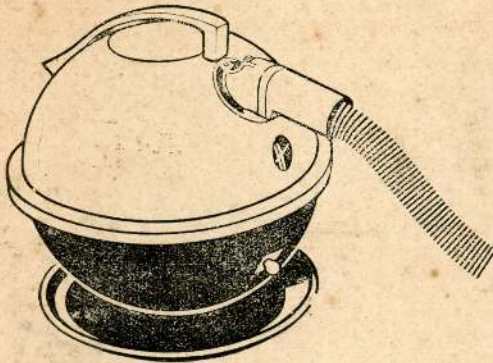
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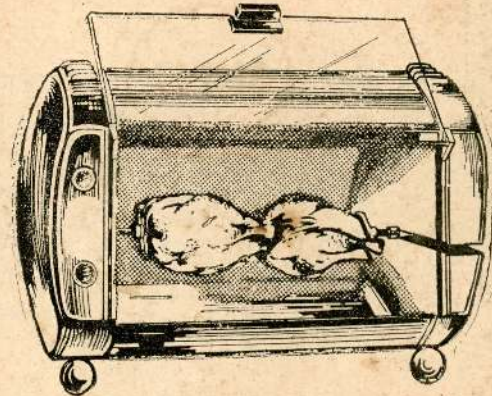
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