

The Ceylon Postnightly Review

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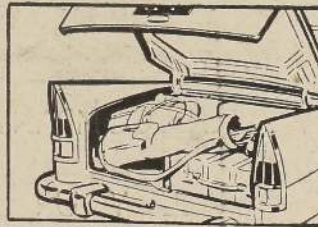


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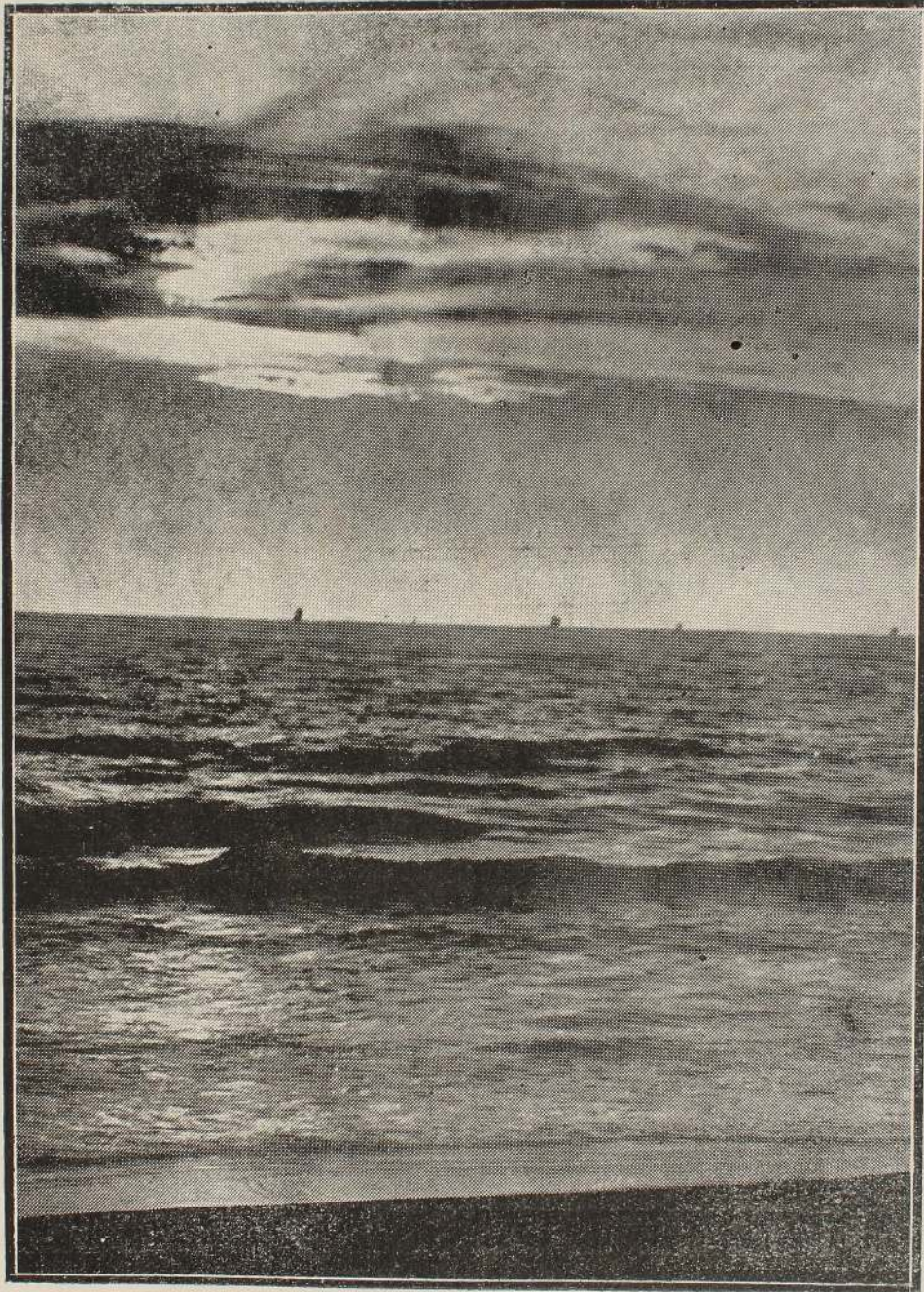
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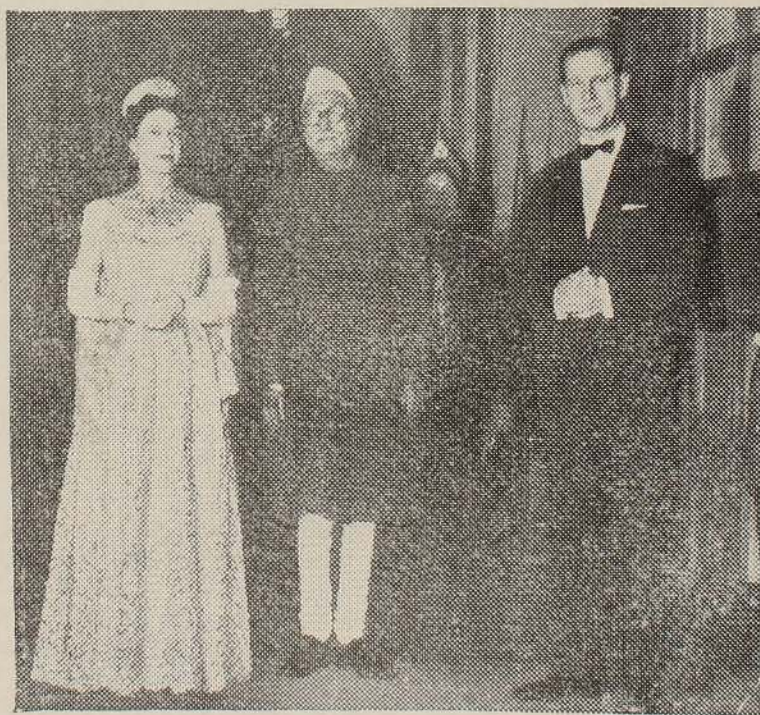
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FOLLOWING a report from Japan of the discovery in the Indian Ocean of unusually high radioactivity, caused possibly by nuclear submarines or disposal of radioactive waste, the setting up of a laboratory on the coast has been suggested for routine testing of fish caught in Ceylon waters.

It is stated that high radioactivity in the Indian ocean could have been foreseen and it is recalled that in January, 1958, Prof. E.O.E. Pereira of the University of Ceylon, as chairman of the science sub-commission of UNESCO, suggested mapping of the tide currents around the coasts of Ceylon with a view to determining the safety zone within which radioactivity waste should not be discharged. UNESCO, it would appear, could not undertake the work for want of funds, but it is suggested that competent scientists would be available in Ceylon to man a laboratory located in the Fisheries Harbour in Mutwal, where trawlers discharge their catches.

* * *

A Bill has been tabled in Parliament providing for a tax to be levied from non-nationals who are in Ceylon after September 15 last year on visas or temporary residence permits. The tax will be Rs. 400 a year or part of a year exceeding a month. Exempted from it are diplomats, foreign experts not liable to income tax, foreign students and ships personnel. A fine up to Rs. 500 and/or imprisonment up to six months is the penalty provided for non-payment of the tax.

The imposition of the tax was envisaged by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech. It will not affect estate labourers who are not citizens of Ceylon because, being stateless, they hold no visas or temporary resident permits.

* * *

THE High Commissioner for Australia will lead the Australian delegation to the Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities which meets in Vienna from 7th March to 14th April. During the High Commissioner's absence from Ceylon, Mr. M.G.M. Bouchier will be in charge of the Australian High Commission. The High Commissioner will leave the Island on 26th February and expects to return on 22nd April.

SPEAKING at the prize-giving at Trinity College, Kandy, on February 10, the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Sir Alexander Morley, said that society was constantly evolving in every live community. Just as there had been immense changes in the social pattern in the United Kingdom since the war, he regarded it as right and natural that things should be on the move in Ceylon.

Certain people, often with axes of their own to grind, liked sometimes to suggest that the British were intent upon opposing social and economic progress for fear of losing traditional markets and that they considered some particular state of things a sealed pattern from which all departures were to be deplored. That was all nonsense.



Sir Alexander Morley

They welcomed all changes here likely to lead to the same healthy development and improvement in the national standard of life as they themselves had experienced since the war. It did not, of course, follow that any or every change, merely because it was change, was necessarily for the better or that there was a short cut to every desirable goal.

"We in Britain", Sir Alexander said, "continue to be ready to cooperate in the evolution of that new Ceylon insofar as you feel that we have something to offer you.

"But perhaps you will permit me to add this, Though the United Kingdom is a larger country than yours, we like to feel that our inter-

ests here, which are ready to adjust themselves to changing conditions, may expect the same kind of fair play as we always try to give yours in Britain".

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FOLLOWING agitation by commercial interests in view of falling prices, the Government reduced the export duty on rubber from 28 to 20 cents on February 16th. There was an instant response in the market, the price rising in some instances to over a rupee for the best crepe.

There was a reduction of duty late last year and the market rallied for a while and slid down again. Representations were made to the Government that small estates might have to close down if a further reduction was not made.

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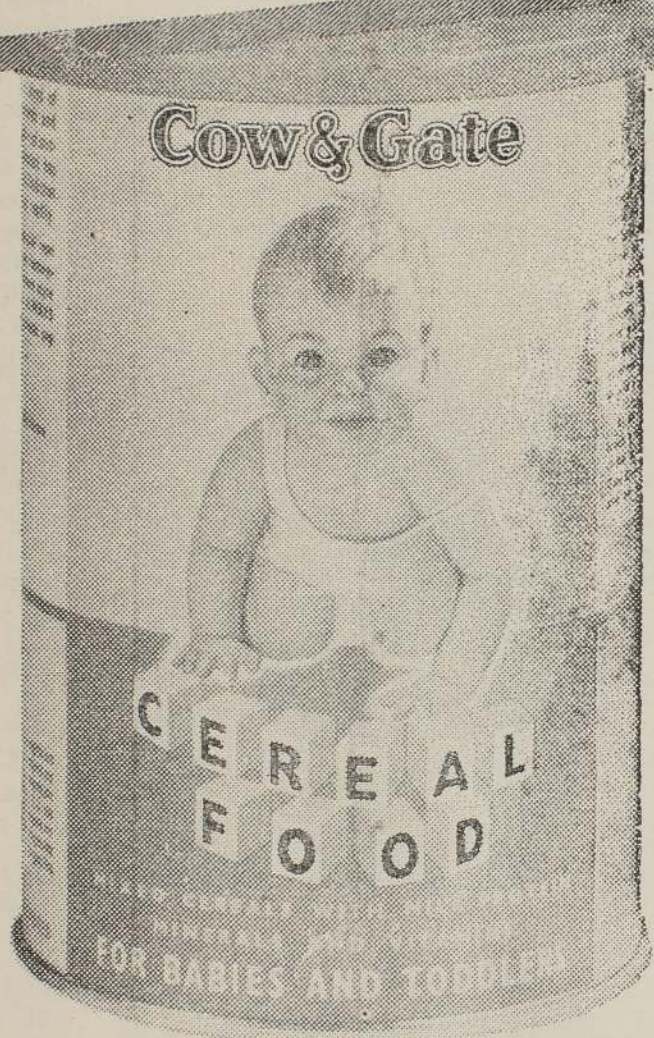
THE tooth relic of the Buddha in China is being sent to Ceylon by the Chinese Government for public exposition in the Island. The relic is expected to arrive in time for the Poson festival in June commemorating the advent of Buddhism to Ceylon will be on view first at Anuradhapura and afterwards in other parts of the country, including Colombo and Kandy. The relic was originally in India, whence it was taken to China. It left China for the first time in 1955, being taken to Burma for exposition.

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THE recent high increase in the duty on newsprint has sent up the price of The Times of Ceylon by 5 cents to 20 cents. The raising of the duty, however, coincided with the publication by the Times group of a new morning paper in English called 'Ceylon Daily Mirror'. It takes after its British prototype in size and presentation. Of sixteen pages, it is sold at ten cents.

