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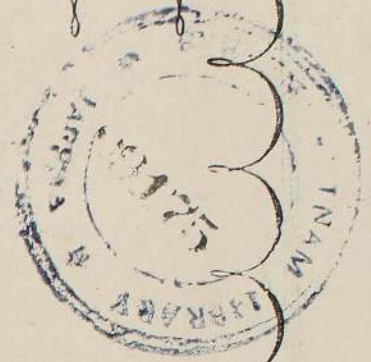
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DURING the recent London conference, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II entertained the Commonwealth Presidents and Premiers to dinner at Buckingham Palace. Seen here (left to right) are Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, P.M. of the Federation of Nigeria, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, President of Ghana, Mr. John Diefenbaker, P.M. of Canada, Dr. Hendrick Verwoerd, P.M. of South Africa, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, P.M. of India, Field Marshal Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Roy Welensky, P.M. of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, P.M. of Ceylon, Mr. Harold Macmillan, P.M. of Britain, Mr. Robert Menzies, P.M. of Australia, Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, Mr. Keith Holyoake, P.M. of New Zealand, and Tunku Abdul Rahman, P.M. of the Federation of Malaya.

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NUWARA ELIYA IN APRIL

PEOPLE who managed to find relief from the low-country heat by going to Nuwara Eliya during the past fortnight speak of the fine weather they had and the enjoyment they got from the races, the Tennis Nationals, the Ladies' Kennel Association show and the Agrihorticultural exhibition.

They have to thank the Nuwara Eliya Municipal Council, the Turf Club and the Lawn Tennis Association for reviving the April season that made Nuwara Eliya such an attractive holiday resort in the old days.

* * *

NOW that it has been confirmed that it was a mistake to put forward the races to February and to transfer the tennis tournament to Colombo, it is to be hoped that this year's successful programme will be followed hereafter.

After all, those who make for the hills during the hot weather in Colombo and the coast generally cannot spend all their time in the Nuwara Eliya park and the Hakgala gardens. There must be other escapes from boredom.

* * *

THE Municipal Council especially is to be congratulated on its efforts to draw visitors to the exotic scene during this period. But it will have to do more than depend on the climate of the district, the races, tennis, etc., to make Nuwara Eliya a popular holiday centre.

The water supply, for example, has to be improved and a water-borne sewerage system laid, and profiteering in fruits, flowers and vegetables prevented. We must hope that before the next season comes round these matters will be attended to.

THE EDITOR.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

AT midnight on Monday a state of emergency was declared by proclamation made by the Governor-General, on the advice of the Prime Minister.

At the same time the Federal Party was proscribed and regulations were published forbidding public processions, except funerals, and meetings in the administrative districts of Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

A 48-hour curfew was simultaneously imposed in the municipality of Jaffna, the Urban Council limits of Trincomalee and Batticaloa, and the Town Council limits of Vavuniya and Mannar. A press censorship was also introduced.

The first official communique issued by the Department of Information after the declaration of the state of emergency stated that detention orders had been issued on 68 persons and 45 of them had already been placed under detention, including Mr. S. J. Chelvanyakam, Mr. and Mrs. A. Amirthalingam and Mr. S. Rasamanickam.

* * *

FEW of our readers will realise that it is just over twelve years since the Bishop of Colombo, the Rt. Rev. A. R. Graham-Campbell, was warmly welcomed to Ceylon by a large gathering of the clergy and laity at a function held at Bishop's House, Kollupitiya, a few days before Christmas, 1948, just eight months after the launching of this journal. It is interesting to recall what His Lordship said on that occasion:—

"I count it as a great privilege to have been able to come to your country at this moment when the Dominion is just setting out on a new chapter in its history. It has been stated that it would take some time for me to acclimatise myself to the conditions in this country, but your kindness had made me feel already at home. My desire is the same as that expressed by Bishop King of Lincoln on his deathbed, to lead you to be Christlike Christians".

* * *

IT will equally be surprising for our readers to be told that this issue of the *Ceylon Fortnightly*

Review is the three-hundred-and-twelfth number of the series which completes the thirteenth volume. On the eve of our fourteenth year of publication we would like to quote what Sir Alan Rose, our former Chief Justice, wrote in a message to this journal when it completed its seventh year:—

"When the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* was launched in May, 1948, there must have been many who felt doubtful whether sufficient support would be forthcoming for a journal of such a type. The Editor's intention, which has been amply fulfilled in the years that followed, was to present a detached,



Mr. "Sathi" Coomaraswamy
Who has been elected an Associate Member of the M.C.C., a rare honour, is an Executive of the Shell Co. of Ceylon Ltd.

urbane and impartial survey of the social and political scene. Some of the Editor's friends may well have thought that a journal proposing to limit its pages to such pastel shades would be lacking in appeal to a public that had grown accustomed to more vivid journalistic colours.

"Happily the event has shown that the Editor's own estimate of literary taste has been justified. His excellent *Fortnightly Review* not only filled a gap in the type of publication which was previously available to readers in Ceylon but has created for itself a special public who appreciate qualities of detachment and poise in the presentation of events.

"Having survived all these difficult years and having achieved for itself a settled and honoured place in the newspaper world of Ceylon, I have no doubt that the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review* will continue to give pleasure to its readers for many years to come. I wish it and its courageous Editor continued success".

* * *

THE Bandaranaike assassination trial has reached the concluding stage.

After the prosecution case had been closed by Mr. George Chitty, Q.C., Counsel for Buddharakkhita Thero and Mr. H. P. Jayawardena (first and second accused), Mr. Phineas Quass, Q.C., informed the judge, the Hon. Mr. T.S. Fernando, that he was calling no witnesses. Evidence was led on behalf of the third accused, Anura de Silva. The fourth accused, Somarama Thero, who is charged with murder, made a statement from the dock in which he denied having shot the late Prime Minister. After Mr. Bandaranaike had spoken to him he was collecting his belongings when he heard the sound of several shots, and the Prime Minister rushed into the house. He picked up a revolver which was lying on the floor when he received a shot himself. He explained his confession to the magistrate by saying that it was made at the instigation of the Police on a promise that he would be freed in a fortnight.

Inspector of Police Newton Perera, fifth accused, gave evidence in his own behalf. He admitted having procured a revolver for Buddharakkhita Thero and bullets for it from a Police officer, who has since died. He believed that the revolver and bullets were used to shoot the late Prime Minister, but he was ignorant of the purpose for which they were to be put.

* * *

BANKING activity save payments came to a virtual standstill on April 4th when some 3,000 bank employees, including employees of the Bank of Ceylon, went on strike in resumption of a dispute on salaries and their terms of employment. Besides revision of salary scales, the employees union demanded dearness allowance on pensions, three months leave prior to retirement, restoration of curtailed bank holidays, and promotion to executive grade of a Bank of Ceylon officer who was a former office-

MATTERS OF MOMENT

bearer in the union. The union claimed that it was the employers who called off negotiations some time ago, and insisted that it was ready for negotiations.

The banks published twin-page advertisements in the newspapers showing that bank employees were, in point of salary, better off than those in comparable employment in the private sector. They also proposed, at a conference called by the Ministry of Labour, that the dispute be referred to an Industrial Court, to which the union was not agreeable.

A team of specialists representing leading British manufacturers of telephone equipment has been in Ceylon to go into the requirements of the Telecommunication Department so that manufacture of the items may be put in hand with a planned production programme. This follows on the loan given by the British Government of £2½ million (Rs. 33 million) to Ceylon for the construction of the telephone system of Greater Colombo. Letters for the purpose were exchanged in Colombo on March 17 and the agreement signed by Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla, Minister of Transport and Works, and Sir Alexander Morley, U.K. High Commissioner.

The loan will be used to meet the cost of telephone equipment for a system of direct dialling to be operated within the Greater Colombo area and with other parts of the Island. The British Post Office is providing an expert under the Colombo Plan to advise on the installation of the equipment and to improve the communications system as a whole.

THE Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, who accompanied the Prime Minister to the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London and subsequently visited Soviet Russia and West Germany, announced on his return to Colombo that both these countries have agreed in principle to finance the total cost of major projects which they had undertaken to assist. Under the original agreement entered into with them, they were to meet the cost of equipment, machinery and services supplied by them and Ceylon was to finance

the local costs. The projects include the iron and steel and tyre and tube factories designed by Russia and extension to cement and textile plant and agricultural development by the Bonn Government.

The Ambassadors of West Germany and Soviet Russia, Dr. Theodore Auer and Mr. Tarananov, were among those who greeted Mr. and Mrs. Dias Bandaranaike at the airport.

MORE students from Ceylon were invited to the International Co-operation Centre in Hawaii by



Sir Maurice Henry Dorman
first Governor-General of Sierra Leone

Dr. Dai Ho Chun, director of the centre, on his visit to the Island recently. Dr. Dai said that the I.C.C. had more than a hundred specially designed courses of technical training and could accommodate a thousand trainees a year. During its seven years of existence the centre had trained more than 3,000 participants from 30 countries, including Ceylon.

AN Australian expert is assisting the Government in devising measures for the hygienic manufacture of desiccated coconut, the Minister of Food, Mr. T. B. Illangaratne, informed Parliament early

in the month. Britain as well as Australia has found Ceylon desiccated coconut, which is used in the production of confectionery, contaminated with salmonella.

Mr. Illangaratne was introducing regulations to govern the manufacture of desiccated coconut. He said dipping coconut in boiling water had been found effective as a hygienic measure. A member suggested that in order to exclude contamination the Coconut Board should buy all the desiccated coconut and sterilize it before export.

A Bill has been presented in Parliament to forbid the publication of racing news except by approved racing clubs. Race cards would be on sale only on racecourses and only two hours before the commencement of the first race.

Publication of foreign racing news is also to be stopped by invoking the Customs and Post Office Acts. An exception is the importation of entries and results of races by racing clubs running lotteries. In other words only the Turf Club and the Galle Gymkhana Club may print and sell race cards and only the latter may receive entries and results of races from abroad.

THE authority of the "Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd.," a section of "The Economist" has been quoted for a report of six industrial projects by foreign investors in Ceylon. The projects listed were:

I.C.I.: To manufacture polythene materials, paint and fungicides (I.C.I. recently set up an alkathene pipe plant in Ceylon). Negotiations were also going on with the Government for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate to supply the island's fertiliser requirements; Johnson and Johnson to make more toilet articles. They have already started the production of Tek toothbrushes and Johnson and Johnson Baby Soap.

A Dutch concern to manufacture condensed milk to meet the country's requirements; Dumex to set up a plant to manufacture a wide range of cosmetics including face cream, lip stick and rouge. The Beecham Group to set up and to manufacture Brylcream hair

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cream and Maclean toothpaste; The Sterling-Winthrop Group to manufacture Phillips Milk of Magnesia, Cortal and other household remedies.

THE Economic Intelligence Unit" was also quoted as saying: "These plans reflect in the first place the growing confidence of the private investor in political stability under the new regime". At the same time, it said, many foreign concerns were anxious to start production in Ceylon to take advantage of the new tariffs and import control measures enforced recently.

It has also been reported that after the visit of the six-man trade team from the U.S.A. in connexion with the American Small Industries Exhibition, six Ceylonese firms have negotiated to tie up with U.S. interests. These include joint venture investment proposals to establish a galvanised and corrugated sheet factory, fruit canning, manufacture of fountain pens and a super market in Colombo's shopping centre.

