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VOL. 1, NO. 4

DECEMBER, 1973



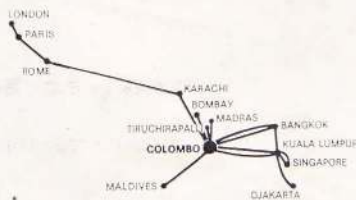
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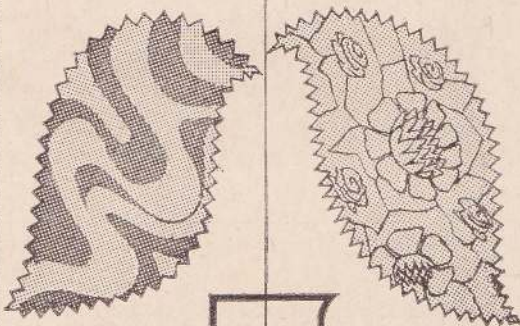
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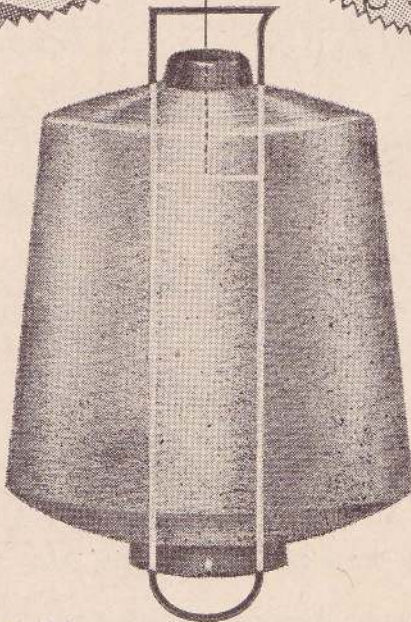


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TEAM

Colombo needs 40 million gallons of water a day. When the rains fail her dependance on inadequate sources of supply is pitifully shown up. And so, through the years, the cry has been —

Wanted- Water!

THROUGHOUT the long-hours of the hot, dry nights they waited patiently, afraid the sleep in their eyes would make them forget their vigil.

They were watching for the dawn, not to see the first rays of sunlight, but to collect the first drops of water as slowly the depleted quantity was released through the pipes to the waiting multitude.

That was weeks ago. The vigil, somehow, is not past. The heavy rains towards the end of October roused hopes of the water supply getting back to normal. The hopes proved illusory. Water is still rationed. A city and its suburbs wait, looking at the skies.

The wait is a difficult one, spelling hardship and trial in

By **HASSINA
SOURJAH**

their various forms to various people. To tenement and slum dwellers who share a common source of water supply—the roadside tap—it has introduced a period of squabbles and charity with their neighbours.

They keep watch over the sacred taps like hawks. When the water starts flowing at the time the authorities decide, they fall upon it in such haste



and greed that one can hardly distinguish which is man, which is woman and which is a pail! To the more affluent city and suburb dwellers — particularly those who go to work daily—it has meant fewer baths despite the hot days.

All this raised a number of vital questions. Why should there be a water-cut just because there is no rain—and why, despite the rain, is the cut still imposed? How much of water do we need? What is the Government doing about it?

Many of the answers given to such questions proved to be mere rumours. Some said there was no chlorine to purify drinking water. Others that the Intake tanks at Labugama and Kalatuwawa were under repair. Still, others said the pumps were broken,

Whether calculated or otherwise, these stories created much fear and panic. But part of these fears did have foundations—especially when the official announcements said the water level at the reservoir was 35 ft. below spill level and that there was water to last about three weeks.

The city of Colombo today requires 40 million gallons of water per day. A little less than a century ago, in 1886, the city's requirement of water was only 16½ million gallons per day. In 1946 it had shot up to 30 million gallons

The increasing pressure on the water supply is no doubt the effect of an increasing population. In 1891 the population of Colombo was 126,825. In 1946 it had risen to 362,074, in 1963 to 511,639 and today the population figure is estimated to be over 650,000.

It must also be kept in mind that over 550,000 people come to work daily to the city.

But the problem of water is not one of population or increasing numbers. It is not a problem of a scarce commodity, like rice. Water has

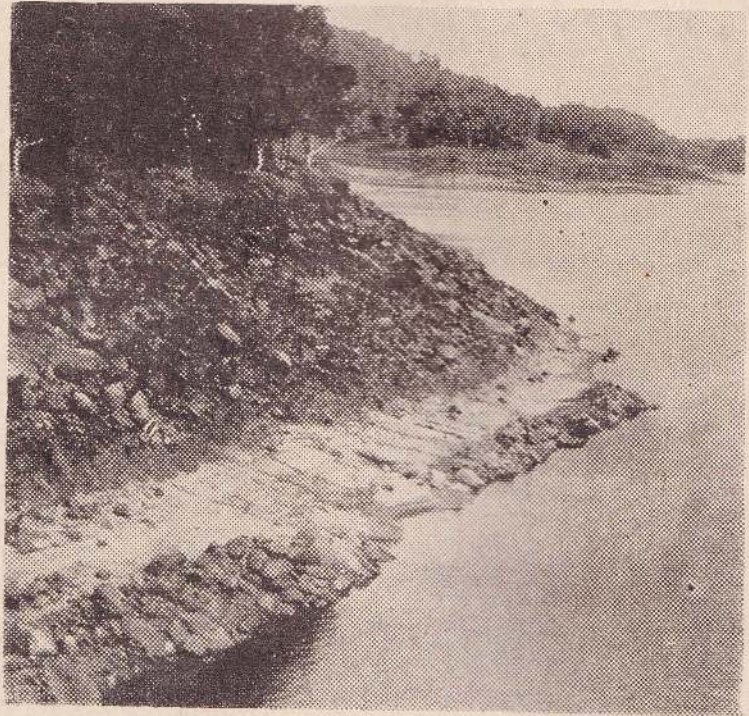
never taken nor is likely to take the propensity of the economic problem. Economic problems are those centred around scarcity.

It is difficult to speak of a "water scarcity" in the context of the geography of this country. The size of its population should have no direct bearing on the country's water supply.

These obvious facts place us in a situation very much like that of the Ancient Mariner. Like him, people have looked at the swelling waters of the

This reservoir was the answer to an increasing need for a good water supply scheme in the face of increasing numbers in the city and the introduction of a system of drainage in the 1870s. Work on the reservoir was completed in 1886. Its capacity was 1,235,000 gallons.

At the initial stages the water carriage system was such that the city received only 2 million gallons of water per day. From time to time steel or cast-iron mains were laid at different points, thereby improving the water



Labugama during drought

rivers and other waterways with which nature seems to have specially endowed us, and ask, "Why cannot we make use of all this water?"

At present our water is tapped from three main sources and is supplied through five main pipes. The Labugama Reservoir, which was formed by impounding the Watu-Oya, a tributary of the Kelani River, has a catchment of 3,300 acres.

carriage system. Today the city receives over 12 million gallons from this source.

The Kalatuwawa Reservoir, the other main source, was it has a capacity of 3,100 million gallons. It supplies nine million gallons of water per day. This scheme includes a supply pipeline and a service reservoir at Dehiwala. Kalatuwawa has a catchment area of 3,300 acres.

The balance requirements of water are supplied by the Department of Water Supply and Drainage through the pumping scheme at Ambatale completed in 1954. When full on the Kelani River. Though this was begun in the 1940s as a temporary scheme to augment the supplies from the gravitational schemes, it has now become an important part of the city's water supply system.

It will be seen therefore that the greater portion of our water requirements is met by the two reservoirs. Such a dependence at once places us in a precarious position.

For, in the first instance, the water requirements of the city as well as the country as a whole keep on increasing from year to year. It is not only that more and more water for cooking, washing and drinking, but the system of drainage with its ever-widening extent, is intimately connected with the increasing demand for a better water supply.

The holding capacity of the reservoir is obviously inadequate. This capacity does not keep increasing with the increasing demand.

Even more precarious is the reliance on the vagaries of the weather. More so because the rain have the depressing habit of coming down on places which do not need it. It not only has to rain, it has to rain in the right places. When the heavy rains did come over Colombo and other parts of the Western Region the catchment areas of Labugama and Kalatuwawa were dry.

Any plans to increase the water reserves of the city and its suburbs would do well to include the aim of veering away from this heavy dependence on the two reservoirs. These perhaps can only be long-term plans involving much foreign exchange. But the possibility of obtaining water from sources other than

Kalatuwawa and Labugama exist. The Water Supply and Drainage Department has proved it with the pumping scheme at Ambatale.

Meanwhile, plans made by this department for augmentation schemes adding 4-5 million gallons of water are still at a standstill. Lack of foreign exchange and essential machinery and spare parts have been shown to be the causes for the delays in plan — implementation.

However, the foreign exchange requirements for these plans have been very small — about Rs. 2 million. It would seem that sufficient attention has so far not been paid to such plans. A sense of urgency has found to be lacking — even when thousands of people are faced with the spectre of ever-depleting water stocks.

Apart from the availability of water itself there has been another problem threatening its smooth flow. Even if water is made available the means of distributing it to the people have been found to be a weak link.

It is interesting to note that in its Centenary Volume the Colombo Municipality referred to this aspect of the problem. "The city's distribution system consists of over 275 miles of mains from 3-inch to 20-inch diameter. Most of the pipes in the distribution system were laid over 50 years ago and improvements to the system cannot be put off".

Though this observation was made as far back as 1964 it is even now a fact that the water mains — there are five in all carrying water to the city — are not capable of carrying the required water supplies without hazard.

The water problems of 1969 which was very much like the one we now face, was largely

due to the inadequate size of most of the mains. Though the attention of everyone concerned with the water problem — was focussed on this fact the mains continue to be what they were.

Whether in the installation of mains of greater diameter, or in the implementation of the augmentation schemes, there has been another problem facing authorities. Though on the surface it might seem to be a minor problem it is nevertheless one that could prove hazardous in any scheme for development.

It has been the complaint of both the municipal authorities and those at the Water Supplies Department that there is a dearth of engineers to handle waterworks. This it is said is because engineers are attached by the working and payment terms to other institutions — such as corporations and private engineering firms. One can hardly blame them! If their services are required badly enough — which, of course, is the case — the Government would do well to offer them attractive salary terms.

After laying the blame for the water shortage at the door of the Government and the authorities concerned let us place it at our own doors, too. How many of us are free of the guilt of not wasting water? There is a notion amongst us that what is got free should be made use of liberally. But water unless we draw it directly from the good earth itself, is not free. It costs the Government Rs. 2 to 3 million per year to have this commodity supplied through a pipe. The sight of a roadside tap being left open for hours on end is common — and is not considered a crime grave enough to raise even comment.

The Carpenter of Galilee who brought the world Love

YOUNG people sing about Jesus in songs: "Put your hand in the hand of the man who stilled the waters...." Religious campaign slogans are founded on his name: "Christ is the answer!" Motion pictures are based on his life; even many atheists consider him a great teacher.

The name of Jesus of Nazareth lives on in spite of a Western world enmeshed in an orgy of earthly pursuits.

Who is this unusual individual who lived two thousand years ago and who has had such a profound impact on Western man's religious and social system?

Even those who avoid any commitment to organised religion find in Jesus' teaching and personality many unusual qualities.

Perhaps the most outstanding attribute of his teaching was a new and exciting concept of love which he expounded to the people of his age.

In our day of man's inhumanity to man and general lawlessness, Jesus' message is of central importance to each one of us.

He explained why human beings tend to be inhuman. He also explained what code of human behaviour would bring the joy, happiness and fulfillment we all desire.

Many outstanding individuals have recognized that the incredible wrongs in various societies are caused, in part, by the influences to which man's nature is susceptible.

Many philosophical systems and political ideologies have been constructed to short-circuit the "basal aspects" of man's nature.

Many psychologists, sociologists and behaviourists are concerned with the problem of man's nature.

Still as is quite obvious humanity has failed to develop love-oriented people on a vast scale.

perfection puzzle. We just don't seem to be able to do much with human inhumanity.

At best, human nature appears to be an odd combination of contradictory behaviour patterns.

A Bahutu tribesman may love his children but butcher a Watusi's offspring because of years of Watusi suppression.

A common citizen may respect his friend's property but pilfer from the local department store.

A man may jump into a pool to save his neighbour's drowning wife, even at the risk of his own life, but he might also steal his neighbour's wife by having an affair with her.

All such "non-love" situations have been multiplied by the millions and have resulted in a collective world that kills, steals, hates and is generally filled with man's cruelty to man.

In spite of all our efforts we have been unable to develop loving human beings and a society that is moving steadily into a condition which could broadly be defined as living under a "concept of full love."

This is why the carpenter from Galilee introduced a new concept of love to revolutionize human thinking. He explained why the world exists in an unhealthy condition: People lack the complete expression of love.

The greatest single need of human life is to love and be loved. About two thousand years ago, Jesus of Nazareth showed us what love really involves and how each of us could come to express it.

Internally, humans are still by and large human, with all that the word implies. It is as though a vital ingredient was missing from the recipe for love-oriented humans or a piece had vanished from the

JESUS explained why the world exists in an unhealthy condition: **PEOPLE LACK THE COMPLETE EXPRESSION OF LOVE.** At best, human nature appears to be an odd combination of contradictory behaviour patterns. A man may jump into a pool to save his neighbour's drowning wife, even at the risk of his own life, but he might also steal his neighbour's wife by having an affair with her.

Rulers, for example, lord it over and oppress their subjects.

Jesus gave the formula which could result in the formation of a basically love-oriented human being and society.

As a result of the failure of the greatest minds and the most sophisticated political systems to bring us the kind of human beings we want, the event which occurred almost 2000 years ago looms very important.

At that time, this most unusual individual, Jesus, appeared on the scene. Born as a carpenter's son in a town called Bethlehem Jesus was a scion of the ancient kingly line which had ruled the nation of Judah.

Jesus possessed one characteristic which made him the unique figure of history. One of his disciples, John, quoted Jesus' own words, words which describe the essence of this singular characteristic: "A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another; even as I have loved you, that you also love one another. By this all men will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another (John 13:34, 35, RSV).

Jesus showed how the characteristics of a total and pure love could be understood both by example and through legal principles.

The nature of Jesus' function was central to both aspects. As a human, he was an example of what a full-love personality could be. Secondly he verbally made the love concept clear to his intimate circle of disciples.

This carpenter from Galilee showed how it was possible for inhuman beings to have themselves made over into the same kind of love-personality that he was.

On a grand scale this could create a society, if not "perfect", at least definitely heading into "perfection", rather than always hovering on the abyss of disintegration and chaos.

Jesus expressed in his own life the very personality and concern for others.

nature of total love. For example, he possessed complete

To make this concept clear, he used the famous example of the prodigal son. It demonstrated the compassion with which the nature of Jesus was endowed.

There is also another important and related facet of love: restricting one's actions to those acts which will produce the greatest good and happiness for all. Jesus showed that humans would have to restrict their own anti-social actions if they expected others to do so.

A human could not expect to steal, murder, take someone else's mate and still have the victim love him.

Though Jesus counselled turning the other cheek, he made it clear that no society could continue to function when true love was absent.

The easiest way to explain the meaning of this vital part of the "way of love" is to point out that there are two broad applications of love. One part has to do with love toward other humans. It is a sort of law against the excesses of human nature—the very problem of humanity.

Stated positively in one principle, these points mean: have concern and respect for others in every aspect of their lives. Or as Jesus put it the second great commandment is to "Love your neighbour as yourself."

There is however, a second broad aspect of love. It has to do with the reference point around which an individual human life is centered.

A human must have a goal in order to accomplish. Even the person who accomplishes nothing has a goal, his goal is simply to accomplish nothing.

This is the organizing principle around which all of that person's life activities revolve.

Jesus came to reveal a different reference point. He pointed out that it was impossible to be a complete love-centered individual without the right reference point.

In order to be a person who possess the fullest expression of love, Jesus said it is necessary to have contact with the being whose personality is total love. That being is God. Jesus said that God was his Father.

The implication is clear. No human can have true love unless he loves the true God. Jesus at one time said the greatest commandment is to love God with all one's being.

Jesus of Nazareth expressed love as no individual had ever done before. He was the very perfection of love. "If you keep my commandments," Jesus said, "You will abide in my love just as I have kept my Father's commandments and abide in his love."

However, Jesus also accomplished one more very outstanding task. He showed that a love-filled mind is available to every human being.

Jesus revealed that the Father is prepared to make available his Holy Spirit to combat the non-love elements of the human mind.

The same Holy Spirit is available to any human who desires it and is willing to accept the need to live in accordance with its requirements. — (Condensed from "Plain Truth").

★ New light on an old story

The Adoration of the Magi



THIS is the only written source available unto this day of this great event, where mature men of learning and of regal birth genuflected in homage to a newly-born babe.

Nowhere else in the Bible is any mention made of the Magi; not even by the flamboyant Luke, the only other one of the four Evangelists to provide us with information on the early life of Jesus.

However it must be conceded that in the account by Matthew many important questions have been left unanswered. For one thing, nowhere does he say how many of these Wise Men were present. Because of Matthew's silence on this point, there was confusion in the minds

of some of the later writers, many of whom had maintained that there were in fact twelve of them to seek the infant in swaddling clothes laid in a manger.

Matthew's story gave rise to other questions. For instance, from which countries did the Wise Men come? From

By **STANLEY SURAWEERA**

his gospel we learn that they had journeyed "from the East". That is all. Even in those days they knew that "the East" extended very far beyond.

Another question: Were these Wise Men all bearded, or was at least one much younger and clean-shaven? And to follow: By what names were they called? And were they indeed Kings?

That was the state of events until about one thousand two hundred years ago. Then St. Jerome put forward his theory—and even in this modern day it could be seen to be like the curate's egg: good in parts.

He fixed the number of the Wise Men as three. He gave each of them a name and a description: Melchior, an old white bearded king; Balthasar, turbaned and with a jet black beard; and Jaspas, black as ebony, a Negro.

Where Jerome made his mistake was when he stated that these three men were the sons of Noah and therefore represented the three main races of mankind Melchior, he said, stood for the pale-skinned people of Europe; Balthasar was an Oriental plenipotentiary from Asia; while clean-shaved Jaspas was a "black E'hiopé" acting the role as leader of the African people, said at the time to be the youngest of the three races.

You will agree, now that you know the true story, that although St. Jerome erred in bringing in Noah into the picture—the man of the Ark fame was dead many hundred years before and his sons could not have been so dissimilar—he had hit the mark on other points.

But the story persisted so well that for centuries thereafter it was told and retold in this context, not only in paintings and written texts but even in liturgical plays.

Lesser-known people, in the meantime, had their own pet theories about the Adoration story and they were attempting to put St. Jerome's theory out of the picture.

