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PRIME MINISTER IN LONDON



MRS. SIRIMAVO BANDARANAIKE

Times

MRS. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Ceylon's Prime Minister, received a warm reception in London when she attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Her visit has shown that Ceylon enjoys a great fund of goodwill in the other member countries too.

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PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR

THE Minister of Finance unburdened himself of a lot of his worries when he addressed the United Nations Students Association of the University at Peradeniya recently. His speech reflected his disappointment at the performance of the public sector and his anxiety about place in the economy in the future. Considered in the light of the present state of the national finances, his concern is understandable.

* * *

A PART from the failure of the nationalized bus service, he pointed out that the Government railways were running at an annual loss of some Rs. 30 million and that the Government electrical undertakings were keeping their heads above water by charging a high tariff. He seemed to attribute the inability of state ventures to attain economic stability to defects inherent in the bureaucratic system. This is, of course, as self-evident fact.

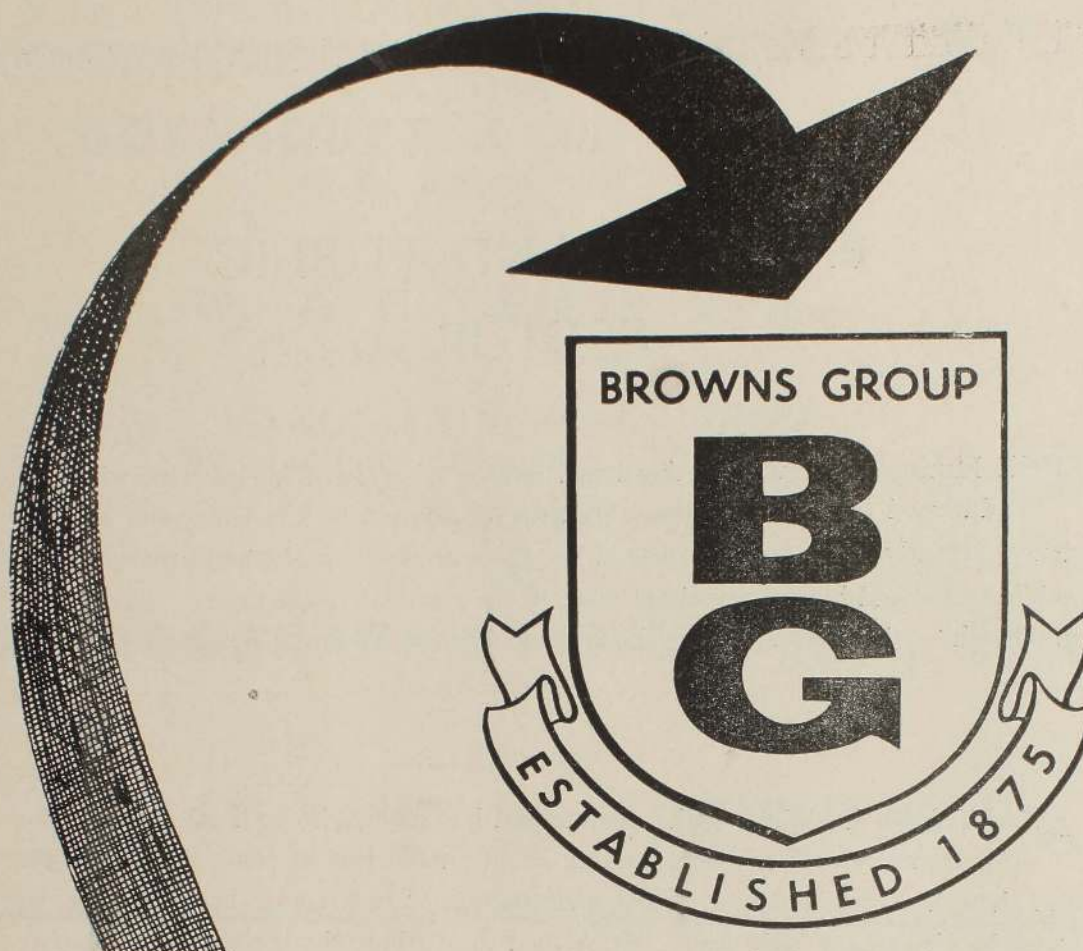
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THE dark clouds in Mr. Bandaranaike's horizon are not without a silver lining. Tea estates, he acknowledged, are so efficiently run that productivity had increased. And he posed the question himself whether, merely in order to conserve foreign exchange, the estates should be taken over. And his own answer seemed to be that nationalization is not the answer in this case at any rate.

* * *

THE conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Bandaranaike's analysis of the present state of affairs is that nationalization, however desirable in theory, cannot deliver the goods in the conditions obtaining in Ceylon. On the other hand, the private sector functions so soundly that if immediate improvement of the economy is to be realized, it must be encouraged and not curbed. Will he be so bold as to apply the treatment indicated for the malady that he knows afflicts the country?

THE EDITOR.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—BY BRUTUS—

MRS. Sirimavo Bandaranaike has from all accounts, taken her place in the Commonwealth Council in London with as great confidence as she assumed the office of Prime Minister. And after the first few days, when she and her son were featured in the Press, the British public seem to have got over the novelty of having a woman Prime Minister in their midst.

When Mrs. Bandaranaike landed in England she was not only warmly greeted by Ceylonese officials and residents but faced a black-flag demonstration by Tamils. She took this and everything else in her stride—interrogation by newspapermen (she declared she was opposed to the South African policy of apartheid), a reception by Ceylonese and other women at the House of Commons (If I fail in my office, she said, I'll be letting down womanhood as a whole), and a T. V. interview (Ceylon welcomes foreign investment, she asserted). She worshipped at the London Vihare and, like the other Prime Ministers, had a personal meeting with the British Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan, before the conference of Prime Ministers opened.

The proceedings at the conference are of course in camera, but reports speak of her having held her own with the men. She supported the general approach to nuclear disarmament and was forthright in advocating Communist China's admission to the United Nations. She is considered to have made a very good impression in the conference room. Without doubt she has had a good press in London.

AT lunch-time last Wednesday Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, was to have an audience with the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Last Tuesday night Mrs. Bandaranaike was chief guest at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, given by the Ceylon High Commissioner, Mr. Gunasena de Soysa, and his wife.

The guests included the Earl and Countess Attlee, the Ceylon Finance Minister and Mrs. Dias Bandaranaike, Viscountess Albemarle, Viscount Soulbury, Viscount and Viscountess Simon, Lord

Bridges, Lord and Lady Denning, Mr and Mrs H. A. Marquand, Mr L. M. D. de Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Braine, Mr. S. P. C. Fernando, Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kanagasundaram, Mr. C. Gunasingham, and Dr. M. Ratwatte.

On Monday evening March 13 Mrs. Bandaranaike and other Prime Ministers attended a Guildhall reception jointly given by the Commonwealth High Commissioners in London.

DURING the Prime Minister's absence from Ceylon at the Commonwealth Premiers' conference, Mr. C. P. de Silva officiated as Chairman of the Cabinet. He



Miss Frances E. Willis
New U.S. Ambassador to Ceylon

also was sworn in as Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister. Mr. de Silva also had several departments added to his own, including Police and immigration.

Mr. George Rajapakse, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike's Parliamentary Secretary, acted as Minister of Finance.

IT is officially announced that Miss Frances E. Willis, at present American ambassador in Norway, has been appointed to Ceylon in place of Mr. Bernard A. Gufler, who has been posted to Finland. Mr. and Mrs. Gufler returned to Ceylon for a few days and left early in the month for Helsinki.

Miss Willis joined the foreign service in 1927 and served in Chile, Sweden, Belgium and Spain before returning to Washington as the war was coming to an end. Going abroad again in 1947, she was in London until 1951, after which she served in Finland. In 1953 she was appointed Ambassador in Switzerland and since 1957 she has been the head of the mission in Norway. She is the first woman in the foreign service to attain the rank of ambassador.

THE Prime Minister's appeal on the day of her departure to London that the Federalists call off the campaign, was met by an emphatic negative. The same week the movement was carried to Trincomalee, where the new Government Agent, Mr. D. M. A. Speldewinde, had a similar experience as his colleagues in Jaffna and Batticaloa. At all three centres Federal Members of Parliament were joined by Independents, and Muslims came out to make common cause with the Tamils. The satyagrahis have wide support from the people as demonstrated by donations of money reaching the leaders.

With the administrative service virtually breaking down, the concern of the Government was to ensure that food stocks in the two provinces are kept replenished. Although the campaign is three weeks old, the satyagrahis are bearing up hardships with fortitude.

ON your next visit to Ceylon, you may be able to take off in a helicopter from hotel roof top in Colombo. Ceylonico is the name of the luxury hotel which promises to offer this facility to visitors. Most fabulous, most modern, are the words the promoters of the hotel, which, according to plans, will be a reality this year, use to describe it. Delegates attending the International Skat Congress in Colombo in October next may be the first to be accommodated in it.

The higher floors of the 14-storey, escalator-served sky-scraper which is coming up for the Ceylon Insurance Company in the Fort, it is reported, have already been reserved for the hotel which will have a typically Ceylon scheme of interior decoration and furnishing.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EARL Attlee, the former Prime Minister and labour leader of Britain, was left in no doubt about Ceylon's gratitude to him for his bold decision in liberating this country as well as Burma and India from colonial rule and creating a precedent which the Conservative government has followed. He was accorded every honour by the Government and public institutions during his brief but busy sojourn in the Island.

At the University, where an honorary degree was conferred on him, he declared that until he came to Ceylon he had been of opinion that Vancouver university had the most beautiful campus. Peradeniya surpassed it, he said. At the Botanical Gardens he left a memorial of his visit by planting a tree in the commemoration garden. The Colombo Municipal Council gave him a civic reception and the Ceylon branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association a banquet in his honour. Sir Roland Robinson, Chairman of the Association, was among those who attended it.

EARL Attlee was given an ovation when he delivered a lecture to the Institute of World Affairs in Colombo. His thesis was contained in the following statement: "I maintain that you can no more expect the extension of freedom, tolerance and social justice to other people by a state which denies them to its own people than you can expect to gather figs from thistles".

"I do not believe that any nation is fit to rule another nation, nor do I believe in the innate superiority of the white race over the others or of any particular branch", he declared, and added: "I hope that in Britain we have got away from these curious obsessions; colonialism has gone".

At a Press conference he expressed appreciation of the great progress made by India since independence.

* * *

EXEMPTION from the recently introduced additional duty of 5 per cent of all materials of industry and packing materials has been urged by Mr. N. U. Jayawar-

dena, chairman of the Association of Manufacturers, in a memorandum to the Minister of Finance, in order not to impair the competitiveness of domestic industry in relation to the imported product or overseas markets. Exemption is also claimed for imports in relation to domestic industry from application of the higher duty imposed besides the additional duty of 5 per cent.