CHINA will buy 31,000 metric tons of rubber from Ceylon and Ceylon 200,000 long tons of rice from China this year. The contract under the trade and payments agreement between the two countries entered into in 1957 was signed by Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, Minister of Food, and Mr. Chang Tsan-ming, the Chinese Ambassador in Colombo, early this month. The exchange of commodities between the two countries will be of a total value of Rs. 100 million.

HIS election as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce last month brings Mr. E. Turner Green, F.C.A., J.P., to the office for the second time. He was first elected Chairman in 1955, having earlier been vice-Chairman in the three previous years. He was elected to the committee in 1958, since when he has been chairman of the income tax committee of the Chamber.

Mr. Turner Green came to Ceylon in 1936, at the age of 24, as an assistant in Duncum, Watkins, Ford & Co., and five years later joined Cum-

berbatch & Co. He came back to Duncum, Watkins, Ford & Co., in 1945 as a partner. The firm went into partnership with Turquand, Youngs, & Co. of London in 1955, and today Mr. Turner Green is the senior partner of the Ceylon firm. Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, Scotland, he served his articles with W. A. Browne & Co., Chartered Accountants, London. He is an original member of the Council of the Ceylon Institute of Chartered Accountants.

In the sphere of sport Mr. Turner Green has maintained the tradition established in Ceylon by other Glenalmond men, like A. H. S. Clarke, who before the first world war won the amateur golf cham-



Mr. E. Turner Green
New Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce

ampionship of Ceylon no less than five times and the brothers A. E. and W. T. Ogilvy, who too won the title, "A.E." twice. The three of them also won fame at rugby, A. E. Ogilvy and Clarke captaining up-country; they were both outstanding forwards. Mr. Turner Green was captain of the Royal Colombo Golf Club in 1952 and President in 1956. He has also taken part in the Burdett Trophy matches and the Stanley Cup internationals. One-time vice-President of the C.H. & F.C. he played hockey against up-country.

Mr. Turner Green is on the board of several companies, of four of which he is Chairman, namely, The Ceylon Investment Co., Ltd., The Ceylon Guardian Investment

Trust Ltd., Lapan Utan Rubber Co., Ltd., and the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd.,

THE epoch-making feat of Soviet Russia in sending a man into space to orbit the earth and bringing him back alive has been hailed by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, in a message to Mr. Khrushchev conveying "warmest congratulations on the latest and most magnificent achievement of Soviet science".

She added: "We hope that this will be a further step towards the establishment of peace on earth".

ALL over Ceylon meetings were held on March 22nd, the anniversary of his death, in memory of Mr. D. S. Senanayake, first Prime Minister of Ceylon. The Mayor of Kandy, Sir Bennett Soysa, who presided at a meeting held in the UNP headquarters, Colombo, said that Mr. Senanayake's memory should be cherished like that of the great kings of Ceylon because it was his wise statesmanship that enabled the country to re-gain its independence without a drop of blood being shed.

Parawehara Vajiragnana Mahanayake Thero said that after Parakrama Bahu the Great Mr. Senanayake made the greatest contribution to the economic development of the country. Mr. M. H. Mohamed, Mayor of Colombo, said that had Mr. Senanayake been living the country would not be in the unfortunate position in which it was today. Other speakers were Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, the former Labour leader, Dr. M.C.M. Kaleel, the former Minister of Labour, and Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce in Mr. Bandaranaike's Cabinet and Parliamentary Secretary to the late Mr. Senanayake as Minister of Defence and External Affairs.

THAT fine all-round cricketer, "Sathi" Coomaraswamy, who is a former All-Ceylon and Tamil Union captain, has had the honour of being elected an Associate Member of the Marleybourne Cricket Club, England.

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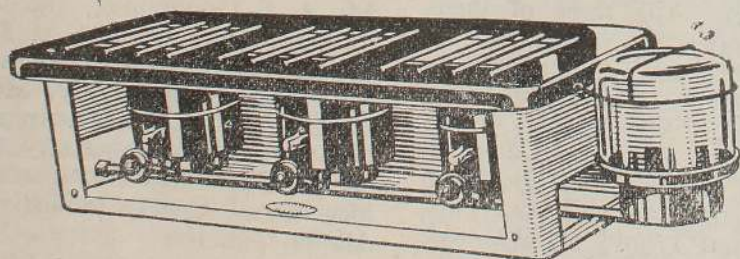
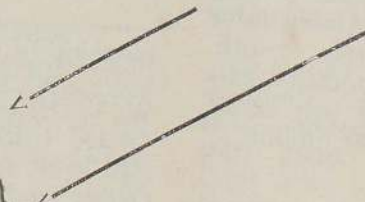


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A TALL STORY

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

WE hear so much these days about the rights of the "little man" that it does one good to know that, in Britain at least, kind thoughts are being spared for the big man. In a report to the Council of Industrial Design by a committee which the council set up to give advice to hotels and restaurants, it is urged that hotel beds should now be six feet six inches (198 centimetres) long instead of the usual six feet three inches (190 centimetres)

This, I gather, is because researches have shown there are now many more tall men in the population. Our guests from overseas, who are expected to reach a record number of about 2,000,000 this year, will doubtless reflect this trend, too.

The acceptance of the committee's proposals will mean the end of those days—and nights—when the long and lanky traveller, hoping to sink into delightful repose after happy hours of sight-seeing among Britain's romantic and historic treasures, found himself treading the bedend. To re-live in his dreams those blissful trudges along the haunted corridors and bastioned terraces of England's "Stately Homes", or through the crowded aisles of engineering and industrial exhibitions, may be all very well. But restricted leg movements can lead to cramp—and cramp in bed, as we all know, can shatter the rosiest dream.

* * *

THE THINGS GUIDES MUST KNOW!

PEOPLE needing beds six feet six inches long are doubtless in the minority, but this careful thought for their comfort is all part of a big campaign in the United Kingdom to make this year more pleasurable than ever for the visiting millions. New hotels, recently built or due to be completed in 1961 are making a tremendous difference, according to the British Travel and Holidays Association. In 1960, Britain's greatest tourist year so far, overseas visitors, up by a fifth, totalled 1,669,490. Of these, says the "B.T.H.A.", 84,620 came in December.

As a Londoner born and bred, I have just had a chastening experience, trying my hand, not too successfully, at the Association's latest examination paper for candidates seeking to be tourist guide lecturers for London and the surrounding districts. I did not know, for instance, that Dick Whittington (London's most famous Lord Mayor of the 15th century) is buried at St. Michael's Paternoster Royal,



The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan
Prime Minister of the U.K. who recently paid
a visit to Mr. Kennedy, President of the
United States of America.

College Hill, or that London has a railway system with eight stations 40 trains, but no drivers or passengers. This, incidentally, was a "catch" question. The public never sees this subterranean railway. Operated automatically, it is run by The Post Office to convey parcels and mail across the City.

* * *

A PETTICOAT LEGACY

I knew that the deepest underground station is at Hampstead, as far below the surface—181 feet (55 metres)—as the top of Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square reaches skywards, but the catacombs to be seen at Highgate

cemetery were new to me, and so was the fact that the Bishopsgate Educational Institute was built partly from surplus funds from a bequest in 1481 to provide flannel petticoats for poor old women.

Though I was always too dazzled to count them, it appears there are 3,000 diamonds in the Imperial State Crown, which anyone can see in the Regalia Room at the Tower of London. If I find stray cattle, goats, swine or sheep in the City of London (about as likely nowadays as discovering a horse cab in the streets of Montreal, Sydney or Wellington), I know now to take them to the ancient City Pound in Whitecross Street.

One question which floored many applicants—but, for once, not me—was "How long is the minute hand on Westminster Abbey clock?" Answer: "There is no minute hand". Presumably overawed by the nearness of the world famous clock at the Houses of Parliament—popularly known as Big Ben, though Ben is the name of the bell that chimes the hours—Westminster Abbey's 100-years-old clock has an hour hand only, leaving precision time-keeping to its illustrious and superlatively accurate neighbour.

* * *

LONDON FULL OF SURPRISES

TALKING about Big Ben, the guides' examination paper omits one interesting fact that came to light in 1960, namely, that Parliament's great clock tower has a 15-inch (38 centimetres) tilt. Since the discovery in February, 1960, special measuring devices installed for constant observation have established that no further significant movement has taken place.

London is full of surprises, which is why no guides' examination paper could never be completely uptodate. The latest is the chance discovery, only recently, while workmen were reconstructing the Treasury Offices in the shadow of Big Ben in Whitehall, of the walls of a 450-years-old "sports palace" set up by King Henry VIII for the amusement of his courtiers, and one or more, no doubt, of his six successive wives!

When the repair work is complete, and the public can again walk from Downing Street through Treasury Passage to Horse Guards Parade,

(Continued on page 32)

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TOPICS OF THE HOUR

— BY ARGUR —

ON the occasion of the Sinhalese and Tamil New Year on April 13th, the Prime Minister, in a message to the nation, appealed for co-operation in the urgent task of national development so that in the future the common people will be able to live in comfort, self-respect and dignity.

Reiterating that the policy of the Government is to safeguard the unity of the country at all costs, she said: "I am sorry to say that there are amongst us certain misguided organizations and individuals who are trying to create confusion, knowing very well that in the midst of confusion it will be difficult for the Government to proceed with its programme of economic development...." Any attempt to divide the land into racial, linguistic or communal compartments, will, she added, be resisted by the Government to the very last.

On economic policy, Mrs. Bandaranaike said that the intention of the Government is to encourage both the public and the private sector. It would be the endeavour of the Government, she added, to give all possible encouragement to the private sector to play its role in the agricultural and industrial sphere. The public sector also would be expanded and made more efficient in its own sphere of development.

* * *

BRITAIN aims to increase the number of her teachers of Agricultural subjects from the present figure of 550 to 750 by 1964-65. This will mean doubling the present rate of recruitment. The Minister of Education, Sir David Eccles, made the announcement recently when giving details in London of further steps to be taken to complete the comprehensive system of education for agriculture which he initiated last year. The first report dealt with broad policy. The second report now issued recommends, besides the increased recruitment of teachers, that:

The proportion of graduates in agricultural teaching should be increased and that men trained in the practical side of agriculture and horticultural industries should be encouraged to turn to teaching.

Full-time training courses for teachers of agricultural subjects, including women and girls, should be introduced and that teachers be given reasonable opportunities for widening their practical farming experience before and during service; and

* * *

EDUCATION for girls in rural domestic economy should start in school and be followed by well-planned further education. The Minister appeals to the agricultural industry to accept its share of practical training and to implement fully the new policy for releasing young employees to take advantage of local facilities for part-time studies.



H. R. H. The Duke of Kent

When Sierra Leone attains independence on April 27, she will be the eighth British dependency to become a full member of the Commonwealth since 1947 — the others being India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria and Cyprus.

H. R. H. The Duke of Kent will represent Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at the independence celebrations.

A SENIOR scout from Ceylon has been invited to take part in the St. George's Day parade, when Queen Elizabeth II will review several hundred British "Queen's Scouts" at Windsor Castle, on April 23. He is Mr. Maurice Alastair de Silva, aged 29, assistant scoutmaster of the 16th. Colombo (St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia) Troop, an engineer studying in London for an engineering diploma. He

proceeded to Britain in January and he will be there until October 1965. The ceremony is the annual St. George's Day march-past when the Queen reviews scouts in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle. Later the scouts will attend a service at St. George's Chapel within the Castle. The parade will be addressed by the Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean.

