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MISS CEYLON 1961



C EYLON'S candidate for the World Beauty title in the contest to be held at Long Beach, California, is Miss Kamala Athauda, a 28-year old girl with a rural background. Placed second and third in the local contest were, respectively, Miss Jennifer La Brooy (19) and Miss Ranjani Jayatilleke (19).

Twenty girls paraded before the judges in the final, which the "Ceylon Observer" staged in the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, before a very convivial gathering.

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COUNSEL OF DESPAIR

THE Colombo Municipal Council last week adopted a resolution recommending to the Government the payment of a dole to the unemployed. This can only be regarded as a counsel of despair. At the same time it is a reflection on the Government which, we feel, is not warranted in all the circumstances.

Matters have not come to such a pass that extreme measures need to be contemplated in dealing with the unemployment problem. No one has died of starvation so far, and no one will under our social system. Nevertheless, there is no room for complacency.

* * *

ADMITTEDLY the position is bad. The official returns have shown a rise in unemployment from year to year until today the figure exceeds 150,000. When it is remembered that the population is increasing in geometrical progression—in the past year it was 300,000—the prospect ahead is a matter for concern.

Even if there is no alternative to a dole, where is the money to come from? Already the bill for social services, what with free education, free medical treatment, etc, is a heavy charge on the state. How much more can be squeezed out of the taxpayer?

* * *

WE take it what the Council had in mind was to impress on the Government the urgency of controlling expenditure and increasing productivity. If so, it would have been helpful if some concrete measures had been suggested. But then the Council itself is almost helpless in tackling its own problems, housing for instance.

For our part we would recommend that the Government go slow with its nationalization programme. So far, except for cement manufacture, its commercial and industrial ventures have resulted in loss, notably the passenger transport service and the sugar factory. Is it not time to recognize the role of private enterprise in the development of the economy?

THE EDITOR



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—BY BRUTUS—

RELIEF from the tension which had enveloped the country for almost twenty months came last week with the end of the Bandaranaike assassination trial, the jury returning a verdict of guilty against three of the five accused, Mapitigama Buddharakkhita Thero, incumbent of the Kelaniya temple, H. P. Jayawardene, a printer, and Talduwe Somarama Thero, a lecturer in the Ayurvedic Medical College. Anura de Silva, a mechanic, and Inspector of Police Newton Perera were found not guilty.

All five were charged with conspiracy to murder the late Prime Minister, and Somarama Thero in addition with committing the murder. Mr. Bandaranaike was shot on September 25th, 1959, and died the following day after an operation. In the inquiry stage an Ayurvedic physician, Carolis Amerasinghe, was given a conditional pardon, and when the prosecution closed its case Mrs. Wimala Wijewardene, a member of Mr. Bandaranaike's Cabinet, was discharged.

The trial, before a special jury, opened on February 6th. By permission of the Attorney-General Mr. George Chitty, Q.C., prosecuted. Buddharakkhita Thero and Jayawardene were defended by Mr. Phineas Quass, Q.C., of the English Bar; he left the Island after his address to the jury. Other leading counsel were Mr. K. Shinya for Anura de Silva, Mr. L. G. Weeramantry for Somarama Thero, and Mr. N. Satyendra for Newton Perera. The summing-up by the judge took 13 hours and was spread over four days. The jury's verdict was unanimous except in the case of Newton Perera, who was found not guilty by five to two.

* * *

AFTER the verdict of the jury who deliberated for three hours, had been recorded, the Judge, the Hon Mr. T. S. Fernando, addressed the five accused. Turning to Buddharakkhita Thero he said that, a Buddhist himself, he never thought he would have to pass sentence of death on a Buddhist monk. He had defiled a most sacred place of worship and broken the first precept of the Buddha.

The jury must have believed that he was the architect of this horrible crime.

His Lordship told Somarama Thero no lawyer born could have saved him and Newton Perera that he owed his life to this lawyers.

Before sentence of death was passed, the three convicted men made lengthy statements. Buddharakkhita Thero said he had had nothing to do with any plot. He was the victim of his political enemies, both within the Freedom Party and outside.

Their statements were so long that the proceedings continued to the following two days, when the judge passed sentence of death.

* * *

WITH Leftist members expressing doubts that the Petroleum Corporation would function successfully, the third reading of the Oil Bill was passed in the House of Representatives on May 5th after a lengthy debate.

* * *

AT the end of the committee stage, on Mr. Ilangaratne moving the third reading, Dr. N. M. Perera remarked that the Minister did not seem to be anxious to

accept suggestions for improvement of the Bill. There was apparently something "pulling him from behind," he said. He suggested that very powerful factors in the Government party, if not in the Cabinet, were against the corporation coming into being.

Mr. Pieter Keuneman observed that though the Bill had changed considerably as the result of amendments made to it, the Minister had not taken the opportunity to close all loopholes and avoid possible litigation and legal obstruction by the companies. The UNP had gleefully supported every weakness in the Bill, he said. However, he hoped the Corporation would be a success.

* * *

ALL parties in the Senate last week gave unqualified support to a Bill introduced by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, to constitute the Anuradhapura Preservation Board.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said that the Bill related to a venture that was dear to her late husband, namely, restoration and preservation of a city sacred to Buddhists which had suffered desecration in past centuries. She recalled that her husband took the first steps in this direction in 1942. Work actually started in 1948, but slowed down until he moved to expedite matters in 1956. Delay in completion of the work had



Attired for the Caribbean sunshine in light-weight suit and broad-brimmed hat, Sir Winston Churchill sits on the porch of the Governor-General's residence at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, during his recent visit. With Sir Winston are Sir Grantley Adams (seated left), the Federal Minister of the West Indies, and Mr. Eric Williams (seated right), Prime Minister of Trinidad.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

resulted in the people of Anuradhapura being denied their civic authority for the past 12 years. This would be remedied as soon as possible, she promised.

Mrs. Bandaranaike paid a tribute to the pioneers of the restoration movement such as the Ven Naranwela Sumanasara and the Anagarika Dharmapala and acknowledged the assistance given to her husband in his efforts by the late Sir Paul Pieris, Mr. E. W. Perera and Dr. Andreas Nell.

REDUCTION of the price of arrack has been suggested in order to meet the drop in sales and counter the illicit manufacture of liquor.

It is reported that since the increase in price in 1959 sales have fallen by 15 to 20 per cent, while the manufacture and sale of "kassippu" (pot arrack) and other illicit brews have gone up by an estimated 50 per cent.

The cheapest brand of arrack is priced at Rs. 10 a bottle, an increase of Rs. 2 over the 1959 price. Illicit spirits, including kassippu, is said to be sold at half the price. Some of the illicit products are known to have had harmful, even poisonous, effects.

THE new American Ambassador, Miss Frances E. Willis, arrived in Colombo on May 9th., to become the first woman head of a diplomatic mission in the Island. Elegantly groomed, she was at ease at her meeting with the Press at the airport, where she was greeted by, among others, the U. S. Charge d' Affaires, Mr. Turner C. Cameron, and the embassy staff.

Miss Willis said she brought a message of friendship and goodwill to the people of Ceylon.

Her last assignment was as ambassador to Norway.

Almost at the same time as Miss Willis' arrival it was announced that the Prime Minister has accepted an invitation by Mr. Kennedy, the President, to visit the United States. Leaders of other political parties have also been invited.

AN Electra aircraft of Air Ceylon manned by an entirely Ceylonese crew and carrying Mr. L.L. de Silva, Assistant Director of Civil Aviation,

made a trial flight to Canton from Singapore, and returned the same day via Hong Kong. The flight was preparatory to the opening of an air service between Ceylon and China under the agreement reached in 1959.

Capt. Peter Fernando, who stayed behind for talks at Canton, subsequently went to Peking as a guest of China's Federation of Trade Unions in his capacity of President of the Ceylon Airline Pilots Association.

IN its first report, for the period January 1959, to April, 1960, the Cement Corporation reports a profit of Rs. 3 million nett. In 1959 production reached the figure of 93,463 tons and sales totalled 86,788 tons.



Miss Frances E. Willis
The new U.S. Ambassador to Ceylon

The Corporation has plans to expand the factory in Kankesan-turai so as to increase the annual output to 250,000 tons, to set up a second plant at Puttalam with a capacity of 200,000 tons (to be doubled in ten years), and to establish a chain of auxiliary plant in various parts of the Island for the manufacture of concrete products, including low-cost pre-fabricated houses.

FOR the first time the University of Ceylon has this year registered students for external degrees. This was one of the recommendations of the University Commission, the chairman of which was Sir Joseph Needham of Cambridge University. The number of students selected on the results of the University

Entrance Examination is 722, which is greatly in excess of those admitted to residence.

A difficulty facing these students is the lack of facilities to prepare for the University examinations, such as lecture courses and libraries. A suggestion being considered is the recognition of a number of schools to conduct graduate courses, as some institutions already do for the London University examinations.

IN London, the High Commissioner, Mr. Gunasena de Soyza, at a press conference refuted stories in British newspapers of a reign of terror by the army against the Tamils in the northern and eastern provinces and described them as quite fantastic. Apart from an incident where the military fired on a stone throwing crowd and a Tamil was killed, there had been no other instance of any killing, he said. He also denied that there had been any arson or rape as reported in some newspapers.

After giving the background to the declaration of the emergency, the imposition of the curfew and the introduction of Press censorship, Mr. de Soyza said that the latest information as obtained from Colombo by telephone was that the situation was well under control.

REPORTS on the Church of England's future relations with the proposed new United Protestant Church of Ceylon, to be known as the Church of Lanka, were placed before the Convocation of Canterbury, presided over by the Archbishop, Dr. G. F. Fisher, at Church House Westminster, on May 2nd.

Headed by several Bishops, the majority stated that they were satisfied that, despite certain anomalies, the Church of Lanka would be "a true part of the Universal Church". The minority doubted whether that would be so and contended that, if the scheme were approved and similar plans adopted elsewhere, it could lead to the disappearance of the Anglican Communion in various parts of the world.

The proposed new Church of Lanka is to include Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and ex-Congregationalists. Presenting the majority report, the Bishop of Chelmsford, Dr. S. F.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Allison, said that the Convocation would be taking an historic and momentous decision which would have a decisive influence on future union negotiations elsewhere.

* * *

BRTAIN has given Ceylon, under the Colombo Plan, laboratory equipment of the value of Rs. 30,000 for a radio-isotope centre, which is being constructed in the University grounds in Colombo.

The project is jointly financed by the Ceylon Government, Britain and the International Atomic Energy Authority. Ceylon is responsible for the building, its furniture and fittings and future staff; the IAEA is providing the technical advice of Dr. F. H. Kendall and a wide range of equipment, and the U.K. Government equipment. The centre will provide post-graduate courses in the application of radio isotopes in medicine, agriculture, physics, biology, chemistry, engineering and industry.

Dr. P. G. L. Siriwardene of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Ceylon, who is to be in charge of the centre, is on a three-year training course in Britain on and IAEA fellowship.

* * *

A new direct method of teaching English is making it easier for students all over the world to attain fluency, indispensable for higher education in professions such as science and medicine. This is the opinion of Mr. Oliver de Soyza, a young lecturer at St. Thomas' College, Gurutalawa, who is now in Britain to study the latest methods of teaching English as a second language.

"The modern trend is to stress the oral approach in the initial stages", he said in an interview with a London Press Service reporter. "Students concentrate on oral work for the first two years or so and it is only at the end of this period that regular instruction in reading and writing is given. Grammar has become purely incidental".

Mr. de Soyza feels that the new method has many benefits and no apparent disadvantages. Because of the emphasis on speech, students are not tempted to think in their home language before translating into English. Thought and expres-

sion, he says become part of one common pattern, which results in greater fluency and understanding of the language.