It is pointed out that the new duties and import restrictions would create a measure of unemployment in the industries that are affected by them. For the reduction of unemployment by expansion of existing industries or establishment of new industries, an appeal is made to the Minister to remove altogether the duties on capital goods, raw materials of industry and packaging materials. If that is not immediately practicable, it is urged that the duty on competing imported products be raised by a margin adequate to afford local industry a reasonable degree of protection.

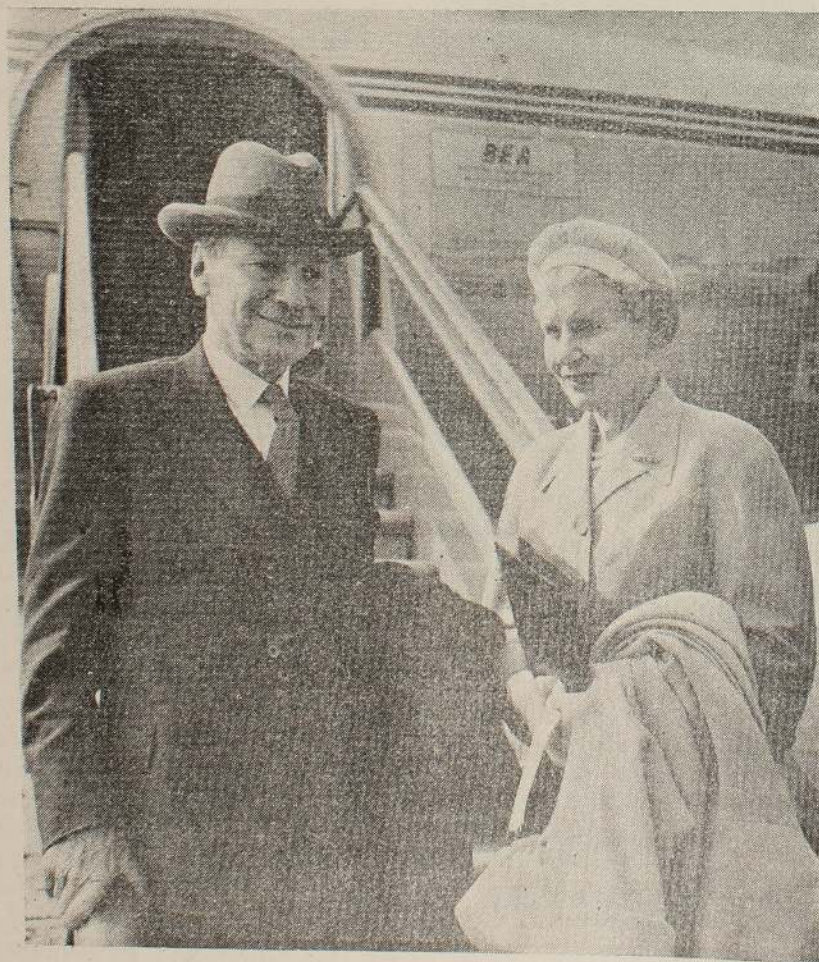
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UNDER an agreement signed in Cairo by Mr. T. B. Illangaratne, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who was leader of a mission to West Asia, the United Arab Republic will buy Rs. 26 million worth of tea from Ceylon, besides rubber and coconut products. Ceylon in turn will buy rice, cement and cotton yarn from Egypt. In Damascus Mr. Illangaratne discussed the purchase by Ceylon of lentils (dhal) in return for an increased supply of tea.

On his way to Cairo, Mr. Illangaratne stopped at Baghdad and signed a trade agreement with the Government of Iraq. From Damascus he left for Teheran, Iran also having expressed a desire to enter into a trade agreement with Ceylon.

* * *

THE Government imposed price control on March 2nd on a number of essential commodities. Maximum prices were announced for onions, potatoes, various spices and cereals, coffee and barley. An order was also published laying down the maximum prices for chinaware and domestic glassware of various descriptions.



Earl Attlee with Lady Attlee shortly before he left London Airport on his lecture tour to India and Ceylon.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A Bill has also been introduced in Parliament for the licensing of traders which provides for punitive orders against offending traders and for the maintenance of business standards and morality.

* * *

MR. J. F. Saunders, M.B.E. has arrived in Ceylon to take up his duties as Economic Adviser and United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Charge. He succeeds Mr. R.W.B. Carter, who is moving to Karachi on transfer. Mr. Saunders was educated at Dunstable Grammar School and Cambridge University, where he took an Honours Degree in Natural Sciences. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1934, and was Collector and District Magistrate of South Kanara at the Time of the transfer of power in 1947. He then joined the Trade Commissioners' Service of the Board of Trade in London, and was posted to Pakistan, where he opened the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner's Office in Lahore after spending some time in Karachi.

In 1953 he transferred to Montreal in Quebec, subsequently moving to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and to Vancouver in British Columbia. His last post was Hong Kong, where he went in 1959.

* * *

THE death occurred in England at the end of February of Canon J. McLeod Campbell, Master of Charterhouse, London, former Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, in which post he succeeded the Rev. A. G. Fraser.

At the funeral service the final blessing was given by Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, a lifelong friend. Others present were Dr. Robert Stopford, Bishop of Peterborough, who succeeded Canon Campbell as principal of Trinity, Brigadier F. S. Reid, Secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons, formerly commandant of the Ceylon Army, and Mr. J. C. A. Corea, former principal of Royal College, Colombo, now Education Officer in the Ceylon High Commission, London.

Canon Campbell is survived by his sister, Mary, who was with him in Ceylon.

ONE of the highlights of the programme to greet Lady Baden Powell in Ceylon was a rally of scouts and guides, cubs and brownies in the Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya. It was preceded by a display of dances, a perahera and a guide craft and handicraft exhibition. Lady Baden Powell presented the medal of merit to Mrs. M. Robins, camp chief, and their badge to two Queen's scouts.

In a lecture at the University Lady Baden Powell said her husband, who founded the boy scout movement, loved the out-door life and learnt much by watching birds and



Mr. J. F. Saunders

U.K. Trade Commissioner & Economic Adviser.

animals and studying trees and flowers. She deplored that today more than 50 per cent of the world's population were blind to the beauty and wonders of nature.

* * *

MR. Fritz Kunz, whom Mr. P. de S. Kularatne succeeded as Principal of Ananda College, and Mrs. Kunz paid a visit to Ceylon recently and were given a warm reception by his old pupils and Buddhist organizations.

A well-known theosophist as well as an educationist in America, Mr. Krunz delivered a lecture in Colombo on Theosophical Realism. A subject he also discussed in Colombo was integrated education.

ON the tenth day of the Federal Party's satyagraha campaign against the Government's language policy, when public business in Jaffna had almost come to a standstill and the movement had spread to Batticaloa, troops were deployed in the Eastern and Northern Provinces and the up-country areas. Inevitably there were incidents, resulting in the campaign, which brought women from their seclusion to join their men-folk in the demonstrations, being intensified.

The chief target of the satyagrahis was the kachcheri in each provincial capital, the picketing of which prevented officers entering the building. After the first few days, the Government Agent, Mr. Srikantha, who was reported to have had a nervous breakdown, went on long leave. Mr. Nissanka Wijeratne was sent up from Anuradhapura to restore the kachcheri system and along with a handful, officers he brought with him, he functioned from the Residency.

In Batticaloa a similar situation developed, with the kachcheri entrance blocked by demonstrators, who outmanoeuvred the soldiers by circumventing the barriers they set up. Here too the Government Agent, Mr. B. R. Devarajan, was displaced by Mr. D. Liyanage.

* * *

MANY of his former pupils and colleagues attended a dinner given to Mr. S. A. Pakeman, former Professor of History and Economics at the University College, when he was in Ceylon recently as Secretary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It was a representative gathering with members of the civil service rubbing shoulders with officers in other services, professional men and technical experts sitting cheek by jowl and school principals (one female) swapping notes with businessmen.

Mr. Pakeman spent several days at Peradeniya as the guest of the University.

* * *

MACKAY, at 35, is the oldest member of the Australian team; McKenzie, at 19, the youngest. The average age is 27 1/2. Although the team is considered to be a good mixture of age and youth, some of the older players are beginning to slacken up.

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COMMONWEALTH ARTS FESTIVAL

— BY ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON —

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THAT a Commonwealth Arts Festival, now being planned for September 1964, should be focussed, in the first instance, on London's South Bank of the River Thames, is a reminder of one of the most remarkable architectural transformations in recent history.

Until about 1950 the dilapidated South Bank, opposite the prosperous-looking northern frontage of the Thames from Waterloo Bridge to Westminster, was synonymous with drabness and squalor. Bombed wharves and warehouses appeared from the other side to be floundering in muddy misery—fit company for the battered hulks and other wreckage which had shared a similar fate.

And then, in 1951, came the Festival of Britain. Not only were World War II ravages expunged, but proud new buildings sprang up, notably the Royal Festival Hall, in a "contemporary" architectural style which put the once-despised South Bank in the vanguard of modern progress. In truth it could be said that "the desert blossomed like the rose", and what had been an area to be avoided became a fashionable resort, as it still is to day, for music lovers and the patrons of other arts ranging from ballet and cinema to painting and sculpture.

* * *

RIVERSIDE GARDENS

WITH its pavilions and lovely riverside gardens, I can imagine no better nucleus than the South Bank for the first of what may become a great triennial series of Art Festivals in different countries of the Commonwealth.

The arguments for such festivals were succinctly stated in London the other day by Lord Balfour of Inchrye, chairman of the committee sponsoring the proposal. "Ties already exist in the Commonwealth", he said, "which cover most fields of life—commerce, science, medicine and sport—but no attempt has yet been made to bring together the artists and diverse cultures of the Commonwealth". He went on to tell how enthusiastically the Festival idea had been received by the Commonwealth Governments.

No less enthusiastic is the London County Council, which had been hoping to mark the completion of a further stage in the development of the South Bank in 1964. The same year, incidentally, will see the nation-wide, and possibly world-wide, 400th anniversary celebrations of Shakespeare's birth.

Not all the events would be centred on London. A number of provincial cities will take part, too. The Festival will have as director-general, Mr. Ian Hunter, already renowned as former artistic director of the famous Edinburgh Interna-



Mr. S. P. Chambers

Chairman of Messrs Imperial Chemical Industries, who was recently on a short visit to Ceylon.

tional Festival. "This will not be just another international festival", said Mr. Hunter. "We want to show the indigenous and varied cultures of the Commonwealth to the world at large". He hoped that the Festival, which will be planned to last about three weeks, would appeal to a variety of tastes wide enough to include jazz, the films and industrial design. There will be dancers, musicians, soloists and artists from every part of the Commonwealth, regardless of colour race, religion or political beliefs.

DEMAND FOR BRITAIN'S FILMS

MR. Hunter will shortly visit some of the Commonwealth countries to make arrangements. The committee hopes that in the various countries he will meet bodies representative of the arts and in liaison with their Governments, but in no sense official.

