

# The Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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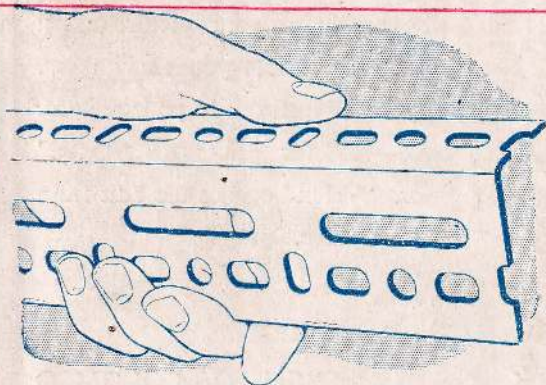
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## FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN CEYLON

IN July last year the Minister of Finance presented to Parliament a white paper setting out the Government's policy on foreign investment in Ceylon. It was stated therein that there is no special law covering all aspects of the inflow of foreign capital into the country but that the Government had a liberal and flexible policy. The assurance was given that individual proposals for investment will be treated on their merits and foreign investors were promised fair treatment once they established themselves.

\* \* \*

NINE months afterwards for no less a person than the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to criticise the working of the Government policy on Ceylonisation of trade and employment shows that the assurances that have been given are not being realised. The experience of firms that have already established themselves in this country is that in effect they are discriminated against. Could it be that there is some vague distinction sought to be made between new and old investors?

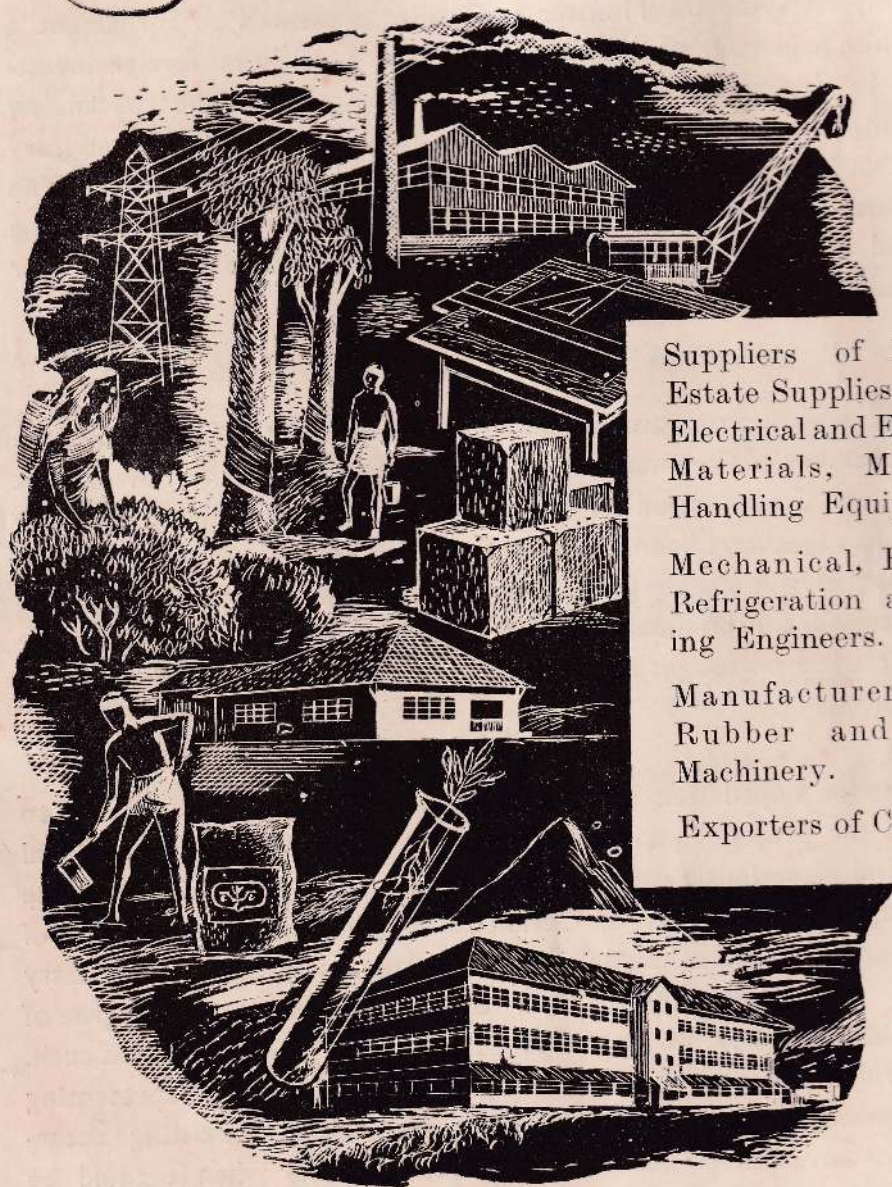
\* \* \*

IT is to be hoped that the appeal made by Mr. R. P. L. Ross to halt the present antagonism between national and non-national trade will be seriously considered. There is no doubt confusion in the application of the policy of Ceylonisation. In the case especially of non-national business-houses with long records in trade and industry it is a reasonable request that, on reaching a certain degree of Ceylonisation, they be regarded as Ceylonese and treated as such. It is surely not realistic to have a large volume of capital, representing profits which would ordinarily be ploughed back into existing enterprises or invested in new undertakings, lying idle when it could be used for the benefit of the country as well as the investor.

THE EDITOR.

THE

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

IF the subdued interest in nomination day is an index, the general election next month should take place in a reasonably calm atmosphere. Despite the excitement caused by the language issue, no untoward event occurred when nominations of candidates were received all over the Island on March 8. The polling dates are April 5, 7 and 10.

All the seats in Parliament are being contested, including that of the Speaker, Sir Albert Peries. Of the 248 candidates in the running, the U.N.P. has put up the largest number—77. Second is the Mahajana Eksath Perumuna, which includes the Freedom Party, whose leader, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, is leader of the group. There are as many as 52 Independents, among them being the former Tamil members of the U.N.P. Dr. N. M. Perera's Sama Samaja Party is represented by 20 candidates and the C.P. has ten. The rest are made up of the Labour Party, the Tamil Congress and mushroom parties.

\* \* \*

THE general election will have some extraordinary features. Mr. R. G. Senanayake, the former Minister of Trade and Commerce and sponsor of the trade pact with China, is contesting two seats, his own former one of Dambadeniya and that of Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Kelaniya. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike has pitted against him an obscure "cultivator"—Mr. I. D. Tinsy.

Twelve former members of Parliament are not seeking re-election, among them Mr. Cyril E. S. Perera (Colombo North), Mr. A. N. d' A. Abeyesinghe (Negombo), Mr. Fred de Silva (Kandy), Mrs. Doreen Wickremesinghe (Akuressa), Mr. A. M. Merza (Kalmunai), H. B. Rambukwella Dissawe (Minipe), Mr. T. Ramalingam (Point Pedro), and Mr. V. Veerasingham (Vaddukoddai), while one former member, T. B. Poholiyadde Dissawe (Horawupotana) has died.

There are five women candidates. There will be straight contests in 41 constituencies. The three-member Colombo Central seat has attracted seven candidates.

Mr. A. Arulpiragasam, the Elections Commissioner, has arranged for

the 40,000 government servants who will be on election duty to record their votes.

\* \* \*

THE announcement of American aid to Ceylon having preceded his visit, Mr. John Foster Dulles, America's Secretary of State, at a Press conference, disclosed that no special exemption from the operation of any legislation was necessary for an allocation to be made to Ceylon. From a study of Ceylon's development programme, he said, Ceylon was found to be qualified to receive aid. With regard to Soviet Russian policy towards Asia, Mr. Dulles said that reliance is placed on the political sagacity of Asian leaders.

Into the 15 hours that they spent in Colombo Mr. and Mrs. Dulles packed a crowded programme. Mr. Dulles had talks with both the Prime Minister and the Governor-General. Mr. and Mrs. Dulles had lunch at Queen's House, attended

a reception at Temple Trees, and partook of a buffet dinner at the residence of the American Ambassador, Mr. Philip Crowe.

They also found time to go for a swim in Mount Lavinia.

\* \* \*

TO Mr. Dulles the trip to Ceylon was made memorable in a special way. At the American Embassy he was presented with a palmyrah leaf album containing reproductions of pictures and inscriptions relating to Mrs. Harriet Winslow, wife of the Rev. Miron Winslow, and her children in the Uduvil Church, of the mission house and of the Tamil dictionary compiled by Mr. Winslow.

Mrs. Winslow was the great grandmother of Mr. Dulles. Her maiden name was Harriet Wadsworth Lathrop. Mrs. Winslow was the founder of the Uduvil Girls' School. She died and was buried in Uduvil.

\* \* \*

THAT American aid is not a mere matter of doling out funds in cash or in kind is shown by the fact that an operations mission is already in Ceylon and a technical mission is following in its wake.



Lady Churchill (holding a white parasol) at the lotus pond of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya, during her visit there on Wednesday, 7th March.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

The Director of the Operations Mission is Mr. James P. Grant, and he is assisted by Mr. William C. Wild and Mr. Leonard Brody. They will direct the use of American aid. The technical mission will examine the technical aspects of the various fields in which the Government would like to have aid from the U.S.

The value of the American aid is five million dollars or nearly 25 million rupees.

\* \* \*

**POPE PIUS XII** celebrated his 80th birthday and the 17th anniversary of his election to the Pontificate on the 2nd of this month. These events are matters of interest and congratulation to more than Roman Catholics, for there has seldom been a more international holder of an international office. In his early years, Eugenio Pacelli travelled widely both in Europe and in the Americas. Within six months of his ascending the Papal throne, the Second World War broke out and involved him both in the usual difficulties inherent in conflict when Roman Catholics face one another on opposite sides, and in the unusual predicament of being physically at the mercy of Hitler. Indeed, he narrowly escaped being kidnapped by the German Dictator as was his predecessor Pius VII by Napoleon. Since the war he has had to witness the martyrdom of Christians of all denominations—and not least that of the Roman Catholic hierarchy—in the Communist countries.

“Throughout these trials, as his many visitors of all denominations—and especially after the liberation of Rome—have testified, he has combined dignity, informality and humanity in a remarkable degree. In a world wherein a new paganism is challenging Christianity as a whole, it would not be fitting to allow to pass without a salute the reaching, by the leader of so large a part of the Christian field, of this signal milestone in the life of man.”

\* \* \*

**LADY CHURCHILL** continues to enjoy her holiday in Ceylon. She has done the ruined cities and Kandy and was in Colombo in time to attend the recital of her friend, the celebrated pianist Bennon Moiseiwitsch on March 13th.

While in Kandy Lady Churchill visited the Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya and the University, where

she was shown round by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Nicholas Attygalle himself. She had lunch with Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Karunaratne and went on to see the tea factory on Hantane, where she was the guest at tea of Major and Mrs. Gordon Pyper.

As the guest of the Prime Minister, Lady Churchill stayed at the King's Pavilion at Kandy. A special programme of Kandyan dancing was put on for her there.

\* \* \*

**CEYLON** has availed itself of another opportunity of international recognition by the appeal that the Prime Minister has sent to all the nations of the world to observe five-minutes meditation on the doctrine of Metta (universal love) on May 23rd, the 2,500th anniversary of the parinibbana (passing away) of the Buddha. In his message the Prime Minister says that the doctrine of Metta alone can save the world from destruction by nuclear weapons.

Script of an English translation of a direct quotation from the utterances of the Buddha has been sent to radio organisations all over the world. From it is taken the following:—

Just as with her own life a mother shields from hurt  
Her own, her only child—let all-embracing thoughts  
For all that lives be thine.

**FOLLOWING** his biography of Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, which critics lauded, Lorenz Ludovici has written one of the air pioneer, Sir Alliott Verdon-Roe, founder of the famous firm AVRO. The book is published by Herbert Jenkins and is due to come out today.

The life of A.V.-R. is the history of British aviation, for he built and flew the first machine in Britain way back in 1908, working in a shed at the old Brooklands racing track and eking a living on a pittance. He is now head of Saunders-Roe, who make the Princess flying boats.

The book, which is titled *The Challenging Sky*, contains old photographs of great historical interest. It has been serialised by some of the Kemsley papers and may be featured in Television.

Mr. Lorenz Ludovici is a son of the late Mr. J. Ludovici, Superintendent of Police, and a grand-nephew of the famous old journalist Lep Ludovici. His cousin is Edwin Ludovici of F. J. and G. de Saram. He lives in Finchley Road, London.

