

# The CEYLON Fast Nightly Review

Vol. XIII

PRICE 50 Cts.

Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper.

7th April, 1961.

No. 23

## FLY BY B.O.A.C. AND QANTAS

**LIPTON'S**  
means  
**GOOD TEA**

**COURVOISIER  
COGNAC**

The Brandy of Napoleon

**BRODIE & CO., LTD.**

THE WINEHOUSE  
19, UPPER CHATHAM STREET, COLOMBO 1.



### AITKEN SPENCE

AGENTS FOR  
ALL AIRLINES



A MODERN COMPANY WITH MODERN POLICIES  
for  
ALL YOUR INSURANCE NEEDS

**THE CEYLON INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
69, QUEEN STREET, COLOMBO.

## JOHNNIE WALKER

Born 1820—still going strong



SHAW WALLACE & HEDGES LTD., COLOMBO: 3.



A QUEEN  
all the world  
acknowledges

J. A. D. VICTORIA



This is the new Morris Oxford!  
This is where dreams-for-two  
come true in one dramatically  
beautiful car:

For her...her kind of car for  
*their* family: luxurious, sensible,  
safe. Long, low lines and gayer  
colours, with wide-vista vision  
and sofa-soft seats in its big bright  
new interior.

For him...his sort of car for  
*their* means: sparkling perfor-  
mance with economy, superb  
roadholding—and the finest  
features and value ever built into  
a Morris.

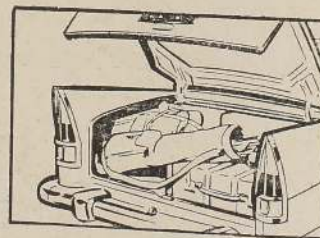


**Who says  
dreams  
never  
come true!**



**ALL THIS—AND MORRIS VALUE TOO!**

★ Long, low, lithe... beauty from end-  
to-end ★ Fashion-plate colours and  
tactones ★ Big-muscled performance  
...with economy ★ Full family com-  
fort ★ Panoramic-plus vision all round  
★ 'Safety Drive' features for family  
confidence ★ Holiday-size luggage  
trunk.



**Together...**

**you'll choose the NEW**

"QUALITY FIRST"  
**MORRIS**

**OXFORD**

**AT**



**BRITISH CAR COMPANY LTD.**

**"OXFORD HOUSE"**

**ALSTON PLACE, TEL: 4278**

**COLOMBO 2.**



7th April, 1961

Vol. XIII

## LONG LIVE THE QUEEN



**H**ER Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who is seen here in the White Drawing Room of Buckingham Palace, was born in London on April 21, 1926, and celebrates her thirty-fifth birthday this month. She was the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, (later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth,) and was educated at home with her sister Princess Margaret.

Her Majesty spent her 28th birthday in Colombo and received a tumultuous ovation when she attended the parade on that day in her honour on Galle Face.



# PUT AN END TO RESTLESS NIGHTS....

There is no need for you to toss restlessly in bed and miss hours of sleep because of irritating insect pests in your room. You can sleep in peace when you use SHELLTOX with Dieldrin. SHELLTOX kills bugs, flies, mosquitoes and cockroaches. Spray SHELLTOX and the air will clear like magic. SHELLTOX is effective and will not stain fabrics.



## Shelltox

With DIELDRIN





## WANTED—POLICY STATEMENT

THE information given by the Minister of Finance to Europeans in London with interests in Ceylon that the Kaldor taxation system is to be abandoned, the appointment by him of a committee to consider relief from taxation where it bears hard on the investment programmes of the planting industries, and the reiteration by the Minister of Agriculture before the Planters' Association that the Government will not consider nationalizing estates in the near future, all point to a massive re-appraisal of its economic policies by the Government.

So much mischief has been done already by the acts and utterances of other ministers that whether private enterprise will be re-assured by the changed attitude of the Government towards it is problematical.

\* \* \*

THE intrusion of the Government into the sphere of commerce and industry, as by nationalizing road passenger transport and setting up various factories, has been at the expense of private enterprise, for almost all those undertakings are running at a loss and the rest barely survive. It has evidently at last dawned on the Government that the planting industries, for example, could be taxed out of existence, while to nationalize them would be to hasten their demise.

That could be fatal for the Government itself, for did not the Minister of Agriculture acknowledge that exports of plantation products made up 94 per cent of the total value of all exports in 1960? In other words, the major portion of the foreign exchange which paid for food and other consumer imports and capital goods was earned by them.

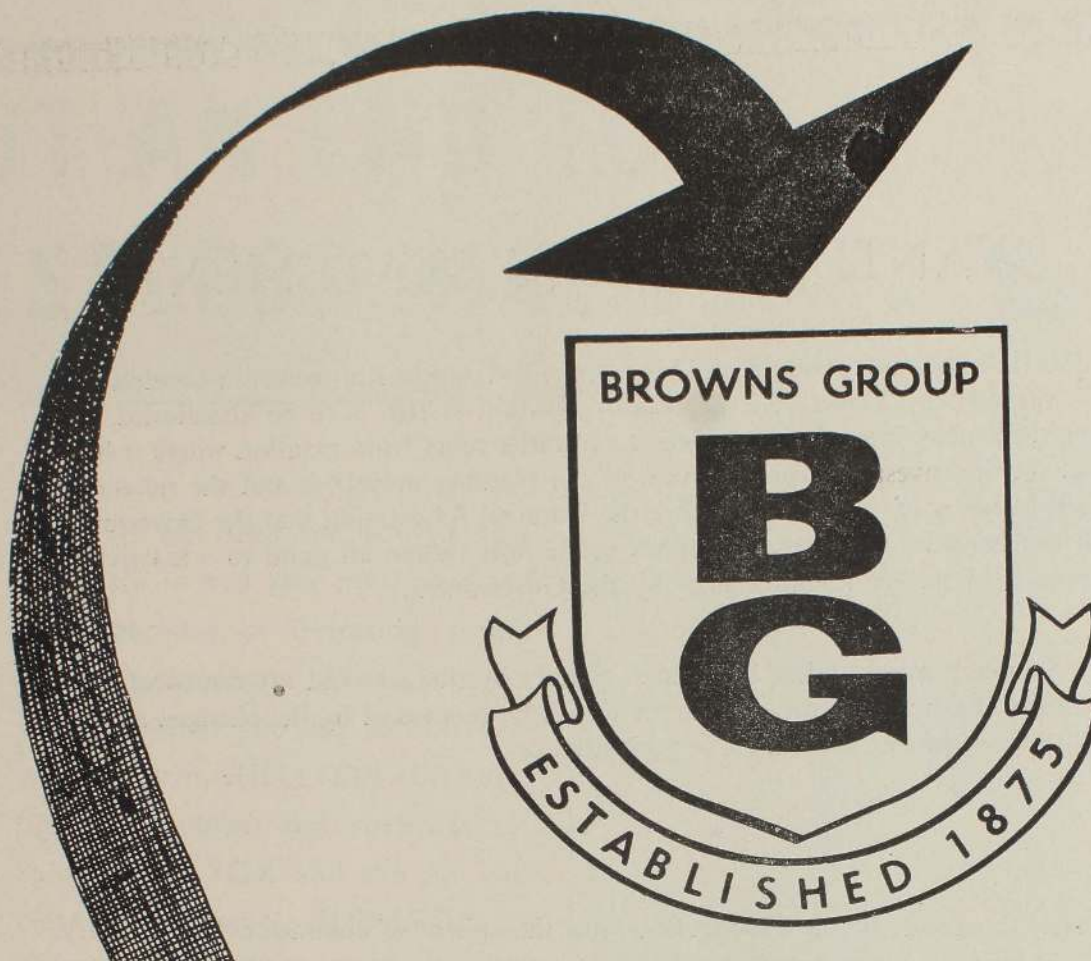
\* \* \*

THE Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce drew attention to another aspect of Government policy when he pointed out the necessity to attract foreign capital and know-how for development, but the proper climate for which is absent. In contrast he characterised the Petroleum Bill as embodying principles which spelt the doom of the private sector.

In the circumstances, we endorse his plea for a clear statement of policy by the Government as would allow of private enterprise playing its part in the national economy.

THE EDITOR.





*For Quality. Integrity & Service  
A Name Ceylon has learned to Trust*

**BROWN & CO. LTD.**

- Engineering and Engineering Supplies
- Tractors and Agricultural Machinery
- Electrical Contracting and Supplies
- Lorries, Cars and Motor Cycles
- Estate Supplies

COLOMBO • NAWALAPITIYA • HATTON



# MATTERS OF MOMENT

—BY BRUTUS—

THE first official act of the Prime Minister after her return from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was to reiterate her appeal to the Federal Party, made on the day of her departure to London, to call off the satyagraha campaign against the language policy of the Government. She repeated the assurance she had given that the Government is ready and willing to listen to their grievances and make adjustments where necessary after due consideration. She went on to give this warning: "Should the Government be compelled to restore law and order by other means at its disposal, the supporters of the satyagraha campaign must take full responsibility for the consequences that must necessarily follow".

REFERRING to the breakdown of the machinery for the issue of rice to authorised distributors, especially in Jaffna, where the kachcheri is effectively barricaded by demonstrators, Mrs. Bandaranaike said: "There has been false propaganda created, both in this country and outside, that the Government is trying to break the satyagraha campaign by starving the Tamil people. It is a matter of great regret that political leaders who profess to be men of integrity and responsibility should mislead the masses with false propaganda. The Government has clearly indicated that it is at all times willing and ready to make the distribution of food through the usual channels and not as dictated by the satyagraha leaders. It is the satyagrahis themselves who are acting in an inhuman manner by creating a situation in which the people are deprived of their rations".

EARLIER in her broadcast the Prime Minister, commenting on the failure of the Tamil leaders to respond to her first appeal to call off the campaign, which had, she said, been extended and intensified instead, observed: "Other matters which have come to my knowledge have given room for grave concern as to whether certain political organizations in the North and East are not in fact endeavouring to paralyse the administration in these places

with a view to establishing a separate state by deliberately misleading the Tamil-speaking people into believing that this Government has deprived them of their language and their heritage".

ON the day Mrs. Bandaranaike returned to Colombo the long awaited report of the Salaries Commission (it was appointed in November, 1957) was presented to the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, by the Chairman, Mr. Wilmot A. Perera. The recommendations of the Commission involve radical changes in the payment of public servants and alteration of the structure of the service. The Commission propose incorporation of the cost of living and other allowances in the salary and recommend a minimum consolidated wage of Rs. 135 a month and a maximum of Rs. 2,000. The salary of permanent secretaries is reduced by Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,250 a month, the Governor-General's salary from Rs. 9,000 to

Rs. 5,000 and the Chief Justice from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 3,250. Officers who do not agree to the new salary scales are to be given the option to retire from the service. Those whose salaries are significantly upgraded are vernacular teachers, who will receive the same salaries as "English" teachers. The additional cost to the Government if the recommendations are adopted is estimated at Rs. 40 to 45 million. The Commission suggest that the new rates be applied as from October, 1960.

THE Commission recommends modification of the system of permanent secretaries by the delegation of their powers and functions to heads of departments, who would be designated assistant, deputy or under secretaries and have direct access to ministers, thereby eliminating the bottle-neck which separates ministers from officers who are conversant with particular subjects. The Commission is of the view that the filling of vacancies at higher levels should normally be by the promotion of officers in the lower grades, direct recruitment being confined to the lowest grade.



Sir Winston Churchill, 86, Britain's most famous elder statesman, stands on the steps of Admiralty House, London, with Mr. Harold Macmillan, the present Prime Minister, before going in to lunch together. Sir Winston is now recovered from the back injury he suffered last November. He recently made a welcome return to the House of Commons—he is the Father of the House—and was greeted with cheers by other members.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

This will mean the eventual displacement of the civil service by an administrative service. The broad classification of government employees places them in four principal classes—manual and manipulative; clerical, technical and engineering; administrative and professional. Permanent secretaries fall into a supra class.

Unskilled workers will start on a salary of Rs. 135 (rising to 165); semi-skilled workers of whom there will be three grades, on Rs. 140 (maximum Rs. 220); skilled workers (six grades) Rs. 180 (Rs. 360). The clerical, technical and engineering classes are divided into two divisions of which the lower division comprises five grades and the higher seven. The lowest starting salary is Rs. 200 and the maximum Rs. 450 in the lower division; in the higher division, the minimum salary is Rs. 225 and the maximum Rs. 800. The administrative and professional classes are again divided into two with six grades. The lowest salary in the first is Rs. 550 and the maximum Rs. 1,650. There are three categories in the senior division, the salaries ranging from Rs. 1,500 to a maximum of Rs. 2,000. The officers concerned are all heads of departments.

ONE member of the Commission did not sign the report and submitted a dissent to the Governor-General. He is Mr. N. S. Perera, former Surveyor-General. He is of the view that the scientific and technical officers should be paid higher maximum salaries because they are the people who can promote economic progress, "and in an under-developed country like ours it is imperative that every incentive should be provided to attract and keep our best talents at all levels for such work". He recommends Rs. 175 and Rs. 2,100 as the lowest and highest salaries in the technical and scientific sections, representing an increase of 17 per cent. This he considers a small price to pay for the "prime and vital need of the country, with its growing population namely, rapid industrial and agricultural development.

Mr. Perera also makes scathing comments on other matters. Referring to representations made to the Commission of "alleged" high salaries that high posts in the private sector carry, to which salaries of public servants should be related, he criticises the concept that the Government sector is "something apart, sacrosanct and superior." Any tendency in the private sector

to pay excessive salaries could, he says, be curbed by legislation or taxation. He condemns the permanent secretary system borrowed from the British set-up, which he says has led to the power and authority of heads of departments being transferred to the permanent secretaries, leaving the responsibility with the heads of departments, with consequent deterioration in discipline, efficiency and progress in the public service.