The Lake House group of papers last week carried a statement setting out the effect of the higher duty, viz 55 per cent—an increase of 50 per cent. The additional estimated cost of newsprint is put at Rs. 3 million for the current year. Readers and advertisers are informed that consequently news services will have to be curtailed and some of the features dropped, in the first instance, and an increase in price might have to follow.

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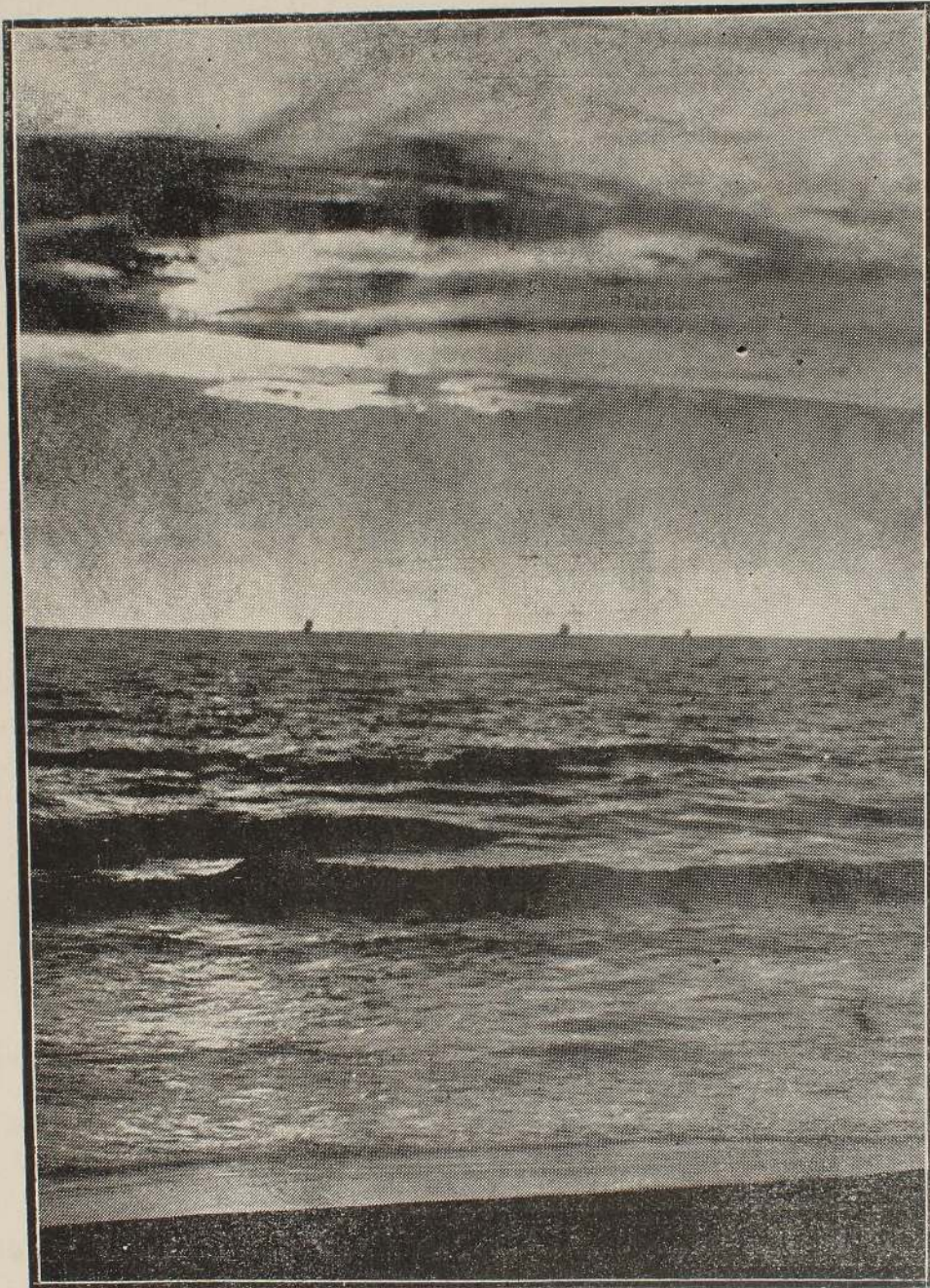
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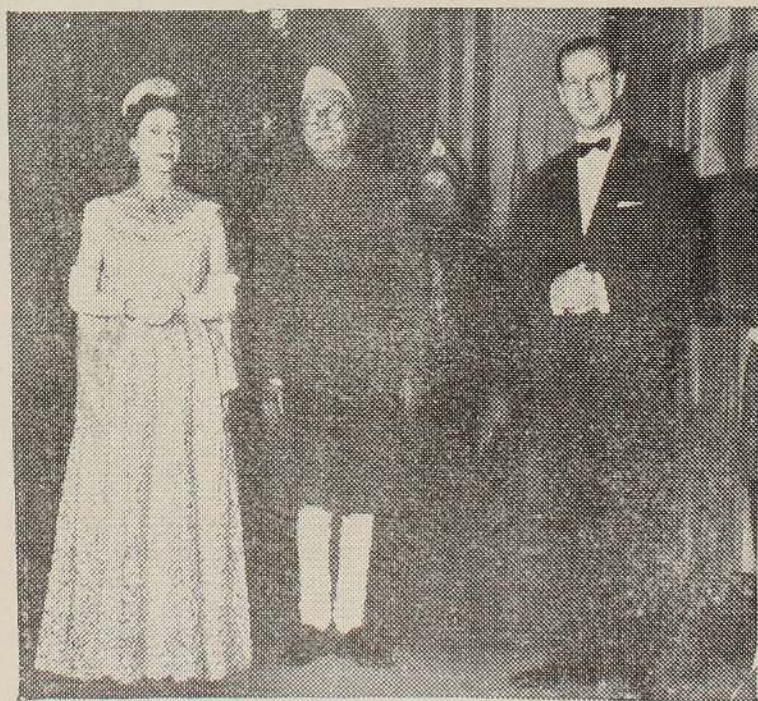
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOLLOWING a report from Japan of the discovery in the Indian Ocean of unusually high radioactivity, caused possibly by nuclear submarines or disposal of radioactive waste, the setting up of a laboratory on the coast has been suggested for routine testing of fish caught in Ceylon waters.

It is stated that high radioactivity in the Indian ocean could have been foreseen and it is recalled that in January, 1958, Prof. E.O.E. Pereira of the University of Ceylon, as chairman of the science sub-commission of UNESCO, suggested mapping of the tide currents around the coasts of Ceylon with a view to determining the safety zone within which radioactivity waste should not be discharged. UNESCO, it would appear, could not undertake the work for want of funds, but it is suggested that competent scientists would be available in Ceylon to man a laboratory located in the Fisheries Harbour in Mutwal, where trawlers discharge their catches.

* * *

A Bill has been tabled in Parliament providing for a tax to be levied from non-nationals who are in Ceylon after September 15 last year on visas or temporary residence permits. The tax will be Rs. 400 a year or part of a year exceeding a month. Exempted from it are diplomats, foreign experts not liable to income tax, foreign students and ships personnel. A fine up to Rs. 500 and/or imprisonment up to six months is the penalty provided for non-payment of the tax.

The imposition of the tax was envisaged by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech. It will not affect estate labourers who are not citizens of Ceylon because, being stateless, they hold no visas or temporary resident permits.

* * *

THE High Commissioner for Australia will lead the Australian delegation to the Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities which meets in Vienna from 7th March to 14th April. During the High Commissioner's absence from Ceylon, Mr. M.G.M. Bouchier will be in charge of the Australian High Commission. The High Commissioner will leave the Island on 26th February and expects to return on 22nd April.

SPEAKING at the prize-giving at Trinity College, Kandy, on February 10, the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Sir Alexander Morley, said that society was constantly evolving in every live community. Just as there had been immense changes in the social pattern in the United Kingdom since the war, he regarded it as right and natural that things should be on the move in Ceylon.

Certain people, often with axes of their own to grind, liked sometimes to suggest that the British were intent upon opposing social and economic progress for fear of losing traditional markets and that they considered some particular state of things a sealed pattern from which all departures were to be deplored. That was all nonsense.



Sir Alexander Morley

They welcomed all changes here likely to lead to the same healthy development and improvement in the national standard of life as they themselves had experienced since the war. It did not, of course, follow that any or every change, merely because it was change, was necessarily for the better or that there was a short cut to every desirable goal.

"We in Britain", Sir Alexander said, "continue to be ready to cooperate in the evolution of that new Ceylon insofar as you feel that we have something to offer you.

"But perhaps you will permit me to add this. Though the United Kingdom is a larger country than yours, we like to feel that our inter-

ests here, which are ready to adjust themselves to changing conditions, may expect the same kind of fair play as we always try to give yours in Britain".

* * *

FOLLOWING agitation by commercial interests in view of falling prices, the Government reduced the export duty on rubber from 28 to 20 cents on February 16th. There was an instant response in the market, the price rising in some instances to over a rupee for the best crepe.

There was a reduction of duty late last year and the market rallied for a while and slid down again. Representations were made to the Government that small estates might have to close down if a further reduction was not made.

* * *

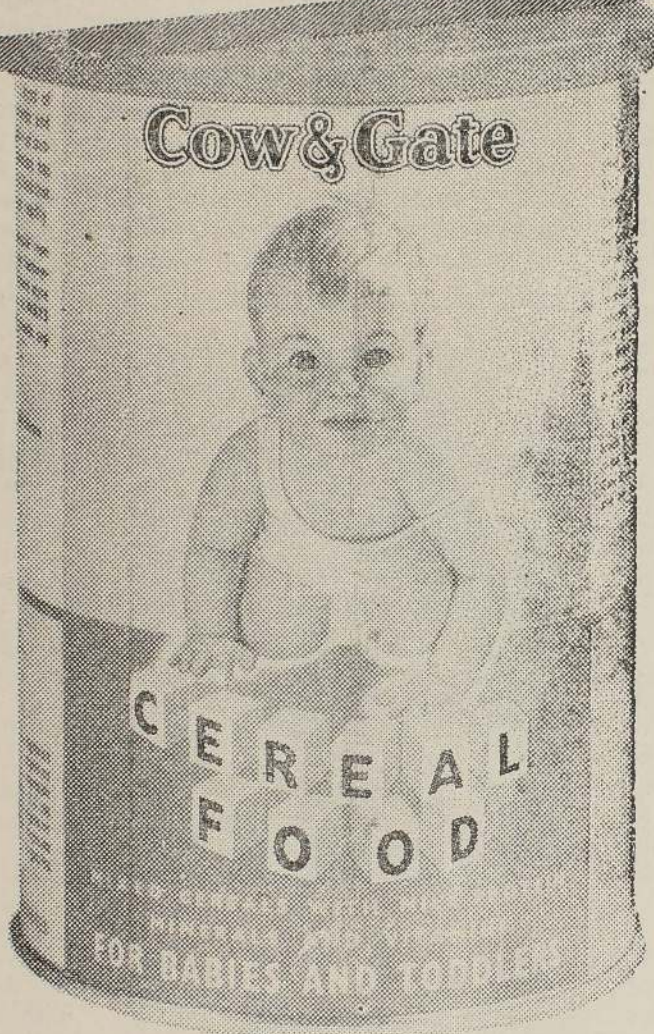
THE tooth relic of the Buddha in China is being sent to Ceylon by the Chinese Government for public exposition in the Island. The relic is expected to arrive in time for the Poson festival in June commemorating the advent of Buddhism to Ceylon will be on view first at Anuradhapura and afterwards in other parts of the country, including Colombo and Kandy. The relic was originally in India, whence it was taken to China. It left China for the first time in 1955, being taken to Burma for exposition.

* * *

THE recent high increase in the duty on newsprint has sent up the price of The Times of Ceylon by 5 cents to 20 cents. The raising of the duty, however, coincided with the publication by the Times group of a new morning paper in English called 'Ceylon Daily Mirror'. It takes after its British prototype in size and presentation. Of sixteen pages, it is sold at ten cents.

