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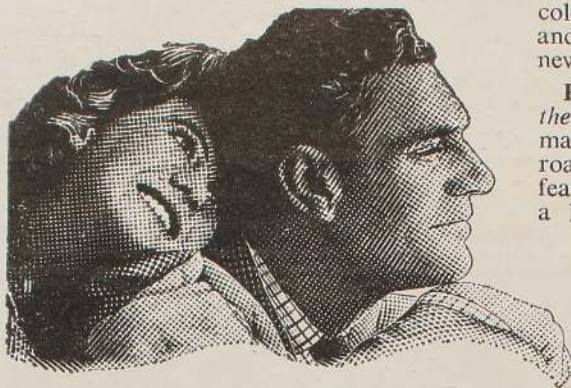
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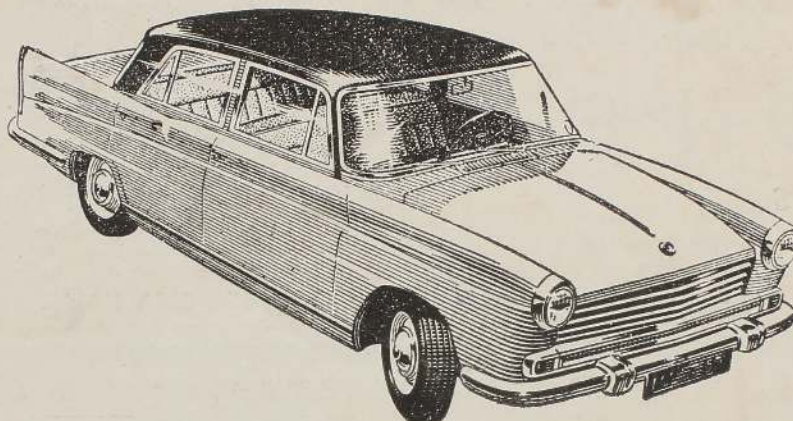
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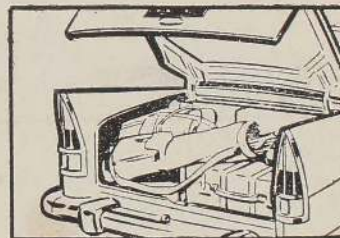


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COLOMBO 2.

'COMMONWEALTH A STRONG BULWARK OF FREEDOM'



MR. Gunasena de Soyza, High Commissioner for Ceylon in the United Kingdom, replying to the toast to the Commonwealth proposed by the Mayor of Brighton, Mr. G. B. Baldwin (seated), in the Banqueting Hall, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, where Mr. de Soyza inaugurated the Commonwealth Week.



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DARLEY ROAD — COLOMBO 10.

FAIRPLAY FOR THE ELEPHANT

A controversy has been aroused by the Wild Life Department using nicotine to immobilise a bull elephant, the leader of a small herd which had intruded into the naval premises in Trincomalee, before capturing it. The nicotine was contained in a dart, which was fired at the flank of the animal from a Cap-chur gun, which itself was used for the first time in Ceylon.

The nicotine dart was first tested on wild buffalo in order to arrive at the dosage for elephant. The amount eventually injected was 20 c.c., in two shots. The animal slumped on receiving them but recovered and regained its feet in 22 minutes. It betrayed no ill effects thereafter.

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THE objection to nicotine is on the grounds that it is harmful, both to animal and man. The Wild Life Protection Society passed a resolution of protest and its President, Mr. C. E. Norris, claimed that in Uganda, where tests had been made on a wide scale, the use of nicotine had been given up in favour of Flaxedil. From all accounts, however, the first time an elephant was immobilised by any drug has been in the case of the Trincomalee animal in Ceylon.

With the evidence of its success before it in the shape of the captured elephant, the Wild Life Department is unrepentant. It admits to being aware of the suitability of Flaxedil though, but explains that it was not available in Ceylon.

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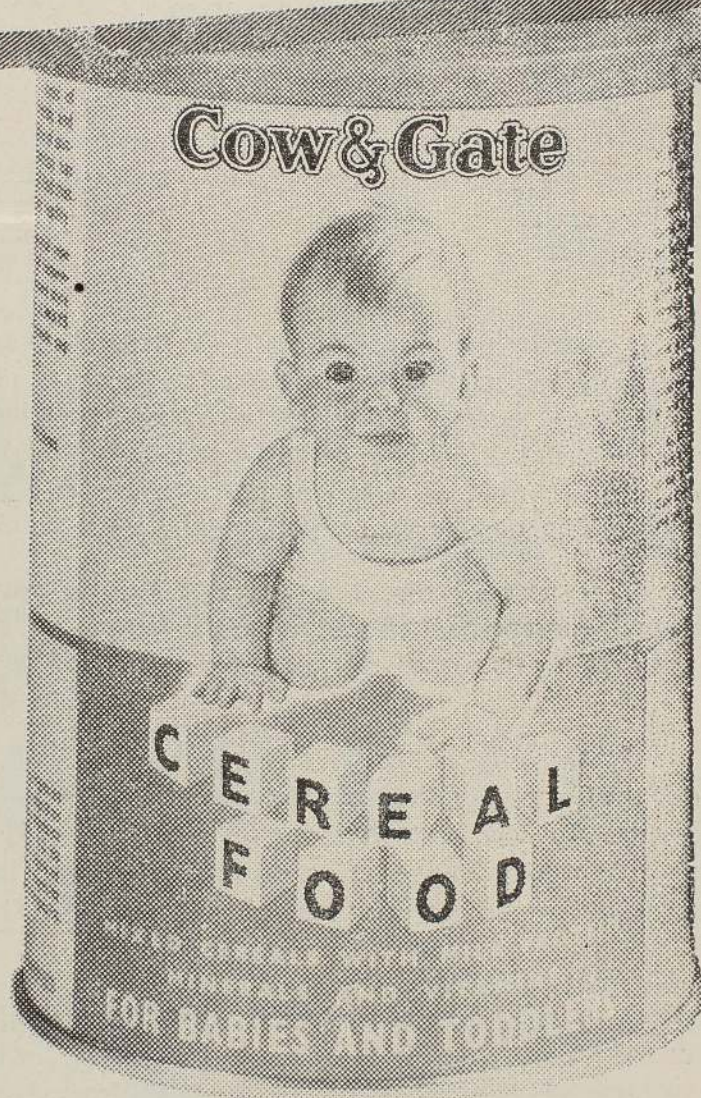
THE successful use of the Cap-chur gun is of added interest in view of the problem created by the presence of a herd of elephants on the banks of the Deduru oya off Chilaw. The animals have become trapped in an area surrounded by inhabited land and action taken by villagers to defend their crops has reduced the herd to almost half its original size.

Various methods have been considered to move the animals out of the area. An experiment in noosing and transporting them to elephant country proved laborious and expensive, only two animals being caught. A scheme to drive them to the Wilpattu sanctuary in the Anuradhapura district was abandoned on the score of expense. The latest proposal is the holding of a kraal.

The idea of a kraal has encountered much opposition as involving cruelty. A compromise has been reached whereby another attempt at a drive will be made and only should it fail will a kraal be held. Dr. R. L. Spittel champions the drive.

THE EDITOR

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

—By BRUTUS—

PRESIDENT Kennedy received the Ceylon Parliamentary delegation to America at the White House in Washington last month. They were in conference for an hour.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. C. P. de Silva, is reported to have told the President: "In our country we have a stable government and our institutions are quite free". He also spoke of Ceylon's food production plans and the assistance that the United States was giving to the Island. Speaking to reporters, he said that agricultural development would be a major aim of any further aid from the United States. The International Co-operation Administration was already working on schemes to help Ceylon and the Government was grateful for the aid that was being given.

Mr. James Baird, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission in Ceylon accompanied the delegation to their meeting with the President. Other members of the delegation were Sir Razik Fareed, Dr. N. M. Perera, leader of the Sama Samaja Party, Mr. J. D. Weerasekera, chief Government whip, and Mr. Ralph Deraniyagala, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The delegation also met Mr. Chester Bowles, under-secretary of state, during their sojourn in the capital.

* * *

THE postponed silver jubilee meeting of the Ceylon Planters Society was held in the Queen's Hotel, Kandy, on June 24th. A side-show was the Dickoya-Kandy rugby match at Nittawela, in which the home team was beaten. Reviewing the history of the society the chairman, Mr. Paul Dalton, paid a tribute to Mr. E. C. Marsh Smith, whose campaign, in a series of letters to the "Times of Ceylon" over the nom-de-plume Paddyfield Jones, he recalled, led to the formation of the society 25 years ago. Describing the inaugural meeting, he referred to the presence of the Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, and to the election of Mr. D. E. Hamilton, a proprietary planter, as chairman on Mr. Marsh Smith declining the honour.

At the beginning, he said, of a membership of some 1,000, only about 6 per cent were nationals of the country. Today they constituted 50 per cent of the membership. He claimed that in the 25 years there had been considerable improvement in the terms of employment of planters, but the greatest single achievement of the society had been in the matter of the provident fund. Today a young man entering on a planting career could look forward to a substantial sum to his credit at the end of 35 years service.

Discussing the training of planters Mr. Dalton said that considering the more advanced techniques and present-day labour conditions, many senior planters had raised the question whether the "creeper" system was not outmoded. "Was it fair", he asked, "to train a young man for six months and put him in charge of a division? Many felt that the time is not distant when the industry itself should be running a school on an estate at which training in tea, rubber and coconut could be given and where creepers could do a course involving every aspect of planting and for considerably longer than six months".

* * *

SPEAKING at the meeting on behalf of the Planters Association of Ceylon, Mr. L. F. J. Smith chairman of the agency section, said planting without doubt was

the best career for a young man in Ceylon today, due largely to the activities of the Society.

"The Society," Mr. Smith added, was founded to give succour to the now fast disappearing European planters, who performed the outstanding part that the Ceylonese planter were playing now. However, the aims and objects of the Society remained the same".