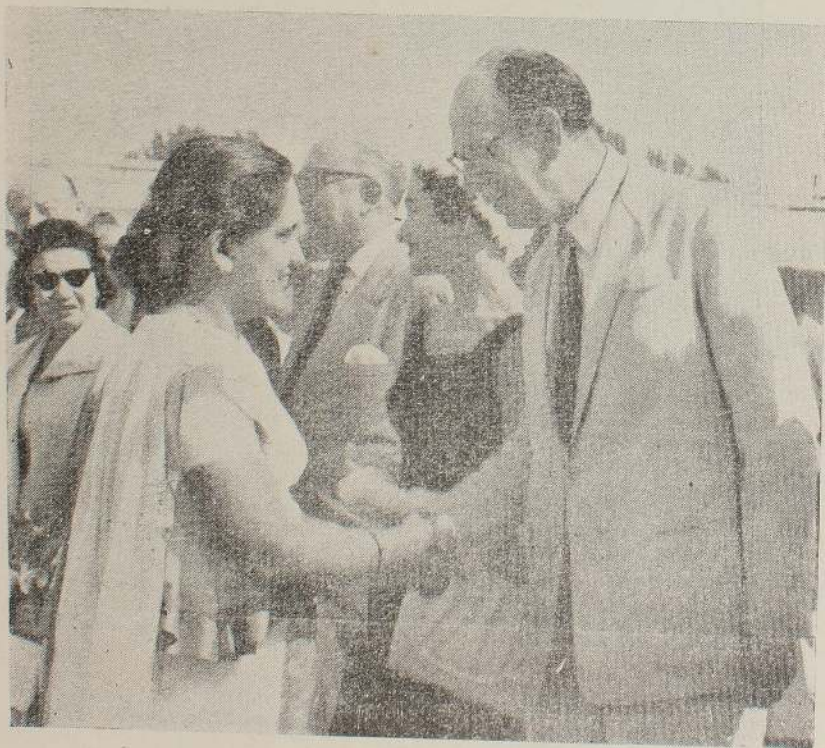
\* \* \*

MR. Perera has nothing good to say of the Treasury and dwells on the hampering effect of its adherence to archaic regulations. Of the head of the Treasury, who is the seniormost officer in the civil service, he says: "It seems incredible to have at the head of the Finance Department of the Government an officer whose qualification is that he had passed an entrance examination in academic subjects about 30 years ago and had got to the top of his grade by the efflux of time".

\* \* \*

AN indication given by the Minister of Finance to the Ceylon Association in London that the Kaldor system of taxation would be replaced, as it had not come up to expectations, has been welcomed in business circles. Thus the Chairman of the Ceylon Investments Co., Ltd., Mr. E. Turner Green, in his annual statement to shareholders, said that he was glad to see that the Minister shared the view that this kind of taxation did not suit Ceylon. It was significant, he observed, that the total number of income-tax payers dropped from 61,000 in 1957-58 to 39,000 in 1958-59, the first year of the new system. He added, "in fairness to Mr. Kaldor", that if his recommendations had been adopted without alterations by individuals who did not really understand the principles involved, it might have been a different story.

He was glad to read, Mr. Green said, that steps were being taken to formulate a new system of taxation, because the disincentive nature of the present system, coupled with political uncertainty, had for some years effectively kept away foreign capital urgently needed for develop-



*The High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ceylon, Sir Alexander Morley, and Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike at Ratmalana airport. Lady Morley is next to Sir Alexander.*



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ment. "What we need here", he declared, "is a completely new and simplified system of taxation of which 'pay as you earn' should be an integral part".

\* \* \*

THE taking over of assisted schools has been carried a further stage by the Minister of Education, Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud, issuing instructions for more than 2111 schools, hitherto managed by the Director of Education, to have their property and other assets vested in the Government.

Among them are Nalanda Vidyalaya, Hindu College, Ratmalana, Cathedral College, Kotahena, Lindsay School, Bambalapitiya, Muslim Ladies College, Colombo, Baptist Girls' School, Colombo, High School, Kandy, Kingswood, Kandy, Jaffna Hindu College, Parameshwara College, Jaffna, Hartley College, Point Pedro, Jaffna Central College, Richmond College, Galle, Mahinda College, Galle, and Ferguson High School Ratnapura (the Prime Minister's old school).

\* \* \*

THE Minister of Finance has appointed a Committee to inquire into the low rate of investment in the plantation industries, chiefly tea and rubber, and to report what relief, if any, from taxation is necessary.

The Chairman of the committee is Mr. B. Mahadeva, Tea and Rubber Controller, and the other members are Mr. P. H. Siriwardena, Director of National Planning, Mr. S. Sittampalam, deputy-Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and Mr. G. D. Loos of the Treasury. The Committee is expected to report on the capital investment programme of the plantation industries, the incidence of taxation on the programmes and the relief, if any, which might be given to the industries if it is considered that the programmes are inadequate.

\* \* \*

CEYLON has agreed to buy 40,000 tons of petroleum products from Soviet Russia during the next two years under an agreement signed by Mr. T. B. Illangaratne, Minister of Commerce and Trade, on his recent visit to Moscow.

Mr. Illangaratne went to Moscow from Iran, after entering into trade agreements with Iraq at Baghdad and the United Arab Republic at Cairo. The maintenance of the tea market in Iraq and the U.A.R. depends upon Ceylon importing more dates from the former country, and cement, yarn and rice from Egypt. A trade pact with Iran is subject to future negotiations.

The price of oil from Russia and terms of delivery are yet to be settled, but Ceylon has agreed to buy more machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union, which in turn will increase its purchases of tea, rubber and coconut products.

In the meantime the Oil Bill is to be proceeded with before the prorogation of Parliament in May.

\* \* \*

THE last of the leaders of the movement for Ceylon's independence retired to private life when Sir Claude Corea, Ceylon's permanent representative at the United Nations, relinquished the office of chairman of the General Assembly's main political committee on account of ill-health. Aged 66, Sir Claude has been in New York for the past three years, having previously been High Commissioner in London,

and earlier Ambassador in Washington. He also was leader of the mission to Moscow and Peking, after the late Mr. Bandaranaike formed his government, which prepared the ground for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Communist states. His diplomatic record has thus been unique.

In his earlier career Sir Claude was President of the Ceylon National Congress. Elected member of the State Council for Chilaw, he became Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce and laid the foundations of industrial development by setting up various pilot factories. He was also responsible for having a Banking Commission appointed, as the result of which the Bank of Ceylon came into being.

Sir Claude was on the threshold of the highest diplomatic office in the world, for as chairman of the political committee he could have been a candidate for the presidency of the United Nations. But a sudden illness deprived him of the opportunity of running for the office, in which event he would have received considerable support. His balanced judgment and the moderation he brought to bear on the issues that came before the world assembly

(Continued on Page 22)



Lady Baden-Powell, the World Chief Guide, greeting members of the Ceylon Girl Guides' Association on her arrival at Ratmalana airport on February 28 for an eighty-day visit. She was the guest of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, during her stay here.



# AND NOW!



When your baby is three to four months old he *needs* the new Cow & Gate Cereal Food.

- \* It is three cereals and milk
- \* It is fortified with essential vitamins
- \* It is rich in body building proteins

Specially packed to keep fresh indefinitely, and with a plastic cap for re-closure, this smooth, easily mixed Cereal Food will give your baby the essential nourishment so vital to his growing needs.

Always ask for COW & GATE Cereal Food!

**COW & GATE**  
*The FOOD of ROYAL BABIES*



# GIRLS AND GALAXIES

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

**M**Y medal this month, if I had one to offer, would go to Mrs. Ada Roe, who runs a dairy in the English East Coast town of Lowestoft. She has just celebrated her 103rd birthday serving milk at the counter. The health-giving properties of milk, combined with English seaside air, have never had a better saleswoman.

Mrs. Roe might, of course, decline the medal, in which case I would tender it to Mrs. Kitty Brushwood, but for the fact that 66-years-old Mrs. Brushwood has one already. It is none other than the British Empire Medal, conferred the other day at a military parade of 200 officers and men of the Seventh (Leeds Rifle) Battalion (Territorial Army) The West Yorkshire Regiment at the Carlton Barracks in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, where she has worked as a cleaner for 53 years. The citation said her cheerfulness and pleasant manner had endeared her to successive generations of volunteer soldiers.

\* \* \*

## PERSONALITY PAYS

**P**LEASANTNESS and cheerfulness of manner are given a high valuation in all walks of life in Britain and are top mark winners in the 1961 Telephone Personality Girl competition, which is now under way. This jolly annual event, ending up with a final selection before the television cameras, is sponsored by "Interflora" and the Post Office, and is open to Post Office telephone girls and telegraphists all over the United Kingdom.

Thousands of girls take part in the preliminary heats, until the most promising candidates are sifted down to twelve finalists. Marks are given for clarity of speech, courtesy, pleasantness, knowledge of the telephone and telegraph service, and personality. First, second and third prize winners will each get a fortnight's holiday in the Adriatic and a week in the Channel Islands, and £100, £75 and £50 respectively.

Finals night on television is always a dazzling affair, with the cream of Britain's young womanhood setting

the judges the sort of poser that most viewers must be glad not to have to decide themselves.

Could the girls of Britain covet a higher honour than election as Personality Girl before some 14,000,000 viewers? In academic circles it might be held that something even choicer has come their way. The Fellows of Churchill College, the youngest college in the University of Cambridge, have decided to admit women guests at their High Table on any night of the year.



The Hon. C. J. M. Alport

The Rt. Hon. C. J. M. Alport, at present Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, who paid an official visit to Ceylon recently, has been appointed High Commissioner for the U.K. in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Alport takes up his new appointment shortly.

This tremendous break with tradition is accounted the top honour of all! Most other colleges hold only one guest night a year to which women are invited.

\* \* \*

## PROBING INTO SPACE

**B**UT the University of Cambridge founded in the 13th century and second only to Oxford in age, has always prided itself on being abreast of the times. This month, indeed, it has jumped ahead of the times with the startling new theories about the

origin of the universe propounded by 42-years-old Professor Martin Ryle, Cambridge Professor of Radio Astronomy. Whether or not the universe started with "a big bang", as Professor Ryle contends, there can be no disputing the ingenuity which has gone into the making of the Mullard Radio Telescope, probing into space further than is possible with the biggest optical instrument. "A great credit to British astronomy" is the tribute from Professor Sir Bernard Lovell, who runs Britain's other radio telescope at Jodrell Bank, near Manchester.

In calm, matter-of-fact tones, Professor Ryle told a Press conference how he has probably been picking up radio waves from stars 8,000,000,000 light years away—a light year being the distance that light waves, travelling at 186,000 miles (299,000 kilometres) a second travel in one year.

"In terms of light, our sun is only eight minutes away", was a parenthetic remark by the Professor which set up staggering trains of thought about the remoteness of those distant galaxies.

The ordinary man tends to stand open-mouthed before the amicable battle royal developing between two schools of thought—one for an explosive beginning to the universe, the other for the "steady state" or continuous creation theory which argues that the universe goes on expanding and contracting for ever, and merely happens to be expanding at the moment. Professor Ryle, noting from his measurements that the galaxies are travelling outwards, opts for one enormous explosion and the idea that the universe is now disintegrating and cooling down.

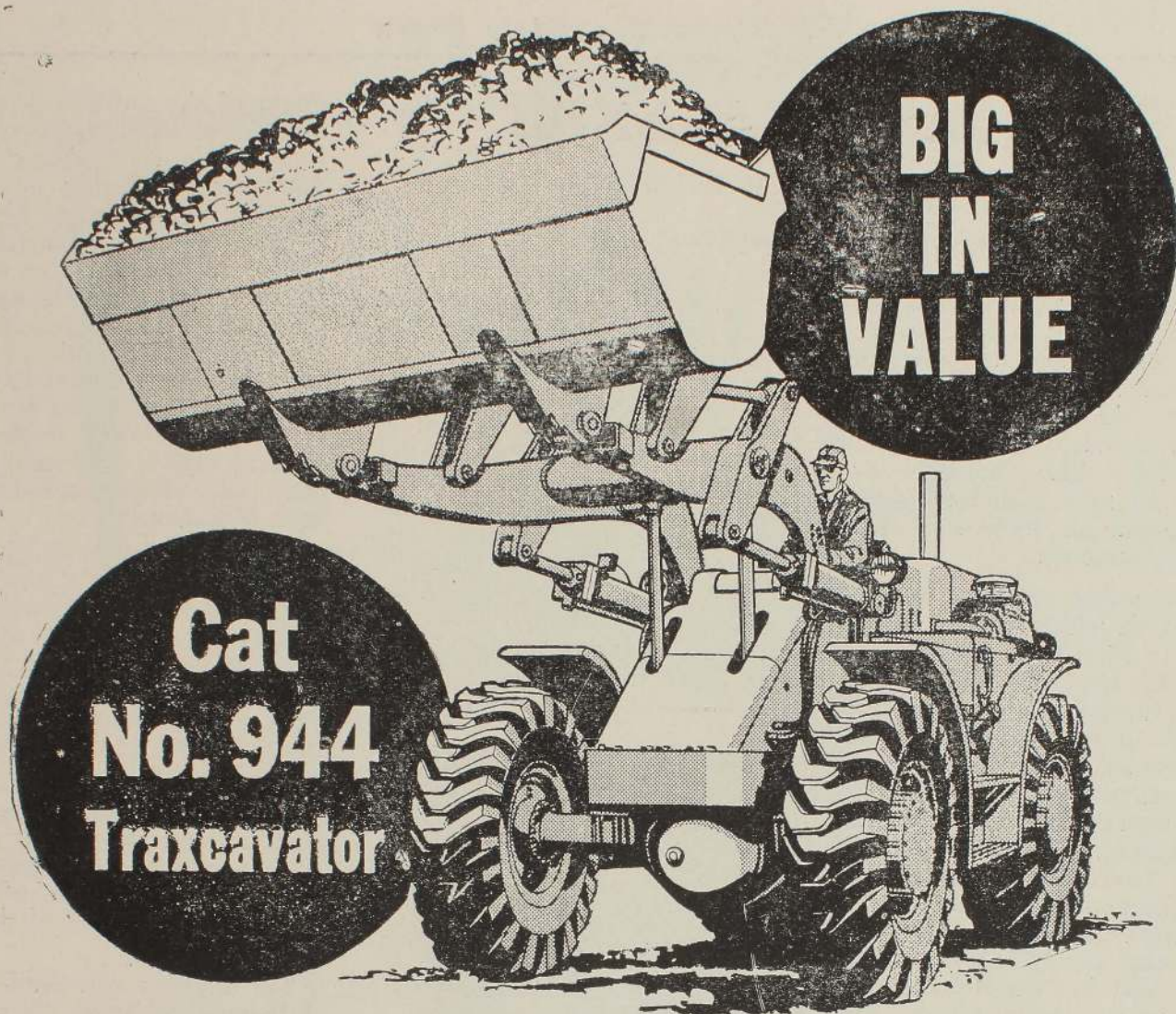
\* \* \*

## NEW RADIO TELESCOPE

**M**EANWHILE the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has disclosed plans for a new radio telescope which will keep Britain well ahead of the rest of the world in radio astronomy. With an aerial half a mile (805 metres) long, it will be about ten times as sensitive as the instrument with which Professor Ryle and his team have ventured into realms of space never probed by man before.

