

The Ceylon Postnightly Review

Vol. XIV

PRICE 50 Cts.

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

23rd June, 1961.

No. 4.

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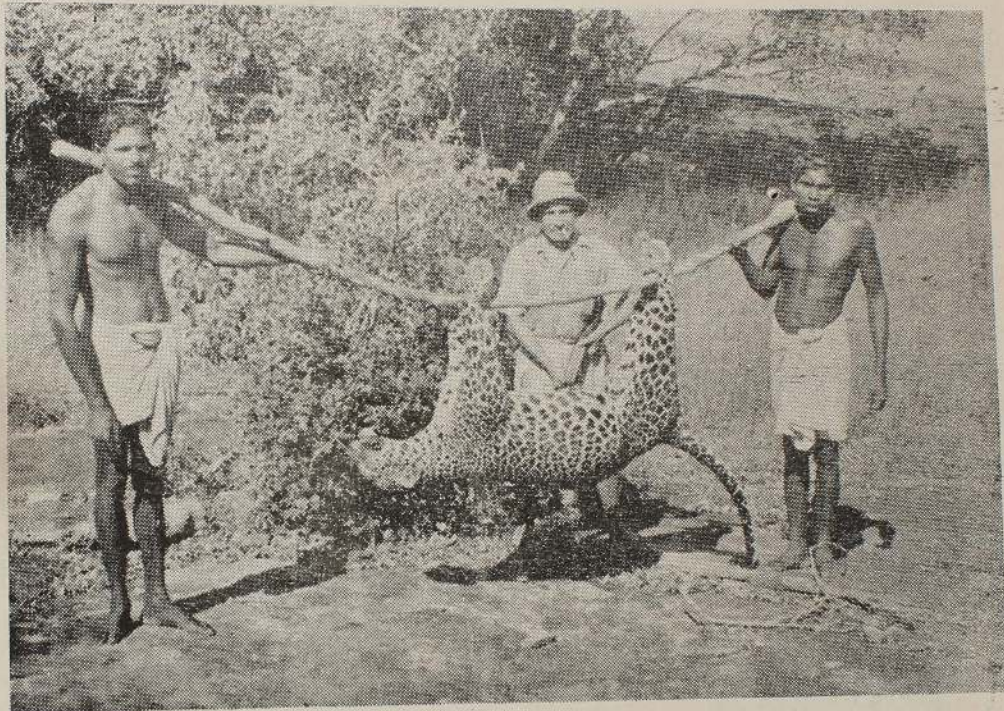
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SPORTSMAN'S LUCKY BAG IN BATTICALOA



A PARTY of hunters out in the Batticaloa district recently had extraordinary luck. They had trekked about 12 miles in the jungle when suddenly they came up on a fresh leopard "kill".

They pitched camp straightaway and one of their number proceeded to the spot. Not having time to rig up a hide-out, he shinned up a tree and awaited "spots" in full view of the kill. He had his reward before long, as the report of his rifle announced to his friends. It was 4.30 in the afternoon.

The leopard turned out to be a magnificent specimen, as the picture shows.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE

A SAD spectacle is the inglorious way in which the Civil Service is fading out of the national scene. The members of the service are already being described as an "obsolete species". If they seem so to the present generation, it is the process of history that has given them that character.

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THE charge laid against civil servants is that they have been aloof from the mass of the people. How are they to blame for it? Under the colonial administration there were so many persons between them and the people—Mudaliyars and Ratema-hatmayas, Muhandirams and Korales, and headmen of various grades—that they had no direct contact with the masses. The national governments did little or nothing to change the system.

On the other hand a fact that is overlooked is that when, successively, with the adoption of the Donoughmore and the Soulbury constitution European members went away under the schemes for premature retirement, it was the Ceylonese members of the Service who stepped into the vacancies. Often they were young men, but it has never been suggested that they were any less efficient than their predecessors.

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THE function of civil servants is to execute, not initiate, policy. In this respect how have they fallen short of expectations? Rather has their difficulty been, as Mr. Amerasinghe said at the dinner given by the Finance Minister to him and his deputy, to know what was expected of them.

The civil service has, of course, always been the envy of others, particularly of those who failed to enter the gilded portals, as they thought. The myth grew up that civil servants enjoyed a sinecure, that they came late to work and left for home early, and had the added claim to rich dower at marriage. Perhaps there were some who filled the bill, but it is as unfair to judge the service by them as to expect every civil servant to be an Emerson Tennent or Leonard Woolf, a Ponnambalam Arunachalam or Paul Pieris. Taking service to the country as the criterion should not the record of Saravanamuttu and Wickremesinghe, Edmund Rodrigo and Christoffelsz, Arthur Ranasinha and Vanlangenburg, and in our own times Jayaratne, Amerasinghe and Herman Peries be taken into reckoning?

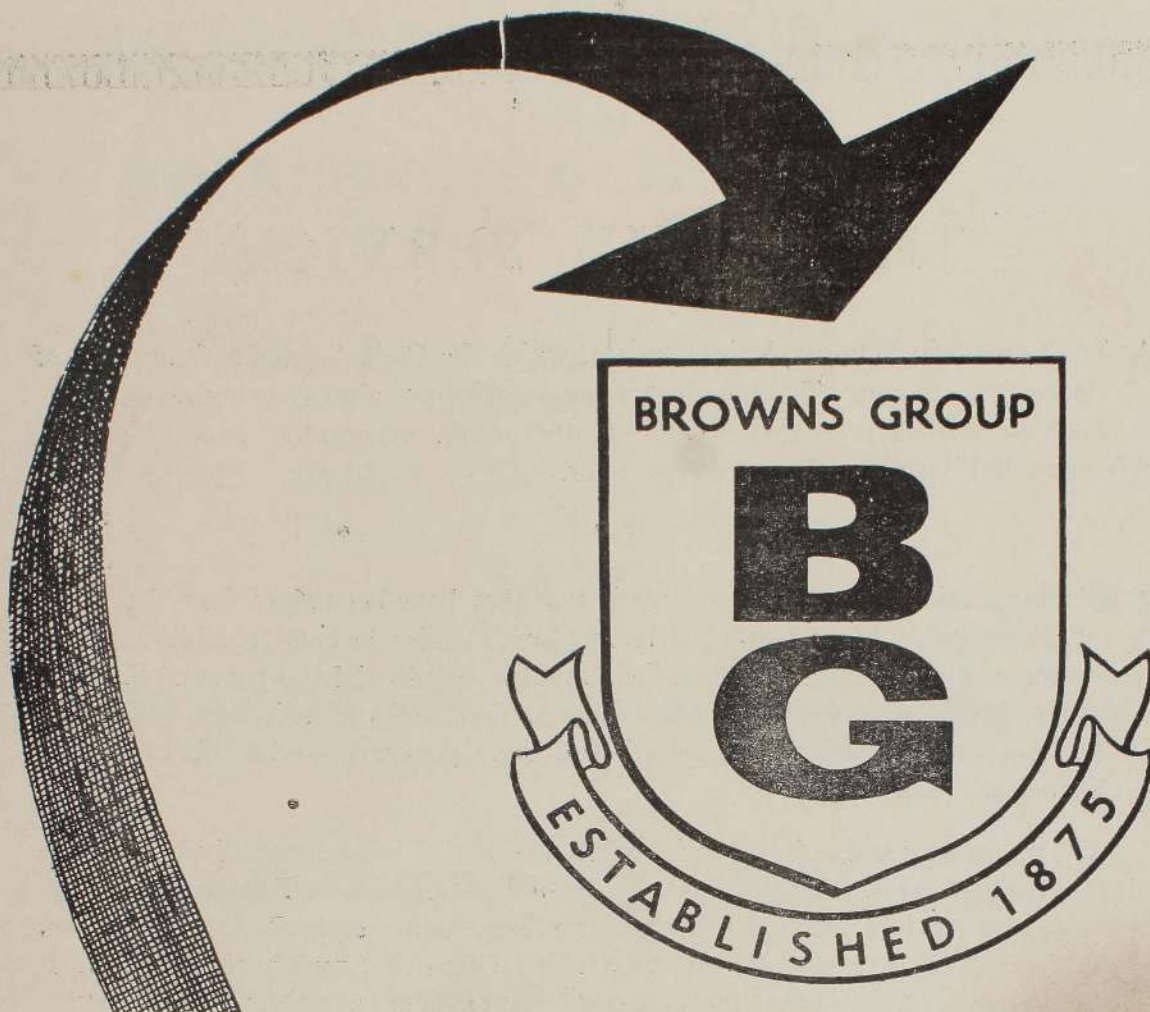
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THE country may have no more use for civil servants as such, but if the proposed administrative service is to be the more appropriate system for today and the future, it is at their peril that its members will depart from the standards and traditions set up by European and Ceylonese civil servants. And the responsibility yet remains for the Government to lay down precisely the duties and functions of the service.

THE EDITOR



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—By BRUTUS—

WARM appreciation of the aid given to Ceylon by America was expressed by members of the parliamentary delegation that has gone to the United States, including the Leftist leader, Dr. N. M. Perera.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. C. P. de Silva, said in New York: "The United States has given us more in direct assistance than the Soviet Union has promised us in loans, and my people are aware of this contribution and appreciate it". He was addressing the Overseas Press Club.

Mr. de Silva, who is Minister of Land and Agriculture and Leader of the House of Representatives, also said in a radio interview: "We have received most generous and helpful assistance from your I.C.A. (International Co-operation Administration) people. They have demonstrated to us methods of tractor operation that have more than doubled our capacity and efficiency level".

At the informal conference at the Press Club, Dr. N. M. Perera, leader of the Sama Samaja Party, said he was very grateful for the opportunity to gain an understanding of the people of the United States, the life there and "the way you tackle your problems". He was sure, he added, he was speaking for the people of Ceylon in expressing gratitude for the help the United States had given Ceylon.

* * *

CEYLON'S faith in the Commonwealth was affirmed by Mr. Gunaseena de Soyza, High Commissioner in Britain, when he inaugurated Commonwealth week in Brighton where the Commonwealth Exhibition launched by Princess Margaret in Liverpool 18 months ago was reproduced. Among the exhibits were three documentary films depicting life in Ceylon.

Replying to the Mayor of Brighton's toast Mr. de Soyza said Ceylon is a firm believer in the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth idea. Remarking that the Commonwealth "is not a bunch of satellites" and that one was as free to leave as to join it, or remain in it, he alluded to South Africa's withdrawal and said: "We were sorry to see her

go, and I am sure she will be welcome if she wants to come back again".

* * *

THE Prime Minister has taken a positive step in dealing with the language problem by appointing an official committee to examine "hardships to citizens and administrative problems" arising out of the application of the Official Language Act of 1956 and the Tamil Language Special Provisions Act of 1958. The former Act was passed soon after the MEP led by the late Mr. Bandaranaike came to power and the latter after the communal disturbances when Federal Party members of Parliament and other Tamil leaders were under detention.



Sir Arthur Ranasingha

The Language of Courts Act does not figure in the terms of reference of the committee.

* * *

SIR Arthur Ranasingha, Ceylon's retiring ambassador at Rome, has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic. His brief career in the diplomatic service closed with a memorable experience for Sir Arthur. At Rome he was present at the official reception given to Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Italy and the Vatican with her consort the Duke of Edinburgh. Immediately afterwards he was at Athens, to which too he was Ceylon's accredited representative, when

the Duke and Duches of Gloucester visited Greece. There Sir Arthur and Lady Ranasingha had the honour of being invited to dinner on board the Royal yacht "Britannia". The distinction accorded to them was no doubt in remembrance of the hospitality accorded to the Duke and Duchess on their two visits to Ceylon—in the thirties—when they brought back from Britain the Crown and Throne of the Sinhalese kings and again to inaugurate Ceylon's independence in 1948.