The world now shares its artists and entertainments in a way undreamt of only a few years ago. To take an example, one of Britain's independent television companies, Associated Television, has just reported having sold £9,500,000 worth of filmed programmes overseas in the past five years. Canada in 1960 took a big proportion of 4,500 half-hour films sold to dollar area countries, which also included the United States of America, Japan and Cuba.

Among programmes in big demand were "Emergency—Ward 10", dealing with day-to-day experiences in a British hospital; "Deadline Midnight", conjuring up in semi-documentary form the excitement of one of Britain's national newspaper offices; and "Probation Officer", presenting case-histories, based on fact, showing how juvenile delinquents, first offenders and others who fall foul of the law, are helped to regain a footing in society by Britain's probation officer service.

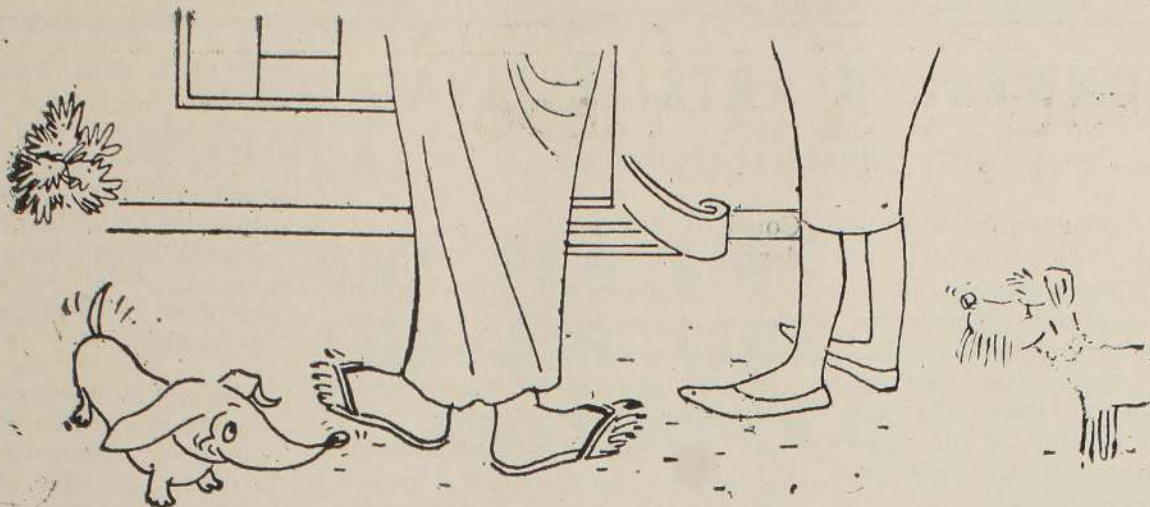
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SEA HISTORIES

ASSOCIATED Television is now embarking on a new 39-part filmed series—"King of the Seas"—which should have a world-wide appeal among all viewers who relish exciting stories founded on genuine historical fact. The hero is Sir Francis Drake, perhaps the greatest of sea captains in the reign of England's first Queen Elizabeth 400 years ago, and the first Englishman to sail round the world.

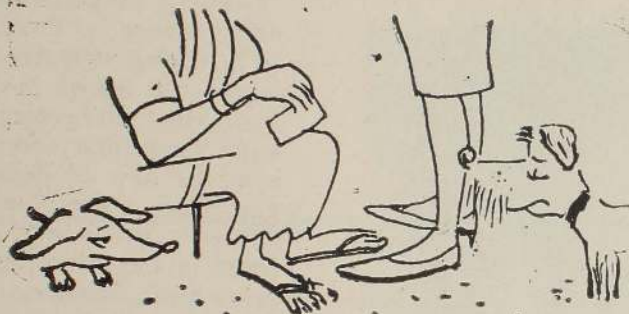
In a chat with Mr. Leslie Harris, executive producer for Associated Television, I learnt that the broad-shouldered, red-bearded Sir Francis will be played by a young Welsh actor, Terence Morgan. Many sequences will be filmed at sea with a reconstruction of Drake's famous ship "The Golden Hind". Said Mr. Harris: "We have been lucky to find a ship already in existence which is almost a replica of Drake's ship as shown in the history books."

(Continued on page 32)



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Silicones

A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—By CROSS-BENCHER—

WHERE there had been innuendoes and vague allegations before, the Prime Minister made a forthright statement in defending the Government's attitude to the report of the Parliamentary Bribery Commission when she intervened in the debate on the no-confidence motion against the Government in the Senate. After affirming the Government's determination to stamp out bribery and corruption from public life, she explained why the Government introduced a Bill providing for appeal to the Supreme Court from the findings of the Commission instead of a Bill to deprive the members found guilty of civic rights, which is the reason for the no-confidence motion.

The reason was that the two members of the SLFP who had resigned their seats in Parliament felt, it might be quite wrongly, that they had been victimised for their political views and party affiliations. The publication of the interim report when the UNP maintained a caretaker government, on the eve of the July elections, the political capital made of it, and knowledge of the final report, together with certain statements made in the course of the investigations, had induced such a belief, she said.

MRS. Bandaranaike said she agreed with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Dudley Senanayake) when he said in the House of Representatives that the atmosphere with regard to the commission had been fouled. Those who befouled the atmosphere and clouded the findings of the commission were those who made election capital out of the interim report by its inopportune publication, she said. However, the Government had accepted the findings of the Commission and acted on it, and two members of Parliament had resigned their seats. But justice must be done, and it was of fundamental importance that justice should not only be done but manifestly seem to be done.

She concluded: "Whatever the findings of the Supreme Court, we feel that justice will be done and justice will also appear to be done. Is this not fair? Is this not elementary justice? Is this an effort to shield bribe-takers? Let the Supreme

Court impose the severe penalty of depriving a man of his civic rights if it confirms that verdict. That is all we are seeking to do".

IN the House of Representatives the Government accepted a private member's motion that the Government should by conference or negotiation between the countries of South-east Asia—Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia Malaya, Pakistan and Singapore—initiate the inauguration of an integrated plan for the industrial development of the area and for the purchase of and sale of their raw and manufactured products. The motion was brought by Mr. J. R. Jayewardena (UNP), who recalled the meeting of the Colombo powers at official level arranged by the late Mr. Bandaranaike preliminary to an Afro-Asian conference, which failed to materialise because of his death.

The motion had the support of all the parties but the Communists, who suggested roping in Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and North Korea and People's China as well. For the L S S P, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva said that if groups of developed countries in Europe found it necessary to enter into common market agreements, there was all the more reason for the under-developed countries to enter into similar agreements. Mr. Philip Gunawardena (M E P) said that if there was a common plan there would be no duplication of production. Dr. N. M. Perera said that it was absurd to talk of being self-sufficient in everything.

For the Government Mr. Maitripala Senanayake, Minister of Industries, said the Government would place the motion before the ECAFE conference in New Delhi.

APPEALING to the Federal Party to give up its satyagraha campaign in a broadcast immediately before her departure to London, the Prime Minister gave the Tamil people the assurance that if they suffered any hardships owing to the Government's language policy she was ready to consider them after her return from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. There could be no discussions, she

declared, while the campaign was on.

After recounting the measures taken to provide "every possible facility for the use of the Tamil language and for the preservation and development of Tamil culture", in keeping with the undertaking given by the late Mr. Bandaranaike when Sinhala was made the official language, she said: "while such reasonable steps have been taken to do justice to the Tamils, it is highly deplorable that a campaign calling itself satyagraha, which is misleading the people and obstructing state business, should have been started. I am certain that this is not a step that has the approval of the reasonably minded members of the Tamil community".

Addressing the Sinhalese, she appealed to them always to "treat the Tamil people as your own brothers and sisters" and resolve not to hurt their feelings in any manner whatsoever.

ADDRESSING the nation, Mrs. Bandaranaike deplored the inadequacy of development in the twelve years since independence, considering the natural resources of the country. The truth was, she said, that "we are not working as we should... our time and effort are wasted on things that do not really matter. We expect to do less work and get more pay. The qualities that a nation keen on progress should possess are not seen in us in a significant manner".

On her return she intended, she announced, to devote the greater part of her time to immediate problems, one being the Indian question. In the past few months she had to attend, besides her own duties as Minister of Defence and external affairs, to problems which could have been finalized by the respective ministers and heads of departments. She had therefore decided hereafter to concern herself mainly with the economic development of the country.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

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OUR PEARL FISHERIES

— By RAY BLAZE —

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

SIR Edwin Arnold once described our Pearl Fisheries as "A lottery of the Sea", adding that it was an "Enterprise in which there was quite as much pure gambling as anything that goes on in Monte Carlo because 'the greatest feature of these fisheries is their uncertainty'". The "lottery", however, has continued through the centuries, probably because nearly every Ceylonese is a gambler at heart! Centuries ago Pliny wrote of "the pearls of Taprobane (Ceylon) as 'by far the best in the world'". Cleopatra is said to have obtained her pearls from "Aripu, a small village in the Gulf of Mannar", still the centre of our fishing industry, and still almost the same as when Nearchus, the Admiral of Alexander the Great, sailed through the Straits of Mannar and found pearl fishing being carried on in those waters, and the artisans just as skilful in drilling pearls as they are now.

ANCIENT records tell us of fisheries under the Kings of Lanka, and subsequently under the successive European rulers,—Portuguese, Dutch and British. They are reported to have given a fair yield to the Portuguese; the Dutch met with excellent results, for they set to work with better system and order, farming out the fisheries to renters, chiefly from the South Indian Coasts. The King of Kandy is reported to have sent his own party of divers to the Dutch fisheries, and the royal dhoney attracted a great deal of attention in spite of strained diplomatic relations between the King of Kandy and the Dutch. But in British times Cordiner relates that "The Candians never made any attempt to descend on the district of Aripu during the period of the fishery....".

WHEN Sir Edward Barnes was Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon he was so keenly interested that he ordered diving bells from England. These took so long to come that he caused a wooden diving-bell to be prepared by the Royal Staff Corps, and was himself present at its successful use in 1825; but it was Sir West

Ridgeway who in 1902 invited Professor Herdman to come to Ceylon and investigate the possibilities of material advantage to the Island through scientific research and a survey of the Pearl Banks.

Professor Herdman was accompanied by Mr. James Hornell, who remained in the Island for a year after the Professor left. While Mr. Hornell unpacked Professor Herdman occupied himself by meeting and talking to everyone he heard of who had worked or written on the pearl oyster. He was fortunate in being able to meet amongst others Dr. A. J. Chalmers of Colombo, J. C. Willis, of Peradeniya, Oliver Collette of Roselle, Dr. Fritz and Dr. Paul Sarasin, who had worked at the zoology of the Trincomalee Harbour, where the pearl oysters are said to have been established by Dr. Kelaart nearly fifty years earlier. Later he met Sir William Twynham, who had had a long experience of these fisheries, a Captain Donnan, whose knowledge of the topography and conditions of the oyster beds was unrivalled.