The Lake House group of papers last week carried a statement setting out the effect of the higher duty, viz 55 per cent—an increase of 50 per cent. The additional estimated cost of newsprint is put at Rs. 3 million for the current year. Readers and advertisers are informed that consequently news services will have to be curtailed and some of the features dropped, in the first instance, and an increase in price might have to follow.

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MONEY FOR IDEAS

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

IS there something in the air of Britain these days that stimulates the brain cells? I can think of no other explanation for the spate of bright ideas. They range from slot machines for paper-backed books to the linking of separate schools by television with sound circuits enabling pupils to ask questions over the microphone. One big organisation, Imperial Chemical Industries, has paid out £28,524 in "bright ideas money" in the last twelve months to 9,000 employees for ingenious suggestions for improving production and efficiency.

Youth is no bar to inventiveness. A Manchester schoolboy, 12-years-old Michael Leigh, has had a dynamo device of his taken up by the well-known electrical accessories firm of Joseph Lucas Ltd., Birmingham. Michael realised that many cyclists using dynamo lighting were involved in accidents because their lights went out when they stopped. His invention, endorsed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, is a dynamo system with an extra battery charged by the dynamo. This comes on when the brake is applied and the lamp will stay alight for five minutes.

The book slot machine, tested at a big London railway terminus, may soon be a familiar sight on British Railways. The prototype is a converted cigarette machine. For two shillings and sixpence the prospective traveller has the choice of four different titles to beat the tedium of a long journey.

* * *

A SOUND-PROOF HOTEL

THE television experiment at Hayes, Middlesex, England, goes beyond anything of the kind attempted on either side of the Atlantic. Closed circuit television is often used to enable students to see a lecturer talking in a central studio. But at Hayes, two schools linked by television are wired for two-way sound so that the boys and girls can ask questions.

Hayes, by the way, is near London Airport, and the newly-opened Ariel Hotel, which bristles with bright

ideas for the comfort and convenience of air travellers. Built on the site of the ancient Coach and Horses Inn, the Ariel Hotel is circular, the first of its kind in Britain. All the bedrooms have air-conditioning and double-glazed windows to keep out the noise of the aircrafts. In fact, noise insulation is so effective that from rooms overlooking the airport aircraft can be seen with engines "running up", apparently in complete silence. Another



Dr. Edith Summerskill

Labour Member of Parliament for the past 22 years, who now sits in the House of Lords, instead of the House of Commons. She was recently created a Life Peer. She achieved Cabinet rank as Minister of National Insurance in the post-war Labour Government.

refinement is the electrically controlled entrance doors which open automatically as one approaches.

* * *

TRICKS WITH LIGHTS AND TRANSPORT

FROM tricks with sound, we go to tricks with light in the projected art gallery to be attached to the new £700,000 Commonwealth Institute in Kensington, London. The works of Commonwealth artists will be shown to advantage under

a honeycomb of daylight or artificial lighting. The roof will be divided into glass squares admitting diffused daylight, with fluorescent tubes to take over as natural light fades. Each object, painting or a sculpture, will have its own shaft of illumination.

In the realm of travel, a specially bright idea is the Gyreacta transmission, which could cut a lot of fuel bills on London Transport. As a 'bus or subway train slows to a halt, its energy of motion is stored in a flywheel and used to start the device. Invented by Mr. Robert Clark, it has been under development for seven years and is now reaching a promising stage in the hands of the National Research Development Corporation. The Corporation, which has just issued its eleventh annual report, is on the look-out for more inventions like such British successes as the Bailey Bridge, the printed electronic circuit and the Hovercraft.

* * *

INVENTORS' FAIRY GODMOTHER

A veritable fairy godmother to people with worthwhile ideas, the Corporation was formed in 1949 to exploit inventions in the public interest, both by Government departments and private individuals, with the objects of getting them accepted by industry.

Inventors are the poets of applied science and, like true poets, they have endless scope for their imagination. Even the familiar gasoline station is susceptible to their touch. "Autovista" is the name of a new system of dispensing motor fuel invented by the British Petroleum Company and developed in collaboration with the de Havilland Engine Company.

Different grades of fuel from different pumps are delivered through the same hose, thus saving time in each transaction and improving the lay-out of petrol stations. A control panel shows the customer the type, quality and cost of the fuel being delivered. Incidentally, the machine can be set to dispense fuel to the value of any sum of money, instead of by the gallon or litre—a bright idea that will be appreciated by drivers who have no time to wait for change.

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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—BY CROSS-BENCHER—

WITH Parliament in recess after the Independence Day celebrations interest was focussed on the diplomatic more than the political front. On the eve of the departure of the Commerce Minister, Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, to West Asia at the head of a mission to foster Ceylon's tea market in the region, the Government withdrew the accreditation of the Ambassador in Rome, Sir Arthur Ranasinha, to Israel.

Ceylon's representation in Israel was, it is reported, decided upon by the late Mr. Bandaranaike, but on a protest by the Arab countries the decision was not implemented. After Mr. Bandaranaike's assassination Sir Arthur Ranasinha presented his credentials to Israel on the instructions of Mr. W. Dahanavake, the head of the caretaker government. Since the formation of the S.L.F.P. government there have been hints that as long as Ceylon had diplomatic relations with Israel, the Arab countries might look elsewhere for their tea. Of course, these countries have had exchange difficulties too, which led to Iraq, for instance, insisting on Ceylon purchasing dates to the value of the tea exported to it. Subsequently a point was made of the fact that Ceylon had no trade agreement with Iran, which is also a buyer of Ceylon tea.

The Government accordingly decided to send a trade mission to Arab countries and Iran headed by the Commerce minister with plenipotentiary powers. He is to visit Cairo as well as Bagdad and then go to Teheran. Besides official advisers, representatives of three firms which export to the Persian Gulf and other West Asian markets are accompanying him. They are Mr. Merrill Fernando (A. F. Jones & Co.) Mr. S. I. Jafferjee (Jafferjee Bros), and Mr. A. Tyebaly (Heb. hulahoy & Co.) They will also explore markets for other Ceylon products such as coconut oil, desiccated coconut, graphite, and spices.

* * *

THE reaction of the Government to the murder of the first Prime Minister of the Congo (Belgian) Republic, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, was immediate and significant. The Prime Minister decided to send

a special envoy to the United Nations Security Council, of which Ceylon is a member (Sir Claude Corea, the permanent representative, being ill), to present Ceylon's views on the consequent situation. She chose for the mission Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, Speaker during the brief U.N.P. regime last year and delegate to the last general assembly. The choice was applauded by all parties.

In a statement announcing Mr. Subasinghe's assignment, the Prime Minister said: "We have no doubt whatever that their (Mr. Lumumba and his two companions) death has been brought about by numerous forces which, from the outset of the republic's independence, have endeavoured in every way to subvert the unity, territorial integrity and independence of the country. It is clear that the underlying motive for this monstrous crime is the desire to silence the voice of Congolese nationalism, which the authors thought they would not be able to achieve with the Congolese Prime Minister alive. We have ourselves no doubt that the tide of African resurgence cannot be turned back and that the ideas which Lumumba strove for and for which eventually he died will continue to nourish and strengthen the nationalist upsurge of Africa".

The Prime Minister also ordered flags to be flown at half mast at all public buildings and invited the people to co-operate with the Government in expressing the nation's sense of sorrow.

* * *

THE Prime Minister also sent a message of sympathy to the widow of Mr. Lumumba in which she said: "I am sure that I am voicing the sentiments of all humanity in expressing our deep revulsion at the dastardly act, and you may rest assured that my Government, in conjunction with other governments who deplore this tragedy, will spare no effort to see that justice is meted out to those who are held responsible".

There were public demonstrations for three days in Colombo with students and trade unions organising processions through the City denouncing the murder and calling for the culprits to be brought to

book. A student demonstration in which monk-undergraduates from one of the private universities took part attempted to force the Belgian legation to fly its flag at half mast, but the Police intervened. Unaccountably others brought down the flag at the residence of the Australian High Commissioner and on a protest being made the Government apologised to Mr. Gevin.

In Kandy an English lecturer at the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Mr. David Craig, joined the undergraduate demonstration in the course of which an attempt was made to bring down the statue of Sir Henry Ward as representing imperialism. Failing to dislodge it, parts of the statue were broken and the inscription on the pedestal defaced.

A largely attended public meeting held on Galle Face green in Colombo at which representatives of all parties spoke, a resolution was passed condemning the murder of Mr. Patrice Lumumba and expressing solidarity with the Congolese in their struggle for freedom.

* * *

THE Government survived the first motion of no-confidence against it by 75 votes to 44 last week. Moved by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, at a special meeting of the House Representatives, it also charged the Government with encouraging bribery and corruption by not taking steps to deprive of their civic rights those who were found guilty of bribery by the Thalagodapitiya Commission. A move by the Leader of the House, Mr. C. P. de Silva, to have the motion ruled out of order, in view of the Bill providing for appeal to the Supreme Court from the findings of the Commission, failed.

All the parties in the Opposition and the LSSP voted for the motion. The Communist Party and Mr. R. G. Senanayake of the Government party abstained. Although the Federalists supported the motion, they were not present at the division, being engaged in demonstrations in Jaffna and Batticaloa. There was a full turn-out for the Government, but some members are apparently against the Bill and object to the guilty being disfranchised. Earlier the Prime Minister had announced to the parliamentary group that any member who disobeyed the party

(Continued on page 32)



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RIDING THE CRISIS

— By H. A. J. HULUGALLE —

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

AN English friend who knows Ceylon well, and who is now holding a high office in the British public service, says in a letter which I received a few days ago: "The Ceylonese always seemed to me to have their full share of many small but irritating shortcomings and a fair capacity for self-deception. But they were happy and gay and without hatred and I can't help thinking that these qualities will show through again".

In the past, certainly during the British administration of the Island, Ceylon was always able to get out of difficulties without much damage to herself. It was believed even by the Colonial Office that we had phenomenal luck. Whenever there was a severe depression or a drought, the price of some commodity like rubber, tea, or copra shot up and quickly redressed the balance.

* * *

Inchcape Millions

I remember that in one year—it must have been during the great depression of the early thirties—the Government could not balance its Budget. With an estimate of expenditure of about ninety million rupees there was a deficit of some ten million. The outlook appeared to be very grim. Then Lord Inchcape, the boss of the P. & O. Company, who had transferred large sums to Ceylon because there were political troubles in Bengal, died. The death duties accruing to the Ceylon Treasury on these monies were sufficient to reduced substantially, if not to wipe clean, the Budget deficit.

Such a thing could not happen today because a Budget deficit would run into hundreds of millions and there are no Inchcapes who bring their money here for safe-keeping. (T. W. Hockly, who was transferred from Calcutta to Colombo, was the custodian of the Inchcape interests in Ceylon.)

* * *

Balance of Payments

IT would be highly dangerous to trust to luck to save us from our troubles. Everybody knows that the balance of payments

situation is bad, that the sterling reserves are dwindling and that the yield from taxes is bound to diminish with the fall in prices of rubber and coconut products and the restriction of imports. The Government has recognised the danger signals and taken drastic measures to stop the rot. Whether it will succeed in doing so depends on a number of factors.

Balance of payments troubles affect all countries which do not have a large export surplus. Recently even the richest of them, the United States of America, has had



Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle

to think about this problem because it has been giving away money at a rate which even the Americans cannot afford to do.

But such countries can deal with these temporary set-backs because their internal resources are almost unlimited, they have large foreign investments and they have the knowledge, personnel and discipline to find solutions to the most harassing problems.

* * *

Aim of Foreign Policy

IN a country like Ceylon it is not easy to cut down the social services because, for the majority of people, the standard of living is already very low and they have been promised something better by all political parties. There isn't such

a great deal of private wealth to tap. Governments are reluctant to reduce the rice subsidy or the price paid to local producers, to raise bus fares or to restrict expenditure on education and health services. But if there isn't money to pay for all these things, the Government must beg or borrow or face a financial crisis.

To beg or borrow you must have rich friends. To find such friends and keep them is one of the aims of foreign policy. By creating confidence, it would be possible to attract investment but the foreigner is left in two minds on the question of whether such investment is welcomed. An unequivocal statement in this connection can do a great deal of good.