Nothing could be more fitting, Mr. Smith added, than that in the jubilee year a Ceylonese planter had been elected to the chair. It was correct that a Ceylonese planter should take over.

The new Chairman is Mr. B. Warusavitarnne.

Mr. W. J. Childerstone, a former chairman, was elected a fellowship member.

* * *

CEYLON had a distinguished visitor from East Africa last week in the person of Dr. Michael Okpara, Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria. He was accompanied by the Minister of Commerce, Chief N.U. Nwodo, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. J. O. Udoji.

After calling on the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Dr. Okpara met the Prime Minister and several ministers. He also went to Kandy and went round the University and the Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya.

The Home, Minister Mr. Maitripala Senanayake, gave a dinner at which the visitors met Parliament.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, set out for a ride at Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England. The Prince is riding his eleven-year-old pony "Mayflower".

MATTERS OF MOMENT

tarians and other public men. At a lunch given by the High Commissioner for Ghana, Mr. S.G. Nimako, Dr. Okpara had as his fellow-guests diplomatic representatives in Ceylon of Afro-Asian countries.

THE Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Parker of Waddington, and Lady Parker spent four days in Ceylon last month. They were the guests of the Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. Basnayake, and Mrs. Basnayake.

At a dinner given for them by the legal profession, Lord Parker said it had been a tradition for members of the English Bar to visit countries which followed the same system of law as England. His visit, however, was not official; he was here as an "illegal immigrant."

Proposing the toast to them Mr. E. B. Wikramanayake, Q.C., former Minister of Justice, recalled the appearance in Hulftsdorp of distinguished lawyers like Mr. Dingle Foot, Mr. D. N. Pritt, and Mr. Phineas Quass and expressed the fear that the cordial relations that had existed between the English and the Ceylon Bar might not be continued.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Douglas Jansze, presided.

A shift in the policy of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party is indicated by two significant events—the presence of Dr. N. M. Perera, Leader of the Party, in the parliamentary delegation to America and the inclusion of Dr. Colvin R. de Silva in the delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference to be held in London, in September.

Hitherto the LSSP, like the Communists, has not been members of the Ceylon branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The attitude of the party had been that Ceylon should be a republic outside the Commonwealth.

The delegation to the London conference will be led by the Speaker, Mr. R. S. Pelpola, and include Mr. C. P. de Silva, leader of the House, Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya, leader of the Senate, and Mr. Dudley Senanayake, leader of the Opposition.

DR. J. H. F. Jayasuriya, C.B.E., Chairman of the Council of the Ceylon National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, is the recipient of the Commonwealth Award of Honour for 1961 of the Chest and Heart Association of Great Britain for Prevention, Research and Education. This association, which was at one time known as the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, instituted in 1960 two different types of awards in recognition of voluntary effort in the fight against tuberculosis throughout the British Commonwealth.



Dr. J. H. F. Jayasuriya, C.B.E.

The first is called the Chest and Heart Commonwealth Award—to be made every year to an office-bearer or member of a voluntary tuberculosis society in any part of the British Commonwealth who has shown enterprise or performed outstanding work in the prevention of tuberculosis over a period of years. This award will enable leadership to be acknowledged and provide an opportunity for public recognition. The award consists of a small plaque with a commemorative inscription. The usual practice is to send the award to the Governor-General and ask him to present it on a suitable occasion.

IT is this award which has been made to Dr. J. H. F. Jayasuriya for his outstanding work in con-

nection with the Ceylon National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The C.N.A.P.T. is probably the finest example of organised voluntary service Ceylon has had. Its success is largely due to the single-minded and dedicated work of Dr. Jayasuriya, who has been able to stir the public conscience and to get round him a large number of willing helpers.

If the problem of tuberculosis in Ceylon is being brought under control slowly and steadily, it can be said that the pioneer efforts of the C. N. A. P. T. have played a notable part. It is gratifying to know that the good work is being carried on with renewed vigour.

MR. W. H. Solomons, chief inspector of the Bank of Ceylon, has been appointed General Manager of the new People's Bank. An economics graduate of London University and a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, England, he joined the Bank of Ceylon in 1940. He has worked in three banks of the Big Five in England and visited the head office of the state bank of the Soviet Union. When in charge of the London branch of the Bank of Ceylon in 1959, he visited two of the leading banks in West Germany.

Mr. Solomons was responsible for introducing the mobile unit of the Bank of Ceylon.

AN appeal for communal amity and national unity was made by Dr. G. P. Malalasekera at a dinner given in his honour on the eve of his departure to assume the posts of Permanent Representative at the United Nations and High Commissioner in Canada. Ceylon was passing through a period of political distress, not a crisis, he said. The nation could not remain divided and no government should allow a division. The differences could be settled by direct negotiations between the two parties without the intervention of a third party. Mr. N. E. Weerasooriya, Q.C., proposed the toast, and it was supported by Prof. J. L. C. Rodrigo. Sir Cyril de Zoysa presided.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ELECTRICAL development in Ceylon will receive a fresh impetus from a 15 million dollar (Rs. 71,400,000) loan given by the World Bank. The projects to be financed by the loan include a 50,000 k.w. hydroelectric station at Norton Bridge and the addition of a 25,000 k.w. unit to the thermal station in Colombo North. The distribution system will also be extended by the laying of transmission lines to Galle in the South and fifty miles to Puttalam in the north-west, besides low-tension lines and sub-stations.

Six commercial banks are participating in the loan, without the World Bank's guarantee, for a total amount of 1.1 million dollars, representing the first five maturities, which fall due between November 15, 1964, and November 15, 1966. The banks concerned are the Chartered Bank, New York agency; the Mercantile Bank, London (Sterling); the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York; the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, San Francisco; and the Irving Trust Co. New York.

THE work of the Commonwealth Press Union is of the highest importance in strengthening the fundamental values of a free society, the High Commissioner for India, Mrs. V. L. Pandit, told the annual conference of the Commonwealth Press Union in London last month.

"The Commonwealth is still in an experimental stage," Mrs. Pandit declared. "If through your work and integrity you can strengthen its foundations, and help the free citizens in a free society, you not only make your contribution to the Commonwealth but to human society as a whole. We live in an age of experiments when what we think of as great suddenly begins to dwindle in the face of new and bigger experiences. But the great unanswered challenge that faces us in our times is on earth, not in space...the problem of acquiring and distributing wealth, above all of weaving fuller fellowship and co-operation through all parts of the world."

Mrs. Pandit described the recent Royal visit to India as "succeeding beyond all expectations in its building of the nebulous tie that holds

together the Commonwealth. We in India are dedicated to the material well-being of man...and freedom of expression is an essential factor in a nation's growth", she said.

Joint opener of the conference with Mrs. Pandit, Lieut. General Mohammad Yousuf, High Commissioner for Pakistan, assured the delegates who will attend the C.P.U. quinquennial conference in India and Pakistan next October of a warm welcome.

AN Australian Floating Trade Exhibition, borne on the ship *Straat Banka*, came to Ceylon last month, and was declared open by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike. She and her party, which included the Trade Minister, Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, were received on board by Mr. A. F. Whittington, leader of the mission.

The mission comprised some 50 men and women representing Australian manufacturers and producers, organizations, chambers of commerce, and banks, and the exhibition displayed the products of more than 200 Australian companies. Mr. Whittington told the Press that the mission would give thought to exploring every possible avenue of increasing Ceylon's trade with Australia while interesting local importers in Australian goods. He said the mission aimed to aid industrial development in Ceylon in both the public and the private

sector and to this end was prepared to provide equipment on mutually advantageous terms and also technical assistance and advice where needed.

THE United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ceylon, Alexander Moreley, accompanied by Lady Moreley, arrived at Katunayake airport by B.O.A.C. plane on Saturday, 24th June, returning three months' home leave.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on July 4th after an eventful session during which a large volume of legislation went into the statute book. The Government seemed anxious to fulfil the many pledges it gave, as outlined in the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the session and the House of Representatives had many all-night sittings in order to go through its programme of business. Among the many Bills that were passed were those relating to the take-over of assisted schools, the nationalization of life insurance, the establishment of the Petrol Corporation and the creation of the People's Bank. One of the last Bills to receive assent was the banning of the publication of race news, but although two race meetings have been held since, it has failed to prevent betting outside the course.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has a word with Nigerian student Theodora Banjo after she had presented her with a bouquet of flowers, at the Royal Technical College in Salford, Lancashire. At left is the Mayor of Salford, Miss M.C. Whitehead. Her Majesty opened the College.

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STATE ENTERPRISE

— BY H. A. J. HULUGALLE —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

IN countries like Ceylon, where there is no great accumulation of capital, it is inevitable that a major share of the responsibility for economic development should devolve on the State. Ever-increasing taxation seems to be the most effective, if indeed it is not the only method used by the Government to mobilise capital.

When tea companies are taxed to the tune of 88 per cent on their gross profits, it is unrealistic to expect them to spend money on new planting or re-planting, or even on costly improvement programmes. Individual subscriptions to Government loans are insignificant, and there is no great eagerness among those who have money to start new companies.

* * *

THE share market is generally stagnant, and those who had adopted share purchase as a means of investment have lost money and are not disposed to buy at lower levels as they would have done under normal conditions. There are many people, probably a majority, in Parliament today who regard the ownership of shares in limited liability companies as anti-social and parasitical.

The offer for sale of such a well known property as Vogan estate is a sign of the times. The day when you could put your savings into tea or rubber shares in well-managed companies and forget about it is over. Not many years ago many people were content to keep their money in Uplands instead of in the bank, and earn a steady ten per cent.

The man who sells a property, or draws his commuted pension, is faced with a problem of investment. What should he do? If the Government corporations were profitable concerns and offered shares to the public, the problem would be solved. Even shares of a State-sponsored institution like the Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon stand at a heavy discount today. People with money would rather buy land in Colombo, where there is almost no land to buy, than buy stocks and shares.