Sir Arthur carries to his retirement a notable record of public service. He had a distinguished career in the civil service, culminating in his appointment as head of the Treasury at a crucial stage in the country's history. On the way he was the author of a remarkable document in the report of the Census of 1946, which bore the stamp of his classical scholarship. His versatility was acknowledged when his assistance as Secretary was enlisted by Mr. D. S. Senanayake during the negotiations in London on the transfer of power to Ceylon by Britain. Further evidence of it was his appointment as Governor of the Central Bank on his ceasing to be Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance. He was knighted in 1954.

Sir Arthur is due back in Ceylon in August.

* * *

MANY good things come from Germany, said Ceylon's Minister of Cultural Affairs, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, recently. The particular good things he was referring to were 2,500 books on display at the German Book Exhibition at the Colombo Art Gallery which he formally declared open on June 3rd.

The exhibition was organised by the Ceylon-German Association, the German Booksellers' and Publishers' Association, Frankfurt, and represented also the Auer Brothers Publishing House in Bonn of which the German Ambassador in Ceylon, Dr. T. M. Auer, is a co-publisher.

Among the 2,500 books were some rare books on Ceylon and Buddhism, and one of them, printed over 400 years ago gives a description of Ceylon by a German visitor. The exhibition was opened

MATTERS OF MOMENT

in the traditional Ceylon manner, the Minister lighting an oil lamp on the invitation of the German Ambassador to declare the show open.

* * *

A fast undertaken by the Member of Parliament for Welimada, Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratne, leader of the extreme nationalist Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna, in the premises of Parliament House, has been condemned by the Prime Minister.

The Supreme Court recently dismissed Mr. Rajaratne's appeal from his conviction in the Badulla district court and sentence to jail. He gave notice of his intention to appeal to the Privy Council and execution of his sentence has been stayed. According to the Prime Minister, "Mr. Rajaratne's present fast appears to be designed to bring pressure on the Government to grant him a free pardon". Declaring that the Government would not be influenced by any pressure whatsoever, Mrs. Bandaranaike said: "The Government cannot permit courts of justice to be brought to contempt".

Deprecating the conduct of "discredited politicians" and "some young Buddhist monks" endeavouring to sponsor Mr. Rajaratne's case she appealed to all members of the Sangha and law-abiding citizens not to allow themselves to be misled.

A historic episode in the relations between Ceylon and China was the arrival in Colombo on June 10th of the Tooth Relic of the Buddha from Peking. Added significance was given to the event by the Venerable Tibetan Lama Shirob Jhaltso, President of the Buddhist Academy of China, accompanying the Relic together with the Ceylon delegation led by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Mr. W. P. G. Ariyadasa, and including the Director of the Department, Mr. M. J. Perera, and three monks.

Present at the airport to receive the Relic which was encased in a gleaming casket studded with gems were the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, ministers and members of Parliament, diplomatic represen-

tatives, and a vast crowd of laymen and monks. The Mahanayake of Asgiriya, the Ven. Yatawatte Dhammaratna, gave the lead for the religious ceremonies, after which the caseket was borne in a specially constructed chariot along decorated streets to the Independence Memorial Building. Crowds lined the route and surrounded the Building, which itself and its precincts were illuminated throughout the night and daily thereafter.



Miss Ranjani Jayatilake (18) of Colombo was adjudged Miss Lanka 1961 in a contest organized by the "Ceylon Observer" to choose Ceylon's candidate for the title of Miss Universe at Miami, Florida, USA.

The runner-up was Miss Marlene Fernando of Moratuwa and Miss Gillian Thorne of Colombo was placed third. The finals were staged at the Galle Face Hotel.

The Relic, which will remain in the Island for two months, will be taken to the principal Buddhist centres in the provinces too.

AT a dinner given by him to the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. S. F. Amerasinghe, and the deputy-Secretary, Mr. Herman Peries, the Minister of Finance Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, described the civil service as an "obsolete species". For these two officials, who retired last month, however, he had nothing but praise. He acknowledged the assistance he had received from them in his parliamentary duties and said all public servants should be proud of them.

Mr. Bandaranaike said that the time had come when the public service had to be streamlined and the quality of their work improved. Public servants were on trial, he declared. They were being judged by the people, who would not take excuses for them when so much money went towards their salaries.

Mr. Amerasinghe said that, obsolete or not, the country could be proud of the civil service. Civil servants were thought of as clogs in the wheel of progress. That was not so. The civil servant was trained to give of his best regardless of the party in power. Their difficulty often was that they did not do what the government expected of them.

The Prime Minister was among the guests, who included Treasury officials and heads of departments.

* * *

WITH three years to go before the abolition of racing, Parliament has adopted a Bill to control racing publications. The Bill is designed to prevent betting in so-called bucket-shops by permitting only clubs conducting races to publish racing news. Special provision is made for the printing and sale of the official race card of an approved club. The importation of foreign racing publications is also prohibited.

At present, besides newspapers, numerous publications are on sale containing local and foreign race cards and selections. The Bill was passed without debate.

* * *

THIRTEEN Asian countries were represented at a colloquium on technical training held in Colombo last week. It was part of a survey of technical training

MATTERS OF MOMENT

facilities in the region being conducted for the Colombo Plan Bureau under a Ford Foundation grant.

Welcoming the delegates, the President of the Colombo Plan Council, Mr. Asa Bafagih, Indonesian Ambassador to Ceylon, said one of the main purposes of the survey was to facilitate and promote extension of the training facilities already being exchanged between countries in South and South-east Asia.

Mr. J. K. Thomson, Director, of the Colombo Plan Bureau, presided at the colloquium and Mr. H. R. Mills, director of the survey, presented a progress report. Mr. W. Rudin, Ford Foundation representative in Burma, was among those present.

* * *

MEMBERS of the Foreign Service in Colombo on their way to fresh assignments were told by the Prime Minister, at a conference attended by several ministers and high officials, to regard the promotion of trade and tourism as one of their important functions. She also suggested that missions abroad be given a Ceylon "touch" by posters, pictures and specimens of handicrafts being displayed in the offices and by the use of Ceylon products in the furnishings and decorations of representatives' residences.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said that while the political aspect of their work was important, the economic, social and other aspects should not be neglected, particularly where developments abroad could be of immediate relevance and interest to Ceylon. She informed them that

they would be posted with detailed and up-to-date information on developments in Ceylon.

The envoys present were Dr. G. P. Malalasekera (United Nations), Mr. W. Gopallawa (Washington), Mr. M. Mahroof (Cairo), Mr. T. B. Subasinghe (Moscow), and Mr. K. Kanagasunderam (Djakarta)

* * *

THE coconut industry is facing a crisis, with prices of copra and oil failing to respond to a cut in duties, and desiccated coconut registering a fall in exports.

In the meantime the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, has dissolved the Coconut Board following criticism that it had failed to check manipulation of the market although it was responsible for conducting the auctions. Two members had, however, anticipated the Minister by resigning in order to help him reconstitute the Board. They were Mr. R. H. de Mel and Mr. Emmanuel Muttucumaru.

It is reported that the reason for members of the Board being invited to resign is that it was predominantly representative of producer interests. The new Board would include representatives of millers and shippers as well. An official committee appointed to go into the decline of prices has suggested the creation of a state trading corporation and expansion of markets under bi-lateral agreements entered into with various countries in recent times.

DESPITE all the problems, natural rubber can meet and will beat any challenge that may come from synthetic rubber, stated Mr. W. Anderson, the chairman, in his address to the annual general meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association in London last month.

"It will do so if we as producers make the best use of results achieved by our research workers to become more efficient and if we have the full support of the Governments of the producing areas and of organised labour", he added.

Mr. Anderson devoted most of his speech to the challenge of the new synthetics, which were now of equal quality to natural rubber. From now on it is purely a question of economics, and "a reduction in costs so that we can always supply the demand at a stable price, even if need be at a low level, should be our goal," he said.

"It may be that we will have to meet prices for synthetic lower than today's levels, for if competition intensifies it can be expected that producers of synthetic rubber will endeavour to reduce their price".

Mr. Anderson remarked: "It should be borne in mind that synthetic rubber is being produced in countries which are already highly developed. It would be strange indeed if these countries used their resources to enable synthetic rubber to indulge in cut-throat competition with natural rubber, which is the main prop in the economy of a number of the so-called under-developed countries".

(Continued on page 21)



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Prince Philip, seen with their hosts President Gronchi of Italy (right) and his wife Donna Carla (extreme left) at a State Banquet given in Her Majesty's honour at the Quirinale Palace, Rome, Italy. The banquet marked the first evening of Her Majesty's State Visit to Italy.

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THE GOLDEN MONTHS

—BY ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

SUDDENLY it is summer in the United Kingdom—the trees freshly green, the parks ablaze with flowers, the birds singing as if making up for lost time, and the sun throwing down its generous heat like an unexpected holiday bonus.

The daylight lasts so long, too, though never long enough for all the things we and our overseas guests wish to see and do. The daily panorama of pageantry and sport is upon us again as those golden months begin which we dreamed about in winter months of sunshine stretching to September and beyond, when the open-air claims every spare moment.

* * *

TO BE SEEN IN RUSSIA

OF all the "Special Occasions" that usher in the summer, pride of place surely goes to Trooping the Colour on Horse Guards Parade, London, on June 10. It is this famous ceremony, in which Queen Elizabeth II, on horseback, reviews the brilliantly uniformed Brigade of Guards, that the Russians have asked to see in the first television broadcast direct from London to Moscow.

We in London are glad they made this choice. They could have picked any other highlight during the summer, such as the Edinburgh Festival, the Farnborough Air Display, horse racing at Ascot, or the international lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon. But no. The Russians wanted to see the Queen and her troops, and the British Broadcasting Corporation, which is handling the broadcast, will take the opportunity to mount cameras showing not only Horse Guards Parade but many of London's prominent landmarks, doubtless including the nearby "Big Ben" clock tower of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster.

* * *

NEW LINER'S CRUISE

NEXT to Trooping the Colour, the finest free spectacle on show this month has been reserved for lucky seaside holidaymakers on Britain's west and south coasts. It

was a happy idea of P. & O.—Orient Lines to parade their beautiful new 45,000-ton liner Canberra in a voyage from Scotland's River Clyde (where she has successfully passed her trials) right round to Dover at the diagonally opposite point of the country. Hugging the coast close inshore, this largest liner of the British merchant fleet (after the Cunard Queens) made a splendid sight, with her twin funnels aft and long cream-coloured hull moving gracefully as a swan. From Dover, she returned westwards to the port of Southampton, from which she sails on her maiden voyage to Australia and the Pacific early in June.

* * *

A bevy of broadcasters and journalists on board regaled us with news about the ship. She carries nearly 2,250 passengers—more than any other liner—yet has ample space for passengers to move around in because of a "courtyard" lay-out which also guarantees more cabins with a sea view.

* * *

COLOMBO gave a warm reception to the Canberra when she put into port on Saturday, June 17. The event received special notice, with newspapers publishing supplements describing the ship and its appointments, and normal procedures were relaxed for passengers coming ashore.

* * *

BRITAIN'S MARITIME ARCHITECTS

JOHNSON struck me as the embodiment of Britain's younger generation of maritime architects, as go-ahead and revolutionary in his ideas as any aircraft designer. Men of West's calibre see nothing to fear in competition from air transport. The Canberra, clean in line, but not too functional to exclude comfort and gaiety, seems the perfect answer for those who believe, with author Robert Louis Stevenson, that "it is more blessed to travel hopefully than to arrive", and that life need not always be a matter of scurrying from one place to another in the shortest possible time.

Incidentally, the Canberra's turbo-electric engines give her a service speed of 27 knots, cutting a week off the usual voyage time between Britain and Australia.