Mr. de Soyza completes the teachers' language course at London University at the end of August and will tour Europe before returning to Ceylon by sea.

* * *

CEYLON has accepted an offer of student volunteers for service in the medical and educational fields from Britain and Canada under the Colombo Plan. The volunteers are to be used to teach science in rural schools and to work in rural hospitals.

The type of volunteers to be made available are: students who have been head boys or senior prefects in schools in England who have secured places in Oxford or Cambridge and are willing to give a year's voluntary service after leaving school and before entering the university; young technicians from the U.K.; and young graduates of both sexes from Canadian universities who have undergone an orientation course of six months or so and with an elementary knowledge of Sinhalese and Tamil.

* * *

THE agitation over the position of Tamil being raised in the Indian Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, took the view that

any official action by the government might not be helpful, but there might be friendly contacts. It was entirely an internal question of Ceylon, he said.

Mr. Nehru added, however, that the Tamil population in the north and east of Ceylon had been there broadly for six to eight hundred years and were as Ceylonese as any other Ceylonese, like the Sinhalese. They had no contacts except cultural with India, and therefore it was a case of some group of Ceylonese coming into conflict with another group.

In answer to a question about Indian nationals in Ceylon, the deputy Minister of External Affairs Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, said that the Government had received an assurance that the Government of Ceylon was fully alive to their responsibility in safeguarding foreign nationals and had taken all steps to ensure their protection.

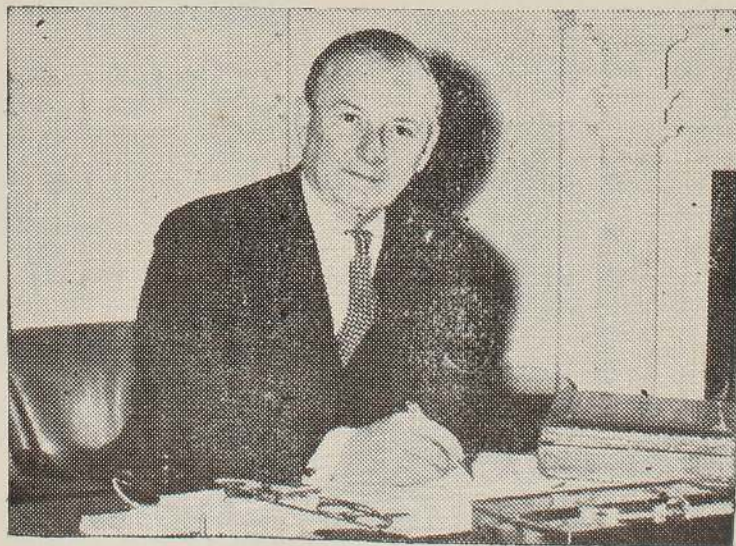
* * *

IN Ceylon the emergency law introduced on April 17/18 continue to be in force.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

WILL BE

on Friday, 9th June,
1961.



With the famous Despatch Box beside him, Mr. John Selwyn Lloyd, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, sits at his desk at the Treasury, London, preparing his Financial Budget for 1961, which he recently presented to Parliament.

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TELL ME, DOCTOR

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

POLITICIANS on television should wear bow ties. So says the "Tailor and Cutter", one of Britain's leading journals devoted to men's apparel and a principal driving force behind the "Savile Row" tradition for which London's tailors are justly famous all over the world. Bow ties, explains the editor, draw attention to the face, whereas straight ties lead the eyes away.

The outstanding exponent of the bow tie, is of course, Sir Winston Churchill, though that great statesman of two World Wars needs no sartorial aid to rivet attention on his rugged, "Bulldog" features. Not everybody, however, has the face to sustain a bow tie; some of us cannot even tie one, and I have always considered the "made-up" variety an admission of defeat.

And, talking of bow ties, why only politicians? Everyone on television, I suppose, hopes to be looked at, otherwise they would choose the safer medium of sound radio. All professions have to face up to the ogling eye of the television camera, none more nowadays than the medical profession, because of the enormous popular interest in the latest health techniques. Doctors, I observe, favour straight ties.

* * *

STUDY CLUB FOR DOCTORS

DOCTORS, incidentally, have hit the headlines with their new social and study club, the first of its kind in the world, which is to be opened at Kingston-upon-Thames, near London. The Ministry of Health has warmly approved this interesting innovation—an informal meeting place where family doctors, hospital physicians and surgeons, and specialists can gather to exchange ideas. Too many general practitioners, working alone in their surgeries or on their ceaseless rounds among patients, tend to get cut off from their fellows. At the Kingston doctor's club they can meet and chat, dine, attend lectures and clinical demonstrations, or browse over the latest text books and medical journals in the library.

Several physicians I have talked to are enthusiastic over this pioneer effort. One said: "The only problem is to find enough spare time to go to Kingston!" This problem may be settled if, as many hope, more doctors' clubs are set up. A special telephone service at Kingston will ensure that any doctor who is wanted by a patient can be quickly contacted.

* * *

NEW USES FOR RADIOS

IN many of Britain's hospitals the doctors carry portable radios. The other day, while



Sir Saville Garner

Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, in succession to Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, who retires from the public service.

walking the grounds of a large clinic with a surgeon friend, I thought a bee has settled in his breast pocket. It was the radio buzzer summoning him to the operating theatre.

An even later use of miniature radio is a gadget now in use at the Science Museum in South Kensington, London. Visitors can hire a "magic rod"—in fact a radio antenna and miniature receiver—which supplies them with a tape recorded commentary as the range

among galleries devoted to iron and steel, sailing ships and electric power. By turning a switch they can have the description in French, German and other languages.

The Science Museum seems just the right place for such an ingenious experiment. And talking of museums, I fancy the whole travelling world would be attracted by the Tramway Museum now being set up at Crich, in Derbyshire, England.

* * *

THE LOVABLE OLD TRAMCAR

TRAMCARS are now almost as obsolete as horse chariots, but many folk still have a tender regard for these old time colossi of the streets. The Tramway Museum Society has collected 22 specimens, the earliest a horse drawn single-decker tramcar of 1874.

At no time, even in their heyday, were tramcars admitted to the City of London, or even to the West End. A single exception was a route which decently hid itself in a tunnel under Aldwych, on the edge of London's theatreland. The Aldwych Theatre, now the London extension of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, was the jumping-off ground for one of the West End's most successful plays, "Watch It, Sailor", now transferred in its second year to the Apollo Theatre.

* * *

BUMPER THEATRE SEASON

AS visitors this summer will discover, many of London's theatres are enjoying bumper seasons. A dozen productions are still drawing packed houses, after running a year or more. The all-time record is held by detective writer Agatha Christie's "The Mousetrap" at the Ambassadors, still enthralling audiences after a continuous run of eight years and four months. Its nearest rival is "Simple Spymen", a boisterous farce entering its fourth year at the Whitehall Theatre.

This, incidentally, is almost next door to the scene of that never ending "run", the Government of the United Kingdom. It is in Admiralty House, Whitehall, that the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan and the Cabinet occupy temporary quarters during large-scale renovations at the famous No. 10 Downing Street, official home of our Prime Ministers for 200 years.

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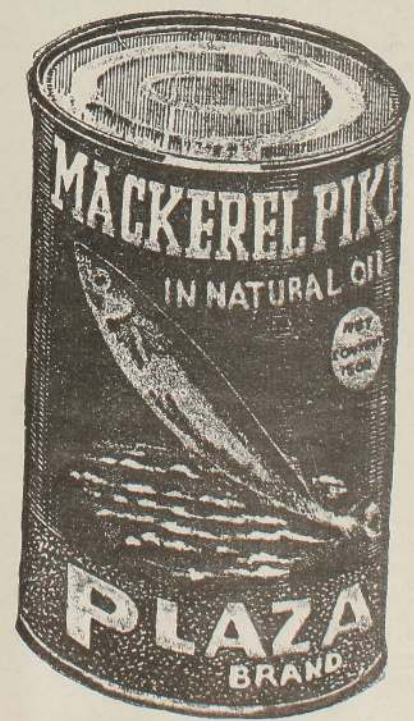
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A LOOK ROUND

—By PERISCOPE—

PROHIBITIONISTS are notoriously uncompromising in their views on a subject so near and dear to their hearts, and that is the reason why we hear of so many quaint, and even whimsical, suggestions made by leaders of the prohibition movement for transforming tipplers into teetotallers by legislation.

Our Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. Basnayake, for whose legal acumen and judicial eminence all sections of the people in Ceylon have the highest admiration, seems to have let his enthusiasm as a prohibitionist run away with him in some remarks that he is reported to have made at the annual prize-giving of Dharmodaya Dahampasela of the Vidya Chandra Pirivena, Ahangama.

In his opinion, if regulations prohibited government servants from taking intoxicants it would be in the best interests of the country. How any Government could justify any action on its part meant to deprive one particular section of its subjects of its right to eat and drink what it likes as long as it does not fall foul of the law is incomprehensible. Besides, how on earth are such regulations going to be enforced? The majority of those who like to have their daily tot, or sundowner as it is popularly known, do so in the privacy of their homes or in some corner of a bar secluded from public gaze. Pub crawlers, of course, do it quite openly. To keep both these types of drinkers from exercising what they consider to be their right would require quite an army of spies to shadow all government servants on their way from office to home and, in quite a number of cases, to plant spies around homes from dusk to bedtime.

* * *

THE old and a large number of the present boys of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, as well as all leading educationists in the island must have received the news of the death of Rev. Father T. M. F. Long with feelings of great sorrow. For about twenty years he was Rector of St. Patrick's. He endeared himself not only to his pupils but to the public at large by his urbanity and the wholeheartedness with which he

promoted the progress of the institution and its numerous pupils.

Father Long keenly felt his separation from St. Patrick's, which he left to become Rector of another St. Patrick's in Fremantle, Australia. When on a recent visit to Jaffna, he was entertained at a dinner given by the old boys of his old college and by a large number of the Jaffna public.

Father Long will also long be remembered in Jaffna for the very excellent work he had done in



The late Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long

establishing a Public Library which today is as good as any of the public libraries in the island. In fact, the new public library building is still under construction, and when it is completed will be one of the most up-to-date libraries in the island.

Father Long died in London on April 29 and his body was taken to Ireland for burial.

* * *

THE Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce has made the *amende honorable* to the Bank of Ceylon, and for this it deserves a pat on the back. At a council meeting of the Chamber on April 19 a resolution was passed urging the

minister of Finance to take control of the Bank of Ceylon, in which the Government has a large interest, in order to make available normal banking facilities to its constituents.

But at a meeting of the council on May 4 it was decided to rescind the resolution and declare it invalid. The council also stated that it was totally opposed to any permanent or temporary take-over by the Government of any institution or body, and avowed its complete dedication to the principle of free enterprise in the country. This change of attitude is a complete somersault executed in very good grace even at the risk of losing a little prestige. It is a decision which eventually will raise the Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce in the estimation of all right-thinking people.

* * *

MR. Ronnie de Mel, Director-General of Broadcasting, uttered some very apt home truths in an address to the Lions Club of Ceylon at the Galle Face Hotel recently. He said, "It is my honest conviction that our economists and planners, without girdling the globe, should be asked to travel a little around Ceylon and move with the people to familiarise themselves with Ceylon conditions." These few words would be found to contain a wealth of wisdom if examined in the context of the present parlous economy of Ceylon.

