

CEYLON Fortnightly Review

Vol. X

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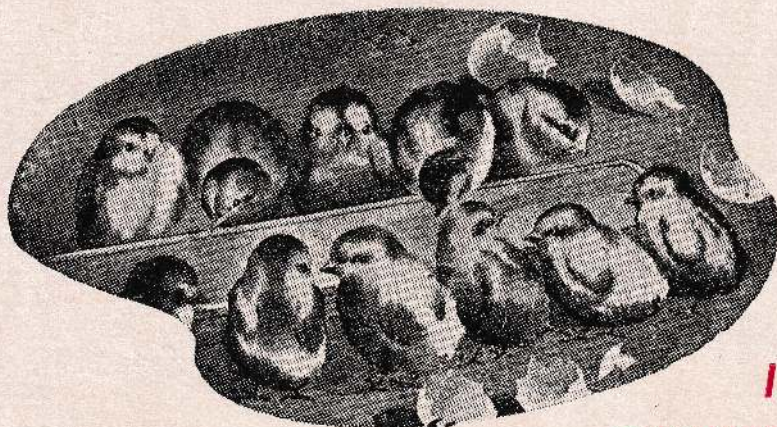
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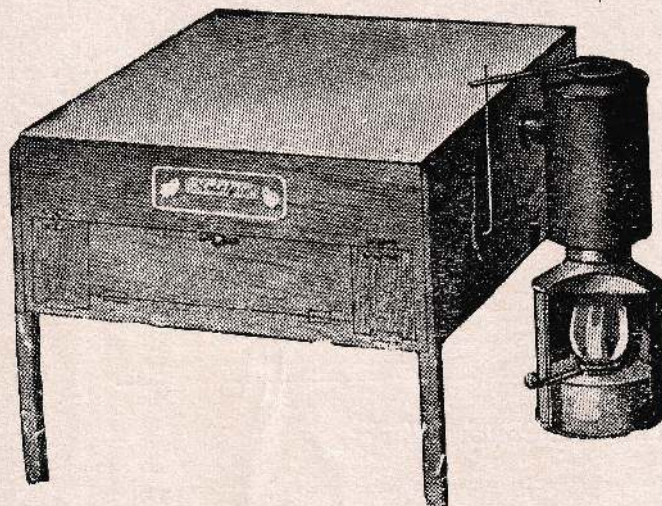
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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by the Department of Labour, 214 strikes last year, involving 88,760 workers, caused a loss of 353,854 man-days. Disputes on plantations accounted for 99 strikes, the number of workers concerned being 59,908 and the man-days lost 200,888.

The next biggest centre of labour unrest was the Colombo harbour.

* * * *

A DISTURBING feature of the strikes last year, as in the year before, was that a high percentage of them lasted a day or less than a day, suggesting, as pointed out by the Labour Commissioner, that the disputes which gave rise to them could have been settled without recourse to strikes.

Increase in industrial disputes is of course not peculiar to Ceylon. A similar state of affairs is evident in India, and there also, as in this country, often trade union rivalry bedevils efforts at settlement. It has been estimated that it cost the strikers in Ceylon last year nearly a million rupees in wages. The losses incurred by employers are unknown, but they were no doubt considerable, especially where the plantations were concerned.

* * * *

THE suggestion was made recently by the President of the United Planters' Association of Southern India that a tripartite conference—between representative of the three State governments of Madras, Mysore and Kerala, of plantation management and of labour—be held to draw up a code of legitimate trade union practices in the plantation industry.

In view of the greater dependence of our economy on plantation products, and the bitter contest among trade unions for the franchise of the labourer, a conference in Ceylon on similar lines is worth considering.