It was for this reason, perhaps that in about the year 1374 the Bishop of Munster requested John of Hildesheim, a friar of the Carmelite Order, to collect the various legends

and tales of the Adoration of the Magi and to put the story into some order.

John of Hildesheim did a grand job. He wrote the original manuscript in Latin and this was very soon translated into German. In 1400 a best-seller in English under the title, "The Three Kings of Cologne", was published.

For once, the royalty of the Three Wise Men was not doubted for John of Hildesheim had discovered that they had later lived and died in Seva and that their relics had thence been taken to Constantinople and later to Milan. A final resting place for their mortal remains had thereafter been found in the cathedral at Cologne.

This friar also fixed the gifts. Melchior's was thirty pieces of gold, offered in a gold pitcher symbolising Christ's power as king; Balthasar's was an ornamented vessel containing frankincense, signifying His deity; and Jaspas's was a spherical container of myrrh (a gum resin with a slightly bitter pungent aroma) as a symbol of mankind's redemption through the sufferings of Christ.

This fine Christmas story, which has been known for such a long time, was rudely shaken recently by the elaborate work undertaken by an American Archaeologist, Hans Holzer. In his quest for the proper answers to the story of the Adoration, he travelled through three continents, unearthing some startling facts which he presented to the world in his monumental work, "Star of the East".

He found that the tall, grey-bearded Wise Man wearing a Phygian cap (sometimes pictured so in Nativity plays) was no African. His proper name was Caspar (not Jaspas). It was he who brought the gift of gold. He came from an ancient royal house in India and was naturally brown-skinned, as many Indians continue to be of that colour even today.

Holzer went even further. He found that Caspar was the King of Kabul some two-thousand years ago.

Accordingly, it was Caspar and not Melchior who brought

the gold. That is understandable. India has gold mines still. In days gone by the Queen of Sheba sent her ships to India to collect gold.

The second figure in Holzer's discoveries is Melchior, but he is not that venerable man we had thought him to be. He was an Arab princeling only aged about fifteen years, without the trace of any hair on his face due to his youth.

Being an Arab, he was swathy in complexion, with a sharp nose and handsome to the eye. He was the son of a petty ruler named Aretas.

It has been found that Aretas was a bitter enemy of Herod, the King of Israel at the time of Jesus' birth. He, therefore, did not dare do the journey, but sent his son in his place.

His gift was frankincense. Holzer is certain of his character for this is an aromatic substance which grew in abundance in Punt. Holzer also found evidence that many of the highly civilised Arabs who lived there had, having adopted Judaism as their official religion, refused to be dictated to by Rome.

Just as the second name is identical with what was suggested by St. Jerome, Holzer found that the third name of Balthasar was also correct. He was black skinned and the shortest of the three. He had Negroid features with a flat nose and came from Africa.

Thanks to a Greek culture prevailing in dark Africa at the time, most of the rulers then were warriors and men of power. The third man in that famous trio, according to Holzer, is none other than the Emperor of Ethiopia the King of Kings.

Balthasar took with him myrrh. This is a granular powder obtained from African-Arabian bushes and used as incense.

So the story of the Adoration of the Magi, first reported by Matthew, is absolutely true. Thanks to the work done by St. Jerome, John of Hildesheim and Hans Holzer, we now have (as far as possible) the complete scene that was enacted at Bethlehem on that historic day.

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*Some useful lessons
from India on the war
on the food front*

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NATIONWIDE programme of youth camps is currently being organised by India's Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in collaboration with the voluntary agencies under the "Youth Against Famine" campaign.

One thousand camps will be conducted throughout the country, including drought-affected states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh in which nearly one

against

lakh of university students will participate during the summer vacations.

The college and university teachers will act as camp organisers and work supervisors. The camps will provide the rare opportunity to the university students to work on projects in the villages, with village folk.

Selected projects taken up for these camps are expected to be complete and leave for the benefit of the rural communities productive assets such as tanks bunds, canals, etc.



Such camps in rural areas for the university students could fulfil three definite objectives. First they can help to bridge the gap between the university youth and the rural community. It has rightly been said that in India there is a deep chasm between the people in the city centres and the village folk.

India has a dual economy and a dual society — on one side, the highly advanced and sophisticated life in the enclaves of the cities and on the other, the simple life of the masses living in the vast hinterland of backward rural areas.

Disraeli talked of two nations in England of his time—haves and the have nots. India has two nations—of the urbanites and the ruralites. The urban elite are alienated from the rural masses. It is necessary to eliminate the alienation of the elite. This can only be done by giving the youth in the universities a direct experience of living and working in the villages, which would bring the university students in touch with the reality of the situation.

Secondly, these student camps could go a long way in instilling in the university youth a sense of dignity of labour. It will teach them the gospel of the dirty hand. It is a pity that the products of the higher educational institutions in our country tend to be white collar workers.

The engineers and technologists get desk-bound, unwilling to soil their hands with oil and grease. Similarly, agricultural graduates are unwilling to touch the soil and the cow-dung. India's economists and social scientists tend to be arm-chair Economists and advisers. Participation in work camps will free the products of the educational institutions from these inhibitions.

The camps will also provide the university youth with the opportunity of experiencing group life and community life. The educated must develop

inter-personal skills and community skills if they are to make any worth while contribution to the social good.

It is often experienced that the educated man is indifferent and apathetic to the society around him. He has no social sympathy or even empathy. Camp life could be expected to make lasting impressions on a student and enable him to work with people successfully in his later life.

These are the advantages of work camps for university students any time. But they

cattle tried to migrate out of the area in search of water, fodder and food. But if the neighbouring area also suffered from the same conditions, men and cattle simply perished in large numbers.

It is not enough to deal with these problems in an ad hoc manner as and when the monsoon fails and famine conditions emerge. It is necessary to eliminate the root causes of the famine by taking measures which would provide permanent insurance against drought, substantially increase the agricultural pro-



assume special significance against the sombre background of drought and famine stalking many parts of our land. It is in this context that the camp programme has been titled as "Youth Against Famine." The authorities have adopted this slogan for the programme of 1,000 camps for the university youth.

In olden times when agricultural season failed and drought and famine and their appearance, men with

duction and provide sustained employment to all those in need of employment in rural areas.

The short-term measures to deal with famine have to be an integral part of this long term strategy. Such a policy would ensure that the famine works would not be of an ad hoc nature, but items included in a shelf of fully productive and viable projects like those of soil conservation, minor irrigation and distribu-

tion system under major irrigation.

An attempt in this direction was made when a number of Drought Prone Affected Areas (DPAP) projects were taken throughout the country. In Mysore State five projects in 10 districts and 42 talukas were launched. Every project was a package of works of minor irrigation, soil conservation and afforestation and rural communication.

Medium and major irrigation projects also constitute a permanent insurance against the drought. During the last 25 years, the irrigation potential in the country has been doubled and raised to 4 crore acres. During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is intended to raise the annual addition from 6 lakh acres to 12 lakh acres adding in all 60 lakh acres to the existing irrigation potential in the country.

The projects undertaken during youth camps would make only marginal or even negligible contribution to this vast effort. But their significance lies in their qualitative dimensions.

So the thousand projects for

the students could make two distinct contributions. First, they could introduce new ways of doing old things in a more efficient and in a more productive manner.

What the country wants are innovations in intermediate technology. If each project were to produce even one such practical innovation, there would at least be 1,000 innovations available for the rural development programme.

Secondly, these projects could contribute to the technicians. Today most of the promulgation of organisation of project works are entrusted to contractors and therefore the bulk of the part of the 'plan' becomes a contractor's plan.

Fortunes are built by contractors with each plan. This is hardly consistent with the objective of the socialistic pattern of society.

If the workers could be organised into a labour corps with their own management and organisation, it might be possible to eliminate the intermediaries and ensure that all the wage component goes directly to the workers on the work projects.

What the successive five-year plans require is a trained rural work force to undertake works which involve little machinery and which can be done with the muscle power. But this is possible only if it is possible to build permanent and continuing organisation of labour force in rural areas.

The 25 per cent of the population in villages consists of landless who could be organised in his manner. What is needed is a demonstration of how this could be done.

Labour construction co-operatives are an appropriate form of organisation of rural labour force. They were successfully used in building a network of canals under Bhakra Dam. They could be organised successfully in other parts of the country.

If 1,000 youth camps can produce 1,000 such organisations, they can well be a prototype for similar such organisations through the length and breadth of the country. One thousand innovations and a 1,000 organisations would be a great qualitative contribution which these camps would make. — (Condensed from—"Yojana" New Delhi).

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'Digest' X'word No. 4. Rs. 5,000 must be won!

THE RULES

* The Master Coupon appearing on the next page must accompany all entries sent on cuttings of the X'word made from "The Times of Ceylon" and the "Ceylon Daily Mirror". The number of entries sent must be noted in the space provided.

* Entry Crosswords appear in "The Times of Ceylon" and the "Ceylon Daily Mirror" daily. Any number of Entry Crosswords may be sent provided that they are sent together with a Master Coupon. There is no entry fee.

* Address all entries to: "The Times Digest" Crossword, No. 4, P.O. Box No. 746, Colombo.

* The closing date for entries is December 20, 1973, and the time 6 p.m.

* The prize of Rs. 5,000 will be divided among all senders of the correct solution.

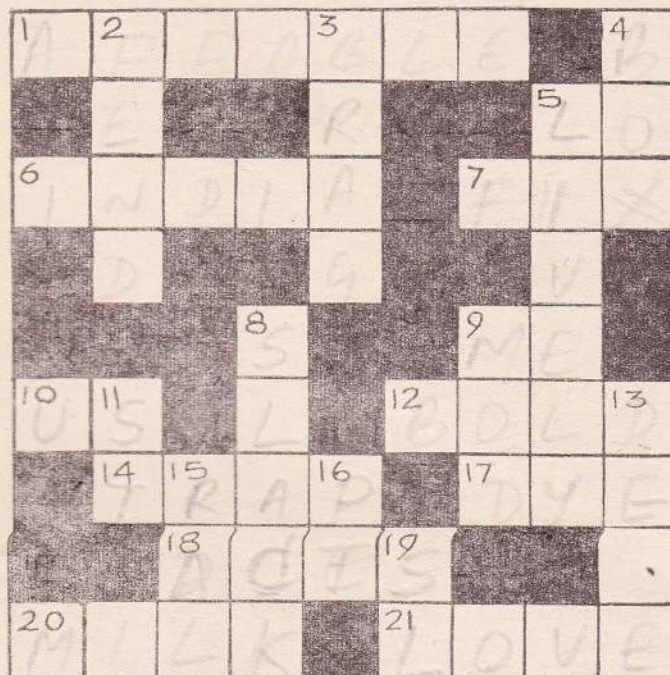
* The names of the winners will be published in "The Times Digest" of January.

* The selection will be made on a majority decision by a panel comprising the Editor "The Times of Ceylon" and "The Sunday Times", the Editor "The Ceylon Daily Mirror" the Editor the "Lankadipa" and the Assistant Editor-Features Editor of "The Times of Ceylon" and "The Sunday Times."

* In the event of there being no all-correct solutions, the prize money will be carried over, which means that the prize money for the next Crossword will be Rs. 10,000.

* The Editor's decision is final. No correspondence will be entertained.

* Employees of the Times Group of Newspapers and members of their families are debarred from taking part in this competition.



CLUES

ACROSS:-

- (1) Generous persons are usually — (AMIALE, AFFABLE).
- (5) Behold
- (6) Country.
- (7) It requires cunning to — an enemy (FIX, FOX).
- (9) Pronoun
- (10) Another pronoun.
- (12) Some girls see a lot in — men (BALD, BOLD)
- (14) It is easy to — the unwary (TRAP, TRIP).
- (17) Stain.
- (18) Performs.
- (20) Most profiteers — their customers (MILK, BILK).
- (21) Look at fondly

DOWN:-

- (2) Hard-pressed people learn to — for themselves (MEND, FEND).
- (3) A man proud of his deeds is apt to — (BRAG, BRAY).
- (4) Compartment.
- (5) How many men prefer — girls? (LIVELY, LOVELY).
- (8) Most people fancy a — time (SLACK, SLICK).
- (9) Nowadays, teenagers would like to be — (MAD, MOD).
- (11) Saint.
- (13) Sandy tract.
- (15) Backward household god
- (16) Platinum.
- (19) Therefore.

16 SHARE NOVEMBER PRIZE OF Rs. 5,000

SEVENTEEN of the thousands of entries received for "THE TIMES DIGEST" CROSSWORD NO. 3 last month, were all-correct. Two of them were from one competitor (who, incidentally, submitted only two entries). Each winning entry gets an equal share of the Rs. 5,000 prize, amounting to Rs. 312/50.

The names of the winners are as follows:—

J. Pushparajah, 127, Welivita, Kaduwela.

W. T. Abraham, "Shangri-la," 202, Kacheheri-Nallur Road, Jaffna.

N. Sabaratnam, Sivan Road, Urumpiral.

Miss Yolande Bocks, 454, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13.

T. M. A. Haniff, 49, Anderson Road, Dehiwala.

D. D. Kulatunge, 50, King Street, Kandy.

F. J. Senaratne, 18, Tickell Road, Colombo 8 (Two entries, both correct).

Dr. Sam Abraham, "Savitri", Dehiwita.

E. N. de Zoysa, 55, Rajamawatha Road, Ratmalana.

N. D. P. Silva, "Lillian Cottage", Kandana.

J. Jayasena, "Somalyn", 266, Pattiya South, Panadura.

Mrs. M. St. S. Casie Chetty, Sri Dharmapala Road, Mount Lavinia.

Dilipkumar Mather, 110, Main Street, Jaffna.

Reginald Benjamin, 87/1, Pannipitiya Road, Battaramulla.

Mrs. M. Selvarani, 127, Welivita, Kaduwela.

Mrs. S. G. T. Ponniah, 22, Union Place, off Kaudana Road, Dehiwala.

COMPETITORS, PLEASE NOTE

WE are grateful to several readers who have written to offer their comments on our crossword puzzles.

While ideas, suggestions and even criticisms are welcome we would remind readers that once the correct solution is compiled we cannot deviate from it.

'DIGEST' X'WORD

NO. 3 — SOLUTION

ACROSS: 2. Lab, 4. Bust
6. La, 8. Flap, 9. Tart,
10. NT, 11. Fan, 13. Rd.
14. Ira, 16. Greg, 18.
Hoarse, 19. Enow, 20.
Arms, 23. An, 24. Art.
25. Tax, 26. Bets, 27. On.

DOWN: 1. Squall, 2. Lift,
3. Bland, 5. Square, 7.
Apt, 11. Fir, 12. Nag,
15. Town, 16. Gears,
17. Beet, 18. Hoax, 21.
Rt, 22. Sen, 24. At.

Master Coupon No. 4

NAME (in block capitals).....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

No. of entries (in words).....

Political Digest

No room should be left by Govt. or Opposition for trouble-makers

THE Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene's assurance that the United National Party continues to believe in changing governments only through a ballot and other democratic processes, is indeed most welcome.

At a time when certain sections of the foreign press speak of possible coups in Sri Lanka, Mr. Jayewardene's statement is most reassuring.

These foreign news reports can be false, unfounded, mischievous and a mere figment of someone's imagination.

Nevertheless, it would only be but proper to bring these

news reports about coups being imminent in this country. Nor do we for a moment subscribe to the view that the American CIA is busy fanning the flames of another insurrection etc.

However, we wish to point out that when stories of these nature are spread

By **E. P. DE SILVA**

abroad, a duty is cast on both the Government and the Opposition to be on the alert. Hard on the heels of Mr

But in their grim determination to fight each other according to the tenets of democracy, political leaders of this country should be cautious not to create that atmosphere in which irresponsible trouble shooters would find opportunities to disturb the calm that now prevails in this island.

This is why we always repeat, that neither the Government nor Opposition parties should indulge in those campaigns which could pave the way for miscreants to create havoc.

THE BUDGET

The Budget for 1974, presented by the Minister of Finance, Dr. N. M. Perera no doubt took the wind off the Opposition sails.

Opposition parties, particularly the United National Party, which perhaps not only hoped but prayed for additional burdens to be imposed on the masses, were sadly disappointed.

The Budgetary proposals, far from creating fresh bit-



MRS. SIRIMAVO BANDARANAIKE

matters to the notice of the Government and the Opposition as well, so that in any event, they would not be caught napping, if by chance the wolf appears at our doorstep.

We are ourselves not prone to give credence to these



MR. J. R. JAYEWARDENE

Jayewardene's assurance, came the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's statement in the National State Assembly, that the United Front Government would last its full term undaunted by the campaign of the United National Party.



DR. N. M. PERERA

terness among the people, especially the working classes, helped to win for the Government a new lease of goodwill and friendship in the country.

This was not surprising because the real fiscal measures came into effect earlier through a gazette notification, whereby the rice ration was reduced, the price of sugar was increased etc.

Dr. Perera's reply to his critics on this score was that those measures had to be implemented early to avoid a major economic crisis.

Whether this excuse is considered plausible or not, the Opposition was certainly entitled to ask whether another gazette would overtake the Budget.

In this connection, it was interesting to hear the Chief Opposition Whip, Mr. R. Premadasa confess that this was an era of competition between the gazette and the budget.

The Budget debate itself was reduced to the usual game of the pot, calling the kettle black.

There were no doubt some well thought out speeches on the implications of the Budgetary proposals. But by and large, the entire discussion amounted to a repetition of the Opposition's no-confidence debate witnessed earlier in the National State Assembly.

Even then we must concede that Messrs. A. C. S. Hameed and Gamini Disanayake from the Opposition ranks did quite well in their efforts to pinpoint the defects in Dr. Perera's proposals by studied analysis of the Budget in the Assembly.

From the Government's own rows, there was the MP for Devinuwara Mr. Ronnie de Mel making a useful contribution worthy of those in its front benches.

On the last day, we saw the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike in a devastating mood, lashing out at the Opposition and ascertaining that the Government, undaunted by the UNP campaign, would last its full term of office.

Any discussion on the Budget cannot be considered complete without some reference to the man who presented it.

Sixty-eight years seemed to sit lightly on Dr. N. M. Perera as he rose to present the United Front Government's fourth Budget.

Dr. Perera is no novice in the preparation of Budgets or in debating them, either from the Government or Opposition ranks.

He is indeed a veteran on matters relating to finance and economics of this country, and it can be truly said that his performance this time was that of a seasoned economist and veteran politician.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The crossed tusker

MY attention has been drawn to the photograph which appeared in the "Sunday Times" featuring a crossed tusk elephant, which appeared in the November issue of "The Times Digest."

Whilst I would like to congratulate the cameraman who has been lucky enough to get this shot, I feel I must point out that the general belief

that these animals cannot feed themselves properly or give themselves the occasional shower is a complete fallacy.