GALLE, though at the other end of Ceylon, was decided on as the most suitable place for setting up a small marine laboratory. This was built on the edge of the sea, and fitted up with the necessary equipment.

"The large bay, rich fauna, and the sheltered collecting grounds within the coral reef, made it one of the best spots for the naturalists' work in the Eastern tropical seas. We hope this will be established on a permanent basis, for the sake of elucidating practical problems; it would be visited by many students of science..." said the Report.

The future of the pearl fisheries of Ceylon became a subject of keen interest overseas—in England, India, and even America. The head of a famous Bond Street jewellery firm remarked to a press representative, in 1902, that if Professor Herdman's plans succeeded there would be a splendid market awaiting the pearls. American ladies were discarding their diamonds for pearls, which were being sold at fabulous prices,

for they were very difficult to obtain. A further impetus was given to the trade by the demand for pearl face powder, or enamel, used by ladies of the court in the time of the Kandyan Kings. This powder was made from the shells of the window-pane oysters of Trincomalee.

"If Fashion could see, and smell, what goes on for her sake,—not even Pearls of the Orient would reconcile her nose and stomach to the scene...." was the rather cynical comment of Dubois, a French investigator, who goes on to describe a beautiful pearl as "In fact, only the brilliant tomb of a worm!"

THE Coronation Ballet staged at the Empire Theatre, London, in 1902, pictured the gifts brought from different parts of the Empire for "The Crown" of King Edward VII. The stage sparkled and glittered with jewels and lovely dresses, each dancer representing perfectly which country was intended. Ceylon was represented by pearls, white and translucent, amidst a blaze of colour.

Half a century earlier a necklace of Ceylon pearls had been presented to the beautiful and popular Lady Horton, wife of the then Governor Wilmot Horton. The gift had been suggested and gladly contributed to by all communities in the Island, as a mark of their affection and appreciation,—a memento which proves that she was not admired for her beauty alone.

TO Dr. Kelaart belongs the distinction of having first connected the formation of pearls in the Ceylon oyster to certain parasites, or different types of worms commonly occurring as parasites, and the larvae of a fish which frequents the pearl banks and preys upon the oyster. Though Dr. Kelaart died before his book was completed the notes he left were acknowledged as valuable contributions to the research work subsequently undertaken. Mr. W. C. Wild who visited Ceylon in 1903, acknowledged them as the greatest authority on pearls of which he had made a life study, scoffed at the popular idea that pearls were formed through irritation to the oyster by a grain of sand; it was formed, he said, purely and simply by the mecha-

(Continued on page 32)

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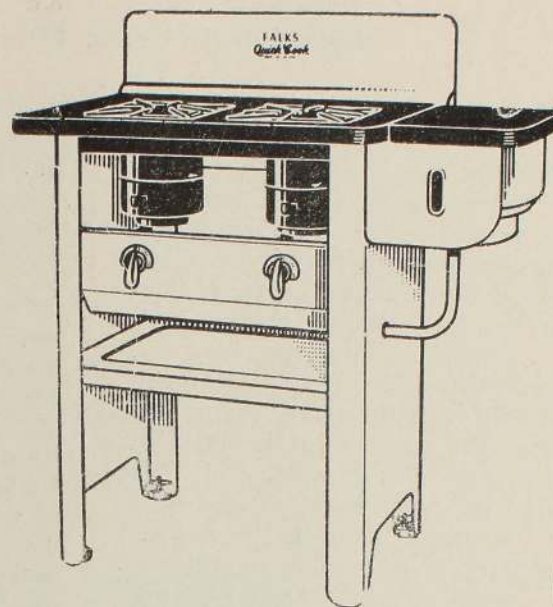
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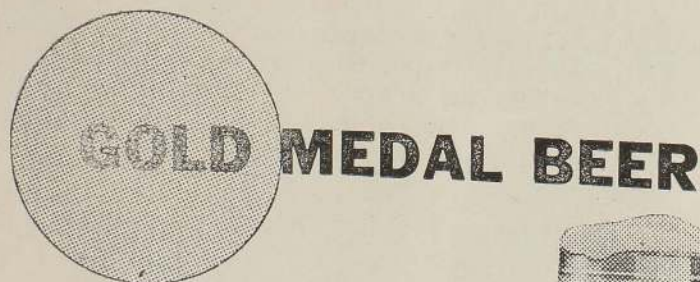
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PROFILE

— DR. THEODORE AUER —
German Ambassador in Ceylon

(COMMUNICATED)

FIVE years ago, on 7th March, 1956, about the time the late Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike took over his responsibilities, Dr. T. M. Auer, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany arrived in Ceylon. Ever since then Dr. Auer has kept in close contact with the people of Ceylon.

Today the German Ambassador due to his untiring efforts in the cultural, social and economic fields, is a well known figure to many people both old and young from all walks of life. A look into the records of the years Dr. Auer spent in Ceylon shows that in 1957 his initiative stimulated the foundation of the Ceylon-German Association, of which he is Patron and Sir Nicholas Attygalle, Vice Chancellor of the University of Ceylon is President and the Hon. H. N. G. Fernando, Vice-President.

DR. AUER in the same year helped to establish the well known German Cultural Institute at 59, Alexander Place, Colombo, and it is here that the Ceylon-German Association ever since contributes to the cultural life of Colombo with so many concerts, lectures, art exhibitions and film shows. Today at the institute there are more than 250 students enrolled for the German language courses conducted by Dr. Kuenzel, while Mr. D. Gurusinghe of the Official Language Department teaches Sinhalese in three courses.

IN 1959, Dr. Auer gifted to the library of the institute 300 books dealing with Ceylon which he collected in Europe and amongst which there is the second book printed in Sinhalese in Colombo in the year 1738; he advised the German authorities to send Dr. Matzel to the University of Ceylon as a lecturer in German; and together with the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike he signed the seven

million rupee German assistance agreement covering the flood reconstruction and rehabilitation programme of the government of Ceylon. This agreement, besides the tile factory provides for steel superstructures of several bridges. The tile factory will be the most modern one in South East Asia.

H. E. the Governor-General of Ceylon declared open at Werahera on 28th January, 1960, the Ceylon-German Training Workshop attached to the Ceylon Trans-



Dr. Theodore Auer
German Ambassador

port Board. This workshop, a gift of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the value of one and a half million rupees, was made possible by the initiative of Dr. Auer. Recently, again on his personal advice an additional contribution was made available to the workshop by the Federal Minister von Merkatz, on the occasion of his visit to Ceylon last month.

DR. Theodore M. Auer, for 36 years a career diplomat, having spent many years with the Foreign Service of his country in

London and Paris, is for a long period of time the senior member on the list of diplomats in Ceylon. Being a patron of various social and cultural activities, he made his home, the well known "Villa Berlin" at 29 Horton Place, which he furnished with special care, a harmonious blend of the rich culture of both countries, thus creating a suitable atmosphere for the many joint performances of Ceylon and German artists.

THE H. G. C. BARTHOLOMEUSZ MEDAL

FOR the second year in succession E. T. van Langanberg annexed the Bartholomeusz Medal round competition over 18 holes on the Club course, on the 5th March, with a score of 74. He tied with W. Parakrama Fernando, but was declared the winner as his first round was a better one than Fernando's. The leading results were: E. T. van Langanberg 88-14-74, W. Parakrama Fernando 82-8-74, E. L. van Langanberg 89-15-74. The Medal commemorates the memory of one of the founder members of the Club, the late Mr. Percy Bartholomeusz who did a great deal to secure an extension of the original course situated at the Havelock Park in the early years of this century. Mr. Bartholomeusz was the Editor and compiler of the Times of Ceylon Sports Annual for many years till his death in 1916. His son Mr. Neville Bartholomeusz of Nuwara Eliya is one of Up-country's leading golfers, and was Captain of the Nuwara Eliya Golf Club last year.

THE TWO-MILE SWIM

THE annual two-mile swim was a real test of endurance for the swimmers, the choppy sea being the roughest in the 23-year history of this race. Young Josephian, Tony Wijetunge, won the men's race quite comfortably, but best achievement was undoubtedly Tara de Saram's while winning the race and finishing overall second to Wijetunge.

Ninety-one men and nine women participated, only twenty-five men and three women completing the course within the standard 90 minutes.

Tara de Saram was followed home by young school-girls Virginia Swan and Susan Birmingham, while in the men's race the first six included schoolboys.

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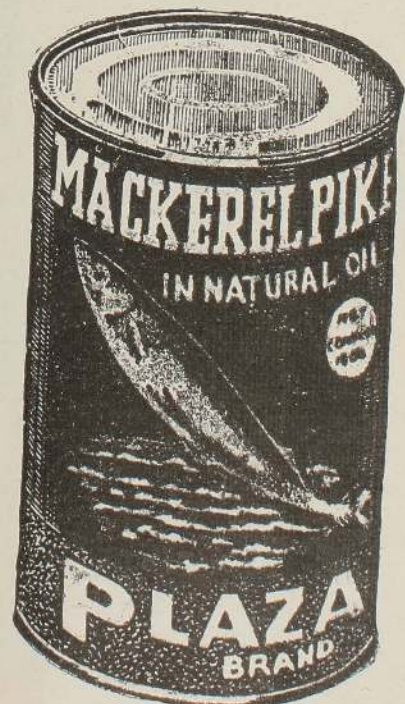
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EARLY COLONISATION — AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS

— By G. V. G. —

IN the Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies for July 1959 appears an informative and well-documented article by Dr. K. W. Gunawardena on "A New Netherlands in Ceylon." It is with "the first quarter century" of the Dutch Period that the article is concerned i.e. roughly between 1640 and 1665, during which years it was that the Dutch East India Company made any determined efforts to establish what it hoped would be a European Colony in Ceylon. The Dutch idea was based on the fact that the Portuguese had in their Eastern possessions developed virtual colonies which though racially of a mixed character had been of great practical use in war by dispensing with the need that would otherwise have arisen of frequently depending on Europe for fresh troops, and finding the necessary funds for transport, maintenance and salaries.

* * *

THE Ceylon experiment was not made till 1640 i.e. soon after the Dutch secured their first foothold in Ceylon by the capture of Batticaloa in 1638, but earlier attempts to establish Colonies had already been made in other Dutch possessions since 1606, when a start was made in Amboina with "about twenty five married soldiers, their wives and children." A few years later, retiring government-servants were permitted to settle as colonists, being granted also some land and certain trading privileges. Later still—about—1621,—as many families as possible and also young marriageable girls went out East. Jan Pieterzoon Coen who became Governor-General in 1619 was most enthusiastic about the scheme and on a visit to Holland in 1627 he strongly recommended it to the Directors. The next year when he returned to Batavia "he took with him", says Dr. Gunawardena "his wife and a number of her relations and also persuaded other officials to take their families with them." The number of suitable Netherlands however, who were desirous of settling down as colonists proved disappointing, for it soon began to be realised that the Dutch could not

hope to parallel the success of the Portuguese in colonisation, since unlike in barren Portugal there were in Holland "manifold good opportunities for a livelihood". The acceptance of strange lands as a new fatherland did not therefore appeal to potential colonists and less so to their women-folk for whom further the difficulties of a perilous voyage were a deterrent. In the result, marriages with native women, that is to say with wholly indigenous ones or more often with those of mixed Portuguese descent, came to be entered into, the permission of the authorities being however first necessary.