* * *

RECENTLY I talked to 33-year old John West, her designer. This vigorous young man, a product of technical college and Durham University, has the inspired energy of the true zealot. He even found time to describe the Canberra's construction, with her aluminium superstructure, in a series of television programmes for children. "I would like every young viewer to build a miniature Canberra for himself", he told me. He certainly gave them every help, with a scale model which he pieced together week by week in front of the television cameras.

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MORE FISH FOR THE SEA

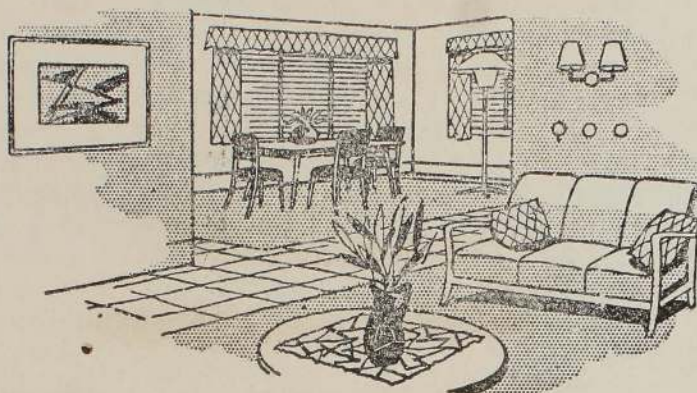
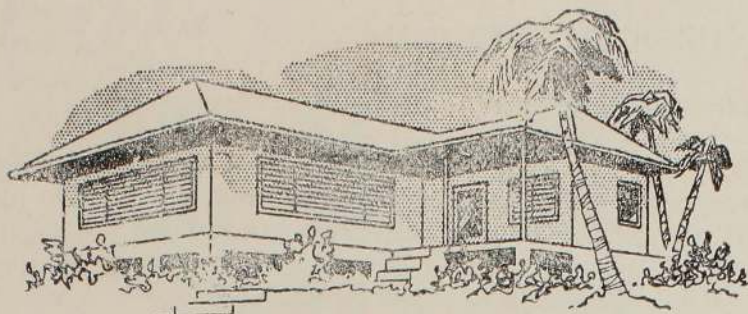
SHIPS are not the only things we cast to the waters. Britain's scientists are now stocking the sea with land-reared fish. This may sound crazy, but the facts, as revealed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratory at Lowestoft, on England's east coast, provide a sensible explanation. Experiments are being conducted there to produce a million young plaice, which, introduced to the fishery grounds, should rapidly multiply and have far-reaching effects on the nation's fishing industry.

Plaice hatcheries are not new. They have been tried out for 70 years or more, but, until now, the fish have been released as newly-hatched larvae, a tasty meal for any predatory creature that spotted them. At Lowestoft the fish are being reared in tanks. In the shelter of the laboratory they develop three months after hatching into perfect miniature adults, able to fend for themselves against the hazards of the sea.

According to Mr. J. D. Riley, the laboratory's scientific officer, it may be some time yet before enough live plaice can be launched to produce bumper sea harvests. "But when we do make our final experiments", he said, "I believe it will work".

If it does, the news will bring encouragement in over-fished waters all over the world.

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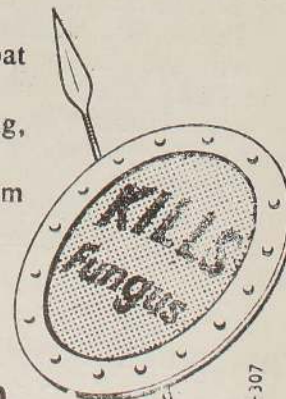
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A CHAT ABOUT SIR GRAEME THOMSON

FORMER GOVERNOR OF CEYLON

—By DR. LUCIAN de ZILWA—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

ABOUT a week after Sir Graeme Thomson's arrival in Ceylon in 1931, I had just got into bed at a late hour when I heard the horrid noise of the telephone extension upstairs. There was a time when I welcomed night calls, as they brought grist to the mill, but now I loathed them. What with two daily visits to the wards, with over a hundred beds, clinical teaching, lectures and practical classes at the Medical College, operations in the hospital and in nursing homes, consultations at home and in the town, flying visits out of Colombo, I often recalled at bed-time a favourite phrase of my mother: "Toiling and moiling, another day is over". I only hoped it was not a labour case, with hard work till daybreak.

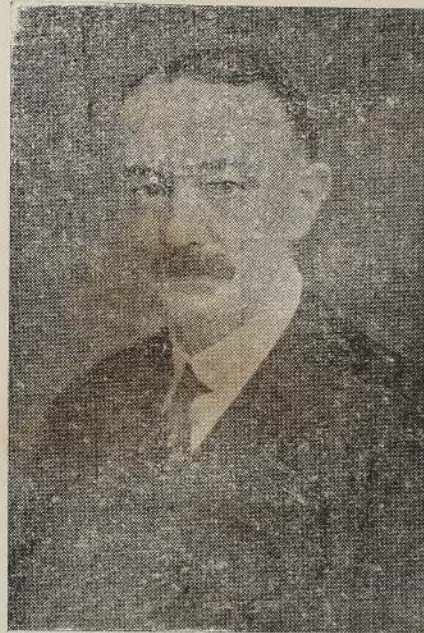
The caller, speaking with an English accent and intonation, said he was a private secretary to the Governor, and H.E. wished to know if I could call and see him now. Of course, to hear was to obey; and was I to bring anything special? No, just the usual doctor's bag. He supposed I knew the address. The Governor was not at Queen's House, which had been condemned as dangerous, and was undergoing repairs. He occupied a rambling old house at the corner of Torrington Place and Maitland Crescent. It was not many minutes from where I lived; for I had recently moved into Tintagel, the house, doomed to become later a tragic historical monument, which I had designed and built at the corner of Rosmead Place and McCarthy Road.

* * *

HAD I been roused from my sleep I should have thought I was dreaming that Sir Hugh Clifford was in Ceylon, riding again, and that he wanted me to see him. For, since his departure, during the four years of Sir Herbert Stanley's administration, I had not crossed the threshold of Queen's House, except as one of the crowd, attending a levee or a garden party. And yet, it was not what I expected.

I was in London in the summer of 1927, when it became known that Sir Hugh Clifford had gone back to his beloved Malays in the Straits

for he was an autocrat, who disliked the political atmosphere of the time and the Governor-elect was Sir Herbert Stanley. We looked up "Who's, Who" and learnt that our new Governor was fifty-five years old, that he had served continuously in South Africa for seventeen years, and that nine years ago he married an Africaner lady, whose maiden name had been Cloete.



Sir Graeme Thomson

The Governor, elect and his wife were the chief guests at the annual Ceylon dinner at the Holborn Restaurant, and they were placed on the right and left of the Chairman. I had a seat next to Lady Stanley, whose age I guessed to be about twenty-five years less than that of her husband. She was a charming young woman, natural, vivacious, talking nineteen to the dozen, and we had a brisk conversation until, after the loyal toasts, I lighted her cigarette, and we became silent to listen to the heavy artillery of the speeches. I had hoped to meet Lady Stanley again in Ceylon, but she appeared to have forgotten the evening in London.

* * *

I got a car out, and drove to Maitland Crescent in a few minutes. The P.S. met me at the entrance and, taking my bag, led

the way upstairs. A large part of the spacious verandah had been enclosed by mosquito netting to make a bed-sitting room, for, besides the bed there were a writing desk, upholstered arm chairs, books, and some small tables. Lady Thomson was there notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and the Governor was standing in his pyjamas. The P. S. lifted the curtain, and let me in. After the preliminary greetings we sat down, and I was given the history of the case by H.E. Lady Thomson interjecting a few words occasionally. She addressed him as "G".

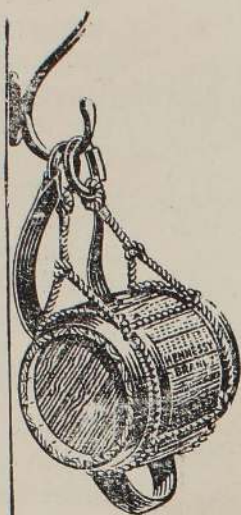
When Sir Graeme left Nigeria, his last appointment, he thought his career had ended. He had suffered terribly from malaria, complicated with gastric ulcer. One day he had been just about to start on a tour of the provinces when he had a severe haemorrhage, for which he underwent an operation. Had this emergency occurred when he was on circuit, far from a modern hospital, it would have proved fatal. He had taken no end of drugs for malaria, and anaemia, and other complaints, until his stomach became absolutely intolerant of any drugs, which then had to be given through the skin. The nervous system was affected, and he could not sleep without a hypnotic. Many drugs were tried and found to be unsatisfactory, but at last they hit upon one which gave him a good night's rest. As he feared it might not be available in Ceylon, he had brought with him a stock of ampules.

* * *

SOME days ago he was about to travel to N. Eliya by the night mail, and he asked a doctor who had been recommended to him to give him the injection; but he refused, and insisted on prescribing a sleeping draught, in spite of his protests. He swallowed the draught, and was sick all the way up, without a wink of sleep. He now had a busy day in front of him and he must secure a night's rest. Would I inject one of those ampules?

I had to do it as there was nothing else available, and the hour was late. I said that probably Dr. X. would not give the injection because he thought, as I did, that the drug was habit-forming, and too strong, and perhaps he felt like any other qualified doctor, that it was *infra dig*

(Continued on page 32)



IS THERE A HENNESSY IN THE HOUSE?



Everybody looks up to

HENNESSY

COGNAC BRANDY



THE POETRY OF OLD AGE

—BY L. J. SOERTSZ—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

IF you asked, say, a hundred elderly, educated, normal people what time of day they liked best, you could be almost certain that you would receive a big majority verdict in favour of the evening, that is the time between twilight and dusk.

It cannot, however, be denied that the beauty of the morning and the radiance of the moon have also a charm all their own, fascinating mostly to youths and adolescents. But to those who have long passed their prime it is the evening that is most enthralling.

This predilection of those who are in the "sere and yellow leaf" stage of life is the result of an emotional association, nature and the reality of life combining to make the old prefer the calm and quiet of the evening to the heat and burden of the day, which they have left far behind them. Besides, the pre-eminence of the closing hours of the day is emphasised in almost every thing: in an old friend, in old wine and in an old pedigree.

ACCORDING to Robert Browning, the best of life is reserved for the last, a philosophic thought which he reveals in the two lines—

Grow old along with me—
The best is yet to be.

One of the favourite songs of Harry Lauder with which he used to delight his audiences a decade or two ago assured us of the unfailing appeal of the gloaming:

When the sun has gone to rest
That's the time that we love best.
Oh 'tis lovely roaming
In the gloaming.

THERE are many people, however, who seem to have a dread of old age. It is said that Laurence of Arabia used to ride his motorcycle at an excessive speed with the notion that an accident would end his life while he was still in full possession of his powers and so spare him the "indignity of old age". What the great Arabian hero and adventurer evidently meant was that he wished to be spared the

helplessness and lonesomeness which are unfortunately the fate of some of those who creep into old age without the prospect of the sympathy and help of those who had at one time been so near and dear to them but who, alas, have one by one gone silently to rest.

IN some cases it may be that the possibility of the mental faculties going below par creates such a dread. Lewis Carroll had, perhaps, such a sad ending to one's life in mind when he wrote, with a touch of jocular exaggeration, about "old Father William" in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*:

You are old, Father William,
the young man said,
And your hair has become
very white;

And yet you incessantly stand
on your head,
Do you think, at your age,
it is right?

In my youth, Father William
replied to his son,
I feared it might injure the
brain;

But now that I'm perfectly
sure I have none,
Why, I do it again and again

THAT old age induces retrospection is almost a platitude. When a man is "old and grey and full of sleep; and nodding by the fire", it is then that this memory brings the light of other days around him.

The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken.