If, as is expected, Britain's new telescope settles the problem one way or the other—"big bang" or "steady state"—the man in the street will, I am sure, carry on with his job unperturbed.





## The wheel loader built in the Caterpillar quality tradition

A bold new wheel loader design — the No. 944 comes to you from the builder of the best-accepted track-type loaders. Diesel or gasoline power — choose from two great new 105 HP engines — a 4-cylinder, turbocharged Cat D330 Diesel or a 6-cylinder gasoline engine. Power shift transmission — instant fingertip shifting. 2-wheel or 4-wheel drive. 1st and 2nd speed range.

Live-action hydraulics — deliver “live power” to bucket controls regardless of load imposed on the engine.

Designed for safety, visibility — operator sits behind lift arms and cylinder — up high for “control tower” visibility. Easy to get on or off.

Get all the facts on this money-maker, the No. 944 Traxcavator. Come in or call us today!

YOUR **CATERPILLAR** DEALER

Caterpillar, Cat and Traxcavator are Registered Trademarks of Caterpillar Tractor Co.

### United Tractor & Equipment Ltd.

457, Union Place,  
Colombo-2.

Phone: 7371-72

Grams: “Unitractor”



# A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

—By CROSS-BENCHER—

**A**N event without parallel is the satyagraha campaign in Jaffna, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Mannar to which last town the movement spread in the fifth week, and Vavuniya. Although organized by the Federal Party in protest against the language policy of the Government, it has assumed the proportions of a concerted movement by the Tamil-speaking people in the Northern and Eastern provinces. In the five towns the main target of the satyagraha has been the kachcheri headquarters of the district administration, the entrance to which has been blocked by demonstrators day and night.

A feature of the movement is the part played by women, who participating in it in their hundreds, and the support given by Muslims. Indeed it has developed into a mass campaign in which class and caste also ceased to have any distinction. For instance, in Trincomalee lawyers left the courts and in their black alpaca coats marched in procession, led by a flag-bearer, and squatted with the other demonstrators.

**T**HE Government decided to take no action until the Prime Minister's return from London. In a statement, the Leader of the House, Mr. C. P. de Silva, declared that the Government would take all steps to maintain services essential to the life of the community. He added that the Government would not hesitate to invoke the Public Security Act should it become necessary—that is, declare a state of emergency in the affected areas and impose a curfew. The reply of the Federal Party Leader was to announce that in that event a civil disobedience movement would be launched.

An interesting development was the suggestion made by two Government party members, Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake, who visited Jaffna, and Mr. J. D. Weerasekera, the Government whip, that Tamil should be made a national language in the North and East while Sinhala remained the official language of the country.

While other parties expressed concern that the food supply of the areas should not be interrupted,

the J.V.P. (Mr. Rajaratne) and the MEP (Mr. Philip Gunawardena) criticised the Government's handling of the situation. The UNP advocated the question of Tamil vis a vis Sinhala being taken above party politics and discussed at a round table conference.

\* \* \*

**A**T the meeting of Parliament at which the satyagraha movement was first raised, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, made a statement which accentuated Tamil misgivings about the policy of the Government. Replying to a demand for an inquiry into the conduct of the Police towards the satyagrahis, which he refused, he said: "As I understand it, the policy of Sinhala only, as formulated by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party as at present constituted, in the way in which we have given effect to it by legislative measures, amounts to this. We are contemplating a situation, not now, not even ten years hence, may be 25 or 50 years hence—I do not know when but at some future date—when the language of administration throughout this land will be Sinhala and Sinhala only in a very real sense. At the same time, we do not want to create the slightest degree of difficulty for people who are not conversant with the Sinhala language. We want to give them the fullest opportunity to participate at every level in the administration of this country, legislative, executive and judicial, and to take advantage of their cooperation and help, and we certainly do not want to say, merely because there may be a problem of language, that therefore these categories of persons are not free to participate in the affairs of our country, a country that is common to both Sinhala and Tamil-speaking peoples".

\* \* \*

**I**T would perhaps be wrong to read a note of patronage in this passage, but leaving any such suggestion aside, if what Mr. Bandaranaike said represents the point of view of the Government, it is exactly the position which the Federalist Party and now almost the entire Tamil speaking community, is refusing to reconcile itself to. As in the case of English at present,

is Tamil to be used in the government of the country only as long as it is expedient to do so? What is the point, say of education in the Tamil medium, if after graduation, it is not to qualify a man or woman for equal opportunity for a job? Is Tamil to be only a cultural accomplishment, when the administration is entirely in Sinhala?

As was pointed out when the Satyagraha movement entered the fourth week, the Government, by postponing action until the return of the Prime Minister, lost the opportunity of settling the differences with the Tamil speaking people at the administrative level. After Mr. Bandaranaike's exposition of his party's policy in the long term, and considering the striking support the campaign has received from the people, it is now a political issue that confronts the Government. Statesmanship could yet retrieve the situation, for the Tamils and Muslims of the North and East are realists and cannot be blind to the economic disadvantage of their isolating themselves in their areas. Will the Government rise to the occasion or let a sustained state of revolt hamstring its efforts to give the country prosperity and peace?

\* \* \*

**F**ROM all accounts Mrs. Bandaranaike played a prominent part in the discussion at the Prime Ministers' Conference in London on the continuance of South Africa in the Commonwealth after becoming a Republic. And Dr. Verwoerd retorted by including Ceylon among the countries where discrimination is practised. He was evidently referring to the opposition of the Tamils to the language policy of the Government and perhaps also to the problem of Indian estate labourers who have failed to acquire citizenship. But the position of Africans and "coloureds" in South Africa is different, for they not only are denied civic rights but suffer from social disabilities imposed by law which are not to be found in any other part of the Commonwealth. What is worse, these disabilities also apply to citizens of Asian and African members of the Commonwealth who may go to South Africa. Thus it is that Maoris from New Zealand may not play rugger in South Africa, or Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians cricket.

Whatever one's politics, however, Dr. Verwoerd excites admiration for the courageous way in which

(Continued on page 32)





YOU'VE GOT EVERYTHING WITH



ALL THIS-AND MORE-AT MAGICAL PRICES

outdoor Girl Cleansing Cream	Rs. 2.50	outdoor Girl Block Mascara	Rs. 1.90
outdoor Girl Magic Touch		outdoor Girl de-luxe Lipstick	Rs. 1.90
Liquid Lanolin Foundation	Rs. 2.50	outdoor Girl Nail Magic	Rs. 2.10
outdoor Girl Secret Magic		outdoor Girl Fresh Magic	
Mirror Compact	Rs. 3.75	Roll-on deodorant	Rs. 3.00
outdoor Girl Fabulous Curl-on		outdoor Girl Secret Magic	
Mascara	Rs. 3.00	Hair Spray	Rs. 5.00

*Use outdoor Girl regularly*  
the name the world has learnt to Trust

**DELMEGE FORSYTH & CO., LTD.**



# WHAT'S KEEPING THE WORLD FROM ANOTHER WAR ?

—By L. J. SOERTSZ—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

**S**OON after the First World War, some German philosophers, after an intricate process of inductive reasoning came, to the conclusion that war is a biological necessity, a dictum which found favour with a large section of the intelligentia in many parts of the world, and even today there are many who subscribe to it.

If this dictum is superficially examined in the light of an older theory that it is only the fittest that survive, it may appear as a very plausible explanation of the fact that wars in some form or another have taken place in this world of ours since the time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary".

**B**UT a close and critical study of all the implications implicit in the dictum cannot but drive anyone with an open and cultivated mind to the conclusion that war in its starkest form is so far from being a biological necessity, that it may well be regarded as a biological absurdity.

The survival theory from which the German philosopher and his associates apparently drew inspiration before descending on biological necessities is a Darwinian hotch-potch of jungle law and human expediency. In the jungle the survival theory has been upheld and exploited by brute force since time began, the stronger and larger denizens living on the weaker and the smaller by constant depredations and killings. But to ascribe such an urge to human beings is, to say the least, unwarranted and uncharitable.

**D**URING the last decade or so, the world has, on more than one occasion, been perilously near another global flare-up. But each time it has pulled itself together just in the nick of time and saved itself from destruction of an unprecedented and incalculable nature. What then is the restraining force which has enabled it to save itself from the dire and imminent peril that threatened it?

The credulous believe that the old League of Nations, which proved a flop as an international organisation, paved the way for a more cohesive and powerful body to act as a stabilizer when international relations become ruffled, and that is why we see so many putting all their faith in the United Nations Organisation as the preserver of world peace and the champion of the under dog among nations.

**A**ND the over-credulous, in the simplicity of their hearts, believe that it is a change of heart among those who guide the destinies of their countries that has saved the world from utter disaster. They believe that the world statesmen of today are more amenable to reason and more solicitous of the interests of those under their authority than their predecessors of a few decades ago.

But those types of believers are fundamentally wrong in their beliefs. It may be that a change of heart has come about among the great leaders of nations, but could it be said that this change is due to a sudden resurgence of international amity or goodwill, or an overwhelming desire for peaceful co-existence?

**L**ET us examine a hypothetical case. Supposing a powerful nation today was in a position to assure itself that it could attack and destroy another nation by the use of long-range atomic weapons without the fear of any effective retaliation. Would such a nation hesitate to give its enemy the nightmarish experience of a Hiroshima magnified a thousand fold if it thought that its territorial integrity or national prestige was at stake? Only a chronic, incurable optimist will have the temerity to rule out the possibility of such an attack.

**I**T is not the softening of the hearts of world statesmen or a change in human nature that is keeping the world from going up in smoke. It is not the hearts but the

minds of world leaders that have undergone a change, and this change is most manifest in the fear complex engendered in their minds by the outrageous experiences of two world wars within a period of fifty years. They have come to realize what Swift meant when he wrote about the "squalid idiocy of war". What right, they ask themselves have we to destroy a world in the creation of which we have had no art or part? What right have we to send thousands of our young men to shoot and kill other young men whom they, perhaps, have never seen before or against whom they have not the slightest grudge?

**T**HE growing awareness among the great powers that with every addition to their stockpiles of atomic weapons, the jeopardy of annihilation for mankind is becoming more realistic is the main motive force which makes national leaders pocket their prestige and seek a compromise every time they are faced with a most provoking situation.

The fear which the atom has bred in the minds of the guardians of world peace is an odd combination of a sense of self-preservation and a feeling of altruism. They are firstly concerned about their own survival in the event of a world war and, secondly, they are conscience-stricken when they contemplate the fate of mankind at large if atomic warfare starts.

**A**DDED to this fear complex is an ever-increasing awareness of the squalid idiocy of war. Somerset Maugham in one of his books gives a pen-picture of the harrowing scenes he once witnessed when, as a medical assistant, he was on duty in an improvised hospital in France during world war II. After referring to a severe defeat sustained by the French when attempting to re-take a village captured by the Germans, he says: "There were seven hundred dead and sixteen hundred wounded. We took our stretchers out of the ambulances and waited for them to be loaded with those whom it was possible to move. The circular bit of lawn in front of the house (now hospital) was muddy like a field after a football match in the rain. In an out-house by the side was piled the dead.

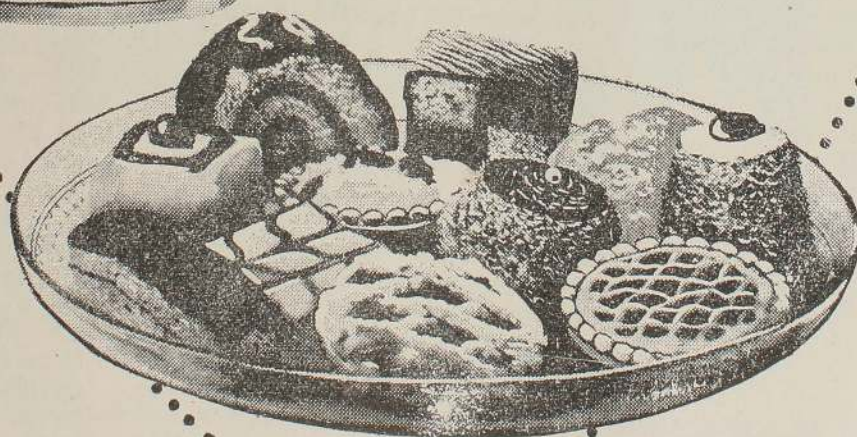
(Continued on page 32)



Made for each other



**ELEPHANT HOUSE**  
**Cakes and**  
**Ice-Cold**  
**ELEPHANT BRAND**  
**MINERAL WATERS**



CEYLON COLD STORES LTD., Colombo . Kandy . Trincomalee.