The Ceylon scout will be in the Commonwealth contingent of guests which includes representatives from India, Kenya, West Africa, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias, Pakistan and Malaya. British viewers will see the review on B.B.C. television with a commentary by Mr. Richard Dimbleby.

* * *

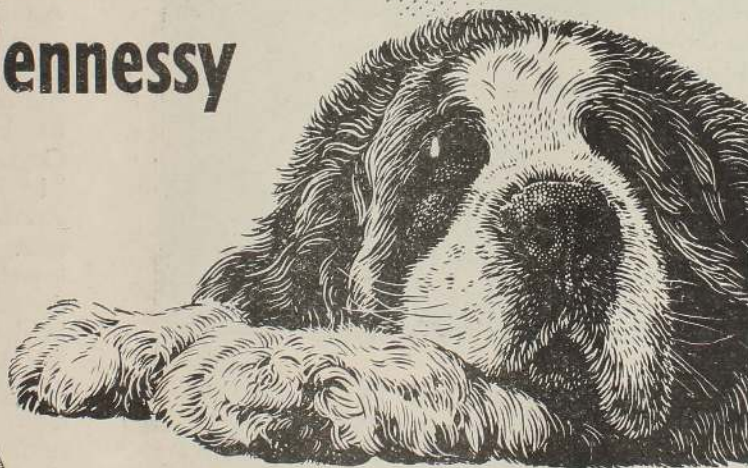
AMONG the many members of the Burgher community who have emigrated to Australia in the last few years there are five who have now entered their eighties, the eldest of them being Mr. Fred Van Rooyen, the lawyer, who spent the greater part of his life at Matale. He is now 87 years old and will be remembered by the older generation in Ceylon as a very fine-round cricketer in his early days. Another famous all-round cricketer — one of the best Ceylon has produced — is Dr. Arthur Scharenguivel, the old Thomian Captain, who was 81 last year. The other three Ceylonese octogenarians are Mr. George E. Pereira, the former Accountant of the Survey Department, Dr. E. W. Scharenguivel, who is well past eighty, and Mr. Kenneth de Kretser, who spent his 80th birthday in Colombo last November. Mr. W. G. McCarthy who had been living in Perth for some years with his son Mr. Pat McCarthy, died some months ago after he had reached four score years.

* * *

THIRTY scientists from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, South Africa, Europe and the United States have been invited by the British Association for the advancement of Science to attend the Association's annual meeting at Norwich, in eastern England, from August 30 to September 6. Between 150 and 200 other oversea visitors, including scientists, are also expected to attend. The British Association for the advancement of science was formed in 1831 to promote general interest in science and its applications. One

(Continued on page 21)

I'm
dreaming
of my next
little
Hennessy



HENNESSY

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IS THERE A HENNESSY IN THE HOUSE ?

PRECIOUS STONES OF CEYLON

— BY H. A. J. HULUGALLE —

Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review

THE leading gem merchants of Ceylon have a world-wide reputation for honourable dealing. Many years ago King Emir Abdulla of Transjordan showed me, when I met him at the Winter Palace Hotel in Jericho several years ago, a magnificent Ceylon ruby he had bought at Jerusalem. But generally speaking, the gem trade of Ceylon has not got a good name. A hundred years ago Sir Emerson Tennent wrote:

"Great numbers of persons of the worst-regulated habits are constantly engaged in this exciting and precious trade; and serious demoralisation is engendered amongst the villagers by the idle and dissolute adventurers who resort to Saffragam. Systematic industry suffers, and the cultivation of the land is frequently neglected while its owners are absorbed in these speculative and tantalising occupations."

"As a general rule" Sir Emerson added: the rarer gems are less costly in Europe than in Colombo. In London and Paris the quantities brought from all parts of the world are sufficient to establish something like a market value; but in Ceylon the supply is so uncertain that the price is always regulated at the moment by the rank and wealth of the purchaser".

* * *

WARNING TO BUYERS

DR. Herbert Smith warns purchasers "to beware where and from whom they buy, and to be suspicious of apparently remarkable bargains, especially at places like Colombo and Singapore where tourists abound. It is no secret that some thousands of carats of manufactured rubies are shipped annually to the East. *Caveat emptor.*

The Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce which reported in 1938 on the marketing and cutting of Ceylon gems wrote:

"In Ratnapura town—held in great esteem by tourists as being the fountain of Ceylon's gems and able to provide the genuine article—imitation stones were openly sold side

by side with genuine gems. The class of persons victimised by this practice is the poor villager who is induced to invest his money in gems which later turn out to be imitation. The attractive colours of the imitation stone compel attention which generally culminates in a sale—a fact put to great advantage by gem dealers".

* * *

GEM TOUTS

MORE scathing than all these descriptions is that given by the well known gem dealer, the late Louis Kornitzer:

"When a foreign visitor goes ashore in Colombo on the Island of Ceylon, where by rights the very roads should be strewn with more gems than decorate the pages of "The Thousand and One Night's Entertainment" he is at once surrounded by a mob of evil-smelling and noxiously persistent gem touters. Rudeness does not help at all in ridding oneself of this nuisance, and I have known travellers who have preferred staying on board during coaling time rather than face a small army of pestering gem vendors on shore.

"On one of my periodical visits to the Island I went ashore in Company with several ship-mates, and as usual the gem gang was there in full force to meet the passengers as they emerged from the ferry stage. In the twinkling of an eye I and my friends were surrounded by a host of gesticulating, shouting natives, each more eager than the rest to introduce us to the amenities of the locality.

"As a side line these tourist guides all carried a supply of semi-precious stones, neatly done up in small paper packages and—as of old—these they thrust impetuously into our faces with invitations to inspect and buy.—"

* * *

DEEP LAID PLAN

THIS was all in good accord with certain deep-laid plans I had made while still aboard ship. After a moment, I exclaimed, raising my voice to be heard by first half a dozen and then by them all:

"Look here you fellows if my friends and I really want to buy from you, you wouldn't let us! You won't let us budge. We can scarcely breathe. And as for looking at anything when a hundred of you show us your goods at once, what a hope you've got! That's not the way to do business".

This was not the talk they were accustomed to. After gaping at us for a moment they began to hustle us again, but a bit doubtfully this time. Then I said:

"If you want us to inspect your goods sit round in a circle and we will take each of you in turn", and they did it. After some scuffling and heated words, they formed themselves into a rough circle around us, and I proceeded to inspect what each man held out in turn.

* * *

A RARE SPECIMEN

GREATLY wondering they heard me recount in detail the manifold shortcomings of their stones. They could not make out at all the crazy white man who chose to sit in the broiling sun and who went to such pains to pronounce like an expert on their rubbishy goods.

When I thought that my chivvying had reached the limit of their patience I drew from my pocket a magnificent sapphire, a rare specimen piece from which I had long refused to be separated, despite most attractive offers.

"Now friends", said I, "As you have shown me the best you have to offer I will show you what kind of gem interests me, so that when I come again you will know what to bring me".

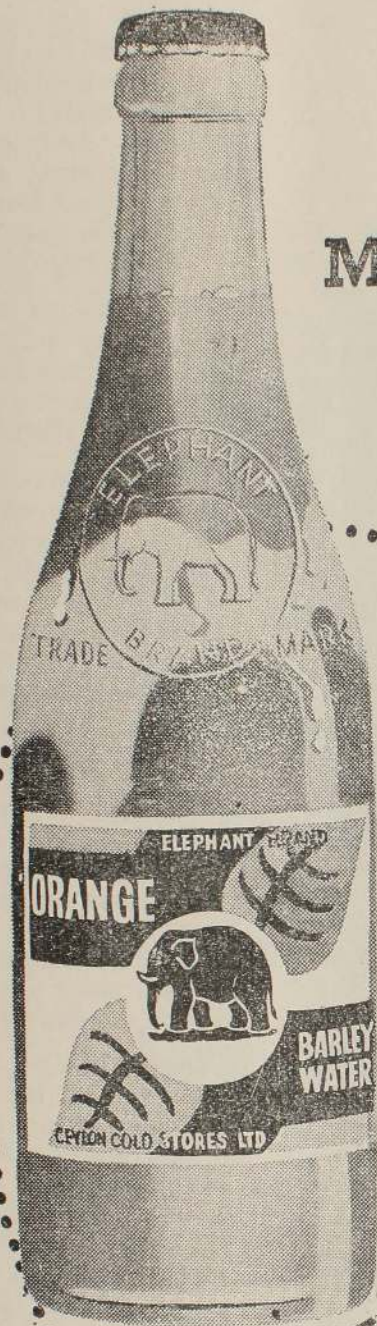
They all drew closer, but respectfully, for a good view of the stone in my hands, and those who managed to get a really good look broke into exclamations of astonishment "How much?" cried several, with one voice.

"Tell us what you want for it mister. We know merchants in the town who will buy it from you. "For in the twinkling of an eye they were all brokers.

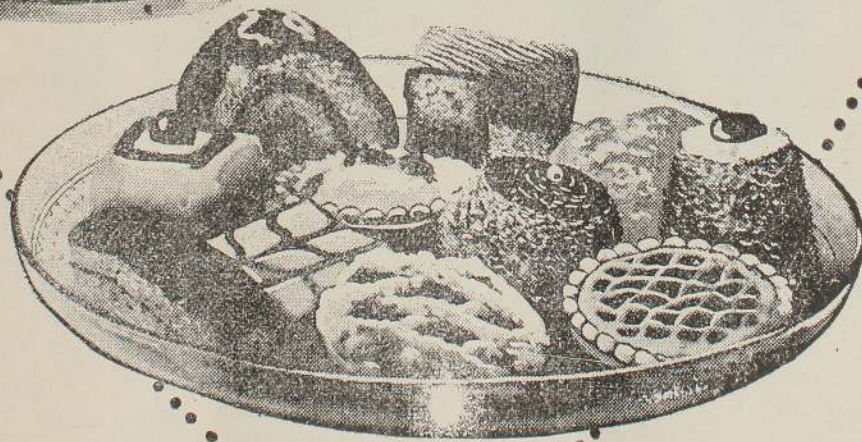
"If I sell at all", I replied firmly "I will sell on the spot. Now, you boys know a good stone when you see one, as I can see. What about a deal with one of you?"

(To be Continued)

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THE GAB AS A MONEY - SPINNER

—By L. J. SOERTSZ—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

IN recent years a new branch of show business has developed and made great progress in America, and that is lecturing. The stars in this form of entertainment need only one talent, namely, the gift of the gab. The moguls of this enterprise have transformed what was once merely regarded as marathons of gushing eloquence into one of the most attractive forms of platform entertainment in the dollar-land.

If you have gained a reputation for being able to talk your head off or the hind legs off a donkey, you are assured of stardom. High-brow stuff is anathema in this business. All you need is a good tale to tell, well-developed vocal chords and a dynamic personality.

* * *

YOU appear before a vast audience in a hall packed from platform to exit-door, make your bow and keep your audience enthralled for an hour or so with a flow of words revealing home-truths stranger than fiction with a self-assurance that wins the respect of your audience. And when you come to the peroration, you puff your personality full out and end on a note of triumph. Then you resume your seat and when the deafening applause abates, you bow once more and, trailing your supporters behind you, you walk like a conquering hero to your car in the porch, and as you get in you accept with a nonchalant smile an envelope with a cheque in it for 500 dollars.