* * *

Know Your Friends

THE situation is neither desperate nor hopeless but it is a time for statesmanship. The present Government has a comfortable and docile majority in parliament. It has a leader with a great popular following. It can get things done when it knows its own mind.

We are in the Commonwealth and no important party wants to go out of it even if Ceylon becomes a Republic. There are friends in the family, even if the official line in foreign affairs is neutralism.

Our trade is still very largely with Commonwealth countries who give us no trouble even if we try sometimes to discriminate against them rather than to discriminate in their favour. The help we have received under the Colombo Plan is the best evidence of the willingness of other members of the Commonwealth to help this country.

Lord Attlee, the Labour Prime Minister, whose Government gave Ceylon her independence, will be welcome here and it is an excellent thing that the Prime Minister will be meeting the Prime Ministers of other Commonwealth countries in London shortly. Ceylon needs not only material help but also good advice.

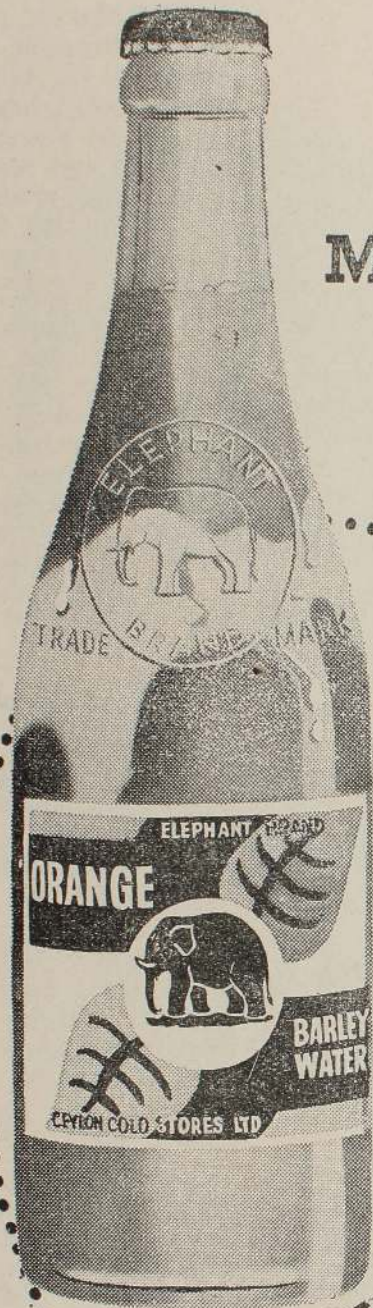
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Time for Leadership

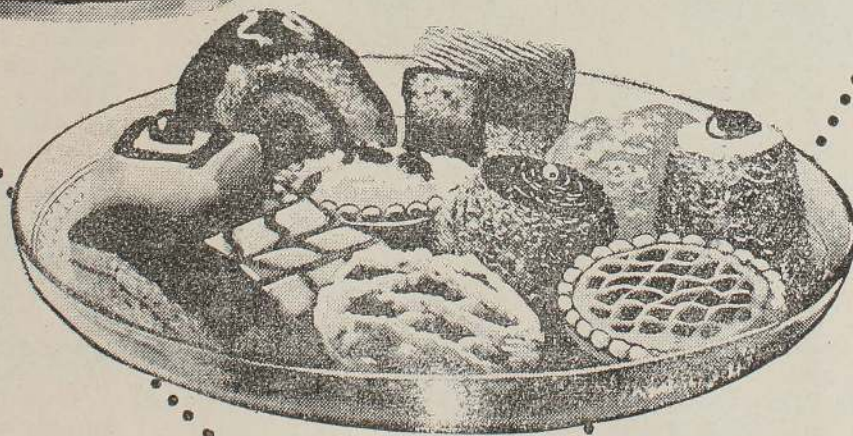
NO doubt the Government has undertaken a heavy load of responsibility in trying to get so many reforms through in so short a time, especially when the finances

(Continued on page 25)

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THE TOUR OF THE WEST INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA

— BY W. T. GRESWELL —

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE greatest and most enthusiastic crowd ever seen in Melbourne gave the West Indian cricketers a tumultuous send-off when they sailed for home after a Test series which may be reckoned as the most exciting and exhilarating in Test history and which for good measure contained a tied match, never before known in this highest grade of cricket. From the impression we have formed at this distance and without being witnesses of the play in the first Test, it would seem that Worrell, the West Indian skipper, was determined to set a carefree tempo for this series and Benaud and his men were quick to respond.

* * *

HISTORY has shown that the West Indians are capable of a measure of exuberance in their play, a tradition which started perhaps with the volatile and aggressive Leary Constantine, while the Australians have seldom been anything but dour and business like in their approach.

"The Times," of London, on the day following the close of the fifth and last Test, contained two paragraphs which gave food for thought. I quote: "The total receipts for the fifth Test match set an Australian match record of £ 39,000 sterling. The aggregate attendance was 274,404 with a crowd of 41,186 on the final day." The second paragraph is a cable from Johannesburg bearing upon the South African tour of England last year. It states:—"The loss on last year's tour of England is expected to be about £ 1,000".

* * *

LET it be remembered in parenthesis that last Summer here was very wet, whereas Australian weather in their cricket season is invariably perfect, the only drawback being the heat. It will be most interesting to learn in a few days, no doubt, the total gate receipts for the West Indian/Australian series. The figure may well be astronomical. It has been reported that the receipts from the first two Tests more

than covered the total expenses of both sides for the whole tour. In other words the takings at the last three Tests were all profit!

In view of this let it not be forgotten that a strong Committee appointed some weeks ago to go into the structure of the first-class game and make it more attractive to the public, and so replenish the coffers of the many financially weak English counties, is now engaged in its labours under the auspices of M.C.C.

This stresses a point I made in a previous letter. Our difficulties here arise from almost total professionalism and the disinclination of the players to take risks with their livelihood and also from the fact that there is too much first-class cricket in our Summer. The public will not stand for daily doses of the mixtures as before, a medicine which contains soporific ingredients and is sometimes boring to distraction. Test cricket has its own particular glamour and in any case there are only five games in a series.

* * *

LAST week the names of Australia's seventeen players to tour England this Summer were published. Of this number only six have toured England before. It is also interesting to note that six of this party did not play against the West Indians in the recent Test matches in Australia, a fact which might imply that the Selectors had their difficulties.

Jack Fingleton, ex-Test player and now cricket reporter, as good a critic as any I know, states that it is a "good side but not a great one." As was expected, the three suspect bowlers Meckiff, Rorke and Slater are left out, so now the no-ball truce (throwing only) arranged for matches prior to the first Test becomes a pointless precaution which might well be rescinded, for it savours of something not quite cricket.

THE baby, in age only not in stature, is G. McKenzie (19) of Western Australia. He and Misson are the result of a search for fast bowlers, and so is Gaunt. Oddly enough there is no orthodox off-spinner on the side, a strange omission in view of the fact that Australian batsmen themselves are considered to be rather vulnerable to this type of bowling.

Much will depend on Davidson, the great all-rounder, and it may be that Benaud will nurse him as much as possible for big occasions. Simpson is comparatively a new all-rounder. He is a promising exponent of the "googly", and it is said is more deceptive than Benaud. Fingleton describes the fielding as "suspect". Australian batsmen were obviously put to a searching test by the West Indian bowlers and chinks appeared in their armour.

But it profits little to discuss a side thus early. A tour in England and under our conditions of weather, etc., can make or mar individuals, but Benaud should have enough material at his command to weld a competent team of eleven.

* * *

READERS, interested in the case of Tom Graveney, and his dismissal from the captaincy of Gloucestershire by their Committee, may be interested in further light on this matter provided by E. W. Swanton in the "Sunday Telegraph." The Committee were not as high-handed and abrupt as was thought at first. They acted under pressure by the Gloucester players who twice requested that Graveney should be relieved of the captaincy!

Here is an example of a rather common trend where County Committees are concerned. I can speak with feeling, being a long standing member myself. If anything goes wrong and the situation has to be restored, a modicum of mud slinging is always reserved for the Committee members, who are chosen annually by ballot and are thus entrusted with the Club's welfare and should enjoy full confidence.

* * *

THE weather here recently could well be associated with that of late April. We have had at least ten days without rain. The country is no longer a swamp and the temperature is around 50 degrees.



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THE PASSING SCENE

—By SPHINX—

HAS a temporal authority ever before invoked the torments of hell to strike terror into the hearts of evil-doers, in the sense of those who break man-made laws? Prison sentences, lashes and even capital punishment, yes. But the fear of the hereafter? I don't think.

But desperate diseases need desperate remedies, apparently. The corruption in co-operative societies of one kind or another in Ceylon has long been notorious and the authorities seemed helpless. Presumably in desperation, Mr. Ilan-garatne, the Minister of Food, Trade and Shipping, who is also in charge of the co-operatives, recently flooded the country with vivid pictures depicting the tortures of the damned.

Warned one poster which depicted a "co-operative rogue" being dragged into the "jaws of hell": Those who under the cloak of "co-operation, rob public property will go to hell".

* * *

BY accident or otherwise, the poster campaign coincided with the publication of the Bribery Commission's report which named six former M.P.'s guilty of bribe-taking, one of them in connexion with the registration of multi-purpose co-operative societies and assisting them to obtain loans from the Government.

"A striking example (of bribery and corruption) is found in the co-operative societies", said the report. "By means of under payment to the producers and sale of the Government at guaranteed prices, by rolling the money advanced by Government many times over before repayment is made. . . . office-bearers of co-operative societies often amass fortunes. . . . One of them blandly admitted there is a 'private fund' collected out of black market activities for giving bribes. For a proper appreciation of the Commission's finding, a knowledge of the co-operative way, as it is in Ceylon, is essential!

* * *

BLACK magic, it was said, was what drove a Ceylon student in London to attempt to drown himself in the sea off Dover recently. He was saved from death by two

men of the Gloucester Regiment who swam in to his rescue.

The man, who had gone to London to study engineering, is reported to have said that "the men in London had put a curse" upon him. He had suffered from a nervous breakdown some time earlier and the Ceylon authorities in London had arranged to send him back. When he was rescued from the sea, a crucifix and a thermometer, it was found, had stuck in his gullet; he was believed to have swallowed them before he walked into the sea.

* * *

ARISE and awake to the sound of music every day. This is the prospect offered by the invention of a Ceylon engineering student in London who also was in the news recently. The machine contains an electric clock acting as a time switch for a radio, record player or tape recorder (as required) and a kettle for a morning cup of tea.

At bedtime you place the cabinet containing the machine alongside your bed and by means of a built-in control panel, set the apparatus to bring you gently to consciousness at a particular hour. This it does with soft lights and sweet music of your choice and with the kettle on the boil.

The inventor, Mr. E. Rajakaruna, is with the Blackburn Aircraft Company's factory at Brough, near Hull, in Yorkshire. Since his early childhood, he has been inventing gadgets of all kinds. A licensed aircraft engineer, Rajakaruna two years ago patented an internal combustion engine development which he claimed gave 75 per cent. more efficiency and lessened frictional wear and tear.

* * *

AMONG the hundreds of Tamil volunteers, clad in verti, who performed satyagraha last week in the north, was one man conspicuous by his wearing trousers. As he was dragged away by the police, he shouted: "I am a Sinhalese but I am prepared to give my life for this cause". He added: "Where do you think the Sinhalese came from? We are all of Tamil origin".

Apparently the sole Sinhalese volunteer in the struggle for what the Tamil believe are their fundamental rights of language in this country, his name was given as Francis Perera. He received tremendous applause from the Tamil demonstrators.

* * *

EARL Russell, the British philosopher, who recently squatted with 400 supporters on the pavement opposite the Defence Ministry at Whitehall in protest against the U.S. Polaris Submarine base in Scotland

(Continued on page 31)



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H. R. H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who had lunch with Prime Minister Nehru on January 27th, are seen here with Mr. Nehru and his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, at the Prime Minister's residence.