The price of land in the residential parts of Colombo seem to rise every week. It is not a local thing but the resultant of inflationary forces throughout the island. Even the capital gains tax has had no effect on the trend.

* * *

IN spite of great activity in the public sector in India, the Government has encouraged private saving and private enterprise. It has given the stock exchanges their



Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle

head. India publishes excellent financial daily newspapers, and one can gather from them that company promotion is more than keeping pace with industrial development. In Madras State alone 21 companies were registered during the month of May. Among them are three large flotations for the manufacture of electric lamps, basic industrial chemicals and sugar.

No effort has been made in Ceylon to build up a capital market, and the very thought of doing so is dismissed with the glib statement that there are no capitalists and no capital to mobilise in Ceylon. This can hardly be true in a country which has the largest number of motor cars per hundred thousand of the population of any country in South Asia.

HOWEVER that may be, the contradictory attitudes of those who control our affairs are a drag on development. The Minister of Finance, it is stated, has put up proposals to the Government to guarantee American investments in Ceylon. The advocates of democratic socialism in the Government are moving in the opposite direction. They want the power to acquire facilities of foreign companies which have built up profitable enterprises in Ceylon.

The dilemma of a Finance Minister who has to save the country from bankruptcy and at the same time find money for socialist policies can well be imagined.

* * *

WHEN a new State enterprise is started, a glowing picture is painted of the benefits that would accrue to the community. With one or two exceptions, these undertakings lose money on the grand scale, and their contribution towards the solution of the unemployment problem is negligible. This is because they have been started without adequate thought, know-how or personnel.

This does not mean that there can be a postponement of industrialisation. With the restrictions on imports caused by recent taxation and measures adopted for conserving exchange, there is not a good prospect of many new industries springing up.

* * *

BUT a clarification of the Government's policy would be useful. This is perhaps more easily said than done. There are a good many influential persons who do not believe in private enterprise.

Taxes, registrations, restrictions and regimentation of various kinds undermine confidence and discourage the enthusiastic. Large doses of democratic socialism seem to be introduced by the back door. The proposal for a State trading corporation should be examined closely. Its purpose is to help in the implementation of bi-lateral agreements with Communist countries. But a State trading corporation is not likely to stop at that. Such a corporation could afford to lose money, may not pay taxes and will have all the resources of the Government at its command.

There is much to be said for State enterprise and State trading. But it should be made clear whether private traders are wanted or not.



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FANCY INTO FACT

—BY ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON—

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

ORNITHOLOGISTS are natural enthusiasts, and none more so than Mr. Peter Scott, naval hero of World War II and founder of Britain's much-visited Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge, in the county of Gloucestershire. This month he has been able to announce to the Duke of Edinburgh, presiding over the annual meeting in London, that one of the trumpeter swans presented to Queen Elizabeth II on her tour of Canada with the Duke in 1952 is about to hatch out seven eggs.

What makes this event important is that there are only about 1,500 of these swans in the world, nearly all in north-west Canada. If Slimbridge is soon swarming with little "trumpeters", we can expect a bigger invasion there than ever of nature lovers from all over Britain and the Commonwealth.

* * *

"GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGG"

IN London we have our own "goose that lays the golden eggs" in the shape of the Royal Mint alongside the River Thames and the Tower of London. During 1960, says the annual report, the Mint struck 707,257,329 coins, only 2,500,000 fewer than the record figure of 1959. More than 311,000,000 were for Commonwealth Governments, and most of the remainder for United Kingdom use.

Our own most popular coin seems to be the sixpence, of which about 103,000,000 were struck during the year. The report reckons, that, with those that were already in circulation, there must now be 26 sixpences for each man, woman and child in the British Isles.

* * *

RUNNING COLLECTORS

THE money story which has recently warmed our hearts concerns members of the Boys' Brigade who have been running over hundreds of miles in relays, to converge on London from all corners of Britain. They have been collecting funds for their new London headquarters and at the time of writing have amassed £4,200.

The Boys' Brigade, founded in Britain in 1883, is one of the oldest boys' organisations in the world, having preceded Baden Powell's Boy Scouts by a quarter of a century. With units in many Commonwealth countries, the Brigade aims at inculcating in boys between the ages of 12 and 18 habits of discipline, self-respect and manliness. Wearing their characteristic "pork-pie" hats, the boys seem to turn up everywhere, vying with Boy Scouts in their enthusiasm for athletics, nature study, camping, swimming and seamanship.



Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys
Secretary of State for Commonwealth
Relations.

HUMAN ENDEAVOUR

IN higher flights of human endeavour, youth comes into its own with the decision by the United Kingdom Government to provide real nuclear reactors—not toys or working models—for teaching purposes in universities. This is as it should be in the country which provided the world's first practical nuclear power station at Calder Hall, in the county of Cumberland, back in 1956.

Mr. Denzil Freeth, Parliamentary Secretary for Science, told the House of Commons that these training

reactors will probably produce not more than 10 kilowatts of power. But who cares? The main point is that students from Britain and the Commonwealth will be able to see for themselves something of the mysteries of that "nuclear chain reaction" which, harnessed for peaceful purposes, can bring untold benefits to mankind.

* * *

BUYING "COMPUTER TIME"

ALTHOUGH, to begin with, nuclear reactors will be restricted to certain universities, the time must come when no school laboratory will be complete without its miniature nuclear plant.

After all, technical progress is not confined to the big organisations. At the annual conference of Britain's Institute of Office Management it has been disclosed that small offices unable to afford expensive electronic computers are buying "computer time" from service bureaux. Using this principle, one British firm with 400 workers hired an electronic computer for £16 a week. A month's manual work on costing was reduced to 48 hours.

Conference delegates enjoyed some flights of fancy which may soon become fact. The managing director of one of Britain's biggest electrical manufacturing concerns said that the inter-office radio telephone was not far off, nor the automatic device that will type the manager's memoranda as fast as he can dictate.

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FLIGHTS OF FANCY

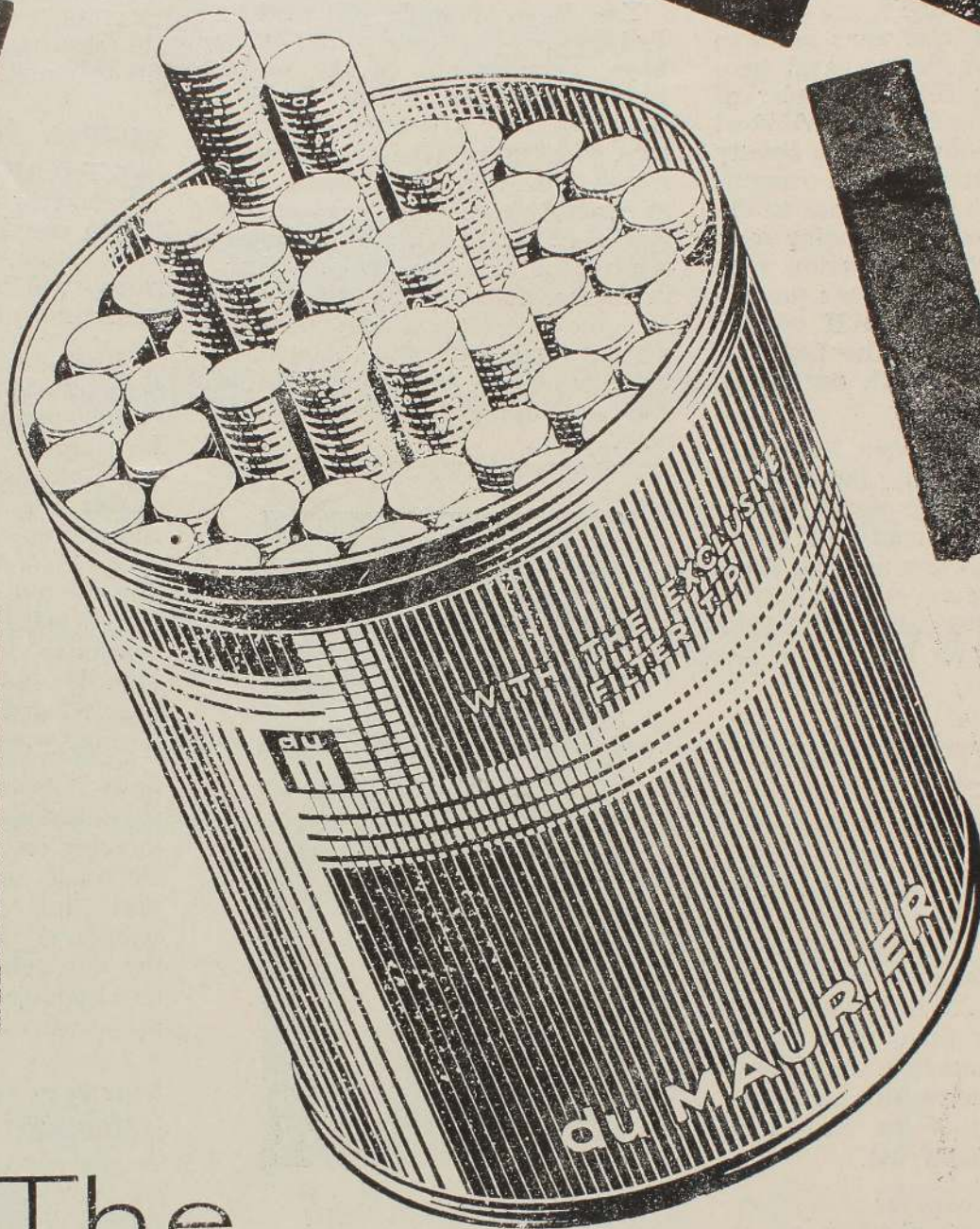
FLIGHTS of fancy never did anyone any harm. Some of us would award the prize this month to Dr. W. F. Hilton, head of the advanced project group, Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd. He has been forecasting to members of the British Interplanetary Society the time when we shall telephone any part of the Commonwealth for about sixpence a minute.