But this tendency to a brooding sadness is offset by the serenity which is invariably present in the penultimate stage of life. We have Wordsworth's authority for this:

But an old age serene and bright,
As lovely as a Lapland night,
Shall lead thee to thy grave.

THE novelist and playwright, Somerset Maugham, who is now well over eighty, is still going

strong with his mental and physical faculties hardly impaired by the ravages of time. He still has his daily matutinal five-mile walk followed by a vigorous swim in the private pool in his opulent residence on the Riviera, takes his pre-luncheon and pre-prandial Martinis regularly and enjoys good food. What he has to say about old age is worth noting and he says it in a combination of prose and borrowed verse.

"There is one distress to old age for which I know no remedy", says Maugham. I have had a great many acquaintances but few, though devoted, friends. One by one, during the last few years, they have died... I would wish the friends I still have to look back on me when, in what now must be a very short time, I leave them. Unlike old Omar, I would not even have them turn down an empty glass when, "among the guests star-scattered on the grass, where I made one, they pass".

The cynicism of Somerset Maugham is of the type that besets many an old man who in his prime achieved success the hard way, and, having achieved success, has spent part of his life as a hedonist. But though he contemplates his end stoically, he finds he cannot brush aside the sadness that encompasses him at the thought of his departed friends. That, to him, is the only great distress of old age for which there is no remedy.

MANY poets have written a great deal about the "second childishness" which accompanies old age, but the Bard of Avon has expressed it infinitely better than most of them:

The sixth age shifts,
Into the lean and slipper'd
pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and
pouch on side,
His youthful hose, well saved,
a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and
his big manly voice
Turning again towards child-
ish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound.
Last scene of all
Is second childishness and
mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste,
sans everything.

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AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

MERCHANT PRINCES AND PERSONALITIES

A JOURNALIST LOOKS BACK

MANY men who made their mark in business circles early in the present century left an indelible impression on the present writer's memory. The name Bois used to loom large in the Mercantile world. F. W. Bois, Percy and Stanley Bois were Assistants in the firm of Alston, Scott and Co., which flourished until it went under in 1891 as a result of the coffee crash. Out of its ashes sprang the successful firm of Bois Bros., which Sutherland Ross, a brother-in-law of the Boises, joined in 1897.

Sir Stanley Bois represented the mercantile community in the Legislative Council. He was an excellent musician, and one of the best performers on the piano and organ in Colombo at the time. He was for years the Organist of Holy Trinity Church, San Sebastian.

Another team of enterprising brothers were the Caves. They were H. W. Cave, whose name came to be associated with valuable and informative books about Ceylon. H. W.'s brothers were Sam, a leading tenor singer in the Island, Ernest and Ashby Cave, who was well known as a comic singer and greatly in demand at local concerts.

* * *

A distinguished Mercantile Member of the Legislature was Sir William Mitchell, head of the firm of Darley, Butler & Co. He had been Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce several times between 1881 and 1893. He was awarded the C.M.G. before he was knighted. His chief partners sixty years ago were J. F. Headrich and his sons W. E., a well known sportsman in his day, and F. S. Mitchell. On a visit to Malaya in 1938 I had the pleasure of meeting William Mitchell, jnr., who had retired and was staying for a short time in Penang. That was the year I accompanied the first Ceylonese cricket team to Singapore and the States.

A gentleman of a fine type was Alexander Fairlie, head of the firm of James Finlay & Co., in the early years of this century. He endeared

himself greatly to the people of the country, and so did his sister, who used to bring him to the office, driving a smart two-wheeler. They were both keen Presbyterian Sunday School workers. Mr. Fairlie wore a well-trimmed beard and was admired for his sincerity and kindness. I was very impressed with the way he always greeted me when I had occasion to see him in my capacity as a journalist.

James Lochore, who was later knighted, and whose wife's name is perpetuated in Ceylon in the Fund that has given charitable relief to so many, was Fairlie's senior Assistant in those days. J. A. Tarbat (now Sir James) came out to join the firm in later years as an Assistant during the time Sir James Thompson Broom was Manager.

* * *

PROMINENT shipping men were H. C. Bibby and Walter Shakspeare of Carson & Co., the latter being also associated with public activities and sport. Walter Shakspeare was a genial man and used to meet us pressmen for a chat occasionally at the Sergeants' mess in the Fort. In later years he was the popular President of the Magpies Club now nearing its golden jubilee. After his retirement from Ceylon before World War I, Walter Shakspeare visited the Island every year to preside at the Magpies annual dinner at the Galle Face Hotel.

Big names in Aitken, Spence & Co., were A. S. Berwick, A. P. Waldox and C. S. Burns. Both Berwick and Burns later left to join Lee, Hedges & Co., when R. M. Shattock sold his interests in that firm. Shattock was organist at Holy Trinity Church, San Sebastian, for several years and I happened to know him well as I was one of his choristers.

* * *

A. S. Berwick was one of the most friendly and charming men one could meet and I remember an occasion shortly before World War I when I travelled down with

him from Nuwara Eliya. It was just after the Nuwara Eliya races and our conversation naturally turned to the meet just concluded. Mr. Berwick asked me whether I had ever been to England and then proceeded to tell me all about his visit with his wife in 1912. He spoke of a trip to Epsom to see the Derby and gave me a surprise when he said he was always a winner on the turf as he believed in the doubling system. Incidentally he mentioned that when it came to the Epsom Classic he had to invest quite a lot of money and his choice happened to be the winner Tagalie—60 to 1 odds. He won such a tidy sum that it paid for his visit to England and there was enough left for him to purchase Royal Colours, a race horse that won him many events on the local turf. You can imagine his surprise when I told him that I was on a visit to England that year and saw this race which was won by a rank outsider. I also recalled that there was considerable delay in getting the field away owing to a dog coming on the course and racing all the way from near the starting gate down to Tattenham Corner.

* * *

AT Whittalls, W. H. Figg had as partner G. H. Alston, a very keen cricketer, who in his day had kept wickets at Marlborough to the famous A. G. Steel, who later captained England. When Alston retired, W. H. Figg became the sole proprietor. With him were his son Clifford (afterwards Sir Clifford) and the brothers Sydney and A. S. Collett. W. H. Figg was for many years a member of the Legislative Council and was also a leading race horse owner who won much success on the Ceylon turf with his champion Black Buck and second string Santoinette, who like the former won the Blue Riband of the Ceylon turf—the Governor's Cup.

T. L. (later Sir Thomas) Villiers who had come out to Ceylon at the age of 18 as a planter, became a partner in the firm of George Steuart & Co., in 1906. A grandson of Lord John Russell, he was one of the young men of good English families who were attracted by planting careers, and was a pioneer of the tea industry. He was keenly interested in public affairs and at a later stage became a member of the Colombo Municipal Council and of the Legislative and State Councils of Ceylon. Sir

(Continued on page 17)

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TURNING POINT FOR THE WEST INDIES

By SIR HILARY BLOOD

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE spring of the current year marks one of the turning points in the history of the Federation of the British Caribbean islands known as the West Indies. At a conference that opened at Lancaster House, London, on May 31, the West Indian political leaders and the United Kingdom Government were to settle the how and when of independence for the Federation. Prior to the London conference the West Indians have themselves conferred in Trinidad on the many points of detail which have to be cleared up and agreed upon so that the Prime Minister of the Federation and his colleagues may speak with one voice later in London, and they have reached a wide measure of agreement.

The decisions taken during the current few weeks are of fundamental importance as the basis on which another sovereign territory will be added to the long list of former British dependencies which have attained independence.

* * *

AUSTRALIAN PATTERN

WHEN the Federation came into being three years ago it was of necessity a somewhat tentative organisation. Its constitution, drawn up by the West Indians themselves, followed the Australian rather than the Canadian pattern. It gave the Federal Government a minimum amount of power, just enough in fact to create the Federation, to allow it to exist and to enable it to deal only with such matters, mainly of an economic nature, as clearly required action on a regional basis.

In addition the United Kingdom Government retained certain powers whereby the defence, foreign affairs, and, in certain circumstances, the finances of the Federation, remained under the ultimate control of the United Kingdom Parliament.

There were good reasons for this delicate approach to constitutional development most of them inherent in Caribbean history; as has been said, the constitution was drafted in accordance with West Indian ideas and wishes.

GROWING PAINS

THE three years which have just elapsed have been a testing period. The birth pangs of the Federation were severe; its growing pains have been at times acute.

A site for Federal headquarters; the creation of a customs union—an organisation which usually precedes rather than succeeds a political union; a balance of power in the lower elected House which puts money in the Federal purse and holds its strings; freedom of internal move-



Sir Grantley Adams

Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation and a delegate to the Constitutional Conference which opened in London on May 31st at which, it is hoped, decisions will be taken which will lead to independence for the West Indies within the Commonwealth.

ment; West Indian emigration—all are matters which the infant Federation, with its comparatively weak and very limited area of government, has had to face. Many of the early problems are not yet solved, and to them has been added the acute difference, dividing Jamaica and Trinidad, over the powers of the Federal Government.

Trinidad believes that such powers should be greatly increased; Jamaica looking to the fiscal arrangements by which she has been able in a short period to raise in the most remark-

able way her standards of living, has other views. In opening the inter-Governmental conference in Trinidad the chairman was emphatic on the need for mutual accommodation: "the spirit of compromise must be our watchword".

* * *

JAMAICA'S CHOICE

THERE is also a further problem to be faced by Jamaica herself. In that island opposition to membership of the Federation is in some circles strong and has been made a political issue. After the London conference is over the Premier of Jamaica, Mr. Norman Manley, proposes to hold a plebiscite to determine once and for all whether Jamaica is to be in or out. And the Federation, already short of the two mainland territories of British Honduras in Central America and British Guiana in South America, will be dealt a shattering blow if Jamaica decides to come out and to go it alone.

But steady constitutional progress has been made and public opinion in the Caribbean feels that the time has now come for the Federation to take the final step and to ask the United Kingdom Government for the independence which has been granted to so many formerly dependent territories.

This the British people are very ready to do—as they are to support any application the West Indies may make for admission to Commonwealth membership.

AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

(Continued from page 15)

Thomas who retired to England eleven years ago died last year at the age of ninety.

Other senior men at George Steuart's at the time were Cosmo Gordon, J. J. Park, Edgar Turner, E. S. Grigson and John Paterson.

* * *

THE head of the firm of Leechman & Co., G. B. Leechman, was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. He had also been a member of the Legislative Council in the eighties and early nineties. G.B. Leechman was prominently associated in social service work and was greatly loved by the Ceylonese.

(To be Continued)

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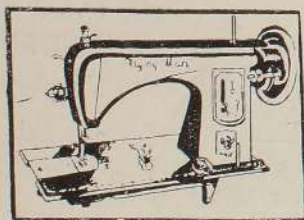
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WILES OF WORDS

— By G. V. G. —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

"WORDS", said Sir Joshua Reynolds, "should be employed as the means, not as the end; language is the instrument, conviction is the work". Very true, of course. But an instrument can also be misused—even though it ultimately succeeds in accomplishing the user's intention. Such misuse appears at first to have a touch of discourtesy about it and to be but a poor return for the advantage of using any particular language, but it is surprising how the liberties that are sometimes taken with a language have a knack of persisting till they are finally acquiesced in and even permanently adopted.

The case of the English language provides an outstanding example. Though basically common to England and America it has been developing, as H. L. Mencken has said, "into two separate languages". But, even so, some Americanisms which have been imported into the English language have proved so acceptable that, as another authority, Albert Maisal, has said, "the average Londoner finds it no harder—often less so in fact—to understand an American than to follow the dialect and pronunciation of a native of Cornwall or Yorkshire!"

* * *

TO what extent English as spoken in Ceylon may yet develop into a separate language remains to be seen, but leaving this problem to philologists and historians let us consider the lighter side of such misuse of words and phrases as is often apparent in local conversation—call them "Ceylonisms" if you wish. The perpetrators of such are not always the uneducated.