# STREET CRIES OF COLOMBO

— By G. V. G. —  
(Fortnightly Review Special)

IN all countries street-criers have been a source of interest and even of some amusement. No less so in Ceylon, where indeed the tribe have in recent years not only increased, but have also added considerably to their repertory. They seem to fall into two classes—the itinerants and the squatters. Most of the latter, however, do not cry their wares but seem content only to make a display of knick-knacks and necessities, in true Woolworthian variety, right under the eyes of passers-by.

ONLY a minority, whose stock is more limited, insist on assailing one's ears with non-stop offers of razor blades, fountain pens and such like—and so persistently too that their efforts evoke your sincere, if somewhat testy, admiration. But humanly speaking, it is the itinerants who make a readier appeal to one, and it is the purpose of the writer to introduce to readers some specimens of this species.

OLD residents will find no difficulty in recalling the street-cries of their childhood. One of the earliest to break into the morning was the hopper-boy's cry of "Appa, Appa"—the product of his mother's earlier labours, for she must have waked at 4-30 or 5 to pound and mix the flour and light her fire. A variation of this cry was "Iddi-appa, iddi-appa"—string hoppers, so called that the uninitiated may be informed, because each hopper appears to be all knitted together, like a doyley of vermicelli! They are perhaps even more popular than ordinary hoppers, being not only cheaper, but also so absorbent of curry.

LATER in the day would be heard another soprano, now advertising not so much any substantial food as some necessary concomitant—such as "Sambal" or "achcharu" (pickle). And the clear tones in which "seeni-sambol" literally, sugared sambal—hot stuff though, despite its innocent name! or veralu-achcharu" (olive pickle) or "loonoo-miris-achcharu" (onion

and chillie pickle) were pealed out could not but suggest that the vocal chords of the young salesman had already benefited by sampling them himself!

BUT confectionery also had to have its chance of course. And in this line "seeni-muttai" would often be heard throughout the day. A special variety of it was "Bombay muttai", hard to beat for seductiveness and delicacy. True it resembled steel-wool sugar-coated, but it just melted in one's mouth. Sellers were invariably Indians, and the writer well remembers one of them who was encouraged by a Sinhalese gentleman to thus sing its merits:—

Bombai Muttai  
Kanda rasai  
Badata Hondai  
Bombai Muttai!

Which freely translated could be "Bombay toffee, sweet and tasty, food for tummy, Bombay toffee".

BUT they were not all comestibles that would be so outcried every day. You would also soon hear "Bolay noo-yul, Bolay noo-yul". This salesman would, generally be a Moor, carrying on his head a squarish tin box, some 2 or 3 feet high, which contained not only "Balls of thread", but also pins and needles, tape and buttons, lace and ribbons and all other requirements of the seamstress or of the modern miss. In older Burgher homes he used to be referred to as the "trombel man" (Dutch for "tin-box man")

HIS successor in modern times still often carries a tin-box, but the more enterprising push along a cupboard on wheels. Others use bicycles, on the luggage-carriers of which they erect a very pagoda of cardboard cases. Yet a few others use motor vans. But one with scantier stock is content to walk carrying over his shoulder or forearm a length or two of sheeting, nylon, a poplin, which names he keeps shouting loudly, usually prefacing them with "Ha!"—a new

feature in street cries and one that is particularly favoured by sweep-ticket sellers.

THUS one often hears "Ha! panai chance, panai chance" (50 cents a shy!) or "Ha! Colombo race, Colombo race", which is sometimes followed up with an ominous "last day, last day", but hardly voiced solemnly enough to warn abandoned punters of a judgement to come! "Ha!, Hospi-tikate, hospi-tikate" is another intriguing cry which rather stumps one till you realise it is a condensation of "Hospital Sweep ticket". Another new and puzzling cry that scorns "Sinhala Only" is "I-ning Bort"—for "Ironing Board"!

BICYCLES are now much favoured also by fishmongers. Not so long ago—and even now too occasionally—a panting fish-vendor may be seen pacing out with a basket full on his head or with a pingo on his shoulder, a basket swinging at each end. The cyclists now dash along, lustily shouting a string of fish names, for with the industry better organised a greater variety is now available than before. By way of contrast to such wordiness let us now note a certain monosyllabist—He is a Tamil and with a large cane-basket on his head he leisurely walks along, content to emit only an eractatory "lay, lay". He is a buyer though and not a seller. What he wants are bottles and in crying his trade he swallows the "botal"! He is well-informed regarding festive seasons and other convivial occasions and never fails in due course to make a bid for the empties! Quite an old-fashioned type he has not changed with the years. Another such, but not so frequently seen nowadays is the "old clo" man. His "paranay-coat" is quite seductively sung out! We have yet also the journeyman Cobbler, who sometimes shouts bilingually "Chapath repair" as a change from "Shoe repair".

YET another old-timer is the Knife-Sharpener, with his emery wheel. One of this rare breed we remember whose cry took some puzzling out. What one heard was "Knife clean—Knife sharp—pen sharp—see-the-sharp, see-the-cle-yun", by which he meant to say he could "Knife clean, Knife

(Continued on page 32)



# FINEST BULGARIAN STRAWBERRY JAM

Bulgaria is famous for its Strawberries.  
Each tin a delight. It is the  
opinion of our customers that  
it is the finest jam they  
have ever tasted.

New shipment  
has just  
arrived  
Available  
at all  
stores  
or at  
wholesale.

*FROM:-*

**MOOSAJEES LIMITED.**

ALSTON PLACE, COLOMBO.



Sole Agents:- **ORIENT CO. (Ceylon) Ltd.**  
**B. C. C. MILLS, HULTSDORF,**  
'Phone: 3211 **COLOMBO.**



## A LOOK ROUND

—By PERISCOPE—

**N**OTWITHSTANDING harsh exchange restrictions which adversely affect professional and middle class persons in particular, the flow of Ceylonese emigrants abroad, to settle down permanently in other countries, continues unabated. Emigrants are for the most part from the minority communities, the Burgher community in particular, and more recently from the Tamil community, but members of the majority community are also to be found among the emigrants.

\* \* \*

**W**HAT is most significant, however, is a characteristic commonly shared by all emigrants, to which ever community they may belong. They come, by and large, from among the best qualified, professionally or technically, and count some of the best brains in the island. In time to come the loss to the country they represent should be felt keenly in the public and the private sector.

There seems to be insufficient appreciation on the part of the powers that be with regard to the drain on the country's skill and abilities represented by the emigrants though the Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike, speaking to a Ceylonese audience in London during her recent visit, appealed to them to return to Ceylon as early as possible, adding "We need you, whatever race or religion you belong to".

\* \* \*

**W**HERE formerly Ceylonese emigrated mainly to Malaya, additional vistas have opened to them. Most Burghers go to Australia (more than 2,000 are estimated to have settled down there permanently), and many Ceylonese go to Canada, the U.S.A., United Kingdom, Ghana, Nigeria and N. Borneo.

Even as the Prime Minister was appealing to Ceylonese abroad, over 50 Ceylonese left the island by a single ship, the Orion, on one day last week. They were all Australia-bound.

\* \* \*

**T**HE mention of some of the names should give some idea of the wide range of talent or skill which Ceylon is losing to Australia.

Among those who went by the Orion were:—Mr. David Pate, former Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with his wife and seven children, to settle down in Sydney—Mr. Pate's father, a well-known veterinarian who was with the Ceylon Turf Club, accompanied him; Mr. C. M. Koch, an engineer who has specialised in plastics, with his wife and three daughters (one of them an experienced stenographer to settle down in Sydney; Mr. Bertram Markus, a lawyer and former Mayor of Kurunegala, who left with his mother for Melbourne, where he re-joins the rest of his family; Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Jansz.



Major A. N. Weinman, O.B.E.  
(Director Ceylon Zoological Gardens, Dehiwela).

and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Thiedeman and children, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lemphers, Mr. E. L. Morgan and children.

\* \* \*

**H**ERE is a well deserved tribute to Major A. N. Weinman, O.B.E., C.M.Z.S., Director of the Zoological Gardens, Dehiwela, extracted from the well known International publication called the "GAZETTE" in its issue of February, 1961—

\* \* \*

Major Aubrey Neil Weinman is one of the world's best known Zoo Directors, and it has been under his direction that the Zoological Gardens of Ceylon at Dehiwela, Colombo, has developed into a major zoological institution and

achieved fame and recognition for the large collection of birds and animals and the technique in which they are displayed and managed. Many foreign visitors have described this as one of the world's finest Zoos, and the credit for this must go to Major Weinman for his outstanding imagination and creative ability in developing the Zoo for his administrative skill, and for his vast knowledge of bird and animal life and how to apply it to the successful keeping and breeding of wild bird and animal life. His avicultural accomplishments are many, for he has an impressive record for having bred many local and exotic species of birds, and his dedication to the proposition that bird life should be established and preserved in captivity has resulted in his association with Henry Ward of Sydney, Australia, the late Duke of Bedford of England, Dr. Clandinnen of Melbourne, the Keston Bird Farm of England, the well known Ezra brothers and other keen aviculturists in introducing and establishing Ceylon species in foreign countries. His latest success was in helping J. G. Suthard of Long Beach, California, establish both the Ceylon Junglefowl and Spurfowl in the United States.

Major Weinman's theory is that wild birds and animals are like children, requiring kindness and understanding. He believes that animal intelligence differs from human intelligence only in degree, and just as in human beings, there are very clever animals as well as some very stupid ones. He holds that most creatures are naturally peaceful and affectionate rather than quarrelsome and cruel. He has spent a good deal of time in the jungle catching elephants and other creatures, and his experience is that wild animals only attack when provoked. They usually avoid human beings and even when met face to face will turn away unless molested.

By sharing his experiences and knowledge, Major Weinman has made valuable scientific contributions to the sum total of knowledge in the bird field. His writings have had world-wide circulation, some of them having been published exclusively in the Gazette. It is an honour to present him with the GAZETTE Award of distinction, "A Feather for His Hat," and welcome him to the GAZETTE "Avicultural Hall of Fame."



## PEOPLE

**Y**ET another of the older generation of the Mercantile community in Colombo left the Island on retirement last week. He is Mr. W. Purves, Manager of James Finlay & Co., Ltd., who came to Ceylon some years after the conclusion of World War I. He had been 35 years with Finlays and it is interesting to note that at the time of his arrival here Mr. James A. Tarbat (now Sir James) was Manager and Messrs R. D. Morrison and J. S. Dinwiddie Sub-Managers. Mr. Purves succeeded Mr. A. M. Robertson as Manager ten years ago.

Mr. Purves has been actively associated with the Royal Colombo Golf Club all these years and has often appeared in Inter-Club matches. Last year Mr. Purves partnered by Mr. R. A. G. McMichen, who succeeds him as Manager, won the Shakspeare Shield, a much coveted trophy. Apart from his interest in golf Mr. Purves was a prominent member of the Colombo Rowing Club and figured in more than one match against teams from Madras and Calcutta.

Mr. and Mrs. Purves are going to the U.K. and will later make their home in Australia.

**M**R. H. Creighton, Chairman of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, has left for Australia on retirement. He was 33 years in Ceylon and was for much of the time planting on Neuchatel, Neboda.

Other planters who have recently retired are Mr. F. H. Keun of Ury, Passara, Mr. C. L. Picken of Holy-

rood, Talawakelle, and Mr. P. Phillips of Kelliewatte, Patana.

**T**HE death is reported from South Africa of Mr. A. H. G. Campbell, formerly of Kurugama, Peradeniya. "Poochi" Campbell lost an arm in the first world war but retained his interest in rugger and was a regular referee in inter-district matches in the thirties.

**M**R. Theodore Macmurray, sometime an assistant on Ury, Passara, died in Uganda on March 4th. He spent about ten years in Ceylon from 1930.



Mr. N. C. Alcock

**T**HE commercial community will be the poorer by the retirement of Mr. N. C. Alcock, joint managing-director of the British Ceylon Corporation, with which he has been associated throughout his career in Ceylon. Mr. Alcock came to the Island as Secretary of the company 27 years ago. In 1951 he was appointed managing-director jointly with Mr. H. W. Wood.

In recent years he has held high office in the commercial world,

having been Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce three years ago and subsequently representative of commercial interests as appointed member of Parliament for a brief term. He was also the first President of the Manufacturers' Association of Ceylon.

The *Fortnightly Review*, of which he has been a steadfast friend, wishes Mr. Alcock many happy years back in the home country. Mr. Alcock leaves for the U.K. by the Bibby Liner "Warwickshire" to-morrow (8th April).

**M**RS. Beatrice Mary Drury, widow of Mr. Walter Drury, formerly partner of Forbes & Walker, Colombo, died in Kent last month. She was 86.

**T**WO Ceylonese were placed first and second in the examination for the higher certificate in naval architecture in London last month. They are Mr. S. Mahadevan and Mr. S. H. J. Silva of the Colombo Port Commission, who receive prizes of £95 and £60 respectively.

Mr. Mahadevan and Mr. Silva were in Britain to study shipyard training for docking and shipping masters and were with the ship-building firm of John Thorneycroft, at the same time attending the Technical College, Southampton, from 1957 to 1960. The prizes they won were awarded by the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights.