How? By bouncing our conversations off Blue Streak satellites. Dr. Hilton has it all worked out. Such would be the demand, he thinks, that the sixpence a minute charge would eventually recoup the cost of the rocket launchings and the building and maintenance of 24 ground stations. Eight satellites orbiting round the earth, each able

(Continued on page 15)

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8" x 5 1/2" Ceylon, 1960



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AUSTRALIA WINS SECOND TEST DECISIVELY

— By W. T. GRESWELL —

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

London, June 28

THE second Test match of the series between England and Australia ended yesterday shortly after lunch in a decisive and well deserved win for the visitors by 5 wickets. The time taken to arrive at this conclusion, so disappointing to a full capacity crowd of England's supporters, was 3 days and a little over 2 hours.

This astonishing match may go down in history as the Battle of the Ridge (Lord's not Vimy of the first World War.) Immediately after the close of play experts with theodolite and spirit level dared to check up on this sacred centre of the Headquarters of Cricket and found, believe it or not, that there were indeed undulations. How they came there and why they were not noticed before during countless matches it is impossible to say. The revelation may have come to many, including the Lord's grounds-men, as might the appearance of the Loch Ness Monster in London's Serpentine.

So it seems correct to comment upon this match from the angle of view of the pitch, and this apart from any ridge, phantom or real, for great batsmen on both sides (for example, May and Cowdrey, Harvey and O'Neil) scraped and scratched and fell without noticeably worrying the scoreboard. These men are stars, artists of the highest rank in the realm of batsmanship. What may be the reason? There have been many suggestions from experts, so I claim humbly to give my own, based on the fact that I was a seam bowler myself and all the wickets except two which fell at Lord's were the work of this fraternity. Also I am not unaware of the unpredictable mentality of batsmen, particularly of "stars".

* * *

I saw the first three memorable days of this match. Lord's at its best, heat wave, shirt sleeves and not an empty seat or even standing room. Before play started on the

first day I looked at that pitch. I saw no ridge but I remarked to my son, who was with me: "I hope Cowdrey loses the toss and Australia bats first."

It was transparently clear even through my binoculars that this was no ordinary Lord's wicket. It was of a shade of green which means danger, the seam bowler's joy, movement in the air and then pace and "lift", with the occasional ball keeping low for good measure. And Cowdrey won that fatal toss and, as I wrote of the First Test at Edgbaston, he could hardly ask Australia to bat. If Statham could have had first use of that wicket the result of the match may well have been different, for this great bowler was in magnificent form but as usual extremely unlucky.

* * *

SO Australia's bowlers got busy and England's batsmen fell, and with good reason on that first day. The pitch began to sober down towards the end of the day, but from then on it was never really trustworthy as it was at Birmingham. The very occasional ball reared or kept low. For star batsmen this is even more trying. They may deal with a consistently bad or good wicket but one which keeps them wondering "what next?" finds their faultless technique their chief hindrance, as they are deprived of free stroke play and dare not commit themselves. They have the appearance of being under a hypnotic influence. Less skilled batsmen seem far more at home because they chance their arm and forget to think of bogeys. This is what I mean by mentality. When England batted a second time the memory of their first trying experience was with them and was kept alive by that one ball in 30 overs which turned spiteful.

That in brief is my view of that Lord's Test. But the best side won, the side which applied itself with grim determination to surmount difficulties. After a poor start, England at no time seemed to stage a will to come back.

THE Australians are made of much sterner stuff. All praise to them! Of individual performances I would place two as of exceptional quality. Australian Lawry's 130, nearly half the runs scored in the visitors first innings, and Statham's superb and relentlessly accurate bowling, when time and again he beat the bat by a coat of varnish and a slip catch seemed inevitable. Lawry by trade is a Victorian plumber and may be as dour and thorough in his profession as he is in batting. His 130 took him 6½ hours, a grim feat which possibly saved Australia. One other member of the Australian team, young McKenzie, must surely be a great find as a future bowler. Sturdily built and with a perfect action, he has a deceptively short run. He was 20 on the Saturday of the match and no doubt will increase his pace as time goes on.

* * *

IN conclusion it is regrettable that, in face of the M.C.C.'s campaign for brighter cricket, a pitch at Lord's should have the reverse effect, reducing batting to a fearsome struggle and resulting in an average of only 16 overs an hour, and 3 days for a 5-day Test.

While I was in London I had the honour once again of being Sir Herbert Dowbiggin's guest at the Ceylon Police annual lunch. It was a great joy to me to sit next to T. H. Kelaart of the Ceylon Police, son of Ceylon's most famous bowler "Tommy". There were many other friends and, believe me the gathering numbered 41, a great turn out.

* * *

ON the Friday the annual Magpie Club dinner was held at the Piccadilly Hotel. This too, thanks to the tireless enthusiasm of "Creeper" Fellowes, was well attended by members and guests.

At Lord's I was with Sir John Howard on the first two days and with him were his two married daughters and their husbands, one of whom Neville Green was in my old Colombo firm of Keell and Waldoek.

Today the Australians start their match with Somerset, and even though several of their "stars" are being rested and the match is deprived of some attraction, the result of the game will be, or I might say "should be", a slaughter of my County.



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RACE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

—By MRS. MADELEINE DENHAM-TILL—

THIS is the first part of a lecture given by Mrs. Madeleine Denham-Till to the Sidney Rotary Club in Canada. Mrs. Denham-Till is the widow of the former Kalutara planter, Mr. F. Denham-Till and a daughter of Dr. Lucian de Zilwa, now living in retirement in Kandy.

A world traveller, concert pianist and writer, Mrs. Denham-Till was in Ceylon last year on a visit to her father.

THERE is no getting away from the fact that prejudice does exist. We know that throughout the world today men are filled with hatred against other men who are of a different race or colour. And it is not only the white races who are guilty of discrimination: the Arabs hate the Jews, Hindus and Moslems are at loggerheads in India, in 1958 riots broke out in Ceylon between Sinhalese and Tamils, the Indonesians are trying to rid themselves of three million Chinese.

* * *

ECONOMIC

WHY can't people get along? Very often the reasons are economic in origin, as is the case when white minorities practise discrimination against the coloured populations they control, or when the presence of foreign minorities threaten employment prospects of the indigenous population. Intolerance, which is the inability to recognize and respect the beliefs and practises of those who are different, is one of the main barriers to understanding between peoples. Prejudice is another. This is a pre-conceived judgment, usually unfavourable, held in disregard of facts that contradict it. Sweeping generalizations about racial character are dangerous. It is wrong to brand a whole race or group because some of its members have this or that unpleasant characteristic.

Racial prejudice is often complicated and irrational, many are influenced in their judgments of others by externals. A Norwegian officer on a ship told me he did not like the Chinese because they have such small, crafty eyes. Some are disturbed by a Jewish nose, others by a dark skin or woolly hair.

Although mankind can be divided in three main groups ethnically, Mongoloid, Caucasoid and Negroid, there are no pure races today, and

even the three great groups cannot be distinguished sharply. Scarcely a land can be found in which the centuries have not seen a mixing of peoples. The thought of mixtures often arouses irrational feelings of hatred or contempt, possibly derived from the idea of adulteration or impurity. Persons of mixed blood are regarded by many as being inferior. Sometimes they are described by words with derogatory implications such as half-caste or half-breed which suggest something incomplete. Many words relating to race subtly imply feelings of prejudice, yid for Jew, chink for Chinese, wog or nigger for negro.

The adjectives black, brown and yellow are simply descriptive words if applied to paints or materials, but applied to races they suggest grades of merit or inferiority. White carries with it the idea of cleanliness or purity.

Justification for racial discrimination against dark-skinned peoples started when the British and Iberian mariners set out on their voyages of exploration and had the opportunity to dominate dark-skinned races. It is common for the conqueror to despise the vanquished, and, to pacify their consciences over harsh treatment of natives they asserted that they were inferior and scarcely human creatures. England was engaged in the slave trade since 1562 and in the 17th century they used slave labour on a large scale in Virginia and the West Indies. The cotton growing areas of America imported more and more negro slaves in the 18th century.

* * *

NO SOLUTION

UNFORTUNATELY, the abolition of slavery did not solve their problems and we all know the difficulties that are being encountered with the integration of schools in the south. It will take a long time to destroy the prejudice of centuries.

Because of his centuries of technical superiority the white man's pride in his colour produces the belief that being white is in some way superior to being brown, yellow or black. But history shows that he has not always been at a high level of civilization. When Julius Caesar invaded Britain the future builders of the British Empire dressed in the skins of animals and stained their bodies with woad. The Chinese invented paper, porcelain, gunpowder and printing centuries ago. The Arabs invented Algebra, which prejudices me against them, as I was never any good at it in school. Racial tolerance should not depend on the physical or intellectual achievements of any group. People differ in all sorts of ways, but difference is one thing and superiority is another. Peoples might be compared with the plant world where different species produce flowers and fruit at different times. We do not think the strawberry is superior to the grape because it fruits earlier.

Racial prejudice induces some coloured people to share the white man's view that they are inferior. Such is the power of suggestion.

* * *

I have heard how some mothers of fair-skinned children would forbid them to go into the sun for fear they would become dark. Another bleached her children's hair with peroxide in the hope that they would pass as European. There are even preparations on the market guaranteed to make dark skins lighter. Some cultivate the society of Europeans because they feel they acquire a better social status if they are seen in their company. Racial prejudice deprives some people of the courage to be themselves, like the Jewish girl at my school in London who had her nose altered, and like the negroes who can now have their hair deinked. People are funny. Dark people want to be fair, and the whites in Europe and elsewhere spend hours on beaches and under sunlamps, or buy preparations to give them the sunburned look which is so fashionable today.