This is just one act in the series that would follow if you were fortunate enough to be asked by an American mogul of Broadway to give him a helping hand in his efforts to entertain thousands of his home-folk who are just now quite crazy on listening to people with golden tongues

* * *

WHEN the late Dylan Thomas, the eminent poet who deliberately drank himself to a premature death, started the first of his reading tours in America some years ago, the gab racket was at its height, and the showman who had invited the

poet had misgivings as to the success of his venture. He had been told by fellow-businessmen that "poets wrote like angels but talked like poor polls". Nevertheless he took the risk hoping that Dylan Thomas would prove to be a rare exception. And a rare exception he really proved to be despite the many drinking bouts from which he had to be whisked away by his lecture-agents in the nick of time.

It is related how, although hopelessly in his cups, he suddenly appeared as sober as a judge the moment he rose to speak and his reading was invariably acclaimed a magnificent performance.

* * *

THE impetus given to this new entertainment industry in America by the lecture tours of Dylan Thomas has created a big gab racket, and tycoons in the show business are making fortunes by importing from Britain some of the best talkers of that country.

Among those who have risen to stardom in this new form of entertainment there are a few big surprises. For instance, there is the case of Mr. W. H. Thompson who, in ordinary life, is almost a nonentity. But as a lecturer in America he is given top billing and 600 dollars for each spouting. Why? Because he was Sir Winston Churchill's bodyguard during the war.

* * *

THEN there is Earl Attlee, who is a great favourite with the American gab fans. Even as Prime Minister of England he was not regarded as an orator, but he has heaps of tales worth telling inscribed indelibly on the tablets of his memory. And it is just this sort of talk which is so greatly relished by thousands of Americans. During his recent tour of America he never once failed to have a packed house. Five to six hundred dollars for about an hour's talk is something which even a top-ranking lawyer would consider adequate payment. But it was a gruelling tour for Earl Attlee at his present age, and when he stepped off his plane at the London Airport on his return from his American gab

circuit he was asked about his future plans. The elder statesman is reported to have smiled and uttered just one word in reply: "Bed".

* * *

DAME Edith Sitwell is another gab of the first magnitude. She confesses that she has lost count of the number of times she has been on spouting tours in America. She says: "I don't know why Americans are so enthusiastic about this kind of thing, but I do know that when I lecture, there is not even standing room left!"

But one can well understand why she is such a great favourite as a lecturer in the U.S. Besides being an eminent poetess in her own right, she has collaborated with her two famous brothers, Sir Osbert Sitwell and Sacheverel Sitwell in the production of poetic and other works of great merit.

* * *

THE novelist J. B. Priestley and ex-Inspector Fabian of Scotland Yard are two others who are much in demand as star performers in America's new show business.

Why are lectures such big business in America? This is a question to which a direct answer is hard to find. It may be that the usual forms of entertainment have palled on the average American because most of them impart merely a visual satisfaction to an audience, and a desire for something new with an appeal to the intellect gradually developed into what it is today—a craze. Or it may be that Americans have so much time and money on their hands that they do not know what to do with it! Yet, whatever it may be, it cannot be denied that the kind of lecturing which has caught on in America is entertainment which helps one to keep abreast of the times.

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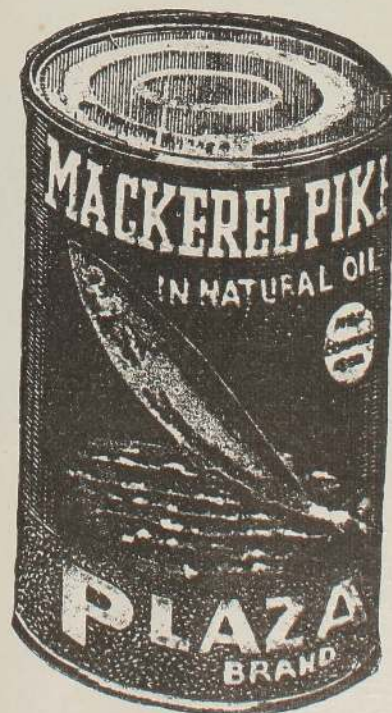
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SIERRA LEONE'S INDEPENDENCE

ON FRIDAY, 27th APRIL

— By DAVID WILLIAMS —

LIKE Ghana and Nigeria, when Sierra Leone becomes independent on April 27 it will be with a British Governor who is regarded less as the last "agent of colonialism" than as one of the men to whom independence itself is due. In fact, the Sierra Leone Government has nominated him as their first Governor-General.

When Sir Maurice Dorman first went to Sierra Leone in 1956, few would have prophesied that five years later he was to be the last Governor. Before he went, the administration had been demoralised. Though it had not yet been published, administrative officers knew that the Cox Report on the Protectorate rebellion at the end of 1955 would have had, but just, things to say of the Government and of the local chiefs.

The health of Dorman's predecessor had been poor, and he had resigned. His principal assistant, the Chief Secretary, had left for another post. The ending of the Selection Trust diamond mining monopoly had reduced illicit mining, simply because it was now possible for individual Africans to mine legally; but the drain on Sierra Leone's wealth by diamond smugglers continued, and there was no sign of strong action against them.

Both the rebellion and the previous years' disturbances in Freetown had called in question the popular support for the Government party, the Sierra Leone Peoples' Party, and the Government of the much respected Dr. (now Sir) Milton Margai.

* * *

YOUNG FOR PROMOTION

MR. John Hare, then United Kingdom Minister of State for the Colonies, visited Sierra Leone in 1956, and seems to have decided that a new Governor must be somebody out of the ordinary. Perhaps half a dozen Overseas Service men were due for Governorships before Sir Maurice Dorman, then Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, who, at 44, was still young for promotion. But in August 1956 it was announced that

he was to be Governor-Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of Sierra Leone.

The new Governor had previously served for two years in the Gold Coast as Director of Social Welfare. He not only worked well for and with his Ghanaian Ministers, he was one of the senior British officers, who, before Dr. Nkrumah's party came to power, looked forward to the advent of Ministerial government to strengthen his work.



Sir Milton Margai
Premier of Sierra Leone

ENERGETIC

AFTER Sedbergh School and Cambridge University, Maurice Dorman had begun his colonial service in 1935 as a cadet in Tanganyika, where for a time he was Clerk to the Legislative and Executive Councils.

He served in Malta, then Palestine, which he left at the end of the mandate, and worked for two years in the Colonial Office as Assis-

tant Secretary, Social Services Department, before going to the Gold Coast.

Such experience may mark a man out for promotion: it could be no guarantee of success in Sierra Leone. But the new Governor was not just an experienced and able civil servant. He is bursting with energy radiating self-confidence as well as friendliness, delighting in the companionship of his popular wife and four children.

He is a showman, too; perhaps the only British Governor who usually wears a bow tie and has a flower in his buttonhole.

Yet he speaks slowly and thoughtfully, is never too busy to ask for, and attend to, the opinions of others, (he has even been criticised for being too ready to listen). He has played admirably the part of a Constitutional Monarch in that wide field where, under the pre-independence Constitution, he has been required to act on Ministers' advice; where he has had to act himself, he has been decisive.

* * *

OPENED THE DOOR

TWO incidents in Sierra Leone sum up the man. When he arrived it was already clear that, to get to grips with the problem of the diamond areas, tens of thousands of Mandingo immigrants from the then French Guinea, some of whom were thought to be "middle men" in smuggling and illicit digging, would have to be sent home. Sir Maurice was soon ready to face this tricky task. In the centre of the biggest concentration of Mandingoes he himself announced that they were to be repatriated. The prophesied disorders never took place; and even if efficient administration and police action produced a smooth operation, the effect of the Governor's own words was decisive.

The other incident has probably been forgotten by both participants. An elderly, highly respected, Freetown citizen called on Sir Maurice at Government House.

The Governor, still talking, escorted the old gentleman to his car, opened the door for him and waved him farewell. There is, of course, nothing in that. But soon it was being said in Freetown: "No Governor has ever opened the door before".

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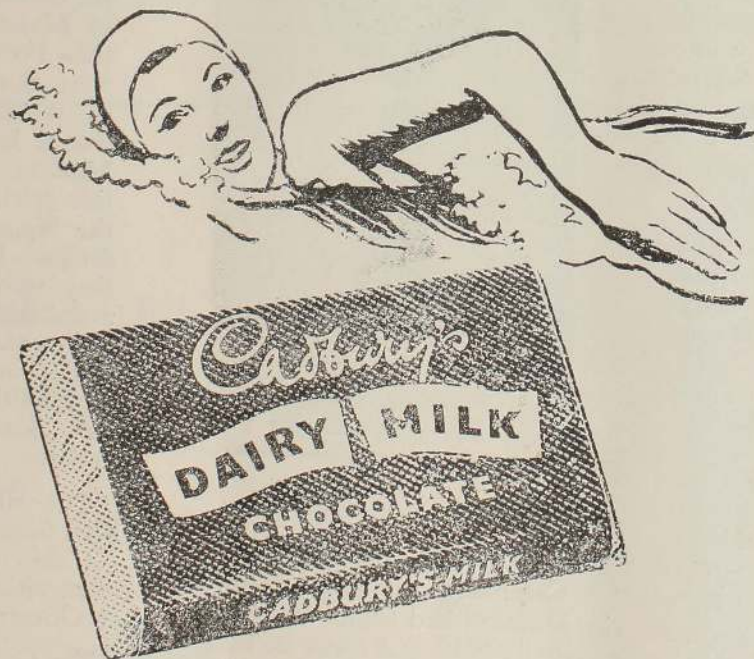
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THE PASSING SCENE

— BY SPHINX —

WITH Ceylon being represented by her Prime Minister at the Commonwealth Conference at which South Africa withdrew her application to stay in the "club" when she becomes a republic, discrimination of one kind or another—racial, religious, or language—has since been a popular talking point in the Island.

The light relief in this sombre business was provided the other day by a member of the Municipal Council of Colombo (and of the Lanka Sama Samajist Party) who waxed indignant about what he described as the colour bar operating in a swimming club in Colombo.

He said wrathfully that at the swimming pool run by an European club in Kollupitiya, the colour bar was "painful" to Ceylonese, a "slur" on the island, etc, etc.

But he was barking up the wrong tree, it appeared. The secretary of the Colombo Swimming Club, Mr. John Rodger, soon put the record straight. Believe it or not—Ceylonese could be members of it. In fact, he had met Ceylonese members using the pool!

He then pointed to a well-known club in Colombo—the Orient Club—where he, on account of his colour, could not be a member. In fact he knew of the head of a Commonwealth diplomatic mission in Colombo whose application for membership was turned down by the club.

An office-bearer of the Orient Club confirmed that Rule 1 of the club restricted the use of its facilities to Ceylonese, Indians and "non-Europeans" only!

* * *

THE Royal Ceylon Navy is the butt of many jokes in the island, what with its alleged smuggling activities and its perpetually out of order warships. The latest story going the rounds concerns its flagship, Mahasena.

It seems that for three months it has been patrolling the seas, chasing or trying to chase immigrants—no laughing matter, according to Ceylon Government officials. But, the story goes, it has not caught one "kallathoni", popular expression for those who arrive in the island by the "underground".