I myself have had at least two opportunities of observing the once famous cross tusker elephant at Walaskema, in what was then known as the "Strict Natural Reserve"

(Block 2 north of the Ruhunu National Park) and poses a cine film of it eating, as well as spraying itself with water, and can assure you that it experienced no difficulty in curling its trunk and drawing it up between the cross tusks, and putting it back in the same way!

T. CLEMENT SMITH,
Colombo 6.

School for husbands

A pre-natal clinic serving the Medina (Old City) of Tunis is running a school for husbands. An invitation to attend monthly all-men meetings is sent to the husband of every expectant mother who goes to the clinic. At the meetings a doctor discusses the wives' health with the husbands and explains contraceptive devices in keeping with Tunisian family planning policy. He stresses the dangers of too large a family to the mother's health and to the country's economy. —(UNESCO Features)..

Foreign News Round-Up

Historic cease-fire accord

IN a desert tent set amid the wreckage of war, Egypt and Israel signed a UN-sponsored six-point historic ceasefire pact.

This was the first time since the 1949 armistice that both parties had jointly signed an agreement.

The signing of the three documents in English in a UN book took only a mere three minutes. Israeli Major-General Ahran Yaniv, Major-General Mohamed Abdel-Ghany, Egypt's Deputy Chief of Staff, and General Ensio Sielavuo of Finland, the commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, were the co-signatories.

The scene at the signing in the honey-coloured desert 63 miles from Cairo was chosen to the realities of war and in stark contrast to the Rhodes Agreement of 1949, signed in the splendour of the plush Hotel des Roses in the Greek Island of Rhodes.

Three major wars followed the Rhodes Agreement. However, here both sides expressed optimism that this was the first step on the road to peace.

• Snags in the implementation of the ceasefire will necessarily arise, but the accord reached on an immediate exchange of prisoners of war brightened hopes that the ceasefire was being implemented.

For Dr. Henry Kissinger, the US Secretary of State, it was another feather in his cap. For if his talks with President Sadat failed, hostilities would have broken out again.

However, his reported remarks that Israel might have to return to the pre-1967 war boundaries as requested by the Security Council, caused surprise in Israeli circles. The

Israeli PM, Mrs. Golda Meir had urgent talks on this issue with the US Ambassador.

THE OIL CRISIS INTENSIFIES

AS the Arab oil war intensified particularly against the US, Holland and the rest of Europe, the Western world took meaningful steps to protect its oil supplies and conserve available fuel.

The 23-nation Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development called for lighter cars, fewer cars in constant use and greater use of public transport in a determined bid to stave off this crisis.

The United States announced that petrol rationing might take effect from January.

In the UK an emergency was declared amidst a growing fuel-crisis, and a call for a 10 per cent cut in all government departments and industries.

Holland has banned motoring on Sundays and encouraged greater use of bicycles. The Dutch Prime Minister himself cycles to work, in an attempt to influence his fellow citizens.

Belgium requisitioned all stocks of fuel and Greece raised the prices of petroleum products to cover increases in crude oil prices.

Japan, which obtained 80 per cent of its requirements from the Middle East, has taken emergency measures to restrict oil consumption. A Japanese Government spokesman however denied Press reports that 'oil envoys' would be sent to Arab capitals.

It seemed evident that Japan was feeling the strain of the oil war, as it issued a strong pro-Arab declaration calling for the Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 war lines as required by the UN.

The Indian Prime Minister herself rode to Parliament in a horse carriage, urging Indians to cut down on oil consumption. Petrol rationing was introduced in Bangladesh also.

And the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said air fares might have to be increased because of higher fuel prices.

In Sri Lanka, too, there are reports that bus and rail fares may be increased from next year.

One cannot measure the success of the Arab campaign to use oil in its bid to get more support, but Dr. Kissinger warned oil producing countries that the US was not going to be pressurised into changing its policy. He also warned Russia against capitalising on the Middle East crisis.

MOVES TO IMPEACH NIXON

THE campaign to impeach President Nixon gained more headway when the House of Representatives voted \$1 m. for the probe, after a bitter debate.

Earlier Nixon had declared "10 different times in 20 different ways that he would not resign despite public clamour.

In a bid to bolster his prestige, which Gallup polls reported were at their lowest ebb, he conferred with Republican Congressmen. But this could not prevent the crisis from snowballing.

Federal District Court Judge, Gerhard Gesell, in another blow against the Nixon Administration, ruled that the dismissal of special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox was "illegal."

Judge Gesell ruled that Mr. Cox was not appointed by the President and did not hold office at his good pleasure.

The image creator -TRICO

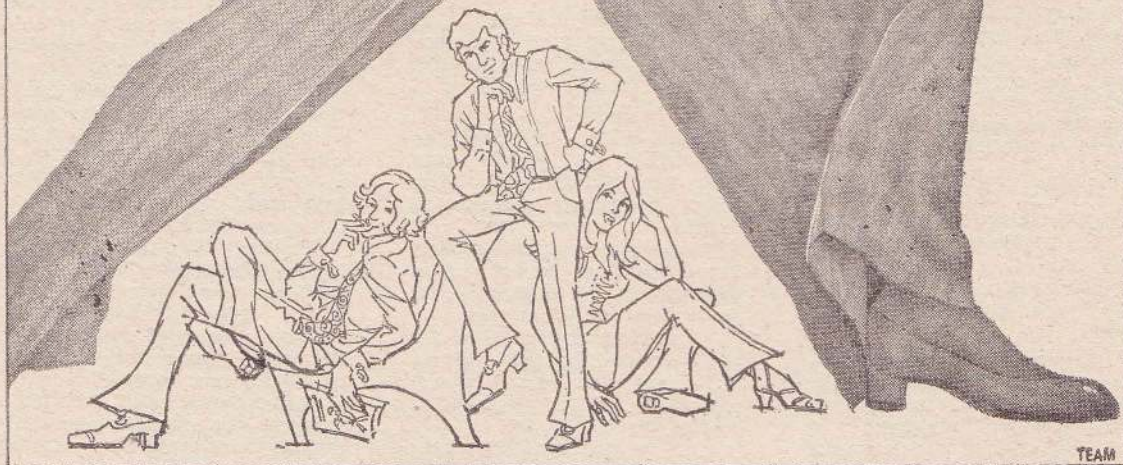
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TEAM

Sri Lanka at the World Peace Congress



THE World Congress of Peace Forces for International Security and Disarmament, for National Independence, Co-operation and Peace was held in the Palace of Congresses in Moscow from October 25 to 31, 1973. It was the broadest forum in the history of public movements in which 120 international and over 1100 national organisations and movements of 143 countries participated.

The 3,200 delegates who represented their various organisations were accorded a red carpet welcome by the Peace Committee, who spared neither pains nor money to make the congress one of the largest, most memorable and successful of its kind held anywhere in the world.

The plenary sessions of the congress were held in the Palace of Congresses, a magnificent modern building, the spacious hall of which accommodates 6,000 people with

A RUSSIAN mineworker with his medal of Hero of the Soviet Union greeting Mr. L. Ariyawansa, secretary of the Peace Council and Guru Sangamaya, when they met in the Lobby of the Palace of Congresses in Moscow, during an interval at the recent World Congress of Peace Forces. Others in the picture are Mr. Mervyn Casie Chetty (left), Mr. J. Wanigatunge, assistant secretary, (LSSP) and Mrs. Sivalingam, who were also Sri Lanka delegates to the congress.

Committee for the World Congress and guiding spirit of the congress, was voted to chair the first plenary sessions. A distinguished and representative Steering Committee divided the work of the congress into 14 commissions, each dealing with one of the undermentioned subjects:-

and economic independence; 9. Protection of the environment; 10. Co-operation in the field of education and culture; 11. Economic, scientific and technical co-operation; 12. Social progress and human rights; 13. Co-operation between intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations and 14. Chile.

Each commission had as its basis for discussion a working paper carefully prepared by specialists on each subject under the direction of the International Preparatory Committee focussing attention to the principal matters for discussion and printed and circulated weeks ahead to each delegate.

After two or three sittings each commission submitted a report to the Steering Committee for presentation to

By **MERVYN CASIE CHETTY**

provision for simultaneous translation in 13 languages. A restaurant on the top floor is reached by 4 sets of escalators.

Mr. Remesh Chandra, secretary-general of the World Peace Council chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Preparatory

1. Peaceful co-existence and international security; 2. Indo-China; 3. The Middle East; 4. European Security and Co-operation; 5. Peace and Security in Asia; 6. Disarmament; 7. The national liberation movement the struggle against colonialism and racism; 8. Development

the final plenary session. Near-unanimity was reached on almost all subjects, although different points of view were freely expressed and considered.

Among those on the Steering Committee was a representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the World Federation of United Nations Associations and Vice-Chairman of the International Preparatory Committee, Mr. Horace Perera (Sri Lanka) showing the importance which the United Nations attached to the work of the congress.

Our delegation of 20, led by Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, Minister of Industrial and Scientific Affairs, consisted, among others, of Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe, M. P., Mr. Abdul Aziz, M. P., Mr. Chandra Gunasekera, M. P., Prof. Kularatne, Prof. Imam, Mr. Kumar Rupasinghe, Mr. L. Ariyawansa, the Rev. Pannasara, Mr. Arnolis Appuhamy, Mr. Adipola, Mr. J. Wanigatunge, Mrs. S. Sivalingam, 3 university students and Mr. Mervyn Casie Chetty. We were received at the airport by Mr. Anatoli Gromov and his staff of volunteer interpreters.

The Ambassador for Sri Lanka, Mr. C. D. S. Siriwardene, and his staff were also present to meet us. They were all in their overcoats and mufflers, indicating the snow outside. But though we were not equipped for the cold, the warmth of the welcome overcame the rigours of the elements.

Mr. Gromov had been the United Nations representative in Sri Lanka for several years and knows and appreciates the Island and her people. His selection as the head of the host committee for our delegation is typical of the efficiency and care with which the arrangements had been made for the various delegations. He had an office on the same floor in our Hotel Rosiya, which has 21 floors and 3,000 rooms, each of which is

equipped with television and radio.

The first to address the plenary sessions was Madame Hortensia Allende, widow of the late Salvador Allende of immortal memory. In an emotion-packed hall, her speech was given a standing ovation of several minutes. The last message of the dead leader was also played from a tape recorder.

On another occasion Comrade Leonid Breznev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, addressed a plenary session of the congress by invitation. In a two and a half hour speech he made a most comprehensive and brilliant survey of Soviet foreign policy since the October Revolution and its consistent support for peace leading to the present entente and the policy of peaceful co-existence.

He assured the delegates of the Soviet Union's firm determination to continue this policy and to work towards the banning of nuclear weapons, disarmament, liberation from oppression of countries struggling under imperialist aggression or puppet regimes and towards the development of the countries of the Third World.

In my contribution in the Commission on Disarmament, I referred to Mr. Breznev's speech and the encouragement it gave the Peace Movement of the World to feel that the Soviet Union from a position of strength was underwriting peace. I also commended the resolution of the Soviet delegate in the United Nations Security Council that one-tenth of the military budget of each country of the Security Council should be allotted to the development of countries of the Third World.

Referring to the warning given by scientists of the Pugwash Movement, I referred to the lessons of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and expressed the hope that humanity would be saved from destroy-

ing itself by its own creation — the monsters of science and technology. I fervently hoped that these would be adapted to peaceful development and improving the living standards of mankind.

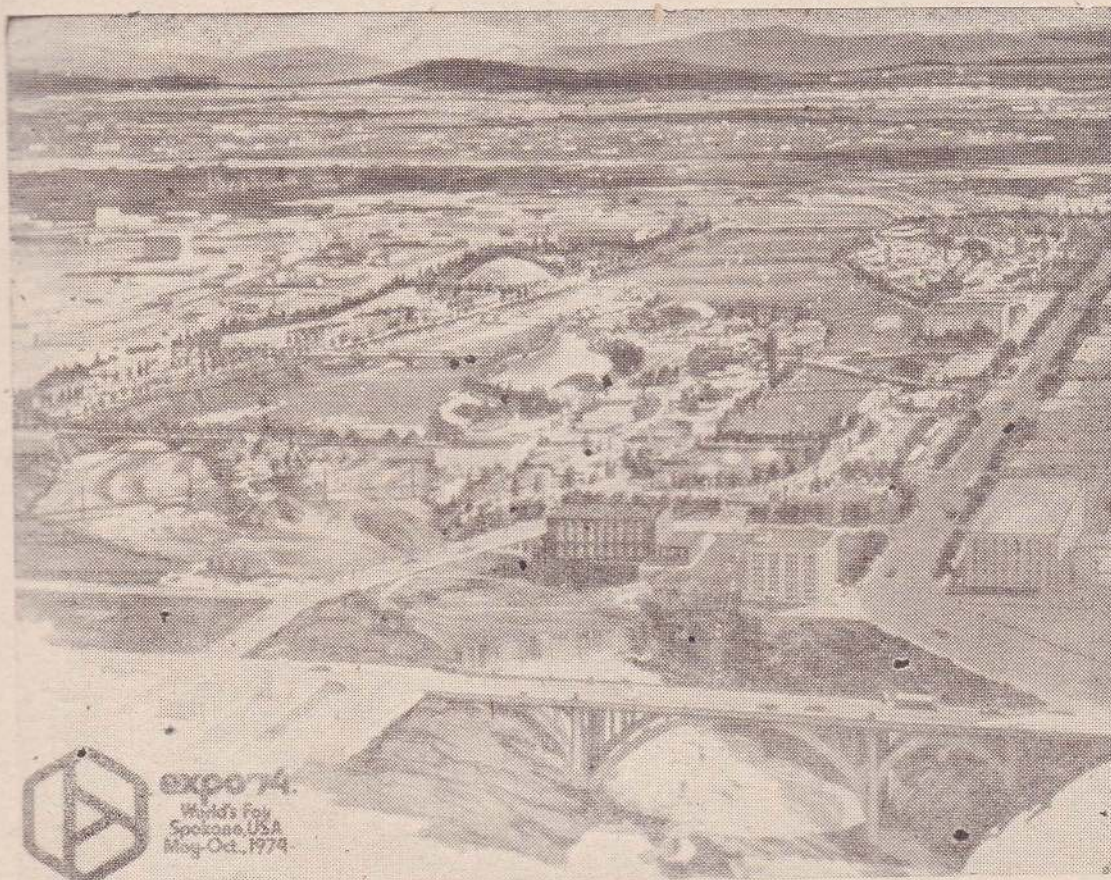
In the Indo-China Commission, I also commented on the fact that while other Big Powers were spending their vast resources on the armament race and in the export of death and destruction, the Soviet Union was the only country which was spending so much to mobilize the forces of peace and working consistently towards the policy of settling international disputes, not by arms but at the conference table.

Messages of congratulation from various heads of State and from the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka were read.

At the conclusion of the congress an appeal was issued calling on all men and women to unite their efforts to ensure that a just and enduring peace should prevail on earth. The congress also appealed for follow-up action in their respective countries to be pursued towards this end by the various countries and organisation which participated a resolution for the implementation of the Security Council Resolutions of October 22 and 23 1973 was also adopted.

P. S. We were particularly fortunate in having Minister Subasinghe as our leader. Besides being a member of the Praesidium of the World Council, he had also been our Ambassador in the Soviet Union and was personally known to and much respected by many.

Expo '74 - major preview



EXPO '74
World's Fair
Spokane, USA
May-Oct. 1974

An artist's conception of the Expo '74 site showing the United States conical structure on centre island. The Soviet Union, Japan Taiwan, South Korea and other nations will participate. — (IPS).

of the future environment

THE world's first major exposition dealing with the people's environment of the future — at work, at play and at leisure — will open in Spokane, Washington, on May 4, 1974.

During a six-month period, "Expo '74" — on a 100-acre waterfront and island site — is expected to draw millions of visitors to America's scenically spectacular Pacific Northwest as part of the nation's Bicentennial Era celebrations of 1971-76.

Expo '74 is designed to generate broad understand-

ing of environmental problems, from pollution of the deep oceans to the traffic of "downtowns" in communities anywhere. Spokane's bold rehabilitation of its own industrial waterfront — the displacement of railroad tracks and warehouses to construct a beautiful setting for its world's fair — demonstrates a solution to one city's environmental problem.

The theme of the special category exposition officially sanctioned by the Bureau of International Expositions in Paris, is "Celebrating Tomor-

rows Fresh, New Environment."

Many national governments and international corporations will send exhibitions. Japan, the Soviet Union and the Republic of China were the first countries to announce plans to participate. The pavilions will dramatise all aspects of tomorrow's environment — transportation space, water, conservation, recreation and leisure, industry and science.

Americans are looking forward to honouring their bicentennial — the 200 years

since the founding of the nation in 1776 — and the \$70 million Spokane Fair currently stands as the only official international exposition fully funded and approved for the nation's birthday.

The Expo '74 symbol is a six-sided figure in white, blue and green called a Mobius Strip, an adaptation of a geometrical figure introduced by the German mathematician and astronomer, Augustus Ferdinand Mobius. It has no beginning, no end. For Spokane's environmental exposition it expresses the continuity of life — man's relationship with all things in total environment. The white stands for fresh air the blue for pure water and the green for the natural beauty of growing plants and trees.

Spokane is some 290 miles east of Seattle, where the highly successful "Century 21" world's fair took place in 1962. The exposition area lies at the centre of a region of national parks, lakes and streams.

In such an atmosphere of natural beauty and recreational resources Expo's planners believe that the necessity for environmental protection and enhancement can hardly be lost on the anticipated five million visitors.

The 120 ft. high US pavilion, with blue-green copper roofing, will house a theatre-exhibit-auditorium complex and an environmental data communications centre. Major parts of the \$11,500,000 US pavilion will remain after the fair to serve as an information centre for tourism and environmental education.

In a multimedia preview theatre a film production will look at the environment as it affects man's needs. In a second theatre a film presentation on a giant wrap-around screen will emphasise the natural world—the relationship of living things to their environment and to one another.

The second of Spokane's two permanent fair structures will be the Washington State pavilion, a \$7,500,000 white marble showplace rising on the southern bank of the

Spokane River. The huge wedge-shaped pavilion will house Washington's own "environmental statement" as well as a 2,700-seat performing arts theatre and an exhibition of American art from pioneer days to the present, assembled by Dr. Alfred V. Frankenstein, a San Francisco art critic.

The Washington State pavilion will offer another environmental film message. Visitors to the theatre will face a giant screen 60 ft. away on which will be projected "About Time." The film, being developed by New York exhibit designer, Robert N. Marona, will assert the need for awareness of and preservation of the environment. Incorporating hidden mirrors, the film will seem to expand the screen to infinity on either side.

Largest of the foreign national exhibits announced to date is that of the Soviet Union, which has followed up appearances at Osaka, Montreal and Seattle world fairs with the leasing of 52,000 sq. ft. on Havermale Island in the Spokane River.