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THE INDIAN WOMAN OF TO-DAY

— BY EZLYNN DERANIYAGALA —

Family Planning

LONG before the Government of India began to formulate its Five Year Plans and to discover that the progress anticipated from them was being hindered by a phenomenal growth of population, the A.I.W.C. had been exercised about this problem not from the economic standpoint alone, but because it felt that women should have the right to decide how many children they wished to bear.

In the early fifties Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, an outstanding member of the A.I.W.C. was also Minister of Health, and this happy combination of circumstances enabled the A.I.W.C. to secure support for Family Planning from Government, and soon it became a major governmental policy.

The Family Planning Association of India is the direct outcome of the A.I.W.C.'s farsighted enterprise and it goes from strength to strength under the capable leadership of Srimati Dhanvanthi Rama Rau. In each succeeding Five Year Plan there is increasing recognition of the importance of this problem, and the Third Plan hopes to set up 8,000 Centres and a Central Family Planning Board. This Board will work through corresponding branches in each State seeking to promote ideas and suggestions as to the implementation of the Family Planning Programme.

* * *

Women's Co-operatives

THERE are 1,340 Women's Co-operatives in various Indian States. In some Societies women are shareholders together with men, others are formed exclusively by women. Some are aided by Government, the Social Welfare Board or Khadi, and the Village Industries Board. In Bombay, there are 52 Women's Co-operative Societies, one of which is a Consumers' Co-operative, with a membership of 1,007, and a share capital of Rs. 25,230/-. It runs two stores and a Health Centre on a co-operative basis and is the only Women's Co-operative Society in India to have celebrated its Silver Jubilee.

In the city of Bombay, there are four Women's Co-operative Credit Societies, advancing loans to members and in possession of a substantial share capital. Membership of these are mostly employees in mills and factories.

Another interesting venture is found in Bhavnagar, where a Housing Society started in 1953, with a membership of 15, and a share capital of Rs. 9,875/- to enable middle class people to build their own houses. It is the only Housing Society financed entirely by women and has just received a loan of Rs. 61,400/- from Government under a low-income group Housing Scheme.

A Voluntary Association dealing with a specialised problem is the *Mahila Sewa Mandal*, in Poona, which is an organized effort to secure shelter and rehabilitation of various kinds of problem of women. During 20 years of existence it has been supported by volunteer workers from many castes, communities and social levels, and has assisted over 4,500 women and many dependent children in its services, irrespective of caste, race or creed. It provides training facilities in spinning and handloom weaving, tailoring, knitting, cooking and embroidery and it strives to make the public aware of the importance of its work, and the magnitude of the uplift job to be done.

* * *

The Public Service

A PART from the vast quantity of work being done by Voluntary Women's Organizations a considerable amount is being achieved by women in the Administration. For instance—*The Central Social Welfare Board*, of which Srimati Durgabai Deshmukh is Chairman, has promoted women's and children's welfare and rural reconstruction through the co-ordination of Voluntary Women's Organizations and Committees. It needs 20 lakhs of educated women in the next seven years for the implementation of various schemes envisaged under the Plan. The problem of educated personnel for these programmes is very great as the literacy rate amongst women is low.

The Central Social Welfare Board has offered assistance to 200 organizations in the country to enable them to sponsor a scheme of short 2-year courses of studies for women between the age groups of 20-40. Thereafter they would be given a year's special training in teaching various crafts in the social and health services, and provided with employment when their training is complete.

* * *

Rural Development Projects

SINCE Independence, India has undertaken colossal Rural Development projects, aimed at raising the standard of living in the villages. The vast Community Development Movement started in order to implement these projects utilized women at all levels. Srimati Rajammaal P. Devadas, Joint Director of Home Science in the Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, plays an important part in the administration and women are found as leaders, and trained workers, and forming part of the personnel as Doctors, Nurses, Midwives and Extension Workers, trained in Home Science, Agriculture and Extension methods. These women carry the messages of science and improved techniques of cultivation and home improvement to rural families and thus help them to increase their agricultural production, and to enhance their nutritional status and standards of health.

* * *

Saving Boxes for Rural Areas

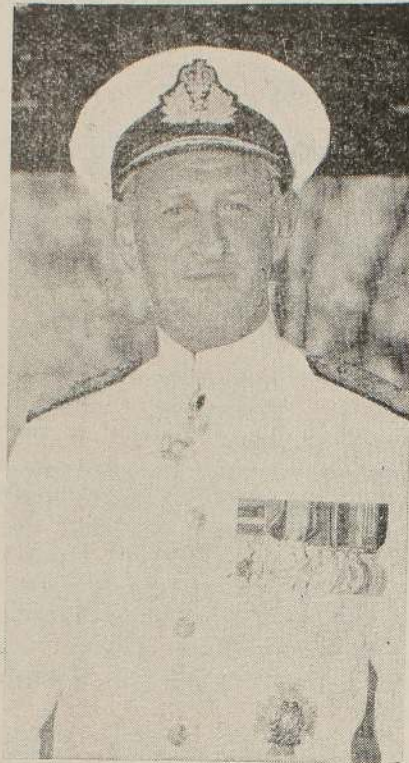
ANOTHER interesting project under the supervision of Srimati Tarakeshwari Sinha, Union Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs is that by which 50,000 saving boxes were introduced to five selected Community Development Blocks in order to encourage the habit of thrift. While response to this idea was good in urban areas, it needed to be popularised in villages. To do this, the Government proposes to intensify the drive in villages by utilizing state publicity units and other social and cultural organizations.

These facts and figures, though by no means complete, are sufficient to demonstrate the width and scope of women's work in India—even though they indicate only a few of

Continued on page 32

PEOPLE

THE Commander-in-Chief Far East Station, Admiral Sir David Luce, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., paid his first official visit to Colombo since assuming command of the Far East Station, from February 20 to 23. He flew his flag in the frigate H.M.S. "Alert" (Commander R. E. de M. Leathes, R.N.). The Admiral who was accompanied by Lady Luce, his secretary, Captain F. G. Thatcher, R. N., and flag-Lieutenant, Lieut. J. A. F. Pugsley, R.N., called on the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the Chiefs of the Ceylon Services, the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, and the High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries whose ships are taking part in the naval exercises in the Indian ocean.



Admiral Sir David Luce

MR. Wilfred Pereira, who is now 98 years old—his birthday was on the 12th of — January used to regularly correspond with his old friend, the late Mr. E. B. Alexander, the former Ceylon Civil Servant and famous cricketer in his day. Mr. Pereira still keeps in touch with Mrs. Alexander, who has recently written to say that she has now a new address—99, Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. In her letter Mrs. Alexander writes:—"Pease thank your son for having sent me the Christmas Number of the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review*, which I found most interesting. It was nice to read the messages of the Bishop of Colombo and Sir Henry Moore and also the cricket article by our old friend "Bill" Greswell.

"I had begun to feel that hotel life no longer suited me and I have now moved into a smaller but very comfortable place which caters more for old people. It is in a nice part of London and easily accessible to anyone who wishes to come and see me. The picture of Sigiriya in your Christmas card brought back memories of the happy old days when my husband and I used to visit this lovely spot and enjoy the climb".

GALLKISSA Visudhananda Thero has been appointed Maha Nayake Thero of the Amara-pura sect by the executive committee of the sect. He has also been

conferred the title of Sri Sarapala-vansalankara Paravakirithi. The investiture ceremony will be held in May, presided over by the Governor-General.

MR. H. W. Urquhart, former senior partner of Messrs Whittall and Co., and Mrs. Urquhart who since their departure from Ceylon several years ago have been living in Australia, have recently taken up residence at 72, Birtley Towers, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney. Writing to us on 21st January, Mr. Urquhart, who has been a reader of the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* since its inception thirteen years ago, says—"I would assure you that it is a great pleasure to my wife and myself to receive your *Review* so regularly here".

Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart pay periodical visits to the Island, where they have a son who is with Whittall-Bousteads Ltd.

MR. Eric C. K. Minor, the former well known Kalutara planter, who with his wife and son are now living in Hamilton, New Zealand, writing to us recently says—"My wife and I greatly enjoy reading the *Fortnightly Review* and the news it contains of events in Ceylon. We are now settled down here—my son working in one of the Banks and I at the Rukuhia Soil Research Station".

AFTER many years' service in the Department of Labour in Colombo, Mr. Ponniah Tirunavakaraso, B.A., 43-year-old Assistant Commissioner of Labour, is now seeing for himself the United Kingdom labour administration. Mr. Tirunavakaraso is attending a special course on labour administration run by the United Kingdom Ministry of Labour under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

The course, lasting several weeks, comprises a series of lectures run by authorities on Government procedure, trades union practice and negotiation machinery. After a few weeks in London the students visit the provinces and meet employers and trades union officials.

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PEOPLE

LADY Baden-Powell, the World Chief Guide, arrived in Ceylon last Thursday in the course of her tour of Asian countries. During her eight-day visit Lady Baden-Powell will be the guest of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, at "Temple Trees". A number of special events have been planned by the Ceylon Girl Guides' Association in honour of the World Chief Guide. The highlight was yesterday's pageant by guides and scouts which she opened at the Vihara Maha Devi Park, Colombo. Lady Baden-Powell addressed the gathering. The distinguished World Chief Guide will visit the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya and also see Gal Oya and Batticaloa.

Mr. and Mrs. Flavell visited Kandy on February 17 for a sight seeing tour and left Ceylon the following day.

for the C.H. & F.C. at rugger. A versatile sportsman, he had a good record as a tennis player too.

Mr. Flavell, who is a New Zealander, is at present Surgeon in the Department of Thoracic Surgery at the London Hospital.

SPENDING a week-end in Ceylon a fortnight ago was Mr. George T. Gillespie, General Manager of National and Grindlay's Bank Ltd., in the course of a tour of the Eastern branches of the bank. He took the opportunity to renew friendships he formed in the days he was an assistant in Colombo and Kandy

AMONG visitors to Ceylon in February were Prince and Princess Alexander of Liechtenstein, who were on their honeymoon. Prince Alexander's uncle is the ruler of Liechtenstein. His wife was formerly Princess Josephine Lowenstein. Their choice of Ceylon was on the recommendation of Princess Alexandra's sister, who too spent her honeymoon in the Island.

ON a visit to Ceylon, Jaffna in particular, after an absence of 23 years is Dr. William Jameson of the Green hospital, Manipay. He was chiefly responsible for raising the standard of the hospital by acquiring for it new equipment of the most modern type, arranging for the higher training of staff and putting its finances on a sound footing.

Mr Gillespie then distinguished himself at soccer and in 1928 was chiefly responsible for the National Bank winning the Mercantile League championship. He also played cricket for the Bank in the mercantile tournament and turned out

ON a brief visit was Prof. Horst Wullstein from West Germany and Mrs. Wullestein. Dr. Wullstein, who is director of the university hospital for ear, nose and throat surgery at Wuerzburg, has developed a technique of plastic surgery of the middle ear known as tympanoplasty.

Dr. Jameson was accompanied by his two sons Dr. William Jameson, Jr., and Dr. Geraldus Jameson and his son-in-law and daughter Mr. and Mrs. J. Rusnak.

TWO students from Ceylon: Mr. T. Hutton, personnel officer at Walker Sons and Company Limited, and Mr. C. Kanagasabapathy, a barrister and personnel officer at the Ceylon Cement Corporation, are at present in the U.K. and are being shown the way to better business relations in industry. They are taking part in a three-month British Council course on "Personnel Management and Industrial Relations".



MR. Geoffrey Flavell, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., accompanied by his wife, arrived in Ceylon on February 15 for a short visit. He was on his way back from New Zealand after giving a series of lectures there on cardiac and thoracic surgery. His visit to Ceylon was sponsored by the British Council. He delivered a lecture on "The Surgery of Hiatus Hernia" at the Physiology Lecture Theatre, Medical College on February 16. He showed a colour film on open heart surgery after the lecture.

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SOME BIRDS' NESTS AND THEIR SITES

— S. V. O. SOMANADER —

III

A PART from the Munias (to whose nesting-habits I referred towards the end of my second article), there are the Sunbirds which might be regarded as "mighty atoms". For they too, small as they are, build homes which evoke our wonder and praise.