**T**HE death occurred in London, at his Wimbledon home, of Mr. Guy Melvill Boustead, former senior partner of Boustead Bros. Colombo, and past President of the Ceylon Association in London. He was 75 years old. Mr. Boustead spent his early years in Ceylon planting up-country before becoming a partner of Bousteads after World War I. He retired to the London office of the firm in 1938 and was a member of the Council of the Ceylon Association in London for over 20 years. He was president in 1944-45.

A very fine lawn tennis player, as the records of the Colombo Garden Club show, he was frequently seen at Wimbledon. He leaves his wife, Marjorie, a daughter and son, R. M. Boustead, who was selected to play in the Eton-Harrow match in 1939, a slow medium pace bowler with a reputation as a fieldsmen.

## BAUR'S FERTILISERS

- for
- ECONOMY
  - EFFICIENCY
  - RELIABILITY

Free expert advice available on all matters of Planting, Manuring and Plant Protection.

**A. BAUR & CO., LTD.**

The Ceylon Manure Works.

P. O. Box 11, Colombo.

Telephone: 78251 - (5 Lines)



PEOPLE

THE news will be received with regret by his former parishioners of St. Michael's and All Angels Church, Polwatte, of the death of the Rev. C. M. Ricketts, which occurred in his home in Sussex recently at the age of 75. He arrived in Ceylon during the first World War and was the leader of the High Church Movement in Ceylon. Rev. Ricketts was at Keble and Cuddesdon and was in the late twenties when he began his nine year's charge of the Anglo-Catholic Church in Colombo. Returning to England in 1923, Rev. Ricketts held various livings until soon after the second World War when he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dunwich.

THE death took place in a private nursing home in Colombo on Sunday, 19th March, of Elsie Ondaatje (nee Stainton), widow of the late Aelian Ondaatje, former well known Kegalle lawyer, in her 85th year. Deceased was the mother of Mrs. M. C. Sansoni, Mrs. Norman Schokman, the late Philip Ondaatje and M. Ondaatje, of Neuchatel, Neboda.

The funeral took place at the Mahaiyawa Cemetery, Kandy, on Monday afternoon, 20th March.

A 29-year old Nigerian, Mashood Olabisi Ajala, Psychology graduate of Columbia University, who has spent four years circling round the world, passed through Colombo recently. His visit to Ceylon was primarily to convey to the Prime Minister the good-will of the Nigerian people. A colourful personality, he said in an interview that riding his motor scooter he has visited seventy-two countries and met every world figure worth meeting—Winston Churchill, de Gaulle, Nikita Khrushchev, Harold Macmillan, Nehru, Nasser and Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, amongst others.

MR. John Thurman, a leader of scout training, left Ceylon last month after conducting the 15th international training team course for the Far East held at Ceylon's national scout leaders training centre Pedro Camp, Nuwara Eliya. Mr. Thurman was assisted by Brigadier C. P. Jayawardena as group scoutmaster, Mr. B. K. Billimoria as scoutmaster and Messrs W. F.

Abayekoon and R. D. Sproull (USAO as assistants. The course was organised by the Ceylon Boy Scouts Association.

REV. George. E. Good of the Irish Methodist Conference succeeds Rev. Robert A. Nelson, who left the Island last January having served in Ceylon for thirty years. Rev. Good is at present Superintendent Minister of the University Road circuit and also Dean of Residences for Methodist students in Queen's University, Northern Ireland. He hopes to arrive in Ceylon in September this year and will be in charge of the Colombo South Circuit of the Methodist Church.

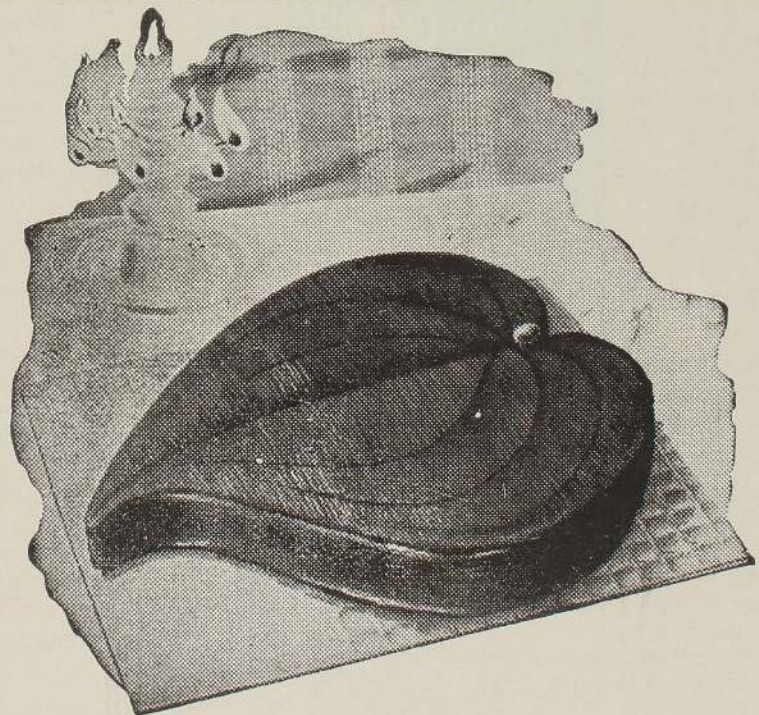
A law student from Ceylon is among 26 overseas students taking part in a seven-day British Council survey of Parliamentary Government in the United Kingdom which began this week (March 15). He is Mr. M. I. H. Haniffa, from Colombo, who is studying law at Grays Inn, London.

The aim of the course is to show the students something of the origin and growth of the British Parliamentary system and how it works today. They are paying visits to the headquarters of the three main political parties in Britain—Conservative, Labour and Liberal—attending debates in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and they will be shown over the Palace of Westminster by Mr. John Hall, M.P.

This is the tenth survey on Parliamentary Government organised by the British Council. Attending the course are students from 17 countries.

THE High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, accompanied by Lady Morley, left Ceylon on Sunday (March 19,) for a spell of home leave. Sir Alexander and Lady Morley expect to be away approximately three months.

During the High Commissioner's absence, Mr. T. L. Crosthwait, M.B. E., will be acting High Commissioner



Try our special  
creation for the  
**Sinhalese New Year**



CONFECTIONERS BAKERS CATERERS DAIRYMEN 111, KOLUPITTA ROAD PHONE 1197





# A **DOUBLE DIAMOND**

**works  
wonders!**

Double Diamond is  
a strong, cool, clear  
Pilsener beer, *more*  
refreshing than any  
you've tasted ....

SHAW WALLACE & HEDGES LTD.  
COLOMBO 3. TELEPHONE: 78271



# TOPICS OF THE HOUR

By ARGUS

THE private sector awaited a statement of its policy towards it, unambiguous in character, from the Government, and it should be a policy by which the Government would abide "irrespective of any changes which may appear to be politically expedient", said the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. T. L. de Soysa, at the annual meeting.

"We should endeavour", he said, "to attract foreign capital and know-how for development, but to do that we must be in a position to issue a really genuine invitation to our friends abroad. We must assure them that it is to their advantage to come here, in partnership with us or on their own." One of the pre-requisites of a suitable business climate was, he added, the creation of a form of taxation which was simple, realistic and non-penal and which would bring into the net those who today evaded payment. He pointed to India's example in providing that climate by her industrial policy, which as a result was attracting foreign and local capital on an increasing scale.

Advocating the divorce of economic from political thinking, Mr. de Soysa warned that for lack of capital and know-how the country was rapidly reaching the point of no-return. He described the Petroleum Corporation Bill as the most retrograde piece of legislation ever conceived since independence. It disregarded the first condition accepted by India in the case of the private sector, namely security of investment. If the Bill was introduced in its present form the private sector was doomed, he declared.

MR. de Soysa criticised the proposal for the establishment of a steel rolling plant and asked how it could compete with those of India and other countries. He pointed to the state of the oils and fats factory and questioned the justification of expenditure on this and other industries. He suggested as an alternative that loans that were available be applied to setting up refrigeration plants all around the Island so as to make the country self-sufficient in fish.

It was a misapprehension that all major industry should be in the public sector, he said. The welfare state must follow economic development. Continuance of unplanned spending could only result in greater inflation and ultimate breakdown of the economy, he warned.

Mr. E. Turner Green was elected chairman for 1960-61; Mr. J. D. Mould vice-Chairman and Mr. M. E. Wijesinghe deputy-Chairman.

THE Governor of the Central Bank of Ceylon, Mr. D. W. Rajapathirana, issued a statement last week declaring that there was no question of the rupee being devalued. He was commenting on speculation in the Financial Times (London) that the possibility of devaluation of the rupee could not be ruled out unless Ceylon's balance of payments recovered in the next few months.

IN his review of the past year, the deputy-Chairman, of the Planters' Association, Mr. A. R. Cathcart, in presenting the case for taxation relief, quoted the results of a survey of a group of tea and rubber rupee companies. The Government, it was found, he said, took 90 per cent of their possible gross earnings by direct taxation export duties, and ad valorem sales tax, leaving only 10 per cent to be divided among the shareholders as well as to provide for development. As to the achievements of the industry, he pointed out that total production of tea had been increased by 75 per cent in the past 20 years.

Mr. V. G. W. Ratnayake, the Morawak korala planter, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. Other elections were: vice-Chairman—Mr. L. P. J. Smith; deputy Chairman, Mr. A. R. Cathcart.

THE gravity of the country's financial situation was the main theme of the Chairman of the Low-country Products Association, Mr. Emmanuel Muttucumaru, at the annual general meeting on March 25th. He pointed out that between 1956 and 1960 lendings by the Central Bank to the Government increased by Rs. 734 million.

In other words, half the aggregate budget deficits had been financed by sheer Central Bank credit creation. Except in a country faced by war, it was not possible to find any parallel in financial history where budget deficits had been financed by credit creation on such a colossal scale, he said.

Mr. Francis Amarasinghe was elected Chairman for 1961-62 and Mr. P. Nadesan deputy-Chairman.

THE Government has no intention whatever of taking up the question of nationalising estates in the near future, the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. C. P. de Silva, told the Planters' Association of Ceylon, addressing its 107th annual general meeting on March 24th. Mr. de Silva said he agreed with those who pointed to the drawbacks of a plantation economy. On the other hand, it did not seem to be realised how solid were the advantages derived from it.

Though the most densely populated country in South East Asia, the standard of living of the people of Ceylon was considerably higher than that of any other country, except Malaya. The reason for it was that in both Malaya and Ceylon the major part of the cultivated land was devoted to the production not of food crops for consumption but plantation crops for export. An acre of land under tea contributed more than six times as much as an acre of paddy to the gross national product.

Mr. de Silva expressed confidence in the future of rubber, coconut and tea despite the competition, respectively, of synthetic rubber, detergents and cheaper oils, and tea produced in other countries provided costs of production were kept down by increasing yields and adopting improved cultivation methods. Referring to the poor response to the tea re-planting subsidy scheme he announced that the Cabinet had decided to increase from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 an acre the rate of subsidy for replanting in tea seed, provided that at least half the area was replanted in V.P. tea. He also announced a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 an acre for replanting old rubber land in tea. The Government would give careful consideration, he said, to the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Finance Minister to examine the impact of taxation on capital investment by plantation companies.





**P.O. ORIENT LINES**



**ORIANA, 49,000 tons.**

Linking CEYLON with  
AUSTRALIA, FAR EAST, UNITED STATES,  
U.K. AND EUROPE

Agents: **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. OF CEYLON LTD.**

P.O. Box 94

COLOMBO

PHONE 78381

**GO GAY WITH**  
**JAPLAC**  
**ONE COAT LACQUER**

- VERY EASY TO APPLY
- DRIES IN 2—4 HOURS
- RESISTS STEAM, BOILING WATER, HEAT AND GREASE
- GOES OVER ANY SURFACE
- ALL COLOURS INTERMIX

Makers: COLTHURST & HARDING, LTD., LONDON

Agents and Distributors:

**WESTERN COMMERCIAL AGENCY,**

TELEPHONE: 3261.

21, KEYZER STREET, COLOMBO



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

and the security council, where he was Ceylon's first representative, owned him wide respect.

In taking leave of the political committee, Sir Claude said he was severing his connexion with the UN with "a feeling of much sadness" and added: "But I have the satisfaction of knowing that I gave of my best in the service of my country to the progress and success of this great organization, in which it was a privilege to serve and which I have believed, and do still believe, is the only organ available to mankind to strengthen and ensure the peace of the world and to enable all men to enjoy their fundamental human rights".

MRS. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Ceylon's Prime Minister, will be rejoining the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London later this year—as a wax effigy in the world famous London waxworks museum of Madame Tussauds. In a brief interlude from the responsibilities of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, the Prime Minister received five experts from Madame Tussauds. For 45 minutes they photographed her, measured her, examined the texture of her hair and studied her characteristics and personality.

LEADING the team was Mr. Bernard Tussaud, a great-great-grandson of the museum's founder. With his assistant, Miss Jane Jackson, a sculptress, he took 30 measurements with calipers of Mrs. Bandaranaike's head and features.

Another expert, Miss Vera Bland, from a wide range of samples, matched the colour and the texture of the hair and eyebrows. And yet another expert, Mr. Eric Greiner, picked appropriate artificial glass eyes for the model. So in three months—the time it requires to prepare a model—Mrs. Bandaranaike will be standing beside Mr. Nehru of India, Mr. Menzies of Australia, Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana and Mr. Diefenbaker of Canada in the Commonwealth Salon of Madame Tussaud's waxworks museum. Models of three former Prime Ministers of Ceylon have been exhibited—Sir John Kotelawala and the two Senanayakes.