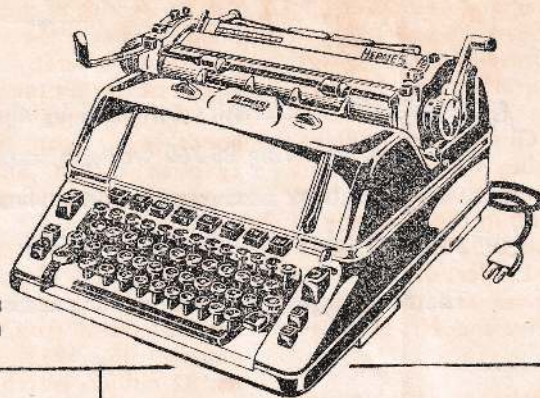
THE EDITOR.

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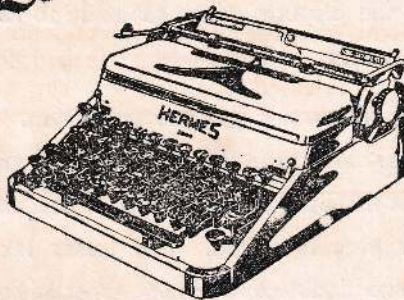
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

By BRUTUS

ALTHOUGH only "transit passengers," the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and their 16-year old son, Prince William, were accorded due honour, but with a minimum of formality, on their arrival on Thursday evening, August 28th, and departure the following morning for Kuala Lumpur, where the Duke represented the Queen at the inauguration of Malaya's independence. The Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, whose guests they were at Queen's House for the night, received them and saw them off in the company of the Home Minister, Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya, and the Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate, Mr. C. P. de Silva and Mr. M.W. H. de Silva.

The BOAC Britannia in which the royal party travelled put down at Katunayake (Negombo RAF Station), where personnel of the RAF and Royal Ceylon Air Force were on duty. Others present at the airport were High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries and their wives led by Sir Cecil Syers, of the United Kingdom, and Lady Syers. The royal visitors met an old friend in Sir Claude Corea, High Commissioner in London, who was on a holiday in Ceylon. The RAF was represented by Air Commodore H. W. Mermagen and Wing Commander P. O. V. Green and the Ceylon Air Force by Wing Commander E. R. Amarasakera.

Mrs. Jayasuriya, wife of the Home Minister, presented a bouquet of orchids to the Duchess.

On the way to the City Prince William plied Mr. and Mrs. Jayasuriya with questions about everything he saw around him and endeared himself to everybody.

* * *

SIR Claude Corea, High Commissioner in London, has been designated Ceylon's permanent delegate to the next General Assembly of the United Nations. He will take over from Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene, Ambassador to the USA, who it is believed will succeed him in London.

Sir Claude, who was on a holiday in Ceylon, returned to the UK on August 29th.

ON his way to London Sir Claude Corea broke his journey in Cairo and with Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister for Commerce and Trade, participated in talks with the Egyptian Government on exports of Ceylon tea to Egypt. It is reported that as a result of the talks an agreement is likely between the two countries whereby Egyptian purchases of Ceylon tea will be settled through countries importing Egyptian goods—e.g. Japan, which imports Egyptian cotton, and from which Ceylon buys manufactured goods.

Egyptian imports of Ceylon tea fell off in the past two years for want of sterling and because Ceylon's requirements from Egypt were meagre. In 1955 Egypt bought Rs. 82 million worth of tea, and in 1956 the value of her imports was less than Rs. 10 million.

* * *

THE Government last week withdrew the control on the export of sheet rubber and released supplies to the world market. Simultaneously the export duty on rubber

was reduced from 32 cents to 28 cents a lb. and, to offset the loss of revenue, the duty on crepe rubber increased from 15 to 28 cents a lb.

