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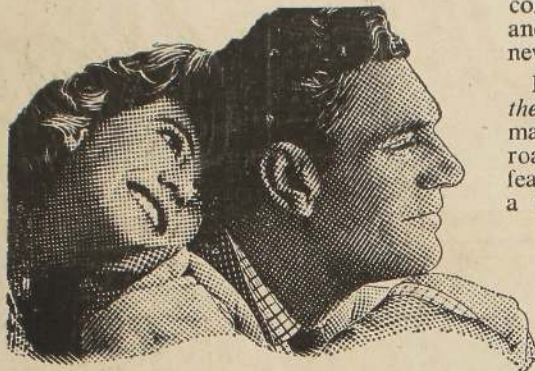
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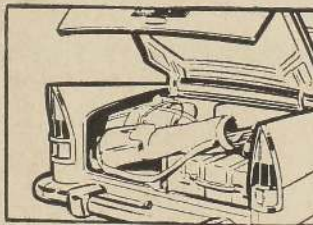


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HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ELIZABETH II

A recent photograph of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who with H. R. H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, is at present on a visit to India and Pakistan. Her Majesty is wearing the Blue Garter Sash and diamond Garter Star.

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A NOTABLE PLANTING CAREER

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish an appreciation of the career of Mr. R. C. Scott of Ottery, Dickoya, in whose life is epitomised the contribution made by the British settler in Ceylon to the economic development of the Island. In his eightieth year, Mr. Scott can look back on the fifty years he and his wife have spent in the country with serene satisfaction at a fine record of personal achievement and altruistic service.

* * *

AS a planter Mr. Scott set standards which earned him the esteem of the community as reflected in the acknowledgment of his leadership of the industry and of the expatriate society. His name will ever be associated with the Tea Research Institute, of the Board of which he was Chairman for many years. As its institution owed much to his vision, his wise guidance was responsible for its growth and consolidation. He is also a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity.

* * *

DURING the second World War both Mr. and Mrs. Scott, past the age for any form of combatant service, found a means for making themselves useful by throwing open their spacious residence on Ottery, Dickoya, as a convalescent centre for allied troops. Many must be the soldiers, sailors and airmen who cherish memories of the hospitality and kindness they experienced here which healed their wounds both of the mind and of the body.

* * *

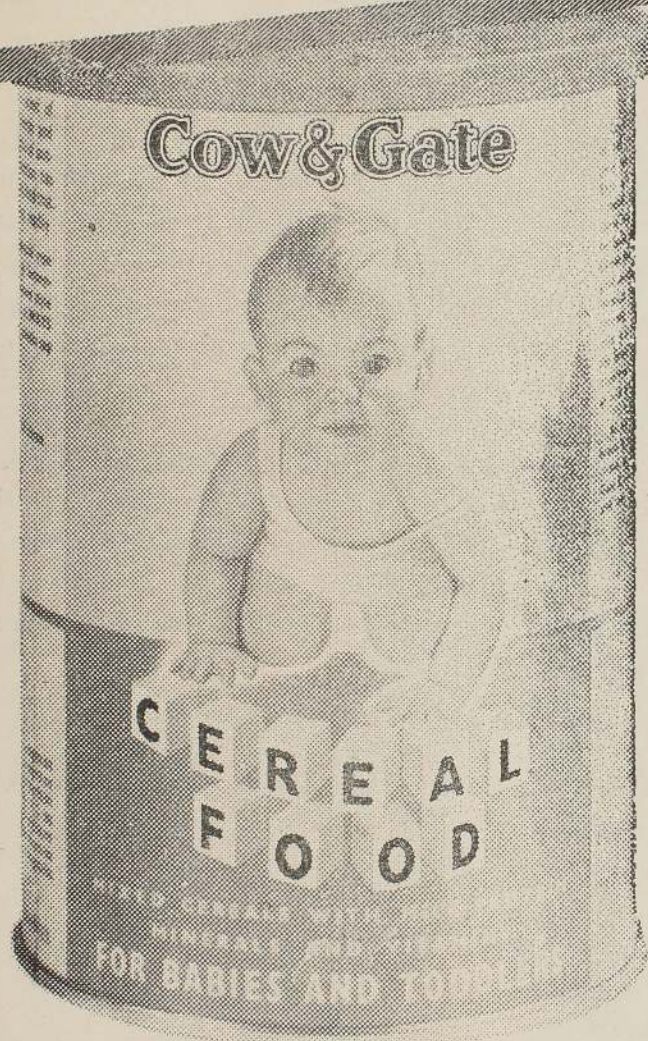
TO think of an earlier generation of colonists is to recall names like Sir William Mitchell, Sir Edward Rosling, Sir Stanley Bois, Sir Thomas Villiers, and Sir James Lochore. Perhaps their role as empire builders brought them recognition by the Sovereign in bestowal of the accolade. If in the fading days of empire modest men like R. C. Scott remain obscure, the honour in which they are held by their contemporaries is surely a greater reward.

* * *

WE wish Mr. and Mrs. Scott many happy years in the lovely setting in which they have worked and have chosen to make their home, amid friends of long standing and youthful newcomers representing the transition from one order to another. It is nice to know that in the district at any rate the noble part they have played in the prosperity of Ceylon and its people in this century is not forgotten.

THE EDITOR.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—BY BRUTUS—

WITH memories of her visit to Ceylon seven years ago still fresh in their minds, Ceylonese are following with excitement the sincere and warm reception which the Queen is being given wherever she goes in India and Pakistan. It is evident that, as in Ceylon, her radiant personality is making a deep impression and that more than the most skilled diplomacy she is binding the two countries and Britain in the firmest friendship, while at the same time adding to the prestige of the Commonwealth.

On the day of her arrival in India, replying to the address of welcome by President Rajendra Prasad, the Queen thanked the government and people of India for inviting her and the Duke of Edinburgh to the country, and conveyed "a greeting of goodwill and affection" from the British people. She then struck a note to which there has been a spontaneous response when she said: "I hope that our visit will demonstrate to the world the respect and friendship which exists between Britain and India, and indeed between all the countries which are joined together in the free partnership of the Commonwealth".

* * *

ONE of the first messages to go out of America from the new President, Mr. John Kennedy, after his inauguration was addressed to the people of Ceylon. It welcomed them to the American small industries exhibition which opened in Campbell Park, Colombo, on January 21st. In the course of the message the President said: "You will see here the manner in which myriads of small businesses are woven into the fabric of the American system, and how effectively this system works to enrich the lives of the individual citizens who make up our nation. The challenge of the new frontiers which faces all of us in this decade call, I believe, for a mutual exchange of ideas, information, techniques and goods; this exhibition is intended to contribute to this goal".

The theme of the exhibition is "small industries are big business." Some of the industries on display were shirt-making, laundry and dry cleaning, motor repairs, wood work,

printing, bakery, pottery and lumber processing. From the spectacular point of view, the highlight of the exhibition was the geodesic dome housing the circarama, which created a sensation in the Brussels world fair last year and has since been presented in Afghanistan and India.

* * *

THE warning that in twenty years or so Ceylon's population would double itself to reach the 20 million mark, was given by the Director of the Tea Research Institute, Dr. D. L. Gunn, at the biennial conference sponsored by the Institute. Economists were agreed, he said, that a fall in the standard of living was then inevitable unless, first, the Island's own food production was doubled and, second, exports were also doubled to meet the shortfall of food and other necessities that would have to be imported. So far only the plantation crops were capable of producing those exports, and of these crops tea now provided two-thirds of the foreign exchange, and the proportion tended to increase. To the question whether tea production could be increased to allow

of doubling exports in the next twenty years, he gave the answer himself. "Scientifically speaking, I am convinced that we can do it," he said.

Dr. Gunn claimed that production could be doubled in less than 30 years by replanting alone. But he pointed to the tardy progress made so far—3,000 acres out of the 30,000 planned—and attributed it to lack of capital, for new development as well as replacement. New estates were being opened in other parts of the world, he said, but only the Government could do so in Ceylon. The reason was that of the profits of the industry the Government took 85 per cent in taxation of various kinds, according to Nicholas Kaldor. That is, the incentive to expand and to plough - back profit taken away in taxation.

* * *

OPENING the conference, the Minister in charge of agriculture and land, Mr. C. P. de Silva, outlined three schemes for expanding tea cultivation. They were: 1. the setting up of state-owned estates to compete with private enterprise; 2. the opening of peasant colonies ranging from 2,000 to 20,000 acres; 3. collectivisation of manufacture. He also announced that the Government



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, who are now on a visit to India and Pakistan.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

would spend Rs. 1½ million on a factory in the mid-country for the manufacture of "crystal tea."

Referring to the increasing competition encountered by Ceylon tea in world markets, Mr. de Silva informed the conference that they had stopped the export of tea seed.

The Tea Propaganda Board, which has been urging planters to popularise dates from Iraq on estates, distributed dates to delegates and visitors to the conference. Iraq has to sell dates to Ceylon to earn exchange for the purchase of tea.

* * *

ON the day that a Bill was presented in Parliament empowering the Government to vest in itself the property of schools which had come under state management, the Roman Catholic hierarchy, acting on the advice of Cardinal Valerian Gracias of India, called upon parents in occupation of schools to vacate the premises. While obeying the call, a number of parents demonstrated outside the residence of the Archbishop, who explained to them that the decision had been taken in order to settle the issue in an atmosphere of friendship. The Church was fully aware of the anxiety of parents, he said, and appealed to them to have trust in their bishops.

On the following day, just before leaving for India, Cardinal Gracias, in a moving address at St. Joseph's College, Colombo, elaborated the statement of the bishops in calling for the occupation of schools to be withdrawn. Its chief objective, he said, was to create a favourable climate for better relations between the Catholic community and the Government, so that by mutual collaboration the interests both of the church and the state may be served.

* * *

IN a passage evidently intended to mollify the highly-strung, the Cardinal said: "Better the wounds of a friend than the kisses of an enemy. And no Catholic can afford to be more Catholic and zealous for Christ's cause than God's own ministers, the more so as they ought to realise that the sacrifices made so far have been more than gratefully appreciated by their pastors."

"In the scheme of Christian affairs we do not go by worldly concepts of victory or surrender or capitulation, for what is wisdom to the world can be folly before God and, vice versa, what is folly before man may be wisdom before God. We believe that the Bishops would do nothing which is not in the interests of their people. The Church cannot afford to be short-sighted in its vision, nor fail to read the signs of the times".

Cardinal Gracias, who participated in the 250th anniversary celebrations of the death of Father Joseph Vaz, the Indian missionary, revealed that the statement to the Catholics occupying schools was



Sir Michael Adeane
The Queen's Private Secretary

issued after 25 hours of deliberation among the bishops and "several more hours of personal study and prayer". Never had his mind worked at such fever pitch, he confessed, so that their decision had not been taken in haste. "Bishops are not infallible, but they have the grace of their office", he said, "and certainly have the welfare of their flocks at heart".

* * *

THE immense possibilities of the peaceful application of scientific discoveries is the theme of the 34th. National Schoolboys Own Exhibition in London to which boys and their parents—and not a few sisters—have been flocking.

A medical research worker, Dr. J. Monger of University College, said: "We want to bring home to schoolboys the choice between using science to free the world from want and using it to make weapons of mass destructions."

Among the machines which the young visitor was invited to operate is one which passes electronic flashes of his heart across a screen and another that releases radioactivity and sets off a geiger counter. Hobbies and sports of all descriptions were displayed on stands.

* * *

THE Government last week imposed a regimen of austerity on the country by increasing the import duty on a wide range of goods. In the case of some goods of which locally made substitutes are available, like soap, bicycle tyres and tubes, or obvious luxuries, such as diamonds, it was announced that the licences had been cancelled and that they should be surrendered to the Controller of Imports and Exports. Importers were asked not to have shipments effected against any orders, the warning being added that the goods would be liable to confiscation on arrival.