IN a statement in the House of Commons on March 16, on the decision of the Union of South Africa to withdraw its application for continued membership of the Commonwealth after the country becomes a republic, the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, said: "The House will know that the Prime Minister of South Africa has decided to withdraw his application for the Union of South Africa to remain a member of the Commonwealth after his country becomes a republic on May 31. Until then South Africa will remain a member of the Commonwealth. The Prime Minister of South Africa will therefore continue to take part in the deliberations of the present Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

"I am sure that I speak for many of us on both sides of the House when I express our deep regret that the Commonwealth ties with South Africa which have endured for 50 years are shortly to be severed, and I regret also the circumstances which have made this inevitable.

"REMEMBERING that the Commonwealth is an association of peoples of all races, colours and creeds, we must hope that in years to come it will be possible for South Africa once more to play her part in the Commonwealth. The Prime Minister of South Africa has said that he hopes to co-operate in all possible ways with all those members of the Commonwealth who are willing to maintain good relations with South Africa. He also said that South Africa will remain a member of the sterling area. We for our part welcome these statements and intend to co-operate fully in matters of common interest."

FOR 65 minutes on the night of March 15, Mr. Nehru addressed 2,000 members and friends of the India League in Westminster. He had come straight from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. "Life in India today," "he told his audience," was one of vast movement. Village life is changing—people are better fed, better clothed and to some extent better housed—not very much I am afraid, but a little better." Amid laughter he said India was now in the "bicycle age".

Mr. Nehru said it was amazing how small industries were springing up all over India. "Though some-

times mistakes are made, things left undone, the whole atmosphere in India today is dynamic. And the more India moves forward the more problems she will face. It is a great privilege to live in India at the present moment, but it may not be good in terms of worldly goods".

THE United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ceylon, Sir Alexander Morley, declared open a set of modern hearing apparatus presented to the School for the Deaf, Mount Lavinia, on Monday, March 6. The equipment has been donated by the London firm of Messrs. Acousticon International Ltd. It is an induction loop system in which the teacher speaks into a microphone with which each child in the class is linked.

The gift is one of many projects sponsored by the Commonwealth Society for the Deaf in their campaign to aid handicapped people throughout the Commonwealth.

THE sixty-year old Colombo firm Messrs Dodwell & Co., Ltd. is to close down on June 30th. In announcing the decision, the directors of the company state that the closure is due to circumstances outside the company's control and add: In the past four years, 1957 to 1961, the company has suffered in Ceylon an accumulated trading loss of over Rs. 1,100,000 and under present conditions there appears to be no possibility even in the foreseeable future, of these losses being redeemed and the company re-commencing profitable operations in Ceylon".

The reasons for the losses, the directors say, can be generally ascribed to the loss of the Egyptian tea market, increasing competition from Ceylonese firms, and the extremely high incidence of taxation.

Besides the export of tea, the company dealt in a big way in office equipment. For example, they were agents for typewriters and calculators. The UAR government has its own purchasing mission in Colombo now and buys tea and other products in the open market.

MISS Dora Jayasingha left by BOAC plane recently to join the University of Wellington, New Zealand, on a C-Plan scholarship. She is an old pupil of St. Bridget's, Colombo, and an undergraduate of Aquinas University.



# CADBURY'S FOR QUALITY



DELMEGE, FORSYTH & CO., LTD.

## BUCHANAN'S "De Luxe" SCOTCH WHISKY

Distilled, blended and bottled in Scotland, Buchanan's "De Luxe" is Scotch Whisky at its best, unique in character, superb in quality — it is the natural choice of connoisseurs all over the world.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. LTD.  
GLASGOW · SCOTLAND



By Appointment  
to Her Majesty The Queen  
Scotch Whisky Distillers  
James Buchanan & Co. Ltd.





# ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

—By LYRICUS—

THE Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, in London for the Commonwealth Conference, applauded Ceylon pianist Malinee Jayasinghe Peries at her first concert in Wigmore Hall in some years. The pianist took her bow over and over again and several bouquets of flowers were presented to her.

Immediately after the concert, the pianist was presented to the Prime Minister, who shook hands with her and said: "Well done. We are proud of your performance." Miss Peries told the Prime Minister it was the first time any Prime Minister of Ceylon attended one of her recitals and she was honoured by Mrs. Bandaranaike finding time in her extremely busy schedule to come and listen to her.

The programme for the recital included Chopin Sonata in B Minor, Opus 58 and works from Bach, Busoni, Debussy and Bartok.

\* \* \*

THE recital by Ludwig Hoelscher at Ladies' College hall recently, arranged by the Ceylon-German Association, proved that he was a very great artist indeed and gave a Colombo audience an opportunity for comparison with Cassado and Navarra, who have also played here, and to assess the claims of Rohan de Saram as one of the world's great cellists.

Ludwig Hoelscher showed impeccable accuracy in the Bach Unaccompanied Suite (No. 3 in C Major) and exquisite sensitivity. There was more fire in his Cello Sonata in F by Richard Strauss, and listeners carried away a lasting impression of his gorgeous cantabile, his beautifully controlled pianissimos and his love of lovely melody, particularly from his Arpeggione Sonata of Schubert, and of the delicate little Mozart-Beethoven variations.

\* \* \*

A popular series of weekly recitals of music on gramophone records has begun at the British Council Centre in Colombo. Given every Thursday from 5 to 6 p.m., they include some of the

latest recordings of British music played by British orchestras.

The first programme was held on March 16 and the other programmes were: March 23: Brahms Rhapsody for contralto, male chorus and orchestra Kathleen Ferrier (contralto) with the London Philharmonic Choir and Orchestra conducted by Clemens Krauses; Four songs by Brahms: Kathleen Ferrier (contralto with Phyllis Spurr (piano) and Max Gilbert (viola). March 30:—Early English Keyboard Music: Thurston Dart (Harpischord), Elizabeth Goble Harpischord and Virginals), Robert Donington (viola de gamba), Geraint Jones (organ).

\* \* \*

FILM GOERS in Colombo were given the opportunity, at a Czechoslovakian film festival which opened on March 24th, of getting acquainted with the techniques which have created several cinematic masterpieces and put Czechoslovakia in the forefront of the world's finest film makers.

The program included: The Black Battalion, an adventure film which unfolds the tragic story of men who leave their homes in the hope of better prospects but end up facing hard reality; Smugglers of Death, a documentary which pictures faithfully the hard struggle, courage and perseverance of those who fight for their country's safety; Romeo, Juliet and Darkness, a romantic psychological drama of love and tragedy; Where the Devil Cannot Get, a comedy on the legendary Faustian theme; A Midsummer Night's Dream, the Shakespearean play with puppet characters.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 23)

THE Government has announced a major reshuffle of diplomatic officers. Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, Ambassador to Russia and some East European countries, goes to Canada as High Commissioner in place of Sir Velupillai Coomaraswamy. His place will be filled by Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, who is now alternate representative at the Security Council of the United Nations. The Ambassador in Peking Mr. W. Gopallawa goes to Washington, displacing Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardena. He will be succeeded by Mr. A. B. Perera, at

present Ambassador to the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Mr. B. F. Perera, High Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand, is transferred to Bonn in succession to Mr. S. P. Wickremasinha. Mr. Perera's place will be taken by Mr. W. D. Gunaratna, Ambassador to Burma. Mr. G. S. Peiris, counsellor to the Embassy in Washington, will go to Rangoon.

Mr. K. Kanagasunderam, deputy High Commissioner in London, will relieve Mr. M. Mahroof in Indonesia.

\* \* \*

THE Federal Party suffered a grave loss and the satyagraha campaign a staunch worker when Mr. T. Ahambaram, first P.M. for Mutur, and Chairman of the Trincomalee Urban Council, died suddenly on March 23rd.

Mr. Ahambaram was only 47. An hour before his death he was at the scene of the satyagraha in Trincomalee. He was suffering from a heart ailment; nevertheless he threw himself with the greatest zeal into the movement. His activity is believed to have hastened his death.

In a statement the Federal Party leader, Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, said Mr. Ahambaram in fact sacrificed his life for the cause of his people. His untimely death was due to his hard work in the satyagraha campaign.

Sinhalese residents of Trincomalee joined the Tamils in demonstrations of sympathy at the death of the civic leader.

\* \* \*

THREE by-elections held last month have left the position of the parties unchanged in Parliament. They were necessitated by the resignation of two SLFP members, Mr. M. P. de Zoysa (Ratgama) and Mr. D. B. Monnekulame, on the finding against them of the Parliamentary Bribery Commission, and the death of Mr. Bernard Aluwihare (Matale—UNP).

The Freedom Party retained the Ratgama and Kurunegala seats, for which Mr. D. E. Tillekeratne and Mr. J. Pathirana respectively were returned with narrower majorities than at the General Election. At both elections the UNP candidate was placed second. For the second time (the first time was the March,

(Continued on page 32)





# DECORATION FURNITURE

*distinctive and exclusive  
colour-schemes and designs*

by

jan cooke



**THE CEYLON FURNISHING  
COMPANY LIMITED**



459, DARLEY BUILDING, UNION PLACE,  
COLOMBO 2  
DIAL 9740

## CRYSTAL-CLEAR SPARKLE!

Your glassware and china will dry

sparkling clean when you use.....



A QUALITY PRODUCT OF

**BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION LTD.**

This all-purpose  
household soap removes  
grease like magic in hard  
or soft water.

HULTSDORF MILLS, COL. 12.



# A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By ITINERANT—

## RACING

THE annual racing pilgrimage to Nuwara Eliya has been becoming more and more abbreviated in recent years. This year there will be only three days' racing but with most of the horses in training entered, keen racing is promised the decreasing crowds that make the trek.

The opening day of the Nuwara Eliya meet on Saturday, 1st April, was marred by a series of accidents which hit punters badly. In the first event the favourite Hill Castle slipped and barged into the rails tossing his jockey Frank Smith on to the sand track. The next occurred when Safi, who looked a winner in the fifth race came to grief unseating his jockey Gibbens. Somewhere near this spot La Parisienne fell in the last race. She too looked the winner if not for the accident.

Fair Wind, well ridden by A. P. Perera, won the chief event of the day for Mr. E. W. Balasuriya—the Nuwara Eliya's Mayor's Cup, over 7 furlongs. Fiery Goddess was second—a neck behind—and La Mignonne third, half a length behind.

\* \* \*

## GAMINI GUNASENA

GAMINI Gunasena, perhaps Ceylon's best known cricketer, is to be married shortly to an English girl he met while serving in the Ceylon High Commission, Canberra. The Australian wedding is scheduled for May.

Ceylon's Overseas Service rules being what they are, Gunasena on this marriage might have to leave the Service. What might well be the Overseas Service's loss, may yet be the Tea Propaganda Board's gain.

\* \* \*

## CEYLON LOSE DAVIS CUP TIE

IN one of the closest Davis Cup ties Ceylon has ever figured in, Ceylon went down by 2-3 to Thailand, the decision being in the balance throughout the last match. Minus Rupert Ferdinands, one of the best local players in years, out through injury, Ceylon took the Singles courts with B. Pinto and young G. N. Perera.

On the opening day Pinto trounced the Thailand No 2 in straight sets while the Thai No 1., Varalak, made short work of Perera. Ceylon then took a 2-1 lead as Pinto and Ferdinands beat the Thai pair in 4 sets of the Doubles, but on the third day Thailand evened things up as Karalak proved too much for Pinto, the score being 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 6-1.

The decider found Charuchinda and Perera in a ding-dong battle which had to be carried over a day due to poor light. Charuchinda finally won 4-6, 6-4, 8-6, 9-7.

\* \* \*

## THREE GOLF FINALS

GOLFING fans had a surfeit of interesting golf finals a fortnight, ago two of these on the H. G. C. course and one on the Ridgeways. The most important of these finals was that between Pin Fernando and Dr. Francis Silva for the Havelock Golf Club Pavilion Cup and Fernando had to go all out to win the event, his third success in this competition—his previous wins being in 1950 and 1955. It was a hot afternoon but that made no difference to Ceylon's great golfer. Fernando (plus 1) was out in 36 and was 4 up at the turn. In the home round Dr. Silva (9) secured a grand birdie at the 10th. From this point he played very good golf making use of 3 of the 4 strokes due to him in the second half to stand only 1 down at the 17th. The Doctor had a stroke at the 18th, but Pin went all out and secured a birdie to win one up. The winner was round in 71. The Doctor had bad luck to lose after doing the second nine holes in 36.

Dr. Bede Muller beat D. Swan in the Ephraums' Cup for players with handicaps of 15 and over by 4 and 2, leading nearly all the way.

\* \* \*

IN the final of the Life Members' Cup on the Ridgeways between Harris and George Gordon, after a remarkable game which went to the 19th, the latter was defeated 1 up—a very tense final indeed. The opening stages provided disappointing golf but after the turn it was different. Three down at the turn Gordon made a good recovery with

four successive bogeys to draw level. The 15th was halved and Harris winning the next went into the lead. Sinking a 20-foot putt Gordon equalised. Two excellent fours at the 18th took the pair to the 19th where Harris clinched the issue, Gordon missing a 15-inch putt to keep the game alive. It was certainly a finish dear to the heart of every golfer.

\* \* \*

## C. C. A. WIN GOPALAN TROPHY

THE Ceylon Cricket Association XI regained the Gopalan Trophy in convincing manner, beating the Madras C. A. team by 169 runs. Madras, despite having three Indian Test 'caps'—batsman Milkha Singh, leg-spinner V. V. Kumar, heroes of the Delhi Test, the only Test which India looked like winning in the recent no-decision Indo-Pakistan series and skipper Kripal Singh—in their side, never looked like offering Ceylon any real opposition, except on the first day, and went down tamely.

Ceylon, led by C. I. Gunasekera, won the toss and batted first on the fast Oval wicket. After struggling to 81 for four, Ceylon suddenly got on top as Tissera and new cap D. Weerasinghe (a last minute choice) began to punish the bowling, the former in particular being delightful to watch. He was out at 61 to an exceptionally good catch and Weerasinghe followed soon after, having scored 42 valuable runs.