Incidentally, he has dedicated the book to his mother's sisters, who had the bringing up of him after the death of his mother when he was fourteen.



Sir Senarat Gunawardene, Ceylon's Ambassador in the U. S., signing the agreement by which Ceylon became a member of the International Finance Corporation on Feb. 27. The ceremony took place in Washington.

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# NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Government was given much food for thought by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. P. L. Ross, at the annual meeting of the Chamber last week. There were two matters in particular which received considered criticism from him—the tea export duty and the policy of Ceylonisation. In presenting a case for revision of the method of application of the export duty, he quoted the views of commissioners abroad of the Tea Propaganda Board showing how the working of the duty was adversely affecting our overseas markets. Since it penalised producers also, he suggested as an alternative the imposition of a sales tax to meet revenue demands.

Mr. Ross reserved his full blast for the policy of Ceylonisation of trade and employment. He charged the Government with confused thinking in the matter of what constituted "new trade" that was to be Ceylonised and in the conception of national and non-national business. What was wanted, he said, was co-operation between Ceylonese and non-Ceylonese to improve the Island's economy—a pooling of all interests and a pulling together for the good of the Island.

\* \* \*

URGING that steps should be taken to halt the present antagonism between national and non-national trade, Mr. Ross proposed that any non-national firm that reached a certain degree of Ceylonisation should be regarded as a Ceylonese firm, with liberty to trade in any product in any direction and to import from any country, subject only to regulations governing the over-all balance of trade, exchange controls, etc. He submitted that this extension of the policy of Ceylonisation of trade would not cut across the policy of Ceylonisation of personnel of non-national firms.

A point on which Mr. Ross placed emphasis was that the directors of a company, whether or not they be citizens of Ceylon, must be appointed by the shareholders, and that in turn the Board must appoint the managing director and managers, who might or might not be Ceylonese. Interference in the top ranks of business and in the employment of key men, where the major investment had been provided from overseas, was, he said, destructive of the Government's invitation of foreign capital.

THE meeting of the Chamber was notable for the election of Mr. John R. Murray, a former Chairman, as an honorary member. The honour is rarely bestowed. There have so far been only four other such members—Sir John Tarbat, Mr. S. P. Hayley, Sir Tom Villiers, and the late Major J. W. Oldfield. Mr. Murray was Chairman of the Chamber from November, 1950, to March, 1955, with two six-month breaks in 1951 and 1953. He has also been a Member of Parliament.

The new Chairman of the Chamber is Mr. E. Turner Green, F.C.A., partner of Turquand, Youngs & Co. The Vice-Chairman is Mr. N. C.



Mr. John R. Murray, C.A.

Alcock and deputy-Chairman Mr. Rosslyn Koch.

\* \* \*

AS the result of the failure to arrive at a settlement regarding the matters in dispute between the Ceylon Mercantile Union and the Employers' Federation of Ceylon, the employees of forty-five mercantile firms in Colombo decided to go on strike on 5th March. By virtue of the powers vested in him by a recent amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, No. 43 of 1950, the Governor-General on 3rd March appointed a panel from which industrial courts shall be constituted. The panel of five consists of persons who have retired from the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, District Judge, and a retired Government Agent.

On 3rd March the Minister of Labour, Mr. M. C. M. Kaleel, acting under the powers vested in him by the same Act, referred this industrial dispute to an industrial court for settlement. It was subsequently announced that the following will constitute the Industrial Court to deal with this dispute—Mr. A. R. H. Canekeratne, Q.C., retired Puisne Judge, who will be the Chairman, Mr. S. J. C. Schokman, retired District Judge, Colombo, and Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, C. B. E., retired Government Agent, Northern Province and former High Commissioner for Ceylon in India. This is the first time such a court has been appointed in Ceylon.

In view of the reference of a dispute to an industrial court the proposed strike was called off. The Court held a preliminary sitting a few days after it was constituted at which certain matters connected with procedure were discussed with the representatives of the parties. It is understood that regular sittings will be held in April.

\* \* \*

NATURALISTS in this country will be struck with this account from the pen of Mr. W. T. Greswell, a lover of bird life, who comments on the terrible hardships that all types of birds suffered as a result of the bitterly cold weather that prevailed in all parts of the British Isles and Europe in recent weeks.—

"The sufferings of birds during the long frost are remembered by most people, particularly by those who live in the country and are accustomed to the happy part played in life by the many species of wild birds large and small. But for human help many birds would have starved to death, for it is a common experience on a walk to find birds too weak to fly. These can be picked up and given shelter and food. Many people place tables in their gardens with various kinds of food to suit different tastes, bread crumbs, porridge, corn or raw meat bones. It is amusing and interesting to watch the large variety of birds, small and not so small, which assemble. We here were much amused by a missel thrush, which is one of the most pugnacious of birds. He would take up a central position on the table hoping to fill himself in peace,

(Continued on page 40)

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# BRITAIN'S NEW ARCHITECTURE

— By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON —  
(Fortnightly Review Special)

ONLY in a griping cold spell such as smote us recently can the people of Britain be said to be lovers of bed. With the mercury sinking like a January bank balance, not a few people were counting the hours until bed would once more swallow them into oblivion. I mention this because, by a lucky chance in advance programme planning, the British Broadcasting Corporation caught the popular mood with a delightful radio talk, "They Stayed in Bed." The speaker, Mrs. Cecil Woodham-Smith, dealt with eminent historical personages who decided bed was best.

Chief among her characters was Florence Nightingale, who, after her pioneer hospital work among troops in the Crimean War, believed she had heart disease and stayed in bed for 50 years, dying at 90. During that half-century she was one of the busiest people alive—influencing Cabinet Ministers, giving advice to politicians and even drafting Government schemes.

\* \* \*

## Age of Veterans

EMINENT Victorian though she was, Florence Nightingale was also an Eminent Exception. We hate getting up, especially on cold mornings, but get up we do. The vanguard of this rising movement are the winter swimmers who have been breaking the ice for their morning dip in Highgate Ponds, North London. They include lawyers, writers, actors and several Members of Parliament. The oldest regular swimmer, aged 79, has been to the Ponds daily since he was 25.

This is an age of veterans. Old Age Pensioners, clamouring for the right to increase spare-time earnings without prejudice to the pension, have just won Parliamentary agreement in principle. Headline hero recently was Major J. W. R. Bathe, at 80 the honorary secretary of the "Over Forty-Fives Association." The title is an understatement. Every month jobs are found for really elderly men, long retired from business but irked by inaction.

Many have no need of the money. In the United Kingdom provision for old age through superannuation schemes or endowment policies is

the general rule, a fact entertainingly referred to in a recent London speech by Professor A. L. Goodhart, comparing English and American conceptions of "the good life." The Professor, who was born in New York and has many American and British academic distinctions, said that Americans hardly ever retired from business—they were usually carried out feet first! In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, people liked to look ahead to retirement.

\* \* \*

## Value of Tradition

THOUGH the two nations thought alike, said the Professor, on the basic principles of justice, freedom, democratic government and common decency, each had "a different slant" on many aspects of life. American ideas were still essentially pioneer, tending to break away from tradition, whereas British conceptions, based on gradual development over ten centuries, emphasised the value of tradition.

To smash any impression that our love of old usages excludes the new, the Arts Council of Great Britain was on the scene only a few days later with one of the most "untraditional" exhibitions I have ever set eyes on. "Ten Years of British Architecture" was, to a layman, nothing less than startling. At St. James's Square, London, in a display which will soon tour Britain and later visit other countries of the Commonwealth, the organisers used huge photographs and sketch-plans to express the new spirit in architecture since World War II.

"The most dramatic full stop in the history of building in Britain," was how critic John Summerson characterised the war interval in an introductory note to the exhibition. The display shows how young architects returning to their drawing boards after the war seized their opportunities, despite the bleak austerity of those times. Acute shortages meant rigorous controls and high costs, but in 1945, for the first time, building effort was canalised into great national schemes—schemes in education, housing and town-building—designed for the welfare of the country at large.

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## Functional Success

ARCHITECTURAL shock tactics first hit the man in the street in 1951 with the bold and original designing of the Festival of Britain buildings on London's South Bank, more especially the world-famous Royal Festival Hall. The exhibition rightly begins with this, the first major public building in the United Kingdom to be designed in the essentially new idiom of modern British architecture. Whether or not we like its biscuit box appearance at first sight, no one disputes that its insulated auditorium floating in an outer shell is an overwhelming functional success attested by some of the world's finest orchestras.

But the "South Bank" style, as the layman will always call it, had made its impact five years before with experimental school buildings in the English county of Hertfordshire. Though largely pre-fabricated, they set a new pattern for light functional schoolrooms and play-spaces, and Britain's reputation for school buildings has already become international. Between April, 1945 and December, 1955, 2,404 primary schools and 1,047 secondary schools had been built or were under construction, providing for 1,800,000 children.

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## First Big Chance

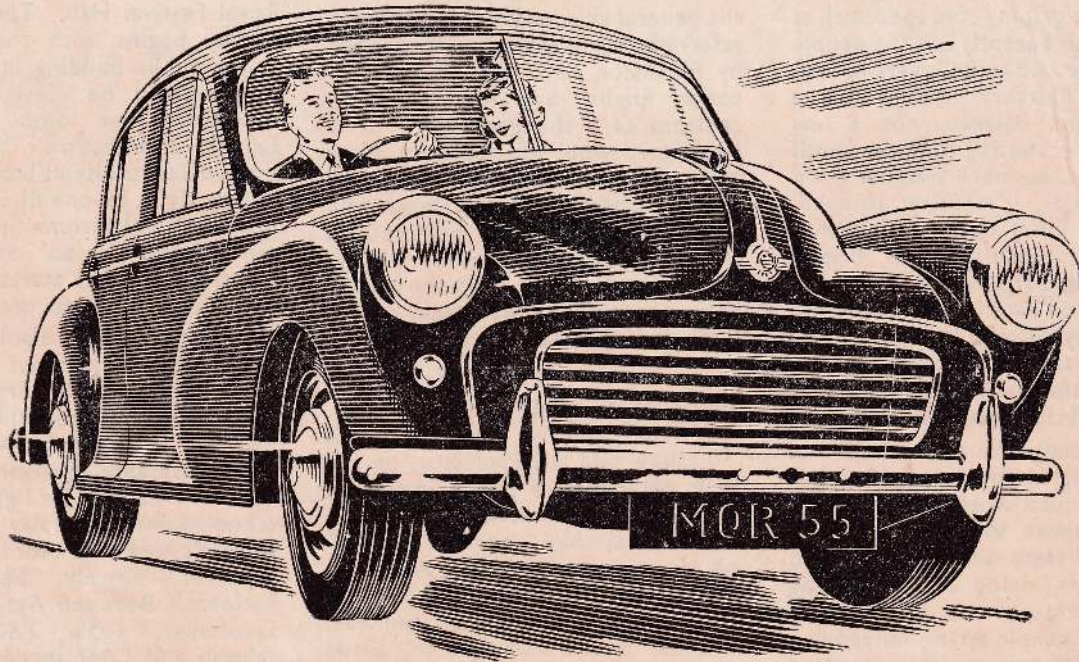
SCHOOLS gave young architects their first big chance; then came the New Towns, those satellite communities which are being set up well away from the big cities to take the overflow of population to be incorporated in self-contained "industrial-residential units."

Harlow New Town, 30 miles (48 kilometres) from London, is picked as one of the outstanding examples. Grafted on the old town of Harlow, in the county of Essex, it will eventually have 100,000 inhabitants living in "clusters" or self-contained neighbourhoods, each with its own primary school, shops, a public house, hall and recreation area.

Each housing area has a different architect. Harlow, with its towered flats, light and airy schools, individual and terraced houses, its lawn and neighbourhood centres well separated from the trading estate and factories, epitomises the new tradition in British architecture.

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# PROFILE

## JOHN FOSTER DULLES

THE pursuit of peace has been an almost constant preoccupation of our recent distinguished visitor, John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State. It began as long ago as 1907, when the 19-year-old Dulles, an undergraduate at Princeton University, acted as secretary to his grandfather, John W. Foster, who was a consultant at the Second Hague Peace Conference.

This preoccupation with international peace has filled the intervening half century of Dulles' life. During the course of this long period, Mr. Dulles served as an American delegate to the Versailles Treaty in 1919; actively sponsored the creation of the United Nations, and served as a member of the U.S. delegation which helped write the U.N. Charter; served as chairman of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1949); drafted the Japanese peace treaty (1951); and helped initiate negotiations and formulate the terms of the Manila Pact and the Pacific Charter (1954).