* * *

COEN'S death in 1629 was somewhat of a set back for colonisation though from time to time wives of new Company's servants did of course accompany their husbands to the East with their families, amongst whom were doubtless some marriageable girls, as appears from F. H. de Vos', extracts from the marriage Registers of Batavia (D.B.U. Journal II p. 114 et seq, which shew that between 1622 and 1639 there were in Batavia 46 marriages, (both parties to which were European,) and help to disprove the canard that no European women helped to originate the Dutch Communities of the East. Marriages with "native" women were in fact permitted more from necessity than from choice and actually were so much disapproved of that in 1639 an order was revived which "forbade any Netherlander married to a "native" woman from returning to the fatherland except in case his wife and all his children were dead". Such an anti-Asian prejudice may in this year of grace, when full-blooded Indonesians are permitted to settle in Holland, seem harsh and unreasonable, but it must be remembered that three centuries ago inter-continental contacts were mostly in matters of trade and that in Dutch eyes Indians and Ceylonese were "blacks" (*Swarten*) whose national religion and way of life were so different from the European. The hope of establishing European colonies in the East inevitably therefore involved

disapproval of mixed marriages. Even in 1639 the Governor-General was still pressing for more colonists. The Directors, however, were feeling discouraged of the response to their appeals and also complained that even the women who did agree to emigrate did so with the secret intention of soon returning to Holland.

* * *

THE Ceylon experiment had by now been started but Governor-General van Diemen complained in 1641 that the few colonists here were "wicked and godless", there being much promiscuous intercourse with loose native women. Governor van Thijssen therefore issued a placat making such immorality a punishable offence and encouraging the legitimization of irregular associations. Other steps, such as improved trading privileges were also taken towards organising the new community, but by 1646 the nett result was that there were no more than 14 or 15 male colonists. Most of them in Galle, for Colombo had not yet been captured. A new Governor, Maatzuycker, however, had now arrived and he encouraged mixed marriages, arguing that the offspring would stand the climate better than pure Hollanders and that by the second or third generation they would differ from them but little in complexion. The Directors in Holland supported him but the Batavia authorities disagreed, being unimpressed by the Eurasians of Indonesia. Maatzuycker agreed that their moral tone could be improved by better schooling and proper parental control but rather suggested also that they had not been given sufficient encouragement by the authorities. In Ceylon accordingly he did all he could to improve the status of the colonists by organising matters of intestacy, orphanages, and the Burger wacht (train band) etc. He even rounded up illegitimate children with a view to having them educated and incorporated into the Colonial community. In the result when he retired in 1650 there were 68 families of colonists. Maatzuycker's staunch support of mixed marriages must have been greatly due to the fact that he had begun to realise that there was but little chance for a wholly European militia becoming available in Ceylon. He was doubtless also influenced by the fact that the Sinhalese were "a European featured Aryan race".

(To be Continued)

PEOPLE

A good friend of this journal, Mr. Philip K. Crowe, former American Ambassador in Ceylon and now the American Ambassador in South Africa, with his headquarters in Cape Town, writing to us on February 23, says:—

"You will be pleased to hear that Sir Henry Moore's health has improved. I had tea with him and Lady Moore today and we had a long and interesting talk about Ceylon. Sir Henry has great affection for the Island and especially the out of the way places that attracted me too. He told me that when he was stationed at Trincomalee in the 20s he went down the Mahaweli by dugout canoe, and later when he was Governor-General spent many happy days in Yala, one of my favourite places.

SIR Henry mentioned Englebrecht, the Boer prisoner of war, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown but was nevertheless made game warden of Yala and did a fine job there. He said Englebrecht travelled by ox wagon and Cape cart, certainly a more satisfactory way to see that lovely part of Ceylon than by fume-spouting motor car. He camped one Christmas night in the village, later made famous by the novel 'Village in the Jungle'.

"Sir Henry has had a long and varied career in the Civil Service. Entering the Ceylon Civil Service in 1910 he later served in Bermuda, Nigeria, Kenya and Sierra Leone. He was in Kenya during the days

when game teemed on the plains and knew Baroness Blitzel at the time she wrote her great "Out of Africa".

WE both send affectionate greetings to the *Ceylon Fortnightly*



Mr. Philip K. Crowe
Former U.S. Ambassador in Ceylon

Review and to our many friends in your pleasant Island. One of these days I hope we will return for a visit".

MR. Rahat Bokhari has arrived in Colombo as resident representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

Mr. Bokhari was at one time Director of Broadcasting, Pakistan.

DR. D. G. Melrose and Mr. H. H. Bentall, of the Hammersmith Postgraduate Hospital, arrived here recently to survey the possible field for open heart surgery in Ceylon. They will also help the Ceylon Government to pick a surgical and nursing team who will go to Hammersmith this year for training in the operation of the heart-lung machine invented by Dr. Melrose. Their visit to Colombo is the result of a request made by the Government of Ceylon to the Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, when he visited Ceylon last November.

The cost of the project will be borne by the United Kingdom Government under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. Ceylon has already received help from the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan in developing chest surgery under the supervision of Mr. Donald Barlow of the London Chest Hospital—whose efforts have resulted in substantially reducing the incidence of open tuberculosis in Ceylon.

THE Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, P.C., O.B.E., United Kingdom Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, paid a short visit to Ceylon from Friday, February 24, to Sunday, February 26. During his visit he paid courtesy calls on the Governor-General and the Prime Minister.

THE Rev. S. G. Nimako has arrived in Ceylon as Ghana's first High Commissioner. He is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Nimako is a graduate of Cambridge.

DR. Maurice D'Silva, the Eye Surgeon, Mrs. D'Silva and their four sons, left for London by the "Strathnaver" on the 14th March, and will be away for some years.

THE death took place on Friday 24th February of Violet Irene wife of Dr. Frank Bartholomeusz, and mother of Major F.R.I. (C.A. M.C.) and Ridley (England) and sister of Mr. R. Van Twest and Mrs. Esme Joseph, at 27, Fifth Lane, Colpetty. The funeral took place the following evening at the General Cemetery, Kanatte and was largely attended.

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PEOPLE

MR. W. Armour Mudie, former Chairman of Directors of Messrs Brown & Co., Ltd., who was associated with this long standing firm for thirty-one years, writing to us from the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, London, on the 2nd March, says:—"I consider it very cheap for all the pleasure I get out of reading it. You have kept up a wonderful standard over the years and well remember when I (on behalf of Brown & Co., Ltd.) gave you the initial advertisement booking fourteen years ago—it seems like yesterday. Ceylon was a delightful Island in my time with everyone so friendly. It would seem, however, that it is not quite the same today. But I feel sure that this is only a passing phase and in the not too distant future inter racial respect will return for the good of all".

"IN Brechin, Scotland, where I stay" continues Mr. Mudie "an ex-Ceylon planter died last December and I have seen no reference to his passing in any Ceylon newspaper including your own *Fortnightly*. I refer to Tom Hadden. He and his wife stayed opposite us and naturally we saw a lot of each other. In fact Tom shared a lot of fishing with my wife and I on the South Esk. Tom must have been in Ceylon for forty years largely spent in Kalutara and the last fifteen years of his time as Superintendent of Abbotsleigh Estate, Hatton. He was a prominent member of the D.M.C.C. and the Horn Club and while in Kalutara was a contemporary of P. R. May, F. G. C. Busby, E. W. Whitelaw, and D. F. Fitzgibbon. There are probably very few remaining in the Island who will remember him".

MR. Mudie in his interesting letter says that they have had the mildest February for over a hundred years. In fact on two occasions during last month (February), he was able to sit in the garden having a pre-lunch gin and tonic.

He adds:—"It gives me exceptional pleasure to know that the Company I was associated with for 31 years is going from strength to strength, reflecting great effort and ability in my successors. Like myself you are not getting any younger, but I wish you good health for many years to come and long to publish your *Fortnightly Review*, so very acceptable to us ex-"Ceylonites"

MR. Tyrone Fernando, son of Mr. S. C. Fernando, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Local Government, has been elected Secretary of the Oxford University Labour Club.

Mr. Fernando who is at Keble College, is reading politics, economics and philosophy. The Labour Club is one of the main political societies of the University.

MR. David Pate, retired D.I.G., Police, Mrs. Pate and family, have left for Australia.

MR. S. W. R. Saravanamuttu, till recently Public Relations Officer of Air Ceylon, is now Managing Director of a new Travel Service, the International Travel Services Ltd., which he has just floated with a few prominent businessmen of Colombo. The service began

officially on February 20. Mr. Saravanamuttu has been connected with the airline and shipping industry for many years in an executive capacity.

THE death occurred on Saturday, 25th February, in Colombo of Miss Louise Deutrom, sister of Dr. C. F. Deutrom and Mrs. Cecil Ferdinands. For several years she had been Organist of the Dutch Reformed Church in Dehiwela. The funeral at the General Cemetery Kanatte, on Sunday, 26th February, was well attended.

Mr. S. C. Griffith has pointed out that many of the younger county cricketers also had soccer careers and they would have to make a choice between the two sports. "Cricket might lose some of its most attractive personalities as a result," he said.

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AUSTRALIA'S TEST TEAM FOR ENGLAND

— BY JACK TALBOT —

THE 17-strong Australian cricket team to tour England this year consists of six players from New South Wales, five from Victoria, three from Queensland, two from Western Australia and one from South Australia. The team will leave Australia by sea on March 31, and play its first fixture in England late in April. The tour will end with two two-day matches in Ireland in mid-September.

The players are:—**New South Wales:** Richie Benaud (Captain) Neil Harvey (vice-captain), Brian Booth, Alan Davidson, Frank Misson and Norman O'Neill.

Victoria: Colin McDonald, Lindsay Kline, Ron Gaunt, Bill Lawry and Ian Quick.

Queensland: Peter Burge, Ken Mackay and Wally Grout.

Western Australia: Bobby Simpson and Graham McKenzie.

South Australia: Barry Jarman.

The two shock selections are right-arm fast bowler Ron Gaunt and his Victorian State team-mate Ian Quick, a tall left-arm spinner. Surprise omissions are New South Wales spinner Johnny Martin and Western Australian pace bowler Des Hoare. Martin was picked in the Australian Test team that played West Indies this season. On two occasions he was 12th man. He gave a splendid display of batting and bowling against West Indies in the Second Test at Melbourne, but his two other Test appearances were little better than fair. Lindsay Kline, Victorian slow left-arm bowler, was preferred to him. Hoare made one appearance against West Indies and showed enough promise to be considered a prospect.