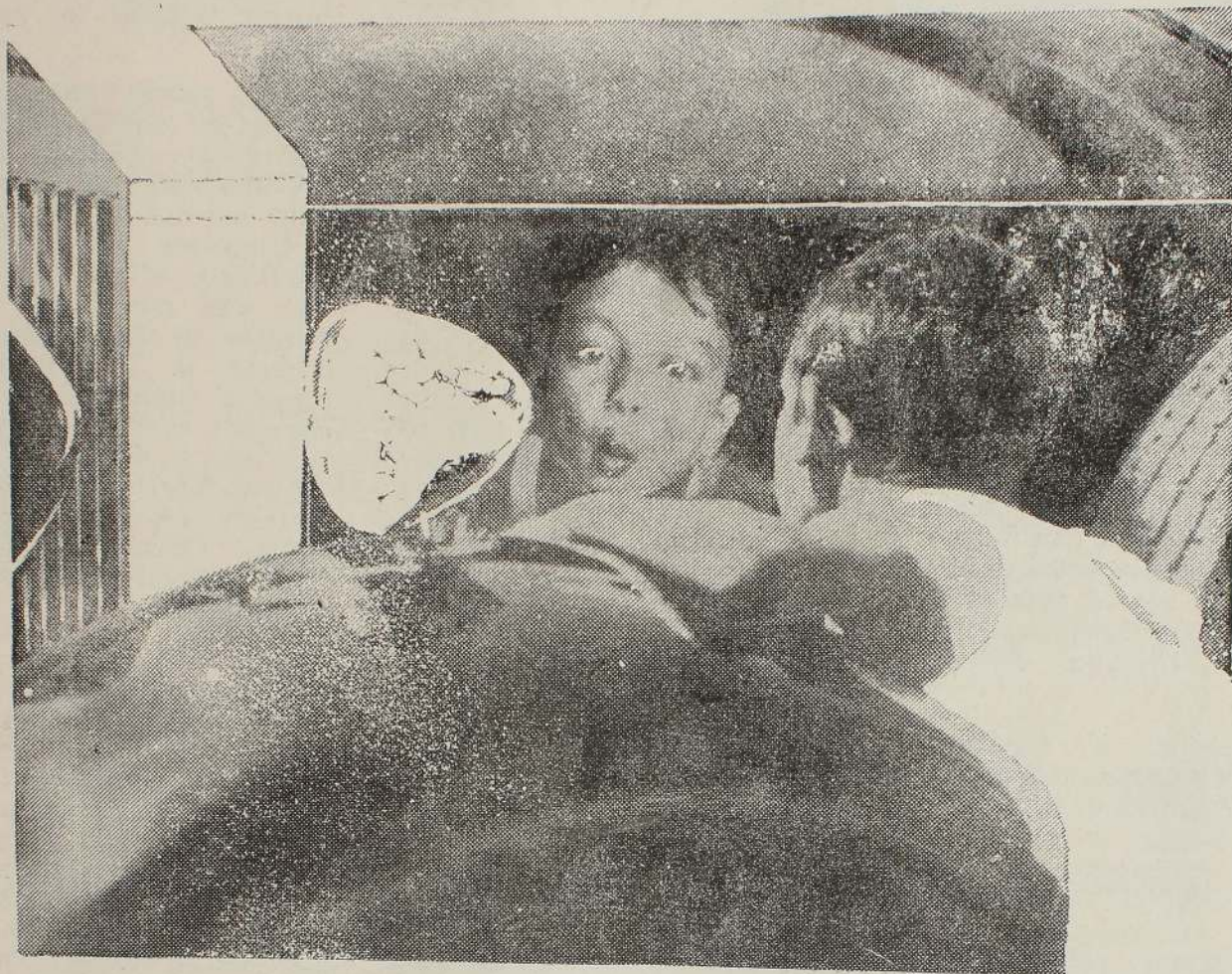
That there has been in the recent past a series of air jaunts by our high-ranking government servants, mostly Ministers, to foreign countries on missions of dubious importance cannot be denied.

If, as Mr. de Mel says, the time and money spent on these alien excursions had been utilised in getting into closer touch with conditions in the villages, it would not only have put our backward rural areas on a better footing, but it would have decidedly helped to bolster up the country's tottering economy.

* * *

THE reducing of curfew hours (now 7 p.m. to 5 a.m.) in the administrative districts of Jaffna, the Urban Council limits of Batticaloa and the Town Council limits of Vavuniya and Mannar is a

(Continued on page 32)



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A GREAT KANDYAN CHIEFTAIN

MADUWANWELA R. M.

II

— By H. E. —

THE most famous story about Maduwanwela R.M. concerns the German Crown Prince and party. The old Chief arrived at Pelmadulla in the horse coach from Rakwana. The Resthouse Keeper according to instructions walked up to the coach and asked the driver to empty the coach as the German Crown Prince and party had to get to the Residency at Ratnapura in time for an official dinner party. The other three passengers left their seats but the Old Chief stuck to his. The R.H.K. then loaded the luggage and guns (they had been on a snipe shoot) into the horse coach. An A.D.C. walked up and, and seeing a "native" occupying a seat, asked him to get down. Maduwanwela refused stating he had paid for his seat and had no intention of giving it up for anybody. He also told them if they wanted the use of the coach they should have booked it early. An A.D.C. then said "Do you know that it is the German Crown Prince whom you are keeping waiting". The reply was prompt. "I don't care who you are. I am the Black Prince of Ceylon". He flung the gun cases and luggage out.

He then asked the timid passengers who had got off to get in once again, and ordered the driver to drive off. This the driver did as he was not prepared to displease such a regular and powerful patron.

It was long past the dinner hour when the Crown Prince and party reached the Residency. Next morning as Maduwanwela was driving past the Planters Club he heard shouts of "Come on, Black Prince, come in". By that time the Govt. Agent, planters and the neighbourhood had heard the story. The old Chief walked in and had a drink with the Crown Prince and party. The matter ended there.

* * *

IT was of such stuff that this veteran Kraal organiser was made. His first lessons in Elephant Kraaling were learnt at the feet of Ellawala R.M., who represented the Kandyans in the Legislative Council many years ago.

Though there was a difference in years between the two Chiefs, they were thick friends in spite of being kinsmen. After the first Kraal Maduwanwela R.M. presented his "guru" with an elephant for helping to organise it.

In ancient times a Kraal was held to provide sport for the Kandyan Kings. Later it was held to provide sport for Kandyan Chieftains. It was a grand Kandyan Sport. Whether there will ever be another Kraal in Panamure is a matter of conjecture.

* * *

PANAMURE, where these Kraals have been held, is just four miles from the old "walauwa" of the famous Chief. The stockade within which the spring of water is situated is 5 to 10 acres in extent. This spring was discovered by Ellawala R.M. and Mr. Deheragoda, grandfather of Reggie Deheragoda, mentioned earlier. There is an interesting story about this spring. It never runs dry even though in the dry zone. It is dark and uninviting at all times. A Ratamahatmaya who administered the area once told me that he had a villager unwind 40 reels of thread but could not strike bottom. Village folk have told me that many a human being and animal found a last resting place in this pool in the days when Kandyan treachery and intrigue were at their worst. Who can deny it? By the pool stands a shrine where all thoes who participate in the Kraal worship and fulfil vows made to the all-powerful Kataragama God.

* * *

AND now my mind goes back to that first visit to pay my respects as a lad of seventeen to the legendary figure. I can almost visualise the scene as I bowed low to say "good-bye" to his wife, his daughter and to him. A few words of advice, a message of goodwill for my father, and five gold sovereigns as pocket money. A stern command to my "escort" that no harm should befall me and I was to be escorted with care and handed over

those who "escorted" me from my own village. My impression today of this grand old man was that he had the heart of a child. Accessible to all, he tolerated no undue familiarity. His hospitality was truly Kandyan. He was a typical Kandyan aristocrat, and who could blame him if he could not forget that fact.

And so back to Bulutota. Tired with the climb I rested en route by the side of a tank bund. It was wonderful, the soft breezes wafting over and across the blue waters of the tank. Lotus flowers studded the waters like stars in the blue sky.

I had to wend my way as it was growing dusk. The stars would soon be peeping out. All was suddenly so quiet that no mother need sing lullabies here for her children to sleep. The moon was coming out and I was almost at Bulutota. The shadows of the evening clouds were folding the jungle in darkness. I had reached Bulutota. I bade the "escort" good-bye.

* * *

EVEN now down the corridors of Time I feel "the choke" as I thought of the grand old man and wondered whether I would ever see him again.

Years after it took a God-fearing missionary to put into words what probably the Old Chief knew and felt only too well:

"Ay, fair indeed is the Kandyan land

Fair is the Kandyan youth,
Fair is the Kandyan maid, passing fair

Of foot and form and face.
The glens and the glades, the Kandyan lads and the maids.

But fair, more fair, is the Kandyan Heritage.

* * *

THE most famous decoy elephant—Kadira—belonged to the famous Mahawalattenne R.M. (son-in-law of Ellawala, Kandyan M.L.C.) It was given as a marriage portion to Barnes Ratwatte R.M. when he married Mahawalattenne R.M.'s daughter (Mother of Sirima Dias Bandaranaike, the present Premier). This animal was almost human, and Kandyan kraal experts marvelled at the technique adopted by Kadira in the stockade. Inside the stockade the animal moved about like a well trained polo pony.

(Continued on page 32)

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RABINDRANATH TAGORE

THE POET'S MESSAGE TO HUMANITY

THE centenary of the birth of the great Indian poet and philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, was celebrated all over the world. In Ceylon the anniversary was observed at, among other places, Sri Palee, Horana, an institution founded by Mr. Wilmot A. Perera, himself a student for some time at Shantiniketan, and named by Tagore himself when he laid its foundation stone. The High Commissioner for India, Mr. B. N. Kapur, planted a "na" sapling to mark the occasion.

We take the following article by Mr. Vivek Bhattacharya from "the Times of India".

RABINDRANATH Tagore, in thought and action, treated himself as a "citizen of the world". In "Gitanjali" he writes, "I have had my invitation to this world's festival, and thus my life has been blessed. My eyes have seen and my ears have heard".

In his search for truth and worship of beauty he came in touch with 'good friends in all houses all over the world'. In his heart of hearts he was a humanist first and a poet next. His love for humanity owes its origin to the Upanishadic thoughts. "To attain our world consciousness, we have to unite our feeling. In fact, the only true human progress is coincident with this widening of the range of feeling". He is convinced that "all our poetry, philosophy, science, art and religion are serving to extend the scope of our consciousness towards higher and larger spheres".

* * *

HIS contacts with the western world date back to the seventies of the last century. He went to London as a student in 1878 when he was in his teens and stayed there for about two years. Again he went to London University ten years later. In 1912 Tagore went to the United States. During 1915 he visited Japan, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong. Four years later he again visited England, the U.S.A., France, Holland and Belgium. In 1924 he visited China. During the next eight years he made trips to South America, Europe, the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq and Ceylon.

During these visits Tagore came in direct touch with the people. Everywhere he was accorded a hearty welcome. The more he wandered, the more he longed to spread his message of love and friendship. The citizen of the world proclaimed,

"Far flung and intricate is the order of the universe, And my mind alas, grasps but a negligible corner of it".

* * *

TAGORE stayed in Japan for 3 months during 1916. He was immensely impressed by the aesthetic sense of the people of Japan. The artistically decorated rooms without furniture impressed him. "A real thing of beauty needs a lone surrounding", he observed. In a letter addressed to his son he wrote (after visiting a Japanese school): "My respect for Japanese women has increased immensely. I have not seen their like anywhere".

From Japan, Rabindranath went to the United States. There he delivered a series of lectures. In most of these he impressed upon the people the need to have their ideas beyond material ends. "Here in the United States, you have a great material empire but my idea of a nation is that it should have ideals beyond material ends. You have a worship of organisation. Capital organises, labour organises, religion organises—all of our institutions organise. It all makes for endless strife. If there would be more of the fundamental idea of brotherhood and less of organisation, I think occidental civilization would be immeasurably the gainer".

Tagore went to Sweden in May, 1921. The Swedish Academy, awarding him the Nobel Prize in 1913 proclaimed, "It is the first recognition of the indigenous literature of his Empire as a world force; it is the first time that an Asiatic has attained distinction at the hands of the Swedish Academies and this is the first time when the £8,000 prize has been awarded to a poet who writes in a language so entirely foreign to the awarding country as to Sweden".