\* \* \*

THIS same preoccupation is evident in Mr. Dulles' written works. His *War, Peace and Change* (1939) summarized his philosophical analysis of the causes of war. His more recent book, *War or Peace* (1950) analyzes Soviet "cold war" strategy. One reviewer remarked that Mr. Dulles' book should awaken readers "to the real and present danger of Soviet ideological aggression."

Mr. Dulles was born at the seat of the United States Government in Washington, D.C., in 1888.

The grandfather whom he accompanied to the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907 had served as U.S. Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison (1888-1892). An uncle, Robert Lansing, was U.S. Secretary of State under President Woodrow Wilson during the First World War.

After his undergraduate work at Princeton University, Mr. Dulles studied for a year at the Sorbonne in Paris, then returned to Washington to take up the study of law. Soon after graduation he began a long and fruitful association with the New

York City law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, specializing in international affairs. In 1938 he made a detailed study of the political and economic situation in the Far East.

\* \* \*

WHEN, in 1941 a commission was formed by the Federal Council of Churches in America, a Protestant organization, "to study the bases of a just and durable peace," Dulles was elected chairman. In May of that year the Commission formally proposed "that Congress immediately establish a governmental unit to study economic relations with other nations and that no law dealing with foreign trade, immigration, or money exchange be enacted without first obtaining from this Congressional agency a full report on the effect the



John Foster Dulles

contemplated action would have on other nations."

In March, 1943, at a meeting in New York City of financial, labour, religious and educational leaders, Chairman Dulles outlined six broad "political propositions" or "pillars" considered essential by the Commission for a just and durable peace. These six "pillars" included: world political co-operation on the pattern of the United Nations; control of economic and financial acts which might disturb international peace; autonomy of subject peoples; international control of armaments; and religious and intellectual liberty.

\* \* \*

IN April, 1944, an appeal of U.S. Protestant groups, with Mr. Dulles as spokesman, pointed out

"practical steps be taken to form the nucleus of a general world organization." This was more than a year before the U.N. Charter was signed.

Mr. Dulles is known as a prodigious worker. Nothing exemplifies this aspect of his character better than the 11 months of patient and laborious work he put in drafting the Japanese peace treaty. He was chosen for this arduous assignment because of his special qualifications, although his selection by a Democratic administration meant turning over this important task to a Republican.

In presenting his draft of the treaty to the assembled representatives meeting at San Francisco in September, 1951, Mr. Dulles said: "Gentlemen, the treaty before us is a step toward breaking the vicious cycle of war—victory—peace—war. The nations here will make a peace of justice, not a peace of revenge." Often called the "peace of reconciliation," the treaty based on Dulles' draft was accepted by the representatives of all the nations concerned, although the U.S.S.R. and its satellites abstained from voting.

\* \* \*

ALTHOUGH an ardent advocate of peace, Mr. Dulles has never hesitated to speak out against duplicity and tyranny. Whenever the occasion arises, he has been outspoken in his expression of sympathy for the captive peoples of Eastern Europe and in his condemnation of the Soviet Union's unlawful seizure and retention of power in those countries. He has been just as unambiguous and outspoken in his statements regarding U.S. foreign policy. At the Bangkok meeting of the Manila Pact Conference last February, Secretary Dulles declared that "United States foreign policy, in its basic aspects, has always rested on two propositions. The first is that we want our own people to enjoy, in peace, the blessings of liberty. The second is that we cannot assure liberty for ourselves unless others also have it. Freedom cannot thrive in an environment that is hostile to freedom."

\* \* \*

IN his concluding statement at the Conference, Mr. Dulles said: I am confident of one thing—the way of the aggressor has been made harder. The independence of the

(Continued on page 40)

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# POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By CROSS-BENCHER

THE visit of Mr. John Foster Dulles, America's Secretary of the State Department, made less stir in political circles than it might have if Parliament had been in session or leaders of political parties not been pre-occupied with the elections. Even the Prime Minister had to interrupt his electioneering campaign to greet his distinguished guest. Mr. Dulles had talks with both Sir John Kotelawala and the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke. He evidently found nothing to give him concern in the feeling here towards his country, for he was able to relax to the extent of having a swim in the sea in Mount Lavinia in his brief 15-hour sojourn in Colombo.

Considering the pothor that Ceylon's trade pact with China created and the bitterness engendered by America's application of the Battle Act to withhold aid from Ceylon, it was a marked change of policy that Mr. Dulles' observations at his press conference reflected. He acknowledged that Asian leaders have the political sagacity, having in one way or another won independence for their countries, to withstand the new tactics of the Soviet Union and avoid being trapped into losing the independence.

\* \* \*

THAT the danger of estrangement between America and Ceylon on account of Ceylon's sale of rubber to China is past also emerged at the conference. Mr. Dulles said that "considering the very close and excellent relations between the two countries" he hoped that aid to Ceylon would be a continuing relationship. He was explaining that though a grant of five million dollars was expected to be made to Ceylon, the future of such aid would depend on the annual action taken by the United States Congress in approving allocations.

Mr. Dulles mentioned, however, that the emphasis of U.S. aid programmes is now shifting more and more towards Asian countries. But America is not unmindful of possible Soviet blandishments to the "uncommitted" Asian nations, to judge by Mr. Dulles' warning against acceptance of aid with "political liabilities" as compared with aid "without such dangers" offered

by the U.S. to under-developed countries.

\* \* \*

THE domestic scene is coloured by the ferment caused by the impending general election. With the polling dates barely a fortnight away, the parties are working themselves up to fever pitch. No election so far has been as keenly fought as this one and Party leaders are displaying an incredible degree of energy going round the country. At the beginning of his campaign the Prime Minister announced that he would address 750 meetings in the month between nomination day and the election, and he seems likely to exceed the target, as it were. The other Party leaders are no less active.

A refreshing feature of the course of events is that people are not agitated by party rivalry as to have their passions roused—a sign of political maturity which reflects creditably on the parties for the way they have "educated their masters."

Special interest is centred in the Kelaniya contest, where Mr. R. G. Senanayake is standing for election against Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, besides being a candidate for his own home

constituency of Dambadeniya. The Opposition is making capital of the fact that both Mr. R. G. Senanayake and his cousin Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the former Prime Minister, are out of the U.N.P., a party founded by Mr. D. S. Senanayake but now without a Senanayake, as they put it!

\* \* \*

THE language policy being common to both the U.N.P. and the principal group opposed to it, the Government Party is pointing to its past record, specially in the field of education and the social services, as an earnest of what is to follow. At the same time the combination of the S.L.F.P. and the Philip Gunewardena faction of the L.S.S.P. is being held up as a marriage of convenience without the capacity to agree on a common programme. The position in the Tamil-speaking country continues to be fluid, and the Marxist parties, which are for the *status quo* on the question of language, seems to be gaining support among the conservative.

The fact that a good number of young men have been drawn to the hustings also gives the general election significance. The new generation that has brought the electorate up to three and a half millions—an increase of half a million since the 1952 election—may influence the election in a way that cannot be foreseen.



Sir John Kotelawala handing his nomination papers at the Kurunegala Kachchery on Thursday, March 8th.



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## LEGAL REMINISCENCES — 3

By S. J. C. SCHOKMAN, ADVOCATE.

(Fortnightly Review Special)

I PROPOSE at this stage to refer to a period prior to my joining the Law College when I first came into contact with the Law and was attracted by it, namely the years 1914 and 1915 when I worked under the then District Judge of Kandy, Mr. Felix R. Dias, as his amanuensis. Mr. Dias suffered from writer's cramp and therefore employed an amanuensis to keep a record of the evidence and take down his judgments, as District Judges in those days were not provided with stenographers by Government. While employed in this capacity I came into contact not only with the Judge himself but also with the lawyers who practised in the District Court of Kandy and still have vivid recollections of most of them.

I deal in the first place with Mr. Dias, who for fourteen years, during the period 1907—1920, held the office of District Judge, Kandy. He had an imposing appearance, quite as imposing, I should, think as his uncle, Sir Harry Dias, whose graceful bearing while riding his horse on Galle Face green is said to have attracted the attention of the then Governor, Sir William Gregory, who, the story goes, remarked on being told who the rider was, "if he can sit his horse so well, he should be able to sit on the Bench as well," and recommended him to fill a vacancy on the supreme Court Bench.

The residents of Kandy must have been just as much impressed with their District Judge as they saw Mr. Felix Dias, in those days when there were few cars and no buses on the roads, out riding of a morning, or when of an evening they saw his stately figure walking along the bund of the Kandy lake to the Queen's Hotel, where in order to indulge in a favourite game and also maintain the necessary detachment required of a judge, he often used to play billiards with the marker.

\* \* \*

ONE cannot but refer with appreciation to his work as a Judge; in fact his judicial qualities are worthy

of emulation by all District Judges. Opinions may differ as to some of the attributes required of a good judge. Regarding one essential quality there can be no dispute. Writing as far back as the beginning of the seventeenth century, Bacon in his well-known Essay on the Judiciary, after setting out certain qualities which he thought judges should cultivate, says: "Above all things, integrity is their portion and proper virtue." A Lord Chancellor of England in more recent times has stated



Mr. Felix R. Dias

the principle he adopted in choosing judges to be that of looking first for a gentleman and "if he knows a little law, so much the better."

But in addition to training and tradition which help to form the character of judges, human nature also plays its part—a part sometimes mightier than training and tradition. An English writer says that "there are, accordingly, weak judges and strong judges, with every variety of strength and weakness. There are peppery judges and good-humoured judges, judges merciless and judges humane, judges acute and judges conspicuously stupid, judges alert and judges who sleep and even snore on the Bench."

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Members of the public who have occasion to visit the Law Courts are generally impressed by the ceremony and formality that prevails and concede to all judges the veneration due to them as administrators of justice, and sometimes even attach a sort of divinity to them. The legal practitioners who appear before them, however, know their weaknesses; and in a sense it may be said that when judges preside in their Courts to try disputes between others they themselves are on trial.

\* \* \*

IF the criteria above-mentioned are applied to Mr. Felix Dias in estimating his work as District Judge, Kandy, and later as Commissioner of Assize, he comes off with flying colours. Of his integrity there was not the slightest doubt. He was trained in the school of British traditions, and his study of the Law, coupled with his experience as Magistrate of Gampola, Crown Counsel and Additional District Judge, Colombo, gave him more than a little knowledge of the law. He was unquestionably a strong judge who always strove to decide a case as his conscience dictated, and did not hesitate to disbelieve a witness, however high his status in life, if he thought he was not speaking the truth.

He was always good-humoured on the Bench, and often have I heard those who practised before him comment on the fact that even at the tail end of a day's work he appeared as fresh and unruffled as at the beginning. He was merciless or humane as the occasion demanded; he spoke out his mind fearlessly when he thought it necessary to do so; for instance, to expose a false defence or a fraud, but in suitable cases he seasoned justice with mercy. In listening to the evidence and arguments of Counsel he was always alert and patient, stroking his nose while concentrating on the case, and never took the opportunity of relaxing during a long drawn out address of Counsel. He would rather bring him to the point by a pithy remark.

\* \* \*

LEST it be thought by those who had no contact with him that I speak of Mr. Dias' work as a Judge in terms of exaggeration I should like to support my opinion by facts which came to my knowledge during my

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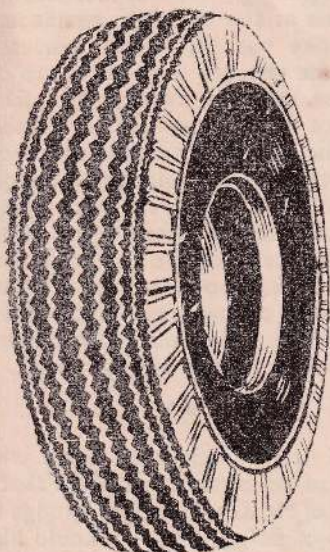
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## LEGAL REMINISCENCES

connection with his Court or of which I am personally aware.

He believed in giving the parties to a case a full hearing within reasonable limits and therefore discounted the practice of maintaining a short trial roll by fixing many more cases for trial each day than could possibly be heard. By lengthening out a previously existing short trial roll soon after he came to Kandy he took the risk of being considered inefficient by an officer seated in an office in Colombo who may have been inclined to assess a Judge's competence by the length of his trial roll as disclosed in the quarterly returns sent from his Court. Sir Gerard Wijeyekoon in his Memoirs has given further particulars about this matter. He had been appointed to help in the disposal of cases in the Court of Requests and it was arranged that he should try some of the cases of the District Court as well rather than that a fictitious trial roll should be maintained in the latter Court.