Why? The answer is the "Mahasena" has chronic indigestion in the engine room and belches billows of black smoke. An imaginary conversation goes that a law-breaking boat, seeing the clouds of smoke on the horizon, remarked "Ah, friend Mahasena" and manoeuvred out of its way in good time!

The fact is that the "Mahasena" merely warns shore stations and small craft of any suspicion of illegal activities.

* * *

THIS is another story in the same strain—but true: a rare government official who sought to please a tourist (tourists usually complain of officials who harass and humiliate them).

Mr. Ernie Black, chief steward of the Langleyclydt, which called at Colombo recently, had been stationed at Galle during World War 2. He decided on a sentimental journey to the south and purchased a first class ticket on the diesel express, Ruhunu Kumari (Princess).

Though he was sold a first class ticket, there was no first class compartment on the train. (Don't ask me why). He brought the fact to the notice of a railway official.

Resourceful and anxious to please, the official promptly wrote the figure 1 on a piece of paper and stuck it on a second-class compartment from which he turned out everybody who was already seated (and presumably had second class tickets, though in the case of train travellers it has not always been a safe presumption to make.) And Mr. Black rode in solitary splendour—to Galle and back to Colombo.

Mr. Black didn't think that was the kind of thing a tourist liked to happen, however.

* * *

EXCHANGE control officials recently had the unusual experience of having to watch, helplessly, while a brisk black market in the exchange of sterling and dollars was taking place under their noses in Colombo. But trade was so good one day recently that the black-market value of a pound sterling went down from the usual Rs. 20 to Rs. 16.

The branch at the Colombo jetty run by the Ceylon Bank was closed, presumably as a result of the strike of bank clerks (which is continuing at the time of writing). And so nearly 1,000 passengers of the "Himalaya" who went ashore in Colombo were obliged to get local currency where they could and at a rate of exchange which traders and money-changers of a sort determined.

* * *

MEET Mr. Alfred Weber, a German engineer now in Ceylon, who has donated his blood on as many as 35 occasions. He had been awarded, while he was in Germany, the Golden Needle for having donated four and a half gallons of blood.

He did it again in Colombo, with a band of compatriots, all of whom are engineers, who are instructors at the Ceylon-German Training Workshop at Werahera (for motor mechanics etc.) Among the goodly company were the wives of two of them.

The generous Germans were: Mr. Werner Koza and his wife Ilse; Mr. H. K. Weigand and his wife Wilona; Mr. Harry Redman, Mr. Bruno Broede, and Mr. Heinz Fliegel.

* * *

FORMER All-Ceylon and S.S.C. cricketer Lucian de Zoysa leaves Ceylon for good shortly, to settle down in England. This old Royalist who comes of a cricketing family first won his C.C.A. cap in 1946 when he toured South India. The Ceylon cap came the way of spinner Lucian in 1949 against Goddard's West Indians. In 1950 he played for Ceylon against Livingstone's Commonwealth XI and then came his best performance on the Pakistan tour. More honour was soon to follow when in 1951 he was invited to India to play for the Prime Minister's XI vs. Ames's Commonwealth XI.

No mean batsman, he hit the first six on the new S.S.C. ground. He gave up first class cricket in the middle 'fifties, but still turns out when needed for the S.S.C. 'B'. Cricket in England will be played for the Indian Gymkhana and possibly a minor league team.

The stage and the radio commentator's box will both miss Lucian de Zoysa.

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NOTCHES FROM A NOTEBOOK

—By OLD HAND—
(Fortnightly Review Special)

SIXTY years ago the Colombo Sports Club was a side to be reckoned with on the Galle Face ground, after the turf wicket was replaced by a matting one, following the C.C.C. taking possession of their new ground in Torrington Place, in 1895. Originally the home of the Colombo Cricket Club, the Galle Face ground was the venue of most of the important matches played in the 'nineties and early years of this century.

George Vanderspar, who was the leading cricket figure in those far off days had a disagreement with the C.C.C. and formed the Colombo Sports Club which was mainly composed of Military cricketers in the Island and the leading players of the Ceylon Civil Service.

* * *

THE two matches with the Colts, the then premier Club in the Island, were looked forward to with great interest, and the Sports Club were able to turn out a very capable all-round side with George Vanderspar to lead them.

The Colts were captained during that period by W. de Fransz, a great all-rounder and an experienced skipper. Dr. Alan Raffel, a demon left-hand bowler, had left Ceylon to further his medical studies in Scotland, but there was Tommy Kelaart, regarded as the most deadly left-arm bowler in those days, and other bowlers like N. Paternot, a noted speedster, the brothers E. A. and D. Joseph, both right-arm spinners, and J. Ludovici, another wily slow left-hander.

The Colts had a remarkable array of batsmen in J. C. McHeyzer, A. T. Pollocks, and later two outstanding school cricketers in C. E. Perera and Arthur Scharenguivel, then Captain of St. Thomas' College. The Colts wicket-keeper, W. de Rozayro, was up to first class county standard. Much of their success at the time was due to brilliant fielding with specialists like J. (Banda) Kelaart, the Josephs, and Michael Thomasz.

* * *

GEORGE Vanderspar was a remarkable personality and did much for cricket in Ceylon. In his early days he had figured suc-

cessfully in English cricket playing in the company of Dr. W. G. Grace and A. E. Stoddart and as a member of the M. C. C. and I. Zingari he was able to arrange matches with English teams that passed through Colombo on their way to Australia.

Vanderspar had a valuable team mate in W. H. Jackson, then Principal Collector of Customs, a fast bowler and a hectic hitter. Two other Civil Servants who used to play for the newly formed Sports Club were W. H. Moor, the Police Magistrate of Colombo, and E. B. Alexander, recently arrived from England, where he had just missed his "Blue" at Oxford. Other prominent members of the side were Lieut. Gordon Guggisberg of the Royal Engineers, who later became Governor of the Gold Coast, in the days when the Rev. A. G. Fraser was at Achimota College.

The British Regiment in the Island during that period—the Loyal North Lancshires—also had two outstanding cricketers in Lieut. F. J. Bowen, a slow left-hand spin bowler, and Lieut. O'Brien, a capable right-hand batsman. Another brilliant Army batsman was Lieut. C. G. Ames, who scored heavily for the Sports Club.

* * *

SO strong a combination was the Sports Club during the late nineties that when Capt C. Ward Jackson, A.D.C. to Sir West Ridgeway, the then Governor of Ceylon, got together a representative team of Europeans to oppose the Colts, the nucleus of his eleven consisted of members of the Colombo Sports Club. Among them were Robert Meaden, E. B. Alexander, T. E. Etlinger, an old Marlborough Captain, C. Brooke Elliot, who had played for Malvern when R. E. "Tip" Foster was in the same side, and Lieut. Bowen.

That was a great match and is still remembered by the older generation. The Colts won in a race against the clock. The heroes of that encounter were the late C. E. Perera and Dr. J. A. Scharenguivel, now residing in Perth and in his 81st year. Both Perera and Scharenguivel were still at school and in their teens but the

greatness of the occasion hardly worried them. Perera batted in glorious form to top score for the Colts after the earlier batsmen had fared very poorly. He scored an unfinished 71, N. Paternot, the fast bowler, helping in a last wicket stand of over 60 runs. Alexander, in scoring 64 for the Europeans, gave a very polished display of batting.

* * *

DR. J. A. Scharenguivel, who gained a great reputation as an all-round cricketer in the days when he was a medical student at Aberdeen played for All-Scotland against the Australian team led by Joe Darling in 1900, and later was invited to play for Lancashire when A. C. McLaren skippered the Palatines. But Scharenguivel had to refuse this invitation as he had to settle down in practice in Singapore after he had obtained British qualifications. In later years the old Thomian came to Ceylon and practised in Kalutara, where he had opportunities for playing in first-class cricket.

In the early years of this century the Sports Club flourished exceedingly and a number of promising newcomers greatly strengthened the side. Two of the best of this lot were W. H. Howarth and H.G. Hall, who were excellent batsmen and scored heavily for the Club. In 1907 the Sports Club had its ranks greatly strengthened by one of the finest batsmen we have had. T. W. Roberts who had played for Barbados against the M.C.C. came out from Oxford to join the Ceylon Civil Service and he lost no time making his presence felt. He was also a brilliant fieldsman.

More about T. W. Roberts and other prominent Sports Club cricketers of the early years of this century will appear in due course.

TOPICS OF THE HOUR

(Continued from page 11)

of its chief activities is the annual meeting which is attended by young students as well as eminent scientists. It has 14 sections covering the whole range of pure and applied science, and there is a division for studying the social and international relations of science.

PEOPLE

ANOTHER well known senior member of the Mercantile Community in Colombo, Mr. C. J. Strachan, Director of Messrs Bois Brothers & Co., Ltd., has left Ceylon on retirement after a stay of nearly thirty years in the Island. Mr. Strachan was planting on Lellopitiya, Ratnapura, in the early nineteen-thirties. Many years later he was General Manager in Ceylon of Anglo-Ceylon and General Estates Co., Ltd., and a well known Visiting Agent. He has now settled in Pond Farm, Shipton Mayne, near Tetbury, Gloucester.

* * *

MR. Lincoln Abeywira has been appointed Commissioner of Labour by the Public Service Commission. Mr. Abeywira is 38 years old and an old boy of St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia. He has represented Ceylon at several labour conferences abroad.

* * *

MR. V. L. St. Clair Swan, a former Puisne Judge of Ceylon died at Reading Hospital, Berkshire, on Saturday, March 25, aged 70. Mr. Swan had been ill for about six years.

A distinguished old Thomjan, Mr. Swan practised in Hulftsdorp as an advocate and later joined the judicial service. He was Commissioner of Requests and District Judge of Colombo before being elevated to the Supreme Court Bench.

Mr. Swan, soon after his retirement, left for England with

his wife and family settling down at Reading. He was a younger brother of Dr. Eric Swan of Kandy.

* * *

TRINITY College, Kandy, must be justly proud that one of its former Heads, the Rt. Revd. R. W. Stopford, Bishop of Peterborough, has been elected Bishop of London. Revd. R. W. Stopford was a House-master at Oundle before he came to Trinity, and his interest in the School continues.

Trinity creates a common bond between former Principals and teachers, who retain happy memories of their term in Ceylon, and contacts are renewed whenever opportunity arises. Mr. Norman Walter, a former Principal of Trinity, is now Head of Loughborough Grammar School, and when Miss M. Simon, Principal of Ladies College, was in England recently, they visited the Rt. Revd. R. Stopford and Mrs. Stopford at his Palace and were shown round Peterborough Cathedral by them.

Not very far from Loughborough are two more former teachers of Trinity — Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Deane, who live in their own little bungalow at Quarndon, Derby. Mrs. Deane will be better remembered perhaps as Miss Janet Taylor, once head of the Kindergarten at Trinity.

* * *

THE older generation will remember the days when Mr. E. A. de La Harpe was the first Head-master of the Government Training College, then housed in Thurstan Road, in the early years of this century when Mr. Edwin Evans was Principal. Mr. de La Harpe,

who will be 83 years old next Saturday, has a rare list of achievements to his credit. He was a great disciplinarian and won the admiration of hundreds of his old pupils who are to-day occupying high positions in the various professions in the Island. He served as Head-master of the Training College for a few years before he was appointed an Inspector of Schools. He was later a Divisional Inspector of Schools and served at Jaffna and Galle.