At 164 for six Madras were on top, but once again their good bowling was spoilt by lackadaisical fielding and they allowed the game to slip out of their grasp. Ceylon finally totalled 246, with Abu Fuard scoring 68 as the low-scoring tail-enders staying put with him. From 207 for 9 speed-man L. R. Gunatillake, for instance, stayed for 45 minutes as the score mounted. Kripal Singh took 3 for 42, but Kumar was the most impressive bowler, his figures of 2 for 89 beliving the fact that he beat every Ceylon batsman with little luck.

\* \* \*

MADRAS, troubled by Fuard batted out the day to score 25 for 1 in an hour's play left. But on the morrow they collapsed for 137 to Polonowita (4 for 16), Fuard (3 for 44) and Gunasekera (2 for 22) with only Milkha Singh (35) and Sridhar (23) offering any fight.

Continued on page 32



## A SPORTS CAUSERIE

## ANOTHER DRAWN ROYAL-THOMIAN CRICKET MATCH

ROYAL and St. Thomas's made it eight in a row as they played out yet another draw in their annual encounter at the Oval last month. But for the first time in those eight years not only did the match provide a thrilling decision, but also victory for either side was always a possibility. As it was, Royal needed 64 runs in half an hour to win when rain stopped play and the argument will long go on whether they could have made it—certainly at that stage they were batting as though the task was not beyond them.

St. Thomas's won the toss and batted first, providing a dreary display of batsmanship as they struggled to 121 runs in 227 minutes. After opener Ponniah's fireworks—19 runs made with 4 fours and a three—the Thomians appeared all at sea against N. Senanayake's bowling, only skipper R. M. Fernando (18) and bowler K. La Brooy (21) offering any real opposition. Senanayake wound up with 5 for 37, but young paceman D. Lieversz's bowling figures were worthy of note—17-8-19-1.

\* \* \*

WHEN skipper N. Senanayake opened the Royal innings and was out LBW Royal with eight freshers appeared to lose heart and folded up for 67 against the 6 for 35 bowling of LaBrooy, only opener Rajendra (21) batting well. The Royal batting in this innings was as painful to watch as the Thomians who continued their second innings in the same strain, scoring 50 for 2 at lunch on the second day in about eighty minutes. After lunch Wandurugala (40) and Fernando (33) opened up, enabling St. Thomas's to declare at 145 for 6, Lieversz having taken 4 for 42.

Royal, left to get 200 to win in 155 minutes, began well though again lost Senanayake early. Rajendra scored 37 and then S. Jayaratne (42 n.o.) and S. Kumar (43 n.o.) provided the day's best batting, the latter especially displaying superb form. Royal were 136 for 2 when rain stopped play, but they might well have won.

Win, lose or draw, though, the annual Battle of the Blues has lost none of its glamour. And the old school spirit is still there—to stay.

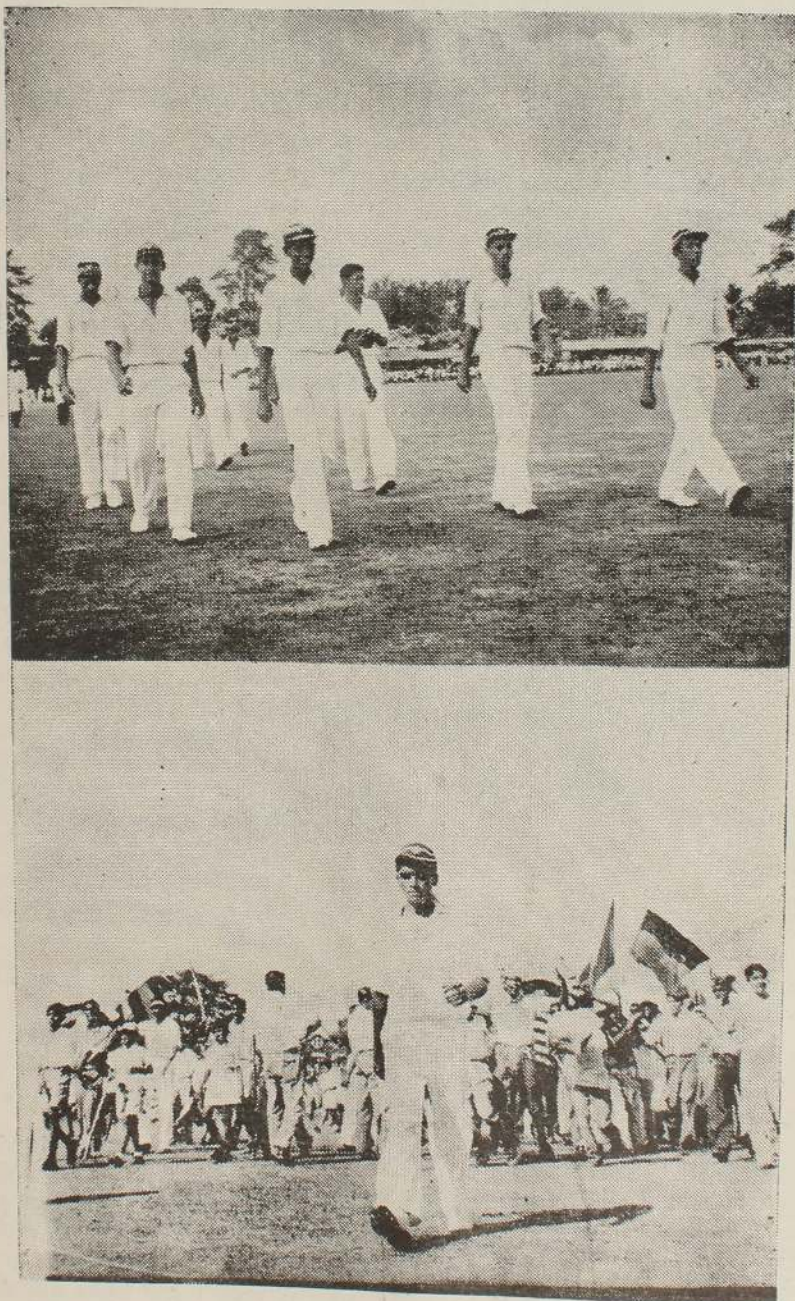
## SCHOOL CRICKET

IN School cricket bowlers continue to call the tune, though heavy-hitting second innings' makes for photo-finishes.

Royal, spearheaded by Lieversz's bowling, found time against them and had to be content with a draw against Wesley. K. C. T. LaBrooy's match bag of 11 wickets enabled St. Thomas' to rout Trinity, Rodrigo Pulle's hat-trick turned defeat into a draw and near victory for St. Benedict's against St. Peter's. Dharmarajah beat Nalanda by six wickets while St. Sylvester's and St. Anthony's drew.

The following week-end, the first in March, found Lieversz again bowling Royal to victory, this time over Trinity, while LaBrooy's and L. Mercier's (St. Peter's) bowling tied down both St. Thomas's and St. Peter's to a draw.

Hitting 98 runs in 49 balls, Ananda scored a magnificent win over Mahinda, while St. Joseph's scored 221 runs in 170 to beat St. Benedict's with 3 minutes to spare. Despite centuries by the Joseph brothers, Charlie and Michael, St. Anthony's were held to a draw in a see-sawing match.



John & Co.

Top picture shows the Thomian eleven led by R. M. Fernando taking the field.

Bottom picture—Nanda Senanayake and the Royal team being mobbed by the crowd.

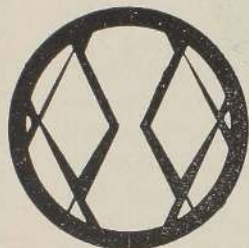


# THE TYRE WITH THE SELF-ADJUSTING TREAD



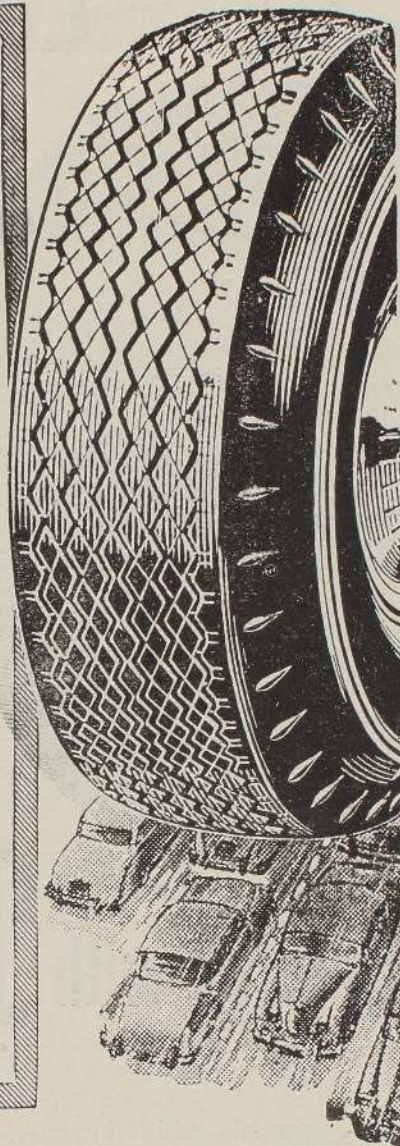
**Tread compresses  
when cruising —  
for EXTRA MILEAGE**

In normal running, the special slots in the ribs are closed. The tyre runs smoothly, silently. Steering is easy and steady. Wear is slow and even . . . you get longer mileage.



**Opens when starting  
or stopping — for  
EXTRA ROAD GRIP**

The instant you accelerate, corner or brake, the slots open into thousands of gripping edges. These give greatest control, stability and safety on any road, and on all four wheels.



**Built for safety - built to last**

**de Luxe ALL-WEATHER by**

**GOOD YEAR**

The world over, more people ride on Goodyear tyres than on any other make.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN CEYLON :—

**RICHARD PIERIS & CO., LTD.**



# Life is good!



## Yes, so good with **Pelargon** THE MODERN BABY FOOD

PELARGON, Nestle's Milk Formula for infant feeding, is a milk food already complete in all the nutrients known to be essential for the first few months of an infant's life. Spray dried, homogenized milk modified by the addition of dextrin maltose, sucrose, pre-cooked starch and Lactic acid, PELARGON ensures constant and steady weight increase easy digestibility and freedom from stomach troubles, both for healthy and delicate infants.

▶ **FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE**

Available from:

NESTLÉ'S P.O. Box 189 Colombo



A NESTLÉ PRODUCT



# A WOMAN'S DIARY

—By "BETA"—

THERE can be no doubt that a certain amount of knowledge of First Aid is very necessary for all mothers. From the time a child begins to toddle—almost, even, from the time he starts trying to stand on his own—there will be bumps and bruises to deal with, and as the child grows older and more adventurous, so also will his potentialities for needing first aid increase!

Most reasonably intelligent women these days, of course, should have at least a rudimentary knowledge of first aid by the time they leave school, for all Home Science courses deal with the subject. There are also plenty of books on the subject (almost any book dealing with child care is sure to have a section on First Aid), and for those who are keen on the subject I should imagine there would be courses dealing with it given by such people as the Red Cross Society or St. John's Ambulance Brigade which it would be well worth their while to follow.

\* \* \*

BUT what I want to talk about is not how to deal with a bump or cut or burn, but about some other aspect of what should be done when the need for first aid arises. The first thing I would urge is keep calm! I know it is not very easy to remain calm when you see a child go rolling down some steps, or coming towards you with blood streaming from a cut knee or any one of half a dozen or more such situations which will spring to the mind of a mother with active offspring, but you will not fail to realise the necessity for this, when you discover that the child's own reaction is governed by yours! No doubt he yells blue murder till you get to him, but that is merely reflex action due to shock and, more than anything else, to fright.

\* \* \*

ONCE he finds you are taking it in your stride, the tears quickly dry, and he will inspect the damage as interestedly as if it were some one else! Whereas, the longer you croon "Poor little baby, is it paining?" he will feel obliged to bellow as loud as he can to keep on drawing out your sympathy. It is not merely out of consideration for your ear

drums that makes me suggest your keeping calm to prevent the child from too much howling, but also because it is necessary for the child, too, to help him to understand that knocks and bruises are things which everyone has to face, and to fuss over them does not make them any easier. Besides, if you let yourself be overwhelmed by your sympathy, you may not be able to deal with the situation as efficiently as if you had kept calm.

\* \* \*

DO not, whatever you do, subscribe to the awful practice of "blaming" and "punishing" any object which hurts your child! How often you hear people say "Shall I beat the naughty table for hurting you, darling"? or "There, I gave the bad ground a good smack for bumping you!" You might think it a good way to distract his attention from his own hurts for a while, but what eventually happens is that the child clings to the idea that anything that dares to hurt him is bad and naughty and deserves punishment, and that attitude is not going to help him very much in the rough and tumble of life when there is no Mummy or Granny or Ayah to hit back at whatever dares to hurt him.

\* \* \*

THE obnoxious sort of adult who expects everyone to agree with him and consider him at every turn, and who flies into a temper if the spotlight of attention is off him for a minute is all too common, and any mother who really loves her child would, I am sure, prefer to hand out some Spartan treatment while he is young, rather than see him grow up into a thoroughly unlikable person. In addition, a child who is encouraged to shift all the blame for his accidents, will never realise his own responsibility to look where he is going, for instance, or for removing his playthings from the ground where they may cause others, besides himself, to trip. Also, in some cases, children being the intelligent little beings they are, a child is quite likely to realise the absurdity of punishing floors and tables, and proceeding from there to begin to doubt the intelligence of the adult who does so!