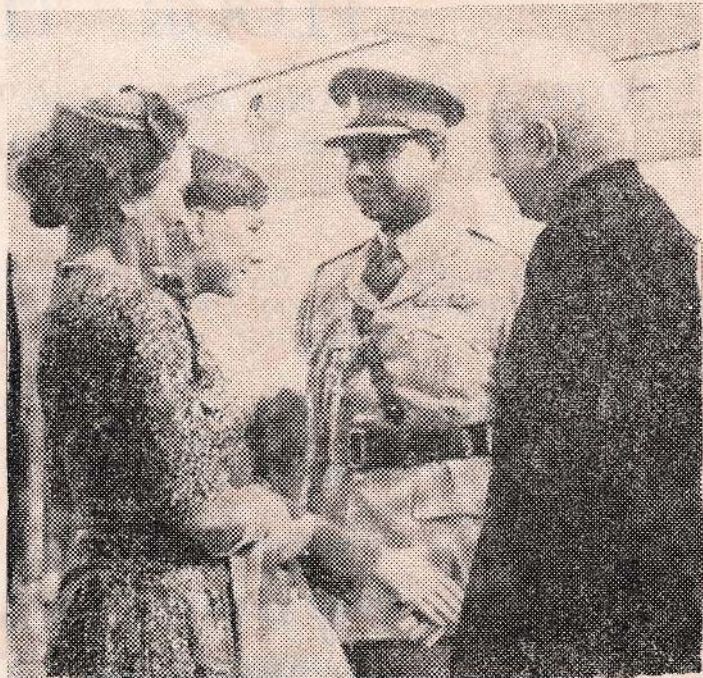
The cess for replanting rubber was also withdrawn.

The immediate cause of the changes was the accumulation of stocks destined for China under the contract for the current year, which had led to shippers not making further purchases and to producers complaining of lack of money due to produce not being disposed of.

At the same time negotiations in Peking for the renewal of the rice-rubber pact with China, which expires this year, are not going too well, with China being disinclined to pay a premium for Ceylon rubber since she is now able to buy rubber from Malaya and Indonesia. In fact, it is reported that the trade mission now in China may be recalled for a review of the position and fresh instructions.

* * *

READERS of the *Fortnightly* are aware how keenly former Ceylon residents living in retirement abroad follow contemporary events in the country. Indeed, many of them, especially those who did not merely pursue a vocation but were



—“Times”

The Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, bidding goodbye to the Duchess of Gloucester and Prince William before they resumed their journey to Malaya with the Duke of Gloucester.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

active in public life, cannot contain their anxiety at certain developments, such is their affection for the land. Typical of them is Sir Thomas Villiers, planter, business magnate, churchman, social worker, City Father of Colombo and Legislative Councillor, from whom we were happy to hear recently. Those who remember him will be glad to find him for all his eighty-eight years as forthright in his views as when he was among them here.

"As one looks back one sometimes wonders whether the labours of those days were really worth it," Sir Thomas writes, "for the result today, not in 1931-1951, fill one with a feeling that it was wasted." He expresses concern for members of the Burgher community who now "have to leave the country so as to get a decent standard of living for their children."

Here is a striking observation: "In a few years time it seems probable that a Ceylon Prime Minister will have to be accompanied to any other country, even to India, by an interpreter. The men from Africa and the West Indies will be better educated, and all from the stupid idea of a national language." Language extremists, please note the impression of a lover of Ceylon detached from local cross-currents and therefore free from prejudice.

* * *

IT may not be known to the present generation, but Sir Thomas was far in advance of his times when he was a member of the Colombo Municipal Council. For instance, he recalls how he advocated the feeding of school children, as "one could not expect children to learn when starved as they were." And why did not the idea materialise? "The Roman Catholics turned it down as I refused to vote for a scheme by which cash, and not a meal, was to be handed to the schoolmasters. Their contention was that they could get members of their community to do the cooking and serving free of charge."

Another proposal of Sir Thomas was that the municipality should start municipal buses and trams within municipal boundaries, but "I was told that this would interfere with the private enterprise of the bus owners, which I admitted, but I said that they ought to be under control."

NARROWING of the field for the reinvestment of premium monies is given as the reason for the decision of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. (of Canada) not to write any new insurance after October 31. The decision was contained in an announcement to the staff informing them that their jobs in future would be of a temporary nature as the Ceylon branch could be wound up once the obligations of the Company to policy holders in the country were fulfilled.

In a statement to the Press the Manager of the branch in Ceylon, Mr. D. Glagoleff, said that it is not correct to say that the Company was not expanding its business because of any threat of nationalisation. The fact was that the investment market for the type of securities that insurance companies looked for was restricted in Ceylon.