From Sweden, Tagore went to Germany, a country for which he had the greatest respect and affection. He expressed his reverence for Germany in many of his addresses and letters. "Germany has done more than any other country in the world for opening up and broadening the channel of the intellectual and spiritual communication of the West with India".

When Tagore went to China in April, 1924, Sun Yat Sen sent a special messenger to receive the poet. Addressing a gathering at Shanghai, the poet asked them not to acquire that mentality of the primitive man, the mentality of the west—eternally striving after power. Tagore said "the world was waiting for that moral idealism, for that spiritual standard of life to save it from that demon, the worship of power".

In May he celebrated his birthday in Peking. The Chinese elite conferred on him the title Chuchentan.

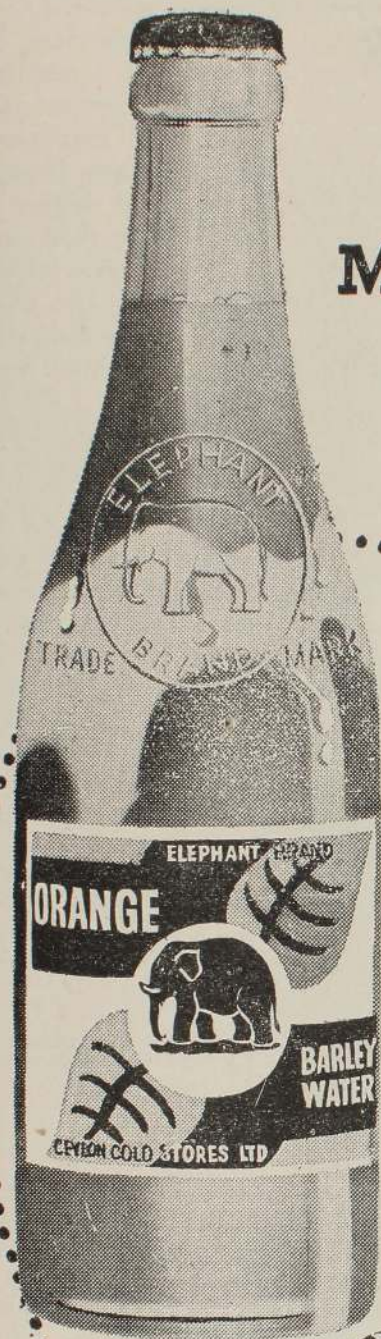
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RABINDRANATH had invitations to go to the Soviet Union in 1926 but it was not before September, 1930, that he did manage to go. In Moscow he was impressed by the tremendous progress made, particularly the equality of opportunities accorded to all. "What impressed me most here was the elimination of different classes—the rich and the poor".

He came in close touch with the people, and their institutions. His appreciation of the progress in the Soviet land has been recorded in his famous "Letters from Russia".

These journeys abroad played a vital role in fulfilling Tagore's dream of founding an ideal World University. They certainly inspired him and gave him confidence to carry on the work of the Visva Bharati University. In a letter to C.F. Andrews, he wrote, "Altogether Europe has come closer to us by this visit of ours. Now I know more closely than ever before that Santiniketan belongs to all the world and we shall have to be worthy of this great fact".

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THE GHOST OF KANTALAI

— BY H. A. STAMERS SMITH —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THE author came out to Ceylon in 1926 as Assistant Superintendent of Surveys and became Superintendent in 1937. At the beginning of world war II he was seconded to the Ceylon Censorship and later appointed Assistant Director of Surveys, Ceylon Army Command. He left for Kenya in 1947 as Assistant Commissioner in the Department of Lands, Mines and Surveys of the colony.

Mr. J. K. Clegg, mentioned in the story, was also in the Survey Department, as was Mr. E. E. Benest. It was Mr. Benest who first told the story while a guest of Mr. Kenneth de Kretser, later Director of Public Works, and Mrs. de Kretser when they were in Batticaloa. Mr. Benest got Mr. Stammers Smith to put the story in writing at the request of Mrs. de Kretser. The manuscript was found among his papers by Mr. de Kretser during his recent visit to Ceylon; he is now resident in Brisbane, Australia.

THIS is the account of a "most curious incident that occurred at the Kantalai Rest-House several years ago.

I had been on a shooting trip in the North Central Province, near Polonnaruwa, about the middle of August 1929, but, owing to exceptionally heavy rain, we were obliged to leave Giritale Circuit Bungalow, where we had been staying, and to go further north to look for an area where the waterholes could reasonably be expected to be the only places where water was to be found. I am ashamed to say that I was bent on shooting at a water hole, but, thanks to unreasonable rain, I did not actually shoot any beast in this disgraceful and unsporting way.

My companions on the trip were John Clegg of the Survey Department, now dead, I regret to add, and my fox terrier "Thomas du Barker". We reached Kantalai about lunch time on August 9, if I remember correctly, and during the afternoon, went round the northern edge of the tank to look for teal. We found no teal but were provided with an interesting, if disturbing, diversion in the form of a semi-wild buffalo which chased us. In the early evening a very sharp thunderstorm broke over the hills to the west of Kantalai and for a couple of hours there was much noise and a great deal of rain.

We were the only visitors at the time and so we had the Rest House to ourselves. We dined about 8 p.m. and sat in the dining room for perhaps an hour, smoking and discussing our next move. It was obvious that the heavy rain that

evening had spoilt every chance of any luck at a water hole; small rivulets of water were rushing into the tank from all sides and so we decided to move next day to Kadiravili on the East Coast, near Verugal.

ABOUT nine o'clock we noticed that the rain had stopped; so we strolled out to the front of the Rest House and stood for a few minutes on the top of a steep bank which forms the edge of the tank at this point. John Clegg was standing on the left, I was in the middle and "Thomas du Barker" was sniffing the air on my right. All three of us were facing the south.

While thus engaged, I noticed a man approaching from our left flank. He was dressed in a white banian and light coloured sarong and walked towards us at an ordinary pace. I do not remember seeing his feet moving, but his appearance was so ordinary that I supposed him to be one of the Resthouse staff and thought nothing of his sudden appearance.

HE came closer and closer and was almost touching Clegg, and I remember telling Clegg to look out. He said "What, what? What the devil is the matter with the dog"? "Thomas" had suddenly pitched forward with his forefeet spread out in front and his hind legs gathered up below him as dogs often do when attacking. "Thomas"'s hackles were up and he was growling and barking furiously.

The man meanwhile had walked slap through Clegg, or it so seemed, and was by now between him and me. The dog stood his ground for a few seconds and then bolted behind me as though thoroughly frightened. The man approached closer to me and, then, in an instant vanished.

I told Clegg what I had seen and he said he had seen nothing, but we agreed that the dog's behaviour was corroborative evidence that there had been something most unusual so to disturb him.

I saw no more of the man but I confess that I did not feel at all comfortable. During the night I had most disturbing dreams and I remember vividly that in each I was trying to get out of the room. I did not want to go but I felt an almost irresistible desire to go to the tank.

* * *

THAT is all that actually happened. We left Kantalai next day and I have never visited the Resthouse since.

I have since heard other stories of Kantalai but at the time I was unaware that the place was supposed to be haunted. I have thought of my encounter with the "ghost", or whatever it was, many times since and I am firmly convinced that I really did see it and that my dog did too. Had the dog not been there, I suspect I would have dismissed it as an optical trick, a column of mist by the recent rain on the hot ground, or some such thing; but the dog's behaviour added evidence which cannot be so explained away.

Although I do not know I am psychic, I may add that during my Oxford days I was several times aware that I was subject to illusions or visions. For three years I lived in the oldest part of St. John's College, the only portion which is to be part of the original foundation of St. Bernard's Monastery which, Sir Thomas White converted into an endowed college in 1956. But The "Buttery" staircase opposite the door of the dining hall pierces an enormously thick wall and the whole of this group of rooms is enclosed with walls of equal massiveness.

On four occasions I was awakened at precisely the same time, a minute or two before 3 a.m., by a feeling

Continued on page 32)

PEOPLE

A planter who is remembered with affection in Kandy and who was held in great respect in the European community was Mr. Gordon Pyper, who died recently in England. He spent most of his life on Hantane estate, Kandy.

A man of liberal outlook, Mr. Pyper made a host of friends in Kandy and the district and was associated with several public movements. He was a number of times Chairman of the Kandy District Planters' Association, and once a candidate for the chairmanship of the parent body, on one of the few occasions that there has been a contest for the office. But he came up against a formidable opponent in Mr. A. G. Baynham, whose sponsors whipped up considerable support to ensure his success. Mr. Baynham was afterwards Secretary of the Ceylon Association in London.

* * *

MR. Leslie de Saram, former senior partner of Messrs F.J. and G. de Saram, the well known firm of solicitors, was in Colombo early this month on his way from Australia to England. He gave up his legal work nearly 25 years ago to take up farming in Gurutalawa and before he retired from Ceylon gifted the property to St. Thomas' College. Mr. de Saram had an orchard which prospered during the years he lived at Gurutalawa. He was prominently identified with war work after he left his farm, and his firm gifted an aeroplane to His Majesty's Government during the

war. He also played his part in Civil Defence work during the second world war. Like his eldest brother Fred, who was one of the founders of the Colonial Motors Ltd., Leslie de Saram received his education in England at Clifton School.

* * *

DR. Cyril Paulusz, at present on a short visit to Ceylon, continues in practice in Warrington, Lancashire, where he has been for nearly forty years. Dr. Paulusz, who is in his 79th year, was educated at Royal College and is a contemporary of Dr. R. L. Spittel and Dr. Frank Bartholomeusz. He left the Island soon after he obtained his L.M.S. (Ceylon) before the first World War, to settle down in Singapore, where he worked in partnership with another Ceylonese, Dr. Arthur Gomes. After some years in the Straits Settlements, as Malaya was then known, Dr. Paulusz left for England where he set up in practice in Lancashire.

A member of a well known Burgher family, Dr. Paulusz was one of thirteen—six brothers and seven sisters. His eldest brother was also a doctor in the Health Department of the Colombo Municipality in the early years of this century. Another brother was the late Mr. J. G. Paulusz, a former Vice Principal of the Royal College and father of Mr. Jan Paulusz, retired Government Archivist and till recently in charge of the Ceylon Embassy in Holland. Of his seven sisters the eldest was Mrs. R. E. Blaze. Another, Mrs. A. E. Dirckze, is in Melbourne and two others—Miss Ida Paulusz and Mrs. P. Aldons reside in Colombo.

THE death occurred in London on April 29 of Mr. Elmo Louis ("Frosty") Vanlangenberg, the Ceylonese bassist who settled down in London about two years ago. His remains were cremated at the Golders Green Crematorium and his ashes were flown to Ceylon. Ceylonese and English friends at the Presbyterian service included Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Jansz and the entire company of the Edmondo Ross Band, with whom he played in London.

The late Mr. Vanlangenberg was one of the most accomplished jazz players produced by this country and whether it was the piano or the bull fiddle he played with equal verve and finesse. His last engagement in Ceylon was at the Mascari'lla and he was associated with the Galle Face Hotel, off and on, for well nigh 15 years. He played with zest and enthusiasm when he was double bass in the old Colombo Chamber Orchestra, and liked Mozart and Haydn just as much as the Duke.

* * *

MR. K. M. Willey, who was for several years Education Officer of the British Council in Ceylon, has died in Lahore, Pakistan. Whilst in Ceylon Mr. Willey was consultant to the Department of Education on the teaching of English as a second language and conducted courses for teachers on the subject, besides giving broadcasts over Radio Ceylon. Mr. Willey left Ceylon in 1957 to join Nanyang University, Singapore, as Professor of English.