\* \* \*

ON the civil side most of the cases in his time were land cases, including partition cases. He gave such satisfaction in the trial of these cases that there were few appeals from his judgments. Even where he brushed aside adherence to strict legal form in order to do substantial justice, it was often found on appeal that the Supreme Court was reluctant to interfere. He would try and mete out justice on the facts proved rather than get involved in complicated legal arguments which, in the state of diversity of our laws to which I have already referred, can arise in a dispute over even a small land case from a village. The following is an example of how he put Counsel off who wanted to raise a complicated argument on the Roman Dutch law in such a case.

Akurana is a village lying on the road between Kandy and Matale inhabited mostly by Muslims. In a case relating to a dispute over a piece of land in this village Counsel for one of the parties in his address wanted to read a passage from the Theses of Vander Keessel, an authority on the Roman Dutch Law who lived some centuries ago. He was promptly interrupted by the Judge who asked: "Mr. . . . of what use

can Vander Keessel be to the Akurana Moorman?"

\* \* \*

MR. Dias excelled in the trial of criminal cases. He had the uncanny ability of getting at the truth amid the mass of false or distorted testimony which we unfortunately meet with in our Courts. One case which helped in my own edification I distinctly remember. It was a case of arson. I was aware of the facts as I took down the evidence seated next to the Judge. At the end of the trial the charge against the accused appeared proved to my youthful and inexperienced mind. To my surprise Mr. Dias dictated a short judgment to me acquitting the accused, holding that he could place no reliance on the case for the prosecution. Whether he sensed my surprise or not I do not know, but he whispered to me there and then that he had not so far convicted in a charge of arson as he had found that all the arson cases tried by him were false cases. After the Court adjourned it became known that the verdict of acquittal had the approval of the people from the village who had come to Court to follow the case, as it was realized in the village that the accused had been falsely implicated.

\* \* \*

AN interesting criminal case arose out of the riots of 1915. Although the civil Courts continued to function, most of the charges of rioting were tried by Field General Courts-Martial, the venue for such trials in Kandy town being the Audience Hall, where the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court were held. Two or three Muslims had approached the Shroff of the Mercantile Bank, Mr. J. C. Ratwatte (later Sir Cudah Ratwatte), and attempted to extort money from him by threatening to involve him in a charge of inciting the rioters if he refused their request. I may add that a person placed in a situation such as this would have been much alarmed as charges of treason were also added to those of rioting, and there was a widely prevalent belief that as the military officers who composed these Courts-Martial were not accustomed to sift and weigh the evidence given by local witnesses they were often being misled by their testimony at these trials.

Mr. Ratwatte very wisely put his inter-  
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and informed the Police. The latter arranged for Mr. Ratwatte to pay them the money demanded, what was said and done being witnessed by some very reliable witnesses who were hidden from their view. One of them was the Rev. A. G. Fraser, then Principal of Trinity College. The resulting charge of attempted extortion came up for trial in the District Court before Mr. Dias. The charge was proved beyond all doubt and the accused were sentenced to the maximum term of imprisonment that could be imposed by a District Court. Mr. Dias in his judgment used strong language to condemn the conduct of the accused persons towards such a highly respected resident of Kandy. This was during the first World War and the persons in control of the censorship then in existence probably thought that his strong criticisms might even imperil the safety of the Island, for they excised certain portions of the judgment before its publication was allowed in the daily press.

\* \* \*

I CANNOT recollect any "breeze" in Mr. Dias' Court. By this term is usually meant a heated exchange of words between Counsel. A wise judge refrains from getting involved and adding to such a "breeze." Mr. Dias had the knack of allaying any gathering storm by some racy or jocular remark. I remember in one case, when Counsel for one side had made some statement, Counsel on the other side got up and excitedly repeated the words "the cat is out of the bag." The first Counsel had begun to retort heatedly when Mr. Dias chimed in saying, "But I don't see Mr. LaBrooy here." Both Counsel then subsided. I must add by way of explanation that Mr. Advocate LaBrooy, who practised in Kandy, had as his initials the letters that go to form the name of that animal of the feline species and was therefore familiarly known in Kandy as "Cat" LaBrooy.

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# PEOPLE

A FOUNDER reader of this journal and one who has shown a deep interest in its welfare, Col. P. A. J. Hernu, C.B.E., the former Chief of the Colombo Port Commission, who till a short time ago filled such a large place in our little world, writing to us from London, on 1st March, says—"I expect that there is much excitement in Colombo particularly over the approaching General Election. I do hope all will go well and calmly.

"We have just emerged from a spell of arctic weather. In ten days the thermometer never rose above freezing point and for five weeks now we have had bitterly cold weather indeed. I hear that the Port Development Scheme is now, to all intents and purposes, completed. It should soon be proving its worth, in relieving the congestion from which the Port has suffered periodically for the past ten years. When the working of ships at alongside berths becomes more familiar to operators and the know-how mastered, it will make the turn round of ships very much faster and there will be far less damage to cargo and pilferage.

"I hope that your excellent journal will continue to go from strength to strength."

\* \* \*

MR. C. C. A. BRITO-MUTTUNAYAGAM, B.C.L., M.A., Principal of the Law College, is due to retire this year. He has held the post for 20 years since its creation.

Mr. Brito-Muttunayagam was a Crown Counsel and Assistant Legal Draftsman earlier. He was also lecturer in constitutional law and private international law.

\* \* \*

MR. T. K. ANDERSON, Analyst, Colombo Commercial Company, Ltd., for over twenty-five years, and in his day one of Ceylon's best golfers, will be leaving for the U.K. on the 26th instant, on retirement. Like several other members of his firm before him, notably A. A. Prideaux, D. P. Todd, G. W. Johnson, Frank Creasy, C. A. S. Booth and M. P. Davis, T. K. Anderson won much distinction in Ceylon golf, winning the Amateur Championship in 1930 and 1935 and being runner-up in 1931 and 1946. We

wish him "happy days" in his well-earned retirement in the old country.

\* \* \*

ONE of the top-ranking public servants to take advantage of the Government's offer to retire is Mr. C. E. P. Jayasuriya, Director of Commerce and former Trade Commissioner in London. One of his latest achievements was the trade pact with Poland with which is incorporated a revolutionary payments agreement.

Mr. Jayasuriya has gone to England on a holiday and is expected on his return to join a business house in a high executive capacity.



Mr. I. H. Wijesinghe

(An early photograph)

CAPT. and Mrs. F. Fenwick, accompanied by their daughter, Pamela, left for the U.K. by plane on Thursday, 15th March, and will be away for about six months. Their visit to England is in connection with their daughter's marriage, which is to take place shortly.

\* \* \*

MR. I. H. WIJESINGHE, Colombo Municipal Charity Commissioner, went on retirement at the end of last month. An old boy of St. Thomas' College, where he distinguished himself in the Classics, in 1915 he was one of the eight known as the "pride of St. Thomas'" who created a record by gaining first class honours in the Cambridge Senior—no two schools

together obtained as many as eight firsts—the others being E. B. Wikramanayake, A. G. Ranasinha, S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike, R. S. De Saram, F. J. T. Foenander, J. E. M. Obeysekera and S. P. Wickramasinha. He obtained three distinctions, being placed second in the world (including the British Isles and British Empire) in Greek.

\* \* \*

MR. WIJESINGHE, taught at St. Thomas' College in 1918 and 1919 and joined Royal College in 1920. He graduated in Arts in 1926 and left for London to be trained at King's College. He was one of the earliest to obtain the Teachers' Diploma of London. He did a special course in Child Psychology at Bedford College and in Montessori work under Dr. Jesse White, D.Sc. (London). He travelled in France, Belgium and Italy, studying the educational systems of these countries. On his return he resumed teaching at Royal. In the 25 years he spent there, he was House Master, one of the founder members of the Social Service League, Librarian, Second Lieutenant in the Cadet Corps and Careers Master.

\* \* \*

DURING the war, he was specially chosen to be in charge of the Employment Exchange. He has been Chairman of the P.W.A. since 1945 and is now Chairman of the Youth Council of the Western Province. He has also been an Hon. Visiting Lecturer to the Divinity School on Educational and Child Psychology.

In 1945, he was appointed Principal of the Mirigama Training College, from which post he resigned in 1948 to become Charity Commissioner of the Colombo Municipality.

Mr. Wijesinghe is the third son of the late Rev. W. J. Wijesingha, Vicar of St. Thomas', Matara, and Christ Church, Kurunegala, the famous poet and oriental scholar, who was honoured by the Malwatte Chapter with the title of Sri Kaviswara for his contribution to Sinhalese Literature.

\* \* \*

BACK in Ceylon from Rome, where he was extremely popular as chief clerk of the Ceylon Legation, is Mr. Nelson Fernando.

Mr. Fernando used his leisure to good purpose by having his voice trained while in Italy. He sang over Vatican Radio in Sinhalese. He will broadcast over Radio Ceylon.

## PEOPLE

**F**OLLOWING in his father's footsteps is R. L. Obeyesekera, son of the late Mr. J. E. M. Obeyesekera, a distinguished member of the Attorney-General's Department in his day, who has left for the U.K. to study law. Like his father he will enter Gay's Inn.

A classics scholar from St. Thomas' College, he was also an athlete and a member of the College debating team.

\* \* \*

**M**R. A. D. P. Adams, formerly of Theresia Estate, Bogawantalawa, and his wife, daughter of Mr. H. Ogilvie Robb of Preston Estate, have set up as florists at Ipswich.

Business is brisk, they say, and they are enjoying tremendously working for themselves!

\* \* \*

**O**N Saturday, March 10th, Mrs. Evadne Van Cuylenburg of Colombo attained her hundredth birthday. Widow of pioneering planter, W. L. Vancuylenburg, her life was spent in the backwoods of Siam, Java and Sumatra, and Borneo.

Her grandson, Mr. Dick van Cuylenberg, is Sports Editor of the Times of Ceylon.

\* \* \*

**D**R. K. G. B. STORK, one of the Senior Officers of the Ceylon Medical Research Institute, who has already done an advanced Course in Bacteriology in the U.K. and obtained the degree of D. Bact. (Manchester), proceeds to Melbourne on April 12th, on a year's scholarship for further research study. Dr. Stork, who will be accompanied by his wife, will be fortunate to be in Melbourne for the Olympic Games which will be held there next November.

Another Ceylon Doctor who will be in Melbourne for the Olympic Games is Dr. W. E. S. Winn of Kandy. He is not only a keen cricket enthusiast, who has seen several Test matches between England and Australia in England but also a lover of all branches of sport like his well-known senior partner, Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz. Dr. Winn will also see the State Cricket matches and the Lawn Tennis matches for the Davis Cup. Mrs. Winn will accompany the Doctor.

\* \* \*

**L**ADY CHURCHILL, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Henley, visited the Colombo Museum on the 5th instant, and was shown round by the Director, Mr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala. The visitors were interested in everything they saw, and were particularly struck by the Regalia, the Toluville Buddha, the Sigiriya Frescoes and the similarity of some of Ceylon's stone implements to those of America.

They were also interested in the Museum publications, particularly the coloured atlases on fishes, reptiles and snakes, and the recent book on the elephant, copies of which were presented to them. Lady Churchill greatly admired the Director's oil painting of a scene at an elephant kraal.

\* \* \*

**I**T is with regret that we record the death at St. Nikolaas' Home for the Aged in Colombo in the early hours of 15th March, of Effie Taylor, widow of Mr. William Taylor who was a planter in Kurunegalle for many years.

Soon after Effie D'Zilva (her maiden name) left Wolfendhal Girls'



Government has obtained the services of a physiotherapist from New Zealand, Miss Hilary Keeling, to train local personnel. She arrived last week under the Colombo Plan to continue the work started at the General Hospital thoracic unit by a physiotherapist from the United Kingdom.

—“Daily News” photo

School she entered the Government Training College and in due course passed out as a trained teacher. She and her sister, the late Clare D'Zilva, who was also teaching at the Government Training College in the days when the late Mr. Edwin Evans was Principal, proved of inestimable value to the College, not only as teachers, but also for their efforts in social activities, chiefly in musical entertainment.

Later Effie Taylor took up work at the Royal College during the Reed era and was largely responsible for the success of the Royal College choir in the annual school competition in singing. In later years she was on the staff of St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia.