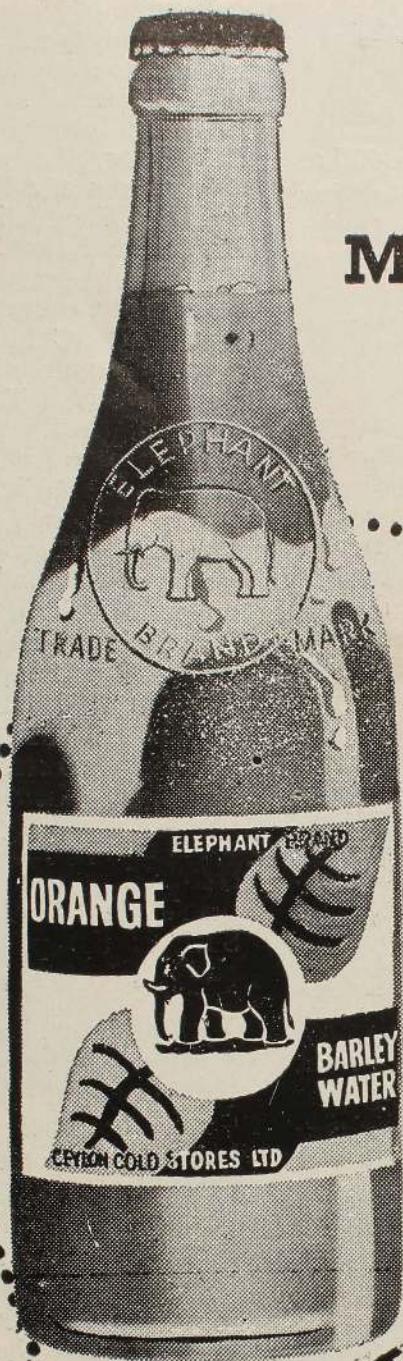
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HANDY SCAPEGOAT

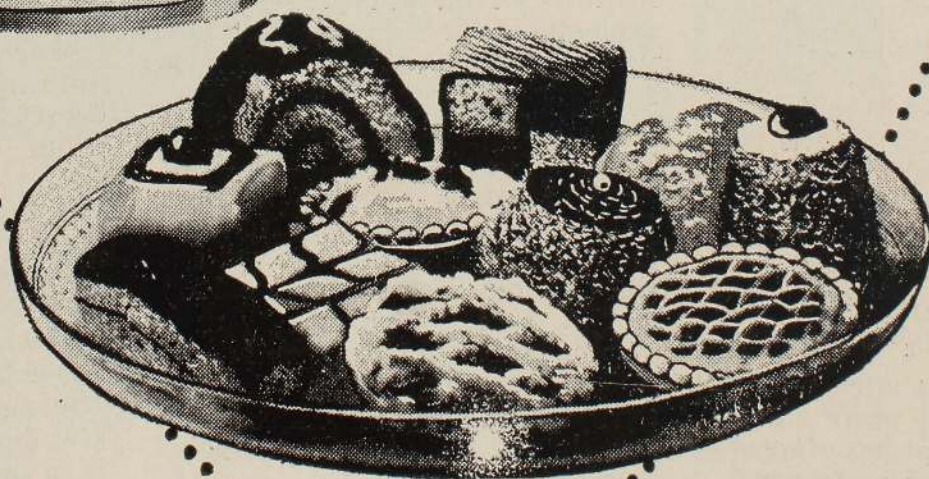
THE Jews have always been a handy scapegoat and provide an outlet for fear and frustration. After Germany's defeat in the First World War and the loss of her colo-

(Continued on page 32)

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 7)

THE Law Society last month gave a lunch at the G.O.H. in honour of Mr. S. Somasunderam, the veteran Colombo proctor, on his completing fifty years in the profession. Sir Cyril de Zoysa, President of the Senate, who is also President of the Society, presided and the toast of the guest was proposed by Mr. H. A. C. Wickremaratne, of Kandy.

Sir Cyril said Mr. Somasunderam had courageously withstood the storms that the legal profession had encountered in the past fifty years. A hardworking and persevering lawyer, he had won the admiration of his colleagues at Hulftsdorp. All lawyers who had come before him as chairman of the disciplinary committee of the Society had praised his impartiality and fairness. A keen sportsman and a devout Hindu, he had played his part in the national struggle and strived to bring about a united nation.

Mr. Somasunderam, replying, acknowledged the consideration he had received from his brother lawyers and judges, to which he attributed any success he had achieved in the profession.

Educated at Royal College, Mr. Somasunderam was in the college cricket team of 1906 but missed the big match against St. Thomas', having left school to join the Law College. He, however, turned out for the Tamil Union and captained the team for nine years. He was one of the best right-hand spin bowlers the Club ever had. To his leadership is due the position the Club occupies in the sports world today; he has been its President for several years. Adigar A. Sellamuttu and he are the oldest members of the Club. The OBE was bestowed on Mr. Somasunderam in 1948.

A new gemstone, discovered by a Ceylonese gemmologist, Mr. F. L. D. Ekanayake, has been named after him Ekanite. The stone was found by Mr. Ekanayake, a Fellow of the Gemmological Association, when digging at Ratnapura twelve years ago. About 15 carats in weight, it seemed to be a common pebble, but owing to its optical and physical properties being

different from those of other minerals, he subjected it to tests in his laboratory and sent his findings to British, American and Swiss institutes. They have now confirmed it to be a "most interesting and valuable gemstone" and its analysis has been published in the British Scientific Journal.

WITH the Government's second budget to be introduced later in the month, the Ceylon Shareholders Association have, in a memorandum to the Minister of Finance, made out a timely case for "a simplified tax structure, as much intelligible to the individual as to the Department of Inland Revenue."

Emphasising that shareholders can now expect only paltry returns or none, it is pointed out that out of their investments they pay 45 per cent non-refundable tax on the company, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent further on dividends, 15 per cent surcharge on the company, 15 per cent surcharge, which is not deducted, on the dividend received by the individual, income tax on their respective slabs and wealth tax according to liability". The companies pay duty and cesses, ad valorem sales tax, debits tax, income tax, dividend tax, companies tax, land tax if higher than companies tax, and surcharge on income tax, in addition to village committee taxes and licence fees. Depreciation allowed is insufficient to replace assets as their value had increased. Little of the profits is available for reserves and less for dividends.

The memorandum urges repeal of the land tax and capital tax, since shareholders pay wealth tax on shares; repeal of the dividend and remittance tax, as profits distributed or remitted bear income tax; and that taxation be not made retrospective unless the country's wants demand it.

MR. H. A. J. Hulugalle, former Ambassador of Ceylon to Italy and Greece, gave an illustrated lecture on Friday, June 23, at the British Council on "Impressions of Italy and Greece" to the Classical Association of Ceylon. Mr. C. H. Davidson, Warden of St. Thomas' College presided. There was a large attendance of classical scholars and others. Mr. Victor L. Wirasinha proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

—By LYRICUS—

ARSENIC & OLD LACE

WELL in the midst of rehearsals is the I.T.G. with their latest production, ARSENIC & OLD LACE—that comedy thriller whose appeal never seems to fade. The film has been revived several times and each time drawn crowded houses wherever it has been shown. In the I.T.G. stage version the two charming hospitable oldladies, who dispense arsenic purely as an act of charity to lonely old men to relieve them of their loneliness and incidentally their existence, are played by two veterans Marjorie Jayasuriya and Kay Staddon. Marjorie Jayasuriya played superbly the part of Janet (also a murderess but for different reasons) in the recent I.T.G. production of Huxley's play "The Gioconda Smile".

KAY Staddon is well known to Ceylon audiences for a variety of roles she has played—particularly in comedies. Mike Whitlam, a newcomer to the Ceylon stage, plays the male lead of the nephew (Cary Grant in the film) who is in a quandary when he discovers the "secret life" led by his dear aunts—and he plays it with gay insouciance.

THE part of Jonathan, yet another nephew, but a sinister murderous personality (a role made famous by Boris Karloff), is played by Karl Goonesena, who also played a main role of quite a different character in the Gioconda Smile. He is quite resigned to the fact that he seems to have been an automatic choice for the Boris Karloff role. Others in important roles are Fay Kolberg, Greg Fletcher, Cyril Lawrence, Llewellyn Nagel, Fred Staddon, David Brewin, Gerry Jayasuriya and Laurie Archibald. The producers are John Dominy & George Willis.

THE play comes on the boards at the Lionel Wendt Theatre from 10th July to 15th July. You are well advised to book early and avoid disappointment. Box Office opens at Colombo Apothecaries' on 1st July.

PEOPLE

THE Canadian High Commissioner to Ceylon, Mr. James George, and Mrs. George, left the Island on the "Asia", on June 6, to return to Canada for home leave. During his stay in Canada, Mr. George will also have consultations with his Government.

Mr. and Mrs. George expect to return to Ceylon in the latter part of September. During his absence, Mr. Geoffrey F. Bruce will be Acting High Commissioner.

* * *

MR. A. O. Haller, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Messrs A. Baur & Co., Ltd., who retired from Ceylon several years ago to take charge of the head office in Zurich, Switzerland, writing to us recently expressed his pleasure at the receipt of our 13th Anniversary Number, which he considered excellent. He says: "The best of luck and many happy returns of the day, and if I may express another hope, it is that Ceylon, which is just now from all accounts going through a difficult time, will soon find a happy solution to its problems."

NO Ceylonese is probably so well known in world capitals as Mr. "Raju" Coomaraswamy, who has resigned from the public service to become Director of Programmes in the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. His travels began with his assignment, as Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, to Colombo Plan duties from the inception of the Plan in 1950. He was the first President

of the Colombo Plan Council and was in every delegation to meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Plan. As a Finance Ministry official, he also attended the annual meetings of the World Bank.