How strong and beautifully woven, for instance, is the pendant nest of the pretty Purple Sunbird, which builds on our pomegranate, shoe-flower and lime trees! Cosy inside with vegetable down, with an eave or "porch" to shelter it from the elements, the nest is a marvellous piece of architecture, finely woven with cobweb, dried flower-buds—and even empty chrysalis-cases besides other material.

Another sunbird species—the Loten's Sunbird—very often departs from the usual practice. For, instead of constructing the typical pear-shaped, hanging nest, it almost invariably chooses its site in the flocculent masses of cobweb spun in an open bush by a species of tree-spider. In these gossamer-nests, it scoops out a globular chamber, lining the inside with vegetable cotton, not forgetting to erect the "porch" above the entrance.

* * *

THE home which the Tailor-Bird builds is no less curious. For it stitches together one or more leaves of the mango or custard-apple or betel-vine on the same principle as the tailor who makes a bag by sewing together one or more pieces of cloth. The beak does duty for the needle, and the strands of cobweb serve the purpose of thread. If the leaf is big, the bird sews together the two edges to form a cup or bag. In this, it is assisted by its mate, who would look from the inside, and push the threads as they came through. These edges are further strengthened by pieces of cotton. And, in order that the cotton shall hold, the bird frays it out, after it has pushed the end through all the holes it had bored in the leaf. The cavity of the nest is lined with cotton-wool before the eggs are deposited.

HAS anyone examined the strange nests of the Swifts? They build within rock-caves and under bridges, culverts and other odd places. The nest-material, composed of grass, straw and feathers, is cemented together with hardened saliva, and glued on to the interior wall which forms the breeding-site.

Similarly, the Edible Swiftlet builds a saliva nest mixed with a little moss in railway tunnels, walls of caves, and rock-cliffs near the sea. True that the saliva nest, resembling a half-saucer, does not weigh very much, but it is worth its weight in silver in far-off China. Chemically regarded, the substance from the bird's mouth is akin to mucin—a protein substance secreted by the salivary glands and delicate skins like those of fishes. So though we wonder that the Chinese find it palatable when they dissolve it to make "Bird's-nest-soup", we cannot be surprised that it is digestible.

* * *

ANOTHER bird which resembles the Swift, despite wide structural differences, is the Ceylon Swallow. It builds on the ceiling of a verandah-roof, if not under an arch or road-culvert, plastering its retort-shaped nest with pellets of mud, and reinforcing the interior with a felted mass of feathers. The entrance is through the mouth of the retort, and the nest proper is really the globular portion of this bottle-shaped building.

How different from the above nests is the home of the Weaver-Bird! By the side of fields and "chenas", the large, hanging structures of these grain-stealing birds, which build in colonies in the fronds of palms and trees overlooking their feeding-grounds, can be seen. The nest is strongly interwoven with blades of grass—the whole structure resembling roughly a flask or chemist's retort. A longitudinal section of the nest would reveal that, on one side, is a low "wall" which adds to the safety of the egg-chamber. And one of the strange things is that the occupant enters the nest by climbing the "spout" or entrance-funnel, the mouth of which opens

downwards. This skilful arrangement prevents enemies like monkeys and squirrels from disturbing its security, which is doubled when the structure suspends on a branch overhanging water. Sometimes, even double-storeyed nests are built to ensure more safety.

* * *

BUT, whatever, the type of nest, a remarkable thing is that the cute Weaver-Bird attaches lumps of clay, within, to portions of this light nest to prevent it shaken about by strong winds. Some rural folks, however, think that these bits of clay are so many "candle-stands" on which the builders stick living fire-flies to illumine its habitation at night. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that, as a piece of manipulation on the part of a small, feathered creature without hands, the nest is a masterpiece of the architect's art. For, let anybody who dares, endeavour to copy this nest with his ten fingers and all the workshop implements he cares to press into service; let him spend on it hours of patient work; and see if he can turn out a nest that he can compare—without feeling much ashamed—with that built by two determined little birds, solely with the aid of their tiny beaks, alone.

* * *

BIRDS' nests, then,—not to mention the curious sites in which they are often placed—excite at once our wonder and admiration. While revealing to us the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the feathered architects, they also give us a glimpse of nature's diverse and mysterious moods. And, what is more, when we study the nests of birds and reflect on the instincts which inspire them to become such excellent home-builders and home makers, we cannot but come to realise that there is a great "intelligence" behind the big scheme of things.

It is nothing short of marvellous!

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

—By LYRICUS—

TWO of three music recitals of a high order have taken place as we go to press; the third, a recital by one of Germany's greatest cellists, Ludwig Hoelscher, is to take place on March 13, at Ladies' College Hall.

The first in our notes was the public recital at the Lionel Wendt Theatre by the Czechoslovakian virtuoso, Frantisek Raucn, a graduate of Prague Conservatoire and a pupil of Hoffmister (piano) and Novak (composition). The programme included some lyrical pieces by Novak and works by Beethoven (Sonata in A Flat Opus 26), and Schumann, Chopin, Smetana, Prokofiev, J. Brenda, and J. L. Dusik.

The second was a recital at the residence of the German Ambassador in Colombo which was open to members of the Ceylon-German Association and guests by Karl Deiseit, who played in Ceylon two years ago and gave great pleasure with two of Beethoven's Sonatas and works by Schubert and Schumann.

The programme for last week's recital included a Mozart Sonata, Beethoven's Waldstein Sonata and Schumann's Carneval. Needless to say, Karl Deiseit played to a highly appreciative audience.

THE People of Ceylon — At Work and At Rest. This was the title of an exhibition of over 100 paintings and drawings at the Art Gallery, the work of V. Goryayer, a Russian artist who is vice-chairman of the Union of Soviet Artists. The paintings are the result of a recent visit to Ceylon by the artist with a delegation of the Soviet — Ceylonese Friendship Society. The works were on show in Moscow in December last year, before they were exhibited in Colombo.

CEYLON'S first open-air theatre was formally declared open on February 19, at the Vihara Maha Devi Park (Victoria Park) by Colombo's Mayor, Mr. M. H. Mohamed. It was no surprise, incidentally, that when invitees,

including V.I.P's, arrived at the Park with their tickets, they found that the crowd had waded in and occupied the best seats, leaving invitees to squat on the grass. The theatre was estimated to have cost Rs. 100,000 and work was started upon it by Mr. B. A. Jayasinghe, Municipal Commissioner, during the time he was Special Commissioner of Colombo.

THE newly formed 32-piece Ceylon Student Orchestra, conducted and directed by Mr. Douglas Ferdinand gives its first public concert at St. Peter's College hall this month. Mr. Ferdinand plans that a member of the orchestra will perform solo at each concert. For the first concert, 17-year old Chad Koelmeyer was chosen out of eight student musicians to play the Vivaldi violin concerto in A Minor. The "concerto trials" were judged by a panel consisting of Rev. Fr. Ignatius Perera, Rev. C. S. Milford and Mrs. Eileen Prins.

THE Sri Lanka Magic Circle gave a performance under the patronage of the Governor General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, in aid of the Ceylon Cancer Society at Royal College hall on February 26. Younger members of the Circle competed for a challenge shield at a matinee earlier.

Among the principal performers at the show in aid of the Cancer Society was a lady magician, Mrs. Mirchandani, veterans like the Gay Deceiver Gate Mudliyar A. C. G. S. Amarasekara, President of the Circle, Professor de Alvo, Messrs. T. C. P. Fernando, Gorgia Pasha, Melson Fernando R. Bodinagoda and Captain V. K. de Fonseka.

A comedy, "As Long as they are Happy" presented by the International Theatre Group started its run at the Wendt Theatre last Monday. It is produced by Mr. Barry Whittington. Further comment in due course.

CEYLON'S 21-year old Yolanda (of night club singing fame) played the leading woman's role in "The Guide", a play based on the novel by the Indian writer R.K. Narayan, which opened in Cambridge on February 27. This is the part of a village maiden, betrothed to a

young villager but seduced by the false "healer". The play starred Pakistani actor Zia Mohyeddin, of "A Passage to India" fame. The cast was nearly all Asian.

Olanda recalled recently: "Two years ago when Zia Mohyeddin and myself were both unknown in Britain, we said sadly: 'How lovely it would be to appear in an Indian play together anywhere in the world'. There seemed no hope of it then.

In the past two months Yolanda has twice flown to Germany to appear as a principal guest artist in shows. Life, it was reported, is not so hard now for the girl who arrived in Britain in 1957 with only a month's rent in her pocket and the belief that she could sing.

RIDING THE CRISIS

(Continued from page 13)

are in rather poor shape. But if the people get accustomed to a little belt-tightening something good may come out of the present difficulties. Food and housing are the two main requirements to keep the nation satisfied, and for this a plan for employment of idle hands is necessary. All this needs sound thinking and a high degree of leadership.

The voters of the country have respected the democratic process and elected a parliament giving a clear majority to the party in power. Whether we go forward, remain stagnant or go back depends as much on Government policy as on the efforts of private individuals.

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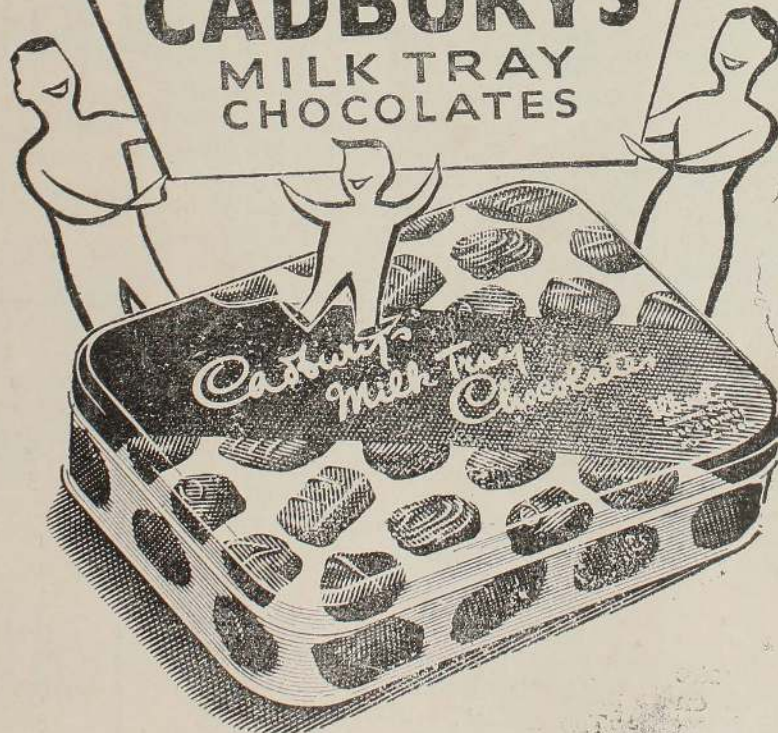
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—BY "ITINERANT"—

RACING

THE brief February Independence race meet concluded with only one favourite obliging in a card of six events. And even that runner—Sadiq al Muluk—had to make a second run to beat Hilal Khalil on the post after the latter had looked a winner all over, having had the better of Sadiq down the straight in the Wellawaya Plate (1 mile).

This victory in the final event of the day was some compensation for punters who had taken a drubbing throughout a dull, drizzly, dreary afternoon.

* * *

BIGGEST upset of the day was that by least-backed Mascara in the Pihimbuwa Plate (1½ miles). From barrier rise, Mascara set the pace and at the finish won drawing away from Ipomea, with jockey Willie Silva looking back.

Just a little less neglected was Fayadhan Baghdad who completed a lucrative double for Willie Silva, annexing the Chankanai Plate (1½ miles). The old champion Little Babu led from the start but appeared to lack his usual punch as he began struggling up the straight. But gameness was not enough and half a furlong out Fayadhan Baghdad's spurt could not be withstood by Little Babu who might have been a wee bit injudiciously handled.