Textiles which were under open general licence have been brought under individual licence, also clothes and stuffs, fabrics of synthetic material, stocking and hose, cotton garments, handkerchiefs, and haberdashery. Special licences will also hereafter be required for importing biscuits, cocoa, coffee, confectionery and chocolates, fresh and preserved fruit of all descriptions, porcelain other than sanitary-ware, photographic instruments and material, wireless goods, fans and refrigerators, exercise books, motor vehicles, jewellery, musical instruments, gramophones and records, cosmetics, tooth paste, fountain pens, toys, etc.

* * *

AS regards the import duty, the increase is 50 per cent on confectionery, 25 per cent on electrical appliances, refrigerators, and radios, 20 per cent on gramophones and radiograms and 37 per cent on records. The duty on motor spares is up by 15 per cent, on hosiery 10 per cent, glassware 20 and textiles to 4 to 15 per cent.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The duty on newsprint is raised from 5 per cent to 45 and on paper and its products doubled to 10 per cent.

The new imposts have been generally well received by the trade in view of the state of the country's finances, the only criticism made being that it would have been fairer to adopt a sliding scale. Some rise in the cost of living is feared on account of the higher duty on textiles. As regards electrical appliance, it is pointed out that in the case of urban residents, with domestic help hard to come by, they can no longer be regarded as luxuries.

* * *

PORTENDING the increased duties was the report that the working of the last financial year had resulted in a deficit of Rs. 485 million, the highest ever. It is pointed out that the deficit had never exceeded Rs. 300 million even when anticipated, because there had always been under-expenditure to keep it below that figure. Last year, though there was under-expenditure at the average rate, the reduction of the price of rationed rice to 25 cents a measure by the UNP caretaker government had, it would appear, increased the food subsidy by Rs. 90 million. Moreover, besides the addition of supplementary votes after the budget was adopted, the reduction by the previous government of the price of the first measure of the rice ration from 45 to 25 cents had also added to the subsidy.

Another factor contributing to the huge deficit was that foreign loans and grants fell far below the figure of Rs. 125 million expected by the then Finance Minister, Mr. Stanley de Zoysa.

* * *

THE new Chairman of the Rubber Research Board is Mr. T. C. A. de Soysa, Managing Director of De Soysa & Co., Ltd., and Chairman of Ceylon Shipping Lines. He succeeds Mr. S. Pathmanathan, who was Chairman of the Board for the last six years, during which period the Institute launched a programme of research on high-yielding rubber clones, development of substations, assistance to small growers and extension of the subsidised co-operative sulphur-dusting scheme.

MR. de Soysa is a son of Sir Wilfred and Lady de Soysa and grandson of Ceylon's greatest philanthropist, Charles de Soysa. Like his brothers, the Ven. Harold de Soysa, Archdeacon of Colombo, S. T. L. and G. R. J. (Ryle), he was educated at Royal College and in England. He went to Forest School, Snaresbrook, Essex, and Sidney Sussex, Cambridge.

De Soysa & Co., Ltd., was started by him in 1942 with his father as Chairman and his brothers S. T. L. and G. R. J. To the estate agency business was subsequently added insurance. After the war an import department was opened. One of their lines, Dia shirts from Japan, led to the setting up of a factory in Colombo with Japanese collaboration for the manufacture of shirts and other garments. Another venture in which Mr. de Soysa actively participated was the Ceylon Shipping Lines.

De Soysa & Co., Ltd., in 1946, bought up C. W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., who are now the largest Ceylonese exporters of rubber. It has a subsidiary in Galle, Mackies (Galle) Ltd., to handle produce in the Southern districts. In 1954 the company took over the Lotus Boat Co., to transport its cargoes to the port.

Mr. de Soysa is forty-six years old.

* * *

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FOR an opera singer to receive 14 curtain calls and applause lasting twelve minutes three seconds, writes our London Correspondent, Mr. Ernest Chisholm Thomson, is pretty nearly a record for London's Royal Covent Garden Opera House. Such was the tribute won recently by that lovely young Australian soprano Joan Sutherland. The absolute record, it seems, is held by ballerina Margot Fonteyn. In the same theatre, in 1953, Dame Margot was given 15 calls lasting twelve and a half minutes for her part in Frederick Ashton's "Apparitions".

The delicious satisfaction of curtain calls is mostly reserved for stage performers, but what a lot of other achievements there are which, by the nature of things, cannot be rewarded with curtain calls and handclaps. I am thinking particularly of the Australian children and their opposite numbers in Britain who this January are combining in a delightful exhibition of paintings at the Qantas Airlines gallery in London's Piccadilly.

* * *

THE idea grew out of the "Sketch Club" presented in the British Broadcasting Corporation's television programmes for children. Each fortnight, artist Adrian Hill sets a subject for a sketch or painting, and young viewers respond with thousands of pictures on themes like "Farm Scene", "Washing Up", "Self Portrait" and so on. When word got around that the Australian Broadcasting Commission was following the same plan, it was mutually agreed that the children should exchange pictures giving their ideas of their respective countries.

The cream of these were picked for the Qantas display by a panel which included Sydney Nolan, the well-known Australian artist, and Peter Scott, famous artist son of Captain Scott of the Antarctic. "I have enjoyed every minute of this picture-judging", Mr. Scott told me. "The standard is remarkably high".

Some of the most human and amusing pictures came under the heading "My School".

(Continued on page 32)



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COLD COMFORT

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

HOMEWARD bound on a cold night from a remote London suburb, I sought warmth in a typical old English "pub". Inside, I momentarily repented. Next to me at the bar, and eager to talk, was a man with the worst and most infectious looking cold-in-the-head I have met with in years. Between nips of comforting Scotch whisky he told how a fellow sufferer had been instructed by his doctor to douse himself in icy water and then stand bare-chested at an open window. "I shall catch pneumonia", protested the patient. "That is all right", replied his medico. "We can cure pneumonia".

A cure for the common cold is as elusive as the fabled elixir of life. Or is it? Not if the Common Cold Research Unit of Britain's Medical Research Council wins through with its virus hunt at Harvard Hospital at Salisbury, in Wiltshire. While we sniff and snort sympathetically, voluntary cold-catchers who go into residence there for a week at a time are watching scientists trying to make anti-cold vaccine for new strains of virus.

* * *

INDUSTRY STANDS TO BENEFIT

COMING to their aid are three famous British pharmaceutical firms—Burroughs Wellcome, Pfizer and Glaxo—who are pooling their experience in the successful culture of poliomyelitis vaccine.

These big industrial undertakings are financing their own part in the research, since industry stands to gain most by the conquest of the common cold.

If Britain finds the answer in 1961, history will be made and the sum total of sneezes everywhere will diminish like pneumonia germs in the grip of penicillin, which Britain also gave to the world.

* * *

REMEDIES IN OLD PLACES

REMEDIES are found in odd places. Just as mould on cheese gave the original clue to penicillin

so green slime in stagnant pools may point to a cure for coronary thrombosis.

Scientists in the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's radio-chemical centre at Amersham, near London, have hit the headlines with their new experiments with chlorella, the micro-organism composing most pond slime. The compounds that chlorella builds up produce radioactive acids which give a tell-tale radiation enabling them to be detected in their passage through the human body. If, as some heart specialists believe, coronary thrombosis is partly caused by excess of fatty acids, "pond slime" will help trail the mischief makers in action.



His Royal Highness Prince Charles

"NERVES" AND THROMBOSIS

SUPPOSE another cause of coronary thrombosis to be plain "nerves" or "jitters" continuing day after day? Then one can see great hope in the new move to test motor vehicles for excessive noise. Any minute now the British Standards Institution is to issue a draft standard for testing stations which the Minister of Transport may set up this year, given statutory powers by Parliament. Principal offenders are heavy street trucks and motor-cycles.

Aircraft do not come within the terms of reference, though many citizens would wish they did! Per-

haps it would be tactless to raise the question just now, in view of the magnificent export figures just released by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors. During 1960 an "unprecedented" number of orders were placed with the British aviation industry for transport aircraft, a total of 118 being bought at a cost of £114,000,000 by home and overseas operators and by the Royal Air Force. The complete export total for the year is not yet known, but during the first eleven months £129,000,000 worth of aviation products were sold overseas.

Noise may distract people in various ways, but it does not seem to have affected the nation's reading habits. British publishers achieved a record in 1960 by issuing 23,783 titles—the highest figure ever reached. The nearest was 22,143 in 1958.

Educational books showed the biggest rise, with fiction and children books next. Religion and theology came fourth.

* * *

DYEING IN MANY COLOURS

SWITCHING from 1960 to the year ahead, one of the most interesting discoveries at the start of 1961 has been made by a Scottish tweed firm. A new dyeing process enables them to incorporate 30 to 40 different colours in a single fabric. According to the National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers, it represents the first major breakthrough in colour and design technique for at least half a century. Until now, each thread of yarn has been of one colour limiting the number of colours in one pattern to seven or eight. By the new technique each thread of yarn can be in five or six colours, thus yielding every combination and permutation of the rainbow.

* * *

BRIGHTER FOR MEN, TOO

THE firm, Colourcraft (Gala) Ltd., began only nine years ago in part of a disused mill in the Scottish town of Galashiels in Selkirk. Now flourishing in a glorious melee of colour; it is already producing its many-hued patterns in saxon and cheviot wool skirting, coat and costume cloths, mohair-and-wool coatings and skirtings, and adapting the system to mohair knitting wool.

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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

— BY CROSS-BENCHER —

NO government has, in so short a time, introduced such a volume to legislation as that of Mrs. Bandaranaike. While the number of Bills presented may be said to reflect the zeal of the ministers, less haste to reform the pattern of Ceylonese society might bring the Government more goodwill and co-operation. As it is, so much controversy has been aroused by certain of the measures that are to be taken that it is antagonising some of the elements which helped the party to come to power. The Language of the Courts Bill, for instance, was voted against by the LSSP, which again opposed the Bill to tax professions and businesses.

Thus Dr. N. M. Perera said that it was contrary to all accepted principles of taxation to tax a particular class of people instead of taxing incomes. Even so, he inquired why a distinction was made between advocates and proctors where lawyers were concerned, in that while the former were taxed the latter were excluded; there were proctors who made more money than advocates, he said. Again, why were technical officers employed under the Government, like engineers and architects, exempted, he asked. On the other hand, he pointed out, bookmakers and blackmarketeers were left out. He suggested that the Bill be withdrawn and revised.

Pointing out that the taxes were expected to bring in only Rs. 3 million, Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan of the Federalist Party suggested that the Minister of Finance was animated by some spirit of personal animosity or revenge. The taxes amounted to double taxation, he argued. Mr. J. R. Jayawardena produced a table of figures in support of the view that the taxes were discriminatory.

* * *

IN his reply the Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, repudiated the suggestion that he was a vindictive person. He was not out to destroy the legal profession, he protested. To the Government it did not matter, he said, in whose pockets the money was found; it was only concerned about

putting it to development of the country and raising living standards. He rather betrayed himself, however, when he asked what the sacrifices were that some lawyers claimed to have made. Had they used their money for national development? In justification of the exemption of technical men in the public service, he pointed out that year after year the cadre of doctors, engineers, architects, etc., had not been filled.

One of the suggestions made during the debate was that the Government might as well place a ceiling on income. It looked as if the Minister had taken these critics at their word, for it was reported that he was contemplating a Bill for that purpose. The proposed ceiling was said to be Rs. 20,000 after taxation. But Mr. Bandaranaike disclaimed any such intention.

The Bill was passed by a narrow majority and referred to a standing committee.