Details of pavilions by other foreign participants are still in the planning stage but Japan's Prime Minister, Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, has indicated that his country's exhibit would include a model pollution-free industrial complex or an innovative urban traffic system. Setting for the exhibit will be a Japanese mountain garden on the banks of the Spokane.

Major US and foreign corporations are planning exhibits or the sponsoring of performing arts. And Europe's nine-nation Common Market community, either collectively or within a combined exhibit is expected to be present at Spokane.

Entertainment offerings at Expo theatres will cover a broad spectrum of the performing arts. The six months of entertainment will include symphonies, films, jazz concerts, rock and roll, country Western and folk music, the "barbershop" quartet harmony groups widely popular in the United States, and other attractions.

The young people's musical chorus, "Up With People," is being sponsored by the General Electric Corporation. The Boeing Company is expected to support a major performing arts contribution to the fair. In addition to the 2,700-seat Opera House being built as a part of the Washington State pavilion, the city and the exposition site are well endowed with facilities for theatrical performances.

As part of the representation of regional and national cultures, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington is developing a programme highlighting the contributions of the French-Canadians, English, Scottish and Irish fur traders who early traversed the region.

The Smithsonian programme will also develop the contributions of the region's Indian tribes—the Spokanes, the Nez Perce and other later settlers including the Orientals and the Europeans — Scandinavians, Germans, Italians and Greeks who helped build the settlement of Spokane Falls into the thriving trading and commercial centre of today. A focal point for regional Indian lore, the Spokane Northwest Indian Centre will be completed before Expo's opening.

The permanent committee will also assist in selection of distinguished figures, at home and abroad who will provide inspiration and guidance for the symposium series. It is an indication of the developing interest in this aspect of Expo '74 that Soviet officials said they would like to have one of the Spokane symposia meet in the Soviet Union.

"Old Spokane" will live again next year even while Expo stage offers its preview of how the world of tomorrow will cope with environmental problems common to every country and community in the world. Preserving the best of the past while safeguarding the future is a major part of the environmental ethic a '74's symbol — the Mobius Strip.—(IPS).

Colombo's red light zone

By DONOVAN
J. MOLDRICH

THE Brothels Ordinance No. 5 of the 1889 prescribed severe punishments not only for all those who in any way assisted in the running of brothels but even for the landlords if they knowingly allowed the use of their premises as brothels.

The punishment for a first offence was Rs. 500 or six months' imprisonment, or both the fine and imprisonment.

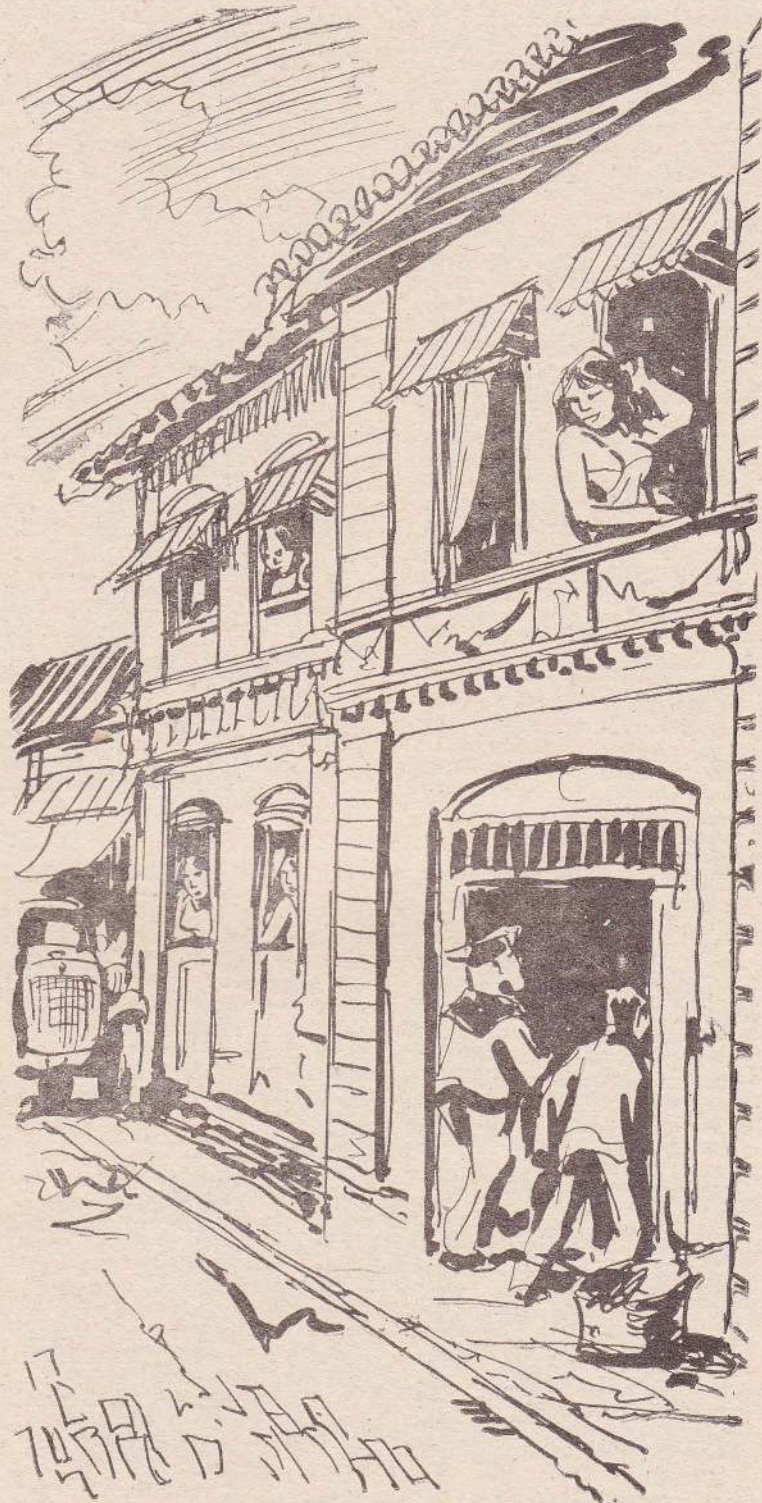
For a second or subsequent offence the penalty was a fine of Rs. 1,000 or one year's imprisonment or both the fine and imprisonment.

Despite the severe penalties for running houses of ill-fame the business flourished in Colombo and it was an Englishwoman, Mrs. Grace Human, who started a Vigilance Society to combat the problems of prostitution.

Mrs. Human was the wife of the first principal of the Technical College and she utilised the medium of the Press, including the Sinhala newspapers, to bring home to parents the dangers to which their daughters were liable.

Mrs. Human's observations of the traffic in women were published in the Sinhala journal, the "Rivikirana" and in English in "The National Monthly of Ceylon".

Of the brothels in Colombo she wrote: "There are many such houses scattered up and



down the town. Some of the smaller and less important of these the police will but if complaint is made of them by the residents of the neighbourhood.

"But in one quarter of the town, and in one road, Reclamation Road, are the largest houses, the most frequented, the most notorious and the longest established, and these the police refuse to close. Our Vigilance Society has been trying to get them suppressed for several years. The Ceylon law makes the keeping of them an offence, but it is in vain that we have pointed this out to the police.

"These houses have been carrying on their business for a good number of years. It is said that the worst house has been there for twentyfive years. A regular organised trade in young girls has gone on all this time to supply them with young prostitutes. New girls are brought every five months and those that were there before are sent away.

"Thus hundreds of innocent girls are ruined every year merely to supply the custom of those particular houses in this particular road, Reclamation Road".

Mrs. Human wrote that it was easy to discern the character of the houses by walking down the road as she had herself done several times.

This was Mrs. Human's description of Reclamation Road in the days gone by:—

"Each house, with one exception, is occupied partly by foreign women, and partly by young native girls. One house is managed by a German woman, another by a Greek woman, another by a Sinhalese woman and so on.

"They are big two-storey houses brilliantly lit up. On the balconies under a flaming light one can see painted foreign women sitting at little tables with the men. Down below, clustering about the half-opened lighted doorway one can see the young native girls. One sees them promenading up and down, or being sent off in rickshaws to the hotels or chummeries.

"Sounds of loud music and dancing come from the inside. One hears the girls clicking

their heels and laughing and stamping to the dance music"

There followed the most tragic aspect of the whole business. "Several of these young girls," wrote Mrs. Human, "are still children. We have seen them as young as eight years old and there are many no older than 12.

"How do they come there? It is of that I wish especially to speak so that though who need this may be warned and guard their girls from danger"

The modus operandi by which these houses of ill fame were kept supplied with girls

it is not till they are actually in the brothels that they know for what purpose they have been brought. Escape is impossible then.

"There are little wooden partitioned rooms, upstairs at the back of the house (I have seen them), each with its own door, and a bolt outside as well as inside. Once inside one of these, no one heeds their cries. They are soon broken in to their work."

Mrs. Human's revelations aroused public opinion and the police drove the managers of these brothels out of business



was described by Mrs. Human as follows:—

"The manager of every such house has agents in his, or her, employ, whose business it is to entrap and procure innocent girls. Their ways of going this are many.

"But one very usual way is for a woman agent to go to a village and to say to the mothers of the girls who appear to be suitable for her vile purpose that she knows of good places for them in Colombo, where they will be trained as ayahs or ladies' maids or cooks, or domestic helpers, and that she is willing to advance their railway fare and even part of their wages if they care to come.

"The mothers and girls are completely deceived and fall into the trap eagerly. The woman takes the girls down and

by repeated raids and prosecutions.

By 1920 Mrs. Human and the other officials of the Vigilance Society were satisfied that the problem was at least under control, even if it had not been completely eradicated.

The annual report of the society revealed that over a dozen brothel keepers had been fined sums aggregating nearly Rs. 4,000. Some of the heavy fines had been paid, which indicated how profitable the sordid business was.

"There is not a single open brothel in the City today but news reaches us constantly as to the existence of a secret place often catering to a distinct clientele," the report added.

"The problem of the moving prostitute is still with us,

The pimp and the procurer do a cunning trade in supplying to bungalows and chumeries. If the police are earnest it can be reduced to a minimum. We cannot help wondering whether they have begun to consider it a so-called necessary evil and that their philosophy is in the way of their duty."

The report revealed that a venereal District Commissioner from the United Kingdom who had visited Colombo the previous year had declared that Colombo was "the cleanest city in the East."

Despite this certificate, it is a curious fact that in 1920 the total number of cases of VD treated in government hospitals was over 20 000.

The Commissioner from the UK was Mrs. Neville Rolfe.

At a meeting in Kandy she praised the Kandy Social League and the Boy Scout movement on the good work they had done in the eradication of social diseases.

In 1924 there was an international meeting at Brussels on the need to control VD and following this meeting VD clinics were opened in Colombo, Galle and Kandy.

VD at this stage was not much of a problem in Ceylon. In 1938 Major G. S. E. J. Orale Brown noted that although 3,000 ships called at Colombo annually, only 54 seamen had sought treatment at the Port Surgeon's office for suspected VD.

The allegation that the police turned a blind eye to houses of ill fame is not entirely correct.

A. C. Dep in his "The History of the Ceylon Police" (printed by The Times of Ceylon) says: "The brothels in Fort in York Street voluntarily closed when Mr. Ellis was acting for the Inspector-General.

"A woman named Lena Albers carried on a flourishing business moving from place to place in the City. Detections were difficult and some magistrates were critical of police action in these cases. Later conditions improved and magistrates increased the severity of their punishments. Margitte Fer-

nando a noted woman, was fined Rs. 200 for running a house of ill fame."

The State Council did a great deal to ameliorate the conditions of women and children and as early as August, 1933, a joint committee of the Committees of Home Affairs and Education was appointed to inquire into the exploitation of women and children by servants' agencies and orphanages.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister of Home Affairs, and Mr. C. W. W. Kannagara, Minister of Education, were co-chairmen of this committee which held sittings in Colombo and the main outstation towns.

The committee found that many professional procurers of servants supplied females "for immoral purposes."

The committee summoned the owners of servants' agencies which were suspected of trafficking in women and ordered the closure of those which could not prove that they were engaging only in legitimate activity.

It introduced a system of registration of servants' agencies on the basis of police reports and made it illegal for anyone to run a servants' agency without a licence.

In 1935 Mr. (later Sir)

Baron Jayatilaka told the State Council that many servants' agencies which had given up operations when the joint committee held its deliberations were beginning to resume business.

This prompted Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe to remark, that a number of houses of ill fame were also functioning again.

"Within a radius of half or one mile of Maradana there were thirteen private brothels which I was able to locate," he said. This remark was greeted with laughter, but Dr. Wickremasinghe refused to be diverted.

"Sir," he said, "on this grave question of the social evils that exist in the country, when I disclose that women are compelled by poverty, by dire destitution, to sell their bodies to earn a living, a reference to these problems, should not excite hilarity."

Dr. Wickremasinghe went on to state that women were recruited at Rambukkana from low-caste communities for brothels in Colombo.

There followed Dr. A. P. de Zoysa's attempt to bring the whole problem under supervision by a system of licensing of brothels. This was as unsuccessful as his efforts to abolish the dowry system.



Reclamation Road as it is today

The importance of parent-child relationships

DO you as a parent permit your child to think on his own and exercise his own will?

Do you permit him to make a personal decision without interference?

Above all would you concede that your child reaches a stage when he is capable of sensible judgment.

The majority of the parents in this country will, I know react with mingled feelings of confusion and resentment to such questions.

Some parents simply fail to realize their children have grown up. Others while recognising this, still persist in making important decisions for their children.

Thereby parent-children relationships became a battle of wills.

Parents do not accept what is most obvious — their superfluity at some stage in the child's life.

It is a very sad fact, and emotion prevents most parents from seeing it. Its harsh brutality prevents many from making it known to their parents — but the truth is that parents gradually fade away as the central force in the child's life.

The child must, and will find his own identity, just as a bird will discover that it has the power of flight.

Having found his identity, the child no longer wishes to borrow on the experiences of his parents. The decision a parent makes will perforce be based on his and not his child's experiences. It is therefore obvious that such

decisions will not be valid in the eyes of the child.

When the child defies orders of his parent, this is exactly what he's trying to say. But sadly enough, the interpretation given to this is full of misunderstanding and becomes thereby a source of great sorrow to the parent.

"My child is ungrateful" I clothed, fed and educated him. Now he no longer cares to take my advice. The son is naturally puzzled at his father's lament. To him it is not a matter of gratitude — but one of exercising his will as an individual.

Some parents attempt to deny children their individuality in spheres it is expected most.

The question of marriage has always been such a sore point between parents and their children.

By HASSINA
SOURJAH

While "all the world loves a lover", the people of this country don't, and parents detest the word 'love affair.'

It has vulgar, unnatural propensities. More than that it savours of individual thought and emotion that parents clamour to be the decision makers.

A parent might prevent his child from marrying a certain person as he or she would not share his or her interests

In this instance he acts with the happiness of his child at heart.

But there are parents who say "Though she may suit your tastes, this marriage will ruin our family name because she belongs to such and such a community". They place more importance on their "name and respect" than on the child's happiness.

But what destroys a parent-child relationship most, is when a parent not only verbally disagree with his child, but tries to use physical force.

When a father tells his child he'd kill him unless he submits to his wishes, he destroys the very essence of that relationship, and places himself as just another challenger to the physical fitness of a man.

The periphery of the relationship will go beyond the intimate borders of the home to that larger impersonal area where the son picks up a cudgel against his father.

It should not happen, but it is happening everywhere around us. Few parent-child relationships are what they should be — intimate and without contempt.

People here have for so long insisted on paying respect to parents, that they fail to see the importance of respecting the child.

The last memory a man will have of his parents is not that they fed and clothed him, which after all is the parents' duty, but that they respected him and encouraged him to be an individual, not a mere appendage of their selves.

SITA JAYAWARDANA takes you on a preview of

The Magic Carpet to Romantic Places

THE Social Service League is planning a Mela at Women's International Club on December 1. The highlight of the Mela will be a show "A Magic Carpet to Romantic Places."

Embassies have generously donated national folk costumes. I saw some of the outfits brought by the embassy folk, who in most cases are providing their own models to give an additional authentic touch.

Korea's costumes particularly caught my attention — skirts worn high at arm-pit level coupled with loose-sleeved jackets. The summer outfit modelled by Cho was in a light orange in cherry pink and white. The dainty white blouse was trimmed in red. The real handwoven skirt had a woven design that gave a tapestry-like embroidered effect.

The Winter dress was in silk, a jacket combining iridescent stripes and white silk teamed with a blue skirt worn tied high the armpits modelled by Kunjanshim. Poland who have no embassy Polish girls here to model, had lent two lovely costumes — one consisted of a colourfully embroidered pleated skirt, white blouse, embroidered bolero and apron to match.

The other for a young girl was less thick and heavy and consisted of a blouse and green skirt and white or-gandy blouse. At the time of writing Sita is looking for two tall well-built and of course beautiful Western-looking girls who would like to go Polish for a day.



The Indian and Indonesian costumes are also very attractive judging from the descriptions given me and so I am told, will be the Malaysian, Philippine, Russian, Japanese and German. The Indonesian costumes include a Javanese Batik Kain and Kebaya worn by Vita Djasmani.

The second Indonesian outfit is the Baju Kooroong worn by Miss Yanti Soekirman. The Baju Kooroong, the traditional regional dress from West Sumatra is a plain-coloured long-sleeved loose blouse worn over a brightly coloured songket silk sarong worked in gold or silver.

A hand-woven shawl is worn over the left shoulder, while the traditional headgear, symbolising "menangkabau" or horns of a winning buffalo, is an essential part of this picturesque dress.

Third outfit is a Baju Bodo worn by Miss Brna Katwinto. This charming outfit from South Sulawesi or Celebes consists of a colourful silk hand-woven sarong and a loose plain-coloured blouse.

The sarong is pleated at the back, while the blouse is tugged tightly around the hip. The top end of the pleats is tugged over the blouse and given the form of a butterfly.

The final Indonesian ensemble is a Balinese Dress, a strapless ensemble, not a strange thing in Bali, "The Island of the Gods." This dress, worn by Yana Djasmani, consists of a bright hand-woven cloth wrapped tightly around the body and held firmly in place by a long sash of a matching colour, around the bodice. The hair is worn in a long and very loose kind of konde adorned with flowers.

Japan has contributed two beautiful models both Kimonos. So has Germany, two models in folk costumes. India is represented by a Manipuri maiden and a Kashmiri girl presented by the Embassy as well as a



Nantch dance provided by the Kalalaya Hindu Women's Insituti n, and a South Indian bride who will be Sharmalene Mendis who will wear an orange and gold Koorai saree enhanced by rich traditional jewellery including gold waist-belt, nose-ring and hair ornaments symbols of the sun and moon.

Her long tresses will be covered with jasmies.