She was well-known as a member of St. Andrew's choir for many years during the period in which Mr. H. W. Dainty was the organist. She was the chief Soprano Soloist for several years.

Much sympathy will be felt for her only son Mr. William Taylor of the Ceylon Police and her daughter, Mrs. Tina Gibbs, wife of Mr. Jack Gibbs of Messrs. Walker & Greig, Ltd.

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# ART, MUSIC & DRAMA

By LYRICUS

**M**ARCH has been a month of rare musical treats, and music lovers in Ceylon were privileged indeed to have been able to attend concerts given by such distinguished musicians as Peter Pears and Benjamin Britten, and a week later Moiseiwitsch.

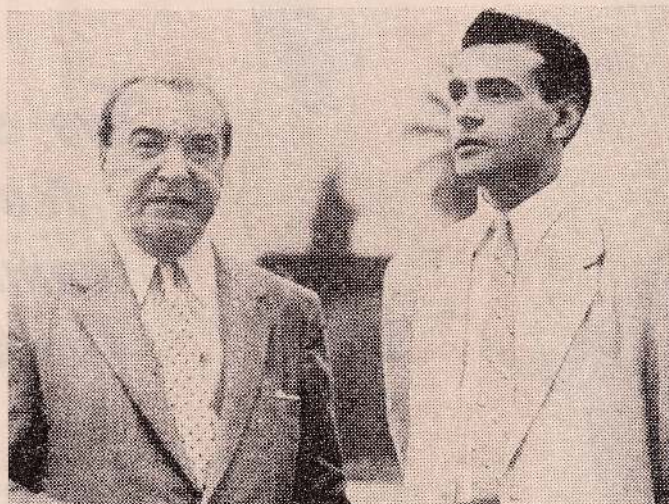
The Pears—Britten concert programme, at Ladies' College, included songs from Schubert and Haydn, the Michelangelo sonnets and English folk songs. An enraptured audience listened to music in which singer and accompanist were so much in sympathy and accord with each other that voice and piano harmonised into what almost seemed one perfectly balanced instrument. The folk songs proved particularly popular, so was one of the encores which ended their programme,—the familiar Suffolk ditty "Foggy Foggy Dew."

\* \* \*

**S**UBSEQUENTLY both Peter Pears and Britten very kindly consented to take part with the Colombo Philharmonic Choir in their performance of Bach's St. Matthew's Passion, at St. Michael's Church, Polwatte.

The St. Matthew's Passion was written for a small choir and for a small orchestra to be sung in a small church. It was first performed on Good Friday, 1729, at St. Thomas'

Church, Leipzig, under the direction of the composer himself. The Passion, planned by Bach in two parts, is each divided into a number of contrasted scenes which begin and end with a great chorus. The narrative is told by the Evangelist and the words of Jesus and the other characters are sung by members of the choir. Reflections and commentaries on the story are provided by arias for solo voices, chorales, and by the chorus, which gives dramatic



BENNO MOISEIWITSCH, the famed pianist (left), with his son Brois. He gave a recital at Ladies' College Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 14th.

—Times Photo

effect to the words spoken by both Christ's followers and by his enemies.

\* \* \*

**I**T is now generally accepted as being one of the richest and noblest examples of devotional music in existence, and the very large congregation which packed St. Michael's Church that evening to

listen in hushed and reverent silence will not easily forget the experience. Not one word of the recital in all its descriptive beauty or emphasis was lost. The tenor soloist Peter Pears took the major part in it.

Gerald Cooray conducted a well trained and responsive choir whose intonation and phrasing were almost perfect. Sympathetic and perfect accompanists were Lucien Fernando at the organ and Irene Vanderwall at the piano; the violinist was Christopher Canagaratna.

Other soloists were Lylie Godridge and Richard Wilding, baritones; Maurice Lea, tenor; Joan Cooray, soprano; and Phyllis Sheppard, contralto. The Ripieno Chorus of Boys was provided by the choir of St. Thomas' College, Mt. Lavinia.

\* \* \*

## Fifty—Fifty

**FIFTY—FIFTY** kept an appreciative audience in roars of laughter with its comments on communalism—more apt today perhaps than when it made its first appearance some ten years ago.

Phyllis Perera and Malini de Mel as Charlotte and Nanda Sumanasekera, Kenneth de Lanerolle as the lawyer, Earle Gunawardene, the Moor who has little to say, J. E. de Silva the black marketeer, and Henry B. Perera as Thambipillai made each, his or her own special contribution to the success of the play.

(Continued on page 40)

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## CONSIDER LANKA

### Felicity

WHILE Europe has been recording "the coldest snap experienced for many years" Ceylon has had to report one of the worst droughts in living memory, so widespread as to bring hardships to town dwellers as well as to those who look to the land for means of survival. Press photographs contrived to bring to the reading public some impressions of what this has meant to man and beast in districts remote from civilisation, and the full tale has yet to be told.

To us who are so blessed with un-failing wells and streams even in the midst of a dry zone, this drought brought one unexpected delight, namely the arrival of an unusually varied assortment of birds to our garden: in fact, had we been true countrymen, we might have realised what their earlier advent portended, for bird movements are taken note of by experienced weather prophets.

Weeks ago, I remarked on the number and variety of our feathered visitors. Our first "Littlefold," of which I wrote for so many years, was an oasis in the open patnas, to which the birds naturally gravitated, and many of these we missed when the second place of that name was established in a little Hill town. For the past six weeks, however, we could have thought ourselves back in the old fastness, as we listened to the bird choruses and tried to spot the songsters.

One morning last week, however, I waked to an uncanny silence. The sun shone, no wind moved the trees. From the garden came never a twitter. Seldom in the Orient does one become aware of such brooding silence, save as the prelude to a storm. The extraordinary thing was that no storm broke. The ordinary sounds of day obtruded to wipe out the silent portent, and it was not until late in the afternoon that, with a report like the crack of doom, the heavens split open, and—for us at least—the drought was ended.

\* \* \*

DURING the past very dry weeks, we have witnessed a small miracle taking place on a neighbouring property. The Co-operative Holiday Home boasts a fine big house, but its garden has always been arid and unproductive in the extreme.

Suddenly, towards the end of January, it took on quite a new aspect, and in an incredibly short time a vegetable garden has appeared, putting our own larger efforts somewhat in the shade.

Curiosity, not unmixed with envy, took me round to enquire—to learn that the Warden, fresh from a course in Kandy, had set out to prove to neighbouring cultivators what marvels could be wrought in less than three months, with the help of good seed, artificial manure and industrious weeding and watering.

The main purpose, I discovered, was to encourage the revival of a formerly flourishing local Co-operative Credit Society, which had been languishing since its Treasurer got into financial difficulties and burnt the books!

A new system of "supervised credit"—most necessary in these village efforts, one would imagine—is now being established and with this encouragement our local society is about to try again, although, not being blessed with un-failing water supplies, some of its members may have to wait upon what Heaven sends them in the way of belated showers to replenish dried up water courses.

\* \* \*

OUR neighbours' striking demonstration interests me, chiefly because I have frequently deplored the difference between the relative attitudes of Tamil and Sinhalese labourers to climatic conditions. Your Tamil cultivator, by rising early and working late, is apt to get the best results in dry weather by assiduous hand-watering. The Sinhalese, on the other hand, sprinkles the ground half-heartedly, morning and evening, shrugs and accepts the thought that nothing can really atone for the lack of rain, and gets very poor results. Alas! when the monsoon sets in, as often as not the water supply is then found to be beyond control and the vegetable plot fares no better! If the villager can be taught to think differently, a great point will have been gained.

\* \* \*

HOW do these credit societies work? Are they subsidised in any way by the Government, or by the Co-operative Department, I asked. Members of such a society organise

among themselves a village bank, of unlimited liability, providing short-term loans for productive purposes, on easy terms of repayment and at low interest. The success of such a scheme must naturally depend on the honesty and industry of its members, points which are being driven home to the villager by practical experience. The appointment of officers to give technical advice in the planning and carrying through of a project, the establishment of satisfactory marketing conditions, and the placing of tools and materials within reach of the peasant at the lowest possible prices, are steps now being taken to support village initiative.

Anyone who considers such schemes are doomed to failure should investigate the Palugama "Link-up" scheme of Co-operatives in action. This healthy organisation, built up over the past twenty years upon peasant industry and acumen, was the subject of a printed report by Mr. H. Bandaranayake to the F.A.O., I.L.O. Technical Meeting on Co-operatives held in Kandy in 1954, and may be obtained from the Government Press. It makes inspiring reading.

On making enquiry I was pleased to learn that in the recent drought co-operative effort helped the Palugama farmers to tide over their difficulties. Where water was scarce, the societies themselves were able to supply pumps to obtain it from a distance—with the proud result that not one of their members has had to apply for Government assistance!

### SUCCESS OF A CEYLONESE IN U.S.A.

DR. FELIX PONNAMPERUMA, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who went to Cornell University on a Smith-Mundt scholarship, for a course of study in soil chemistry, has been awarded the Jacob Gould Shurman senior fellowship of the university and admitted to membership of the sigma-xi society.

Dr. Ponnampereuma received the Ph.D. for his thesis on "The Chemistry of Submerged Soils in Relation to the Growth and Yield of Rice," which has been published by the Rockefeller Foundation. He has been invited to present a report on his studies in rice soils at the International Congress of Soil Science to be held in Paris in the autumn this year.

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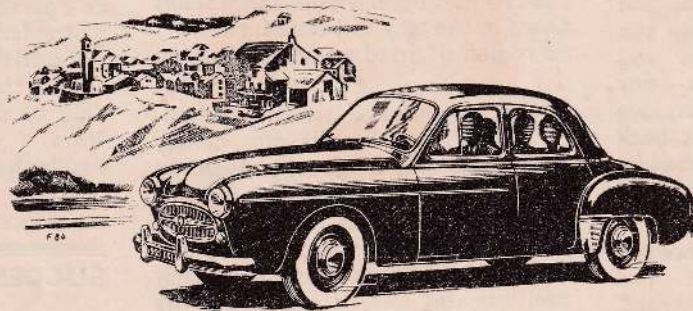
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### 25 YEARS AS WARDEN OF ST. THOMAS' COLLEGE

A TRUE product of St. Thomas' College of the Stone Age, Canon R. S. de Saram completes twenty-five years as Warden of St. Thomas' next month, a unique record, for not even Warden Stone or before him Warden Miller remained long enough at the head of affairs to enjoy such a distinction. The event is being looked forward to with great interest by past and present Thomians and a strong Committee, with Senator John Wilson, one of the members of the Board of Governors of the College, as Chairman, is already at work to make the occasion one which will be memorable in the annals of this great School's history.

IN a country such as Ceylon, where the expectation of life is comparatively short, the question must always remain, whether anyone should spend so much time in schooling himself for what remains of the span of human existence. Nature compensates by creating an illusion in the mind of the adult that the happiest days of his life were those spent in school; and our best schools assist Nature by providing the evidence.

Canon Reginald Stewart de Saram, pipe-smoking, baldish, athletic and entirely devoted to his arduous calling, is a typical product of the school of which he has been the head for more than a quarter of a century. Though not so numerous as the de Silvas, or the de Soysas, the de Sarams have held the centre of the stage in Ceylon for many generations. They have produced the best solicitors, the best boxers, the best cricketers and the best tennis players. Being a de Saram, the future Warden of St. Thomas' could not help but win his "colours" in cricket, football and tennis, and his "blue" in boxing at Oxford and prove himself one of the strongest swimmers both at Mutwal and Mount Lavinia.

\* \* \*

BUT the care-free existence of a gifted school boy did not exclude a serious sense of values. He sat at the feet of Warden Stone and absorbed the spirit and atmosphere which had made St. Thomas' a great nursery of Ceylonese leaders, of whom the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Ceylon's first Prime Minister, was a conspicuous example. Belonging to a brilliant set of students, many of whom are now in high places in the Government and the professions, de Saram kept up with the best of them by a combination of

natural ability and sheer hard work. When he went up to Oxford he was already a good classical scholar and a master of terse and lively English prose. He took a good class in the *Litterae Humaniores*, though



Canon R. S. de Saram

—Times Photo

he missed a first in that most difficult of the schools, and boxed for the University. But his main purpose in going to Oxford was to read theology and in due course he was ordained a priest of the Church of England.