* * *

A criticism of Roman Catholics for resisting the take-over of their schools by the state was that their conduct was tantamount to disloyalty. The contention was that it was their duty as citizens of a democratic state to obey a law enacted by Parliament set up by the franchise of the people. The answer to this was that, inasmuch as a trade union of workers could call a strike to draw attention to a grievance, Roman Catholics were entitled to stage a demonstration where, in their view, there had been infringement of their rights.

If occupation of some schools by parents to prevent the buildings being taken over to the state exceeded a gesture of protest, the Government was also to blame for the inconsistencies in its declared policy. The original announcement¹ was that only primary schools would compulsorily come under state management. Post-primary and secondary schools were to have the option of becoming private schools without state aid. They could levy fees only if a majority of parents and teachers voted in favour of it in a referendum. A point that remained vague was the position of primary schools which were conducted

in church premises and those that were feeders to post-primary and secondary schools. Where at one time it seemed that the latter would not be affected, in the event the Act for the take-over included them as well. It is significant that most or almost all the schools that were "occupied" were such schools or schools conducted in Church premises, a total of some 700 all over the Island. It is only in the Bill introduced subsequently to vest the property of state-managed schools in the Government that the special position of these schools is recognized.

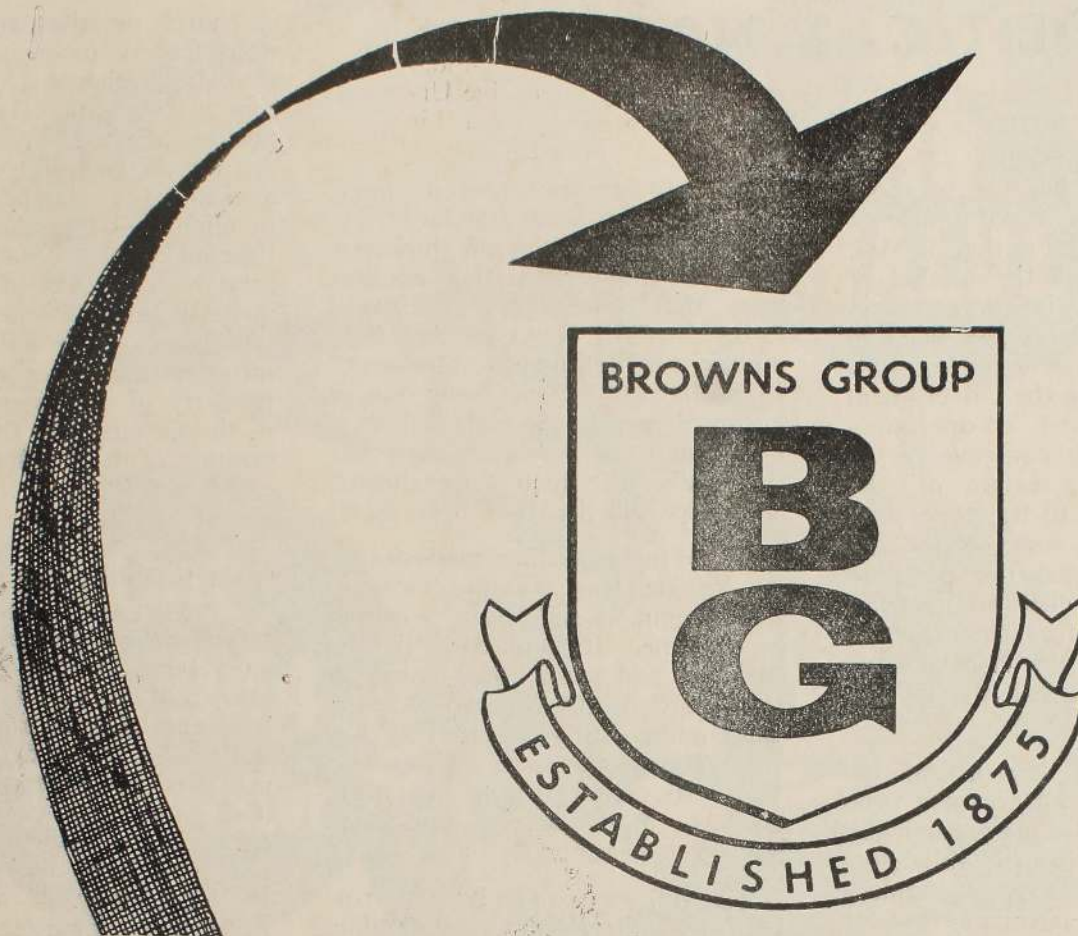
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THE Bill is the Government's answer to the determined resistance of the Catholics, which might have been avoided, or at least abated, if their point of view had been appreciated earlier. As it was the deadlock that developed, which provoked the Government to arm itself with drastic powers, including ejection of demonstrators, could not have been broken except by the intervention of a third party. In all the circumstances, it was a conciliatory step that the bishops took, after taking counsel with Cardinal Gracias of India, to advise withdrawal of the occupation.

In their statement the hierarchy expressed themselves as satisfied that "their flocks have sufficiently manifested their disapproval of the new measures". They also claimed that "the Catholics have been able to create a volume of opinion in this country and abroad that their point of view was entitled to consideration by any government which claims to be democratic". The statement concluded: "It is because of the faith that His Eminence the Cardinal and the bishops have decided to place in the Government that they are appealing to the faithful to withdraw their occupation 'in order to enable the schools to function in a normal manner'".

Thus ended a momentous episode in the history of education in Ceylon, but the last chapter in the entire story is yet to be written. How far the provisions of the second Bill will be modified, if at all, in consideration of the amicable spirit displayed by the bishops remains to be seen.

(Continued on page 32)



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THE TRESIDDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Interesting Christmas Letter

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

The Tresidders were an institution in Ceylon during the period that Dr. Argus Tresidder was Director of the United States Information Service in the days of Ambassadors Joseph Satterthwaite and Philip Crowe. Since leaving Ceylon we have regularly received a Christmas letter from Argus, his wife Nancy and their daughter Barbara, who are now in Pretoria, where the first named is serving again under Ambassador Philip Crowe, a good friend of this Journal, who is still a reader of the Fortnightly.

THIS Christmas letter of the Tresidders is being written under what most of you would consider most unseasonal conditions. Pretoria is in the midst of glowing and colourful spring. The jacarandas, for which the city is famous, have come into their delicate lilac bloom. The streets all over the city are lined with this beautiful tree. Everywhere the gardens are in brilliant blossom. The magnificent poinsettia trees and other "winter" flowers have now been replaced by the bougainvillea, all the familiar summer flowers, and others such as Barberton daisies, Namaqualand daisies, rununculas, and cineraria.

It has been a fascinating year. Africa has been in the world's attention for many reasons during the past ten months: South Africa's racial difficulties and her bad overseas press, the development of many newly independent countries on the continent, including the chaotic Congo, the emergence of an African bloc in the United Nations with more members than any of the other groups. Some of you, reading about the Sharpeville riots in March and the state of emergency which the government declared, thought that we might be in danger here, as the Belgians were in the Congo. Not so. In the midst of tensions here, we have never been concerned about widespread rioting. On the day after Sharpeville I walked in down-town Johannesburg (a big, modern city which reminds me of St. Louis) and found little different from any other day. The trouble here is not visible, though of course we're all well aware of it.

* * *

I don't want to make what should be a cheerful Christmas message into a dissertation on South Africa's problems. One thing should be mentioned, however: that there is less reason for the

world's rather vigorous disapproval of this country's policies than the emancipators loudly insist. The Afrikaners who stubbornly reiterate their creed of apartheid have a talent for bad public relations. They let the outside world hear only the ugly details. One would think that they are ashamed of the advances of the non-whites economically and educationally (the native African is far better off in the Union than in any other country in Africa, as is indicated by the steady immigration, legal and illegal from other countries into South Africa). Please don't think that we are in sympathy with harsh regulations of non-European here or that we are likely to become apologists for the Nationalist government. But in all fairness you should know that the average white South African is far from being the coarse brute pictured by foreign journalists. He is much more likely to be a pleasant, friendly, rather defensive person, not a colonial exploiter, but an uneasy member of a white minority without a homeland in Europe. South Africans, we have discovered are more like Americans in nearly every way than the people of any other country we have known.

* * *

WE have a busy, tremendously interesting life here. My job as director of the U.S. Information Service is largely cultural. Nancy works with the American women's group, plays a little tennis, takes care of a flourishing daughter and a big house. Barbara now ten, is in a public school, where her friends are all South Africans. She has become a fine swimmer, representing her school this year in an inter-school meet. She is also taking piano and tennis lessons and has recently had her first experience in horseback riding.

Our book on Ceylon was published in March. During the first six months 4000 copies were sold, not bad for such a book. The newspapers here gave Nancy more attention for her illustrations than me as the author. Her talents have been required for the illustration of an American cook-book which the American women are publishing here.

* * *

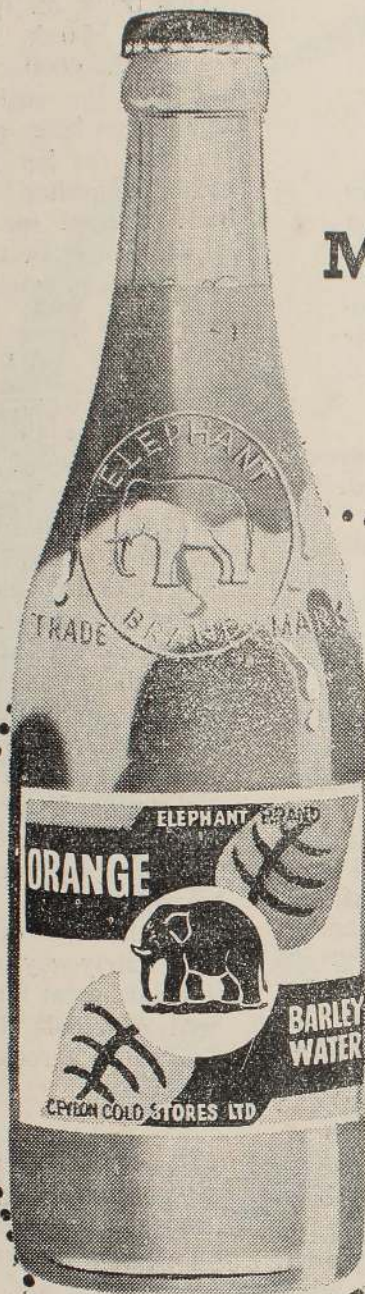
THERE is much we'd like to tell you about our Christmas last year aboard ship: about our arrival in the breath-taking harbor of Cape Town, over which Table Mountain stands guard, and our 1400-miles drive along the coast with a new car, over the mountains, into the Orange Free State and the Transvaal: about our short vacation in the Kruger National Park, where we stayed in three camps among herds of game of all kinds. From the stoep of our rondavel (porch of our cabin) in one camp we saw five hippopotamuses in a pool below, three wild elephants grazing along the river, four giraffes making their stately way across the horizon to drink, great families of baboons, herds of impala, a crocodile sunning himself on a rock, many birds and a leopard.

We feel lucky that we've been assigned to Africa at a time when so much is happening here. We like our work, the people, the wonderful climate, the comfortable, though overly active life.