* * *

IN the Dehiowita Plate (6 fur), Star of Confidence who was slowly away, ate up ground to lead into the straight and finish a comfortable winner, Sarracenia's late run being too late to be considered a challenge.

As medium-priced a winner as the 'Star' was Patakha in the Kankasanturai Stakes (6 fur). Patakha made his run up the straight and never looked in danger of being beaten as he chalked up his first win in the island.

Sports Summary was a start-to-finish winner in the four-horse Pasyala Stakes (1 mile), the favourite Rye-Bred never a serious threat.

Trainers A. Selvaratnam and E. Samarawira saddled a brace of winners each.

* * *

"SARA" TROPHY CRICKET

THE Saracens scored a thrilling one wicket victory over the league-leading N.C.C. in the 'key' Sara Trophy encounter to wind up their season by taking the league lead. The N.C.C. however have a match to go (against lowly Moratuwa) and will emerge champions if they win that one.

This key match was a thriller all the way. After having the N.C.C. in a bad way the Saracens lost their grip when the heavy-hitting H.C. Perera came into bat and stayed on to score a boundary-full 98. The N.C.C. innings wound up at 201, Yatawara's 4 for 52 being the best bowling.

The Saracens in reply began badly, but thanks to K. Caldera (75) and G. C. Weerasinghe (61) recovered from 34 for 3 to 148 for 4. Then they collapsed again to 199 for 8 against some good bowling by the N.C.C. skipper K. M. T. Perera (6 for 31). The ninth wicket pair, Seneviratne and A. E. de Silva took the score up to a victorious 204 before the former was out.

Declaring at 206 for 9, the Saracens gave the N.C.C. an hour's batting practice during which 38 for 0 was scored.

The Colts scored a good first innings win over Moratuwa, scoring 230 for 7 in reply to Moratuwa's 210.

* * *

IN the 'B' division Bloomfield were unlucky to be held to a no decision by the B.R.C. who were 175 for 7 at close in reply to the former's 328, W. A. N. de Silva 121. With the B.R.C. gaining no points here, this division looks like going to the Tamils 'A'. The Tamils 'B' however, continued their poor showing losing to Negombo, 148 to 181.

* * *

THE 41st Law-Medical match ended as expected with the powerful Medicos gaining an easy innings

victory though scoring only 191 for 9. Law scored 80 and 95, finding the bowling of basketball star C. T. Thurairajah too much to cope with.

* * *

SCHOOL cricket found the Thomians continuing to have a lean season when the Josephians trounced them by an innings (225 for 8 and 81 and 169). St. Peters and Royal figured in a tame draw (the honours with the former) in the only other big match.

* * *

PA BEAR WINS QUEEN'S CUP

MRS. A. H. Billimoria's aged Pa Bear was a rejuvenated horse when he won the Queen's Cup in Calcutta at odds of over 33 to 1. Ridden superbly by Swinburn, Pa Bear challenged Commuter (E. Craknell up) down the straight and got the better of the favourite in the last few yards. Risby looked a winner all the way, but poor handling by Piggott who allowed himself to be hemmed in cost him the race and he had to be satisfied with third place.

* * *

INTER CLUB GOLF

THE annual contests for the Cooray and Fernando Cups between Royal Colombo and the Havelock G.C., played in typical up-country weather on the latter's course a fortnight ago, proved most interesting, the senior trophy, the Cooray Cup, being won by the H.G.C. and the junior trophy ending in a tie, each side winning four matches.

The H.G.C. finished three matches to one in the Foursomes played on the Saturday, for the Cooray Cup, W. P. Fernando & G. Koch (H.G.C.) beating M.G. Thornton and M. C. Robins (R.C.G.C.) 4 and 2; N.W. G. Brown and C. E. Reid (R.C.G.C.) all-square with F. J. de Saram and

S.A. Dissanayake (H. G. C.); E. Turner Green and D. L. Cowie (R. C. G. C.) all square with S. Muttukumaraswamy and M. Sathasivam (H. G. C.); Dr. L. V. R. Fernando and R. Weerasinghe (H.G.C.) beat G. G. Hayley and J. L. Capper (R.C.G.C.) 3 and 2.

The Foursomes in the Fernando Cup ended "all-square". J. C. Cunningham and H. T. Fraser (R.C.G.C.) beat Dr. D. Caldera

(Continued on page 28)

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

and D. M. Fernando (H.G.C.) 1 up; Dr. J. F. Silva and B. K. Kappur (H.G.C.) beat P. H. Tagart and D. T. Worth Fisher (R.C.G.C.) 7 up and 5; H. Bernard and R. E. Gruye (R.C.G.C.) beat B. E. Weerasinghe and C. D. Bandaranaike (H.G.C.), 6 up and 4; K.R.L. de Silva and C. P. G. Abeywardene (H.G.C.) beat G. D. Gordon and M. S. V. Lawson (R.C.G.C.), 2 up and 1.

In the Singles played on the Sunday the H.G.C. won comfortably by 6 matches to 2, the results being as follows:—W. P. Fernando beat C. E. Reid 6 up and 5; S. Muttukumaraswamy beat N. W. G. Brown 5 up and 3; A. Dissanayake beat E. Turner Green 3 up and 2; G. Koch beat M. C. Robins 2 up and 1; M. Sathasivam beat J. L. Capper 7 up and 6; R. Weerasinghe beat D. L. Cowie 5 up and 4; M. G. Thornton beat F. J. de Saram 2 up; and G. G. Hayley beat Dr. L. V. R. Fernando 5 up and 3.

In the Fernando Cup the results were:—J. C. Cunningham beat Dr. D. Caldera 2 up and 1; H. T. Fraser beat Dr. J. F. Silva 2 and 1; R. E. Gruye beat K. R. L. de Silva 2 and 1; G. D. Gordon beat P. S. de Silva 4 and 3; C. D. Bandaranaike beat P. H. Taggart 2 and 1; B. E. Weerasinghe beat D. T. Worth Fisher 6 and 4; B. K. Kappur beat M. S. V. Lawson 2 and 1; C. P. G. Abeywardene beat H. V. Bernard 2 and 1.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM TO PLAY IN COLOMBO

CRICKET fans in Ceylon will soon have the chance to see the famous Australian team in action. On its way to the long tour of England the team will play in Colombo on April 4. This was decided at a meeting of the Australian Board of Control in Melbourne on February 8.

After the tour of England the Australians will play Scotland at Eninburgh on September 12-13 and Ireland at Belfast on September 15-16 and at Dublin on 18-19.

WORLD RECORD CRICKET CROWD

A world record cricket crowd of 90,800 paid a world record gate of £18,089 to see the second day's play in the dramatic fifth Test

between West Indies and Australia at Melbourne Cricket Ground on February 11. The previous world record attendance and gate for a single day were also set in Melbourne. This was the third day of the third Test between England and Australia in 1937 when a crowd of 87,798 paid £7,405.

THRILLING CRICKET AT COLOMBO OVAL

A record gathering estimated at nearly 20,000 witnessed one of the most sparkling exhibitions of cricket ever when six of the leading West Indies team that recently toured Australia were seen in action at the Colombo Oval last Tuesday. The weather was ideal and the fact that nearly 500 runs were scored during the day indicates the type of cricket displayed, Kanhai, Sobers, Hunte and Wesley Hall giving of their best. The crowd was in raptures throughout and Kanhai's brilliant display included two glorious sixers.

The Ceylon side opened disastrously in reply to the total of 305 for 6 wickets, (declared) by the visitors, losing their first four wickets, for only 28, but a superb unbeaten century by Michael Tissera helped Ceylon to recover and total 180 for 7 wickets at the close. Tissera completed his century with a four in the last ball of the match sent down by Wesley Hall, who was the most successful bowler for the visitors. It was altogether a memorable match and one that will be remembered for years.

ENGLAND TEST CRICKETERS FOR CEYLON

LEADING members of the English team which plays against the Australians in the coming Test series are expected to tour India, Pakistan and Ceylon with M.C.C. side next winter. According to an M.C.C. official, it will be the first time England has sent a "full-scale" team, and probably it will be the strongest. A new financial agreement with the three countries is now being negotiated

by the M.C.C. In the past the profits from an English visit have been kept by the home authorities.

The agreement being negotiated is expected to make the tour attractive to professionals. A number of leading amateurs have also been approached and, according to the officials, result have been encouraging. The tour will commence in mid-October and will last about 20 weeks. The itinerary has not yet been decided. Matches are being arranged by the home authorities.

M.C.C. RE-APPOINT BULLER

THE M.C.C. have shown their confidence in Sydney Buller by appointing him on the panel of Test umpires for the series with Australia next summer. Not only that —Mr. Buller is to be paid for the Test he missed last season when the South Africans objected to his standing after the no-balling incidents with Griffin at Lord's.

The names of the Test panel for next summer announced by the M.C.C. are S. Buller, C. S. Elliot, John Langridge, F. S. Lee and Phillipson. This is the same as for last season, except that when Buller dropped out Oldfield replaced him at Old Trafford for the fourth Test.

GREAT FUTURE FOR YOUNG STANLEY MATTHEWS

THE name and record of Stanley Matthews is known and admired everywhere soccer is played. In a few years' time the name of Stanley Matthews, Junior, may become as well known wherever lawn tennis is played.

The son of Stanley Matthews, who was 15 last month, was most favourably referred to by the Lawn Tennis Association's chairman, Mr. W. E. Ramsden in his annual report. Commenting on the increasing tempo and training of young players in Britain, Mr. Ramsden said: "Already there is one bright star in the firmament—young Stanley Matthews at the age of 14 years nine months was the youngest ever player to win the junior championship.

"This young boy", continued Mr. Ramsden, "is dedicating himself to the game with the same zeal

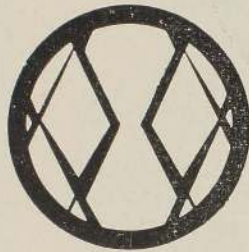
(Continued on page 32)

THE TYRE WITH THE SELF-ADJUSTING TREAD



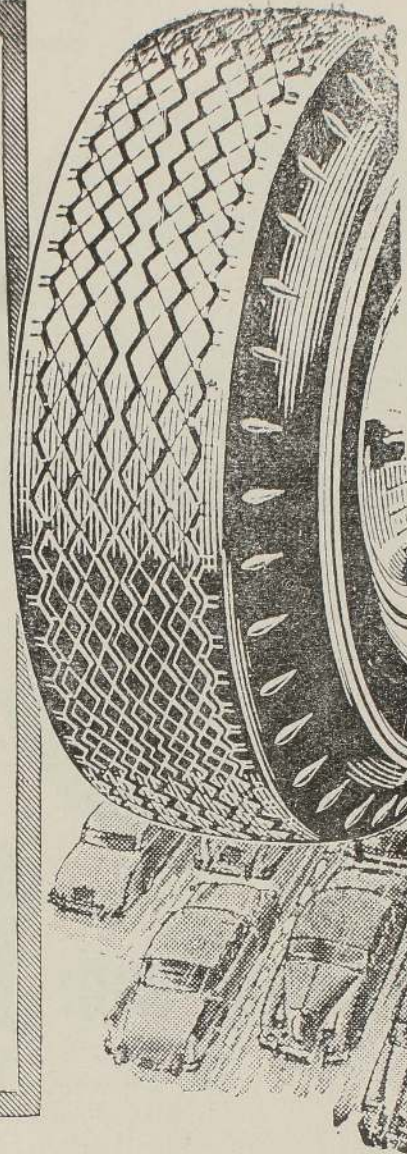
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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

I wonder how many of you have at any time been victims of the autograph album craze? I don't mean collecting autographs of famous people—somehow, I don't think that it ever had much vogue here, apart perhaps from a school-boys collection of cricketers signatures, perhaps just because there weren't sufficient famous people around to make it worth while but the pastime of getting all our friends to write something in a book which we carefully preserved. I suppose most of us did have an album at some time or another, and with the promise "You write in my album, and I'll write in yours", managed to get them pretty full too! But I'm afraid most of us, when we finished with school, finished with our albums as well, and they were left dusty and forgotten with our discarded school books! I was prompted to these reflections by an elderly friend of mine, the other day, giving me her autograph album to write in. Not forgetting or pushing aside of her album there! She had got it in her girlhood, well over forty years ago, and has been getting friends to write in it ever since! On looking through it, I was interested to find that the style of writing in albums seems to have remained more or less the same for years! We usually began the album with an invitation to our friends to write in it—the usual form being:

My friends, to you this book I
send
To contribute your mite
Make no excuse that writing's
bad
Write something, only write,
Write but a line, a word or two,
And I will love to think of you!"