Take first that feature of Ceylonese colloquialism which betrays a tendency to take short cuts. "So how?" for instance. In full the question would be "So, how are you?" But why waste words, says the abbreviator. After all, is there not the vernacular "Iththin Kohomada?" to justify one, so he contents himself with only half the English phrase! Similarly, one often hears "That's what" when the speaker means "That's what I say".

Again, when invited to accompany another, one sometimes hears the self-contradictory "Come go", when "Come along, let's go" is what is meant. Or on taking leave of you "Then I'll come" you are often told, when you would expect "Then I'll be going". What he wants to convey of course is that this is not the last you will see of him, so he adopts and adapts the Americanism "I'll be seeing you".

So much for economy of language. There is also a tendency sometimes to pluralise words. Thus, instead of "all lies" we have "all humbugs". And is it the plural sound also which has created the Ceylonism "he played 'pux'"? Little does the offender realise that he is "playing Puck" with Shakespeare! But "what the dix" perhaps a pardonable abbreviation of "What the dickens". It is an abbreviating habit also that is evidenced in the use of "he played him" for "he played him out".

* * *

ALLIED to the above are instances of words that are distorted or mispronounced or spoonerised. In the result quite a new word sometimes develops. Thus a person who is not quite up to the mark complains that he feels "chucked". Not so inexpressive perhaps, but is it a distortion of the planter's word for sick coolies—"Shucks"—or of an Americanism expressive of contempt?

As for mispronunciations—snobbish though it may be to say so, they can frequently be heard when out shopping. Thus in a Pettah shop an "enamel bowl" can become an "animal bowel" and "flavoured Sanatogen" "flowered"! And a customer who once enquired whether a certain medicine was a British product was told "No, Pogdays". The label had to be scrutinised before it appeared that "Parke Davis" was meant! Then, a lady needing an indispensable article of underwear has sometimes been invited to inspect a new line in "Braziers"! But modern brevity has now come to the rescue.

Botanical terms, of course, provide ample scope for amusement.

"Hydrogenias" were once offered to the writer by a garden enthusiast! And the word our villagers use for eucalyptus is also intriguing. It is "Karupentine".

* * *

"KARUPENTINE", is presumably derived from "turpentine", the pungent odour of which is somewhat similar to that of eucalyptus. But why the "K"? Perhaps the name is a cross between the Sinhalese "Kapur" (camphor) and "turpentine". Then there is the new vernacular word "polima" meaning a queue, which line-up is a new feature in local traffic control. This new word is said to be derived from a policeman's order to "fall in" which mispronounced "pole-in" has resulted in "polima".

Even interpreters, despite their bilingualism, often amuse us. Only recently in Parliament, when a Sinhalese speech on the subject of a Coroner's inquiry was being interpreted into English, a member had to ask "What is a corona?" Rather different was the slip of another Interpreter who in stating the occupation of a witness was heard to say "I sell jams". "Oh, home made preserves and such like I suppose", commented Counsel. "No, no, came the correction "precious stones" (gems!)

This difficulty with the letter "e" is also illustrated by the following story. It all had to do with an arithmetic lesson in a certain school where three different communities were represented amongst the teachers. The same question, which had to do with buying and selling, was put to three separate classes. One teacher referred to the articles concerned as "acks", the next as "yakes", but the third as "eggs". Well, after all, eggs is eggs! which expression again some experts say is itself a corruption of the logician's formula X is X.

* * *

SPOONERISMS we do not often experience in Ceylon. But amongst them may be cited "a pussurating wound"—which is pardonable, for is not "pus" an essential feature of suppuration? And in a recent Radio broadcast an old lawyer told listeners that a certain proctor had once denounced the "tic-tacs" of a litigant—which was deftly capped by the Magistrate's (W. O. Stevens) comment that it must all have been due to associating with the "raff—riff" of the area.

(Continued on page 32)

PEOPLE

MR. J. O. Moss, a Director of Messrs. E. John Keell, Thompson & White, the Colombo firm of Brokers, and an outstanding golfer leaves Ceylon for good in August after a residence of over twenty-five years in the Island. He was with Messrs. Keell and Waldock for several years before he joined the firm he is with at present. As a golfer he has met with great success since he won the Ceylon Championship in 1950 at Nuwara Eliya when he defeated W. P. Fernando after a sensational finish by 1 up. In 1958 he was runner-up to Fernando at Nuwara Eliya, when he was beaten 5 up and 3. He has also won the Havelock G. C. Championship and proved one of Ceylon's best golfers in recent years.

TWO more Ceylon officials left for the United Kingdom early this month for training under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan. Mr. V. E. Perera, Superintendent of Police, Galle, left on June 7 by BOAC for a three-month study-cum-observation tour of police establishments in Britain. Apart from attachments to various provincial police forces, he will visit Scotland Yard, the Hendon Traffic School, and possibly Interpol in Paris.

The second trainee is in a very different field. On June 8, Mr. A. Rajahmoney, a technical assistant at Radio Ceylon, left by Quantas to take a six-month course in radio engineering, which will include practical attachments to the B.B.C.

and various manufacturers of radio and allied equipment.

DR. Mary Rutnam had a graceful tribute paid to her on her 86th birthday, June 2nd, by the Lanka Mahila Samithi, of which she is the founder. She was entertained to tea at the official residence of the Prime Minister, "Temple Trees", with Mrs. Bandaranaike, herself a former President of the Society doing the honours.

Mrs. Rutnam has earned a place for herself in the history of Ceylon by her humanitarian activities over a period of sixty years. She first came to the Island from Canada to join the American medical mission in Jaffna. Her social work dates from her return to Ceylon to make her home here. She was in the medical service for some time and then set up private practice, during which she wrote the first text book on hygiene to be used in schools. From her interest in rural women stemmed the foundation of the Lanka Mahila Samithi. For some time she was a member of the Colombo Municipal Council. It is, however, for her part in the emancipation of women that Ceylon will always hold her in honour.

THE Rev. Fred S. de Silva, Chairman of the Methodist Church, has left for Britain to attend a conference of overseas chairman on future development of the Church. The Rev. G. B. Jackson is acting for Mr. de Silva during his absence.

MR. Tyrone D. Fernando, son of Mr. S. C. Fernando, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home

and Cultural Affairs, has had the honour of being elected Chairman of the Oxford University Labour Club by 71 votes to 64. He is the first student from Asia or Africa to be elected to this post.

Mr. Fernando is at Keble College reading for the degree in Politics, Philosophy and Economics.

WHILST in Colombo to arrange for their departure to England the death occurred on June 5th of Kathleen Marjory, wife of Mr. B. D. Fay, of Dikwella, Hali-ela. She died in her sleep: the cause was coronary thrombosis, the autopsy revealed.

At the inquest Mr. Fay who is retiring from planting after 30 years in Ceylon, said he and his wife had planned to leave for England about June 30th. They had come to Colombo to settle their passage and other details and were staying with Mr. G. I. de Glanville, director of Carson, Cumberbatch & Co., at Baur's Flats. On the Sunday evening they went to a film and afterwards dined at Queen's Club. Returning to the flat they turned in about 11 o'clock, his wife going to bed first and he after reading a little. Bed-tea was brought in at 6-50 the next morning, but the disturbance did not awaken his wife. About 7-20 he tried to wake her and got no response. Becoming alarmed, he called Mr. Glanville, who said she was dead. The doctor who was summoned confirmed it. His wife had been used to taking sleeping tablets for a long time.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Fay leaves a son in England.

SIR Herbert Dowbiggin, C.M.C. now living in retirement in Malden, Suffolk, writes:—

"I think it is quite splendid the way you keep up the very high standard of the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review*, which I have always read with the greatest interest."

MR. and Mrs. D. H. Lewes, formerly of Duckwari Group, Rangala, now live in Littlehampton, Sussex, and were looking forward to the Bournemouth "Ceylon Lunch."

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PEOPLE

AT the 53rd Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union held last month, Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz of Kandy was elected President for the current year. He succeeds a long line of distinguished Presidents and with his affability and gifts of organisation can be counted on to give good service to this minority community.

Dr. Eric S. Brohier, the retiring President, had some forthright comments to make in his farewell address. He said: "Co-existence, of which we hear so much nowadays, is of course an admirable principle, which we should honour not merely ideologically but also in practice. May we not claim that we have been true to this principle all along? Have we not lived amicably with other communities? Have we not given of our best in service to the country through our doctors, lawyers, engineers, surveyors, schoolmasters, school mistresses, police officers, social workers and others? Have we not proved acceptable as employers? Have we not also formed sincere friendships with those of other communities? Does not all this constitute a worthy record of co-existence on our part and does it not entitle us to sympathetic consideration from other citizens of the country, not to mention the powers-that-be?"

Dr. Anthonisz, who went to the medical college from the old Training College, started his professional career in Kandy as assistant to Dr. G. P. Hay. Later he set up in practice on his own and gained such popularity that had he been interested in a political career he could have counted on wide support. He had no such ambitions, however; his service to the community has nevertheless been of a high order. He gave his patronage to all forms of sport, but soccer claimed his special assistance. He was also closely associated with the Kandy Sports Club. Social work was among his interests and for several years he was President of the Kandy Y.M.C.A.

It was in the volunteer force, however, that he rose to eminence. An officer in the Ceylon Medical Corps, he was promoted Colonel when the unit was mobilised during the war and placed in charge of the Ceylon Army hospital in Colombo. For his service in this capacity he was made an M.B.E. His wife is a sister of Canon R. S. de Saram.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

THE Chairman of the Committee of the Official Language Act of 1956 is the Bribery Commissioner, Mr. A. W. H. Abeyesundera, and the other members are Mr. N. D. Wijesekera, Commissioner of the Official Language Department, Mr. A. D. Wimalaratne, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. S. Sittampalam, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Mr. B. R. Devarajan, Chairman of the Salt Corporation and former Government Agent, Batticaloa; and Mr. M. Srikantha, former Government Agent, Jaffna, now attached to the Home Ministry.

At the first meeting of the committee, Mrs. Bandaranaike and

Mr. S. P. C. Fernando, Minister of Justice, who is in charge of the Official Language Department, met the members. One of the matters that will receive the particular attention of the committee is reported to be correspondence between Tamil-speaking people and Government Departments.

* * *

THE work of the Tea Research Institute was praised by the former Minister of Agriculture and Food, Mr. Philip Gunawardene, when a Bill was introduced in Parliament to, among other things, raise the export duty from 55 cents to a rupee and set up a medical scheme for employees of the Institute. He said it was the best of the three research institutes for the plantation crops.



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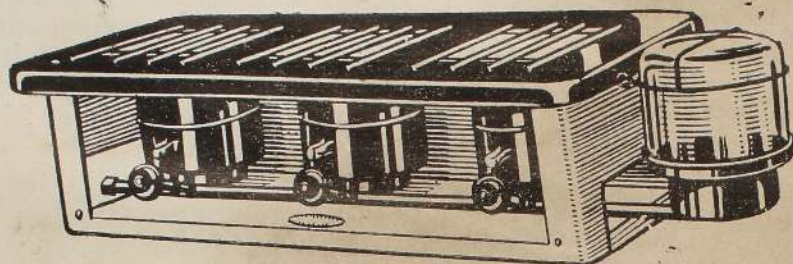
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THE PASSING SCENE

— BY SPHINX —

QUITE the best story that has yet come from the visit to the United States (on the invitation of President Kennedy) of a team of parliamentarians from Ceylon—except perhaps, from Mr. C. P. de Silva's admission that the U.S. had given Ceylon in outright grants more than the U.S.S.R. has promised by way of loans, and the Trotskyist leader Dr. N. M. Perera's plea to U.S. newspapermen to "use their tremendous power influence and prestige to see that standards are raised in our part of the world—was that of their finding a home from home in Puerto Rico one day.