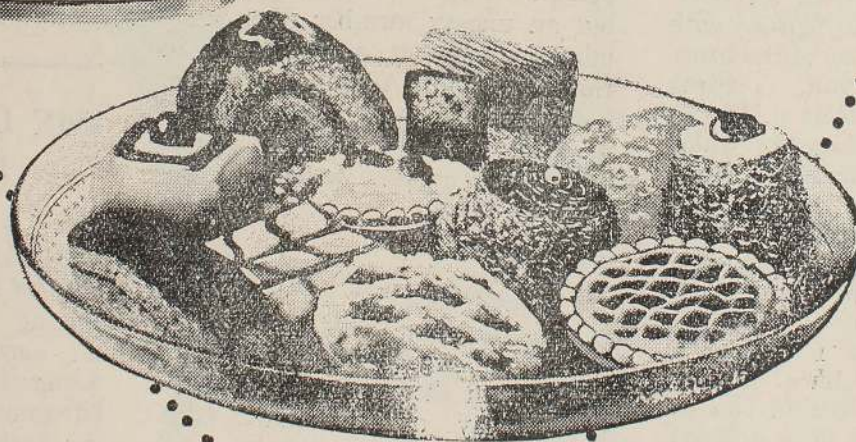
THE LATE SIR RICHARD LIVINGSTONE

WE regret to record the death of Sir Richard Livingstone on Boxing Day at Oxford. He was an outstanding Classical scholar. Some of his books have been translated into several languages, including Arabic and Japanese, and have commanded the world's assent. Sir Richard addressed the Classical Association of Ceylon in 1951 at Colombo and was perhaps the first Head of an Oxford College to visit Ceylon. He also wrote the Foreword to Mr. L. W. de Silva's "A Garland of the Muses". He was eighty years old.

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DICKOYA CELEBRATES MR. R. C. SCOTT'S 80th BIRTHDAY

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* offers its felicitations to Mr. Robert Coleridge Scott, C.B.E., the Grand Old Man of retired European planters resident in Ceylon, who celebrates his 80th birthday on February 20. He can look back on a record of remarkable achievement in the interests of Ceylon in general and the planting community in particular.

Born on Ottery, Dickoya, in 1881, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, where he got his degree. An A.M.I.C.E., he was a civil engineer till the death of his father, Mr. R. H. S. Scott, in 1912, when he took to tea planting. He became proprietor of Ottery on his mother's death in 1919, and was also part proprietor of Tirukovil and Passekudah in the Eastern Province. In 1929 he married Miss Ellen Woodhead Hollis.

* * *

MR. SCOTT was thrice chairman of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, from 1938 to 40, a rare distinction, and was also chairman for three years of the Board of Directors of the Tea Research Institute, and a member of the Tea Propaganda Board.

He was patron of the D.M.C.C. and was with the C.P.R.C. till he went on the Reserve. He took the greatest interest in sport, particularly cricket, golf, tennis, snooker, yachting, and also in photography and wireless.

* * *

R. C. SCOTT appeared in the D.M.C.C. cricket team for the first time during the 1912-1913 season and in three innings scored 38 runs with 32 as his highest score. He showed keen interest in the game at a time when the D.M.C.C. counted many outstanding cricketers like H. B. Daniell, Major H. V. Greer, G. D. H. Alston, E. Ware, J. L. S. Vidler, L. A. Wright, C. B. Rubie, R. V. Routledge, V. L. Cameron and S. C. Traill. After World War I, he helped a great deal to revive interest in the game and with several capable Cri-

cketers like the brothers George and Douglas Wright, Douglas Alston, H. B. Daniell, J. D. Forbes, L. A. Wright and W. S. Burnett, the Dickoya district were well away, and newcomers like C. H. Todd, a pace bowler, the Rev. G. E. P. Parmenter, who was a wily slow left-hand spinner, and H. C. Cowell enabled the D.M.C.C. to hold their own when opposed to the strongest Colombo Club sides.

R. C. Scott also did much to make visiting teams happy to play at Darrawella and the hospitality of Dickoya sportsmen was proverbial.



Mr. R. C. Scott, C. B. E.

THIS was the period when the district counted several distinguished planters like A. G. Baynham, who was a great asset to the D.M.C.C. as Hon. Secretary, H. B. Daniell, L. A. Wright and E. N. Ewart to name only four who won distinction as Chairmen of the Dickoya Planters' Association. R. C. Scott was Chairman of the Dickoya P. A. in later years and like A. G. Baynham held the Chairmanship of the Planters' Association of Ceylon.

As a leading sporting district Up-country, Dickoya then not only won much success at cricket, but also

gained a high place at Rugby Football with players of the calibre of B. C. N. Knight, J. E. Biddell, H. G. Moir, E. N. Ewart, the brothers H. H. and G. C. Sloane Stanley, M. H. Grant Peterkin and forwards of the class of Knowlton, Reeves, Rolfe Rogers, Powell and Mackay, with the famous golfer, A. R. Aitken, who led the side in 1913.

Dickoya also produced one of the greatest Lawn Tennis players Ceylon ever had in Douglas Kelly, and another remarkable exponent of the game in B. C. N. Knight. There were also several others who figured regularly at the annual C.L.T.A. meets at Nuwara Eliya.

* * *

PLANTERS of the Dickoya district will fittingly celebrate Mr. Scott's birthday and arrangements have been made to make a presentation to Mr. & Mrs. Scott to commemorate the occasion.

During World War 2 Mr. Scott was busy promoting the welfare of servicemen in the island, placing a well equipped bungalow on Ottery at their disposal as a convalescent home for the duration.

Ad multos annos.

A NEW BRITISH INVENTION

—By Our London Correspondent—

RESEARCH experts expect no handclaps, but I fancy the world may soon be applauding a new British invention which could reduce the danger of aerial collisions. Known as the "head up" system, the device has been developed by the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, England.

It enables the pilot of an aircraft to see information given by flight instruments by gazing ahead through his windscreen instead of having to look down and re-focus his eyes on to the instrument panel.

It is done by an optical trick, using the same principle as the reflector gunsight in fighter aircraft. Any pilot can accustom himself to the system in four minutes.

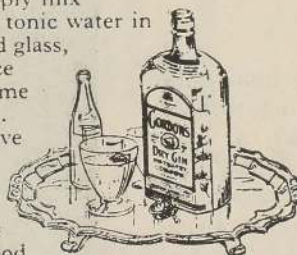
Successful demonstrations at Farnborough with a Meteor jet aircraft have interested British Overseas Airways and British European Airways in modifications of "PEEP", as it is called, for use on commercial aircraft.

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SOME BIRDS' NESTS AND THEIR SITES

— By S. V. O. SOMANADER —

II

NOT only hornbills and other birds (referred to in my first article), but birds like bee-eaters and kingfishers also nest in holes, —with this difference that the openings are usually found in the earth and not in trees.

The white-breasted kingfisher, for instance, excavates a hole in the soft upper part of a river-bank, tank-bund, ditch or abandoned metal quarry, a few feet above the water level. The passage to the nest is curved like a hockey stick, and the nest proper is about 3 feet from the entrance-hole, which is about 2 to 3 inches in diameter according to the bird's size. If dug within, one would find remains of fish, frogs and lizards used up by the parents to feed the chicks. Some people, however, think that the bone-remnants are merely a lining added to the nest. This is another problem needing further investigation.

* * *

WE have often heard of birds building in such odd places as under street lamps, and within discarded kettles or old shoes found among rubbish heaps. This reminds me that once I discovered a red-vented bulbul—which usually builds its cup-shaped fibre-nest on the forks of low trees—placing its home between the fruit-bunches of a plantain tree. At first, I wondered why the builder had chosen this queer, but research revealed the presence of a well close by, with some luscious berries on the bushes around, ensured food and drink for the family.

* * *

WHO does not know that "gay deceiver" called the Indian Koel? This bird builds no nest at all, but is parasitic on the crow's deep stick-nest, built high up on the fork of a tree. The fact that the koel, like other cuckoos, lays its eggs in the nests of other birds is familiar to us, but how the trick is manipulated is perhaps not so well known.

What happens is this: When the hen-crow sits on her eggs, the male

koel, venturing near, starts off a series of annoying and vociferous "kooos". The breeding crow, raised to a pitch of fury, flies angrily at the unwelcome intruder. But the latter (which can fly faster), by flying only fast enough to keep just ahead of his pursuer, slowly entices her to a distant spot, where the process of teasing is continued further. The hen-koel, which, watching the fun, was waiting for an opportunity, coolly descends into the crow's nest and deposits her egg—which, though smaller, resembles crow's. If given time, she is said even to carry away a crow's egg, for she has a suspicion that crows can count. The ruse is continued on several days following, till the whole clutch is laid, and the foster-mother discovers, only too late, that she has been duped. And the results following this ingenious deception is quite another story!

* * *

NOW for a few words about the nests of water-birds—one or two instances would suffice for reasons of space. The Indian grebe, which frequents weedy tanks and lagoons, builds in shallow water. Its nest is a large, round blob of water-weed, well hidden, — the colour of the flat, floating structure melting in its surroundings. And a queer thing the sitting mother does, when leaving the nest, is that it pulls some of the weeds over the eggs, covering them entirely to ensure concealment from lurking enemies. Another remarkable thing about this half-submerged nest is that it is anchored to the sedges beneath to prevent currents or floods washing it away.

Then, there is the pheasant tailed jacana, which abounds in our lotus-pools, tripping about on the floating leaves and often mewing like a cat. This "lily-trotter", too, builds a peculiar floating nest—its bronze-coloured, peg-top-shaped eggs being well camouflaged against the brownish-green vegetation. Generally, the nest is tethered to the weeds below, to prevent running water

washing them away. Sometimes, an aerial lotus-leaf does duty for an umbrella to shelter the eggs from sun and rain, besides offering protection against predators.

* * *

IN the bushes and shrubs bordering paddy-fields which form their feeding-grounds, one can find various species of munias breeding in colonies in their globular nests of grass-stalks. Each structure, which contains from four to six eggs, has its entrance well concealed on one side, to keep off squirrels and other intruders. As an additional safeguard, I have found munias placing their homes in close proximity to the leaf-nests of the terrible red-ants. Further, these nests are usually built on thorny trees to ensure added protection from enemies like monkeys. But the most curious thing of all is that, to secure safety to its maximum limit, several munias have been found to breed conjointly in one nest. Once, I discovered such a nest belonging to the white-throated munias, and, on opening it, I found no less than 15 chicks within.

In this way, the small mother-birds, apparently three in number, shared, in common, their parental duties and responsibilities.

(To be Continued)

WHILE Britain's aviation researchers have been stealing the headlines, the Royal Navy has quietly pulled off another coup by discovering a mountain peak in the Atlantic. The find has been reported by the naval survey ship Owen. The summit is 750 fathoms (676 metres) beneath the surface in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and is not shown on any chart.

More romantic, perhaps, is the landing of the ship's company on the remote 64 feet (19.5 metres) high St. Paul's Rocks, marking a mid-Atlantic peak which breaks surface. Ninety-eight years ago another Royal Navy ship Challenger left a glass bottle there with the Navy List giving the names of her officers. Owen has gone one better by depositing a glass bottle containing not only the names of the ship's company, but three copies of "The Times" (London) of recent date.

If another 98 years elapse before this watery waste is visited, the ship's company of the year 2058 should find plenty to interest them in the strange annals of 1960.

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DEVOTED SERVANT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

— By ROB MANSFIELD —

WHEN I first read the announcement of Queen Elizabeth II's visit to India and Pakistan, my mind went back to two historic occasions. The first was the moving broadcast made to the Commonwealth from Cape Town in 1947 by the Queen—then Princess Elizabeth—on the occasion of her 21st. birthday.

"I declare before you all", she said, "that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great family to which we all belong".

The second occasion was the speech made by Mr. Nehru to the Indian House of the People in 1953 when he said: "Our association with the Commonwealth... shows a way for the future association of nations with each other without any obligation, without coming in the slightest in the way of each other's independence".

These two statements seem to me to breathe the very spirit and purpose of the Commonwealth, the one buttressing the other. And they strike the exact keynote for the present visit.

* * *

BUILDING NEW WORLD

THE Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have travelled widely in the service of the Commonwealth but this visit to the Indian sub-continent seems to have a special interest. When one looks at the planned itinerary the reason for this in part, emerges.