* * *

AS for the contributions, these mainly fell into two groups. One tried very consciously to be noble and uplifting, and produced such gems as "True Friendship consists, not in the multitude of friends, but in their worth and choice" or "Self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control, these three alone lead life to sovereign power." The other group tended to be humorous, and would write such things as:

"When you are married,—dear,
To you a broom I'll send,
In sunshine use the bushy part,
In storm the other end!"

A rather uncommon (and, I thought clever) example of the humorous contribution which I found in my friend's album went like this:—

"She frowned on him and called
him "Mr!",
Because in fun he merely kissed
her;
And so, in spite, the following
night,
That naughty Mr. Kr. Sr."

There was also the rather sarcastic observation that

"Good girls love their brothers,
But some so good have grown,
They love other people's bro-
thers
Far better than their own!"

* * *

SOME of the more ambitious would decorate their contribution with sketches, usually of flowers or bluebirds, those who were talented enough would even sometimes do a "drawing" instead of writing. In another album belonging to an older generation which I once saw, the owner had pasted scraps on almost every page—and one girl I knew in school had stuck by every signature, a little snap of the signatory—perhaps to make quite sure of not forgetting what her school chums looked like!

There was another type of album too which for a time gained considerable vogue and then disappeared. I wonder if you ever heard of the album of "Confessions"? This was a stock questionnaire, written down on each page, which you were required to fill in. In spite of the name, you were not asked to reveal anything very serious, the usual inquiries being as to your favourite colour, flower, song, and so on, and the most daring asking who your favourite boy-friend was, and when you had last kissed him! An older version of this, called "Opinions", posed questions as to your favourite male and female characters in fiction, your ideas of true happiness and misery, and one, I felt, very revealing question "If not yourself, whom would you like to be!" Filling in the questionnaires was, of course, entirely up to you—if you could give humorous replies to them all, everybody enjoyed them!

I am sure present day school girls are still as keen about collecting their friends autographs and as proud of their well filled albums. I am also sure that the contrubtions penned by the friends will be, very often, the same old ones which we found so funny or uplifting—and which our mothers and grandmothers also enjoyed. The only thing is, that a'lbums seem to be steadily decreasing in size! I remember seeing my grandmother's one, which was huge. My mother's was quite large too. The ones we had were about half the size of hers, and the ones I see in the shops are even smaller! I only hope, with the ever rising price of paper, that they do not eventually totally disappear, for I am sure with them will vanish a good bit of the innocent fun and pleasure of school girls.

THE PASSING SCENE

(Continued from page 17)

and the manufacture of nuclear weapons, was quoted by Reuter as saying: "We cannot go on for ever being tolerated by the police".

By a curious coincidence the report appeared in the Ceylon newspapers the day they were carrying stories and pictures of the police manhandling Federal Party satyagrahis (no violent demonstrators) protesting against the language policy of the Government. Reports quoted a high police officer as telling his men to "hammer them" and to drag them out "by their legs". Pictures showed policemen raising their baton over their heads before bringing them down on the demonstrators, and of demonstrators caught by their legs and flung away. In the first day of the F.P. "direct action" campaign, five Members of Parliament of the Federal Party, 52 other members of the Party were hurt by the police and 17 policemen were injured by stone throwing. Incidentally, it was reported that the police retaliated by flinging stones from a metal heap by the road at the crowd!

Urging an inquiry into police excesses, one said that if Earl Russell had been in Jaffna he would have had no cause for complaint against "being tolerated by the police".

DR. ERIC CHRISTIAN GILLES

AN APPRECIATION

—By "OLD-HAND"—

DR. Eric Christian Gilles, O.B.E., L.M.S., (Ceylon), L.R.C.P., & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), 1924 M.P.H., 1926, D. P. H., 1930, D.Sc. 1931, John Hopkins University U.S.A. Delta Omega Gold Key 1931 (JHU), died on 23rd January, 1961 of a heart attack while investigating an outbreak of cerebrospinal meningitis at Bichi, Kano Province, Northern Nigeria. He was an able administrator and an outstanding practical health officer.

AFTER serving ten years in Ceylon, from the post of Chief Port Surgeon, Colombo, he was transferred to Nigeria in 1937. He served for a spell in Ibadan, Lagos, Jos and Kano but it was Kano with its "walled city" and its people which won his affection. Here during the war years he published a number of papers on the Disposal of Town Refuse by Composting (Indore Method) which he initiated in Kano, and the Production of Blood Meal, and among his earlier publications were several on Cyanide Fumigation, Isolation of Tetanus Bacilli, and other health subjects. During this period, too, he was a keen polo player and turfite, his ponies winning a number of Nigerian Turf prizes, including the Nigerian Derby. From extensive travels in the U.S.A., Europe, Middle East, Asia and South Africa, he brought to his work a wide knowledge.

FROM 1946 Dr. Gilles was caught up in the rapid succession of constitutional changes which started Nigeria on the road to independence. The Northern Provinces became an autonomous Region within the Federation of Nigeria with its own Government and its own independent medical

service, of which in 1951, Dr. Gilles became the first Director. Many Administrative Officials of the Region during this period recall with gratitude Dr. Gilles' collaboration in things that mattered for Nigeria's Northern Region.

On his retirement he was immediately appointed Principal of the Kano Medical School, which was officially opened in April, 1955. This enterprise too he brought to a successful conclusion in spite of frustrating obstacles, and it was with justifiable triumph that he saw the first four students graduate from the School in December, 1960.

He himself had retired for the second time in January, 1960 and had been living in retirement in the house which he had built for himself and Mrs. Gilles in Kano, tending his garden and his beloved roses, adding to his stamp collections, and temporarily assisting the Ministry of Health at Kano.

DR. Gilles had an intuitive insight into the minds of Nigerians and a real sympathy for their aspirations. Few people were more widely known or more highly respected. His wisdom and experienced advice were always a great help and support to his colleagues and many friends, and his loss will be felt both as a man and as a medical officer with a high sense of duty and devotion. The O.B.E. awarded to him in the New Year's Honours 1961 was widely welcomed in Nigeria and elsewhere.

He married, in 1926, Miss Helen Illona Trybulowski of U.S.A., who has written much about Ceylon and Nigeria, and who survives him, with a sister and brother.

spends several hours a day—after studying English, French and mathematics under a tutor—training at the Queens club. He is under George Worthington, the chief L.T.A. coach, but also plays with members of the British Davis and Wightman Cup teams; anyone, in fact, who wants a game.

POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 11)

whip would be expelled and warned them of "the possibility of another general election".

Mr. Senanayake was expelled from the party for disobeying the whip. He left firing a Parthian shot: "I go, but bribe-takers remain," he said, referring to those found guilty by the Parliamentary Bribery Commission continuing to be members of the Party.

THE Federalists resisting the implementation of the official language policy of the Government have encountered violence in Jaffna. Last week when, for the first time, members of Parliament and volunteers laid themselves down at the entrance to the kachcheri, thus obstructing admittance to the Government offices in the building, they were bodily removed by the Police. The Police claimed that stones were thrown at them. They baton charged the crowd and cleared a way for the Government Agent to leave the kachcheri for the Supreme Court for the opening of the Assizes. Many persons, including Police officers and men and some members of Parliament, were injured.

The Police made no arrests, thus defeating the object of the demonstrators, which was to court arrest. Nevertheless the "direction action" programme of the Party proceeded.

THE INDIAN WOMAN OF TODAY

(Continued from page 11)

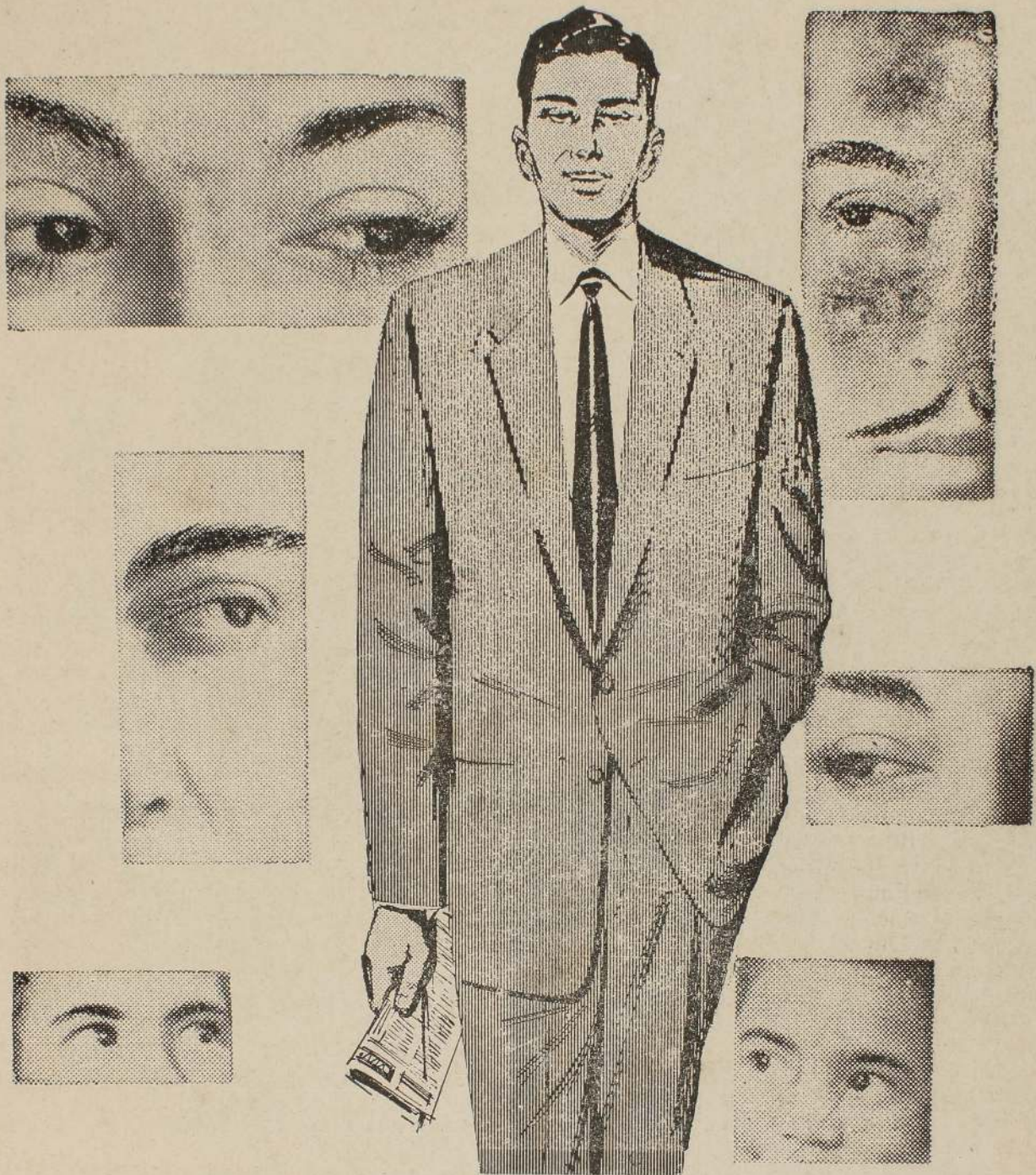
the many kinds of activity now being carried out all over that vast sub-continent. Indian women provided a stimulating example to the women of South East Asia, in the realistic and courageous way in which they are facing their great new responsibilities, endeavouring to make both villagers and city dwellers aware of their civic responsibility and to instil in them the idea of self-help and progress—"INDIA NEWS"

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 28)

and intensity that his illustrious father has given to football. I predict a great future for him".

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