Shortly after the late Mr. Bandaranaike became Prime Minister, he was a member of the mission, led by Sir Claude Corea, which went to Moscow and Peking preparatory to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Communist countries. Mr. Coomaraswamy is therefore known not only in London, Washington and New York but also in Ottawa and Tokyo, in Sydney and Singapore. He is thus well qualified for the new post at U.N. headquarters; his duties will be to map out and co-ordinate aid programmes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.



This charming study by Cecil Beaton shows the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who were married at York Minister cathedral, on June 8.

Elder son of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy former distinguished civil servant, Mr. Rajendra Coomaraswamy is an old Royalist. He was an athlete and cricketer in his day, and later interested himself in amateur drama. In private life, he is genial company and has friends in all communities. He joined the civil service in 1938.

* * *

MR. Coomaraswamy is the latest in a long line of Ceylonese who have served the United Nations organization. The first of them was the late Dr. S. F. Challappah, who retired as Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and was appointed Asian regional director of WHO at Delhi. Another was the late Mr. K. Williams, who went to FAO headquarters in Rome as head of the statistics department, giving up the post of Director of Statistics in Ceylon. Still at New York is Mr. Oliver Weerasinghe, former head of the Town and Country Planning Department. A recent appointment is that of Mr. Neville Kanekaratne, former Crown Counsel, as legal adviser to the special representative of the Secretary-General in the Congo; he had been on the staff of the Ceylon Embassy in Washington.

* * *

THE death occurred suddenly on Saturday, 10th June, of Mr. J. E. A. Alles, Additional District Judge, Colombo. Mr. Alles presided over his Court the previous day and news of his death came as a rude shock to his friends.

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Mr. Alles was admitted a member of the Bar in 1931 and practised as an Advocate in Colombo. In 1943 he joined the Judiciary and, after serving in various outstations both as Magistrate and District Judge, he was appointed Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, and thereafter Chief Magistrate, Colombo. In 1958 he was appointed Additional District Judge, Colombo.

In the course of reference made to his death in the District Court on the 12th June, the acting District Judge of Colombo, Mr. Siva Subramaniam, said: "Mr. Alles was an esteemed, valued and cheerful colleague. He was sympathetic and warm-hearted and was always anxious to promote the welfare of juniors in the profession. He had a high reputation as a fearless, independent and conscientious judge".

CAPT. F. Fenwick, former well known Ceylon resident—he spent fifty years in Ceylon—writing to us from his home, "Woodlands", in Addington, Surrey, on 13th June, says: "I wish to congratulate you on the 13th anniversary of your very excellent publication, the *Ceylon Fortnightly Review*. My wife and I appreciate it very much.

"Our home is only a matter of half an hour from the metropolis by car to East Croydon. Several former Ceylon friends have visited us here—Mr. & Mrs. R. Y. Daniel, Mrs. Justin Vandersmagt, and others—Cecil K. Knowles and his wife, who live at Keston. Knowles was formerly Agent of the State Bank of India in Colombo. Another was McCartney, formerly of the Chartered Bank, Colombo, and G. W. Lightfoot, who was for many years with the Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd., and his wife. They live at Brighton. Two others who have visited us are Mr. G. C. Ash, formerly of Lee Hedges & Co., Ltd. and his wife.

"Our daughter Pamela, now Mrs. Hicks, stays at Knockholt, Kent, about half an hour's journey from here.

"Cold and the ever-changing climate does not agree with me and I often long for Ceylon's green and pleasant land. I very much wish to visit the Island again if I could put the clock back a matter of 25 years and conditions were the same as in those pleasant days. I

was sorry to see in your last issue the notice of the death of Rosslyn Koch. He was a hard worker."

"I greatly enjoy the articles written by Sir John Howard and Bill Greswell. They are always full of interest. We have a lovely garden and anyone who remembers my wife knows how she loved her garden at "Goodwood", Colombo, where she used to spend many hours every day. Best wishes from us both and the hope that your *Review* will continue for many years".

MRS. Kathleen Windus, widow of the former well-known Uda Pusselawa planter, Mr. Gordon Windus, writes from her home, Wanderleigh, Durban, South Africa, to say how much she enjoys reading the *Fortnightly Review*, which has come to her regularly since she left the Island. Both Mrs. Windus, who twice won the Ceylon Ladies' Tennis Championship, at Nuwara Eliya, and her husband distinguished

themselves in Ceylon sport, the latter, besides his many successes in the Championship meets at Nuwara Eliya, being a leading rugger forward and playing on several occasions for Up-country against Colombo.

Mrs. Windus writes: "I was in England last year and stayed with Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Woosnam at Hazlemere, and with Mr. & Mrs. Ian Cowan, formerly of Dodwells, who live at Southbourne, and also with my daughter, Mrs. L. R. T. Wasey who now lives in East Devon, close to Mr. & Mrs. Alistair Blair.

"Cecil Newton died a few weeks ago. He lived at Umkomaas. Mrs. Newton is coming to Ceylon to be with her sons.

"I have just been on a visit to the Kruger National Park with Major and Mrs. P. W. Robinson and seen for the first time a black maned lion the size of a pony. We had a good view of all the wild life."



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A LOOK ROUND

— By PERISCOPE —

THE retirement of Public servants in the administrative and clerical grades when they have topped the age of 55 will in future be a "must" without any exceptions. This order has been made by the Government on second thoughts.

It was earlier decided that those whose services should be retained in the national interest should be exempted from the age-limit rule. It is understood that, on re-considering the rule, the Government felt that such an exemption might well lead to abuses and run counter to the Public and Judicial Officers Retirement Ordinance of 1947.

AT the age of 55 men in most Western countries are normally regarded as being at the height of their intellectual capacity. In England, for example, the highest judicial posts held by men who have long past the Psalmist's allotted span of life.

This curious intellectual contrast between people of the East and people of the West is, of course, largely due to the climatic conditions and the standards of living which prevail in the eastern and western hemispheres respectively.

IT is welcome news that the Colombo Municipality intends launching a campaign for making Colombo a cleaner city to live in. This good intention of Ceylon's leading civic institution, it is to be hoped, will not only inspire similar institutions all over the country to do likewise, but that, having cleansed the Augean stables, they will see to it that our city and towns are in future filth-proof.

Without public co-operation such an achievement will be almost impossible, despite prosecutions against offenders. Some years ago people seemed to have been actuated by a greater awareness of the need to keep their highways and byways tidy and clean. In those days Ceylon certainly had an enviable reputation of being one of the cleanest and healthiest countries of the East.

The Island has lost this reputation owing to two main causes. Firstly the rapid increase in the population of the country and, secondly, the inability of the authorities concerned to make housing accommodation keep pace with the rise in population. But it is heartening to know that the present Government has given abundant proof of its determination to set matters right in both these directions.

ANOTHER new move on the part of the Government which deserves more than a word of praise is its proposed drive against vice in the City. The Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, we are told, has decided to organise a special branch of the police to deal with it. This branch is to have a force of 100 constables to entertain and decide complaints made by young girls and women.

It cannot be gainsaid that the problem of prostitution is in a way connected with our slum and shanty problem, and the recent demolition of many shanties in the City was a step in the right direction. But the demolition of these shanties alone will not help the Government very much in its efforts to rid the city of this form of vice. Homeless shanty dwellers must be found alternative accommodation in places where it will be next to impossible for them to carry on their nefarious traffic.

A revelation that has caused thousands of people in Ceylon to raise their eye-brows in surprise is the news that about 300,000 Ceylonese—or three per cent of the whole population—are on the sick list every day. According to Professor G. C. de Silva, in advanced countries the figure is a fraction of one per cent of the population. The high rate of sickness in Ceylon is due mainly to ignorance of the simple facts of healthy living. A large proportion of patients in hospitals suffered from preventable diseases.

In the opinion of the professor what is needed is the placing of greater emphasis on preventive rather than on curative medicine. In other

words, to know how to prevent common diseases and to spread such knowledge as widely as possible among all strata of society.

COLOMBO'S General Hospital has come in for a great deal of criticism of late, and what is more a large number of people are in agreement with the critics. It is therefore just and safe to assume that there is something rotten with its administration and that a re-orientation is badly needed. It must at the same time be admitted that captious criticism just for criticism's sake, does no good what ever. The best method of bringing about a change for the better is for those who have seen for themselves the shortcomings in the hospital's administration to bring such shortcomings personally or by communication to the notice of those responsible.

THE administration of such a large and overcrowded hospital is not an easy matter. One cannot expect everything to be above correction. It would be ungracious to say that the hospital authorities are so apathetic that they are beyond correction. But as the general trend of public opinion is definitely against the administration, it behoves those in authority to bestir themselves, see where improvement is needed and do the needful. They would do well to start any overhauling they propose right from the bottom because most of the complaints that the critics have harped on concern the attendants who, it is alleged, are a law unto themselves.

DR. Willy Kuenzel, Director of the German Cultural Institute, Colombo, and Mrs. Kuenzel, have left on a holiday in Germany before going to Calcutta on transfer. They spent four and half years in the Island.

Both lecturers from the Goethe Institute, Dr. and Mrs. Kuenzel made numerous friends in Colombo; they not only taught German but arranged a series of concerts, lectures and film shows, and meetings between members of the Ceylon-Germany Association and visitors from Germany.

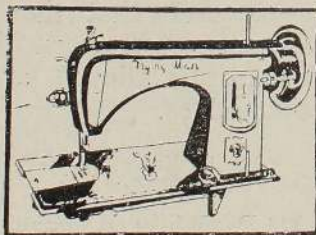
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—By ITINERANT—

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE sensation of the rugger season so far has been the defeat, on their home grounds, of the unbeaten Havelocks by Uva, on the last Saturday in June. The up-country XV's victory was the fruit of magnificent team work. To the Colombo club the taste of defeat was the more bitter for Uva's fine halves, S. B. Pilapitiya and Fred Aldons, who steered their team to success, having been members of the Havelocks XV several years ago. It should be said in mitigation for the Havelocks that they were without their sprightly three-quarter, Maurice Anghie, but the visitors for their part missed Monypenny.