The Philippine Embassy shows two contrasting styles, an evening costume a sarong toned with a blouse the fragile organdy like traditional pineapple material delicately embroidered with characteristic bouffant sleeves. And a day-time ensemble with loose embroidered beige toned sleeveless blouse worn over a sarong.

Africa will be represented by Kumudini Saravanamuttu, daughter of Oosha who incidentally is using her expertise in training the models on how to move as manequins.

Russia will have not only a Cossack costumes, but perhaps a dance as well. Pakistan will be represented by Miss Jeevangi and Greece by Rossa Yu. She will double up as Egypt's traditional representative Cleopatra. England, Spain, China, Polynesia, Holland, Austria, Malaysia (the Ambassador's wife so generously offered her own wardrobe of national dresses, so beautiful and exotic that the young model was completely enchanted and just couldn't make up her mind what to choose), will also participate.

Christmas fare

THAT joyous and wonderful period of the year, when goodwill and fellow-feeling are dispensed liberally and with gay abandon, is just round the corner.

So now here are some recipes for the festive season:—

CHRISTMAS CAKE

INGREDIENTS (part A): 1 lb. rulang, 1 lb. butter, 2 lbs. sugar, 25 eggs (20 yolks and 5 eggs), 1 lb. raisins.

(PART B): 2 lbs. cadjunuts (about 250), 2 lbs. plums (sultanas), 1 lb. pumpkin preserve, 3 lbs. dates, 1 jar chow chow, 1 lb. candied peel, 1 lb. ginger preserve, 1 lb. strawberry jam, 1 bot. rose essence, 1 bot. almond essence, 1 bot. vanilla essence, 1 wine glass brandy, 1 wine glass bees honey, 1 teaspoon powdered spices (cardamoms, nutmeg, cinnamon) rind of lime chopped.

METHOD: Chop all the ingredients in Part B. Mix all the fruit together with the spices, bees honey and essences and set aside for a day or two. Warm the rulang slightly and mix the butter in. Beat up the yolks of the eggs, about two at a time, with some of the sugar for about 15 minutes, then mix the rulang, the prepared fruit and the balance essences. Fold in the little egg white beaten to a stiff froth. Line the tin or baking tray with five or six sheets of brown paper, rub some margarine on top and pour in the whole mixture. Now bake in a moderate oven for three to three and a half hours.

—ooOoo—

CHRISTMAS DINNER CHINESE FRIED RICE

INGREDIENTS: 1 measure samba rice, 2 eggs, 1 lb. fresh prawns, 1 lb. pork, ½ lb. red onions, ¼ lb. carrots, ¼ lb. tender heart of cabbage, ¼ lb. leeks, ¼ lb. lettuce, 2 tablespoons soya bean sauce,

4 or 5 pods garlic, 2 to 4 ozs. celery, 2 thick slices green ginger, chillie powder, oil for frying, peper and salt.

METHOD: Cook the rice and leave it to cool well. Do not over-boil, fry eggs (omelettes) and cut into fine strips. Season prawns with one teaspoon of soya bean sauce and one tablespoon salt. Leave to marinate. Boil the pork in 1½ cups of water and pinch of salt. Chop the onions finely, cut the carrots into match-stick-like strips. Chop up the cabbage and cut the leeks into fine rings. Now fry the ginger and garlic, then the prawns, pork and the vegetables mixed with rice. Add pepper and salt to taste. Finally cut the lettuce into long strips and use it to decorate the top of the rice that has been already served.

—ooOoo—

CHICKEN KURMA

INGREDIENTS: 1 or 2 well-grown chickens, ½ pint curd, a handful of onions, 2 or 3 pods garlic, a little ginger, a bit of saffron, one teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon chilli powder, one teaspoon kus kus (ground poppy seed), 10 ripe chillies cut lengthwise, 1 oz. ground coriander and salt.

METHOD: Divide the chicken into neat joints and marinate for one or two hours. Then fry it in a 2 ozs. of ghee lightly for about two or three minutes after having previously mixed in the curd and the rest of the ingredients with the addition of some cloves, cardamoms and a little cinnamon. Now stir the whole thing well and allow the chicken to cook—after having covered the pan—till it is tender. Add salt to taste.

CHILLI SAUCE: Take a tablespoon of chilli powder which has first been dried in the sun and ground with vinegar, and to this add four or

five pods of garlic, a bit of fresh ginger, salt and sugar to taste and four or five pepper corns.

Grind all this to a fine paste. Then add the vinegar to make it into the consistency of sauce. Put all this into a small saucepan, add another dessertspoonful of sugar and cook for some time, until the mixture gets thick.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING

INGREDIENTS: ¼ lb. flour, ½ lb. stale bread, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. raisins, ½ lb. sultanas, ¼ lb. ginger preserve, ¼ lb. mixed candied peel, ½ lb. cadjunuts, 6 eggs, one wine-glass brandy, rose water and vanilla, ½ a nutmeg (grated), ½ teaspoon powdered cardamoms, ½ teaspoon cinnamon and cloves, one teaspoon salt.

METHOD: Wash and dry the raisins and the sultanas, and cut them into small pieces. Shred the candied peel, grate the bread into crumbs, chop the cadjunuts and sieve the flour. Mix all these ingredients together with the spices, then beat the eggs and introduce it together with the rose water vanilla and brandy. Put the mixture into a well-greased mould, cover the top with a good layer of flour and tie over it a scalded and floured cloth. The pudding may also be boiled in a cloth, without using a mould.

Plunge the pudding into a large saucepan of boiling water—it must be completely covered with water—and let it boil about eight hours. It should be made a few days before Christmas.

When the time comes to serve it, reboil for a few hours turn it out on to a dish and at the moment of serving, pour a wine glass of brandy round it. Set the brandy alight and let it be carried to the dinner table encircled in flames.

CONCY ABEYKOON

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4TH FLOOR - TIMES BUILDING, COLOMBO, I.

Between the Lines

Book, line and sinker!

WITH the new school year round the corner parents will soon find themselves going round the bend in their annual hunt for those elusive text-books. But what beats them is why they should have to indulge in this strenuous exercise to buy even an exercise book.

After all, the growing generation is, or should be, one of the primary concerns of the nation — right up from the primary school. If the young hopefuls are to be given the education to which they have a right it is nothing but right that the books they need for the purpose should be readily available. But, as most parents know to their cost, this has seldom been so in the recent past. Sometimes a particular book has not been available till the school year is well past the halfway mark. Nobody deserves marks for this sort of show.

Of course, promises have been held out by various State bodies concerned that this state of affairs will be remedied. One of the most significant and positive steps taken in this direction has been the establishment of an Educational Publications Board. This is all very well on paper but the main obstacle continues to be the shortage of paper. It is therefore of paramount importance that whatever texts which the board deems fit for publication should be jealously and zealously looked after. They are treasure houses of knowledge and should be treated as such.

It is good to know, therefore, that special stores have been provided to stock all school books published by the EPB. The provision of these stores points to a proper appreciation of the position. Underlining this is the fact that the board pays a rental of as much as Rs. 15,000 a month for the use of these repositories for the repositories of learning. So far so good.

But now the whole admirable plan has sprung a leak and the good intentions behind the project have turned sour. According to a newspaper report last month several million rupees worth of these books have been rendered useless. They are said to have been devoured — not by bookworms, which might, conceivably, be excused, but by white ants (not that the colour of the ants makes any difference).

which, of course, lack the safeguards so essential for books.

Why were these books kept there? And who was responsible for their presence there? The report does not give the answer to these questions. But, if one might hazard an answer to the first question — with another question — is it because, according to the report, books that are spoilt but can be made use of are sold at cut rates? Or is it because "a very large percentage of books printed at high cost to the Government are being sent to Eastern Paper Mills Corporation to be turned into pulp"?

Whatever the answer may be, the deed has been done and the ants have profited at the expense of possibly thousands of students. As a

By D. S. C. KURUPPU

What makes the whole thing more reprehensible is the sorry fact that these books were not stored where they were meant to be stocked (or stocked where they were meant to be stored). They were not where they should rightfully have been — in the specially rented stores, which, presumably, have adequate safeguards against the intrusion of termites rodents and such other vandals. They were kept in godowns meant — of all things — for the storage of rubber and cement

result, will parents be in for a bigger ordeal in their quest for books next year? If so, it would be a great pity, considering the fact that this year government expenditure on the publication of school text books is reported to be Rs. 2 million more than last year's Rs. 4 million. Now several millions of rupees worth of these books are at the very least spoilt or at the most fit only for pulp. Here is a costly tragedy that should never be allowed to happen again.

Love potions that can ensnare young people into unions even with persons whom they loath... 'charms' with strange powers that are increasingly being resorted to... here are some stories culled by B. C. PERERA that will baffle the scoffers.

IN a village in the south of Sri Lanka, an old man began walking after a girl one-fifth his age, because the charm intended for his grandson had been taken by him!

This may be unbelievable to you and me, but the seasoned charmer from Yatala-matte, a village near Galle, vouched that he prepared this "love charm" directed at the young man but accidentally taken by the grandfather.

He then cited "proofs" of the effectiveness of his "charms".

In a village near Hiniduma a rather ugly young man known as "Monkey", wanted to marry the girl next door, who was about the most charming girl around. She lived alone with her mother.

A lock of the girl's hair was "charmed" and placed on her pillow with the help of a neighbouring woman, who was friendly with the girl's mother.

The girl, who had earlier protested that she would rather die than go with the "Monkey", avowed, after the "charm", that she would go with none other than him. They were married subsequently and lived quite happily, according to the charmer.

The 1940s in Sri Lanka were the "theatre mad" days. Acting those days was thought to be below the notice of the highbred. But a young man from a so-called high-bred family not only went into acting in plays but was also attracted by a voluptuous actress.

The family high-ups removed him almost forcibly, kept him at home under surveillance for some time and had him married to a young woman of his own rank. He forgot about acting and the

actress, went into business and made himself a very successful family man.

One day, two men came to the gate of his house. The actress had stayed about 150 yards down the road. The two men sauntered into the compound, got into conversation with the young man and one of them offered him a cigarette and left. The actor followed his old flame and did not come back to his wife and family.

"But do think it is good to break families with your charms", I asked. The charmer said that he only did his job correctly.

quite true.

A band of gypsies camped near a village called Kurupanawa. They were given a plot of land away from the rest of the village. With them was a handsome youth who certainly could not have been one of them. He had been "captured" with a "charm" by one of the gypsy girls. It happened this way.

One day this girl went to read palms to the young man's house. The youth, apart from refusing to have his hand read, said: "You are a prostitute going from house to house."

Can you be CHARMED into love?

He then showed me some valuable formulae preserved in old old manuscripts and said that if I had any need, "just ask me and everything is free for you." He next read out a long list of ingredients needed for the difficult processes of "charming." There were "mantbaras" that had to be recited several thousand times without the slightest mistake.

In the village of Yatala-matte, the old "charmer" told me, Rodiyas were feared like the plague because they were born "charmners." The villagers firmly believed the ancestors of these people "charmed" Prince Saliya away from the throne of Lanka to the bosom of the Rodiya girl, Asokamala.

He then related the following story which, he said was

On her return to the camp, she set to work. A "charmed" shew of betel was introduced into the young man through an accomplice. That very evening a distraught young man, walked in uninvited to the gypsy camp. The girl was waiting for him. The following day, the group of gypsies broke camp and with the young lover in tow went to a village 20 miles away.

Thrice the young man's parents took him forcibly away from the camp and once tried to "de-charm" him, but to no avail. At last they gave him up to the gypsy girl.

You may not swallow all these. But the fact remains that "love charms" can be effective.

THE SORCERER

FROM Lanka, that fair and mystic isle,
Where medicine men prevail—
The specialist and the versatile—
Comes to you this little tale.

Rengasamy and Mariate,
Though married many a year,
And flourished on the fields of tea,
They had no children dear.

Make equal recompense?
What earthly gain could Heaven's los
And had some cows and hens,
What though Renga rich he was

So now in hope and now despair,
To far-famed Adam's Peak,
As pilgrims went the forlorn pair,
The deity's help to seek.

At Kataragama's sylvan shrine,
Where pilgrims walk on fire,
And Buddhists and Hindus combine
To the deities' grace aspire.

Heaven's help through pilgrimage
In vain they sought—here and there;
Then came one day and said a sage:
"You shall have a son and heir.

"Versed in the mysteries of Karma,
Shastra and Yogic lore,
And transcendental meditation,
No greater fakir you'd know.

"Go find some incense and camphor,
And just one lime would do,
An arecanut cutter and a rooster
To break this Devil's Hoodoo.

"I see you're both agreeable
To have my charm now done;
The costs?—Why, that's negligible:
Twenty rupees for a son.

"In confidence your house I enter,
In confidence away I go;
Fill the brass decanter—
Let Bacchus have his flow."

In silence and in secrecy
For three whole nights and days,
A charm, a spell, a sorcery,
Went on and on, apace.

On the third day of reckoning,
At the witching hour of eve,
The sage within was beckoning
To Renga without, "We leave.

"To the totum's four-road junction,
Should now we both repair,
For the finale of our function;
The spirits will all be there.

"Bring Marie's nose-rings and earrings
And bangles and thali too,
Her bracelets and her toe-rings,
Merely to be seen by you."

With jewels and other accoutrement
As detailed heretofore,
Renga and the Fakir went
To the spirits' rendezvous.

He sacrificed the young red rooster
To roast on the embers' glow:
The task deserved a "booster"
So "pol" came to the fore.

As the aroma of incense
Filled the evening air,
The fakir's chanting was more intense,
"Oh, may Marie have an heir!"

The lime he cut in twain
(The special cutter was there)—
"Now, home we go again,
Marie will have an heir."

"Though this time not together
Must we go home, my friend,
At so auspicious an hour
Should we the spirits offend?"

Thought Renga as his way he wended
(His mind was all in a whirl):
"Oh, have the gods portended
A boy; or will it be a girl?"

Then to Marie he recounted
The happenings of the night;
Till dawn they waited and waited
For the fakir who had taken flight

With Marie's nose-rings and earrings,
Her bangles and bracelets, too,
Her thali and her toe-rings:
The pride of the high Hindu.

They went to the police station
And told the cops of the crook,
His magic and machination,
Which they wrote down in a book.

And Renga and Marie now hunted,
They hunted high and low
For the jewels—Marie so lamented
The jewels that were no more.

So Fate decrees, man pays the cost
Of favours he has won—
Her charming jewels though Marie lost,
Two years later she had a son.

LUCY THOMPSON

(The story is true. The names of the
characters are fictitious).

Daily, all over the world, the road takes its grim toll of thousands of innocent lives. In most cases the blame falls squarely on the motorist. Obviously, if you are a motorist and a responsible citizen, you must do something about it — and you can do it quite effectively by following the simple rules of road safety. However good a driver you consider yourself to be, remember that the other fellow may not be as good, so take that little bit of extra care, for otherwise —

MOTORISTS — are you aware that during the past eight months of this year 363 persons were killed in motor accidents and 4,651 were badly injured, some losing their limbs and others suffering painful after-effects which will persist throughout their lives. All this has been due to carelessness which could easily have been avoided.

A motor vehicle in the hands of a careless driver is an extremely dangerous weapon. Do you realise what kinetic energy your motor vehicle develops? Kinetic energy means the moving force possessed by a vehicle in motion.

For example a small motor vehicle weighing 20 cwt. travelling at 40 miles per hour has the same striking force as 18 ten-ton steam rollers travelling at their highest speed. This is the force you are handling daily when you drive your light car.

Speedometers do not tell you your ground speed. Some motorists feel moving only at 30 to 40 miles per hour. Do you realise that at 30 miles per hour your car travels almost 44 feet per second and however good your reflexes are before you can take your feet off the accelerator pedal and apply the brakes the second would have gone and your car would have travelled 44 feet. Anything could have happened throughout that distance.

This is the hazard at 30 miles per hour but with greater speed your car will travel a longer distance per second. So think constantly what the ground speed of

your vehicle is — Better still. Here are some guidelines for accident-free motoring:—

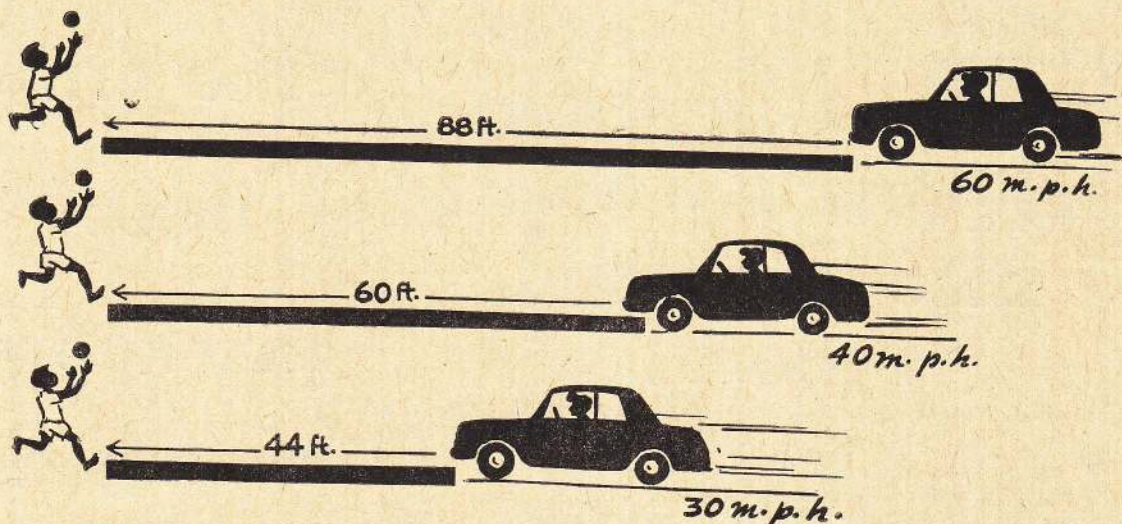
1. Know your Highway Code and put it into practice. It will make our road safe and more pleasant for all
2. Concentrate on your driving all the time and you will avoid accidents. Concentration is the keystone of all good driving. It will also ensure the skilful handling of your vehicle, preventing bad gear changes, late and fierce braking and practically do away with involuntary skids which are usually caused by locking of the wheels consequent to fierce braking on bad road surfaces
3. Think before acting. The theory that a good driver drives automatically is a fallacy. The truth is that by continually concentrating and thinking he has developed his driving to an art. Every corner, bend, gear change and in fact every driving operation is a problem which like and other problems can be solved by thinking.

A thoughtful driver therefore carries out any operation or manoeuvre in plenty of time and consequently is in the happy position of being able to accelerate from danger or stop to avoid it.