\* \* \*

FINALLY, it is of the utmost importance for a mother to be able to judge when the child needs

not first aid but expert attention. It has been said, often enough, that a little learning is a dangerous thing, and one very good example of this is the person who thinks because she knows a little first aid that she will never need to call for the services of a doctor. Much harm has been done, and much needless suffering caused, by people thinking they know more than they do. Everybody knows doctors are busy men, and no one wants to waste their time by rushing to them every time a child has a toss, but there are times when their services are necessary, and this should be recognised. A child who has pushed something into a nostril or ear passage, for instance, needs expert attention. Even such a thing as a splinter entering under the skin, unless it is very near the surface, is more easily extracted by a doctor with proper instruments. Eyes, too, are delicate organisms, and very easily damaged. Burns, if at all extensive, need a doctor's attention.

\* \* \*

IF a child has swallowed anything, and you are not sure if it is harmful or not, it is best to take him to a doctor at once. We all know that a broken or dislocated limb or a gaping wound needing suturing are matters for a doctor. It is in the assessment of the "little things" which may, if improperly dealt with, turn into "big things" which we need to exercise our intelligence on—and I am sure, in the last resort, any doctor will agree that he would prefer to be pestered by something not serious at all rather than have people so reluctant to call on his services that he is not called in till something which was simple to deal with at the start has become complicated due to the delay in seeking attention. Remember always that your child depends on you to do what is best for him.

## Ceylon Fortnightly Review

The Annual Subscription, including Postage, is Rs. 8/50.

'Phone  
8890.

6, Bethesda Place,  
COLOMBO.



## WHAT'S KEEPING THE WORLD FROM ANOTHER WAR?

(Continued from page 13)

They were packed close together in every kind of grotesque attitude, their uniforms filthy with mud and blood; some were strongly contorted as though they had died in agony; one had his head outstretched as though he was playing the harp; some were flung down shapelessly like clothes without a body in them; but in death their bloodless hands, the rough, dirty hands of private soldiers, had acquired an extraordinary delicacy and distinction.

\* \* \*

ANYONE who can truthfully say that he is not filled with a revulsion of feeling by this description of the "idiocy of war" could safely be classed as a sub-human. The feeling against mass slaughter in cold blood which two world wars have engendered is growing apace with the increasing range of destruction made possible by new atomic inventions.

As long as this reaction continues we cannot envisage a situation or time in the foreseeable future which is likely to precipitate another world war. On the other hand, a dispassionate examination of the forces now guiding and controlling international relationship leads one confidently to look forward to an early realization of the poet's dream. "A Federation of the World and the Parliament of man".

## STREET CRIES OF CEYLON

(Continued from page 15)

sharpen, scissors sharpen, scissors clean!"

To go back to bicycles they are also favoured by stationery-sellers, who strive to make up for such a prosaic line by offering you also other articles totally unallied to stationery, so that to their "note" paper, envelopes, writing pad they often add "balloons", or "water pictures" and even sometimes "India papadam"!

\* \* \*

THE palm for resourcefulness must, however, surely go to that pavement seller who was recently heard to offer "nelli, nelli,—Vitamin C"! Did anybody put him

up to it? Or was he one of the educated unemployables who could have perhaps also added that what he was offering you was *Phyllanthus emblica*?

It would be interesting to know of any local Street cries which have inspired versifiers as "old clo" and "Caller" have done in England, not to mention "One a penny, two a penny, Hot Cross Buns". There is of course that parallel to "Tom, Tom, the piper's son" which immortalises "Appuhamy, pittu hora, Kavun Kanda yodaya" (Appuhamy, thief of pittu, a guzzler of cakes he is too) but this hardly brings in the salesman. What one would like to have is something more in the "Bombai Muttai" style!

## POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 11)

he presented his case and adhered to his point of view with rigidity in what must have been a very hostile atmosphere. His intransigence might be condemnable, but it would be unfair to withhold praise for his remarkable performance. His final act in renouncing Commonwealth partnership by withdrawing South Africa's application was as gracious as it was defiant. It not only saved South Africa the humiliation of being black-balled but helped the other Commonwealth countries out of the dilemma of finding a formula for her continued membership. It can be only hoped that in the light of what transpired in London and events taking place all around him in the African continent, Dr. Verwoerd would be persuaded to modify his policies in the interest of the future generations of his people.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 25)

1960, general election) the Communist candidate, the trade union leader Mr. M. G. Mendis, was defeated at Ratgama.

Mr. Alick Aluwihare was returned for Matale with a smaller majority. The over-18's voted for the first time in the by-elections but the percentage of votes polled was lower than in the General Election.

## A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 27)

Ceylon went for the runs and in about 150 minutes of play punished the Madras attack to the tune of 196 for 2, Lafir batting extremely well for an unbeaten 103 and Tissera brilliantly for an unbeaten 57.

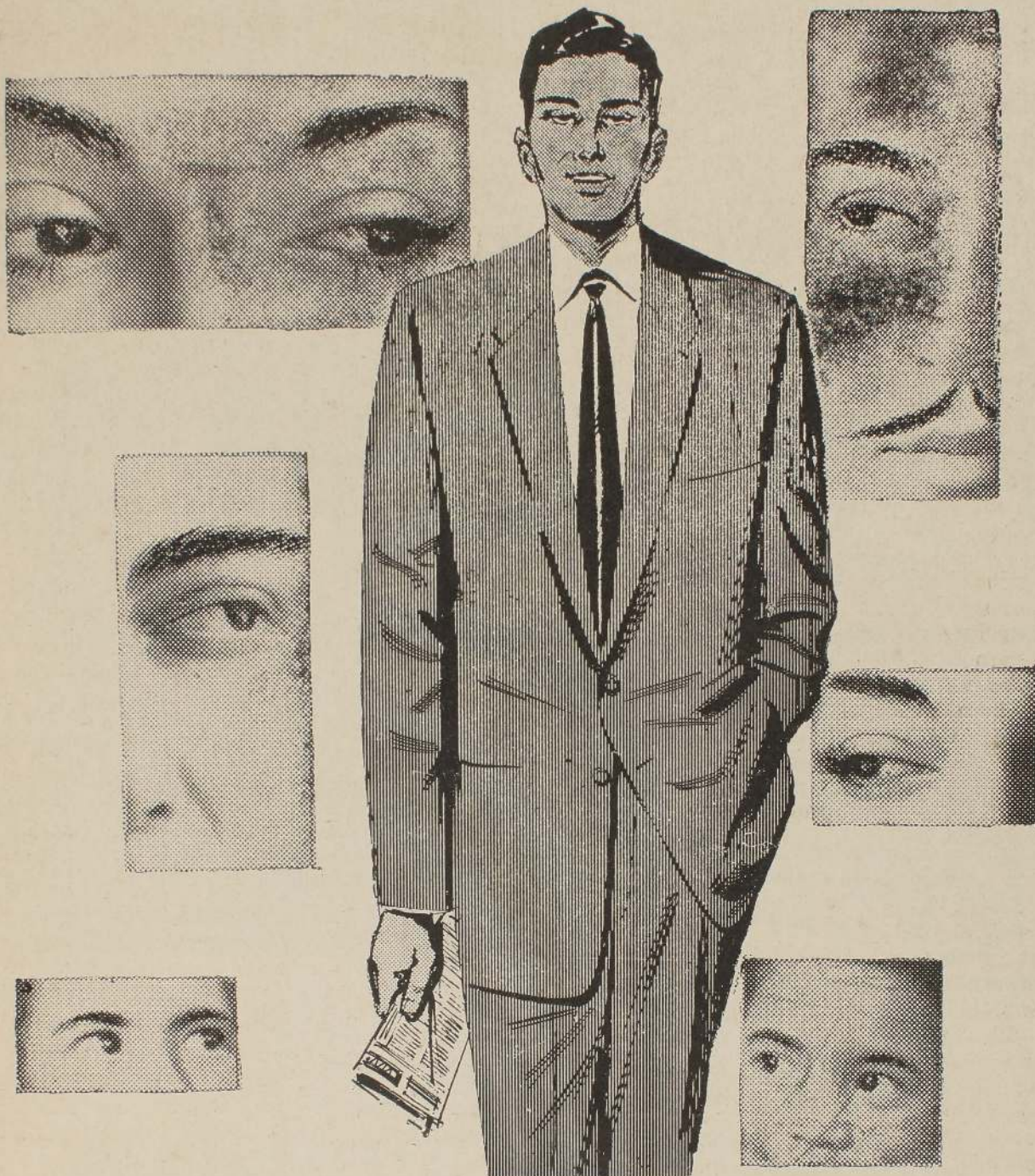
On the third and last day, Ceylon declared at 230 for 5, Tissera 62—run out in silly fashion and Lafir 121 not out, Kumar having taken 3 for 66. With C. I. Gunasekera capturing 3 for 20, and Polonowita, 4 for 16 unplayable, Madras, folded up for 170, conceding the Trophy tamely. Opener Patel had batted stolidly for 35, until he was unfortunately leg before. Balakrishnan batted well for 31 until he was foolishly run out, and Beliappa very stylishly for 32 when he attempted to be too stylish.

\* \* \*

IN their other two matches in Ceylon Madras had a time of it too. Against the Government Services, poor fielding spoilt V. Kumar's 7 for 79 effort and the local team was allowed to score 179, L. Rodrigo 51, D. Weerasinghe 31 and A. Polonowita 26. Madras then collapsed to K. M. T. Perera, 5 for 20, scoring 117, M. M. Kumar top scoring with 46. The Government Services replied with 124 for 9, T. C. T. Edwards contributing 30. Kumar bowled well to capture 4 for 45 and Madras struggled to 90 for 6 at close.

But undoubtedly the best achievement against them was by the team to India who shot Madras out for 100, Milkhar Singh 30 and Balakrishnan 27. R. de Silva bowled effectively to capture 3 for 29. The Schools replied with 130, R. de Silva 37 and E. B. Pereira 30, batting best. Kumar took 4 for 28. Madras from 29 for 3, raised their total to 183, thanks to a fine innings of 65 by Milkha Singh. N. Senanayake bowled splendidly to take 5 for 28, but Kehelgamuwa of Dharmaraja proved a revelation and the fastest bowler in Ceylon as he took 4 for 29. The Schools, immaturely went for big hits and found the wiles of Kumar, 6 for 47 and Kripal Singh 3 for 41 too much for them and lost a match—scoring 122—that they should have won.





## WHAT'S HE GOT THAT YOU HAVEN'T GOT?

The secret is in wonderful new Kanekalon acrylic fibre suit, so attractive, so tough so perfectly suited to tropical wear

KANEKALON is also washable.

### KANEKALON

ACRYL FIBRE SUITINGS

*Sole Distributors:*

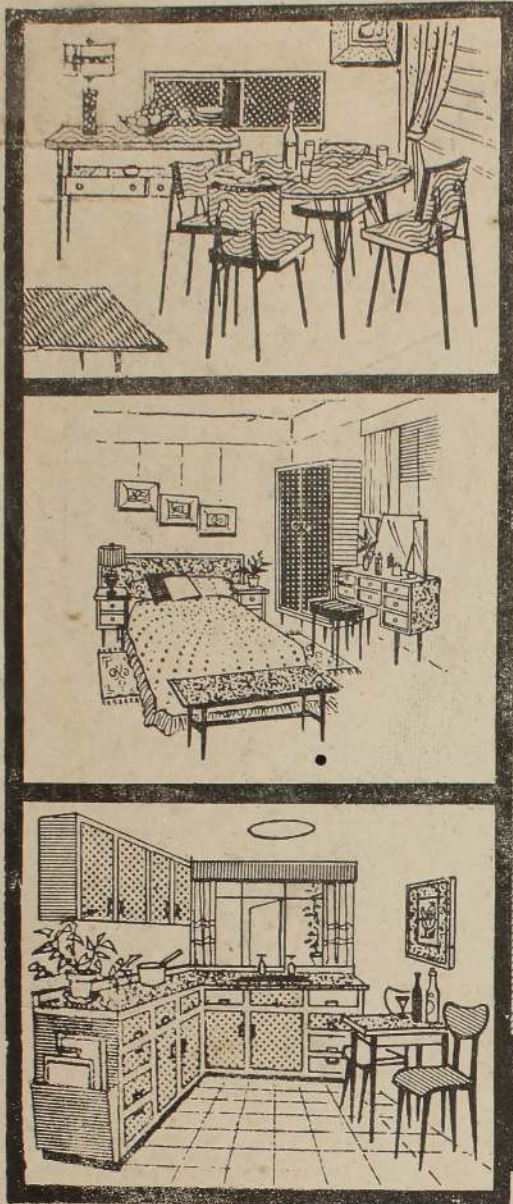
C. W. E.

REMEMBER! THE



BRINGS YOU TOP QUALITY AND VALUE.





Are you a dutiful husband?

**BE WISE WITH MONEY . . . . .**

Now is the time to invest your hard earned money on something worthwhile, everlasting and beautiful for your home. Your wife works long hours in the house. Perhaps with not even a servant to help. Do not let her regret she married. May be somebody has told you about FORMICA plastic. It is an ideal surfacing material.

FORMICA Decorative Laminates are easily cleaned with a quick wipe of a damp cloth. They will not crack, chip or craze; they are stain resistant and heat resistant (up to 310°F 154°C), hygienic, hardwearing and colourful.

They do not have to be polished and will keep their new look for a life time. They are available in a most exciting range of colours & patterns to blend with any colour scheme, to suit all tastes.

**FORMICA**  
for Kitchens.

**FORMICA**  
for Bathrooms.

**FORMICA**  
for Living rooms.

**FORMICA**  
for Bed rooms.

**LIVE LUXURIOUSLY WITH**



**IT IS A WISE INVESTMENT.**



**WALKER, SONS & CO. LTD. COLOMBO,**

Bandarawela, Galle, Jaffna, Kandy, Matara, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Talawakelle