Such names as Delhi, Peshawar, Shalimar and Taj Mahal quicken the mind with their echoes of beauty and history. But look further into that itinerary and you see Durgapur, where the massive Indo-British effort has raised a giant steel-making plant, and Adamsee, where Pakistan has the largest jute factory in the world. In short, the royal visitors will see two great Commonwealth nations building their new world among the glories of the past.

This is the Queen's first visit to the sub-continent, the Duke's second—he was there for a memorable month in 1959. Indeed, it is 50

years since such a visit was made by the Queen's grandfather, King George V. who travelled to his famous Durbar with Queen Mary in 1911.

* * *

EXACTING PROGRAMME

ON this occasion the royal couple will be away from Britain for six weeks. Leaving London by air on January 20 they arrive in Delhi the following day and will be present when India's Republic Day is celebrated on January 26. They will stay in India until February 1, on that day travelling to Pakistan for a 16-day visit. On February 16 they will return to India for a further 10 days.

There will also be a four days' visit to neighbouring Nepal before the Queen and her husband leave the sub-continent. En route for home there will be a visit to Iran on the invitation of the Shah, who himself paid a State visit to Britain in 1959.

This makes an exacting programme, and only the most thorough planning makes it possible. A specially chosen aircrew, the composition of the royal retinue, and meticulous dovetailing of the programme are only some of the details which reveal the long experience behind the planning. And incidentally, the new personal flag of the Queen will be used for the first time during the journey.

* * *

MEETING THE PEOPLE

THE planning of the tour has of course been the subject of close consultation between Britain, India and Pakistan. The Queen and the Duke will clearly see much of both countries and many sides of their activities. Just as important, they will meet and be seen by many people.

In the words of an Indian Government announcement, the tour is being planned so that the royal visitors "can see as much of India and of India's people as possible".

Naturally the less formal occasions will give the opportunity for some degree of relaxation. The programme includes visits to race meetings at Calcutta and Bombay and a polo match at Lahore, in which the Duke of Edinburgh will take part.

It is a point of some interest that the time they will spend in India constitutes the longest visit to that country by any distinguished guests since India became independent.

The Queen and the Duke could hardly have visited India and Pakistan at a more significant time. In both countries they will see the impressive development plans which are being put into operation with such intense dedication. They will see something of agricultural revolutions, and of India's and Pakistan's industrial expansion.

* * *

"IDEAL FOR BROTHERHOOD"

THERE is a heart-warming sequel to this Commonwealth occasion. For in the same month that the Queen and the Duke return to Britain, they in turn will be welcoming the leaders of India and Pakistan, Mr. Nehru and President Ayub Khan, who will be arriving in London to join in discussions with all the other Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth.

It is indeed going to be a full Commonwealth year for the Queen and the Duke. In November they will be in West Africa visiting Ghana, Sierra Leone (which attains independence in April) and the Gambia, the little territory on either side of the great river of that name.

I do not think it would be presumptuous to say that in a life dedicated to service, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh find their greatest fulfilment in these visits to what she herself has called "this world-wide fellowship of nations" with an "ideal of brotherhood which embraces the whole world".

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PEOPLE

DR. H. M. C. Poortman, W.H.O. Medical Officer, who made many friends during the two years he worked in the Island, with his headquarters in Kalutara, writing to us recently says that he has been in Holland since he left Ceylon two years ago. He is now on his way to Netherlands New Guinea to take up a new appointment as W.H.O. Medical Officer in the Public Health Department of Hollandia.

"I read the *Fortnightly Review* with great interest as it gives me all the news of happenings in your Island. I did enjoy reading your account of the Ceylon Golf Championship played at Nuwara Eliya and won once again by Mike Thornton. My best wishes for the continued success of the *Fortnightly*".

MR. E. N. Ewart, who retired as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Messrs Shaw, Wallace & Hedges Ltd., last November, and Mrs. Ewart are on their way to the U. K. via the Far East. They will be visiting Melbourne, where Mrs. Ewart has an aunt, and will then go to New Zealand and America.

MAJOR H. Scoble Nicholson, a former Manager of the Eastern Produce & Estates Co., Ltd., and for many years Ceylon's Labour Commissioner in South India, who is now in his 87th year, will be remembered by his contemporaries who are still in the Island. Major Nicholson takes much interest in the land where he spent so

many years of his life, being a regular reader of this journal, which comes to him from a well known former Ceylon planter, Mr. Neville Reekes. Major Nicholson lives at Lee on the Solent, where there are a few former Ceylon residents including Mrs. Oldfield, widow of Major J. W. Oldfield.

MRS. M. Atkinson (Marjorie Sample) who is so well known in Ceylon and affectionately remembered by hundreds of her former dancing pupils, writes to say that she is now living at "Woodhouse" Marshwood Manor, near Bridport, Dorset, and sends greetings to her friends in the Island. She says:—"I do hope that 1961 will be a year that you will be able to look back upon with deep and real pleasure. The feeling persists that you cannot be sorry to see the close of 1960. My congratulations come, in the middle of many sad memories of events in Ceylon, for your really courageous and excellent editorials in the *Fortnightly Review*. If there were more people with the ability to act on the wise advice you have constantly given, the picture would be a different one in every way. I do sincerely hope that 1961 may see a very great improvement on last year".

MR. & Mrs. P. R. May, and their elder daughter Peg and her French husband, Jacques de Fonburne, who have been staying with them at Alverstoke over Christmas left for Tangier at the end of December to avoid the worst Winter months. Usually after Christmas the weather in England is at its worst.

THE death occurred in Queen's Gate hospital, London, on January 22nd, of Mr. Bernard Aluwihare, M. P. (Matale), brother of Sir Richard Aluwihare, Ceylon's High Commissioner in Delhi. He had been under treatment for some time.

Mr. Aluwihare was educated at St. Thomas' College and Trinity College, Kandy, and Oxford university, where he got the B.C.L.

He was a lecturer in the Law College for some time. He also participated in the Indian independence movement, serving a term in prison during the period. He was a member of the second State Council but failed to enter the first Parliament after independence on the U.N.P. ticket.

Joining the SLFP he was returned for Matale in 1952, but left the party on its entering into an electoral pact with the left parties in 1956. As a UNP candidate he was defeated in the general election, but was returned in the March and July, 1960, elections and was Minister of Education in Mr. Dudley Senanayake's caretaker government.

MR. & Mrs. Dave Ames are leaving England for America for two years in March.

ON a visit to Ceylon recently was Dr. Philip C. Jessup, new member of the International Court of Justice, and Mrs. Jessup. They spent ten days in the Island, during which Dr. Jessup gave lectures at the University of Ceylon in Peradeniya and in Colombo, and met judges and members of the Bar and others concerned with law and international organizations.

Dr. Jessup has been Professor of International Law at Columbia University and served on the staff of the Harvard law school and the Academy of International Law at the Hague. He was on the U.N. commission for the codification of international law and a member of the American delegation to the U.N. and the Security Council.

MR. Eduardo L. Rosal has been appointed Minister for the Philippines in Ceylon. He presented his letters of credence to the Governor-General on January 21st.

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PEOPLE

TWO high-ranking American trade union officials are members of a labour mission which is visiting Ceylon as part of the American Small Industries Exhibition at Campbell Park, Borella Colombo.

Members of the U.S. labour mission are Jim Turner, chairman of the Fair Labour Practices Committee of the Rubber Workers Union of America, and Tom Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union. The third member and leader of the team is Mr. Weinberg of the U.S. Department of Labour.

The three-man mission have an office at the exhibition where they will be available to confer with Ceylonese trade unionists and employer's representatives and to exchange information on such matters as trade union structure and functions, labour-management relations, collective bargaining, industrial safety, workers' education programs, and apprentice training. They also hope to visit industrial plants to gain a better understanding of labour-management relations in Ceylon, and will be available outside the exhibition site to discuss matters of mutual interest with Ceylonese Labour Leaders and management representatives.

* * *

LADY Ogilvie, Principal, of St. Anne's, one of the five colleges for women in the University for Oxford, will arrive in Ceylon on February 5 for a two-week stay. Her visit is sponsored by the British Council. Lady Ogilvie is one of the leading educationists of England. She is the daughter of the late Reverend Professor A. B. Macaulay, of Glasgow, and widow of Sir Frederick Wolff Ogilvie, who was Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. Lady Ogilvie hopes to meet all the women's organisations in Ceylon and will therefore visit Kandy, Jaffna, Galle and Anuradhapura.

She also hopes to meet as many people as possible who are active in promoting women's welfare and is particularly interested in educational facilities for girls and women. She will see several institutions in Colombo and the neighbouring towns. She will also visit Sigiriya and Polonnaruwa.

THE death of Bill Child, boxing coach of Cambridge University, has evoked tributes to him from two of his former pupils who afterwards were awarded "blues"—Mr. Danton Obeysekere and Mr. P. E. Deraniyagala.

Mr. Deraniyagala, who was Bill Child's first Ceylonese pupil, wrote: "Bill coached me to such purpose that I was the first Ceylonese to secure a blue at Cambridge (1921), win outright a varsity challenge cup (1923) and cap it by boxing for Harvard (1924), for Bill's methods, while often different from those employed in America, were no whit inferior. These methods, which I imparted to large numbers of other Ceylon boxers from 1925 to 1934, soon altered the crude untaught slogging prevalent at the time, to produce scientific hard-punching fighters capable of giving a good account of themselves in any ring. It is no overstatement that Ceylon boxing is based upon the Bill Child school of boxing and that Ceylon's debt to him in this field of sport is great".

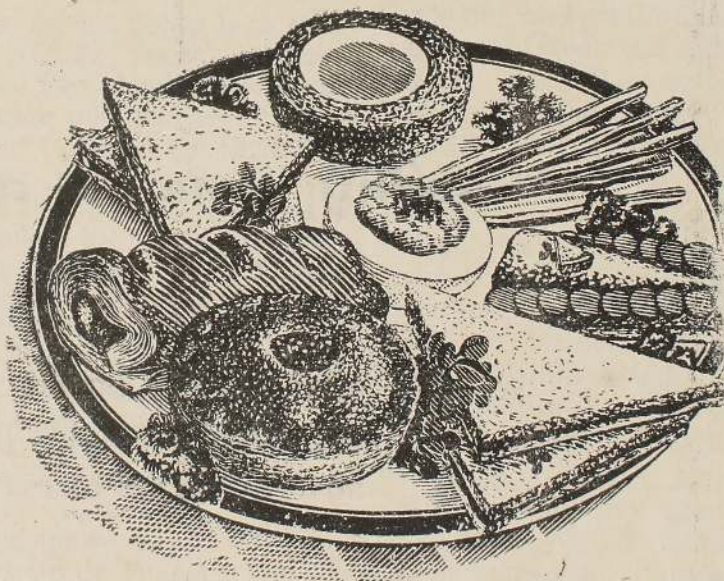
CARDINAL Valerian Gracias of India presided over the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the death of the renowned Indian apostle Father Joseph Vaz. The pontifical high mass, the main event in the programme, was sung in the open air in front of St. Mary's Church, Negombo, on January 16th. The celebrations were held in Negombo because the town was the chief centre of the missionary activities of Father Vaz.

* * *

MRS. Ezzlyn Deraniyagala, President of the International Alliance of Women, was the guest of honour at a reception given by the Britain branch of the organization at the University Women's Club, London, on January 10th. Mrs. Deraniyagala had earlier attended a meeting of the board of the Alliance in Paris.

* * *

THE Rt. Hon. Viscount Brentford, Chairman of the Automobile Association of Britain, was in Colombo on January 14th with Lady Brentford in the course of a world tour.



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AID FOR AFRICA

AIMS OF BRITISH POLICY

— By COLIN LEGUM —

B RITISH policy in Africa has been clarified in recent months by statements by the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and by decisions of the Governments. It is possible to discern three strands in this policy. First, the urgency in the demands for independence has been recognised so that the traditional policy of promoting self-government within the colonies has been notably accelerated. Secondly, there is a recognition of the rights of independent African States to promote and defend their own ways without any kind of foreign interference.