* * *

A Ceylon girl, Yolanda (Miss Yolande Wolff) is to appear in the London production of the French play "Les Negres" by Geret, translated under the title "The Blacks". The play was written for an all-coloured cast. In the London production there will be three Nigerians, a Ghanian and three Jamaicans besides Yolanda. First produced in Paris in 1959, it is being presented later this month at the "Avant-Garde" Royal Theatre.

Yolanda went to Britain with hopes of a career as a singer and achieved fair success both in England and at continental centres, but in recent times she has made quite a name for herself on the stage.

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PEOPLE

FOUR Ceylon students had their paintings hung at the 66th exhibition of Children's paintings at the Guildhall Art Gallery, London, which opened on May 1. Ten paintings were of exhibition standard but only four could be hung owing to lack of space. The four were: "Fire Walking" by L. Jayasuriya (11)—highly commended; "Perahera" by Michael de Niese (12)—book prize; "Perahera" by P. Fernando (18)—bronze star, and "Festival" by C. Hettiaratchi (bronze star). Altogether 24 drawings from Ceylon were awarded prizes 4 bronze stars; 2 highly commended and 17 received book prizes.

* * *

MAJOR M. A. Jeewasoma, Services Attache to the Ceylon High Commission in London, laid the wreath at this year's annual service of commemoration at the Runnimeade memorial in Surrey. The memorial was erected to the memory of the 20,468 men and women of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in that last war while operating from Britain and North-West Europe and have no known graves. This year the ceremony was held on Tuesday May 9. Each year representatives of Commonwealth countries take it in turn to lay a wreath. Last year it was Pakistan's turn: this year it is Ceylon's.

The memorial overlooks the spot where King John signed the Magna Carta in 1215. Designed by Sir Edward Maufe the memorial was unveiled by the Queen in 1953. Since then it is estimated that more than 2,000,000 people from all over the world have made the pilgrimage to Runnimeade. The names of the dead are inscribed on panels in the cloisters which form the memorial. On one side of the memorial is a square tower from which many of those commemorated received their last operational instructions. Inside is a shrine for contemplation.

* * *

REV. Fr. A. De Saram has been appointed Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Colombo. He was Parish Priest of St. Lucia's Cathedral, at the time of his appointment.

A doctor from Ceylon was among many overseas visitors from more than 40 countries attending the three-day Royal Society of Health Congress held recently at Blackpool, England. Representing Ceylon was Dr. (Mrs.) M. Gunawardene, from the Department of Health in Colombo, who is studying public health at Liverpool University.

Sir Arthur Massey, chairman of the Royal Society of Health, told the 3,750 delegates at the conference that the time was not far distant when their deliberations would include a section on "space health". The world, he said, was also confronted with "space" in another context—the increase of population.

SENATOR C. Wijesinghe, Minister of Labour and Nationalised Services, who was taken ill at Nuwara Eliya during Easter and was in a nursing home in Colombo, has entered the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London.

* * *

SIXTEEN school teachers from Ceylon who saved up for a study tour to Europe have been spending a week in Warwickshire. Mr. Hector Jayawardena, leader of the party, said: "We felt when we set out, and we still feel, that this would be a most rewarding venture. We have travelled through Egypt, Greece, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom."

(Continued on page 32)

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(Fortnightly Review Special)

OVER sixty years ago, Col. Thomas Yates Wright, who spent his 91st birthday in London early in January, was a name to conjure with in Ceylon sport, for he was by general consent the champion of his time on the Cricket field, at Rugby Football, Athletics and Polo. He was the darling of the crowd and it can truthfully be said that no sportsman in Ceylon was held in such high esteem as the one and only Tommy Wright.

"T. Y." was born in January, 1869. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, 1880-81, and at Stratford-on-Avon College, 1882-87, where he was in the Cricket XI and Rugger XV and was the captain of both for three years, 1885, 1886 and 1887. He also played for Manchester at Rugby Football in 1887 and 1888. He turned out earlier for the Richmond Club and had the satisfaction of playing in the company of the famous A. J. Gould during the last season in which the latter played for that Club. Had "T. Y." remained in England and gone to Oxford or Cambridge, he would easily have obtained a "Blue" and doubtless even secured International honours as his elder brother Frank did, playing half-back for England for two years.

TOMMY Wright was planting in the Kandy district and later in the Kurunegala district on Shakerly Estate for nearly forty years before he came to Colombo to join Messrs Carson & Co. as a partner. While residing up-country he captained Kandy for many years both at Rugby Football and Cricket and was a fixture in the Up-country rugger and cricket teams for over twenty years. He was a most resourceful, wily and remarkably cool-headed three-quarter and his forte was drop-kicking. He was probably the first player in Ceylon to give effect to this most useful accomplishment, in which the English International, Capt. J. A. Pym of the R.A., in later years and A. E. Blair—a worthy successor to "T. Y." as an all-round Up-country sportsman—proved to be adepts.

But it was not only in Rugby Football that Col. Wright was a master. His name is writ large in the annals of cricket, polo, athletics, rowing and hockey.

IT may not be generally known that Tommy Wright in his first appearance for Up-country against the C.C.C., on Galle Face, in 1893 obtained a "pair of specs", being bowled by H. S. Woodcock in the first innings and being run out in



Col. T. Y. Wright, V. D.

the second in an attempt to avoid the unenviable distinction. But that unfortunate start did not worry him. He went on to score heavily in district matches and in 1899 compiled 202 not out for Kandy against Matale, who were a strong side in those days. "T. Y." had previously scored a hard hit 103 not out in the August match in Colombo against a strong C.C.C. bowling side which included Lieut F. J. Bowen of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, then stationed in Colombo, and regarded as one of the best slow left-hand bowlers the C.C.C. ever had. The late E. B. Alexander made one of his early

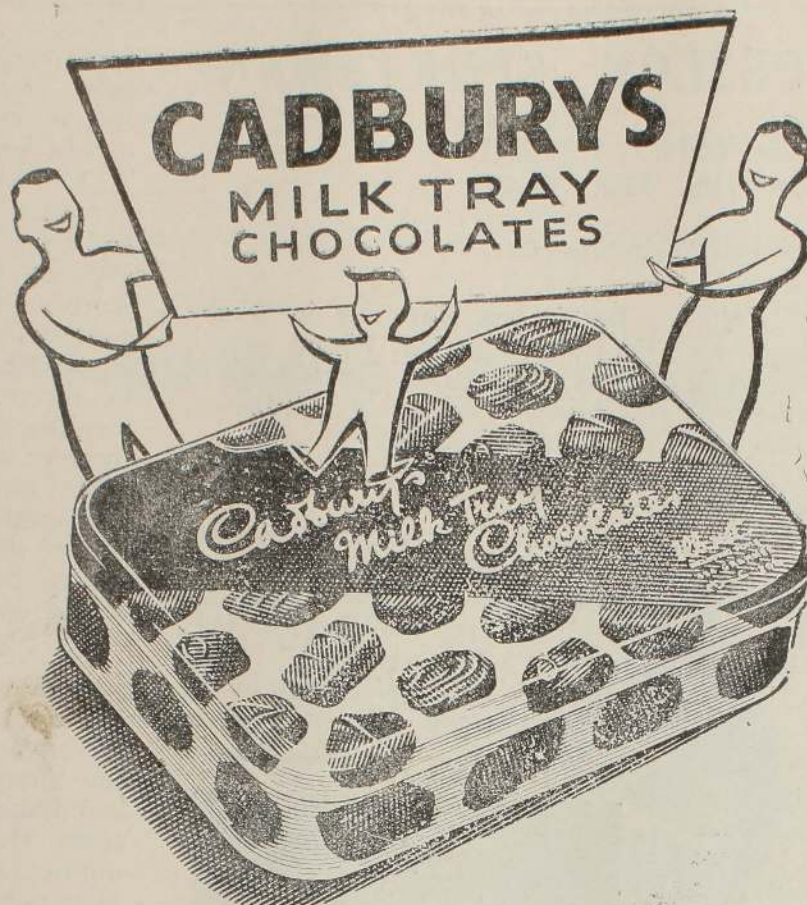
appearances for the C.C.C. in that game. He had figured with fair success at Oxford though failing to win his "blue". Alexander and T. Y. Wright in later years figured in most of the representative matches and those against visiting sides. In 1904 on the C.C.C. ground, T. Y. scored a fine half century for Up-country out of a total of 181 and he continued to make runs freely till he retired in 1906. It should be mentioned that Col. Wright was a member of S. M. Burrows' team that defeated the famous Colts Club at Nuwara Eliya in 1899. He was one of the hardest hitting batsmen of his time and his fielding was always up to the highest standard.

ON the rugger field "T. Y." was always one of the most popular players and his work either among the three-quarters or at half-back was of the cleanest and most brilliant type. He played for Up-country during a period when the Hillsmen were rich in first-class players who had represented English Counties and Public Schools. There were redoubtable men like B. C. N. Knight, who often partnered Wright at half-back, J. MacTier, who had played for Somerset, F. R. Dakeyne and L. Williams, who were a brilliant pair of halves and three-quarters like J. E. Biddel, W. R. F. Brock and H. B. Daniel and forwards of the calibre of H. G. Moir, A. E. Ogilvy, H. D. MacMillan, and H. B. T. Boucher, to name only four.

COL. Wright's prowess as a polo player was well known and as a Nimrod and Shikar he was as famous as in other branches of sport, while in his younger days he excelled as an athlete. He was the first President of the Ceylon Amateur Athletic Association and one of the founders of the A. B. C. D. Club which had its head-quarters in Kandy. Col. Wright took a very keen interest in Ceylon boxing and awarded more than one challenge Cup which annually arouses much interest. The Ceylon Police in particular found in Col. Wright a most encouraging supporter of the Fistic Art.

Col. Wright was one of the first to enrol when the Ceylon contingent—composed mainly of members of the C. P. R. C.—was raised for service in the South African War, being at the time a Corporal.

(Continued on page 27)



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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By ITINERANT—

THE PASSING OF CAPT J. E. BARNES

ONE of the best known stipendiary stewards of the Ceylon Turf Club who was in the Island for over thirty years—Capt. John Edgar Barnes—died in Somerset recently at the age of 68. He was a very keen turfite and distinguished himself as a G.R.. He was responsible for starting the Riding School in Colombo and several of our leading Ceylonese Jockeys had the benefit of training under him. Capt. Barnes left Ceylon in 1957.

* * *

HOCKEY

IN the Andriesz Shield hockey fixture between the Havelocks and the Moors played on the Ceylonese Ladies' ground on Tuesday 9th May, the former scored a runaway victory by 8 goals to nil. Despite the damp condition of the ground the winners gave a fine display and the forwards well backed by their halves, were seen to distinct advantage. Rupasinghe scored the first two goals and later scored a third, while M. Wijeykoon also scored a trio and R. Wijeykoon and Jayatissa one each.

* * *

IN the Pioneer Shield the B.R.C. 'B' drew with the Old Joes at Havelock Park, each side obtaining two goals. The old Joes started well and had scored twice in the early stages. Then came a burst by the homesters and through W. de Zylva they secured a goal before the interval. In the second half the B.R.C. equalised, W. de Zylva again scoring off a penalty corner. In the later stages the B.R.C. looked like winning, but threw away a good chance of clinching matters through poor work by one of their forwards who missed a good chance of scoring.

* * *

BASKETBALL

THE Schools basketball tournament provided a lot of good basketball and plenty of excitement with feelings running high in the supporters' ranks.

St. Sebastian's, Moratuwa, squeezed into the finals beating St. Joseph's by three points and Royal

by a solitary point in a game in which the lead changed hands many times.

St. Benedict's, on the other hand, put their greater experience to profitable use and came from behind to first beat de Mazenod, Kandana, a highly rated team, and then St. Joseph's, Trincomalee, who led at one time by 20 points. St. Joseph's, Trinco, qualified by trouncing St. Anne's, Kurunegala.