They were in Barranquitas—Puerto Rico's Nuwara Eliya—for one day. It is perched on a picturesque mountain side, ringed by terraced emerald green hillsides covered with plantain and banian trees and groves of the slender bambua—the bamboo of Ceylon. The roads to the city were arched with limbs of the flaming flamboa trees, the beautiful flamboyant of Ceylon. In a picturesque village on the way they found a triple reminder of home; its name is Naranjito, Pucan-Spanish for "little orange" "Narang" in Sinhalese is mandarin and the fair, smiling countenances of the hill people bear a marked likeness to the Burghers of Ceylon. Their chauffeurs on the trip were named Salgado, Fernando and Pereira, respected family names in Ceylon. At one of the lunches in a village restaurant a main dish was "pasteles"—bits of meat enclosed in the starchy flour of the dried plantain and wrapped in banana leaf before cooking. An almost identical Ceylonese dish is pasthola in which wheat flour is used instead of the plantain meal.

It is not recorded, however, that any of the delegation drew any conclusions flattering to national vanity from the remarkable coincidences. Very different from another parliamentary delegation from Ceylon to Rio some two years ago, a very nationalist member of which gleefully announced to the world, on his return home, that the Brazilians knew Sinhalese—on the strength of a few similar sounding words he heard in Rio: e.g. peerisiya for saucer.

IS some official notice—or action—going to be taken of the exodus of Ceylonese from their homeland, which began as a trickle with independence and has now assumed the proportions of a minor flood. It is possible to exaggerate the importance of the incident in the Senate recently when an Opposition member drew the attention of the Government to the volume and the significance of the "traffic". In the absence of the Prime Minister the Leader of the Senate undertook to bring the matter to her notice. There it lies, at present.

The Government can scarcely plead ignorance of it nor profess to be unaware why. It is on record that a few years ago when an "outsider" was appointed to the post of Inspector General of Police, apparently because of some agitation that the holder should belong to a particular race and religion, high police officials were summoned by the Prime Minister of the day. One of them said he was neither Sinhalese nor Buddhist and what were his prospects of promotion in the service (he was a Deputy Inspector General). He received the flippant retort that he could—off to Australia.

Burghers may still form the majority of those emigrating from Ceylon but there is a goodly number of Sinhalese among them and what is more significant, the emigrants are largely composed of professional and scientific personnel whom Ceylon can do least without. They go to Australia and the U.K. and to Canada and the U.S. and the newly independent countries of Africa—Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, etc—all of whom are combing the world for doctors, teachers, engineers and scientists.

IT may be assumed however that in one of its forms at least there has been some realisation of the nature of the problem. In London for the Commonwealth Conference the Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike, took the opportunity to appeal to Ceylonese abroad, technologists and scientists in particular, to return home with the least possible delay. "We need you, whatever your race or religion", she said.

But governmental methods of tackling such situations hardly seems reasonable to the average man believing in the democratic right of a person to pick his job and where he will work. Some misgiving must arise from the manner in which the Government appears to be coercing doctors to serve in government hospitals for a minimum period of five years. A batch of internes have been told to sign such a bond on pain of having their internships cancelled forthwith. New doctors must sign on the dotted line or forfeit a bond of Rs. 10,000. The Government Medical Officers Association, a powerful organisation of non-specialist doctors in the public service, have advised the internes not to sign and plan to fight the proposal.

SHOULD not the method be one of persuasion rather than coercion, as in this case. The obvious thing is to find out why government service is losing its popularity. The other smacks of the totalitarian way of life. Yet among the propagandists who are identified with the governing party of the day there is unabashed support for compulsion on the ground that the State pays for their education and therefore should have the right to their service. It has to be seen whether the Government will choose democratic or the other method both in regard to doctors and those would be emigrants now that its attention to the matter has been drawn.

APPLAUSE for the U.K. publisher, Paul Hamlyn, who showed his disapproval of the so called colour bar by sacking twelve of his "white" warehousemen in order to take on his pay roll 21-year old Donald Reid from Ceylon. The shy, guitar-playing Ceylonese was unfortunate that for the first time after an year of working in London with white mates, with whom he got on with no trouble, he encountered prejudice.

What aroused particular interest in Ceylon was not the evidence of colour prejudice which is known to exist in varying degree but the innate sense of fairness and tolerance displayed by Mr. Hamlyn in taking the side of the Ceylonese against his own countrymen.

A SIP, AND TASTERS ENSURE QUALITY IN YOUR CUP OF TEA

(Communicated)

THE pleasure of millions of tea-drinkers all over the world depends largely on the judgment of a handful of experts in the City of London whose job is tasting tea. They are the professional tasters and blenders employed by the tea merchants and packers who control a large part of the world tea trade.

Through London's docks and its thrice-weekly auctions, 500,000,000 pounds of tea pass every year. Most of it is from India, Ceylon and East Africa, with smaller amounts from other countries, in hundreds of individual consignments with widely varying characteristics and values. Fluctuating climatic and other conditions mean that no two shipments, even from the

same estate, are identical, so buyers have no set values or recipes for blending.

DELICATE AND COMPLEX

ONE London firm may blend and market two dozen "standard" teas, varying in price from four to 15 shillings a pound, under its own name, and also buy and blend to the specialised requirements of other Commonwealth or overseas importers or distributors. The taster's and blender's job is thus a delicate, complex, changing and important one, on which the reputation of the firm, and many others, depend.

A week before the tea auctions the big tea merchants receive catalogues and hundreds of samples of the teas on offer and each auction presents a twofold challenge to the tasters and blenders. They must assess and value every tea on offer and decide whether and how much to bid, and after buying they must ensure, through many tests and trial blendings, that the "standard" brands of their firm—known and relied upon by a discriminating public—never vary in taste, appearance and price. A different mixture of basic teas may be necessary each time to reproduce the "same" blend.

I watched this ceremony duplicated many times a day, in an office in London. Thirty small pots of different teas, freshly made from weighed quantities, were brewed for exactly six minutes. The "liquor" was then poured into 30 bowls, the infused leaves tipped on to up-turned pot-tops and specimens of dry leaf placed ready for inspection.

The taster passed briskly down the row, taking a sip at each bowl, glancing at the leaves and giving an instant "Yes" or "No", and a price per pound to a note-taking assistant. Each test took perhaps eight seconds, during which he had assessed the taste and aroma, colour and brilliance of the tea.

TASTING AND BLENDING

TASTING and blending of newly bought teas to fit the firm's numerous established "standards" is a more complex affair, involving the mixing of many trial blends from perhaps 20 to 30 different teas in accordance with their proportional weights. These ingredients of the "cocktail" are picked for many necessary characteristics—general quality, flavour, aroma, colour, strength, speed on brewing, bulk, good marrying with milk, lack of floating leaves and, of course, price.

Each trial is taste-tested against a bowl of the standard blend which must be exactly reproduced.

Southern England likes a strong, dark, quickly-brewed tea from small leaf called "fannings": Scotland and Ireland prefer a larger leaf and slower infusing tea. On the Continent of Europe an even larger leaf and lighter liquoring tea is mainly asked for because it is largely drunk without milk.

(Continued on page 32)

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CRICKET AT ITS BEST

BY W. T. GRESWELL

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE first Test Match between England and Australia at Birmingham has just ended in a draw. Rain reduced the hours of play somewhat, so that England had an innings in full and a 2nd innings of only 4 wickets when Australia batted only once. In this match, 1112 runs were scored, a point to remember, for it fully supports the view held by many before the Australians arrived here that the bowling of both sides is weak and the batting strong. This was amply demonstrated in the First Test. Many may be surprised at England's poor batting in their first innings when Cowdrey won the toss, and, owing to the subsequent behaviour of the wicket, paid a penalty for choosing to bat. Let it be remembered firstly that it takes a brave captain to put a powerful Test team of opponents in to bat on any type of wicket. Slaughter by criticism awaits him if things go wrong.

* * *

THE Edgbaston wicket was something of an enigma at the start of play. Although it had been protected against showers it seems nevertheless to have been slightly damp on the surface and firm below, in cricket parlance something of a "green top". For "seam" bowlers such conditions are highly remunerative and the Australian Mackay quickly unseated our leading batsmen. If it had not been for Subba Row's wonderful innings of 59 England's first venture would have been disastrous. But England survived the shock of a mere 195 in that fateful first innings. The wicket became docile and a decided boon to batsmen and remained so for the remaining four days. The Australian batsmen amassed 516 for 9 and declared. Harvey's 114 and O'Neill's 82 were the results of batting perfection and a joy to watch.

* * *

ENGLAND, faced with a huge deficit to make good, may well have faltered and fallen short. But the wicket was now a batsman's joy. Subba Row once more, and this time with 112, and Dexter with a

punishing 180 put England so safe that, if 8 days had been allotted to the match instead of 5, we might have won. It is a question then of bowling. I wrote some time ago that Statham and Trueman for England and Davidson and Benaud for Australia, though reckoned the best on their respective sides are no longer young men capable of the physical demands of Test cricket. Trueman had already shown when bowling for Yorkshire



Ted Dexter

that he had lost some of his penetrative power. This was confirmed in the Test in which his 2 wickets cost him 136 runs. Statham worked as hard as ever but his 3 wickets cost 147 runs. The off spinners Illingworth and Allen were hardly of Test standard. The Australians are said to be vulnerable to off-break bowling but the ball must be of accurate length and pitched so as to break towards the stumps. Our English bowlers were not accurate so were suitably butchered.

* * *

OF the Australian bowlers I have mentioned Mackay whose initial success was aided by a spiteful

wicket, after which he was steady and very ordinary. Misson, as a fast bowler is promising and may be successful with more experience. As yet he is far from ranking with his country's famous fast bowlers of the past. Simpson too has a long way to go and a hard task in front of him. But, as we all know it is to Davidson and Benaud that Australia looks in this time of dearth. Sad to say Benaud's shoulder is again hurting him though he bowled extremely well at Edgbaston, while Davidson in that match was noticeably far below his best form and seemed tired and dispirited. He took 1 wicket for 70 runs in the first innings and 0 for 60 in the second. If these two fail, what of it?

* * *

SO we face the next 4 Tests with every excuse for seeing the bat in the ascendancy and no doubt some wonderful displays by the leading stars on each side, provided the weather is fine. It is fatal to prophesy results but I would incline to the expectation that more matches will be drawn than finished in this series and there may be mammoth scores. As this letter leaves me the England XI for the second Test which commences at Lord's next Thursday has not been announced. Peter May, who was unwilling to take any risk with his groin injury did not play at Edgbaston, but on the first day of the Test he captained Surrey against Somerset on Taunton's ground which was in perfect batting condition. There he made a typical May contribution of 153, an innings of complete mastery and grace, such as only May can produce. But I now hear that he is again feeling his groin trouble and he may not play at Lord's. There is an ugly rumour that Dexter is not sound because of leg trouble. There is a question mark hanging over the Australian team as well. Benaud is not fit to bowl, his shoulder being painful again.

It will be a matter of great regret if this 2nd match is not to be an encounter at full strength.

I shall be at Lord's for the first 3 days and hope to meet old Ceylon friends as usual, including Sir Herbert Dowbiggin and Sir John Howard.

It only remains for the weather to be kind.

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TINY TV CAMERA EXPLORES HUMAN BODY

—By LINDSAY CARROLL—

(Fortnightly Review Special)

AT the Alfred Hospital in Melbourne, Australia, a tiny television camera weighing only a few ounces is giving doctors a view on a T.V. screen of suspected trouble spots inside the human body. Small enough to be held in the palm of the hand, or to be attached to surgical instruments now in use, and so light that its weight does not impair the delicate sensitivity of the doctor's touch, the new camera takes a continuous picture of the inside of the body. Already its use is routine procedure in investigations of the windpipe involving the throat, vocal cords and lungs at this large public and teaching hospital. Instead of the doctor peering with one eye at a tiny image framed in the lens of his instrument, unable to alter the contrasts of light and shadow which he must interpret, he watches a picture enlarged in every detail on a screen placed comfortably in his field of vision.