Thirdly, there is an appreciation for the expanding needs of African countries to establish their political independence on firmly independent economic foundations.

* * *

MORE DEFINITE

W HILE these policies do not represent any essential departures in British policy, taken together and seen in their modern context they reflect a sharper and more definite attitude to Africa. What we are witnessing is not so much a change of aim as a change of emphasis. This stems from the Prime Minister's visit to Africa earlier this year when, as he said, the main impression he formed was of "the strength of African national consciousness".

His response to this challenge was the now famous "wind of change" speech he made in Cape Town last February. He then announced that "our national policies must take account" of the political fact of this national consciousness.

* * *

APPROBATION

T HAT British policy has taken account of this fact is reflected in several ways. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ian Macleod, has actively implemented the Prime Minister's views by his successful handling of the difficult conferences in constitutional development for Kenya and Nyasaland, where he won the approbation of

the responsible leaders of both the African nationalist movement and of the European communities. In Tanganyika he cleared the way for Mr. Julius Nyerere to become Chief Minister of a virtually self-governing State. In Uganda his policies are being praised by the nationalists and criticised by the traditionalists. The date of independence for Sierra Leone has been advanced to April next year.

Mr. Macmillan took a further step forward in promoting the ideas of effective independence in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly when he supported the claims of African leaders to develop their own distinct personality. Referring to their demands for economic and social development, he said: "We know they want these things in a form which suits them and not according to some ideological pattern imposed on them from outside".

The logic of this policy is to support the African States' insistent demand that they should be allowed to follow their own policies of non-commitment to avoid the extension of cold war politics into Africa. Faced with this threat in the Congo, Mr. Macmillan has given full backing to the policy of the United Nations in the Congo to prevent the Great Powers becoming involved.

In the Security Council British policy has been closely in tune with that of the African and Asian groups in questions affecting the Congo. This general agreement enabled the Security Council to achieve an unusual unanimity in its work on the Congo until the Russians voted a resolution which was jointly sponsored by the Afro-Asian Group and supported by Britain.

* * *

COMMONWEALTH ASSISTANCE

W HEN the Russian veto was challenged at the General Assembly, the Soviet bloc received no support for its position outside its own members. This identity of interest between the African and Asian States and the Western bloc has been achieved through a mutual

recognition of the value of maintaining Africa as a non-committed continent lying outside the orbit of the cold war. The third aspect of British policy—to provide increased economic and educational assistance to Africa—has been described by Mr. Macmillan as recognition that "new nations, to preserve their real independence, must be effective in protecting their own interests."

Britain's own contribution is being channelled partly through the United Nations, partly on a bilateral basis with the receiving countries, and increasingly through the Commonwealth. Thus we are beginning to see a new pattern of mutual Commonwealth assistance beginning to unfold. It started with the Colombo Plan for South-East Asia some years ago but has now developed new forms.

* * *

RAISING STANDARDS

E ARLIER this year, as the outcome of a Commonwealth Education Conference held in 1959, a scheme of Commonwealth educational co-operation was put into action. Under this scheme, which is of particular importance to Africa, participating Commonwealth countries offer to each other each according to its resources, university post-graduate scholarships, training grants to teachers and help with the supply of trained teachers. The latest development was the decision at the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council to initiate a special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan to help further in meeting the very great need for assistance of the lesser developed Commonwealth countries in Africa in the task of raising their standards of living.

This will result in increased stimulus for co-operative action among the Commonwealth countries to provide aid mainly in the form of technical assistance through the supply of experts and equipment and the sharing of experience gained in dealing with development problems. Assistance will be given bilaterally and by increased support of existing international organisations.



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A LETTER FROM MR. W. T. GRESWELL

(Fortnightly Review Special)

Taunton January 16

TO be away from the miseries of an English Winter and to be in Australia at this time watching a Test series which promises to be as enthralling as any in recent history would be both a merciful release and a delightful experience. The West Indians, having won handsomely the Third Test at Sydney, are now all square with their opponents and must be looking forward to the next encounter with justifiable hope and confidence.

The over ruling factor in the Third Test was that Worrell won the toss and his batsmen made good use of a wicket which, unlike most Australian pitches, took spin far earlier than usual. If the coin had favoured Australia the result might have been very different. It might be remembered that, earlier in the tour, Worrell complained that Australian wickets favoured batsmen too much. Perhaps the Sydney groundsman took these words to heart and tried to be fairer to bowlers. If this is so it makes the toss even more of a deciding factor, so we may well contend that Worrell was lucky and turned his luck to good account.

THE young West Indian off spin bowler, L. Gibbs, who took 8 wickets in the match at low cost, must be a great find. His bowling in the 2nd innings (5 for 66) quite routed the Australians after they had made 191 for 3, the remaining 7 wickets making only 50 runs. Many people have maintained that the Australians, being educated to their true batting wickets, do not face the turning ball with much confidence. This may indeed be so. I once saw the great Sir Donald Bradman, at the peak of his career, trying to play that superb leg spinner Hedley Verity at Lord's in a Test match. The wicket was taking spin and Verity's bag was 15 wickets in one day. Bradman's exhibition was such as to leave a briefly lasting impression on all who saw it. To put it briefly he was helpless and had no answer. When he left the pavilion on his second venture he seemed to me to be out as he walked to the wicket. His one idea was to commit early suicide and this he did

with a stroke which might be seen on a village green when No. 11 is batting. On the other hand that greatest Australian of all time, C. G. Macartney, was a master batsman on a sticky wicket, which is why I have always reckoned him superior to Sir Donald. One year when he was over here it was a wet season and his scores appeared to be a succession of centuries on bowlers' wickets. The reason, lightning footwork and split second decision.

BUT to revert to the Sydney Test match. The Australian selectors are now in serious difficulty. Davidson and Harvey both have muscle injuries while Meckiff after being rather prone to trouble all through this tour, has now ricked his back, a serious matter for a fast bowler. In any case Meckiff's prospects cannot be bright. He has taken 2 wickets for 234 runs in 2 Tests, a frightening expenditure and one which might be supposed will put paid to his chances of being chosen to come to England this year.

NEXT month the Australian selectors will be choosing their team for England and we await their choice with great interest. It would appear that their great trouble will be fast bowlers. England too is not over rich in this department though no doubt the excellent Brian Statham will once more carry more than his share of the burden.

In conclusion the present series in Australia is increasing the interest in this year's series here. There was a tendency to regard our chances to be slender in the face of powerful opponents.

But now we find that the opposition is not only human but decidedly vulnerable. Cricket is indeed a great game. It provides its surprises with an impish chuckle.

THE recent decision of the Gloucester County Committee to relieve Tom Graveney, that monumental Test batsman of the

captaincy of that county came as a surprise to the cricketing world, particularly since the new captain, an amateur in his early twenties of Eton and Cambridge, cannot as yet have had much first class experience and still less of leading a county side of professionals. No doubt the Gloucester Committee had good reason for their rather drastic action apart from the obvious fact that Graveney has recently shown signs of declining prowess with the bat.

I HAVE heard from a friend of Graveney that the great batsman would have accepted the Committee's decision with resignation had it not been for the fact that it was made public in the press only two days after it had been arrived at.

If this is true Graveney has some excuse for resentment. After all, a Test batsman, who has served his county so well, is entitled to something more merciful than a summary dismissal from a privileged post, for example four weeks' notice before the news is made public.

It is not likely under the circumstances that Graveney will continue to play for Gloucester. There is talk of his playing in League cricket.

THE FOURTH TEST

THE West Indies' skipper, Frankie Worrell, was once more successful in the toss at Adelaide when the Fourth Test started in sweltering heat. Though making a poor start the West Indies batted the whole day and at stumps had scored 348 for the loss of 7 wickets. Kanhai scored a brilliant 117 and Worrell a masterly 71. With the temperature over 100 Bernaud gave his fast bowlers, Home & Mission short spells on a good batting wicket.

At the time of going to press the West Indies were in a winning position having left Australia to score 457 for victory in their second innings. The Australians had lost three of their best men—Macdonald, Favell and Simpson for only 31 runs at the end of the fourth day's play.

A feature of the match was Kanhai's two separate centuries.

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—BY "ITINERANT"—

CRICKET in Ceylon has improved a great deal since the competitions for the "Sara" Trophy and the Daily News Cup were launched some years ago. There are more good cricketers today who have made the grade and are giving a good account of themselves when selected for representative cricket. There are many good judges of the game, however, who bemoan that Ceylon cricket is not up to the pre-war standard and cannot be compared with the teams that represented Ceylon in the years before World War I. They talk of such cricketers as the brothers Douglas, Fred and E. R. de Saram, the Gunasekeras, the Kelaarts, Cecil Horan, S. de Silva, M. K. Albert, V. S. de Kretser, S.R. Titus, E.J. Melder, A.C. Amath, T. B. S. Ahamat, S. Saravanamuttu and J. C. Weinman to name some of the best that come to mind.

Those were also the days when European cricket was top grade with so many English County men like W. T. Greswell, V. F. S. Crawford, P. R. May, J. L. S. Vidler, G. F. and H. G. Cornish, the brothers G. H. and A. L. Gibson, M. K. Foster, and Major F. R. R. Brooke who were invariably in the European side against the Ceylonese in the annual Test match. Then came the first World War and cricket in Ceylon suffered greatly. Later when A. E. R. Gilligan's team toured Ceylon in the late nineteen-twenties and spent a month here playing several matches in Colombo and one at Darrawella against a strong Up-country side, Ceylon cricket had recovered and fresh European blood was available.

* * *

BUT I would not go so far as to say that the standard of Ceylonese cricket has deteriorated to that extent. In fact if one is to judge by the form shown by Ceylonese representative sides against touring English, Australian, West Indies, India and Pakistan teams it justifies the opinion held by a great many that there is little difference in the top-notchers of the two periods and it will quickly be refuted when one mentions the fact that several Ceylonese who are in England to day like Stanley Jayasinghe, Bartels and Inman to name only

three have proved outstanding in the company of the World's best professionals who are engaged in League cricket. Then there is the notable instance of Gamini Gunaseena who had proved his class when playing for Nottingham before he went to Cambridge to surpass anything done by a Ceylonese in the past. He not only secured his "Blue" in his first year but captained the Varsity in the following year when he set up his record score of over 200 against the Dark Blues. Since the days when Ceylonese cricketers like J. A. de Silva, S. Saravanamuttu, C. T. van Geyzel, Tom Tweed and others failed to win a "Blue" we can point to Dan Piachaud, and I. Pieris who not only played in the annual match at Lord's, but figured successfully.

There is also the case of Laddie Outschoorn who has now retired from the game having proved one of the most consistent rungetters for Worcestershire, hitting a number of centuries against some of the strongest Counties in addition to proving one of the greatest slip-fieldsmen figuring in English County cricket.

* * *

THE two divisions of the Saravanamuttu tournament have now reached a most interesting

stage and it is a toss-up as regards the "A" Division winners, as recent results have been totally unexpected. For instance the defeat of the Sinhalese Sports Club by Moratuwa and the victory of the Moors against the Nondescripts a fortnight ago caused no little surprise and the winners deserve congratulations. Moratuwa on their own ground are capable of holding their own with the strongest Colombo sides as they have proved so often. The Sinhalese Sports Club who won the Trophy last year were strongly represented in their match with Moratuwa and when the latter took first knock and actually declared with the most creditable total of 325 for 9 wickets, the visitors were set a heavy task. They however, appeared equal to the occasion when C. H. Gunasekera and L. Rodrigo were scoring freely for the second wicket but after the latter was run out when well set, the game took a different turn and despite a good unfinished 43 by M. Wanigaratne and two praiseworthy efforts by S. de Alwis and A. Polonowita they were finally dismissed for 244.