\* \* \*

DE SARAM dedicated his life to the Church, to his old school and to the service of his country in a sphere of work in which material rewards are meagre. He was not a town-bred boy. His holidays were spent in the jungles around Anuradhapura, where his father was a judge. Even today he is happiest in the jungles of the Anuradhapura District.

where he can smoke his pipe at sun down and watch the birds and animals.

De Saram is not the first great Ceylonese Headmaster. But no one had a more worrying task than he had when he succeeded Warden Macpherson at St. Thomas' College. Warden Stone removed the school from Mutwal to Mount Lavinia and burdened it with a heavy load of debt. Macpherson was a better lecturer and parish priest than the head of a large secondary school. The old pedagogues who had made St. Thomas' what it was, men like E. Navaratnam and C. V. Pereira, had left or were leaving. The war drove the school from its home at Mount Lavinia and refugee shelter had to be found at Milagiriya and Kandy. It also saw the birth pangs of the Gurutalawa branch. All these difficulties were overcome manfully and cheerfully, sometimes in the face of attack from friends as well as from foes. The greatest anxiety of the past few years has been the uncertainty of the future which the free education scheme spelled for the larger secondary schools.

\* \* \*

WHILE the future of these schools is still in the balance, a friendlier spirit inspires the relations between them and the Government. This is due in part to collective Cabinet responsibility for education which eliminates the fanaticism of a single individual. But it is also due to the leadership and patriotic purpose of men like Warden de Saram.

In the midst of these struggles de Saram may have been tempted to give up his onerous and often thankless task and accept an ecclesiastical or University appointment. Had he done so it would have been in the tradition of his calling. William Temple taught at Rugby, lectured on philosophy at Oxford, was Headmaster of Repton and was Archbishop both at York and Canterbury. De Saram's work at St. Thomas' is not finished. The evil of a big school is that the Headmaster cannot get to know all the boys as he would like to do. But the Warden is a good leader and has a good team of men around him. One of the great services which St. Thomas' is rendering to the country is to attract men like Hayman, Foster and Keble. May it continue to do so.

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# SYSTEMATIC ZOOLOGY

By T. R. SANDRASAGARA, F.R.E.S.

(Fortnightly Review Special)

EVERY thinking person on this earth must sometime marvel at the extent and diversity of the animal kingdom and would wish to know more about it and the laws that govern it. We naturally want to know as much as can be found out about this earth, which is our habitation; and about all other forms of life, whether vegetable or animal, which share it with us. We are ourselves set in an environment which include a vast number of different kinds of animals, adapted to widely varying conditions and related to ourselves in very diverse ways.

\* \* \*

HOW many kinds of animals are there? What relationships do they bear to each other? What are the factors which govern their distribution on the surface of the earth? The investigation of these problems is the field of systematic zoology. What are the means whereby the systematic zoologist endeavours to find answers to these questions? First and foremost of these comes the collection of specimens. We cannot comprehend the world of nature until we know what we are dealing with. We cannot begin to answer a question until we know what the question involves. So ever since the dawn of scientific inquiry, practically speaking a century or two ago, the importance of the collection of specimens has been recognised. It is unquestionably the foundation of systematic research into the animal kingdom.

\* \* \*

THE first item is the obtaining of individuals of every species represented on the earth. Seeing that the number of species of living animals, not to mention extinct ones, runs into probably several millions, this process is a long and difficult one. It is constantly accelerating, however, as newer methods of finding and capturing animals are brought into use and as the number of workers increases. The ideal collection in many ways would be one of living individuals, for a species consists not of an aggregation of dead mummies but of living creatures. Such a

collection on any large scale is, however, an impossibility, if only for the reason that living creatures are not permanent enough, they die; and the most essential characteristics of a scientific collection is permanency.

\* \* \*

THE second item is the preservation of specimens in such a way that their living characteristics shall be as far as possible retained and preserved in a permanent way. I am, of course, dealing here with ideals rather than with actual conditions obtaining. There is no such thing as a truly permanent collection of specimens retaining all the characteristics of life; nevertheless for practical purposes a sufficiently near approach can be made to the ideal to enable real progress to be made; and research is always finding ways and means for bringing the actual and the ideal nearer to each other. However, the systematic zoologist should never be content to study dead specimens only but should take every opportunity for correlating his preserved specimens with their living relatives; structure and function should be studied together. The third item is labelling of the preserved specimens.

\* \* \*

UNLESS our specimens which have been collected and carefully preserved are accompanied by such data as to locality and date of capture, and any other relevant facts concerning their living conditions, they will be of little or no use in elucidating problems. Adequate and accurate labelling is absolutely indispensable for any collection that aspires to be considered scientific. I would point out that the purpose of scientific collecting is not the making of a pretty show, for example, of merely possessing a collection of butterflies or birds, nor the satisfaction of the collecting instinct which is in most of us, but the preparation of accurate data from which ultimately true conclusions can be drawn as to the facts of animal life. Labelling, therefore, is an essential step towards this end. The last item is the study of the material collected.

SPECIMENS having been accumulated, carefully preserved and labelled are of little use unless they be studied to find out as much as possible about them. This study involves classification, which, broadly stated, means arranging like with like in some orderly sequence. Obviously a collection which consists merely of a mass of disconnected units, however well prepared and labelled, can never form a sound basis for the deduction of scientific principles. The arranging of like with like is by no means as simple as it sounds, for in Nature one often finds an extraordinary degree of superficial likeness combined with fundamental difference. The sorting out of what is superficial and what fundamental is in many cases a task to tax the keenest brain.

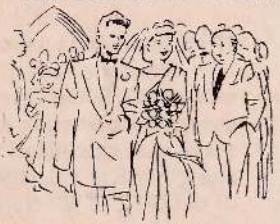
\* \* \*

THE old idea of classification was more or less a matter of convenience. Since Darwin's day, however, the principle has been recognised that classification should reflect the genetical relationships, the lines of descent, of species. In some cases these lines of descent are fairly obvious, being clearly indicated in structure, but in others they are very obscure. In such cases, we have to fall back upon the idea of convenience until, perchance, the discovery of fresh species or facts throws light upon the matter. The next step for the systematic zoologist is nomenclature, that is, the naming of the animals with which he deals. We therefore give names to our animals, and this opens the question, what is the unit to which the name is to be applied? Obviously we cannot name every individual specimen and nothing would be gained if we could.

\* \* \*

WE must find some other category than the individual to be our unit for purposes of nomenclature and the obvious one is the species. We may recognise as our unit the aggregate of individuals, substantially alike in structure and functions and breeding together, which is commonly known as a species. Each species therefore receives a name. Anyone who studies a number of species belonging to one class soon discovers that they naturally group themselves by their structure into series of several degrees of closeness. The series next higher than the species is known as the genus, after which we

(Continued on page 40)



# ELEPHANT BRAND



# CRICK-ET-CETERA

By W. T. GRESWELL

(Fortnightly Review Special)

NOT since the memorable flare-up in Australia many years ago over Larwood's "body-line" bowling, when Jardine's England team recovered the Ashes, has there been anything which has created such a public stir or has been taken up in such high places as the regrettable umpire "ragging" incident reported last week from Peshawar. But there is a big difference between these two incidents, each of which has done something to stain the fair record of our greatest and cleanest game. The body-line outcry had its origin in the technique of the game on the field of play. At that time it was not even an infringement of the rules. To some it appeared to be a rather deplorable display of temper by an Australian public whose team was unable to retaliate in similar coin simply because they had not the fast bowlers to do so. In support of this we still hear from Australia occasional murmurings when "bumpers" are bowled in inter-State matches by a side which may have the advantage over its opponents in fast bowling.

\* \* \*

FROM what is reported the Peshawar incident was on a debased and lower level altogether, for it arose from the behaviour off the field of some members of a visiting side in the country of their hosts. East or West, there can only be one verdict on this, for it strikes deep at the roots of hospitality, which may, if at all, be abused only under most extreme provocation. The public in England are allowed to hear no details until a fuller enquiry is held on the return of the tourists. Accordingly there have been guesses and rumours. It is suggested that the Press of both countries has done much to fan the flame of indignation and ill will and that a mountain has been made out of a mole hill. There is, however, the excusable and ugly fear that doubtful decisions of an umpire (and umpires after all are human) may have been resented and that resentment was carried by younger and more irresponsible elements to that time of day when jovial retaliations without malice and certainly with no regard to the grave danger of public misrepresentation.

\* \* \*

THIS of course is pure conjecture. No excuses are sought and none

can be made for conduct of some kind which has made cricket lovers in England ashamed of those who are so often described as our ambassadors of good will and who should not even qualify in foreign lands for the role of Kipling's "flannelled fools." And indeed let this be the charitable verdict on these misguided and very careless young men. Call them flannelled fools and let it rest at that.

We are now starting the season of big sporting events which seem to spell revival of life in England after the long period of Winter stagnation. The Cheltenham Race Meeting was held last week under perfect conditions of bright sunshine, Gold Cup day attracting larger crowds than ever to that lovely course nestling in a bowl of the Cotswold Hills. In a few days the Grand National in less attractive setting will demand all that horse can give in stamina and rider in pluck and judgment.

\* \* \*

THE Oxford and Cambridge boat race draws near and both eights are now approaching that tender stage in their training which is hoped to be the peak point nicely timed for the race but which is so often and so easily misjudged. In this gruelling test an over trained crew tending to become "stale" can be at as great a disadvantage as an under trained one. Professional "soccer" football with its astronomical "gates" works its way towards the threshold of cricket. All-night crowds, some days in advance, struggle at booking offices to secure tickets for the final matches of the Cup competition.

Last Saturday Ireland unexpectedly beat Wales, so far unconquered, by 11 points to 3 in the Rugby Union International Championship. This was a popular win both in England and France, for both now have a fair chance of the Championship, the door to which is wide open. In any case England were unlucky to lose to Wales earlier in the season. At Dublin in this last match it was the Irish forwards who took the honours. From the motley collection seen in earlier matches and with three replacements, they were completely transformed and with tempestuous

fury hurled the hitherto redoubtable Welsh pack all over the field. In the face of this onslaught the Welsh forwards were reduced to comparative lethargy and they could give no opportunities to their backs.

\* \* \*

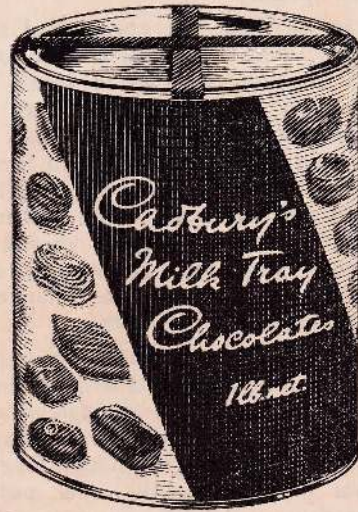
REVERTING to cricket, for the grand old game is close upon us once more even though keen frosts at night vie with warm sunshine by day, the Committee Room at Lord's was as busy as a bee hive last week. There was not only the Peshawar incident to be discussed but other matters to do with the coming season. The new Test Selection Committee shows one change from last year, Washbrook, Lancashire's professional captain, taking the place of A. B. Sellars. G. O. Allen again takes the chair and he has Ames and W. Wooller to help him. Washbrook's advice will be of value as he is not only a Test cricketer of great experience but a current playing captain in close touch with the game.

It may be remarked with surprise that Len Hutton, now retired from the game, is not on the Committee. It is difficult to believe that he was not offered a seat, so it is probably safe to assume that this great player, who has so often been headline news, will now be in the press box himself, a position which would of course preclude his being a Selector.

\* \* \*

NORTHAMPTON has asked permission to make trial of an alteration of playing hours in a few of their home matches so as to attract larger gates. This consists of starting play on the second day only at 1.30, after lunch, and drawing stumps at 8.15. This would allow the working public to see fully three hours play that evening. It would apply only to the mid-summer period, when the days are at their longest. Even so some grounds are not suitable because shadows of trees or tall buildings may start lengthening across the pitch of an evening. But counties need money and anything to this end is worth trying.

Yesterday the world was staggered by the news that man has flown at 1,132 m.p.h. in level flight. I may be wrong but I am toying with the idea that I may be able soon to leave London just before breakfast and enjoy having it with you, Mr. Editor, that same day before you start work!



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# A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By ITINERANT

## THE BATTLE OF THE BLUES

THE 77th Royal-Thomian school cricket clash was big in every sense. A literally colossal crowd packed the Oval; the considerable total of 283 by Royal was topped by St. Thomas's, with a wicket to spare; Royalist T. Jothilingam initiated a thrilling recovery by his side with an individual 121; and—the 20-year-old record by Norman Siebel (151) was broken by another Thomian, young opening batsman R. J. Reid, who carried out his bat for a magnificent 158. What a match!