* * *

WITH the turn of a knob or by pressing a button, he or an assistant can adjust the lighting of the camera to obtain the degree of illumination desired. Nor need he rely on observation and memory to record pulsing changes in his minute field of study or its darkened surroundings. The picture can be filmed for later study, or if immediate consultation seems desirable, the picture can be flashed on a screen before a specialist in another part of the hospital while the investigation is in progress. Development of the camera is the result of several years' work by three men—Dr. George Berci, a lecturer in experimental surgery; a T.V. engineer, Mr. Jurgens Davids; and an electrical engineer, Mr. Leslie Kont. This work was carried out in the Department of Surgery, Melbourne University and is sponsored by a grant from the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria.

* * *

DR. Berci thinks that the progress they have made so far in reducing the weight and size of their miniature camera, and in developing its application to instruments at

present in use, is already a big step forward in endoscopic investigation as this branch of medical investigation is termed. With his associates, Dr. Berci feels that the importance of their achievements at this stage lies in the fact that the new camera can readily be adapted and applied to the techniques and instruments already in use in hospitals. This is an important gain which can be had without delay. Dr. Berci's camera uses a screen of 625 lines, the standard for commercial transmissions in Australia, and thus can be connected to commercial television receivers.

In all endoscopic investigation, it is important to preserve the sensation or "resistance feeling" of the investigator's hands, both to obtain a good image and to avoid any risk of injury to the patient. The new camera suits this purpose ideally.

* * *

A physical examination of this type is not a static process, because of instinctive body reactions to the presence of the instrument being used and normal changes in the organ or tissue itself while it is under observation. The camera's ability to provide a continuous record of these changes on film, for study later, is of the greatest value. To conduct light inside the patient's body, a quartz rod is used (Vulmier-Forestier method). Light is applied to one end from an outside source, and is conducted down the stem of the instrument to the viewing lens.

The capacity of quartz to conduct light in this way without much loss—what is termed its "exploitation" of light—is very high. The degree of illumination at the tip of the instrument and also on the viewing screen can be adjusted during the examination to give the best results.

* * *

IT is also possible to combine endoscopic techniques with certain X-ray examinations. To obtain an X-ray image, an "image intensifier" is used which is coupled to an industrial TV camera. This is placed beside the patient. Then

by arranging suitable X-ray equipment to scan the area of the examination, a continuous picture of the location of the probing instrument in relation to other organs of the body can be obtained.

The doctor can switch this picture on to his screen at any time to check the precise positioning of his instrument. Two different examinations can also be completed at the one session with the patient.

* * *

SOMETIMES it is necessary for a tiny sample of suspected tissue to be taken from inside the body, for histological examination. Working with the television camera and screen this operation can be performed under televisual control throughout, with the advantages of enlargement of detail, and adjustment of the intensity and contrasts of light on the viewing screen to aid the surgeon. Dr. Berci described a series of experiments which had been carried out with the television camera, using both colour and black and white transmissions. In most cases black and white proved a suitable medium for interpretation of the picture, because of the better range of contrast available in it.

Mr. Berci said that tumours, for instance, gave a very good reflection.

* * *

DEVELOPMENT of the miniature camera—it is cylindrical in shape, measuring only 40mm. in diameter and weighing 300 grams has taken several years. One of its features is a very small vidicon tube, only half an inch in diameter and about as long as one finger, which was developed by Professor Heymann.

The vidicon tube is the "eye" of a television camera, but the electrical impulses it generates are so minute that it needs a reflector coil around it and a pre-amplifier, to amplify and relay its signals. The reflector coil and pre-amplifier account for much of the size of television cameras.

The inventors were able to find a way of separating some of the amplifying equipment from the camera "eye" without loss of efficiency, and of reducing components to miniature size.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

—By ITINERANT—

CLIFFORD CUP RUGGER

AS rugger continued to hold sway on Ceylon sports fields, mid-June was marked by two near-upsets in the Clifford Cup tournament. And both teams which were almost upset were the two best teams in the country, the unbeaten Havelocks and the CH & FC who had only the previous week just lost their first game to the Havelocks.

The Havelocks went up to meet Kandy, a team who have been improving with every game, and, as usual in recent games, had to turn on the heat late to overcome a deficit. But a big question will always remain unanswered about this game.

Kandy got off to a five-point start and continued to dominate the half until just before the short whistle when the Havelocks tied the score. Then in a ding-dong second half, the Havelocks made it 8-5, but Kandy came back to cross

their opponents' line. A try was signalled, then some discussion ensued and Referee Mills rescinded his decision to the chorus of partisan jeers and angry screams. Given this lease, the Havelocks consolidated their position with a penalty and ran out winners 11-5.

But who knows what would have happened if that tying try had been awarded to hearten Kandy?

* * *

THE same week-end found the CH & FC being shocked by Dickoys, who never appear to turn in two performances alike. The CH dominated the game throughout, but at the half found themselves behind 3-12, all the scoring coming from penalties. It was a measure of CH grit and courage in the face of some fine spoiling work that they came back into the game in the second half to score two goals, the last just before the long whistle, and eke out a 13-12 victory.

IN the Dimbula-Uva clash, the former started with a bang, scoring off the kick-off. And from then on the lead changed hands many times before Uva ran out winners 19-12. In this game Uva were at peak form, but like Dickoya they can be most unpredictable at times.

The CR 'A' having a lean time of it this year, must have been non-plussed that they led a weakened KV team only 6-5 at the half. But then, as so often before, KV tired and the Colombo team added 20 more points—without ever looking impressive.



Raman Subba Row

One of England's heroes
in the First Test Match



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THE two oldest metropolitan clubs, the CH & FC and C.R. F.C., figured in a game of poor standard when they played their return match on the racecourse last Saturday. The teams were not up to full strength, but nothing could excuse their disappointing performance. Both were weakest at half, where Neville Leefe's absence for the C.H. was most conspicuous. The drabness of the game was relieved by some fine kicking by Le Geyt. Roles stood out in the C.R. team. The score was —C.H. a goal, (Eckford, Banks) and a try (Cowley); C.R. a penalty (Dirckze).

In the Provinces, Uva scored a good victory over Kandy at Badulla by 16 points (two goals, a penalty goal and a try) to nil; and at Darrawella, Dickoya routed K.V.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(still without their skipper Almeida) by 45 points (six goals, four tries and a penalty to nil.

* * *

"PIN" FERNANDO WINS R.C.G.C. AGGREGATE GOLD MEDAL

FOR the second year in succession and the eight time since 1948 "Pin" Fernando has won the coveted R.C.G.C. Aggregate Gold Medal with a score of 291, which is four strokes more than his record of 287 last year. M. G. Thornton, the National champion, was runner-up with an aggregate of 311. Since the early years of this century the winners in this competition for the R.C.G.C. Aggregate Gold Medal have invariably been the cream of golfers in the Island, and we recall the names of W. H. Smallwood, J. G. Melrose, C. Brooke Eliot, D. W. Watson and many of Ceylon's champions of the past whose names appear in the list of past winners. But there has never been a previous winner who has proved as brilliant a performer in Medal play than "Pin" Fernando who has, unlike many famous Ceylon golfers, proved equally brilliant in Match and Medal play. In the competition which was concluded a fortnight ago Fernando's scores were 76, 72, 70 and 73 which made an aggregate of 291. M. G. Thornton's aggregate of 311 included rounds of 81, 77, 76, and 77.

* * *

CEYLONESE IN ENGLISH CRICKET

STUDIES appear to be interfering with Dan Piachaud's appearance in the coming "Battle of the Blues". He has only been able to turn out twice for Oxford this season, one of the occasions being against the Australians. His off-spinners gained him three Aussie 'scalps'.

Elsewhere in England, Stanley Jayasinghe continues to dominate the Leicestershire 2nd XI batting and on his infrequent appearances with the first team he has maintained that form. He should be a certainty for Leicester next year after he qualifies.

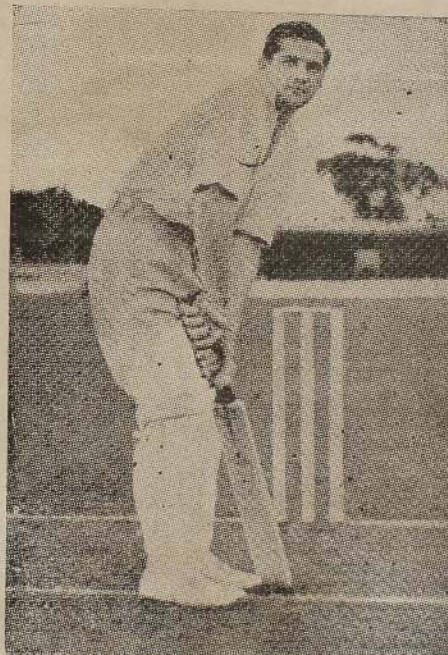
THE ASIAN GAMES

WITH less than a year to go for the Asian Games, the one game in which Ceylon cannot be disgraced hockey is in the doldrums. The annual tournaments are, of course, under way, but even in these there appears to be some lethargy.

* * *

NEIL HARVEY'S 20TH TEST CENTURY

A highlight of the First Test match between England and Australia at Edgbaston last week, was Neil Harvey's brilliant innings of 114 which was his 20th in Test cricket and his 6th against England. He showed complete mastery over England's strong attack and dazzled



Neil Harvey

the large and enthusiastic crowd with a display of superb batting rarely seen in this class of cricket. One of Australia's greatest batsmen of this century, worthy to be compared with left-handers like Clem Hill, Warren Bardsley, Vernon Ransford and Arthur Morris, Neil Harvey, who is 32 years old, first toured England in 1948, and now has vast experience with sound all-round technique. Though said to be uncertain at the start of an innings due no doubt to his eye not being quite as fast as it used to be, Harvey, it will be remembered, was hampered by leg injury in last year's series against the West Indies when he made only 143 runs with an aver-

age of only 17. He has now scored 5,530 runs in Test cricket, averaging over 50 per innings and is the sole survivor of the Australian team of 1948 still in big cricket.

* * *

THOUGH that wonder batsman Norman O'Neil was a doubtful starter for the first Test after his serious injury in the match against Sussex, he staged an amazing recovery and was passed fit to play on the morning of the match at Edgbaston. How he would stand up to a gruelling five day Test seemed extremely doubtful, but he showed that he was almost himself on the first day when he repeatedly excelled in his fielding and when he batted on the following day he gave no signs of being other than one hundred per cent fit by another super batting display. He assisted Harvey in a partnership of 146 runs. In his innings of 62 he rose to great heights and impressed in almost the same way that the great Bradman had done during the many years he reigned as the world's greatest batsman.

* * *

EVER since he arrived in England with the 1961 Australian team, Bill Lawry has more than justified his selection and he will rank with the great players who more than made good in their first visits to the old country, like Warren Bardsley, Charlie Macartney and Bradman. He excelled in his first appearance against the M.C.C. at Lord's last month and had bad luck not to score twin centuries. In last week's Test at Edgbaston he paved the way for England's mammoth score by the brilliant start he gave his side. He appeared set for his first hundred in a Test match against England but was out when he had made 61. Tall, slim and much improved in the last two seasons he hit a double century for Victoria against New South Wales in Sydney last winter. He is one of the few opening batsmen in Australia who can hook but his main scoring shots are drives between extra-cover and mid-on. On the present tour he has already scored four centuries.

* * *

VARSITY ATHLETICS

THE University of Ceylon Track and Field Club has ventured out on a big program for 1961.