* * *

THE Moors on their own wicket at Braybrooke Place also take a lot of beating and the Nondescripts who are strongly fancied to win this year had a set back losing on the first innings in spite of two very fine knocks by Tissa de Soyza

(Continued on page 32)



Photo by John & Co.

Mrs. W. P. Fernando, wife of the H. G. C. Captain, presenting the Captain's Cup to the winner, W. Parakrama Fernando who beat G. B. S. Gomes 1 up in an exciting Golf final.

HISTORY OF WEST INDIES CRICKET

FAMOUS PLAYERS OF THE PAST

FOR some two or three centuries after Columbus discovered the West Indies islands they were the haunt of pirates and buccaneers who ravaged, sacked and burned. Indeed, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Morgan, spent much of his time in the 1660's & 1670's raiding and burning towns which owed allegiance to Spain.

There may have been cricket of a kind from the time Jamaica was annexed to the British Crown in 1665 for there are usually bats wherever Englishmen are found. In the early 1800's there is some evidence of cricket being played, not in an organised manner, and the first factual series date from the 1860's. It is known that James Lillywhite, a renowned English player of the period actually coached there at that time and in 1863 the first inter-colony matches were played between Barbados and British Guiana.

* * *

THUS while the West Indies were discovered and populated before Australia, first-class cricket, so called, started later. The initial inter-colonial fixture in Australia was played at Melbourne in 1856 between New South Wales and Victoria.

Jamaica was not included in the first series in the West Indies owing to distance and it was not until 1892-93 season that Jamaica joined with Barbados and British Guiana in the inter-colony competition. That was the year, incidentally, in which the Australian Sheffield Shield competition was inaugurated between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

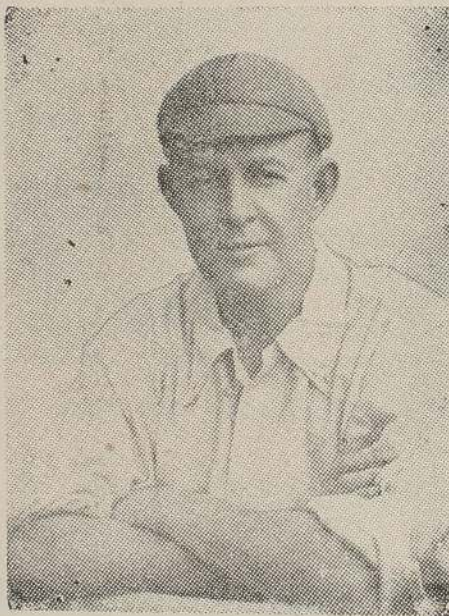
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THE first English team paid a visit in 1895-96 and in the following year two teams were there. They found that the standard was slowly improving. These teams, as in the case of earlier sides to Australia, were the result of private enterprise. Not until 1910-11 did the M.C.C. send its first official team.

The first West Indies team to tour England was in 1900, when it

was led by R. S. A. Warner, a brother of Sir Pelham Warner, who himself was born in the West Indies where an ancestor had been the first Governor-General. Sir Pelham played with the team against Leicestershire during that 1900 tour.

R. S. A. Warner had a tough time choosing his side because he had to see that there were no disgruntled Islands. It was finally chosen from Demerara, Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica, Grenada and St. Vincent, the last named providing Olliviere who was probably the first of the



SIR PELHAM WARNER

who hails from the West Indies

distinguished line of West Indian batsmen. He was so attracted by the joys of county cricket that he stayed in England and qualified for Derbyshire. It is of interest that he and Sir Pelham Warner had a first wicket stand of 2338 against Leicestershire.

* * *

B. J. T. Bosanquet who was a member of P. F. Warner's team that toured Australia in 1903-04, took a side to the West Indies in 1902 and another followed in 1904-5, so that there were plenty of opportunities for improvement. Then in 1906 the second West Indies side went to England and did reasonably well, but again a grand player was lost. S. G. Smith, a left-hand

batsman and bowler, decided to stay in England and he qualified for Northants, doing great work in the county championship. He remained an amateur, played for the Gentlemen, and later went to New Zealand, where he played against Vernon Ransford's Australian side in 1920-21.

* * *

THE M. C. C. sent its first side to the West Indies in 1910, 11 and it played 11 first-class games, confining its tour to the four leading colonies, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana. Since that day these four have been the centres of West Indies cricket and have produced all the great players. The Englishmen won three games and lost four. Three were drawn and one, against Jamaica, was a tie. The star English bowler was S. G. Smith.

These four colonies, as they were then called, had interesting histories. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and is the largest, being 148 miles long and 52 miles across at its widest part. It became attached to the British Crown in 1655. Jamaica has a population of more than one and a half million people, has a lovely harbour at Kingston, where Test matches are played. Its outstanding batsmen have been George Headley, and "Collie" Smith, whose untimely death two years ago was widely mourned.

* * *

BARBADOS is 21 miles long and 14 miles at its widest part, with a population of less than a quarter of a million. It is a healthy spot with many tourist attractions. Among the celebrated names mentioned in its history are those of Rodney and Nelson, two of the mighty sea captains of the past. Like Jamaica, Barbados grows sugar, and has a thriving export trade in rum. Among the star cricketers it has produced are Worrell, Walcott, Weekes and Sobers, the present Test record holder.

Trinidad has a population of more than half a million and looms large in English history. Its first Governor was the picturesque Sir Thomas Picton who was killed in the battle of Waterloo when leading his division in a charge against the French. The island deals largely in oil and sugar, while unusual industries centre round its Pitch

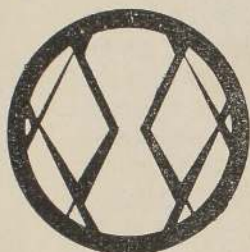
(Continued on page 32)

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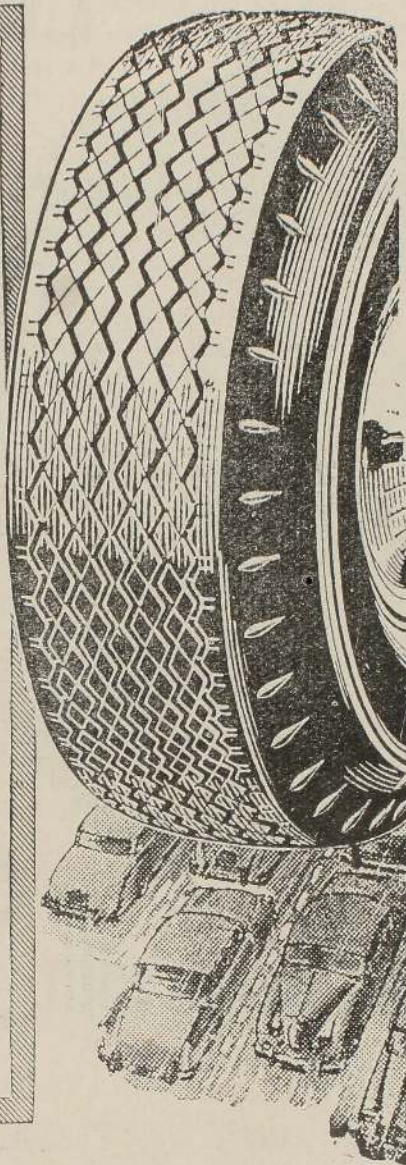
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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

SO the first month of the New Year is almost over—and we can, I am afraid, look back on most of our New Year resolutions and find them almost all broken! You know the sort of thing I mean—you vowed to yourself, I hope, that you were quite determined not to join in any unkind gossip—and then Sita told you something about Soma, and when you met Peggy later in the day, and she obviously hadn't heard a thing about it, you just couldn't resist the temptation to pass it on. Or you made up your mind you'd see to darning all hubby's shirts and making sure all his buttons were on tight—and then you managed to run a copy of that book you were longing to read to earth, and the next thing you knew, hubby was moaning to the world that he had not a rag to wear. Or you decided you really were going to be the source of sweetness and light in the home—till you got up one morning on the wrong side of your bed, and the children played up, and everything went awry—and you found yourself wondering what on earth the use of it all was!

AND then, what is the next step? Are you just going to ruefully decide that you are just not the type to attain perfection, and slip back again into all the old ways, and forget about it all till the magic of another New Year's Day persuades you to try again? That is just too easy, and soon you are back to being your old self again, and have ceased from trying to climb out of the ruts of your personality. But that is rather a defeatist attitude to take up, after all. Of course it isn't easy to change yourself, and perfection does seem rather far out of our reach, but for all that, it shouldn't be given up so lightly.

THE thing to do, really, is to keep on trying. If we can rid ourselves of the convention that only once a year do we need to take ourselves in hand and make a big effort (always, I'm afraid, with the unexpressed comfort that after all, we won't have to struggle very long), and realise after all that "every day is a fresh beginning, every day is the world made new",

then good resolutions need not be an annual event, but can be something to be made afresh every time we break them, even every day if need be, and if we are honest and sincere in our effort, we will someday see some results and find you are a little nearer to perfection after all.

WITH the accent now-a-days on everything national, and with everyone striving to find ways in which to include a national slant in our every action, almost, I have found it very interesting to note in recent parties I have attended how even the decorations have been given an "indigenous" twist which has been quite delightful, and such a change from the stereotyped sort of thing which is all too common. Naturally, it is just as easy to become stereotyped following blindly along supposed "national" paths as ever by faithfully copying pretty pictures in magazines, and it needs I suppose, a fair amount of ingenuity to produce something which is original, but so often the result, though it is charming, is so simple that you wonder why on earth no one ever thought of it before! I'll tell you the sort of thing I mean—most people's thoughts, when asked to suggest illuminations for an out door reception at night, would naturally turn to strings of electric jets.

IF it is stressed that ideas should be "indigenous", oil lamps, or lanterns, either of the elaborate "Wesak lantern" type or the more humble "bucket lantern" might be suggested. But the other day I saw what I considered was a really original idea in illumination. The lawn had been dotted with the usual little tables, each with its attendant ring of chairs—and on each table there stood the scooped out skin of a pineapple, with the stalk end cut off to help it stand steadily, and its green tuft of leaves bravely erect, with one or two little "windows" cut in the skin, and under each pineapple there burnt a candle! Around the bottom of each there was a wreath of large silver stars. It was most effective, and besides providing illumination, gave the guests a most interesting talking point.

ANOTHER idea in table decoration which I saw recently, at a wedding, consisted of coconut shells filled with water, on which

floated a few flower heads, such as temple flowers and jasmines. These were set, instead of vases of flowers, flowers on each table—much easier and less liable to accidents than glass vases, and also definitely a skilful "national", I slant, I felt. Also at this wedding, the aisle of the Church instead of being decorated with the usual wilting flowers tied to the sides of the pews, was decorated instead with flowers stuck upright into short stabs out from the trunk of a plantain tree. The moisture in the plantain trunk, was quite enough to keep the flowers looking fresh, this was, I thought, a very novel idea. Even the bridesmaids bouquets at this wedding were unusual—each one carried a bunch of four or five caladium like leaves, tinted to match the colour of the saree she wore.

Talking of leaves, another idea I saw years ago, and I think, long before Messrs. Richard Pieris produced their leaf-like rubber table mats, was a set of table mats in the shape of papaw leaves. I have also seen the lotus flower and leaf used very effectively to make a set of table mats.

SIR Leslie Gamage, retiring head of the General Electric Co., and Lady Gamage were in Colombo on January 13th. They were on a tour of the company's branches in Malaya, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

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PEOPLE

(Continued from page 21)

MR. Terry Jonklaas of Decorators & Furnishers Ltd., was, it is reported, responsible for the designing and lay-out of the American small industries exhibition now on in Colombo. He was given the assignment in March last year, being flown to Bombay for the purpose. His plans were then sent to America and approved. Subsequently he was flown to Kabul where Mr. Fritz Berliner, manager of the exhibition, was holding a fair at the time, and returning to Ceylon produced a design which has been praised by the exhibition staff.