In the final, St. Benedict's trounced St. Sebastian's, while in the consolation final, the Trinco team came from behind to beat Royal.

CEYLONESE CRICKETERS IN LANCASHIRE LEAGUE

IN the star-studded ranks of cricket professionals playing for Lancashire and Central Lancashire League clubs in England this season are eight players from Ceylon, India and Pakistan. A.C. M. Nadheem and Bob Bartels are Ceylon's representatives in the Central Lancashire League. Nadheem, professional with Castleton Moor, returns to the League after a season's absence. He was previously with Walsden in 1959, when he took 63 wickets at 17 runs each.

Bartels is having his first with Walsden. He is no stranger to the League, having played with distinction for Werneth and Ashton. A seam bowler and hard-hitting bat, he is acknowledged as one of the most useful all-rounders in the League.

From India come Test players Patel, Surti and Borde. There are three from Pakistan, including Test skipper Fazal Mahmood. They will be battling with other great names such as Garfield Sobers, Conrad Hunte, Welsey Hall, Chester Watson and Seymour Nurse from the West Indies and Frank Tyson and Johnny Wardle, former England bowlers, to name only a few.

* * *

WEST INDIAN CRICKETERS

THREE West Indian cricketers fast bowler Wesley Hall, all-rounder Garfield Sobers and batsman Rohan Kanhai—will turn out for Australian clubs during the

1961-62 season. Hall will play in Brisbane (Queensland), Sobers in Adelaide (South Australia) and Kanhai in Perth (Western Australia). The three stars will be available for selection for their respective States in the Sheffield Shield interstate competition.

Hall was originally negotiating with an Adelaide club, but the terms offered were not satisfactory to him. The Queensland Cricket Association agreed to his terms. Now playing Lancashire League cricket in England, Hall wants to return there after the Australian season.

Sobers and Kanhai are also playing as professionals in England. Both men will reach Australia before the start of the 1961-62 season and will play through to the end. During his stay Sobers will write for an Adelaide newspaper and assist in cricket coaching.

* * *

DUKE EXCHANGES TIES WITH BENAUD

THE Duke of Edinburgh, who is president and 12th. man of the Lords Taverners (a club of cricket lovers) and Richie Benaud, Captain of the visiting Australian team, exchanged ties at the Lords Taverners spring luncheon held at the North London ground last month. The Duke presented Benaud with the Lords Taverners tie, with which goes honorary membership of the club.

Benaud removed his own tie and handing it to the Duke, said: "This tie has been through Test series against South Africa, India, Pakistan, England and the West Indies, and it has not lost a series. "If I may say, sir, I would like you to have it—I have another with which to start another era of victory" (laughter).

* * *

RACING

RACING returned to Colombo with generally fancied horses scoring on a soft track. One big upset, however, sent the treble dividend soaring. This was when the aged Peter Pan, revelling in the conditions underfoot and justifying his track work, won the Chavakachcheri Plate (7 fur), running strongly to get the better of Pancha Kalyani up the straight.

(Continued on page 28)

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THE PASSING SCENE

— BY SPHINX —

CEYLON'S population has passed the ten million mark, a newspaper story said the other day. Methods employed to collect statistics of population, we may be sure, are very different nowadays than were once employed to "estimate" population. There was then a great deal of theorization and Mr. E. B. Denham of the Ceylon Civil Service, who was a Census Superintendent in 1911, described it as "pure guesswork, little better than the Emperor Heliogabalus' estimate of the greatness of Rome from 10,000 pounds of cobwebs having been found in the city".

* * *

THE estimates of early British writers of the population of the island at the zenith of its prosperity in ancient times could not however be placed on a bar with the guesswork condemned by Denham. The grounds on which their conclusions were based were expressed by Emerson Tennent as follows:

"The labour necessary to construct any one of these gigantic works for irrigation is in itself an evidence of local density of population, but their multiplication by successive kings and the constantly recurring record of district after district brought under cultivation in each successive reign, demonstrate the steady increase of inhabitants and the multitude of husbandmen whose combined and sustained toil was indispensable to keep these prodigious structures in productive activity.....

"No one who has visited the regions, now silent and deserted, once the homes of millions, can hesitate to believe that when the Island was in the zenith of its prosperity, the population of Ceylon must necessarily have been at least ten times as great as it is at the present day".

* * *

AND Forbes in "Eleven Years of Ceylon", said: "The great extent of Anuradhapura, covering within its walls a space of 256 sq. miles will not give any just grounds on which to estimate the extent of its population; as tanks, fields, and even forests are mentioned as being within its limits. The number and

magnitude of the tanks and the temples...are the best vouchers for the numerous population which at these periods existed in Ceylon.. The public works of Parakrama Bahu I proved that even then Ceylon had a much more numerous population than it now possesses".

Which foundation having been laid, I shall proceed to cite an ancient ola manuscript of uncertain date, believed to have been "kept in the temple town of Tissawa in Seven Korales" to which has been traced the only direct reference to the population of Ceylon under the Sinhalese kings.

* * *

THE manuscript gives a staggering total population for the island of seventy and a half million persons distributed among 400,000 villages in each of the three divisions of the country (Ruhuna, Maya and Pihiti).

The number of villages given in this manuscript was not far removed from the number which, according to the "Rajavaliya", Parakrama Bahu II declared from his death bed was to be found in his realm. There were 1,470,000 villages in Ceylon in the three Ratas which he had united under "one canopy of dominion".

Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, C.C.S., also a Superintendent of Census, calculated the population of the island in the early 14th century of the Christian era at ten million, on the basis of only a million villages, two houses to a village and five persons to a house.

An aggregate of 1,541,000 villages is estimated in another text as existing in the three provinces of Matara, Jaffna and Uva in the 15th Century A.D. And the defence force of Kakavanna, father of Dutugemunu, consisted of 11,110 men but the army of Parakrama Bahu the Great which invaded India 13 centuries later was stated to have consisted of 2,125,000 warriors.

* * *

THE first census in British times was in 1871 when the population was 2,400,380 and when the census was taken in 1946, the popu-

lation had risen to 6,657,339—an increase of 177.3 per cent in 75 years.

It is interesting to note that the census report of 1946 compiled by the present Ambassador for Ceylon in Italy, Sir Arthur Ranasinha, (to which much of this material is owed) estimated—as against predicting—the rise of population as follows:

1951	7,147,000
1961	8,197,000
1971	9,402,000
1981	10,784,000

From which it might seem, Ceylon is nearly 20 years "ahead" in regard to estimates of population!

* * *

TALKING about censuses, they appear to have varied in character and in purpose. Thus, in the third millenium before Christ, in Babylon, the Kings of the second dynasty of Ur recorded in tablete (some of them preserved in the British Museum) particulars relating to temple property, agriculture, stock raising etc, in order, presumably, to assess the wealth of their domains for taxation.

Rameses II of Egypt, second millenium before Christ, divided the country into administrative districts and registered every head of a family and all members of his household, for the purpose of carrying out public works and for taxation. Confucius, writing in the sixth century before Christ, purported to give statistics of the Chinese Empire from the time of Emperor Yu about 3,000 years before him. Moses was directed to number the children of Israel and to levy a poll tax of half a shekel of silver per head, and King David carried out an enumeration of "the valiant men who drew the sword" which, however, was not finished because there "fell wrath for it against Israel".

The term derives from the Latin "censere" to assess, and is associated with that mustering of the host, that distribution of the Roman assidui (freeholders) into tribes, classes, and centuries which the Emperor Servius Tullius is believed to have effected. The population of Rome was to be enumerated every fifth year, with the property owned by each family. (Census of Ceylon, 1946).

ASHTON'S LES DEUX PIGEONS

— BY PETER WILLIAMS —
(Fortnightly Review Special)

AFTER the great success of Frederick Ashton's *La Fille Mal Gardée* for the larger section of the Royal Ballet, it only seemed that the smaller section of the company should also have a work in very much the same vein. Apart from anything else the smaller Royal Ballet badly needed a two-act work which was nearly all dancing for its touring repertory. So Frederick Ashton decided upon a revival of André Messager's *Les Deux Pigeons* which was first given at the Paris Opera in 1886. The original work, which had choreography by Louis Mérante, took place in Mediterranean Thessaly and the story was involved. Ashton, feeling that

Messager's score smacked more of 'La Belle Epoque' than of Mediterranean shores, moved the locality to a Paris of Murger's *Scènes de la Vie de Bohème* though the essence of the story remained, as originally, based on La Fontaine's fable.

* * *

THE story of the ballet which had its first performance at a gala (in aid of the Royal Ballet's Benevolent Fund) at Covent Garden on February 14th, 1961, is about the love of an artist for his young model. The course of love is not going too smoothly and the artist is restless and distracted and the appearance of some of the model's

female friends does little to dispel his mood. A band of gypsies pass below the studio and they are invited to come in. The artist immediately becomes enamoured of one of the gypsy girls who represents for him the excitement and exoticism he is missing in life. When the gypsies leave, the artist follows them and his girl friend is left disconsolate. At the gypsy encampment, the artist gets caught up in the wild dances and his ardour for the gypsy girl becomes more pronounced until her gypsy lover takes matters into his own hands and incites the other gypsies to throw the artist out of the camp. Bruised and disillusioned, the artist starts for home when suddenly a pigeon flies down and alights on his shoulder and he remembers the girl he has left behind. Returning to his studio he finds the girl waiting and forgiving and, both having learned one of life's lessons, they are happily re-united.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the story seems, on the surface, to be simple and not even particularly original, Frederick Ashton has in choreography invested it with such poetry that it becomes a tender and moving love poem. Taking his cue from La Fontaine's original idea, he introduces many movements for the boy and girl that suggest the preening of birds but these are so beautifully integrated into the general movement line that they never become tedious or over-emphasised. The choreography has a natural flow which takes in a remarkable amount of invention in its development of the mood and theme. A series of lyrical *pas de deux* and *ensembles* for the two lovers and their friends are contrasted with the vigorous gypsy dances. At the end of the gypsy scene in the second act, the dancing becomes so exciting that it seems that anything to follow will naturally become anticlimatic, but the long, final *pas de deux*, for the returned prodigal and the girl, is so finely wrought and so touching that it rounds off the ballet on just the right note and amounts to one of the most mature *pas de deux* that Ashton has created in his long career.

* * *

THE choreographer was splendidly served by his dancers. It marked a further step in the development of Lynn Seymour who, as the Young Girl, played with

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ASHTON'S LES DEUX PIGEON

(Continued from page 26)

charming naive humour in the first act and with a sense of maturity and awareness in the second. Her whole conception of the part was intelligent and was matched by her dancing which has a soft unfolding quality moving up gradually to considerable technical heights. With Christopher Gable as the Young Man it was possible to become involved in the changing moods of affection and blossoming love between these young people. He is a dancer with a natural stage presence, strong partnering capabilities and a technique that gets stronger with each new role he undertakes. He seems capable of taking on the flavour of any role while investing it with a distinct personality of its own. The third principal, Elizabeth Anderton who played the Gypsy Girl, brought a contrast with her colourful personality and lively dancing and she avoided the pitfall of making the part too 'hammy'. These three were supported most admirably by the whole

company who entered into the ballet with an infectious sense of enjoyment.

* * *

THE choice of the famous French designer, Jacques Dupont, proved to be exactly what the ballet needed. His two sets—for a studio and a gypsy encampment—were mainly in tones of grey but so admirably painted that they too took on the poetic and luminous quality of the choreography. The main colour in his designs comes from the costumes—soft pastel colours for the more respectable characters and a whole kaleidoscope of colours for the gypsies. The subtle distribution of these colours made a series of stage pictures as distinguished as any ever seen at Covent Garden and proved an object lesson for all designers everywhere.