4. Exercise restraint and "hang back" when necessary. To "hang back" is to follow at a safe distance a preceding vehicle which you eventually intend to overtake until you see the road ahead clear for a sufficient distance to

**YOU
may
be
the
next
victim**

By **GAMINI
JAYASINGHE,**
Supdt. of Police,
Traffic & Information



CAN YOU STOP IN TIME?

allow you to overtake it have a neat sticker on your dash board indicating —

- (a) 30 miles per hour — 44 feet.
- (b) 40 miles per hour — 60 feet.
- (c) 60 miles per hour — 88 feet

This should serve you as a constant reminder of your ground speed.

with safety. Never be tempted to overtake or carry out any other manoeuvre unless it can be accomplished with 100 per cent safety. The golden maxim is: "Whenever in doubt hang back"

5. Drive with deliberation and overtake as quickly as possible. Good driving continuously calls for making quick and correct decisions all of which must be carried with deliberation. A driver with a negative complex will sooner or later hesitate at the crucial moment, possibly with fatal results. Deliberation therefore eliminates uncertainty.

6. Use speed intelligently and

drive fast only in the right places. It is not safe to drive at the maximum speed permitted in restricted areas. Such speed is definitely dangerous. High speeds are safe only when a clear view of the road ahead is possible for a considerable distance.

REMEMBER that at 30 miles per hour your car travels almost 44 feet per second and with many drivers a second elapses between seeing an emergency and applying the brakes.

7. Develop your car sense. It prolongs the life of your car. Car sense is the ability to get the best of your car with an entire absence of jerks and vibration. This can only be achieved if the operations are carried out in plenty of time.

8. Use your horn thoughtfully and give proper signals and never ambiguous ones which are dangerous and misleading.

Make full use of your driv-

ing mirror. Always have a look at it before changing gears, applying your brakes and before giving any signals. Make a habit of it and you will find that —

(a) You never fail to give a signal if there is some one behind you;

(b) You give a signal in plenty of time, benefiting persons in front of you as well as behind you.

9. Be sure that your car is roadworthy and know its capabilities. A defective car or motor-cycle should never be taken out on a public road. Before attempting to drive a strange car, first get accustomed to its control, acceleration, braking capabilities and characteristics.

10. Perfect your road craft and acknowledge courtesies extended to you by other road users. Road craft includes every phase of driving. It is something more than road sense.

COURTESY IS A GREAT FACTOR IN ROAD SAFETY.

Children's Digest

Make Christmas happier — with a nice term-end report!

Hello there once again,

IT has been such a wet month that I'm sure most of your time was spent indoors. The cold breeze this morning made me think of all the lovely Christmases I had when I was your age and sure enough when I looked at the calendar, I realised Christmas is almost here.

Now, isn't that a very nice thought with which to start the month?

But before Christmas comes with all its lovely surprises for little children like you, there is, I know, the bother of going through year-end tests. Most of you must be wishing that Christmas holidays are given without any term tests.

I remember the time I used to wish (what a nasty person I must have been) that the teacher would get ill, so we wouldn't have any tests.

But then, just think what a very nice Christmas it is

going to be when daddy and mummy are pleased with your report.

So I do hope all of you are going to work hard and do well at the tests. As these are promotion tests, there will be the joy of buying new books at the end of this month.

You must have all been disappointed at not seeing your favourite Competition Corner in last month's "Digest".

We had every intention of having your competition, but due to lack of space, we had to abandon the idea.

But cheer up. This month there are TWO prizes to be won. First and second prizes of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 will be given to the first two neatest correct entries received. So do try your luck this time.

Meanwhile, keep sending in your entries for membership to the Junior Club.

Wishing you all a merry X'mas.

AUNTY HANNAH

Competition Corner

1. Which country is famous for vodka?
2. Who lives in a wigwam?
3. How many sides has a pentagon?
4. What do the letters JP stand for?
5. Which is the largest planet in our solar system?
6. Who was the Greek god of wine?
7. For what invention did Alfred Nobel, the Swedish scientist, become famous?
8. Who or what is a Kookaburra?
9. Which is the smallest continent?
10. Who is the woman who discovered radium?

The little insect that keeps even gods happy

HONEY has long been known as the "perfect food". Not only is it delicious but also nutritional.

It contains ingredients that help keep the body healthy. These include iron, manganese, phosphorous, potassium and sodium. There are also enzymes, proteins, vitamins and several sugars.

When the tomb of an Egyptian Pharaoh was opened after being sealed for 3,000 years, pots of honey were found stacked around the mummy to nourish the dead Pharaoh. The honey was found to be still edible.

Apart from nourishing dead Pharaohs and live human beings, honey has long known to be the favourite of the gods and certain animals.

The Incas of Peru and the Babylonians offered honey to the ancient Gods. The bear, the leopard and the African ratel are among the animals who have a great love for honey.

Can you believe a little bee can keep so many men, gods and animals happy?

Short story for children

The Little Heroine

THE little village off Matale was beautiful. On three sides were green-clad hills while on the fourth side was a lake which separated it from the jungle.

In this village there lived about fifty families. They earned their living from the produce of their small plots of paddy fields and their vegetable gardens.

Among these families were Heen Banda and his wife, Sophia. They had two children, a girl named Kusum and a boy named Sarath. Kusum was seven years old and her brother was two years younger.

Heen Banda went to the fields every morning and returned to his hut late in the evening. Sophia was lazy and spent most of her time sleeping or talking with the women of the neighbouring



By **ASTRID KURUPPU**

huts, Kusum had to do all the work. She had to fetch water from the well, cook the meals and wash the clothes. Sarath did not help her at all. He was very naughty and mischievous.

One evening, when Kusum was cooking in the little thatched kitchen outside their hut and Sophia was sleeping on a mat inside Sarath took the bottle lamp which was on the mud floor and ran to the door. He struck against the cadjan wall and very soon the hut was on fire.

Hearing her mother's screams, Kusum ran out of the kitchen. The flames were

all round the hut. Sophia was trapped inside. Sarath now very frightened was shouting for help near the path that led to the village.

By this time Heen Banda was returning home. He saw the flames from a distance and ran forward, throwing away his mamoty. On the way he met other villagers who were rushing to where the fire was. He also met Sarath, who told him what had happened. When he reached his hut there was nothing left of it. It had been destroyed by the fire, but Heen Banda did not care for he could build another hut. What mattered to him were his wife and

daughter, and tears of joy ran down his face when he saw them safe outside.

That night they stayed with neighbours and on the following day everybody helped Heen Banda to put up another hut. They also contributed clothes, mats and pillows, a few chairs, a table and money. Heen Banda could not thank them enough but he vowed that he would some day repay them for their kindness.

But it was Kusum that the whole village spoke of for days. For Kusum had rushed into the blazing hut and saved her mother. Now Sophia no longer keeps Kusum at home to do the work but sends her to school and does all the work in the hut herself. She finds it much better than being lazy.

The strange adventure of HAPAN HAMU

HAPAN Hamu is a nice old man who sits in Simon Rala's tea kiosk and talks and talks and talks.

And when Hapan Hamu starts talking, people from all over the country flock to Simon Rala's tea kiosk.

For his talk is all about his very strange adventures, and everybody loves to listen to adventure stories.

In case you have still not had the good fortune of listening to this grand old man talk, we will relate some of his strange adventures in the *Children's Digest*.

It was one of those days began Hapan Hamu, selecting a long cigar from the bundle on Simon Rala's counter, when I had nothing to do and thought I'd walk around the harbour.

The first thing that caught my eye was a ship, a rather colourful ship it was, but what seemed strange was that it was turned upside down.

So I tucked up my sarong and swam towards the ship. Good heavens I said, her sails are in the water! And as I approached her I caught the name of the ship. It read orogokos I. That seemed funny. A proper name beginning with a simple letter. Well.

But then I understood. This ship was upside down and therefore that her real name would be Isokogoro.

Having got near it, I saw an opening and somehow managed to creep in. No sooner had I entered it than I heard a voice shout "All feet off deck". And then the ship started sailing. I shouldn't say sailing because it actually kind of tick-tocked somewhat like a see-saw, now up, now down.

I looked round. The cabin was a fairly large one. On its walls hung a few

pairs of shoes and slippers. Some pictures were hung on the wall, almost touching the floor. On a table which was as low as a footstool, there were some utensils with some sort of food in them. Feeling hungry by that time, I started looking into the vessels for something I could eat. The time was 4 p.m. almost tea time.

"Good morning sir. But may I ask where you come from". I turned round to see a young man standing on his hands with his feet up and head down. I felt indeed sorry that so young a man should have such a deformity. I was about to help him to

By AUNTY HANNAH

his feet when he said "May I help you to your hands sir—". And he looked rather pitifully at me.

"Look here, will you stop playing pranks on me and show me to your Captain."

"Captain! he exclaimed "never heard of such a place."

To cut a long story short, after a few blunders of this sort the strange fellow and I became friendly. But not before I myself stood on my head, which was a difficult thing to be sure.

I learnt that he was the only person on that ship. The ship was going to Impapaland which is an island right in the centre of the world.

"Come with me and you will learn many things."

In Impapaland! all the people walked about standing on their hands.

They cooked, washed and worked with their feet and I noticed their toes were much longer than our toes.

You will not believe it when I say that even the fruits on the trees grew with their stems facing downwards!

Birds flew with their wings huddled.

And of course people nodded their feet and stamped their heads when talking.

After some time I began to understand their strange ways and habits. But as you will see, I did not understand them all that well — or perhaps they did not understand me.

It was the King's birthday and my friend the ship's man said I should be present at the celebrations. The people on the streets were all richly dressed in purple and yellow silks and I too managed to get a rich gown for the occasion.

The celebrations started and there was much singing and dancing. My friend then came and whispered to me that the King wished to see me, as I was from a different land.

I pushed my way through the crowd looking for the king of Impapaland. I saw a man more richly dressed than the rest standing with his two feet very erect in the air.

This I said, is sure to be the king. And I bowed to him in the manner of the Impapas — that is by throwing my feet behind.

To my horror several pairs of hands grabbed me. "You have insulted our king" they roared.

"But" I stammered "I bowed to His Excellency in proper fashion."

"His Excellency! That is the poorest beggar in this land. The King is over there." And when I turned to where they pointed, all I saw was a miserable looking urchin of about 10 years of age.

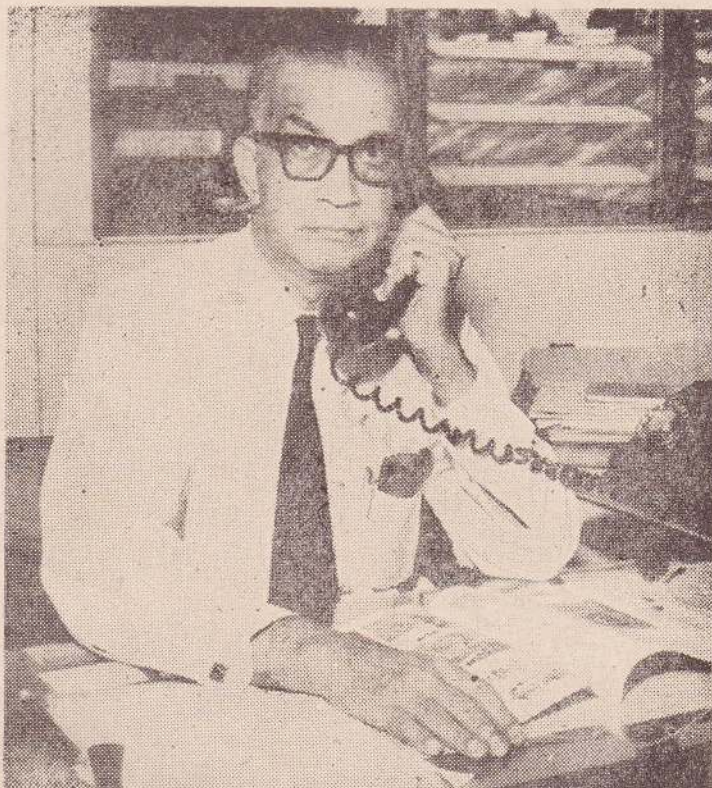
Wasn't I puzzled? But that my friend was Impapaland where everything even clocks worked the other way about.

The next day they sent me back to my own land.

Await more adventures of Hapan Hamu in next month's "Digest."

Little-known facts about well known-firms

The man who braved the rising tide



IT was part of the pattern of British imperial policy that the colonies provided the mother country with raw materials or semi-processed commodities and then imported the finished goods that British industry exported.

Rubber provided a classic example. Ceylon exported sheet rubber and crepe, and imported all its requirements of rubber goods ranging from erasers to tyres from Britain, and other manufacturing countries.

One Ceylonese businessman had the vision and the courage to swim against this tide. In October 1931 at a time of acute business depression — Mr. Richard Pieris began a rubber manufactory with four employees in a house in Hyde Park Corner with a capital of Rs. 12,000.

With these meagre resources the firm initially concentrated on a tyre repair service and

the first major step forward came with the purchase of an electric tyre repair plant and wheel alignment gear. The next step forward came with the purchase of a tyre re-treading plant.

Then came the world war and the loss of Singapore and Malaya. Ceylon's output of rubber was needed for war purposes and there was an acute shortage of tyres for both civilian and military purposes. At this stage Richard Pieris' retreaded 3,000 tyres a month.

After the war, when tyres became available again, the firm expanded its manufacture of rubber goods which had hitherto been carried out on a small scale. It undertook the production of over 500 different varieties of rubber goods such as erasers, rubber soles for shoes, mats, cycle parts, garden hose, playballs, balloons etc., and even exported some

of these products on a modest scale to Australia, Egypt and Belgium.

With the official encouragement given to industrialists to export their products in the sixties Richard Pieris' have become one of the major exporters of industrial goods. Last year the firm exported 4.3 tons of erasers, 65,000 ft. of rubber hose 7,600 gross of rubber playballs and appreciable quantities of mattresses, pillows, floor mats, balloons and leather cloth. The spectrum of exports covered the United Kingdom, Bahrain, Kenya, Iraq and Kuwait.

The firm that began in a house at Hyde Park Corner today boasts one of Sri Lanka's biggest factories at Navinna. In its first year of operations Richard Pieris and Co. made a profit of Rs. 84.29 cts. Last year the firm made a profit of Rs. 1,809,822 before taxation.

D. J. M

Little-known facts about well known-firms

Head of an empire which fosters growth of national economy

PREMA CHARLES SEBASTIAN FERNANDO (pictured on right) is the eminent son of a distinguished father, the late Chevalier C. H. Z. Fernando.

Mr. Fernando heads the Shaw Wallace Group of companies comprising several firms which are dynamically involved in furthering the growth of the national economy.

Shaw Wallace & Hedges Ltd. of which Mr. Fernando is Chairman, have diverse activities and have traditionally been involved in the field of agriculture, by the promotion and sale of fertilisers and other agricultural goods and by the advice and management services provided to plantations. Shaw Wallaces joined a few other firms in the private sector in 1972 in a pilot project called "Agro-hope", which is a joint venture with the Government to restore village life. The company donated a substantial sum of money towards the clearance of the land and the restoration of a tank in the Moneragala area, and apart from its financial contribution, the company's agricultural advisers have been supervising and reporting on the agricultural extension work that has commenced.

As Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Fernando is intimately connected with the business and financial life of the country.

His other love is the promotion of tourism. He is Chairman of the Pacific Area Travel Association, (Ceylon Chapter) a member of the Ceylon Tourist Board Committee on Tourism and a member of the Committee of the Sri Lanka (Ceylon) Tourist Association.

As far back as 1963, Shaw Wallace & Hedges Ltd., who are general sales agents for Pan American World Airways, proposed to Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pan Am, a project for the establishment of the first Inter-Continental Hotel in Sri Lanka and have been closely associated with the development of this project over the years, culminating in the opening of the Hotel Ceylon Inter-Continental in Colombo in June 1973.

Mr. Fernando is also a member of the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board, as well as a director of several plantation companies in Sri Lanka. The earning of valuable foreign exchange by the traditional exports of tea is a major activity of the company, he heads and a new subsidiary was formed recently—Shaw Lanka Exports Ltd.—to handle the exports of a variety of non-traditional products as well.

Despite the heavy load of work he carries in guiding his financial empire, he still finds time to help his alma mater, St. Joseph's College, Colombo as a member of the Board of Governors of the school and vice-president of the OBU

and lends his whole-hearted support to Rotary and Jaycee activities.

Mr. Prema Fernando can claim several "firsts" in his career in the local business world.

He was the first Ceylonese chairman, Port Employers' Group of The Employers' Federation of Ceylon, the first chairman of The Ceylon Association of Steamer Agents, the first Ceylonese chairman of The Ceylon Shipping Committee and the first Ceylonese chairman of the local committee of The Ceylon/Continental Conference. During his term of office, Mr. Fernando proposed to The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce that a Ceylon Shippers' Council should be inaugurated, having obtained the consent of shipowners within the Conference.

Mr. Fernando will be visiting Japan this month on the invitation of the Japanese Government, to participate in a programme arranged by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and will have discussions with the Japanese Ministry of International Trade & Industry, the Japan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, the Japan-Sri Lanka Association, the Japan Headquarters of the Pacific Area Travel Association, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry, JETRO, and the Council of All-Japan Exporters' Association Freight Committee.

*Text: Felician Fernando,
Picture: D. M. Kodagoda.*

Japan's floating youth campus of goodwill

(By a Special Correspondent)

BEHIND the sophisticated, scientific and technological "Everest heights" of advancement; behind the smart, natty dark business suits and the "mod" fashions pervading the Japanese landscape, an extremely friendly people remarkable for their intense capacity for hard work, self-discipline and self-reliance, greeted us wherever we went in the course of an all-too-brief visit to Japan.

This was the consensus of views expressed by the Sri Lanka Contingent of Youth who returned the other day aboard the "Nippon Maru", the Japanese Government's Youth Goodwill Cruise Ship, now on her homeward lap via calls at Port Klang and Penang (Malaysia) and Singapore.

The good ship carrying 350 Japanese boys and girls, has just completed visits to Bangkok, Madras, Cochin and Colombo. At Colombo, another batch of eight Ceylonese youth joined the goodwill cruise.

Japan's Ambassador in Sri Lanka, Mr. Sashichiro Matsui, held a dinner at his residence in honour of the returned Sri Lanka youth delegation and some of the visiting Japanese girls and boys, the ship's Commanding Officer, Director and administrative staff aboard the ship.



THE Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sashichiro Matsui, receiving Mr. Lakshman Jayakody, Deputy Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs at a reception he gave on board the 'Nippon Maru' to the Japanese youth goodwill mission which was in the island recently.

The returned delegation included Visakha Priyadarshini Walgampaya, Hemamalie Welagedera, Senaka Silva (who was elected leader by the Ceylonese contingent), Jayantha Gunasekera, T. E. Karthikeyan and P. Nandasena.

The returned delegation also included two others—Nissanka Perera and I. N. T. Hassan, whom I had no opportunity of meeting.

Most of them acclaimed their experience, both aboard and afloat, during the cruise as of great benefit, "a unique, educative and most enjoyable experience—yet all-too-brief."