(Continued on page 32)

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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—BY "BETA"—

DURING the last few days almost anywhere you looked you could be sure of seeing little groups of boys in khaki shorts and shirts or coloured jerseys and scarves round their necks the Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs in search of jobs for Chip-a-job week. I hope if any of them came your way you were sympathetic, and tried to find some work for them to do, for the idea behind this week is a very worthy one. It is to make the boys realise that if they want to raise funds they must be willing to work for what they need, and not expect to have it just given them for nothing. It also seeks to instil into the boys the idea of the dignity of labour, so that they may not get any impression that there is anything to be ashamed of in whatever work they find to do.

This is all to the good, especially in these days when parents and other older people complain that children expect to have everything done for them, and make no effort to help themselves. And yet that children are like that must be due to the way they have been brought up and trained, which places the responsibility for this state of affairs squarely on the shoulders of the parents! It is easy, in a way, to see how this has happened. Parents naturally wish to give their children every advantage—and the phrase "every advantage" is very elastic! They would like to give their children everything which they enjoyed in their own childhood. They also, very often, want to give their children all sorts of things which they would have liked to have had in their childhood and didn't! As a result, they are so busy trying to do things for their children that there just doesn't seem time to train the children to do things for themselves. Which is all wrong.

IT also seems very hard for a parent to realise that children are old enough to be independent. In all nature, as soon as a baby bird is able to fly fairly well, or a young animal manages to find its food, they are cast out of the nest or the family home to find for themselves. But among humans it is different. Almost as soon as a baby starts trying to do things, we

start saying "Don't". "Don't run, you'll stumble". "Don't climb up there, you'll fall", "Don't lift that, you'll drop it on your toes", "Don't try to feed yourself, you'll spill your food", and so it goes on.

Each time a little child tries to do a thing, we thwart it, and warn it of the terrible results of independence. Can we wonder if eventually the child resigns his attempts at doing things for himself and lets us do it all ourselves?

A parent's natural tendency is to try and protect the child from harm, but we need to remember that there is such a thing as over-protection. I remember being told by someone the story of a child who was so carefully looked after that he never had a fall, never scraped his knees or got any scratches on his legs or arms by falling as he ran about. Then, when he was almost a man, about eighteen or nineteen, he fell one day in the garden and cut himself—and died of blood poisoning as a result! It may seem rather a terrible retribution, but it is, for all that, a parable of what happens to children who are not encouraged to be independent.

IT is no unusual thing, I am afraid, to hear parents at times complaining of the company their grown up children keep. "I don't know why he keeps such bad company", mother moans. "I was always so particular whom he played with when he was a boy!" Yes, and so he never learnt to judge for himself as to what sort of person a friend might be, and now takes his companions at their own valuation, just because he was not allowed to develop a standard of his own of what he expected from his acquaintances before they could become friends!

Or a parent will sigh that a grown up son or daughter has no consideration for them, and only comes to the parent when he or she wants something. There again, all through childhood, that boy or girl must have been given whatever he or she demanded, and naturally now looks upon the parent merely as a source of supply.

THE best thing a parent can do for a child therefore is to try to help the child to develop independence and a sense of res-

ponsibility. It might help to realise that a baby, if left to himself, will rarely try doing a thing until he is able to. Watch how first he begins to raise himself, then to sit, then to crawl, then to pull himself up to stand, and walk by holding on to supports, and finally to take a few steps unaided. So it goes on. An older child tries to climb—over things, along things, between things. It sets our nerves on edge, sometimes, it's true, but try not to show you are worried! Stand by ready to help in case of difficulty, of course, but don't take the easy way out by lifting and carrying the child—let him learn for himself his capabilities. And don't feel too chagrined if your presence and moral support encourage further attempts at dare-devilry. It will prove you are really fulfilling the main function of a parent—a reliable support in the background to enable the child to feel free to go forward to develop his capabilities!

IT is never too early, too to start trying to develop a child's sense of responsibility. Start in a small way by making him responsible for his own things—for putting his toys in their proper place when he has done playing with them, for helping Mother to take his clothes to be washed or put away his clean clothes. Let him feel that "helpful boy" and "useful boy" are accolades to be won! As a child gets older little tasks like cleaning his shoes and straightening his bed can be expected of him. Let him graduate to tasks like cleaning cutlery or helping in the garden. Let there be some definite small tasks about the home which are his responsibility to have done. So will the child develop into a responsible and dependable adult.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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

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COLOMBO.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 29)

The Varsity hopes to have three dual contests during that season. They are against the Combined Kandy Schools, Ceylon Track and Field Club and the Ace Athletic Club.

The cinder track is being modified to include a permanent water-jump for a Steeplechase course.

* * *

GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF CRICKET

"TO me the Melbourne cricket ground is memorable because it was the scene of the most dramatic moments of my cricketing career", says Bill Bowes in his "Express Deliveries", published recently by Stanley Paul. "It was the one and only occasion in Test matches on which the famous Don Bradman was bowled first ball".

"The inimitable Don came in to bat amid cheering such as I never heard before. Every step he took towards the wicket was cheered, and Bradman, a cunning campaigner, came from the darkness of the Pavilion and walked towards the wicket in a huge semi-circular tour. He was giving the crowd time to quieten and also accustoming his eyes to the glare.

"He was cheered as he took up his guard, cheered as he looked round the field to see the disposition of the fieldsmen. The cheering continued at the same volume as I ran up to bowl. It was deafening. I had to stop in the middle of my run-up and wait for the noise to subside. To fill in time I asked mid-on to move up to silly mid-on.

"Once again I began my run. Once again came the terrific roar. Once again I had to stop. This time I moved my fine-leg fieldsmen to the boundary edge. I saw Don eyeing these changed positions with a look of determination. Then the thought flashed through my mind, "He expects a bouncer—can I fool him?"

"I ran up to bowl with the most threatening expression on my face that I could muster. Don stepped across the wicket intending to hit the ball out of sight. But, as the ball flew towards him he realised it was not a bouncer at all. In a

manner that only a really great batsman could achieve, he changed the elevation of his intended shot and got a very faint edge on the ball, but his defensive move was ineffective. He was bowled out.

"The crowd was stupefied. Bradman walked off the field amid a silence that would have been a theatrical producer's triumph. The spell was broken by a solitary woman's clapping. The feeble sound rippled above the hushed throng, and then an excited chatter broke out from all parts of the ground. And it was then that I noticed Jardine. Jardine, the sphinx, had forgotten himself for the one and only time in his cricketing life. In his sheer delight at this unexpected stroke of luck he had clasped both his hands above his head and was jigging around like an Indian doing a war dance. Don who had done so much to build up the fame of this Lord's of Australia, had got a "duck".

Recorded in the annals of cricket those same annals where are hallowed the feats of Bannerman, Bonner, Darling and Trumper—that "freak" delivery of which I am so proud, will give reminder of the glorious uncertainty of cricket".

A CHAT ABOUT
SIR GRAEME THOMSON

(Continued from page 11)

a slur on his own knowledge and judgment, to ask him to carry out the orders of another, as if he were only an apothecary or a nurse. I should myself like to have an opportunity for a thorough examination for he must be weaned from the habit he had acquired. An appointment was made, and so to bed, like Pepys.

Sir Graeme was a brainy man, as was suggested by his massive forehead, and it was excessive mental activity that kept him awake. Some of our modern tranquillisers would have been useful. He was as obstinate as a mule, unlike Clifford, who was most docile. He was a law to himself in regard to diet. I thought he ought to have fish, but he loathed fish, especially seers, and would eat large chunks of Stilton cheese. I ventured to suggest that, although he was a moderate drinker it would be better if he were an abstainer. He was horrified at the idea, observing that a little whisky never did a Scot any harm!

WHEREAS Sir Hugh Clifford was rather egocentric, Sir Graeme Thomson was just the opposite. After the first three or four night visits he told me not to trouble about dressing. "Just put a dressing gown over your pyjamas, and come in your bed-room slippers. It must be tiresome dressing and undressing at night".

He knew that I was trying to wean him from his addiction to the Nigerian drug, and he co-operated. He submitted to a massage every evening followed by a warm bath, and it was with much hesitation and trepidation that he consented to try another injection. I declared that he must consent to have it, for it was against my conscience to go on giving him something of which I did not fully approve. It was with some anxiety that I visited the patient next morning, for one never can tell when some unsuspected idiosyncrasy might belie one's expectations. He looked cheerful, and felt refreshed. He had woken a few times but fallen asleep again. The frequency of the injections was gradually reduced.

(To be Continued)

WILES OF WORDS

(Continued from page 19)

Not quite spoonerisms but similar slips of the tongue—resulting from difficulties caused by one single letter—give us both "footfath" and "Pootpath", while a fork can become a "poke", not so inappropriately! so also one sometimes hears an obituary reference to a "diseased" person! And even Radio Ceylon used at one time to be guilty of announcing a "seize-fire" between contending forces, as though they were about to engage in some operation akin to fire-walking!

(To be Continued)

A SIP, AND TASTERS ENSURE
QUALITY IN YOUR
CUP OF TEA

(Continued from page 24)

But the taster's task is more standardised than it used to be, and more down to earth, I was told by Mr. A. P. Finding, for 38 years a taster and now head blender for a famous 250-year old tea firm in London.

PUT AN END TO RESTLESS NIGHTS....

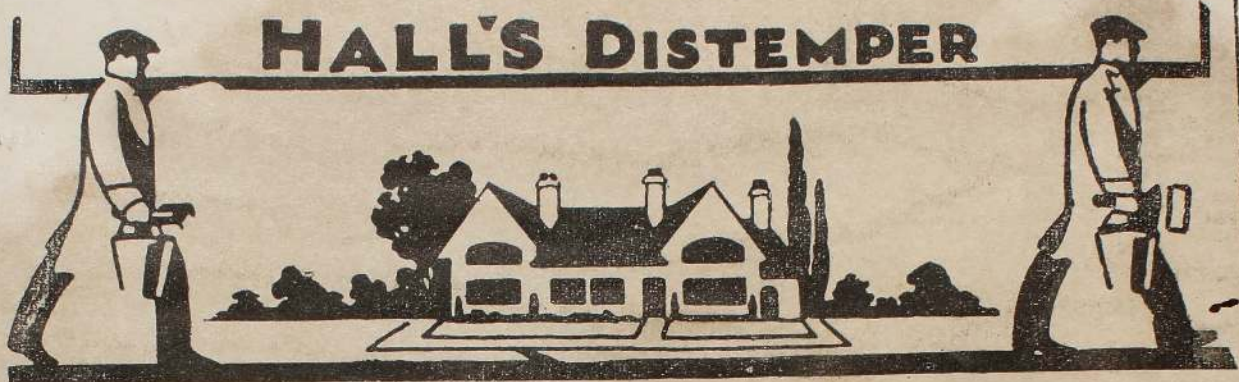
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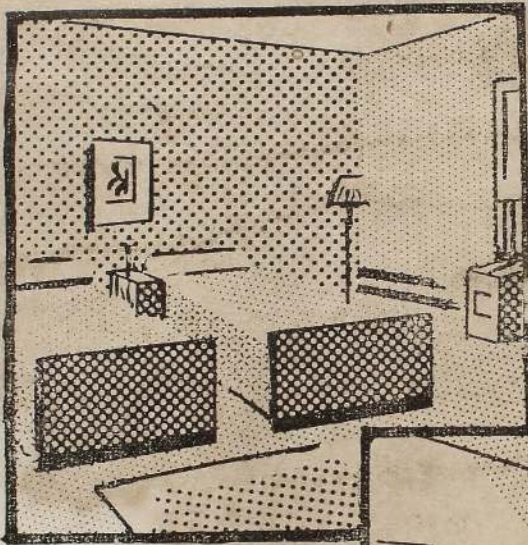
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