These two schools were undoubtedly the season's "giants"—and though there was little to choose between them, the prophets had it that Royal were a shade the stronger. Yet, having lost the toss on a mild-mannered wicket, the Thomian bowling and fielding were so relentless that six of the best Royalist batsmen were shot out for 103—including the "wonder boy" Perimpanayagam of the 99 and three centuries record!

\* \* \*

THE fire in Ferdinands's pace bowling and the guile in skipper Piachaud's spin were mainly responsible for the debacle. But in this dark hour Royal's fortunes were revived by Jothilingam and a young and plucky "tail," packed with the sting of the two Samarasinghe brothers, each of whom figured in a 50-run partnership with the lanky lefthander. Jothilingam's innings was attractive as well as heroic: he hooked with power, glanced with grace, and his bat was broad in defence.

When Ferdinands pulled a muscle, greater responsibility fell on the shoulders of "freshers" Kandiah (leg-spin) and Ekanayake (left-arm spin) and I must say these two boys were impressive, particularly Ekanayake, who maintained a nagging length and whose low trajectory manacled batsmen to their crease.

AFTER nearly 5 hours in the field, and facing a total of 283, the Thomians' position was unenviable: and great credit is due to their opening pair, Bulankulame, a diminutive, irrepressible scrapper, and Reid. For well over an hour they blunted the edge of Royal's bowling while their team-mates got the rest they so urgently required. At "stumps" the side was saved, and the following day it was St. Thomas's who were on top—and Reid the hero.

Tall at the wicket, expert at the straight and on-drive, cutting elegantly and displaying monumental patience under fire, Reid deserved this niche in history despite two chances he gave along the way. And



R. J. Reid

younger brother Claude was first to rush up and embrace him when a crashing boundary broke Siebel's record.

Piachaud's innings was like a brief barrage; then he fell to the lofty, flighted off-spin of R. de Silva, who bagged 5 wickets in one of the most beautiful—yes, beautiful—spells of bowling I've seen by a teenager.

\* \* \*

AT 188 for 9 Piachaud declared with Reid still unbeaten, and Royal played out time in what was an anti-climax to a memorable match. In 100 minutes there wasn't much hope of an outright win for either side, and I would have preferred seeing Reid allowed to reach a higher summit.

But of the 6 wickets that fell in Royal's 2nd innings, young Ekanayake claimed 5—and that, too, was worth watching.

THERE'S enough sport coming shortly to make even a skeleton start skipping—but I'm not happy. Not one bit. My grouse is that to witness any one of four top-notch events it will be necessary to miss the three others.

This is what I mean: on the same day, March 24th, one is faced with the vexing choice between the Peterite-Josephian cricket match, the C.F.A. Cup Final, the Mysore vs. C.H.A. hockey "Test" and the Davis Cup clash between India and Ceylon. Which of these wouldn't any sports lover go miles to witness? Which of these could you make up your mind to miss? An awful silence follows . . . .

\* \* \*

## Tennis

SO now we know that India's taking no chances about her contest with Ceylon in this Eastern Zone Davis Cup round. She's sending her best—Krishnan and Kumar (Captain)—to do battle here. And there is little likelihood of either being defeated.

The Ceylon Association have picked nine players for a series of trials. They are Rupert Ferdinands, L. P. Ernst, F. J. de Saram, C. I. Gunasekera, B. L. Pinto, R. Praesoody, C. Ebert, D. L. Fonseka and D. D. N. Selvadurai. Messrs. L. L. Fonseka, Noel de Costa and H. C. Sansoni will pick our team from these good men and true.

\* \* \*

## Swimming

BOMBAY retained the "Ceylon Observer" challenge trophy when they defeated the Colombo team of swimmers and diver Alan Smith at the P. M. Hindu baths. But the Ceylon lads fared really well, considering the absence of Boris Marks, who could not make the trip.

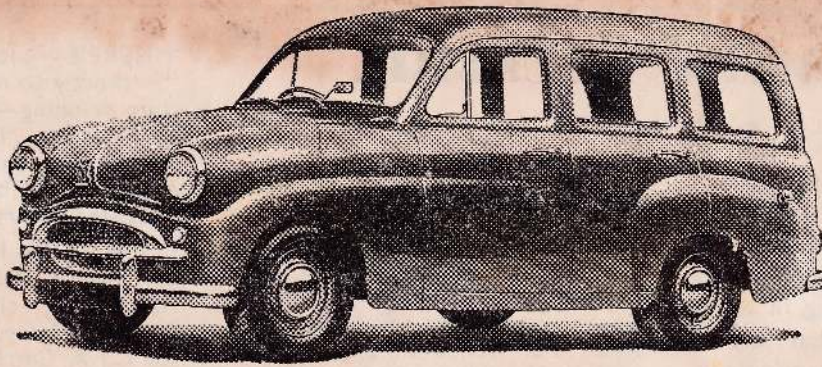
This annual contest was a triumph for two young Josephians, Tony Williams and M. de Zylva, who finished 1st and 2nd respectively in the 200 metres breast stroke event. They beat S. G. Lathii and K. M. Sampat, Bombay's older and more experienced swimmers.

\* \* \*

With Geoff Marks' two splendid victories, Ceylon won three events. But just as Ceylon missed Boris Marks, Bombay missed Bajaj sorely.

P. Thakkar's choice of the more difficult dives turned the scales in his favour in a keen contest with Smith.

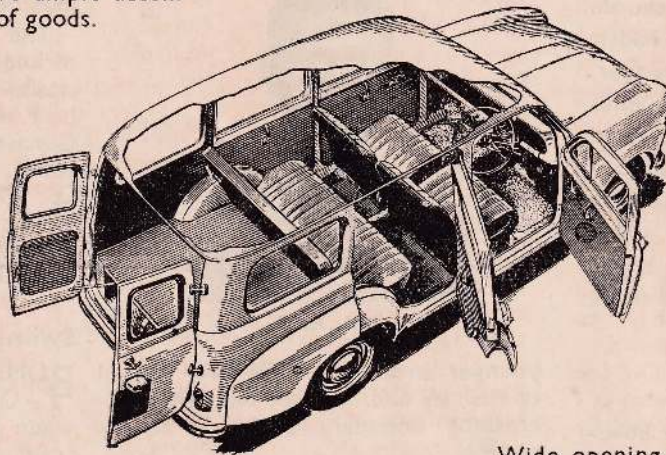
(Continued on page 35)



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## FOR THE MOTORIST

By COXON

**M**ORE news about reliability trials in Australia that should be of interest to local motorists. It seems that although the severe, too exacting REDEX reliability trial is not to be held this year there will be at least another to take its place.

Within an hour of this announcement recently, the Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd., said that the Company would conduct a major trial to replace the REDEX event.

And Ampol Petroleum, Ltd., announced that it would organise an Ampol Reliability Trial.

Vacuum's general manager said his Company was already negotiating with the Confederation of Australian Motor Sport for a permit to run a major trial.

All this is good news, but the tougher motorists in Australia will no doubt miss the gruelling test that REDEX always provided over its 10,000-mile circuit of Australia.

And why does not someone set the (racing) wheels in motion to secure a permanent circuit track for motor racing in Ceylon? This need not necessarily be in or immediately adjoining Colombo: speed friends being what they are, I'm sure it would not cool their ardour to have to drive a few extra miles out to watch or participate in a meet. On the contrary, it would give some of our hot-heads a splendid chance to torture their tyres.

This sports gets sufficient support to warrant such a scheme, and to deserve some financial assistance from State and public alike.

If the right brains are put to the task, infinite variety could be introduced on one track for each different meet. And, properly planned, there could be no more objections from the Police, who, it must at all times be remembered, are charged with the task of safeguarding life and limb—and mean to do it!

Psst! They're about to start checking on '55 licences—any time now. So have you got yours? And is it in its proper place, by which I do not mean in your wallet or between the folds of your driving licence!

## SPORTS CAUSERIE

(Continued from page 33)

### Hockey

**T**HE R.A.F. Singapore hockey tourists returned home with an unbeaten record, winning all their matches but one—a drawn game against the powerful B.R.C. Stand-out man on the tour was undoubtedly Neil Nugent, their centre-forward, who played for England at the Helsinki Olympics. Nugent punched most of the holes in their opponents' defence, and scored the most goals.

\* \* \*

### Olympics

**W**HOEVER wants to represent Ceylon in athletics at the Olympic Games in Melbourne this year will have to be good. The committee of the Ceylon A.A.A. recently set standards for athletes to be considered for the Games—and wisely set them high. Standards for the track events, that is. The standards for the field events will be set according to the Melbourne Organising Committee's requirements.

Frankly, Ceylon cannot afford to give anyone a joy-ride. Already we learn with shame that Ceylon's coach, Brayton Norton, is not as fully appreciated as he should be: very few athletes attend his classes. Right now my opinion is that only high jumper N. Ethiriveerasingham deserves the trip to Melbourne. No one else is even near international standard.

\* \* \*

### Cricket Tour

**Q**UITE frequent, and very popular visitors to Ceylon are the Madras University Occasionals, and once again, in April, we shall have the pleasure of welcoming these splendid cricketers and seeing them play against local teams.

The tourists, captained by Balu Alaganan, who's been here before, will arrive by air on April 12th, and the team includes India's brilliant young Test all-rounder Kripal Singh. Others well known here are Parthasarathi, Kannairam, Sridar, Murugesh, Chinnadurai, Chakravarthi and Balakrishnan.

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But, apart from Kripal, the player we shall most enjoy meeting will be 18-year-old Abbas Ali Baig, who batted so beautifully against the C.C.A. in Madras last year. Baig's got a Test "cap" in his cricket bag—just you wait and see!

\* \* \*

### Tourney Cricket

**S.** F. GUNATILAKE'S batting and bowling were the main causes of the Police victory over Tea Control in the Government Service "C" Division final. He top-scored in both innings and claimed some valuable wickets with the new ball.

And it is now S.S.C. "B" vs. Catamarans in the final of the Daily News Cup tourney after some very eventful preliminaries. Two other sides that did very well were Jaffna United Club and the Saracens, and they were beaten in the semi-finals. S.S.C.'s leg-spinners—Abeygunawardena and skipper V. J. H. Gunasekera—were the Saracens' undoing on a wild turf wicket. And Jaffna U.C., despite grand bowling by schoolboy Premachandra, who bagged 5 wickets for 48 runs, were just not good enough for their more experienced Moratuwa opponents.

\* \* \*

### Soccer

**T**HE C.F.A. team have not started their South Indian tour too well. They won their first match, a minor engagement, but have since lost to the Malabar District XI, lost the first "test" 3-2 against Madras and lost yet another match against the Madras F.A. Ceylon's skipper, Peter Ranasinghe, being unable to make the trip is obviously a handicap, but his soldier brother, Chris, a last-minute replacement, is reported to be doing noble deeds in defence.

Meanwhile Young Weera have beaten Bambalapitiya United in their replay, to enter the semi-final of the Gold Cup soccer tournament.

**O**N a fortnight's holiday in Ceylon is Sir Eric Millbourn, Adviser on Shipping in Port to the U. K. Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and Lady Millbourn and their daughter. They are the guests of Sir Cecil Syers, U.K. High Commissioner, and Lady Syers.

In 1951 Sir Eric was chairman of a committee appointed by Sir John Kotelawala when he was Minister of Transport and Works to report on the handing of ships in Colombo.

when you  
*must* look  
your loveliest

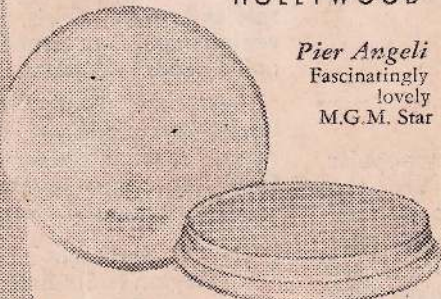
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# HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SECRETS

Make the Most of Your Eyelashes

By MAX FACTOR, Jr.

**L**ONG, luxurious eye-lashes are the dream of every woman, but the realization of few. Yet, if eyelash make-up were applied professionally, even women with rather short eye-lashes would be able to enjoy a long-lashed effect.