The entire delegation was a homogenous body of Sri Lankians, drawn from youth organisations such as YMBA, YMCA, YMHA, YMMA and Sarvodaya. They were a smart set who had not only contributed towards strengthening the existing ties between the youth of the two countries, but also enhanced the image of Sri Lanka abroad with their contribution of cultural performances and also established links with the youth contingents of other Asian countries they visited.

V i s a k h a Walgampaya,

daughter of Mr. Justice C. B. Walgampaya, emphasised the great role the youth play in missions of this nature. She had observed that while the urban girls of Japan could be described as "mod", the real people in the more rural areas seemed steeped in tradition, the two aspects existed harmoniously side by side.

She was more struck by their capacity for hard work and sense of discipline, friendliness and integrity. Visakha who wore a glittering blue saree in Kandyan style, said: "Despite their pre-occupation with cosmetics, make-up and "mod" fashions, Japanese women are at heart a traditional lot—they wear midi or mini-frocks. Mini has gone out of fashion and the midi predominate today. Girls and boys from a very young age respect their gurus unquestioningly. Every girl is taught to play some musical instrument, mainly piano or classical guitar.

Hemamalie Welagedera, of the YWCA, confirmed the view that once you come to know them—they may seem cold—one could get on very easily with the Japanese people because of their friendliness;



MR. S. MATSUI, Ambassador of Japan talks to some of the Sri Lanka Youth Contingent at the dinner given by him in honour of the returned delegation at his residence in Colombo. In the foreground is Miss Visakha Walgampava, while on his left are Miss. Hemamali Welagedara and Mr. Jayantha Gunasekara.

language was no barrier at any moment, their great desire to communicate and understand with us in English (many of them were quite competent) was shown by the fact that most of them carried Japanese/English dictionaries all the time. We for our part had no time to pick up Japanese adequately, but still were charmingly understood.

Senaka Silva (YMBA), Jayantha Gunasekera (YMCA) and T. E. Karthikeyan (YMHA) agreed that Japanese business tycoons preferred to transact business more on the golf course than across the conference table, which was almost always the end result of the bonds of friendship established in the open field.

They were struck by the truly nationalistic spirit (the people respected the National Flag and Anthem on all occasions). Senaka Silva who figured prominently in music, as a versatile singer of folk songs captured the hearts of everybody with Sinhala folk songs, particularly his rendering of "Maalu, Maalu, Maalu" which was received with great animation and enthusiasm abroad.



MR. S. MATSUI and Mr. M. Tokyama (centre) with the Administrator and Commander of the Cruise ship (extreme right) and some of the returned Sri Lanka Contingent of Youth.

Commenting on Japanese youth performances in music, he said they were more inclined to semi-classical pop—Tom Jones, Andy Williams and Co, rather than rock. They had greatly appreciated Ceylon's Kandyan dances, "Pel Kavi" and Sinhala folk songs rendered by Sri Lanka boys and girls.

What of the views of some of the Japanese youth during their four-day visit to Sri

Lanka? The welcome accorded to them on arrival at the waterfront, their tour of Colombo and brief visits to Kandy, the ruined cities and participation in sports with local teams—all proved most remarkable, refreshing and enjoyable to them, they said.

Earlier in the week a distinguished Ceylonese gathering aboard the "Nippon Maru" (as guests of the Japanese Ambassador and Mr. Masalo

Tokuyama, Director of Administration aboard) spent an enjoyable evening which included a cultural programme.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Lakshman Jayakody, Deputy Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs (Sri Lanka) emphasised that much more could be achieved by goodwill missions of this nature to strengthen friendly relations than by sending out political missions into the countries of the region, and this type of collaboration towards greater understanding contributed more positively towards the step taken by Sri Lanka's Prime Minister in her initiative to declare a Peace Zone in the Indian Ocean. He thanked the Government of Japan for sponsoring this mission.

Mr. Matsui said that the Japanese goodwill cruise had been planned by the Office of the Japanese Prime Minister and was one of the Government organised youth activities. He felt that in future these exchanges of youth trainee programmes as well as other training programmes launched by Japan would contribute towards a better understanding to ensure peace, stability and harmony in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

Mr. Tokuyama spoke on the purpose of this cruise and thanked the Government of Sri Lanka for their response and kind arrangements in collaboration with the Japanese authorities in this regard.

The cultural programme of entertainment aboard included traditional lullabies, songs and dances. It struck a common chord with the cultural traditions of both countries.

The Ceylonese youth who joined the goodwill cruise on the final lap were Priyani de Livera (Girl Guides' Association), Ileana S. Peiris (Girl Guides' Association), P. M. T. Ranasingha (President, Inter-University SLFP Student Branches), L. N. Nilleoda (YMCA), W. H. K. Navaratne (Sarvodaya), K. A. Silva (Sinhala Tharuna Sanvidanava), L. D. Ranasingha (Sinhala Tharuna Sanvidanava) and N. H. Senarathne (Inter-University SLFP Student Organisation).



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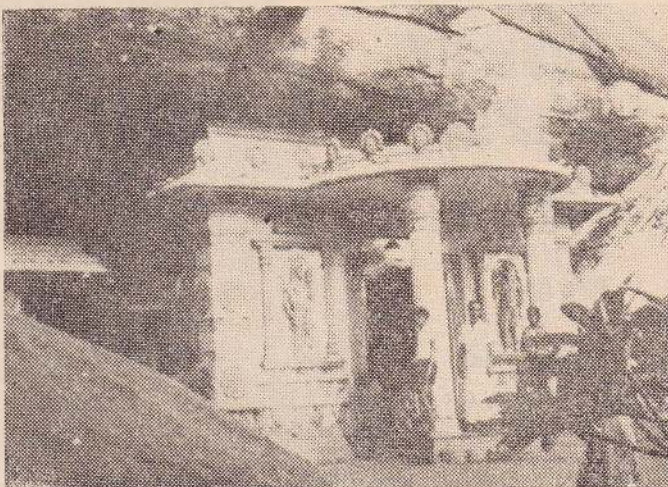
In a village reputed to be a gift from a king...

Festival time at Sankapala

DEEP in the land of Sankapala during the month of September each year is enacted a great religious festival called the Sankapala Maha Esala Pinnakama and Perahera.

The Sankapala Purana Raja Maha Vihare is situated in the rugged mountainous valley of Pallebedda along the Pelmadulla—Hambantota highway near the 24th. mile post. Pallebedda is a lonely little village enclosed by a range of mountains harbouring a maze of rock caves.

The village is believed to have been gifted by King Dutugemunu to Pussadeva (one of his 10 great mahayodas or ghanis) in re-



By GAMINI G. PUNCHIHEWA

cognition of his Herculean exploits. Later Pussadeva is said to have renounced his life and gifted this land of rock caves to the sangha as a meritorious act.

Pussadeva, apart from his excellence in archery, was reputed to have been a great shell blower and his sacred conch (sankaya) is believed to be consecrated in the mountain overlooking this ancient spot. Hence the derivation of the name Sankapala.

On the left of the vihare is the modern sangaramaya (priest's residence). From there a rugged path strewn with huge boulders leads to the first built-in rock cave housing the shrine rooms comprising Buddha statues and mural paintings.

The rock cave is built with drip ledges. On the roof of the rock temple (at the entrance) may be seen some inscriptions in Brahmin characters which state that these rock caves were gifted to the sangha by Pussadeva. These inscriptions date back to the 2nd. and 3rd. century B.C.

On the apex of the rock are carvings of a lamp stand, a conch, and a vihare. In the next rock cave is enshrined the Kataragama Devale.

Archaeological masterpieces do not end in this area. On a rocky plain about half a mile away the Sankapala Vihare, along the main road, is said to be the sacred tomb of the great warrior-conch blower.

Over this tomb it is believed, is a thupa. Only a heap of ancient, broken bricks now remain to tell the tale of Pussadeva's tomb and the thupa.

Times Agricultural Diary
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Some birds in an estate garden

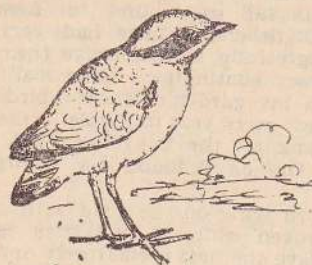
OVER the years planters have realised and appreciated the assistance given by birds in controlling insect pests on their estates. Unfortunately, the removal of shade trees from among the tea has reduced the bird population on a number of estates. Bird life, however, abounds in the forests bordering the estates as well as in the gardens around estate bungalows.

My garden, which is surrounded by a number of large trees, has a numerous and varied bird population. The trees that attract the most amount of birds are the Chinese guava, the dadap and the sapu. The red gum trees and the lantana hedge also attract their share of birds. I have just planted out some mulberry and jam fruit trees in the hope of attracting even more. The many varieties of

flowering plants in the garden are sufficient for the various sunbirds that live here. Their special favourite seems to be the salvias.

The common crow and the house sparrow, two birds that are unwelcome, continue to live in the garden in large numbers, making a nuisance of themselves both to man and to the other birds. In fairness to the crows it must be said that some years ago they helped to eradicate a widespread outbreak of nettlegrub in certain tea districts.

Barbets frequent the Chinese guava trees, where they waste a lot of fruit by breaking off much more than they eat. I have seen both the yellow-



Pitta

to its nest hole with a gecko in its beak. They never descend to the ground like the babblers, crows or sparrows. A barbet in flight seems to bound along in its movement forward.

By JAYANTHA JAYEWARDENE

fronted and the brown-headed barbets here. They make a loud "krooing" noise as they go foraging among the trees.

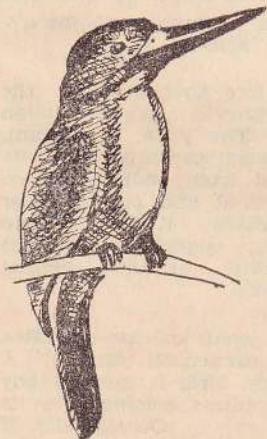
Barbets are predominantly green, blend very well with the foliage and are difficult to spot at first. Their call is the first indication of their presence. A dead tree in the garden has been a regular nesting place for these birds. Barbets are frugivorous but do pick up small grubs and caterpillars from the trees.

A photograph taken by Mr. W. W. A. Phillips and published in a past issue of the "Loris" (the journal of the Wildlife & Nature Protection Society), shows a yellow-fronted barbet at the entrance

It drops down from its perch an instant before spreading its wings to fly off.

The Ceylon hill white-eye can be seen moving in hordes from tree to tree in their search for food. I say hordes because one day I counted well over thirty of these birds feeding together in my garden. The white-eye feeds on caterpillars, moths, insects, small berries, and on the nectar of some flowers. It is quite adept at hanging upside down to look for any food that may be under the leaves.

It is not disturbed by the presence of humans and continues, as always, to be busy in its search for food. Its



White-breasted Kingfisher.

progress from tree to tree is marked by its constant twittering and chirping. It is interesting to note that Mr. N. K. Jardine, an entomologist, has recorded that he has examined the stomachs of over two hundreds of these birds caught from a tortrix infected field and found that not one of them had fed on the tortrix caterpillar.

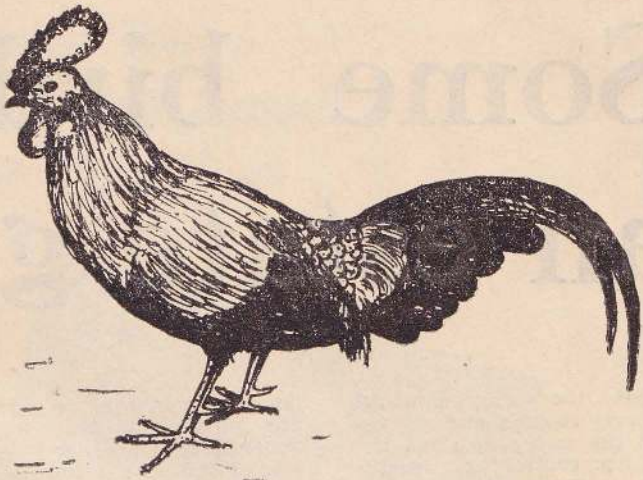
The white-breasted kingfisher is a regular but not too welcome visitor to that part of the garden where I keep my fish in tanks and ponds. My vividly coloured carp and goldfish fall easy prey to these kingfishers. I have had very regretfully to discourage them from continuing their visits to my garden. These birds nest every year in a hole in the bank on the bungalow road.

One day I found a young

bird lying on the road with a broken wing. It had tried to leave the nest prematurely and had fallen. It had probably been there for a long time because it died soon after it reached the bungalow, where I took it to try and patch him up. The parents, who were hovering nearby, increased their cries when they saw me taking their offspring away but made no effort to follow me.

These birds are often seen perched on the power lines above the stream that runs along the boundary of the estate. They feed on fish, frogs and little crabs that are found in the streams and also on lizards, beetles and grasshoppers.

A pair of ash or Ceylon spotted doves are two that I have noticed only recently in this garden. They walk between the tea bushes with a peculiar strutting gait searching for their food, which consists mainly of seed and grain. These birds feed entirely on the ground. When flushed or disturbed, they fly a little distance, fluttering their wings, land and continue their search for food. They have a very relaxing and soothing "coo", which they utter quite frequently.



Jungle fowl, BELOW: Tailor bird.



All doves and pigeons feed their young on "pigeon milk". This "milk" is a secretion consisting of predigested food and juices from the pigeons' or doves' crops. The nestling inserts his beak into the mouth of its parent and sucks up this "milk".

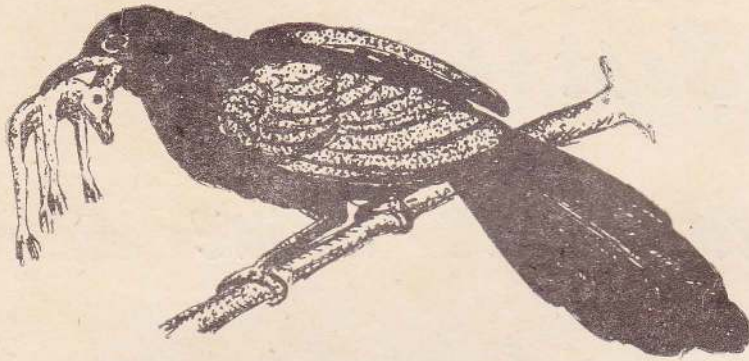
Scimitar babblers can be seen frequently in the undergrowth. Olivebrown birds with white breasts and long

white eyebrows, they take their name from the shape of their long, yellow beaks. One of the first bird sounds that are heard in the morning is their loud and melodious gurgling.

These babblers move in groups. They are never seen on the tall trees here. Hopping from branch to branch or on the ground they turn up the dead leaves and mulch in search of their food, which consists of insects, grubs, spiders, etc.

A bird that lives in the undergrowth is the Indian pitta. The pitta, a migrant, is easily captured on its arrival from India, when very tired and out of sheer exhaustion it flies into houses especially at night attracted by the lighted windows.

It confines its activities to a particular area. A solitary bird, it resents any other pittas coming into its territory. Occasionally it spreads out its wings and gives one a view of the be-



Coucal

autiful colours of its feathers. Although one visits our garden every year, I did not notice it last year.

It has a very short tail. Legend has it that once the pitta lent its tail to the peacock to attend a wedding. The peacock was roundly complimented by all at the wedding on its beautiful tail so it decided to keep it. Its Tamil name is aru-mani kuruvi, which means the six-o'clock bird. This is because it can be heard both in the morning and in the evening about this time.

A Ceylon tailor bird has built or rather sewn a nest in the garden. What this bird actually does is to make holes down the sides of two leaves. After drawing them together it joins them with a cob-webby type of thread it makes. Sometimes it uses one large leaf to make this cuplike structure, which is the outer shell of the nest. Inside it is lined with various figrous materials down etc.

The tailor bird with its red head can be seen very often perched at an angle on

a reed or a waving stalk. A noticeable characteristic of this bird is the constant perking up of its tail. It has a very loud voice for a bird of its size.

Last April a pair of Ceylon shikras decided to nest in a large gum tree by the bungalow. The screaming of the birds first attracted our attention to them and to the acrobatics of the male. The male, which is smaller than the female, used to zoom up and down and weave through the air in flight.

May turned out to be a very windy month and one day my gardener found a small bluish egg on the ground under the gum tree. This had obviously fallen from the scraggy nest of twigs that the shikras had built. They then moved to the further side of the garden and made a feeble attempt to build another nest on a tuna tree but abandoned this after a while. They are however, seen very frequently in the garden. The shikras are constantly harried by crows.

One day the male shikra was observed perched very close to the cage in which I have some budgerigars, and watching the occupants very closely. I frightened it away and it has not come near this cage again.

When I was on a neighbouring estate I had the good fortune to have some jungle fowl living in a thicket at the bottom of the garden. Unfortunately my present garden, even though it has a more suitable thicket, has no jungle fowl. These birds were first noticed in my last garden in the year the nilgu was in bloom in and around Horton Plains.

My present estate, and the other estate just mentioned, are about three or four miles as the crow flies from the Horton Plains. My successor on the previous estate says he has not seen any jungle fowl in the garden since he has been there.

The birds that came in during my time probably were some of the many migrants that come from miles around to where the nilgu blooms, taking up temporary residence there while it is in fruit. The strange thing is that this migration starts before the nilgu actually blooms.

The coucal or crow pheasant is a permanent resident of this garden. It is sometimes erroneously called the jungle crow. The crow pheasant is related to the koel and other cuckoos but unlike its relations is not parasitic in its nesting habits. It feeds on lizards, snails insects and various small reptiles, is partial to the young and the eggs of the smaller birds and therefore does not endear itself to the bird lover.

Its flight is unrainly and laboured but it is capable of running very fast. It spends most of its time among the foliage of trees and hedges. Its nest is an unidy mass of twigs and leaves and is built in a densely foliated bush or tree.

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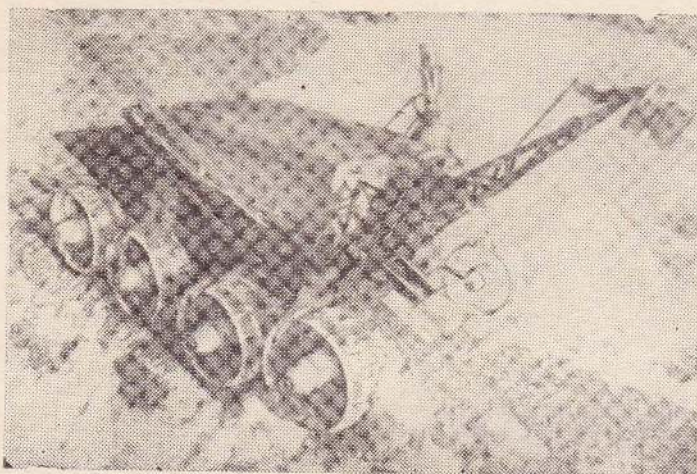
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The international



mission of the second

Lunokhod

TWO Soviet automatic stations of the Luna series have already brought samples of lunar soil back to earth, the Lunokhod-1 was active on the surface of the Sea of Rains for nearly a year, US astronauts have completed their moon-landing missions under the Apollo project and a huge army of researchers is subjecting lunar soil samples to painstaking investigation.