TWO other "possibilities" who failed to gain places are fast bowlers Ian Meckiff (Victoria) and Gordon Rorke (New South Wales) the sensational pair who played a big part in wrecking England's hopes during the 1958-59 tour of Australia. English cricket writers branded Meckiff a "chucker" and Rorke a "chucker and dragger." All bowlers with doubtful deliveries were passed over by the selectors in picking the side for

England. Meckiff has changed his style and, as a result, has lost much of his hostility.

The M.C.C. and Australia had earlier decided on a "throwing truce" for the first 11 matches of the tour. During these fixtures the umpires were not to call a bowler for "chucking" but were to submit a secret report to the M.C.C. With Meckiff and Rorke out of the team the agreement has become unnecessary.

GAUNT made a great last-minute effort to gain selection. Formerly of Western Australia, he transferred to Victoria before the start of the 1960-61 season but failed to gain a place in the State team for its first match. However, he represented Victoria in its next first-class fixture—against West Indies in Melbourne—and took only two wickets for 104 and two for 105. To early February Gaunt had captured only 14 first-class wickets for the season at a cost of 36 runs each. Then he had a big break. The Australian selectors originally had intended to choose the Test team for England when the Fourth Test against West Indies finished in Adelaide (South Australia) early in February. Then it was decided to delay the selection until the conclusion of the Fifth Test at Melbourne. This ended on February 15 and the side was announced next day. While this vital Test was in progress Gaunt gave a brilliant performance for Victoria against Queensland at Brisbane. Watched by selector Dudley Seddon, he achieved the wonderful double of five wickets for 57 and five for 89.

RED-headed Gaunt has been overseas twice before—to South Africa with Ian Craig's team in 1957-58 and to New Zealand with the Australian Second XI in 1960. He was sent to South Africa as a reinforcement when speed bowlers Meckiff, John Drennan and Davidson were suffering from injuries. In New Zealand he took 15 wickets at an average of 30.13 in first-class matches.

Quick, an orthodox left-arm spinner, also toured New Zealand last year. With 28 wickets at 17.17

to his credit he was Australia's most successful bowler during the series. He has achieved nothing outstanding this season. In Australian XI v. West Indies at Perth (Western Australia) his bowling figures were 0-46 and 1-86. However, he sated the Australians from outright defeat by scoring 43 not out in the second innings. Playing for Victoria in this season's interstate competition he bagged only 17 wickets at an average cost of 43.3 runs each.

NINETEEN-year-old Graham is the "baby" of the team. A right-arm fast-medium bowler, he makes great pace off the pitch. For his State this season he captured 29 wickets at an average of 28. His batting aggregate is 190 for an average of 17.2.

It is generally believed in Australia that the "photo-finishes" for selection were Gaunt v. Hoare as one of the four speed bowlers; Kline v. Martin as left-handed off-spinner and Quick v. Keith Slater as spinner. Slater (Western Australia) has a doubtful delivery and very likely came into the same category as Meckiff and Rorke. Much sympathy has flowed to Johnny Martin. Cricket followers believe that if he was good enough to gain selection in Australia's best 12 for the Test series against West Indies he is good enough to be included in the best 17 to go to England. The selectors have obviously rated Kline the better bowling prospect. Martin is much the better batsman and fieldsman. Kline can spin the ball but lacks penetration. He is lucky to have been chosen.

BRIAN Booth (New South Wales) and left-handed Bill Lawry (Victoria) were picked as batsmen at the probable cost of former Test skipper Ian Craig and Graham Thomas, both of New South Wales. All four have had a good season in the interstate competition. Lawry just shaded Craig as an opener and Booth was more consistent than Thomas. The selectors were unable to indulge in much experimentation during the series against West Indies. The visitors kept the Test rubber so much alive that Australia was not able to take risks. This undoubtedly made the selectors' task much more difficult.

THE WORLD TURNS TO "White Label"



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THE VOICE OF LANKA

— BY DEVAR SURYA SENA —

*I listened to the Voice of Lanka,
I listened near the rich man's bungalow,
At the Club, in the Office, on the
Railway platform;
Amidst the chatter of the boutique,
Beside the village well.
I heard voices—voices that said:—
"I am rich; where can I buy happiness?"
"I am young; why shouldn't I
have a good time?"
"You must get that job for my son".
"You can't be honest in business,
my dear fellow!
"I can't get on with my boss, he's impossible!
"My husband is in debt. How can
my daughter get married?"
And I said: "Is this the voice of
Lanka?"
And the voice of the present
answered me—
"Freedom, Freedom! We must
have Freedom!"
I asked: "Freedom for what?"
And there was no answer.
Then I listened to the great voices
of the past:—
Gautama Buddha, the Com-
passionate One
Mahinda, the missionary,
Siri Sangabo, the pious.
Dutugemunu the warrior,
Parakrama Bahu the Great.
They all said with one voice—
"Sacrifice, unite! seek release
From the meshes of worldly desire;
Lanka's true destiny lies
Through the royal road of sacri-
fice.
Lanka's weapons are Tolerance
and Truth.
Lanka's resources are her wealth
of devotion,*

*And the character of her sons and
daughters,
Lanka's security is the goodwill
And respect for her neighbours.
Lanka's greatness lies in great-
ness of soul!"
And I said: "What of the future?"
The voice of the future whis-
pered:—
"I see a small nation awaking,
Shaking itself to new vision;
I see diverse peoples uniting,
Righting the wrongs of division.
I see a new spirit of caring
And sharing one's bounty with
others;
The stamp of a new kind of living
And giving that maketh men
brothers."
LANKA FREE ! Free from the
burdens of resentment,
Free from the shackles of self-
seeking;
Free from the waste of irrespon-
sibility,
Free from the snares of greed,
Free to give her spiritual riches
to the world!
Lanka led by God-guided men.
And I said: "Is this the Voice
of Lanka?"
"Yes". roared Dunhinda. "Yes",
gurgled the Mahaveli and the
Kelani.
From the ruins of Anuradhapura
and Polonnaruwa,
Ghost voices echoed—"Sadhu".
The swaying coconut palms,
And the waving paddy-fields
Nodded "Ehei!"
From Siripada and Pidurutalagala,
From Trincomalee to Colombo,
From Kayts to Devundra,
Echoed the pulsating cry—
"THIS IS OUR LANKA."*

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THE COLOMBO PLAN: TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

— By ROB MANSFIELD —

(Special to the Fortnightly Review)

IT is a measure of its success that we have come to take the Colombo Plan for granted. Amid the exciting business of planning new forms of international aid for the under-developed territories of the world, we are apt to forget that the Colombo Plan is now in the tenth year of its existence and that, starting originally as a plan for economic assistance within the Commonwealth, it has extended its membership to all the countries of South and South-East Asia, as well as to the United States of America and Japan.

From the modest beginnings envisaged at a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers held in Colombo in January 1950, the machinery of the Plan has become one of the great agencies for assisting the national economic plans of the 16 Asian countries in its membership. Economic planning has been the subject of much debate and experiment since the war; the outstanding fact about the Colombo Plan is that it works and now has almost a decade of achievement behind it.

* * *

MACHINERY FOR AID

THE Plan, as such, is so little publicised that much of its work may be said to be done by stealth. Indeed, in the sense that we come to understand planning is no such thing as a formal supra-national Colombo Plan. The Plan is merely the sum total of the many national economic plans of the countries of South and South-East Asia, and of the contributions of the Western countries in aid of these plans.

What the Colombo Plan does is to provide the machinery of international co-operation through which some member countries can give, and others receive, assistance in their programmes for accelerating industrial and agricultural development, the creation of social services, and the like. For instance, the supply of such widely different things as earth-moving equipment and specialist medical services, fall with equal appropriateness within the ambit of the Plan.

The administration of each national plan is the sole responsibility of the government concerned: assistance rendered by donor members of the Colombo Plan is administered jointly by the donor and recipient countries through mutually agreed procedure. The Colombo Plan has no secretariat of its own, but there is a Bureau which disseminates information and, under the direction of a council of representatives of member governments, promotes and co-ordinates technical assistance. The set-up is as simple as that. Administratively speaking, the thing runs on a shoestring.

* * *

FOOD IS FIRST ESSENTIAL

REDUCED to the simplest possible terms, the central problem of the Asian member countries of the Colombo Plan is to increase production — especially food production — to a point at which it rises faster than the growth of population. Between 1950 and 1958 the population of the Colombo Plan territories increased by 13 per cent. to 680,000,000 and by now may well have touched the 700,000,000 mark.

Throughout the region there has been little or no fall in the birth rate, but new medical techniques have reduced the death rate, and significantly enhanced the expectancy of life. This is entirely as it should be, but the result is that almost every country of South and South-East Asia is confronted with the task of feeding more people, for a longer span of life, than ever before.

A faster rate of economic growth, especially in agriculture, is imperative if this now highly explosive population situation is to be brought under control. But it is precisely in the field of agriculture that substantial increase have previously proved most difficult to achieve—in spite of the fact that the majority of the 700,000,000 people we are considering are engaged in work on the land.

Nonetheless the last annual report on the Colombo Plan speaks with approval of the generally better

record in food production in the region during 1959, and of the improving prospects as irrigation, and other great projects, come into operation after long years of gestation. It is being increasingly accepted that a sound food policy is the only sure foundation on which to base ambitious programmes of industrial development.

* * *

CHANGING RURAL AREAS

IT is, of course, in many ways much easier to focus public attention on industrial development than on agricultural progress, although land reclamation, new roads, flood control, improved seeds, the greater use of fertilisers, community development projects, resettlement schemes and land co-operatives are all helping to change the face of the rural areas. In all these undertakings the Colombo Plan has lent a helping hand, either through the assistance of donor governments, or by the provision of technical aid. In some cases (Canada is an example) loans and grants have been applied to obtaining foodgrains to support local production during periods of shortage.

Flexibility is the key to the philosophy behind the Colombo Plan and Mr. Herter, the American Secretary of State, admirably described its spirit on the tenth anniversary of the Plan when he spoke of its "informal and friendly" character which brought countries closer together and "is most useful in meeting the economic needs and national desires of its members". On the same occasion a former Indian member of the first Council of the Plan spoke of it as "a deliberate exercise in international goodwill".

* * *

INDUSTRY GETS THE LIMELIGHT

AS might be expected, industrial expansion has captured much of the limelight in economic planning throughout the Colombo Plan area and some impressive gains have been realised.

In the past ten years the production of electricity and cement has more than doubled while textile, fertiliser, steel, engineering and other industries are growing apace. In the extractive industries there was increased production of coal and crude oil in 1959, though under the influence of world markets tin production declined.