While in Colombo for several years he took an active interest in sport and rendered splendid service to the Burgher Recreation Club as its Honorary General Secretary. But his best service to the Burgher community was in launching the Burgher Education Fund over 25 years ago. A large number who are now in the Civil Service and the Law and Medical professions owe a great deal to Mr. de La Harpe who by his energy and enthusiasm helped most of them to receive higher education.

* * *

DR. C. Ellard VanRooyen of "Rugby", Nuwara Eliya, who was 88 years old on the 13th of April, is now the oldest resident of the Sanitarium. He has been in residence there since he was appointed District Medical Officer in September, 1922, in succession to the late Dr. G. W. Van Twest. Educated at Royal College he played in the cricket eleven in the late nineties along with the late Dr. Alan Raffel and Tommy Kelaart, who were Ceylon's demon left-hand bowlers at the time and helped the Colts to be the premier Club side in the Island.

In the late nineties when Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon, used to spend many months in the year at the Sanitarium with his wife and daughter owing to the climate suiting Lady Ridgeway's health. The doctor of the town was always a senior member of the Medical Department and the first to be appointed was the late Dr. George Woutersz, one of the best in Colombo. Later came Dr. Frank Grenier, Dr. W. Van Twest and Dr. Lorenz Prins, to be succeeded by Dr. C. E. Van Rooyen. The last named was succeeded by Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz and later by Dr. Eric Brohier.

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PEOPLE

MR. C. Wijesinghe, Minister of Nationalized Services and Labour, was taken suddenly ill at Nuwara Eliya, and admitted to a nursing home in Colombo.

Dr. Macdonald Critchley of Harley Street flew out to Colombo as consultant, arriving on April 5th. He was the guest of the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke.

MR. P. H. PODMORE has been appointed managing director of Somerville & Co., Ltd., on the retirement of Mr. H. R. Wratten, who is leaving Ceylon.

ONE of the officers on a training course at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, in Warwickshire, is Inspector K. A. D. C. Wijenayake, of the Ceylon Police. His course began on March 27 and lasts 11 weeks. It will cover all aspects of police work and is specially designed for senior officers from overseas countries. Inspector Wijenayake, is receiving his training under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

A group of 16 members of the Ceylon Teachers' travel Club—13 women and 3 men—led by Mr. Hector Jayawardene, of the staff of the Royal Primary School, left Ceylon by air on April 1 for a five weeks' study tour of the United Kingdom and the Continent. During their stay in Britain, from April 11 to May 2, they will be the guests of the British Council. This visit is on the lines of the 1959 tour when a similar group led by Mr. C. J. T. Thamotheram, a former teacher of Wesley College, followed a highly successful programme of professional interest arranged by the British Council.

On arrival in London the teachers were to be lodged in one of the London University Hostels and during their four or five days' stay in the capital they were to have an opportunity of making contact with officials of the United Kingdom Ministry of Education and Teachers' Association, and also to visit places of historic interest.

From London they travel to Edinburgh and Glasgow and after that back to the Midlands, where they will spend one week visiting

schools in Warwickshire, seeing Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford University and other places of interest in the locality.

MR. M. T. Lal Fernando has been admitted a partner of Turquand Youngs & Co. He had been an assistant in the firm for five years.

MR. M. E. Wijeyesinghe of Bartleet & Co., Ltd., has been elected Chairman of the Employers' Federation of Ceylon.

MR. E. N. Whitfield of Sapumalkande, Dehiowita, has gone on retirement after 33 years in Ceylon.

A distinct loss to the employers side in industrial relations is the departure of Mr. A.F.J. Mullins, deputy-Chairman of the Employers Federation of Ceylon. Arriving

in Ceylon at the end of the war for a year in an advisory capacity, he was persuaded to stay on and remained for 15 years during which he earned the esteem of friend and foe alike. A graduate in law economics, his outstanding achievement is the collective agreement entered into between the Federation and unions in the export, import, engineering and manufacturing trades.

Mr. Mullins' expertise was recognized by the Government by his appointment as a member of the National Wage Policy Commission. He served on all the wages boards, The Board of Indian Immigrant Labour, the Prisoners Welfare Association, the Committee of the Training School After-care Association and the Board of Trustees of the Lady Lochore Fund.

Being only 46, Mr. Mullins will carry with him the good wishes of all his friends in the many years still before him.

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COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS CONFERENCE A RETROSPECT

—By ROB MANFIELD—

ONCE again the Commonwealth Prime Ministers have given a lead to world opinion. At their meeting last May they evolved a new plan for economic aid for Africa. At the meeting recently ended they formulated a proposal for world-wide disarmament subject to effective inspection and control. Coming from leaders representing not only almost all races and religions but a wide span of political viewpoints, this must carry considerable weight in the world.

Hardly less important, the Prime Ministers discussed the Congo and Laos situation, deplored outside intervention—which they felt had

given rise to many of the problems in those countries—and reaffirmed the support of their Governments for the efforts of the United Nations to restore order in the Congo.

They considered the various suggestions that had been put forward for changes in the structure of the United Nations, recognised that these could be made only with general consent, and agreed that whatever adjustments might be made it remained "vitally important to uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and to preserve the international and independent character of the Secretariat".

* * *

CATALYST

CLEARLY from now on we are going to see more and more of the Commonwealth in this role—a "bridge", Mr. Duncan Sandys, the

British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, called it—but I would prefer the description of a catalyst for the good of mankind. And one of the problems of our time, perhaps the greatest of all, which the Commonwealth can go far to solving is the gap in living standards between the "developed" and the "under-developed" nations.

That gap, despite all efforts, is growing all the time. We in the Commonwealth have already learned much about this through co-operation and aid in many fields, economic, educational, research and the like. And we have already launched a major campaign in the Colombo Plan for South and South-East Asia.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICA

AT this conference South Africa after her policy of apartheid had with her own consent been the subject of discussion by the Prime Ministers, withdrew her application to remain in the Commonwealth as a republic. It is too early yet to know what difference this will make in her relations with the rest of the Commonwealth. There were many who before the conference believed that it was better for South Africa to stay inside the Commonwealth association, for opposing views to meet round a table rather than stay apart; that it was to the benefit of the nearly 10,000,000 coloured people there that South Africa should retain its link with the liberalism of the Commonwealth.

But during the conference it became clear that apartheid had become to be regarded as an international matter and no longer a purely domestic one, and that it would remain the cause of dissension in the Commonwealth.

* * *

NO one who heard the Prime Ministers' statement after the conference could fail to be impressed by their regret at the departure of South Africa, but the door is left open, as Mr. Macmillan said, and as President Ayub Khan remarked, an intimation of a change in racial policy at a future date would make all the difference. One more point: the Commonwealth lost one member but it gained two. Representing Cyprus, and joining in the discussions at the half-way stage, was Archbishop Makarios—and how

(Continued on page 31)

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PROGRESS IN NORTH BORNEO

— BY BERNARD SELBY —

AMONG countries of South-East Asia which have benefited from improvements in the world demand for primary products is North Borneo. This British dependency was badly devastated during the second world war and it was a long time before the work of rehabilitation of basic services could be completed. The British administration which had taken over from a chartered company at the end of the war has been anxious to stimulate new economic and social development. But first the problem has been to open up much of the difficult mountain and jungle by better communications.

New main roads with surfaces that will weather heavy rains have been completed in the area around Tawau in the eastern part of the territory. And a major project now under way is a new road from Sandakan westwards into the interior which will eventually form the basis for a through highway from coast to coast.

* * *

COCOA EXPERIMENT

IMPROVED communications will make it possible to open up new areas for cultivation. Timber continues to be one of the most important resources of North Borneo and exports of timber to Japan, Hong Kong and Australia make a big contribution to the prosperity of the territory. There has been an expansion in rubber plantations as a result of the replanting scheme and the high price which rubber has been commanding in world markets. Copra is also one of North Borneo's traditional products which has been reaching good prices.

But the Government has been eager to diversify the economy of the territory as much as possible. And one of the most encouraging experiments which has been made during the last few years has been in the cultivation of cocoa. The fertile volcanic soils of Tawau have proved to be very suitable, and the first small export samples from North Borneo were well received in Britain.

EDUCATION

IT is not only among agriculturists that the spirit of enterprise is at work. Prospecting for minerals has been continuing and there are reports that chromite and copper deposits may be awaiting exploitation. But so far the economic life of many of the indigenous inhabitants is still based on the traditional rhythm of paddy cultivation. The Government is planning for a big increase in education opportunities for the local population. In this way it is hoped to teach the people to develop for

themselves the resources of their country and to produce men and women to manage their affairs.

In particular, the decision to gradually replace Malay by English as the medium of instruction in primary schools will enable more Dusun, Bajaus and other local representatives to follow courses of higher education and take a bigger part in the life of the community.

The steady if unspectacular preparations which are being made in North Borneo to equip the local population with the means of running a modern society will stand them in good stead when North Borneo emerges into the complex currents of the Pacific world.

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EARLY COLONISATION—AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS

— By G. V. G. —

II.

MAATZUYCKER was doubtless also influenced by the fact that the Sinhalese were "a European featured Aryan race" as F. H. de Vos has commented (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 2).

The mixed Portuguese women too who were more readily available as wives, were probably at that date less dark in complexion than subsequent generations of the Ceylon Portuguese, into whose ranks the *libertines*, i. e. freed slaves later, infiltrated, with resulting deterioration of skin colour.

* * *

KITTENSTEYN succeeded Maatzuycker as Governor of Ceylon but he soon began to complain that the colonists were lacking in industry and enterprise, and were very neglectful of lands allotted to them. Their "native" wives were also proving unsatisfactory, not only in morals but also by imagining themselves to have become and wanting to be waited on by servants. The resumption of the war with the Portuguese after five years' truce interrupted any progress with Colonisation and it was not till 1656 that with the capture of Colombo any substantial improvement was made, for there now were more lands and gardens which could be allotted and more suitable brides, as was the case also two years later, when Jaffna was captured, "200 white women" being found in that fortress. The total number of adult male colonists by 1660 therefore was about 250 but even so the Colony did not seem capable of permanent progress. Governor Hustalrdt and his Council finally declared in 1663 that they could see no hope of success in the project which from that time began to die a natural death in so far as the Company's hopes of developing a "New Netherlands" and a colonial militia were concerned. The community seems thereafter to have been allowed to work out its own salvation, individual cases of merit being no doubt assisted from time to time. Most of these 16th century colonists "seem ultimately", Dr. Gunawardena observes, "to have been absorbed

into the "native population"—a result which must provide some comfort to modern Dutch Burghers who might otherwise be accused of having had for their ancestors a somewhat disreputable crowd, the pedigrees published in our Journal notwithstanding!