Despite the recent advances in lunar research, however, new questions have arisen

which still have to be answered. The moon continues to exercise the human mind. A considerable period of time will be required and also dozens of new space vehicles and hundreds of experiments before people can say that they really know the moon. And it is essential that they should know it.

People's eagerness to understand the processes that took place on our natural satellite millions upon millions of years ago, that are taking

place now, and may emerge in the future, is evoked by a desire to find out more about the earth's past, to look into its depths, and see what is hidden by the layers formed by the effects of water, wind, living organisms and other factors that have never existed on the moon.

The Lunokhod-2, a new automatic researcher taken to the moon's surface by the Luna-21 station, is designed to broaden our knowledge in this sphere.

A new stage has opened in the Soviet lunar research programme: on the eastern edge of the Sea of Serenity, flooded aeons ago with lava from the Le Monnier Crater, the Moon-car Lunokhod-2 has begun to operate.

The spot where the Luna-21 landed on the moon is 180 kilometres in an almost direct line north from the spot where Apollo-17 touched down. It is the first time in moon research that Soviet and American space vehicles have made soft landings so close to each other.

This means that the data collected by the Apollo-17 astronauts and the information transmitted to Earth by the Lunokhod-2 may complement each other to a considerable extent and may make it possible to formulate new laws governing the development of the lunar relief in a zone of great interest for an understanding of the history of the moon.

Lunokhod-2 is investigating an area of the moon's surface in the transition zone between two sharply differing types of geological structure on the moon—the depression of the Sea of Serenity and the continental shield of Taurus Range. The choice of such a landing place makes it possible to study process characteristic of both marine and continental structure.

The geological youth of this area enables a study to be made from the standpoint of geological history of the processes by which the surfaces

of the lunar seas were formed. So far there has been virtually no research of this kind done on the surfaces of the relatively young lunar seas.

In construction the Lunokhod-2 does not differ substantially from its predecessor. It took over all the features that had justified themselves in the course of long tests on the moon: the eight-wheeled chassis, the driving wheels of which are linked by torsion suspension, making for smooth travel and enabling each wheel to move independently when overcoming obstacles; a source of electrical energy — a solar battery mounted on the inside of the hinged lid of the vehicle body; telephotometers for taking measurements and television images of lunar terrain; Rifma instruments for instant analyses of lunar rock and a device for determining physico-mechanical properties of lunar soil.

A reflector designed by French specialists has been installed aboard the Lunokhod-2 in order to continue the experiments in connection with the laser location of the moon. The delivery of a second French laser reflector to the moon is witness to the successful development of French-Soviet co-operation in space

exploration. Soviet and French scientists are continuing their experiments in laser location of the moon in the Crimean Observatory and on Pic du Midi in the Pyrenees.

The Soviet programme for the study of our natural satellite is characterized by a complex approach: automatons of three types are being used—stations of the Luna-16 type, for the delivery of lunar soil samples to earth laboratories, automatic vehicles of the Lunokhod type, investigating vast areas of the moon's surface, and artificial lunar satellites for global exploration of the moon and near-moon space.

The combination of these three makes possible the creation of a complex capable of tackling any scientific task in lunar research. No danger to human life is involved and the results obtained are not inferior to the results of experiments carried out with man's participation. At the same time the cost is dozens of times less than that of expeditions by manned spaceships.

The work of the second Soviet moon rover represents a new step in the study of space, one that will broaden our knowledge of the solar system.—(UNESCO Bulletin).

Talking thro' your ears!

YOU may not be able to talk through your hat (even if you have one) but — and you may not think it possible — your voice as well as coming out from your mouth, comes out of your ears! Strange as it may seem, this is turned to good effect by the firm Standard Telephones & Cables, who have taken out a British patent on a microphone placed over one ear, and mounted in a headphone assembly. It was featured on BBC World Service.

It has the valuable advantage of leaving the user's hands and mouth free, and avoiding the aesthetically unpleasant effect of a throat microphone — a microphone pressed against the neck by an elastic band.

How the sound gets to the microphone is not so surprising to students of anatomy — a tube, called the eustachian tube connects the back of the throat with the back of the ear drum, to equalise air pressure on both sides of the drum.

Speech sounds get up the eustachian canal and make the eardrum vibrate, so making, in turn, speech sounds come out of the ear. You couldn't do this with a microphone in front of the mouth, because of the need to breathe while speaking. —(BBC London Letter).

Many people in Canada and the United States have come to appreciate the work of this Sri Lanka born poet.

RIENZI CRUSZ prizes the comments made about his poetry by his friend Irving Layton, Canada's best-known poet, who said this to him: "I do think you have something going for you, call it a sensuous vitality if you will, certainly a most un-Canadian intensity."

The "un-Canadian" comment is no surprise. Crusz was born in Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and came to Canada only in 1965. He began writing poetry only after he arrived here, and his work deals centrally with the culture-shock or at least culture-contrast, which resulted from his move.

"Although I was born in a British colony and educated in the west, I'm not writing in the Anglo-Saxon tradition of Eliot and that kind of thing", Crusz declares. "I think I belong more to the Latins. The mood and feeling and the entire approach to poetry are different."

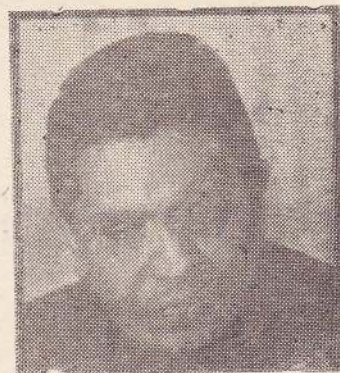
Anglo-Saxon poetry often tries to eliminate emotion, he says. "To escape emotion is perfectly valid, but sometimes in the first place they didn't have the emotion to escape from. There is more emphasis on techniques and there is no vitality in it."

By contrast, Crusz's poetry is sensual; Layton calls it "unabashed" and speaks of "raw passion." Dr. Betty Thalman of UW's Spanish faculty has called it "machismo poetry."

"The poet has to write from his roots," says Crusz. "I think I'm about the only person in Canada today who is writing on the immigrant theme." His work is thus in the tradition of earlier Canadian poets who often were born elsewhere, he says "but I think I'm the only Asiatic."

He continues, "It's funny that I didn't write a line when I was in Ceylon. You encounter a new situation

They call him the sun-man



and that starts it." He arrived from hot Ceylon in a Canadian January, and that helped me to trigger the whole thing."

His central figure is the "Sun-Man": Sun-man will be the title of his first book, scheduled to be published this month by Tundra Books in Montreal. Roloff Beny, the world-famous Canadian photographer, is designing and illustrating the book.

The Sun-Man comes from a hot country to a cold one and remembers and compares. "Many people have asked me whether I am the sun man," says Crusz. "I write a sort of confessional poetry. But I'm not necessarily the Sun Man. It's a composite of the kind of man who comes from the land of eternal summer, and what happens to him when you put him in a new cultural and climatic context. There is a clash, or a cultural exchange."

Dr. Mike Estok, a creative writer on campus, also helped him. In less than four years, he has completed two books—after "Sun-Man" comes "Flesh and Thorn" to be published this fall. During his leave in

1974, if he gets it, Crusz will finish a third book, "The Cinabar of Sun."

Magazines and anthologies continue to publish his poetry. Some of it will be included in a book called "The City in the Eyes of the Artist", being edited by two UW faculty members, Stan McMullin of the English department and Dr. J. W. Wilson of the school of urban and regional planning. There will also be some in an anthology of Commonwealth poetry planned by Longman's.

His Canada Council grant is the first ever given to anybody at UW to work on creative writing. He hopes to spend some of the time in Trinidad, an island with a climate literally and emotionally like that of Ceylon. There, UW's sun-man will continue writing a kind of poetry which is unique in Canada. — (Courtesy, "University of Waterloo Gazette").

(Editor's note: Crusz's poem "Immigrant" appears in "The Times of Ceylon Annual", 1973).

Sports Digest

Maharajas have done much for sport

MAHARAJAS is a name that inspires respect in or many other firms in our local world of sport.

Cricket is their main forte, and in this sphere they have no equal. They also play soccer, and hockey, but have not fared so well.

They have just entered the netball field and according to one of the joint managing directors, they 'will reach the top' before long.

The joint managing directors, Messrs. R. Maharaja and R. Rajamahendren, have done great service to sports by employing sportsmen. They realise that people have to be physically fit to work.

Their sportsmen, especially, cricketers, have made the name of Maharajas famous and talked of wherever cricket is played.

The managing directors do their utmost to make their sportsmen comfortable and happy. They are present at every match and are a source of inspiration.

At the very outset, Maharajas concentrated on cricket and with their cricketers showing dedication and devotion, reached the top. At one stage, some firms were reluctant to give Maharajas even a friendly fixture. Times have changed, and now some of these firms are wary of

meeting them even in a tournament game.

Maharajas have continued to dominate the Mercantile cricket scene.

Gifts have been offered to their sportsmen for good performances.

A few years ago, as a token of appreciation, for having won the Mercantile cricket tournament, the company sent their cricketers on a tour of Malaysia where they displayed an exciting brand



NEIL CHANMUGAM

tile team to India and met with great success.

Of the five games played Chanmugam captained four and the MCA won all four. He had also the honour of defeating a strong State Bank team of many 'Test' stars led by Ajit Wadekar, the all-India skipper.

With Tissera not likely to be available when the Indians arrive here in January, the selectors need not look far

By ELMO RODRIGOPULLE

of cricket that had the Malaysians raving.

Their genial and unassuming joint managing director Mr. Rajamahendren, who accompanied the team as manager, also donned flannels and took the field in a couple of games.

In keeping with the call of the Ministry of Sport, Maharajas continues to give employment to promising sportsmen and have also done much to promote and foster sport in Sri Lanka.

The cricket team is led by that dashing all-rounder Neil Chanmugam, who by example on and off the field, has been able to get his team mates to give of their best. Recently, Chanmugam led the Mercan-

tile team to lead Sri Lanka Chanmugam, with his experience and excellent qualities of leadership, should easily fill the void.

Maharajas have given to the Sri Lanka side many cricketers. Among them are Neil Chanmugam, Russel Hamer, Sriyantha Rajapakse, and Duleep Mendis. Among others who should gain representative honours soon are K. M. Nelson, Ralston Burke, Nihal Seneviratne and Anton Benedict.

Other outstanding cricketers in the Maharaja fold are Merrill Dunuwille, Jayantha Monnekulame, Bandula de Silva, Srinath Silva and Priyantha Jayasekera.

Great rugby games of the sixties (3)..By Austin Daniel

THE rugby season of 1962, dawned in the beginning of May with fresh hopes for the game to reach greater heights. There was above all, the feeling that lesser known teams like the Air Force, Army and the Police were quietly making inroads into the exclusive playing arenas of the big clubs.

The Air Force, by virtue of the draw for the League Tournament, opened the season by meeting the mighty CR and FC. The game was played at Katunayake, and the result? Royal Ceylon Air Force 21 points. CR and FC 0. There had been nothing like it before. The Boys in Blue remember; the Longden Place Red-shirts try to forget.

Air Force rugger men, prior to this upheaval, played the game in their own corner of the world among the affiliated clubs, where they stood out prominently. They had bagged the Bladon Trophy from the Army and the Navy in 1961, and once in the limelight of Clifford Cup rugby, the airmen were never over-aimed. They entered the semifinal the same year and grooved themselves for greater doings in the following year.

The loss of star centre L. D. Sumanasekera to the Havelocks caused a big breach in the Air Force side, but undaunted they carried on. They practised on their grounds at Katunayake between the giant concrete runway and the ramp.

The CR side was a combination of experience and youth. The blending of the old 'uns like Ashey Cader, Ago Paiva, Geoff Weinman, Eric Roles, Sari de Sylva, with the youthful Didacus de Almeida, burly Graham Flamer, Nihal 'Balla' Samarasinghe, Noel Beven, Edward

Buell and Vivian Derickze was an overpowering incentive for the boys from Longden Place to pile on the points.

But on this day, things did not work out to the CR plan. From the kick-off they ran into an avalanche that kept piling on them to the point of suffocation. They were made to resemble a group of undecided individuals. They looked here and they looked the other way, only to see whole squadrons of blue-shirted devils alight on them as if from outer space.

Wily fly-half Ago Paiva, well-known for his mesmerisation of any opposition, was

guesz, hocker Dongie Perera, Hillary Sela. Holly Ohlumns 'Leaping Sam' Abrahams, had the CR forwards in a dither. Gone was their famed mobility and the flint of big guns — Cader and Company reduced to a blunt force.

Air Force forwards, untutored in the slick side of forward play, were so much superior to their counterparts that day in May, and Gomesz and Khalid scored most of the 21 points. The airmen under the inspiring leadership of Abeydeera, who joined the Havelocks the following year, played a rousing game throughout the sixty minutes.

When Air Force blue washed out the Red

bottled up by the greathearted play of Air Force skipper Ranjit Abeydeera. Time and again this dashing flank forward banged Paiva about causing the rest of the CR backs to be smothered in their stride.

CR scrum-half Buell — later to join the Air Force, where he is a flyer now — was nailed each time he tried his tricks on the blind side, resulting in an absolute breakdown of CR's scoring habit via their raved-about back division.

Once Airmen Ratnam, Bertie Ekanayake, Van Twest Edward Williams, Tissa Boteju and Fabian Coonghe had stopped the CR scoring potential in their tracks, the Air Force forwards completed the smash-up.

With the impact of a bomber squadron, the eight felled the CR pack with a vengeance. Sandy Gomesz, the Khalid brothers, Raj Rodri-

The victory by the Air Force was also CR's heaviest-ever defeat in their 50-year history — at least in pre-war rugby — but cynics scoffed at the airmen, saying that it was a flash in the pan.

On the following Saturday, critics and cynics alike were forced to eat their words when the Havelocks Cup holders, were held to a scoreless draw by the airmen at the Park.

This game, producing top-drawer rugby, enticed Colombo crowds to travel to Katunayake where the unvincible CR and FC of 1962 were meeting the airmen.

What a battle that match turned out to be as the CR scraped through 8-5!

Air Force rugby had come of age and through the past decade despite a steady exodus of players into Civvy Street, the Boys in Blue made their presence felt in top class rugby.

The budding flower

ON October 25, ABEBE BIKILA, the first coloured African to win the gruelling Olympic Games marathon died at the age of 41 — almost thirteen years after he achieved that milestone.

Abebe Bikila which means 'budding flower' in Aramic, was laid to rest in a cemetery in Ethiopia reserved for national leaders and in the presence of Emperor Haile Selassie, cabinet ministers and a huge crowd.

It was one of the finest tributes a king and a nation could pay an Army corporal who went on to become a Captain in the Ethiopian Imperial Body-guard, for mostly his prowess at running 26 miles and 385 yards better than any other man in the world at two successive Olympiads.

It was on a September evening, the time of day traditionally chosen for running the marathon, in the Eternal City of Rome during the 1960 Olympics, when an athletic star from Ethiopia appeared first.

Milling crowds thronged under the Arch of Constantine where the marathon finished, hoping to see the favourite Sergey Papov from Siberia race home the predicted winner.

Instead, there appeared a bare-footed runner, racing past the finish in a new Olympic and World record time of 2 hours 15 minutes 16.2 seconds which shared 0.8 seconds of the old world record.

His victory was all the more remarkable as the race was only Bikila's third marathon in his career, and the maturity and judgment with which he paced the event was

talked about by the world's leading track and field experts.

The darling of all Rome that night, Bikila had even snatched some of the glamour from His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia for the first time in history won a place in world athletics through the lean and lanky body-guard in the Emperor's Palace when Bikila was 28 years old.

As the years passed and when marathons were run all over the world from Colombo to Boston, the name of Bikila was spoken of so much, that four years later,

BY AUSTIN DANIEL

despite few appearances at home and overseas, he was favoured to win a second marathon in Tokyo.

This optimism was born out of the knowledge that Abebe had undergone an emergency operation for appendicitis weeks before the 1964 Olympics.

He was 32 when he covered the beautiful Japanese marathon course, this time wearing running shoes introduced by his Scandinavian coach Allie Niskanen.

Some two-and-a-half million people rose in their seats and from the stands to cheer their world hero on his way to victory leaving his hottest challenger trailing four minutes behind, and still looking as fresh as a Japanese rose.

Smiling broadly, the light moustached, well-bronzed

Ethiopian had the hysteric crowd in spasms of laughter as he thrilled the millions through a physical exercise routine immediately after crossing the line! His time 2 hrs, 12 mts, 11.2 seconds — a new record.

When that moment of truth dawned, Abebe Bikila assured himself of a place in world history as the only man to win the marathon at consecutive Olympic Games.

He was promoted swiftly to the rank of Lieutenant from a Corporal and began training for the 1968 Games in Mexico, not concerned about his age — 36 at the time of the competition.

He even underwent another operation, this time for a knee injury and took part in the Olympics, only to sprain an ankle which denied the track immortal of an unique treble-gold conquest.

Six months later in March 1969, Bikila's illustrious and unmatched career was to be crossed by cruel fate. While driving his car, he met with an accident which left Bikila with a severely damaged spinal cord, crippling him from waist downwards.

No more marathons but a wheelchair for life was in store for Abebe, made a Captain in the Army the same year.

For the next four years, he lingered on doing his bit for young athletes in Addis Ababa, but then a brain haemorrhage brought about his death.

One of the world's greatest athletes, Abebe Bikila gave the marathon glamour and glory, just as his Emperor changed the face of Ethiopia more than any other emperor in the country's 3000 year history.

There is unlikely to be another Bikila, ever.

..that withered & died



make her stay happy

It is time for all good parents to safeguard the future of their children. And it's so easy to do. You cannot get away from it - money spells security. So deposit even the smallest of sums in a People's Bank Pass Book made out in your child's name. Watch that account grow with your loved one, so that when he or she enters maturity there's something substantial to depend on.

One sure, easy way of doing this is by starting a People's Bank Investment Savings Account

Deposit Rs. 5/- or any multiple of Rs. 5/- every month in your child's name for a minimum period of 60 months. The Minor's Investment Savings Account Scheme can earn 7½% interest per annum. Furthermore, your Son or Daughter, on reaching 21 years of age could be entitled to short term or long term housing loans.

See how you score! So please do step into any Branch of the People's Bank for more details.

Vividarts



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Printed by P. Don. Nicholas for the Times of Ceylon, Ltd., at Times Building, Bristol Street, Fort, Colombo.