(Continued on page 32)

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

— By JAMES E. TURNER —

(Member of U.S. Labour Mission in Ceylon)

SINCE his arrival in Ceylon last month as a member of the U.S. Labour Mission headquartered at the American Small Industries Exhibition, Mr. Turner has exchanged ideas on organized labour with many officials of Ceylon's labour unions. In this article he answers some of the questions most frequently asked of him by Ceylon's labour leaders. Mr. Turner is chairman of the Fair Labour Practices Committee of the Rubber Workers Union of America, which has a membership of 200,000.

The Labour Mission at the American Small Industries Exhibition has been a tremendous success in terms of the exchange of ideas pertaining to the labour movement in the United States and the labour movement in Ceylon.

The principal questions asked by members of the Ceylon trade movement have been those dealing with the structure of the American trade union movement, its political alliances and the economic and social benefits gained through the

efforts of the American trade union movement.

THE structure of the trade union movement in America gains its strength through its strong grass roots organization, all strength at the top stemming from the local level with top leadership being elected by delegates who have been selected by each local affiliate. This also pertains to basic policies adopted by the labour movement.

IN addition, the labour movement supports those issues that it believes essential in the development of a strong community and government. These issues include such things as more aid to education, better housing, a higher minimum wage, and a more adequate training programme.


The American trade union movement feels that it can maintain its strength and grow stronger only within the framework of a strong economy. For this reason it actively supports those things which it feels will promote the economic growth of the country. The first of these things would be a higher minimum wage. While organized workers in America already enjoy wage rates far above the level proposed, the labour movement feels that a higher minimum wage should be enacted to raise the standard of living of those people not fortunate enough to be members of the labour movement.

ORGANIZED labour in America also feels very strongly that during the country's technological change, where more and more industries are geared to automation, that new training programmes must be adopted which will develop the present workers into technicians who will be able to take their place in automated industries. The American labour movement also feels that industry and labour must give increased study to the utilization in other areas of industry of those workers displaced by automation.

In other areas where pockets of unemployment have occurred, such as coal mining districts, trade unions believe that the government must interest itself in an attempt to get new industries to move into these areas. This can be accomplished both by persuasion and by grants in aid.

(Continued on page 32)

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THE PASSING SCENE

— By SPHINX —

THE German tradition of oriental scholarship is ably maintained by the German Embassy in Colombo whose latest venture in this field is the Sinhalese school it has started for foreign diplomats in the Island. Started a few months ago, it is already a flourishing institution, and though no such claim will probably be made for it by the Embassy it may still become a school not merely for introducing diplomats into the mysteries of the Sinhalese alphabet but making a definite and distinguished contribution to Sinhalese scholarship.

The local Embassy has also recently been instrumental in bringing to the notice of the Ceylon public some books of particular interest to it, and a recent exhibition organised by the Embassy displayed books on and concerning Ceylon which are not available in any Ceylon library or bookshop.

Credit for all this goes to the Ambassador, Dr. Auer, who completed five years' service in Ceylon last week, and would have been Doyen of the

Diplomatic Corps but for a technical "snag", as Dr. Auer started his term in Colombo with the rank of Minister and was only subsequently raised to the level of Ambassador.

His residence has been the scene of many notable gatherings devoted to recitals by distinguished musicians from Germany.

* * *

A Ceylon housewife, till recently resident in London, wrote nostalgically the other day of the feeling of supreme satisfaction she used to feel while in London of spending money wisely and well in its markets. She recalled how with just a one-pound note in her pocket she'd walk the length and breadth of a supermarket with perfect aplomb.

Her favourite store was the supermarket at Queensway, near Whiteley, where she took her time choosing a tin of beans, a tin of asparagus, a packet of cornflakes, a pound of bacon and a pound of frankfurters, etc. with no one to murmur disapproval, however long she took about it. In Colombo, one would have to be the wife of a V.I.P., flaunting a cheque book!

Walking to Mac Fisheries in London was an experience, she recalled, so different from the smells, the turbulence and the language of a market in Colombo, and she remembered carrying her shopping bag to school, with a well packed pound of herring or mackerel in the bag.

* * *

THE colour of one's eyes, does it matter? As a means of identification, say. The Ceylon Government apparently thinks it does not, and appears to omit giving this information in the passports it has begun to issue this year, ignoring an international standard practice.

A Ceylonese in West Germany has complained of being inconvenienced on this account. His passport, he reported the other day, was held back for one hour by the German Customs on his entry into Germany from the Dutch border town of Enschede.

Previous passports gave a holder's description in the following terms: Profession; Place and Date of Birth; Residence; Height; Colour of Hair; Colour of Eyes; Distinguishing Marks and Features. Apparently the current passports omit the detail regarding the colour of eyes.

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By ITINERANT—

TEST FEVER

SUCH is the fantastic public interest in the forthcoming English attempt to win back the Ashes from Australia that from every ground where England will play Australia this summer comes the same story: "We shall be sold out long before the season starts".

According to Commander Babb, secretary at the Oval, applications for tickets have "been quite incredible". Members' allotments at the Oval have gone for all four days and Commander Babb has already had to return over £1,500 in cash. As at Lord's, the number of applications received from the general public has been so big that the 5,000 reserved seat tickets could be sold two or three times over. There was a ballot for them on March 1.

From Edgbaston, where the first Test is to be played, secretary Leslie Deakins says that the demand for tickets is the greatest he has ever

known. Headingley and Old Trafford report similar unprecedented demands.

It is probable that there will be something like £150,000 already taken before the Australians arrive.

THROWING TRUCE REDUNDANT?

THE composition of the 17-strong Australian cricket touring party for England this summer has made the "throwing" truce, so carefully conceived last autumn, to all intents and purposes redundant.

But I am sure, writes Hume Alan, that the truce will still be observed in the 11 matches preceding the first Test at Edgbaston. After all, though Meckiff, Rorke and Slater—against whom in English eyes there were question marks regarding the legality of their actions—have been omitted, there are the actions of Australia's opponents to be con-

sidered. I for one remember only too well England's perseverance with Tony Lock when most people in the game considered that he threw his faster ball. He was called in the Barbados Test for throwing during Len Hutton's tour of the West Indies six years ago.

Still, it is ironical that, with there not being the slightest doubt the bowling legality of any member of the Australian touring party, the truce will now concern only the English bowlers. The happy thought is that both teams will now be able to concentrate on playing cricket instead of politics.

And England will expect good cricket after the wonderful example set by the Australians and West Indies. More people in England were interested in the outcome of the Fifth Test at Melbourne than in any Test since the war.

SUMMER FOOTBALL FOR BRITAIN?

AN article in a recent issue of the "F.A. News" comments on the present moves towards summer football in Britain. The writer states: "The subject of soccer in the summer has had much recent publicity and this poses the question of why in the distant past a 'close season' should have been felt necessary. "No doubt it was because England has another traditional sport—cricket—and there could have been some clash of interest.

"In our modern, quickly changing society this need no longer apply and summer soccer for our professional game may be entirely logical and well worth trying for a period of a few seasons. We visualise the games being played in the evening so that there need be no clash with county cricket.

"The schools, the Services, Old Boys, the colleges and the amateur game in general would retain the normal winter season, and indeed for amateur football professional summer play might be a definite advantage," the article suggests.

Mr. S. C. Griffith, the M.C.C. Assistant Secretary, commenting on the article said: "I cannot agree that summer football in the evenings would not clash with county cricket. At this moment the counties want all the support they can get, and the present would be an unfortunate time to experiment, from cricket's point of view".



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THE WEST INDIANS' RECENT VISIT

SPARKLING CRICKET AT THE OVAL

—By "ITINERANT"—

MELBOURNE gave them a farewell they'd never forget, 500,000 people mobbing them. If any place in Colombo could have accommodated, as many people, the six West Indians who arrived here on the last day of February would have received as big a welcome. As it was, they played to 25,000 people, the largest crowd for any match in Ceylon, and at the Oval where the match was played there was not even room to move, without encroaching on the playing area.

The six West Indians led by Conrad Hunte and including Garfield Sobers, Rohan Kanhai, Wesley Hall, Seymour Nurse and Chester Watson, made a magnificent gesture in reply to Ceylon's month-old tabloid, The Ceylon Daily Mirror's enterprising cable asking them to an hour's public reception. The gesture was a willingness to play a six-hour match. And the Mirror, with a mere five days' notice took it on in the same spirit of enterprise.

* * *

THE West Indians formed the nucleus of the Mirror XI which also included university players H. I. K. Fernando (the Ceylon wicket-keeper) and Tissa de Soysa, schoolboy Y. Amaradasa and N. Senanayake and ship's Purser Newar who'd once played in Gloucester cricket. The opposition was C.C.A. President's XI led by C. I. Gunasekera and comprised of Sarath Silva, T. C. T. Edwards, Lasantha Rodrigo, Michael Tissera, D. H. de Silva, H. C. Perera, Abu Fuard, S. Yatawara, K. M. T. Perera and F. B. Crozier.

From the moment Hunte won the toss and decided to open the innings together with Watson the tone was set for the match—it was to be festival cricket, and what a day's cricket that turned out to be! Many in the crowd might have been inconvenienced by the crust and by the over-enthusiasm of the younger set, but none could say it wasn't worth it, such was the quality of the Cricket they saw even if it were, in some cases, mere glimpses.

HUNTE and Watson put on 63 for the first wicket in less than even time, the former revealing himself as highly gifted with fast reflexes while the latter making up with determination to stay put his rather pedestrian batting abilities. Watson as expected, was the first to go, first skying a catch to Tissera that was missed and immediately afterwards skying another which the same fielder gratefully accepted, his exasperation vanishing.

Hunte and Kanhai then thrilled the crowd with stroke play and stolen lightning singles as they almost mesmerised the ball to a dead stop at popping crease after taking shots in other directions. But at 109, Hunte left, caught and bowled by Abu Fuard, easily the most impressive of the local bowlers, his impeccable length allowing of no liberties.

* * *

NURSE impressed from the moment he came in playing model, orthodox cricket while Kanhai decided to scintillate — unfortunately, in the process, deciding to clown, and here clowning meant enticement to a crowd that was obliged with two glorious sixes in reply to its invitation. Kanhai was a run-getting machine, but whether it was due to his attitude to the game or not, he did not display the strokes of a world-class batsman. What he did reveal was extraordinary sight, reflexes of the quickest order, and power so deceptively camouflaged with almost studied nonchalance.

* * *

HUNTE left with his score at 50, Kanhai and Nurse retired at lunch (184) for 60 and 31 respectively. And after lunch came Sobers and Hall and the day's best batting. Sobers proved himself the world's best batsman, a fine mixture of Frank Woolley and Neil Harvey as a local commentator put it. Stroke after stroke were ones of power and beauty, perhaps not those of the three Ws, but still unlike anything we have seen since. Hall, on the other hand, swiped

his way often enough but when he forewent his swipes, any high-in-the-order Sara Trophy batsman could well envy him.