Uva ran into an early lead when a movement started by the Pilapitiya-Aldons combination ended in Bowie going over for a try. Wright converted. The visitors improved on the goal soon afterwards, Ludwigsen receiving from Pilapitiya and touching down. Scobie scored the third try. A try by Maurice Silva, converted by Trevor Anghie, made the score 9-5 at half time. Rather than defend their line, Uva kept on the pressure on resumption. A well placed penalty by Trevor Anghie just carried the ball over the bar. Havelocks hopes rose when next de Joedt made a dash for it, but full-back Lister, who let nothing get past him, stopped his progress. Uva never let up to the end.

The Uva forwards played a bustling game and greatly contributed to the discomfiture of the Havelocks.

IN the other matches, Dickoya beat Kandy, at Kandy, by 11 points (a goal and two penalty goals) to nil. David Parker converted a penalty to open the scoring and added the major points to a try by Haines to give Dickoya an 8-0 lead at half time. Kandy put up greater resistance in the second half but could not penetrate the defence. Parker placed a second penalty a few minutes before no-side.

At Radella, Dimbula had it their own way against the Army, winning by 28 points (2 goals, 5 tries and a penalty goal) to nil, after a 14 point lead in the first half.

H. G. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

THIS year's contest for the Havelock Golf Club Championship, instituted in 1904, attracted twenty competitors, including the holder, S. Muttukumaraswamy, who won a surprising victory over J. O. Moss last year. Both M. G. Thornton, the National champion, and "Pin" Fernando, who has won this event eight times, were among the entries and with other formidable players like the brothers F. C. and F. J. (Koo) de Saram, M. J. Robinson, C. U. Senanayake also taking part, everything pointed to very keen competition. Muttukumaraswamy went under to H. Sigg in the first round 2 and 1, and F. C. de Saram, winner in 1937 and 1955, defeated S. A. Dissanayake one up after a close match.

A big surprise was the defeat of M. G. Thornton at the hands of M. J. Robinson in the quarter finals after a close game, by 1 up. Even more sensational was the tussle between F. J. de Saram and C. U. Senanayake, which went to the 23rd before de Saram won. In the other quarter finals "Pin" Fernando de-

feated M. Sathasivam 5 and 4, and Dr. L. V. R. Fernando brought off a very good win over F. C. de Saram by 3 and 2.

BOTH matches in the semi-finals proved most interesting and were well contested, "Pin" Fernando being taken to the 19th green before he defeated "Koo" de Saram. Lance Fernando gave Mike Robinson a real fright before he went under 2 down.

The final between two such fine golfers as Fernando and Robinson did not produce the thrills it was expected to, "Pin" leading all the way—3 up at the 9th, 7 up at the 18th, and 8 up at the 27th to finally clinch the issue 9 up and 8.

"Pin" played up to his best form throughout and took 33 in the second 9 holes in the morning. Fernando did four of the holes in the morning in birdies—9th, 13th, 15th and 18th.

LOSS TO CH

THE CH. 'A' are due to be hard hit shortly. Neville Leefe, a former All-Ceylon skipper and a regular representative player, has hung up his boots. Leefe, who has been displaying better form than he has in the past couple of years,



John & Co.
W. P. Fernando, winner of the H. G. C. Championship 1961, Dr. Lance Fernando (Referee and M. J. Robinson, runner up)

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

had sparked the CH upsurge this year and his loss is bound to hurt the champions.

Three-quarter Everest, who was making a strong bid for representative honours, will also be lost to the CH next month when he leaves the Island.

* * *

CEYLON'S SOCCER TEAM IN INDIA

CEYLON'S soccer team had an up and down time of it in Mysore where the Southern Pentangular was staged.

In their first match they played Mysore, who had only a few months ago been beaten by Colombo South in Ceylon. This time, a Ceylon national team found itself playing a defensive game from the word 'go' and only brilliant goal-keeping by Hashim Deen, possibly the best goalie in Asia, prevented Mysore from winning by more than 1-0.

Ceylon were a transformed team in their next match, against Madras, and looking every inch the best team in the tournament they ran away to a 3-0 victory, centre-forward Noor notching a hat-trick. Only in one department were Ceylon weak, and that was shooting, the forwards messing up at least half a dozen simple opportunities.

The controlling body, instead of drawing up plans for training schemes, coaching camps and competition against foreign teams, is expending its energies on eternal squabbles and rules and regulations. A sorry state of affairs this.

* * *

THIS weakness was to cost them dearly in their game against Andhra the next day. This was the best match of the tournament, both teams playing superb soccer. But Ceylon could only score once, while Andhra were successful twice. Ceylon's tale of woe was one of wasted goal-mouth chances.

In their last game, Ceylon turned in their worst performance of the tour, the forwards being responsible. Kerala, the weakest team in the tournament and who had yet to win a match, led 1-0 until five minutes before the end. Then Ceylon scored off a penalty and eked out a draw.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES NEXT YEAR

INDIA, Ceylon and Pakistan will be among 41 nations to be invited to the Seventh Commonwealth and Empire Games, to be staged in Perth, Western Australia, in November, 1962. If all the invitations are accepted, there will be a record entry of teams. The previous record was established at Cardiff in 1958 when 35 teams took part. Five teams that were eligible did not compete; they were Bermuda, Newfoundland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika.



Colin Cowdrey

England's Captain who recently scored twin centuries for Kent against the Australians.

Northern and Southern Rhodesia seem certain to be represented in Perth because Salisbury will apply to be host city for the 1966 Games. Their application will have no chance of success if representatives of the country do not compete in Perth.

The Australian hosts claim that facilities for the Games next year will be the best ever provided. The stadium has been designed specifically as part of an athletes' centre, featuring open air facilities well suited to the mild, sunny climate for which Perth is noted. All the main venues are being constructed especially for the Games.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS SAVED

A last-minute cheque for £3,500 from the magazine "Reader's Digest" has saved the long series of combined Oxford and Cambridge Universities athletics tours of the United States from almost certain extinction. This year's trip due this month was on the point of being cancelled for lack of funds until the gift arrived. A team of 23 will now meet Cornell and Pennsylvania at Ithaca on June 10 and Harvard and Yale at Boston on June 13. Some members will then enter the Canadian championships at Montreal on June 23-24.

World mile record holder Herb Elliott, a Cambridge Blue, has promised to try to turn out for the match against Harvard and Yale although this involves flying direct from a meeting at Zagreb in Yugoslavia.

* * *

C.F.A. STAGING TWO TOURNAMENTS THIS YEAR

THE Ceylon Football Association are arranging for two major tournaments to be conducted this year—the eleventh Inter-District Competition and the Inter-Schools competition. Entries for these two tournaments close on Saturday the 15th of July.

The duration of play of all matches in the Inter-District Competition this year will be 90 minutes.

In view of Ceylon's participation in the Fourth Asian Youth Tournament to be held in Malaya next year, the Schools Competition Committee of the C.F.A. has fixed the duration of play in this year's Schools Competition for 80 minutes for all matches.

The committee has also laid down that all schools participating in this year's competition should be under 20 years of age on 1st April 1962.

* * *

SPORT IN UVA

THE Uva Club's tennis tournament and shooting competitions were brought to a close with a convivial evening redolent of the best days of "the Merrie Men."

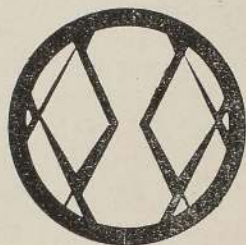
(Continued on page 32)

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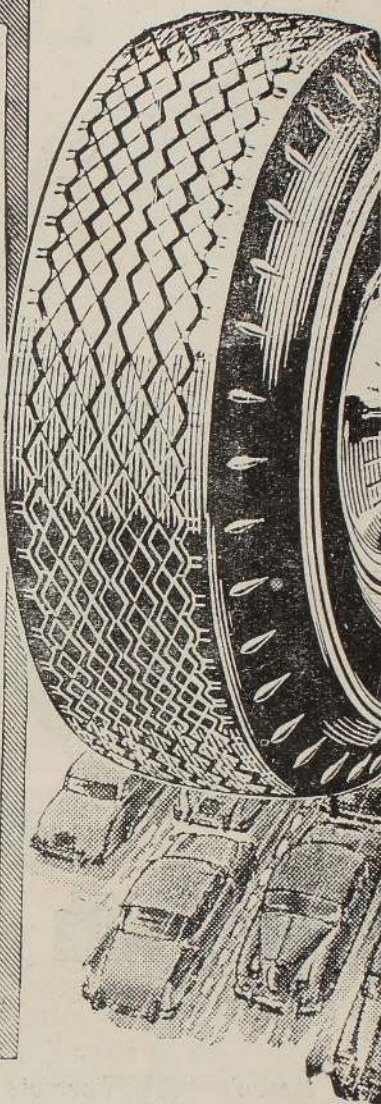
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A WOMAN'S DIARY

—By "BETA"—

WITH a great deal of pomp and ceremony, with lights blazing and music blaring, and radio commentators describing the scene to those who could not be present in person, in recent weeks two girls have been picked out to support Ceylon's claim to contain some of the world's most beautiful women, at international contests in which beautiful girls from all over the world will appear.

The press has been full of pictures, first of a selection of those competing, then of various scenes on the big day on which the "Beauty Queen" was selected, and then, of course, of the winner, accompanied by reports of interviews with the parents and friends of the winner. Then we get advertisements by different shops, showing the new beauty queen selecting shoes or sarees or cosmetics, or admitting she owes her success to this soap or that cream. All a lot of nonsense, we might be tempted to think, but, if we are fair, we must admit, not entirely.