* * *

THE reasons for the virtual failure of the project were in Dr. Gunawardena's opinion "many and varied" and may be found "within two broad factors", which were, to paraphrase his words, economic and racial. As for the economic factor, it would seem that the failure of the colonists to make an adequate living was not wholly due to bad luck in business but, also stemmed from their personal deficiencies. Unlike "Company's Servants" the colonists (*Burghers*) had no monthly allowance to depend on and were expected to make a living from such lands as were allotted to them and by minor trades, no competition with the Company being of course permitted. They had also to reckon with the Muslims, who had for long been well-established as traders. A superior type of immigrant, self-reliant and not impatient for quick profits was therefore necessary, and the Company had been over-optimistic as to the availability of such emigrants in sufficient numbers. It did not realise that by the middle of the 17th Century the Portuguese had already had more than a hundred years experience of the East and had thoroughly adapted themselves to conditions there, unrestricted inter-marriage with natives also helping them to feel at home in the country. It was therefore hoping for too much to expect that in a decade or two the Netherlanders could be similarly established and settled in the East. Their attitude towards the sons of the soil was also, it was said, not sufficiently conciliatory, so that it is not surprising that left to their own devices they were unequal to undertaking rice-cultivation and other ventures which involved hard manual labour. They were also unwilling apparently to

lower their standard of living sufficiently and expected to have "meat, bacon, oil, butter, wine, vinegar and many other provisions from the Fatherland" made available to them—the expense of which the Company was by no means ready to incur. The practical difficulties of every day life, unrewarded by any substantial profits, were in consequence a real obstacle to the success and prosperity of the "colony".

In addition, thinks Dr. Gunawardena, there was lacking a cohesive national spirit. For one thing, they were not all Dutch who offered themselves as colonists, there being amongst them also other Europeans. Next, according to Governor-General Van der Lijn, the colonists had little affection for the Company—which, as a body of self-seeking traders, could not inspire such a national response as might be expected from direct and intimate relations with the Fatherland. Above all else, the necessity to draw upon the Portuguese *mistices* for wives, when a sufficient number of European women was not available, meant in the end the creation of a community that would be so varied and mixed that it could hardly, even if it succeeded in making a fair living in the Island, present the ideal of a Colony of New Netherlanders which the originators of the project had envisaged. Further it was not only in externals that the results of such inter-marriage were apparent, but also in the general cultural tone of the Colony, for the *mistice* women "retained certain elements of Sinhalese and Tamil or whatever Asian culture" they had originally absorbed. Any predominantly Dutch atmosphere was therefore seriously endangered, which result was also particularly aided by the fact that these wives brought with them the Portuguese patois, which was now so well established that the Company's correspondence with the Kandyan Court had to be conducted in that language. It was moreover easy to master and the colonists' household wives preferred to use it rather than try to learn Dutch, which fact also resulted in Dutch children becoming over-familiar with it. With all these disintegrating influences it is no wonder that the once-hoped-for New Netherlands did not mate-

(Continued on page 32)

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By ITINERANT—

AUSTRALIA MEETS CEYLON

THE traditional one-day Australia-Ceylon cricket match ended in a draw at the Oval, interesting, not to say bright, cricket being witnessed throughout. The Australians, however, lacked the sparkle of the West Indies nor were they crowd-pleasers, the result being serious, though relaxed, cricket. Relaxed though they were, the Australians did not appear to have that stamp which marks world champions. Their business-like approach to the game, though, is their trump card—not to mention kingpin Davidson, who did not play in the local match.

* * *

THE Kangaroos picked Benaud (captain), O'Neill, Simpson, Burge, Booth, Lawry, Misson, Gaunt, Kline, Quick and Mackenzie, the last-named coming in for the injured wicket-keeper named B. Jarman. Burge kept wickets. C. I. Gunasekera led the Ceylon XI that included H. I. K. Fernando,

K. M. T. Perera, Abu Fuard, Michael Tissera, Lafir, Stanley de Alwis, Lasantha Rodrigo, A. Polonowita, T. C. T. Edwards and Dhanasiri Weerasinghe.



Norman O'Neill

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PUT into bat on a good wicket, the Australian openers, Lawry and Simpson, went out under overcast skies and began in confident manner to the attack of Perera and de Alwis, punishing the former heavily while taking no chances with the latter who mixed some good stuff with some negative bowling.

When spinners Polonowita and Fuard came into the attack, however, the rate of scoring slackened. Lawry was uncomfortable and Simpson watchful, though they continued to pick up runs. At 36, Fuard broke through, getting Lawry to play back on his wicket and O'Neill came in to continue the watchful batting. Simpson was next to go, 17 runs later, tipping Fuard to the 'keeper' and almost as Burge opened his account Fuard should have had O'Neill (13), Tissera misjudging an easy catch at deep-mid-on.

* * *

BURGE and O'Neill took the score up slowly and steadily to 100, when the third spinner, skipper Gunasekera, who was also tying down the batsmen got Burge (35) to tip a catch to his only slip, Fuard taking it brilliantly.

Booth came in and from the word 'go' looked the most confident of the Australian batsmen, a perfectly timed six to the long-leg boundary off Fuard displaying his class in its effortlessness. Lunch was taken at 136 for 3, O'Neill 40 by no means compiled by world class batting.

* * *

AFTER lunch, O'Neill came into his own, but Booth continued to overshadow him. It was a pity when Booth left after scoring 44, being brilliantly run out by bowler Polonowita following through as the batsman attempted a quick single. This brought Benaud in, but O'Neill went out skying Gunasekera to the long on boundary and being well held by Lafir. After his 50, O'Neill began to be somewhat reckless and might have been out before 70, if not for a couple of fielding misunderstandings.

Benaud, Mackenzie, Misson and Quick all continued the long handle policy and the score mounted to 289 for 8 when Benaud declared.

* * *

BEST bowling figures for Ceylon were Gunasekera's 3 for 39, but by far the most effective bowling for the day was off-spinner



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Fuard's (2 for 82 in 23 overs) who had all the Aussies tied down at some time or another, even two sixes (the second by O'Neill) being hit off him not daunting him. Polonowita's post-lunch spell was not as impressive as his morning stint while Perera's 2 for 72 (in 12 overs) flattered him. The fielding was on the whole good, with Rodrigo, Weerasinghe, Edwards and Polonowita standing out.

* * *

CEYLON opened with Lafir and Edwards and disaster struck when Lafir tickled Gaunt into Lawry's lap before any score had been registered. With Edwards batting stolidly and Rodrigo stylishly, the score mounted against the rather unimpressive pace attack of Gaunt, Mackenzie and Misson, and more runs came as Benaud and Kline took over. But Quick brought Australia around, beating Rodrigo (44) with a beautiful ball and, not long after, Edwards with another beauty. The score was then 80 for 3.

* * *

THEN came the day's best batting. It was the C. I. Gunasekera of yore in full flight, belting Kline for 24 in one over (two sixers and 3 fours), supported by the best all-round-the-wicket batting of the day from young Michael Tissera, a gem of an innings, the highlight being a perfectly-timed six to the long leg boundary off Quick, Kanhai. But Quick's revenge was swift as Tissera (24) mistimed and presented Burge with a skier soon after Gunasekera had obliged Burge, snicking Simpson.

Simpson, Quick and O'Neill now shared the attack in a slight drizzle and with Abu Fuard (23 n.o.) batting confidently and getting stylish support from Weerasinghe (7) and Fernando (16) Ceylon got to 186 for 7 when stumps were drawn. Quick's bowling (4 for 31) was impressive, while Kline was blasted out, finishing with (0 for 63 in 9 overs).

* * *

IT was a good game, well organised by the Board of Control, helped considerably by the attitude of players who did not play to the gallery.

But that is not to say that it was a game that did not have its moments of relief. It did, O'Neill cracking a couple of bats, Benaud presenting his cracked bat to a supporter, a spectator climbing the pavilion roof for Booth's sixer and requested the ball for a Souvenir (request not granted) and the flappers trying to get O'Neill's autograph as he fielded on the boundary and Benaud obligingly waving him back, back, back until he was forced to sit down—but still he wouldn't sign.

Yes, there were moments, but when all is said and done, we can't help but feel that these Aussies will have to look to their laurels when they meet England. Well remember the six West Indians, but how many, we wonder, will remember any of these Australians.

* * *

RACING

THE second day of the Nuwara Eliya meet followed the pattern of the first day, small crowds, moderate fields, keen racing and punters none too happy.

The main event, the Tom Wilson Plate (1 mile) was won in facile manner by Confair, well ridden by Bill Stevens. The favourite, Mascara, and the poorly away Saturn followed Confair home.

The biggest upset was in the Single Tree Plate (5 fur. 40 yds.) when the aged Abu al Iz was pushed by Premadasa to just hold out against the sustained, but late, efforts of Tamasha and Rawnaq. Premadasa had earlier scored on Jendy who finished on to annex the Naseby Handicap (6 fur.) from Vitesse. Stevens too rode a double scoring on Patakha who won the April Handicap (7 fur) in convincing fashion.

In another three-horse race, with Star of Confidence left 10 lengths at the barrier, Charmalaine, the favourite, obliged, winning the Oliphant Plate (5 fur. 40 yds.)

* * *

THE day's hottest favourite, course specialist (three wins last year) Fayadhan Baghdad toyed with his opposition in the Hakgala Plate (1 mile). Racing ended with a bang, the proverbial blanket being able to cover The Locksmith, Sarracenia and Oris, the verdict in the Moon Plate Stakes confirming that order.

THE chief event of the Nuwara Eliya meet, (the Stewards Plate) which came to an end last Saturday 15th April, was easily won by Mr. George Jayasuriya's Tudor Dream, trained by Mehdi Hussein and brilliantly ridden by Butfoy. The Stewards Plate over 10 furlongs attracted amongst others Fair Wind, Fiery Goddess, Amurath and Anthony John. Fair Wind finished second, 1 lengths behind, with Anthony John third. An objection lodged by the rider of Fair Wind for crossing at the bend was over-ruled. Jockey A. P. Perera was suspended for three race days by the Stewards for lodging a frivolous objection against Tudor Dream.

There was an unfortunate accident in the second leg of the treble when the favourite Kari Kalzo banged into the rails rounding the bend when attempting to come through a narrow gap between the rails and Rawnaq and threw his jockey, Butfoy.

Frank Smith who rode a treble on Wiqar Hikmat, Mascara and Mahbub Al Alam was champion jockey for the meet. Trainer Clement Wallis who saddled two winners last Saturday finished as the best trainer for the meet.

* * *

NATIONAL TENNIS TITLE FOR P. S. KUMARA

TWENTY-one year old P. S. Kumara regained the Men's Singles National Tennis title for Ceylon after a three year lapse, beating Madras challenger Vishnu Mohan in straight sets at Nuwara Eliya. Kumara, playing at peak form, went through the tournament without dropping a set. Partnering G. N. Perera he also annexed the Doubles beating the Madras pair Srinivasam and Parthasarathy in straight, but long drawn out, sets.

A courageous performance by Madras's Deschu Appaiah in the women's singles final, which she played against doctor's advice—recovering from a bronchial attack—enabled her to annex the coveted triple crown. In the Singles final she beat Ranjani Jayasuriya. In the Doubles she partnered Miss Jayasuriya and in the Mixed Doubles L. P. Ernst.

(Continued on page 32)

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—By "BETA"—

THERE is no doubt that the inventors, if we can call them that, of the well known sayings we call proverbs, knew what they were talking about. There is one which you must all have heard—"It never rains, but it pours" which has been very plainly brought home to me in the last few weeks!