Whether your eye-lashes are long, short, thick or thin, here is the step-by-step method, used by many of our most glamorous stars, which will give you new eyelash beauty

First, be sure your eyelashes are clean. With a cleansing tissue slightly dampened with water, wipe them free from all oils such as cleansing cream, night cream, creamy foundation make-up or natural oils. Eyelash make-up has been created to be applied to clean eyelashes and cannot be as effective when the lashes are slick with oil.

If your eyelashes are exceptionally thin, or if you want them to appear heavy for evening wear, carefully stroke your powder puff over them before you begin to apply your make-up so they will be powder-dry. This does not mean that they should be powdered, but merely dulled with the powder puff.

For best results, dampen your eyelash make-up with hot water and brush it across the cake of make-up until it holds a sufficient amount of make-up in about the consistency of thick cream. Then, continue to pick it up in this consistency until you near the end of the process.

Begin by applying your eyelash make-up from the roots to the tips. Tips alone are not enough if you wish eyelash luxury. Brush your eyelash make-up onto the tops of your upper eyelashes. Then, apply it in the same way to the under side of them. Next, lay your brush on its side against the entire length of your lashes and zig-zag it down through them, and then up through them, so that each eyelash is encircled with make-up. Many women make the mistake of brushing make-up on one side of the eyelashes only, and wonder why they never look thick

and luxurious. Now, encircle the lower eyelashes with make-up in the same way.

When each eyelash seems encircled with make-up, give them the beautiful, long sweep you desire by brushing the upper eyelashes upward, and the lower ones downward. Use less and less make-up, and dry your brush on a tissue as you progress, so your strokes will brush each eyelash apart from the rest. If some of the eyelashes remain together, a fresh, dry eyelash brush will separate them.

Let your eyelashes dry thoroughly. Then, add extra length by tipping them with additional make-up. Often, during the brushing process, the make-up is pulled away from the fine, silky tips of the lashes, and this additional amount of make-up applied to the tips often means the difference between lovely eyelashes, and luxurious ones.

Last, take your time when you apply eyelash make-up. You have dozen of eyelashes and each one needs to be given attention. The fine ones near the inner corners of your eyes and the long ones at the outer corners will enlarge the appearance of your eyes if they are darkened. Therefore, continue to brush them with make-up until you have given each eyelash its maximum beauty.



Long, luxurious eyelashes, like those of beautiful motion picture star, MERLE OBERON, have been the desire of woman throughout the ages. Today, through the proper use of eyelash make-up, described in the accompanying article by MAX FACTOR, Jr., world-famed Hollywood Make-up authority, yours may

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## A WOMAN'S DIARY

**A**N editorial in the last *Fortnightly Review* on welcoming the tourist to Ceylon led us to check up on some of the tourists who come ashore (Colombo seems full of them just now) and the impressions they were taking away with them for the benefit of others who may (or may not) follow in their wake.

Our investigations were confined to some of those "workers who save to travel." Australia, for instance, sends us quite a number of this type, many of them eager to see for themselves all the dazzling picturesqueness promised them in our propaganda leaflet. Incidentally we may mention here that the popular Australian weekly "woman" has launched a contest for which the first prize is to be a two weeks' stay in Ceylon for two people. This contest has been sponsored by "Woman" with the co-operation of the Ceylon High Commissioner in Canberra, combined with air and shipping agencies and the usual commercial interests. Colombo is described as the "Garden city of Asia, with its modern buildings, smart shops, race-course, clubs, and elephants on the road . . ." The lucky winner of the prize will certainly have a wonderful time in this "Land of Contrasts" (we quote again) pictured in the offer. But those other passengers, who come unaided on their own money saved up for years, on a holiday here perhaps for a few weeks, or even for a few hours off the boats in Harbour, in this same "land of contrasts" may take away with them very different ideas. Here is one incident . . .

\* \* \*

**A** RESIDENT noting three women tourists surrounded by the usual circle of rickshaw wallahs in the Fort decided to find out for herself what all the shouting was about. When she succeeded in pushing her way through to them (this was on a late Saturday afternoon) her

enquiries revealed that the rickshaw men were demanding thirty shillings each (yes, they had got the amount pat in Australian money) from each of their erstwhile passengers whom they had taken for a ride from the Fort to Victoria Park and back. It wasn't the old story of the Kandy lake and the Temple of the Tooth this time—but just Victoria Park where the War Memorial is, and "Cinnamon" Gardens where the cinnamon, alas, no longer exists! They had been out less than an hour. The resident protested, she even threatened to call a policeman (rather as a forlorn hope), but one of the tourists, now thoroughly scared, produced a one pound note and gave it to her rickshaw-man, and as the resident insisted that this be shared amongst the other two rickshawmen as well, the tourists moved on, followed by yells, jeers, and very uncomplimentary remarks!

\* \* \*

**A**NOTHER visitor to the Island staying at one of the hotels has decided that the pound (an English one this time) must have depreciated in value far more than she had been led to expect, for all she got in exchange for a pound note was Rs. 4/-! Another unfortunate victim was charged (and paid) £1 in taxi fare from the jetty to the Galle Face Hotel. Yet another visitor, here for a few weeks to meet a friend and proceed with her to the U.K., had her hand-bag with all the money she possessed in it stolen from her one evening on the Galle Face. The loss was reported to the Police, of course, but nothing was recovered. She was offered a temporary job to help her pay her way while she was here but was refused the necessary permit to allow her to take up work for the period! Fortunately friends of her own nationality came to the rescue till money arrived from home, and she proceeded on her journey. Incidentally, accidents such as these have happened to Ceylonese in various parts of the world, who have however not met with quite the same reception!

\* \* \*

**T**OURISTS should be protected too from touts of all varieties, from shop-keepers who often grab them by the arm in a frantic attempt to induce them to come inside their shops (this can be quite un-nerving!) from professional beggars—the ordinary type, and the new, well-dressed

type with a "hard luck" story spun in perfect English, and from subscription collectors, with subscription lists and books for "education, buildings, etc." who hunt in the vicinity of ancient buildings, even temples, and places of historical interest, for kind-hearted donors. These "collectors," however, work outside Colombo. It's up to the Tourist Bureau to see what can be done about safe guarding its tourists. Our mounted police seem far too occupied "sitting pretty," our traffic cops are kept very busy indeed—too busy even to safe-guard pedestrian crossings! Perhaps our police-women, who already seem to be making themselves useful, quietly and unostentatiously, may help to solve some of these problems?

\* \* \*

**T**WO very important people have enjoyed a quiet but happy holiday in Ceylon. The first was Queen Marie Jose of Italy, a sister of the present King, and the daughter of King Albert I of Belgium. Keenly interested in archaeology, Queen Marie Jose, who was accompanied by a suite of three, travelled incognito in the South of India and in Ceylon, visiting places of historical and archaeological interest. Souvenirs of Ceylon she took away with her included Kalutara hats, and of course, what few visitors to the island can resist—elephants carved in all shapes and sizes.

\* \* \*

**L**ADY CHURCHILL, who accepted the Prime Minister's invitation to be his guest at "Temple Trees" on her arrival, has also enjoyed an informal holiday. She visited the Zoo where the elephants put on some special acts in her honour and were rewarded with the usual tit-bits of plantains and fruit by Lady Churchill herself. She visited the Mount and other places of interest, and particularly enjoyed a morning at the Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya.

Back in Colombo Lady Churchill attended a recital given by Moiseiwitsch. During the war this Russian born pianist, now a naturalised British subject helped to raise some £15,000 for Sir Winston Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund and was subsequently honoured with the C.B.E. by the British Government for his war effort.

EVELYN.

## SYSTEMATIC ZOOLOGY

(Continued from page 29)

have the sub-family, the family, the order and so on. In this way the whole animal kingdom is classified so as to make it more comprehensible to our finite minds and to enable us to discuss it intelligently.

\* \* \*

THE system of naming invented by Linnaeus, known as binomial nomenclature, gives a name to each genus and species, and the latter is always referred to by both, as for example, the scientific name of the common house fly is *Musca domestica*. Now, a generic name cannot be used for any other genus than that to which it is first applied and a specific name cannot be repeated within its own genus. Having collected, sorted and named our specimens, we must next take steps to make them known to the world at large. To this end species must be accurately described. Its size, form, structure and systematic position in the scheme of things must be indicated on paper that other workers all over the world may know the species even in the absence of any specimens of it. Having described the species, the description must be published to the world. According to international rules of nomenclature no proposed name is valid until it has been published in a scientific journal.

\* \* \*

THE ultimate purpose of all scientific research is the adjustment of man to his environment by giving him such a knowledge and appreciation of it that his well-being should be ensured. Animal life is steadily declining through the short sightedness of man and his haste to get rich quickly, regardless of the future. There can be no question at all that through the thoughtless action of man in felling forests, draining swamps, introducing alien elements into faunas and many other activities, innumerable forms of animal life are being exterminated, lost for ever to the world of knowledge. These creatures were not put here for nothing. In the interest of man's aesthetic and intellectual nature the least we can do is to know the animals that share our environment and earnestly enquire what can be done to ensure their conservation for posterity. Systematic zoology is a long term science, and its

benefits, just beginning to be felt now, will assuredly be felt more and more with the march of time. The study of systematic zoology is a vast and very important one and its prosecution stands in great need of speeding up which can only come when public opinion wakes up to the realization of the treasure that is being lost to the world through its niggardly and sceptical attitude. The Government should surely treat this research more sympathetically than they do at present. It is earnestly hoped that a Zoological Survey of the Island will be set up on the same lines as the Zoological Survey of India.

### MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 9)

but this is a vain hope for he has to drive off the large number of smaller birds which keep on darting in and are not to be denied. Our largest birds, the swans, have been specially favoured with the progress of human invention. Where their habitats have been frozen over as well as cut off by snow, helicopters have been used to bring food.

\* \* \*

AN all-island telegraph service in the national languages was inaugurated last Thursday by the Minister of Posts and Broadcasting, Mr. N. H. Keerthiratne, by sending a telegram in Sinhalese to the Prime Minister out electioneering at Panadura.

Mr. Keerthiratne announced that in 526 post offices in the Island telegrams could be handled in Sinhalese or English, in 122 in Tamil or English and in 57 in all three languages. The service had been limited to only 57 stations previously.

\* \* \*

IT is announced that the youngest brother of the Emperor of Japan, Prince Makesa, and his wife will represent their country at the Buddha Jayanthi celebrations in Ceylon. They plan to attend the programme in August, which includes the magnificent perahera in Kandy.

Prince Makesa is a student of archaeology and he should find much to interest him on his visit to the ancient cities of Ceylon.

## ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA

(Continued from page 23)

But Dionysius (E. C. B. Wijesinghe) ably persuaded to enter politics by Charlotte Sumanasekera (Phyllis Perera) deservedly won the honours of the evening. His spontaneous acting and natural ability to hold practically any audience in any role he undertakes, small or big, was proved more decisively than ever in the laughter which may yet redeem some of the communal bitterness unknown when the play was first written.

As a result of numerous requests *Fifty—fifty* will be staged again at Royal College on the 25th of March at 7 p.m.

\* \* \*

### Exhibition of Paintings

THERE was a great deal of variety in the Paintings exhibited at the Art Gallery last week by Mrs. Florence Leo Barlow. Her canvases range from religious subjects which show considerable feeling, to colourful sea-scapes, studies in still life, and monochromes in pastel shades.

There are a few finger paintings, and other interesting exhibits, the results of technical experiments still in the early stages of development. This is Mrs. Barlow's second exhibition in Colombo, and we look forward to seeing more of her paintings when she can find the time to devote to her art.

### PROFILE

(Continued from page 13)

treaty countries and the liberty of the peoples of the treaty area are more assured now than they were before."

Few men in such a critical position are as well fitted for their job by training, affinity, and temperament as Secretary Dulles. President Eisenhower summed up the situation when he remarked to a friend: "If anything happened to Foster, where could I find a man able to replace him?"



VENEZUELA

**250,000 homes**

Malaria has almost been banished from Venezuela. Insect vectors of Chagas disease are swiftly being brought under control. Dieldrin, an insecticide developed by Shell research has played a large part in this.

One application of dieldrin takes the place of two or three treatments with the two other insecticides which had been employed before. The special properties of dieldrin mean that disease prevention in Venezuela can be taken further afield, applied to more houses, and where 130,000 houses were sprayed in the year just past, the authorities hope to treat 250,000 homes this year.

Experience gained in combating disease from the South American state of Venezuela will not be wasted in the war against elephantiasis which has started in Ceylon. All the experience of Shell technicians and scientists throughout the world is pooled for the benefit of every nation, wherever Shell serves.

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