IT is accepted that the judges who are concerned with making the choice of the most beautiful girl competing are guided by a large number of requirements. This means that not only must the girl chosen have a face and figure which are easy on the eye, but she must be intelligent to be able to give a good account of herself in public and on the social occasions in which she will have to figure as part of the international contest in which she will have to take part.

After all, she is representing our country, and there may be many people whom she will meet who will get their impressions of our country and our people through her. The days when people were willing to put up with "dumb" beauties for the sake of their good looks is past. The present trend is to consider that physical good looks are enhanced by intelligence.

FOR the fortunate winner, the prospect of visiting foreign lands and meeting many people from different cultures and count-

ries must be a thrilling one. I am sure that most of them would not have had opportunities for such things in an ordinary way. This chance may make it possible that their whole lives may be altered in ways of which, perhaps, they never dreamed before, as we have seen in recent years has happened to earlier beauty queens.

Besides the more tangible assets that such travel can bring to our girls, there is also the aspect that in a very real way, these contests can hope to widen understanding between people from different lands. As the girls taking part discover for themselves that in spite of their different backgrounds and upbringings they have still many ideals and aspirations in common, it is inevitable that they should convey their impressions to their friends in their home countries, and through them to a wider circle, and this may help people of various countries to discover that there are many points of similarity between themselves and those whom they would term foreigners.

AS the nations of the world are brought to realise that all people everywhere are the same, and that a foreigner is not a completely different species who can have no contacts with people of a different country, so it will be possible for the nations to learn that unity, not merely of racial groups, but of all humanity, will lead to the strengthening of all. It is not mere grandiloquent theorising to see in beauty contests an opportunity for increasing international co-operation, but the fact that any means which helps to widen understanding between different races and people is valuable.

So we will let our good wishes go with the lucky girls who have won for themselves the chance to see the world and perhaps gain credit and friends for our country, and hope they will find all things to their satisfaction and that they too will be gaining a good deal from their opportunity.

THERE are a good many people, it must be admitted, however, who see these contests as something entirely frivolous, and who feel that such things are a waste of time and money. There are also some

people who feel appalled at the idea of girls, especially from a conservative country like ours, exhibiting themselves to the gaze of crowds of the curious. These people are not, however, I feel, intirely accurate in their assessment of the situation.

To those who would condemn the contests out of hand as frivolous, it can be pointed out that the same complaint can be made of almost every way in which people seek to amuse themselves, whether it be crowding to watch the West Indians playing cricket or looking on while twenty or thirty people swim two miles in the sea or standing on the roadside to watch some public figure motoring by, which are all occupations which may not produce any tangible results, but which do in their several ways, contribute to the enjoyment and relaxation of people.

AS for the money involved, a it appears to be put up by firms and individuals, and is not a drain on the public purse, there seems no legitimate ground for complaint. To those who would object to these contests from the viewpoint of conservatism, surely it is obvious to all that displays of the female form beautiful have been quite as much a part of our ancient culture like the Sigiriya frescoes and various writings of ancient poets and travelers, as the wonderful buildings which now lie ruined in the N.C.P. and other parts of the island, while to object because these contests are not held on a far wider scale than was ever possible in the past is merely to be unrealistic.

They should rather be proud and glad that there are still to be found girls who can uphold our claim to produce some of the most beautiful women in the world in open contest with all the rest of the world.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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A CHAT ABOUT SIR GRAEME THOMSON

(Continued from page 17)

the rickshaw, and he would give me a lift. In driving in through my gate he said it was the first he had seen in this country. I told him it was a copy in wrought iron of the cast iron gate of a house I had taken in Ilfracombe for a summer holiday. It had been made by a local blacksmith from photographs supplied by me.

Under the portico he admired the verandah with its square slabs of white and black marble, and the solid blocks of white and Indian marble of the steps. I told him that the idea of a well of light in the centre of the house was borrowed from an hotel in Seville.

* * *

IT was probably in the following year that I happened to come in when H.E. was planning a tour of a couple of weeks through the provinces. It included staying a day and a night in an area with an epidemic of small pox. I asked H.E. when he had been vaccinated last and he answered: "When I was a baby". I wondered that he had not been vaccinated when serving in the tropics, not only for his own protection, but as an encouragement to the indigenous population. I undertook to vaccinate him. He said nobody had asked him about being vaccinated, and he did not think it was necessary now, having got along so far without any trouble.

I said he had been lucky so far, but he might not be on this occasion. And if he contracted small pox not only would it be a very serious matter for him, but I should never hear the end of it, for allowing him to go unvaccinated. In the end I vaccinated both Sir Graeme and Lady Thomson, the private secretaries, and practically every body going in the party. The reactions of H.E. and Lady Thomson showed how badly they had needed it.

* * *

SIR Graeme Thomson wanted to hear all I could tell him of the leading personalities of the day: D. B. Jayatileke, E. W. Perera, Sir James Pieris and others, all of whom I knew intimately. He had a keen sense of responsibility, and a very lofty ideal of conduct. When he left Nigeria his health was such

that he felt his roving days were over. He made some investments, and accepted some directorships. But the Colonial Office was insistent. He sold investments incompatible with his office, and he resigned the directorships. It was like Cincinnatus abandoning his plough. But really he was not physically fit for the work, as any medical board might have said.

In 1933 Sir Graeme was going on furlough, but he was taken seriously ill on board ship, and landed at Aden, where he died.

A SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 28)

The day coincided with the Dimbula-Uva rugger match, which the home team won 19-10 to put the members and their guests in good spirits for the rest of the programme. At the concert Jerry Crake and his band provided the music and singer Gilian Thorne of Colombo brought the roof down with her saucy numbers. More than 200 attended the party and oldsters voted it the best since the war.

Among those seen enjoying themselves were Bob Scott, Paddy Newell, and Sandy and Molly Richardson. Everyone was full of praise for the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Harry Aldons, organizer of the entertainment, who was ably assisted by Mr. M. L. C. (Smithy) van Cuylenburg, the popular President of the Uva Club.

* * *

A NEW CEYLON SWIMMING RECORD

TONY Wijetunge of St. Joseph's College, eighteen years old, set up a new Ceylon swimming record in the final of the 100 meters Butterfly Stroke for boys under 19 in the Public Schools Swimming and Diving Championship for 1961, at the Otters Aquatic Club pool, Bullers Road, a fortnight ago. Wijetunge's time was 1 minute 13.2 seconds. The standard maintained at this meet was high with a number of new records. Six Public Schools and Juvenile records were established.

St. Joseph's College won the Boys' Championship (Dr. V. R. Schokman's Challenge Cup) for the third successive year with 63 points. Royal and St. Thomas' were 2nd and 3rd respectively.

The American Community centre did best among the Junior Boys, winning the Otters Cup with 46 points.

* * *

ANOTHER RECORD FOR LINUS DIAZ

IN a contest between the Ace Athletic Club and St. Thomas College, Olympic candidate Linus Diaz, running for the Aces, broke the Ceylon record for the mile. His time was 4 mins 29.5 secs., an improvement of 1.3 secs.

In the Public Schools Swimming championships, held at the Otters pool. A Ceylon record and six schools records were bettered.

Tony Wijetunge of St. Joseph's was responsible for the new national record, which was in the 100 meter butterfly stroke. His time was 1 min. 13.2 secs.

The standard of swimming was high. St Joseph's won the senior boys championship for the 6th year in succession and the American community centre the junior boys'. Holy Family convent annexed the senior girls championship and the junior title went to the Overseas Children's school.

The American ambassador, Miss Frances Willis, distributed the prizes.

RACE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

(Continued from page 19)

nies, they needed to vent their spleen on someone. It bolstered their ego to assert their Aryan superiority, an unnecessary procedure in view of the outstanding men they have produced in the arts and sciences. Hitler started his campaign against the Jews in 1923. A German friend of mine recently expressed the opinion that all Nazis are paranofacs. Paranoia is a disease that produces cunning but insane criminals who are afflicted with persecution mania.

I was in Leipzig from 1931 to 1933 studying music. Not all Germans were Nazis, by any means, but they had to pretend to be in sympathy in order to keep their jobs. However, the frenzied broadcasts, the vilification in the press, the hate magazines like Der Struemer, impressed a large portion of the German people.

(To be Continued)

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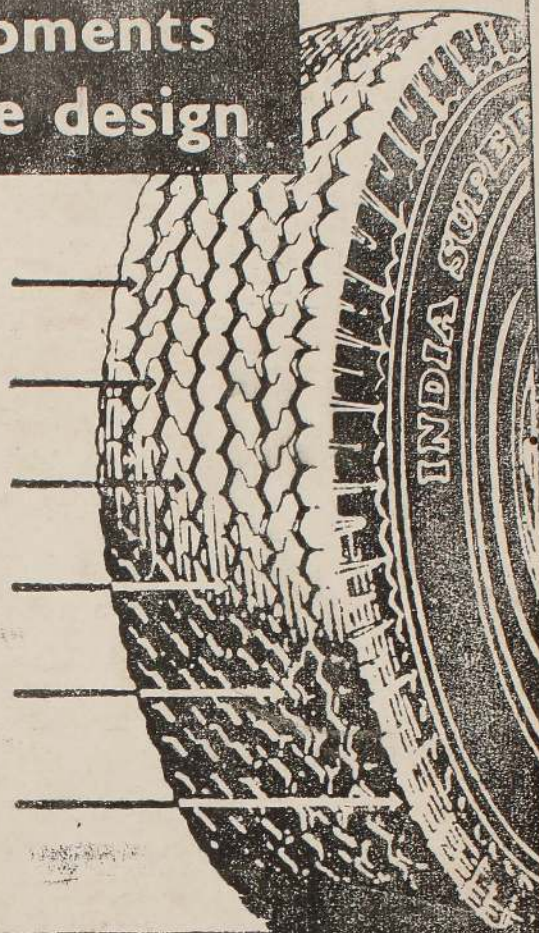
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