The father of the family started the ball rolling with a badly infected wound on the leg. It started with a mere mosquito bite, which was scratched, and thus infected. Man-like, nothing was said about it until it was a really gruesome sight, and even then a hope was expressed that a couple of boric poultices would set everything right again! The idea of seeking medical advice was treated with scorn, until the leg became so inflamed and painful that the sufferer at last paid attention to the purposely gloomy prophecies that if there was any further delay, the result might be that the leg might have to be removed! So the doctor was at last visited, and several massive injections of pencillin followed, and the wound was under control. A most interested spectator of all that went on was our little son. As he watched the cleaning and dressing of the wound one day he demanded "what you doing to my Dadda?" and when it was explained to him that it had to be done, he sought to console his father by telling him "When me a very small boy me fell in the garden and Mummy put bandage on leg, but me didn't cry like Dadda!". A big scab on the leg still remains to point the necessity of attending to things in time.

* * *

THE next excitement was provided by the son. He caught a cold and cough from a friend, and being still too small to be able to blow his nose or cough up properly, found it very difficult to breathe easily, especially when lying down. Of course he was propped up on pillows but kept slipping off them. He was most interested though, in the rubbing down of his chest with camphorated oil, and insisted on singing about "John Brown's baby" while it was done. In the midst of this, his last tooth of the first set decided to erupt, and the poor little mite had a couple of very disturbed nights. Almost

every half hour through the night he would wake with a yell, and have to be carried and petted and persuaded to sleep again—and if he was asked "What's the matter darling?" would answer quite pitifully "I don't know"! Anyway, his teething troubles are over for the next few years, and on the whole he was very lucky, and cut them all with the minimum of trouble. Having had to listen to the various tales of woe of other mothers of the temperatures, tantrums, and even convulsions attendant on teething, I must admit that my son has got off and let me off very lightly!

* * *

THE men of the family having shown what they could do it was mother's turn next! It started off with a cold caught from son. For two or three days all the discomforts of a cold in the head made themselves felt—no appetite, an aching head which felt twice its normal size and stuffed with hot wet blankets, a buzzing in the ears, and a longing to lie down and never get up again—and then came a morning when I awoke with a clear head and a feeling that life was worth living again—and then Fate got in another blow—bending to pick up something from the ground, I found I could not straighten up again, having got into the grip of my old familiar lumbago. Have you ever felt the small of your back tighten into one rigid knot of pain, which makes the slightest movement impossible? You cannot sit, stand or lie down for more than a few minutes at a time, and the attempt to change one position for another is a long drawn out excruciating agony. Walking is barely possible, with your body feeling all drawn to a side, and only accomplished with the clutching of convenient furniture along your path—and worst of all, is the highly unromantic attempts at consolation (!)—

* * *

IT'S old age creeping on, you know! Pills, and fervent rubbings down at night helped to relieve the situation—also the determined demands of son that his wants be attended to by me personally. Whenever I attempted to arouse his sympathy by saying "Mummy's back is paining, darling, go and ask Daddy to do it", prompt would come the answer "No, Mummy do it" or else there would be an attempt at massage, son sitting astride my tummy and bouncing up and down,

which would ensure a scramble to get up much faster than I would have thought possible.

* * *

AS if all this were not enough for any one family, the final event was when our house was hit (or very nearly hit) by lightning. We had been sitting on the verandah when the storm blew up, and commonsense suggested it might be wiser to move indoors. We had hardly done so, when there was a blinding flash and a resounding crash. I really thought the ceiling was collapsing and clutched son tight—he was too stunned even to howl! The radio plug which was in the room had been seen to glow with light, and we feared damage to the set. All the lights in the house, too, went out. On examination we found that six of the fuses had blown, and the bakelite cover of the fuse box had split in pieces. A clump of plantain trees had also been affected, one tree falling on to the roof, and all the trees in the clump being withered. Further investigation revealed that what had actually attracted the lightning had been a tall coconut tree just behind the house, whose top had been blasted away.

Anyway, I feel I've had my fill of alarms and excursions for the present.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference (Continued from page 24)

remarkable a tribute to the healing virtues of the Commonwealth was his presence!

Then the application of Sierra Leone (independent in April) was welcomed and approved by the Prime Ministers.

Cuticura

ANTISEPTIC
OINTMENT



Irritating Prickly Heat, eczema, and other painful skin infections need soothing Cuticura Ointment. Pimples, cuts, sores quickly respond to the healing touch of its rich, penetrating, medicated oils. Wise mothers use it for baby, too, for inflammation, skin irritations, and to clear up nappy rash.

RELIEVES · PROTECTS · HEALS

EARLY COLONISATION — AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS

(Continued from page 27)

rialise and that sooner or later most of the original colonial families got absorbed in the indigenous population.

* * *

THE Company did not however cease to encourage immigration from Holland for, though it had lost interest in the original scheme, they still no doubt felt a responsibility towards retiring officials who wished to remain in the country and would naturally welcome fresh blood into their social circle. A Regulation was accordingly passed in 1669 offering on certain conditions free passages to those desirous of going out to Ceylon either singly or with their wives and children. As a consequence, the European population was increased in Ceylon and by 1679 there were at least 30 marriages both parties to which were European (See D.B.U. Journal Vol. III p. 171 et. seq). During the next 10 years there were 32 such marriages.

Between 1691 and 1698 (See Journal Vol. p. 28 et. seq). the number dropped to 18, which is not surprising, for in an age when girls were married in their early teens there would in two decades be a good number of marriageable girls born of European parents. They would have been classed as *casties*, to distinguish them from those born in Europe who were called *pusties*. The Dutch Community also included of course *mixties*, i.e. those born of mixed marriages, but this official classification made no difference to the unity of the community, the *Hollandsche natie* (i.e. the Dutch people) as it was called. This system of classification was apparently still operative, though unofficially, even in early British times, for in the Farewell Addresses presented to Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief-Justice, in 1817 by the Burgers, some of them also describe themselves as "European", others as "descendants of Europeans". (D.B.U. Journal Vol. 47) The Community was definitely endogamous too, though in British times it also absorbed from time to time such Britishers as chose Dutch Burgher wives.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 29)

TOM GRAVENEY TO PLAY IN BIRMINGHAM LEAGUE CRICKET

THE former Gloucestershire cricket captain and famous England batsman, Tom Graveney may play in Birmingham League cricket this season while qualifying for Worcestershire, his new county. He would be allocated to either Dudley or Stourbridge. But Graveney is considering a personal appeal to the M.C.C. against the rejection of his application for special registration to play for Worcestershire. The M.C.C. Registration Committee recently decided that Graveney must first qualify by a year's residence in the County before he could play for Worcestershire.

* * *

MACKIE WINS 5-MILE SWIM

THE second annual sea swim—five mile from Mount Lavinia to Galle Face—organised by the Kinross Swimming and Life Saving Club was won by M. S. Mackie, the others competing being M. M. Farouk, A. J. Thaha, S. M. M. Wahab, Siripala Fernando and M. A. Raffaideen. They were in a bunch up to the Dehiwela rock. Swimming beyond the reef opposite the Kinross Club House they were in the following order—Thaha, a few strokes behind Wahab, followed by Raffaideen and Mackie. Between Colpetty and the Galle Face Hotel Mackie swimming strongly overtook Wahab and Thaha and finished the winner, followed by Thaha three minutes later and Wahab seven minutes after the winner. The sea was calm and ideal for a swim and the contest was a real test of stamina and endurance.

* * *

ASIAN YOUTH SOCCER

TO date Young Ceylon have played two matches in the Asian Youth Soccer tournament at Bangkok, going down fighting in both games. In their half of the League the under-21s first met Malaya and lost 1-3, trailing 1-2 at the half after a good goal that would have enabled them to take the lead from 1-1 was disallowed. The smaller Malay team however displayed better ball control and combined better.

In the second match Ceylon lost to a fitter Thai team 1-4 after leading 1-0 at the half.

* * *

THE COMING RUGGER SEASON

THE Clifford Cup rugger tournament which started last week—April 15—will be played under new rules. Five district clubs are group A, three Colombo clubs group B, an 8-team group C comprising the Police, Varsity, three Service XVs and three Colombo clubs 'B' teams.

112 matches will first be played as follows:—Group A teams playing each other twice, Group B teams once and four of Group C teams once (the other four being taken up in rotation the following year)—15 matches per team.

Group B teams play each other twice, and Group and C teams once—17 matches per team.

Group C teams play each other and group B teams and two or three matches with group A—12 or 13 matches each.

The first two teams in each group then meet in a play-off for the Clifford Cup.

All the District teams are equally strong this year and a battle royal will be waged for District Supremacy

The two Ceylonese teams in Colombo have been hit by transfers and players moving to 'have' teams in Group C, making the C.H.&F.C. appear supreme.

In Group C, the Police and R. Cy. A.F. appear to be the strongest XVs.

A TALL STORY

(Continued from page 9)

they will see Henry VIII's newly revealed stone framed window through which he, and a Queen or two, could look out on the courtiers enjoying themselves in the tennis court below.

The "B.T.H.A." now has 384 qualified guide lecturers—249 men and 135 women—and neither they nor their guests need have a dull moment.

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.



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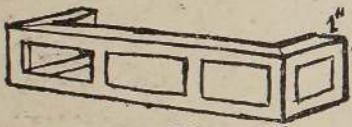
With DIELDRIN



nothing compared to her chagrin when, while she was saying a wicked thing about Jack Lee's film 'Here comes a Jolly Swagman', Jack Lee himself walked in! He had flown in from U.K. in the morning. There was a deathly silence until smiling, he perched on his favourite seat on the sill of the window!

Which reminds me, why not use FORMICA to give a finish to your window drapes? Every type of window - except the large picture-window that looks best with ceiling-to-floor curtains - looks dressiest with a pelmet. And as Formica comes in over 60 exciting finishes, can be cut to any shape, & can be pasted on to virtually anything with the adhesive supplied, it is an absolute winner for pelmets. You get it from Walker Sons.

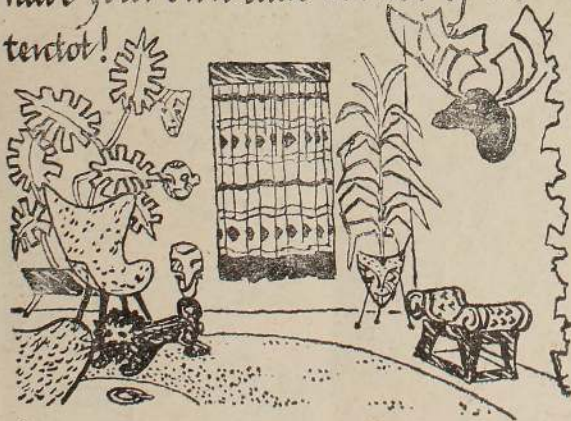
It's so simple to use, why not make one with Ron for the window in your boudoir of boudoirs with its Afro-Alaskan trophies - Benin masks & caribou pett upholstery? A 6" band, with straight edges top & bottom, I w'd say. Here is a sketch of the frame required. Ron will love to knock it up with his new set of power tools.



exact width of w. frame
frame must be strong,

I would use 1" x 1" pine, & the number of vertical supports necessary will depend on the width of the window. The pelmet

frame must be strong, because it will be secured to the window at its extremities only. Cover the frame by pasting on 6" strips of Formica in an exotic wood finish to match your Masai foot-stools & when you hang your Bantu striped bark curtain from it, you'll have your own little corner of darkest Africa, you humbugging Hot tentot!



You must cover with the same Formica too the plant trough - & then your boudoir is set for any social safari you please. This is what your room will look like - & the transformation will be quite cheap because FORMICA costs only three or

four rupees a square foot, depending on the finish & design. Hoping you will find making these fun - salaams!

Arthur van Langenberg