If André Messager's score is the least interesting factor in the ballet—and it contains many tunes that have proved to be the staple diet of Palm Court orchestras for years—it is also perfectly adequate music for dancing and is, after all, most typical of its period. The other

elements of the ballet which have been built upon it are so strong that everything adds up to a wholly charming work which has been received rapturously by the paying public—even if some of the critics appear to have rather missed the point.

A FAMOUS CEYLON SPORTSMAN

(Continued from page 29)

He was seriously wounded in that war and was fortunate to be found by another famous Ceylon rugger man and carried to an ambulance post. That good friend of the Colonel was none other than Surgeon Major Pike, who contributed much to raise the standard of Ceylon rugger.

* * *

IN his last few years in Colombo he gave wholeheartedly of his rich experience while serving as a Senator and followed up the grand work he was responsible for while a planter. He was Chairman of the Planter's Association for three years during which he rendered outstanding service to the planting industry. *Ad multos annos.*

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KANDY

GALLE

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 23)

The main event of the day, the Stewards' Cup (7 fur), was annexed by Deb's Delusion, who, ably ridden by crack jockey Billy Stevens, won comfortably from the game Sports Summary, who got off best in the ragged start.

STEVENS' first winner for the day was Noor (late Tich), who after a lot of ill-luck lately at last got into the winner's circle in fluent manner, comfortably scoring in the Alutnuwara Plate (6 fur). Miss Aloma, also a comfortable winner, made it a triple for Stevens, when she cantered to victory in the Mihintale Plate (7 fur).

Ayman Saad revelled on the going to score in the Parakaduwa Plate (7 fur), while Hadban al Karkh returned to winning form in the Kalmunai Plate (6 fur). The day's best bet, La Mignonne, duly obliged in the Dutugemunu Stakes (6 fur).

Trainer Clement Walles had a treble while Selvaratnam Pene saddled a double.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE first big match of the rugger season in Colombo found the Havelocks determinedly holding out against a sustained C.R. second half onslaught and eking out a 11-8 win.

On the whole the C.R. had the better of the game, but in an evenly shared first half the winners managed to pile up 6 points which they increased by five in the first minutes after resumption. And dominate the play though they did after that, the C.R. just could not manage more than eight points though twice they were denied just inches short of the line by desperation tackles out of nowhere.

The C.R. in this match were a depleted side, two veterans sitting

on the sidelines, while a third was put out of the game mid way in the first half.

THRILLING though this match was, a game played only the previous day, and one that was watched by only a few, provided us with the biggest rugger upset in many a moon.

Last year's Clifford Cup Champions in that game, had to come from behind to pull off a draw against the Police, the 1960 Affiliated Clubs' Champions, who were in this tournament only by virtue of the new rules that permitted smaller clubs to compete.

Even after gaining a tying try, the C.H. had to go all out to keep the score the way it was, 3-3 as a nippy, well-trained Police pack launched repeated offensives until the final whistle. This Police XV has no stars, but it is a well-trained team versed in the fundamentals, chief of which were brilliant tackling and superb fitness.

In other Clifford Cup matches, Dickoya ran roughsod over the C.H.&F.C. 'B' 25-0; Uva, led 3-0 at the half, came back in the pouring rain to beat K.V. 13-3; and Dimbulla, as in the C.R.-Havelocks match, just managed to hold out against a second half Kandy assault and gain a 11-6 win.

BRAZILIAN FOOTBALLERS
TROUNCE CEYLON

A Brazilian First Division professional team, Madureira, which included four internationals met a Ceylon combined soccer XI and defeated them 7-1. Madureira scintillated, but Ceylon were by no means disgraced. Ceylon were represented by a number of players who had made the Bangkok trip with the Young Ceylon (under 20) team and of them full back Ameer, left winger Nizam and inside forward M. Aluwihare are certain 'caps' on their form against the Brazilians.

Madureira led 3-0 at the half, two of them were snap goals. For the first 30 minutes of the second half, Madureria were held scoreless with Ceylon attacking, at least five

(Continued on page 29)



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shots striking the posts. Then the visitors got their fourth goal and under cover of darkness, in the last ten minutes, the last four goals in the match were scored.

* * *

THE second match Madureira F.C. of Brazil played in Ceylon found not too big a crowd watching the finest exhibition of soccer seen in Ceylon as the Brazilians ran circles around a Ceylon XI that was not disgraced or completely overshadowed, though the final score was 13-2.

With goalie Hashim Deen (of world class) out of action due to injury and replacement Weerasekera uncertain and unnerved, and full back Ameer injured in when Brazil led only 2-0, the Brazilians task was made very much easier. Nevertheless, their whole brand of soccer was too much for us, especially as our positioning in defence was weak and understanding and thrust in attack lacking.

In their final match, Madureira, displaying their finest soccer of their short visit, trounced Ceylon 11-1 despite the brilliant goal-keeping of Hashim Deen.

Madureira were held 1-all for 20 minutes, then they got into high gear and try as Ceylon did there was no stopping the visitors.

Ceylon's defence on the whole played well, but they just had no answer to the lightning positional changes and surprise shots of the South Americans. Ceylon, too, on a number of occasions attacked but poor finishing robbed the home team of many a goal.

* * *

SCHOOL BOYS CRICKET TOUR

THE Ceylon schoolboys ended their successful cricket tour of India trouncing the West Zone schools by an innings. This was their third innings victory of the tour, the other four matches having been drawn.

In this match, with Wimalaratne, R. de Silva, Amaradasa and T. D. Rajapakse showing the way, Ceylon scored over 350 runs in less than a day and then shot out the West Zone twice, the last wicket falling to a spectacular Kehelgamuwa catch just three minutes before the end. Kehelgamuwa, Raja de Silva and Amaradasa took the first innings wickets, while Labrooy ran through the side the second time.

Raja de Silva was the star of the Ceylon side, being leading batsman and bowler, while Wimalaratne strongly challenged for the former title and Kehelgamuwa for the latter. This trio are likely to make their presence felt in Ceylon cricket for a long time to come.

* * *

ATHLETICS

WITH Ceylon's best distance runner and Olympic representative Linus Diaz out of the race (the call of duty) the annual Ceylon Track and Field Club Marathan was won by 23-year-old R.J.K. Karunananda of the Ampitiya College Sports Club.



Norman O'Neil

First Australian batsman to score a century

Karunananda who finished seventh last year in 3 h. 24. m. 9s. had only 20 days training for the race, but nevertheless finished in the fair time of 2h. 52m. 2s. about 18 mins. off Diaz's best achievement.

Kalyanaratne, another Ampitiya product but racing in C.T. & F.C. colours, came in second 11 mins. later, followed 8 mins. later by J.G. Sumanadasa of the Police.

(Only 13 of the 25 starters finished the course).

* * *

COLOMBO RETAIN BURDETT GOLF TROPHY

AS briefly recorded in our last issue, Colombo once again won the Burdett Golf Trophy played recently at Nuwara Eliya, by 7 matches to 5.

On this occasion Nuwara Eliya gained a rare triumph when R.I.H.

Scott scored a decisive win in the Singles over the redoubtable "Pin" Fernando by 4 up and 3. M. G. Thornton played up to his best form to win his Singles against a dour opponent in R. L. Ilankoon, 6 & 5, and his Foursomes with "Pin" Fernando against R. I. H. Scott and the former Ceylon champion, J. B. McLachlan by 8 and 7. One of the best matches was that between F. J. de Saram and J. B. McLachlan which ended all square. C. U. Senanayake won his Singles against J. Mayer 4 & 2 and his Foursomes with Dr. L. V. R. Fernando against P. N. Bartholomeusz and J. B. Hampson by 7 up and 6. Besides Scott's victory over Fernando in the Singles, two other Nuwara Eliya men—J. M. D. Strong and I. G. Maclean—got the better of Dr. L. V. R. Fernando and Parakrama Fernando 4 up & 3 and 1 up respectively. In the Foursomes a match which produced a tense fight was that between N. W. G. Brown and M. Sathasivam, (Colombo) and P. S. Gray and J. M. D. Strong (N.E.) which ended all square.

RACING

THE May race meet concluded with two superb displays of horsemanship, both feats being in the two main trophy events of the day.

The first was in the Monsoon Cup over 7 furlongs when Stevens came from behind on Bussing to challenge the free-striding leader Sadiq Al Muluk, Butfoy astride. Both mounts battled it down the straight, with the Calcutta jockeys using only hands and a superb exhibition of 'no whips' riding. Both animals went past the post locked together, but the photo awarded the verdict to Bussing.

In the Herbert Stanley Cup over a mile and a quarter Jockey Frank Smith came from far behind on Select Allow to wear down the runaway Amurath and win in a photo finish. Premadasa completed a double for owner Idroos Noordeen on Hilali's Pet in the Katugastota Plate over 9 furlongs.

These two winners and Wigar Hikmat (Smith up) in the Pottuvil Plate (6 fur.) gave trainer Wallis a good treble. Bussing and Star of Hope in the Labugama Plate (1 mile) gave jockey Stevens and Trainer A. Selvaratnam a double.

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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

CHILDREN, we are told, are a gift from God, and there is no doubt that most of us women would like to have them! The joy they bring undoubtedly outweighs all the trouble, but we would not be honest if we did not admit that at times they are quite a problem. One of the occasions admittedly is when there is an increase in the family. All children, however much interested they are in other children whom they meet as friends, are liable to be upset when they find a new baby being introduced into the family, even though they may have announced before that they would like to have a brother or sister. It is up to the mother to find ways and means of solving this problem when it arises, and ensure that family life goes smoothly.

Children are very possessive, and do not take kindly to the idea of sharing. This is, perhaps, the biggest problem to face. A child who has been used to have all the attention finds that a good bit of the attention is being deflected from him, and, naturally, resenting this, takes steps to ensure that attention should be refocussed on himself. This is the reasoning—though of course it is usually quite unconscious—which lies behind the continued naughtiness of an older child. How to reassure the child, and at the same time help him to adjust to the new conditions is the mother's task.

THE first thing, of course, is that the mother herself should understand the situation correctly. Often, the mother does not realise that the elder child's reaction is perfectly normal and natural. Looking at her baby as something wonderful, and which gives her joy she expects her older child to take the same attitude, and when he manifests his disapproval begins to wonder whether there is something wrong with him! The child's point of view, of course, is that he was perfectly satisfied and contented as he was, and he really does not see how the introduction of this new member of the family is going to benefit him. All he can see is that far too much time seems to be spent around, and he is constantly being

hushed and put out of the way, and he doesn't like it at all! The result is the sort of situation which arose in a family I know where the mother said "The new baby is so good and quiet—but my son gives me no peace day or night!".

NOW, no good purpose will be served by making the elder child feel that he is very bad and outcast from the family affections. If things are to turn out right, the child must be helped to realise that while he has his own place in the affections of his parents and in the family, and that nothing (not even his own naughtiness) can take away this place, still, his place is not in the centre of the universe, and the whole world does not revolve around him! This, by the way, is a lesson all children, even only children, must learn, if they are not to be a nuisance to themselves and other people when they grow up.

THERE are two approaches to the problem which may prove helpful when used in combination. The first is to stimulate interest in the new comer by pointing out that he or she belongs, in part, to the elder child. Often speak of the little one to the child as "your brother" or "your sister". Encourage the child to help as far as possible in fetching and carrying. Emphasise the fact that the baby will be learning by watching him, so it is up to him to teach good behaviour and good habits. Ask the elder child sometimes to choose which clothes the baby should wear, or which toy should be given to the baby. However, do not overemphasise the fact of the "belonging" or you might find the older child trying to put the baby on his toy shelf or in his cupboard with the rest of his things!