—To be Continued

DICKOYA DEFEAT DIMBULA

A cricket match which used to arouse considerable interest in the years before World War II when both Dimbula and Dickoya were rich in cricketers, most of whom had won their colours in leading English and Scottish Schools, is now confined almost exclusively to Ceylonese players owing to the dearth of European cricketers up-country. The first of this year's encounters between Dimbula and Dickoya played at Darrawella on February 4th and 5th, resulted in a very creditable victory for the home team after they had been led on the first innings by 94 runs.

Dickoya having the advantage of the toss batted first and were bundled out for only 62, V. Tissera being the only batsman to shape with confidence against a hostile Dimbula attack. Dimbula made a splendid start when they took their innings, their opening pair — B. Weinman and Y. Ratnayake—being unbeaten with 90 on the board at stumps on the first day. Dickoya showed improved form when they batted a second time totalling 206, towards which Tissera again high lighted with a hard hit half century.

Dimbula were left with 123 runs to get for victory but they folded up against well controlled spin bowling by Dickoya's skipper W. Barsenbach and Dickoya were left winners by 20 runs. Dimbula's batting was very disappointing. The match was over with only ten minutes to go.

* * *

THE return match at Radella last week end was notable for tall scoring and ended in a draw. Dimbula scored 246 and 158 for 2, while Dickoya totalled 303 for 7 wickets. Y. Ratnayake was the batting star of the match with 58 and 84 not out for Dimbula. L. Wadsworth was Dimbula's best all-rounder 55 and taking 3 for 85. Other good scores in the match were B. Weinman 56 not out for Dimbula and R. Bolling 53 and D. Schokman 52 for Dickoya.

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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

ANY person who has much to do with children cannot fail to be interested in the subject of toys, and in the many problems connected with it. The number and variety of toys available for the modern child are apt to be very bewildering. Any toy shop or toy department of the bigger stores presents an array of them which leaves one gasping, and one's mind boggles at the task of selection! Oh, one thinks, if one only had the money to buy the lot! However, as it is obvious that such a solution is impossible, it is as well to consider other approaches to the problem.

FOR one thing, within fairly broad limits, the choice of a toy is governed by the age of a child. Little babies like soft toys (some children, though, do not like hairy toys, and prefer either smooth cloth or plastic) or toys which make a pleasant sound, such as any of the large variety of rattles available. Push-along and pull-along toys are most appreciated by children who are just beginning to walk. Plastic beakers, bricks, rings and so on are the most suitable for toddlers and pre-school children. Mechanical toys and the more elaborate battery operated toys are best left to the older child. Most boys, of whatever age, like cars and buses and trains and bikes. Most girls like dolls—and there is a very large variety of them available. Quite a number of boys, too, like dolls, but while the younger boys will play with them, older boys become shy.

THE Material of which toys are made is also important. The modern plastic toys seem the best for young children, for, while being very durable and colourful, they are practically unbreakable, and will not hurt children. Cloth toys should be carefully chosen, with an eye to their washability, for as anyone who has had experience will realise, the treatment meted out to toys is apt to make them very dirty, so that, unless they can be washed, they might have to be put away. Wooden and metal toys can hurt children and should be allowed to little children only when a respon-

sible person is by to keep a watch to prevent accidents. In any case, with smaller children, play should always be supervised.

EDUCATIONAL toys, which set out to help children to painlessly acquire knowledge, are usually hailed joyfully by the adult, but unless they are really well thought out, they may arouse a certain amount of resentment in some children, who look on them as an unfair way of intruding on their precious play time. All toys, after all, are to a certain extent educational, and so it may be that the toys which are labelled as such are designed more for parent appeal than for child appeal!

THE problem of selection almost solves itself when a child is old enough to know what he or she wants and is able to choose a toy. A very young child should never be asked to choose, for the child will merely repeat any suggestion put. And to put a little child down in a toy shop and then ask him what he wants will result in his either wanting everything in sight, or else being so bewildered by the array that he is temporarily stuck dumb! With an older child, it is always advisable to agree beforehand on the ceiling price you are willing to pay, or else you might find yourself involved in an embarrassing situation when the child wants something at a price you are not prepared to pay, and the child feels cheated in that after he has been encouraged to choose what he wants, he is then told he cannot have his choice.

A Child with a hobby such as collecting model cars or trains is seemingly easiest to cater for, but here again one must be careful in that contributions to the collection do not produce "repeats" of items which the child already possesses, and also that in giving the child toys only connected with his hobby we do not tend to make it monotonous for him by keeping all other toys away from him.

After all the thought and time spent on the selection of a suitable toy for a child and when at last we feel we have hit upon the right one, I am sure most parents must be familiar with the situation in which the child accepts the toy with delight, plays with it for about five minutes,

and then discards it in favour of an empty tin or a reel or a cardboard box! That is indeed a moment when the parent is apt to feel frustrated! However, the parent really need not feel the carefully selected present is a failure, for unless the child is made disgusted of it by the unwise urging of the parent, he will return to play with it again and again, and will certainly show it off with great pride to his friends.

TALKING of empty tins and such things, it is sometimes a good idea to have some handy to turn into home made toys! Tins of different sizes can be used in the same way as build up beakers, though of course care must be taken to see that lids are firmly fixed, and there are no rough edges or sharp points to hurt a child. A coating of different hued paints helps to make their appearance attractive, and they do make a noise most satisfying to the child (though perhaps not so to the grown-up) when they are knocked down. Empty cotton reels, too, painted brightly and strung on a string prove quite popular. Of course, if you are clever with your needle or at knitting there is no end to the stuffed and knitted toys which can be turned out from scraps of material or wool.

AFTER having spent much time and thought on the selection of your child's toys, the next thing is to help him get the minimum amount of pleasure out of them—and the best way of doing this is by letting him play with them in his own way! Far too many adults are fond of showing a child what to do with a toy. Play with the child by all means, but let him tell you what to do, and don't try to stunt his imagination by forcing your ideas on him all the time—and may you and your child get all possible enjoyment from his toys.

A person's an idiot to be absolutely certain of anything."

"re you sure of that ?"

"Positively."

WE all went out to a night club the other night."

"Was it very crowded?"

"Not under my table!"

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 26)

IF these and other things are done, we can expect a bright future for the continuing growth of both industry and labour in a strong American economy. But it can only be done by both industry and labour working diligently towards this end.

The American labour movement is not ideologically oriented in the sense of seeking to replace the present private enterprise system with some other form of production and distribution. Nor does it try to tell management how it should run its business. It seeks to obtain for the worker a greater share in the fruits of the present system through direct collective bargaining with management. This is known as "bread and butter" or "pure and simple" trade unionism. We in the trade union movement in the United States have found that this system raises the standard of living not only of organized workers, but of all the other people of America as well.

COMMONWEALTH ARTS FESTIVAL

(Continued from page 9)

She is the Centurion, built ten years ago to commemorate a voyage to North America by a party of missionaries in 1702.

"King of the Sea" starts filming at Borehamwood Studios, near London, in March. United Kingdom viewers will begin sharing the first of Drake's adventures in September, but I can imagine the old sea captain strutting the television screens of the world in the months and years to come.

OUR PEARL FISHERIES

(Continued from page 13)

nical action of the mantle of the mollusc of surplus pearl shell matter. The most highly priced and valuable pearls were quite spherical in shape, and usually occur just inside the edge of the shell.

IN 1904 Mr. J. P. Lewis, Acting Government Agent of the Northern Province at the time, and Superintendent of the pearl fisheries that year, published an indignant denial to a statement made in the newspapers that Government was the only party which came out of the pearl fisheries with success! He condemned—"This famous axiom of the newspapers, repeated in 1903 and in 1904", and pointed out that "The fisheries brought in large sums of money from the neighbouring Continent, and provided wages and employment to a large number of people". He adds a tribute to "Officers and subordinates who worked hard and never grumbled".

The Reports stated that the oysters when brought to shore were divided into four heaps, three were taken by Government and the fourth auctioned. The highest recorded rent to Government, so far, was in 1891, when they collected £9,6374. 18.0.; the lowest revenue in 1816 was £306.8.9½. One wonders what prizes the "Lottery of the Sea" will yield this year.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

(Continued from page 25)

It is part of the problem of the under developed territories that they are heavily dependent upon the export of a relatively small range of primary products. Their plans for industrialisation are designed among other things to reduce this excessive dependence and to diversify their economies so as to create new avenues of employment and a higher standard of living all round.

INDUSTRIALISATION

BUT industrialisation on the scale now contemplated can only be attained with a considerable measure of help from outside. Both capital goods and technical experience have to be imported on a scale which the under-developed countries clearly cannot finance out of their own resources.

A precise estimate of the total value of assistance given is difficult to calculate, but in 1958-59 aid from donor countries amounted to more than £500,000,000 and it is known that since the beginning of the Plan aid to a total value of more than £2,140,000,000 has been disbursed.

Britain's share in this has been on an increasing scale and up to mid-1959, in addition to substantial private investment in the Colombo Plan countries, nearly £150,000,000 of public money from Britain had been committed to various projects whilst 358 experts had been supplied and 3,000 students had been sent to Britain for training.

LUXURY CRUISE SHIP "ROTTERDAM"

— By SPHINX —

WHEN one considers that almost 80 per cent. on the 'Rotterdam' (luxury cruise ship which called at Colombo a fortnight ago) passengers are passed their prime....well'....

So mildly did a passenger dismiss an incident in Colombo when those on board were prevented from seeing the city, owing to red tape. They had paid as much as 5,000 dollars as passage money and when they came to Colombo, they were asked to walk three quarters of a mile to board a fleet of cars specially summoned for them. Naturally, they declined.

One of Colombo's internationally known tourist and travel agencies had applied months ahead to the appropriate authorities to operate a fleet of private cars for the benefit of the "Rotterdam" passengers. Driven from pillar to post for months, the agency was finally refused permission to pick up its clients at the passenger terminal!

So dollars got away, and the traffic manager of the shipping line concerned was quoted as saying: "I do not think I can recommend this port for inclusion in our world cruise next year". Small blame to him.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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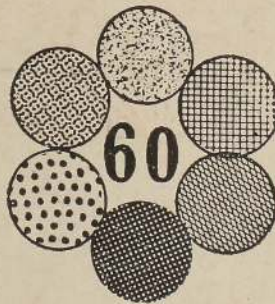
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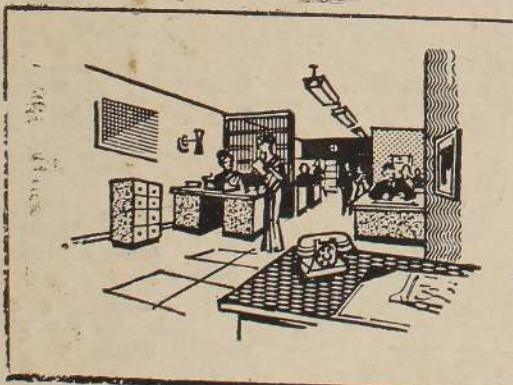
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