* * *

MISS R. S. Canagaratna, one of the two Ceylonese recipients of the medal of merit awarded by the World Girl Guide Organization for meritorious service, is to leave for the Philippines and Australia for further training. While in Manila she will also represent Ceylon at the Training Conference of Asian countries.

Miss Canagaratna is vice-principal of St. Vincent's Girls High School, Kalmunai, and Divisional Guide Commissioner of Batticaloa.

* * *

IT is with regret that we record the death of Dr. Eric Gilles, O.B.E., husband of Helen (nee Tribu oski), brother of Mr. Rex Gilles and Mrs. M. Siebel, which occurred at Kano, Northern Nigeria, on the 23rd January. Dr. Gilles who left Ceylon thirty years ago to join the Medical & Health Services in Nigeria was in his sixtieth year. He served under Dr. Rupert Briercliffe, who had been Director in Ceylon previously. Dr. Gilles served as an Assistant Port Surgeon, Colombo, before he left for Nigeria, where later he rose to the position of Director of Health Services, Northern Nigeria.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 27)

(91) and V. G. Prins (50) M. T. Deen appeared set for a century when he had the bad luck to be run out with his score at 66.

Saracens scored a first innings victory over the Colts at Havelock Park, batting first and totalling 218 and then dismissing the Colts for a meagre 92. This keeps the Saracens in their position as leaders of the Sara Trophy "A" Division.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

TALKING of school, British architects have won the best sort of "applause and curtain call"—the premier award at the Milan Triennale Exhibition—for the £20,000 primary school which was put on view at that great international display. Consisting of three classrooms around an assembly hall, the school has a loosely-joined steel frame. Already a number of bulk orders have been placed to enable complete schools to be built from pre-fabricated parts in this modern and highly functional design.

* * *

FORMER prisoners who had been rehabilitated might be invited to relate their experiences, suggested the Minister of Justice, Mr. Sam P. C. Fernando, when he addressed the annual general meeting of the Prisoners' Welfare Association. It would be helpful to know whether the work of the Association was appreciated and in what respects improvement was possible.

Commending the Association's activities, he suggested that similar bodies be formed in other towns. He also appealed to employers to help ex-prisoners who sought work, as they had already paid for their transgressions. Dwelling on the horror of prison life, he deplored that many were in jail for non-payment of fines. He recalled that he was instrumental, while yet a law student 25 years ago, in the Fines Act being put on the statute book. He was sorry, he said, that it was not being properly implemented.

The Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. Basnayake, who presided, said that the aim of the Association and of the Government being to reform prisoners, it was essential that prison officers should treat them with sympathy, or they would come out worse men than when they went in.

HISTORY OF WEST INDIES CRICKET

(Continued from page 28)

Lake and its Angostura Bitters. It is an island of very mixed races. Of cricketers it has had plenty, including the mercurial Learie Constantine, Stollmeyer, Ramadhin and Gomez.

BRITISH Guiana is on the South American mainland and covers some 83,000 square miles and a population of rather less than half a million. Its chief exports are bauxite, rice, sugar, molasses and rum. Among its outstanding cricketers have been the Christianis. Bob visited Australia with Goddard's side. Kanhai and Butcher are more recent internationals and did well against Peter May's side.

(To be continued)

POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 11)

BY its campaign on the language issue, the Federal Party continues to be a thorn in the side of the Government. The party has won over the Workers Congress, representing the Indian community, in its plans for direct action to obstruct the use of Sinhala in the north and east. At the annual session of the party Tamils were asked to make their homes, as much as possible, in the two provinces and a committee was appointed to draw up a scheme to withdraw investments and savings elsewhere and apply them to development in the Tamil-speaking areas.

The leader of the party declared that further negotiations were out of the question with a government which had repudiated the agreement reached with the late Mr. Bandaranaike. The only course left to the Tamil-speaking people to protect their "national honour" and win back their freedom was to resort to non-violent direct action.

An indirect outcome of the conflict between the Federal Party and the party in power is that temples, restaurants and Tamil institutions are to be thrown open to the depressed classes.

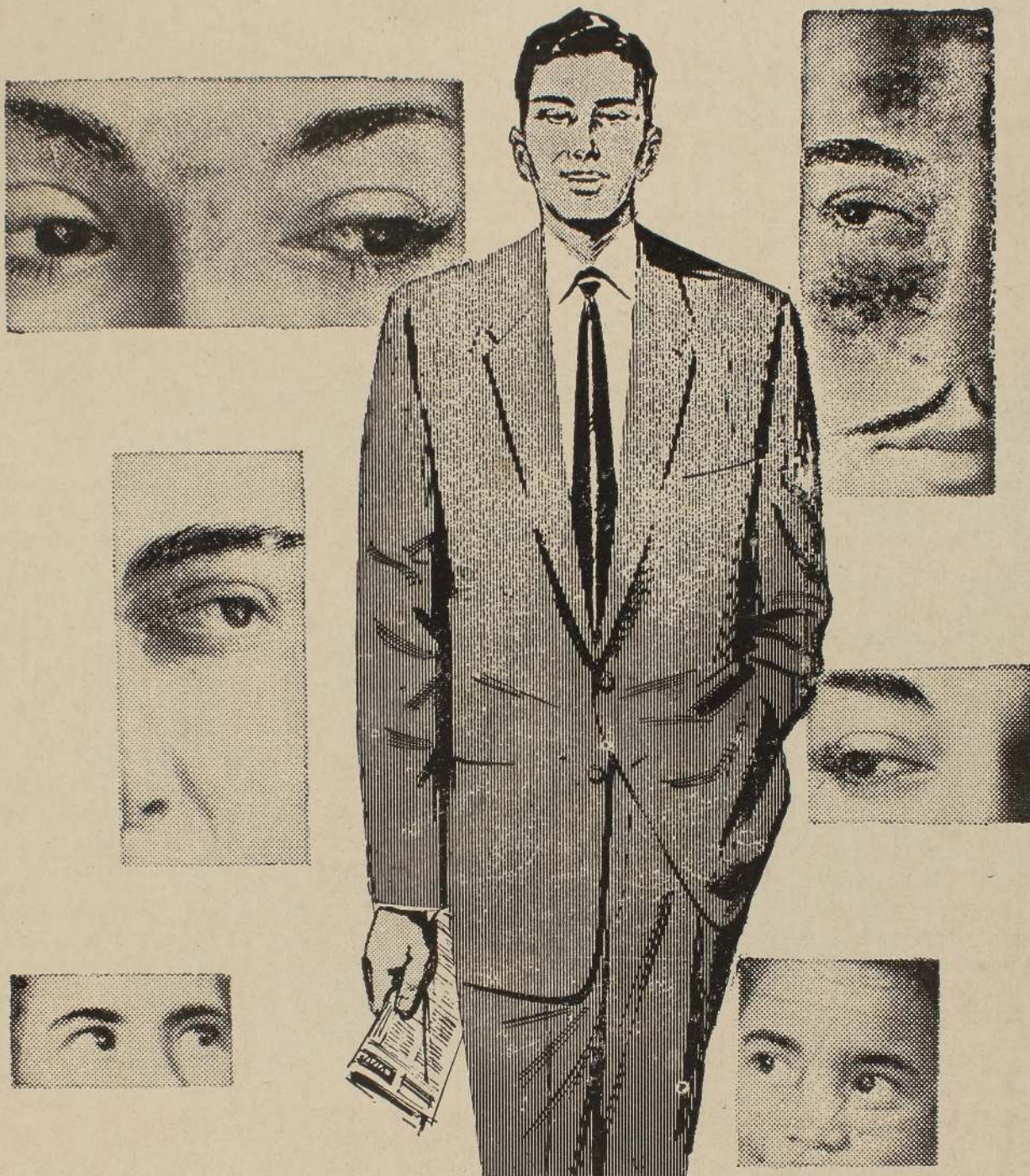
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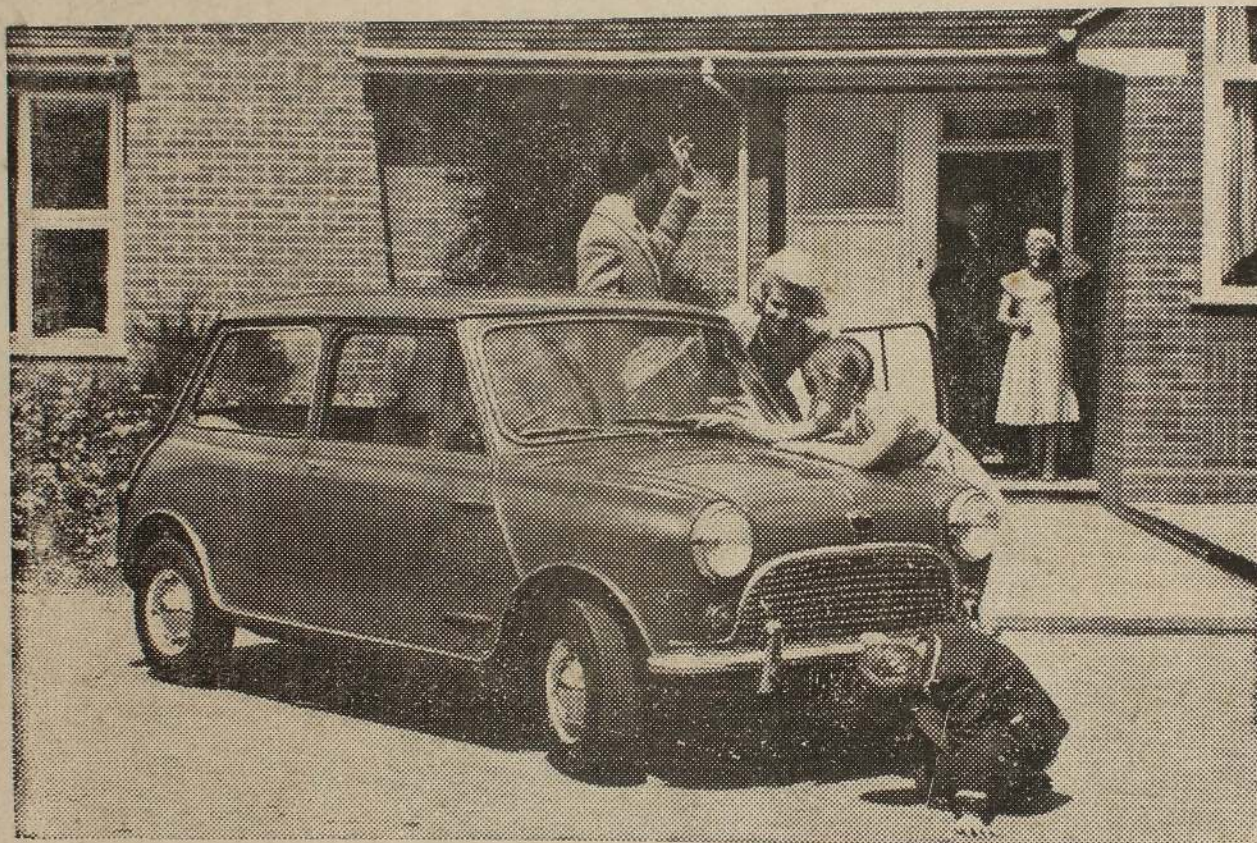
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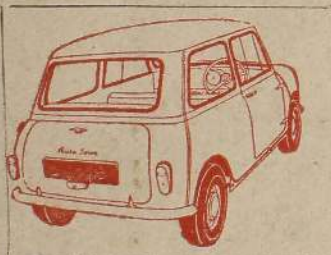


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