ANOTHER help at this juncture, if Daddy will consent to help, is to point out the joys of getting bigger! "Now that you are not a tiny baby, you can do so-and-so with Daddy". Of course, this build up must be started some time before the new baby appears on the scene, for little children are quite intelligent, and if this kind of thing only happens after the new baby arrives, he is quite likely to spot this treatment as a gentle way of getting rid of him, and it will only confirm his

opinion that his position is threatened. Daddy should also be encouraged to give a portion of his time to the new comer, and so leave the elder child a chance to have his mother to himself for a while. This is important too, and the parents should be careful not to give rise to a situation where the child feels that one child belongs exclusively to one parent, and the other to the second parent. The attitude to encourage is that the family is a unit, and they all belong together and to each other.

WHILE on this subject I must mention the harm done by older people who think, perhaps, that they are being humorous, who make remarks like "Now Mummy and Daddy have a new baby, they won't want you"! to the elder child. Even remarks like "I hope you are being good, and not worrying Mummy now that she has so much to do" are better left unsaid. And if the question "Do you like the new baby" draws the flat answer "No", for goodness sake don't feel called upon to lecture! By far the best type of comment to make to the older child is "Won't you be able to enjoy yourself, playing with baby when he is able to move about", or "Mummy must be glad she's got such a useful big child to help her now". It is worth taking care not to hurt the child by thoughtless remarks, for often the child's whole life may be influenced by such remarks.

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A GREAT KANDYAN CHIEFTAIN

(Continued from page 13)

ONCE the animals are "noosed" it was left to Maduwanwela R.M. to make his pick. He then gave gifts to kith and kin who helped him organise the Kraal of an animal or two. The rest came under the "hammer".

A visitor to the Kraal was always reminded of three unwritten rules. Never to encroach on the beaters lines, to mind his or her own business to refrain from being over curious. Tempers are apt to be frayed when tension and excitement rub high as the herd approaches the stockade, and tact and good humour are forgotten. This is the moment the organisers have been awaiting after months of strenuous and laboured effort. Keep out of their way—both officials and elephants. They are as human as we are and more so after many sleepless nights.

The old chief had no sons—only one daughter, now over 85 but still active; she lives with a niece in Balangoda. Passionately fond of his daughter, he never failed to satisfy her any whim or fancy. It is said that relays of runners brought seer fish from the Southern Province if she desired it. On one occasion a team of men was sent across country to purchase a spaniel pup for her from an Up country planter. This in the days when a journey was done "on foot" not as today "by car".

* * *

AT the Kraal it was his custom to tie the first animal noosed to an ebony tree right opposite the grandstand of his daughter. Word was sent to Colombo and shop keepers arrived at the old "walauwa" (transport, meals, etc, all provided by the old chief) with their sarees and other goods in order that his daughter may make her purchase. The salesmen enjoyed the hospitality of the old chief until his daughter had satisfied herself and purchased all she needed.

An ardent lover of dogs, even today her favourite dog rides at her feet on her invalid's chair. Whilst at meals "Bangle" occupies an important place and is fed with special tit bits by his mistress. She talks of her father and of her old home (now neglected and shorn

of its old grandeur) with nostalgic and sentimental memories. For many, many years she has not set foot on the vast acres owned by her arrogant and aristocratic father or treaded the halls of her father's stately home.

THE GHOST OF KANTALAI

(Continued from page 17)

that something was in my room. Twice I saw a brilliant light which seemed to blind me and twice I felt that a horrible object was moving past my bed towards the window overlooking St. Giles.

I was never in bad health in those days; on the contrary, I was very fit physically and rowed during the whole of my Oxford days, so that I would not suggest that these incidents were the results of bodily infirmities causing hallucinations.

I cannot in reason believe in ghosts but from experience I know that phenomena which cannot be explained can be witnessed by some people and so I keep open mind and make no positive affirmations of the existence of ghosts.

A LOOK ROUND

(Continued from page 11)

heartening indication that the situation in the North and the North-East of Ceylon is gradually coming back to normal. When the Government decided to act in order to prevent the civil disobedience movement of the Federalists from getting out of hand, it was evident that a situation had been developing which was fraught with very unpleasant, if not dangerous, consequences.

It is to be hoped that when all the dust of political unrest has been laid in the provinces concerned, the Government will settle down to finding ways and means of arriving at some reasonable compromise which will finally end the present impasse.

CEYLON AND AUSTRALIAN ART

AN exhibition of Ceylonese and Australian art, sponsored by the Ceylon-Australia-New Zealand Association and formally opened

by Ceylon's Minister of Cultural Affairs (Mr. Maitripala Senanayake) is currently attracting attention at the Art Gallery. Ceylonese, who practically claim the Australian Donald Friend should be regarded as a Ceylonese artist, were inclined to rate the Ceylonese exhibitions higher than the Australian.

Included in this section were Justin Deraniyagala's "Girl" (one reviewer ventured to suggest it was the best on show), George Keyt's lyrical red woman from the collection of Mrs. Raffel; Deraniyagala's "Girl with Compotiere"; Richard Gabriel's "Blue Horse". Ivan Peries was "disappointingly represented", and other artists who were represented included Lakshman Senanayake, Shelton Thabrew, Gamini Warnasuriya and Tissa Ranasinghe.

PEOPLE

(Continued from page 19)

dom and we will spend some time in France and Italy on our way home. It is good for us to get to know the trends in education in other countries and to decide which are acceptable to us."

* * *

MRS. Pathma Poopalasingham, of the Girl's High School, Kandy, said she had been impressed by the comprehensive schools in England. The idea of keeping children of different educational streams under one roof was good because it facilitated a switch from one group to another. She was against the selection of children for a particular type of education at 11 years of age because she thought it was too early in their life.

* * *

MRS. Harriet Somasundaram, of the Wolfendahl Girls' School, had been impressed by the English awareness of the dignity of labour and said: "You see nothing shameful in a person sweeping the streets or digging a garden or doing other manual work. We must learn to accept that there is dignity in all labour".

The party had talks with education authorities in Warwickshire visited several schools and discussed particular problems with the teachers. They also attended the Shakespeare birthday celebrations in Stratford-upon-Avon.

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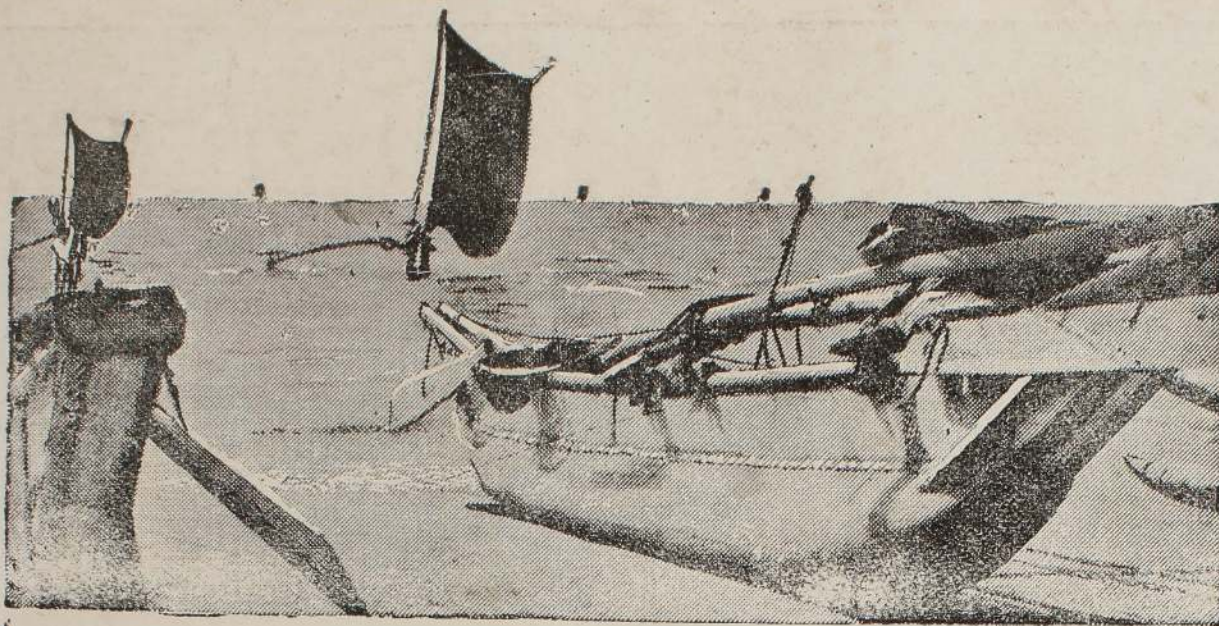
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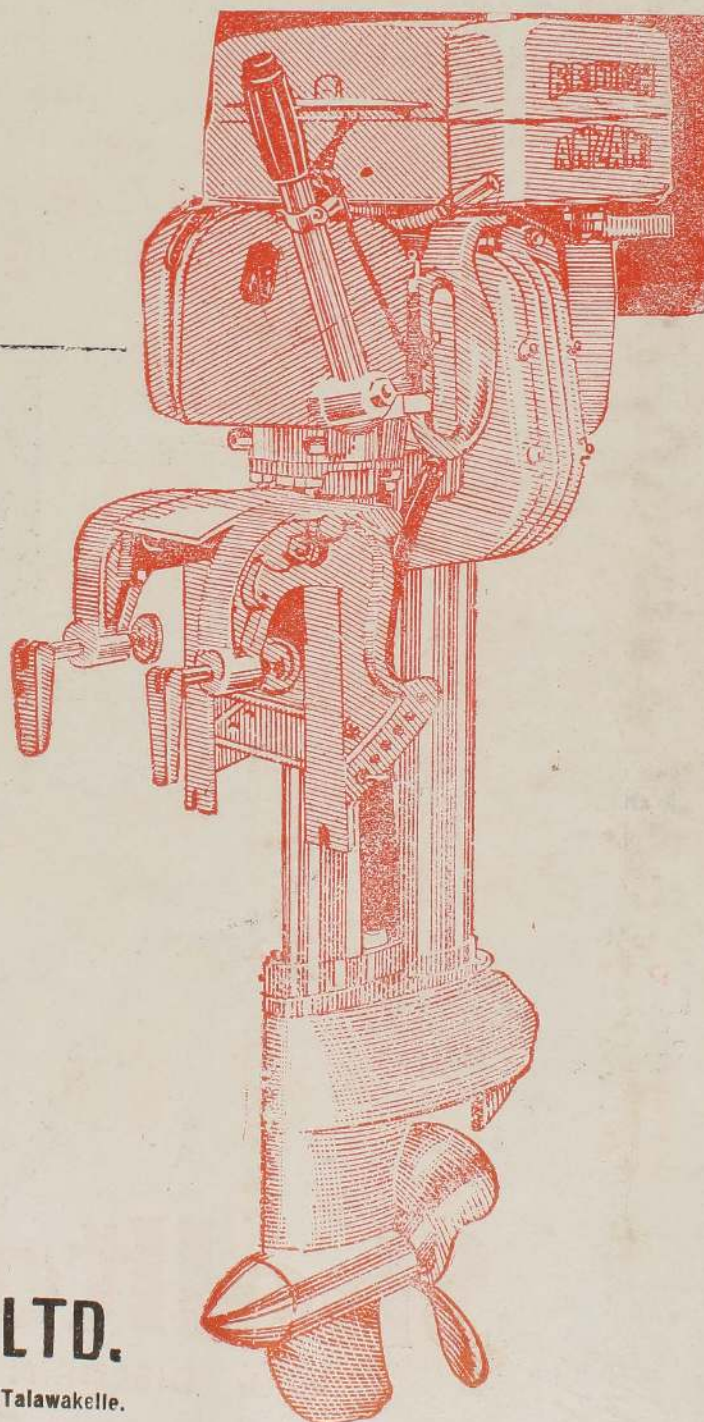
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