The staff of the Company in Ceylon are to be given two months' salary on leaving the Company plus one month's salary for every year of service and the pension money that

had accrued over the years, but they will be re-employed on a temporary basis.

The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada has also decided to cease to write new business.

* * *

WITH concern being expressed at the danger of the extinction of the Ceylon elephant, the appointment of Mr. J. A. de Silva, retired Conservator of Forests, as Warden of Wild Life has been received with universal approbation.

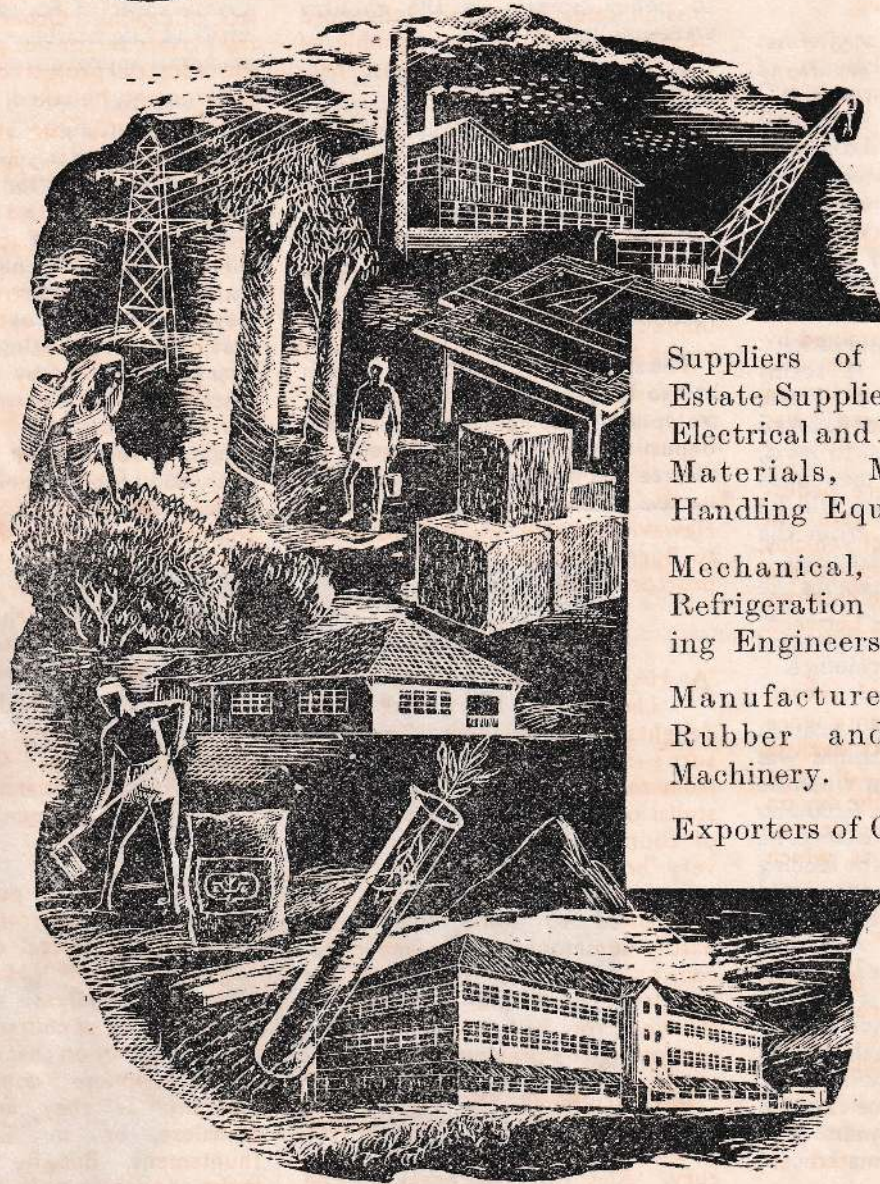
It was ten months ago that the first warden, Mr. C. W. Nicholas, retired. The delay in the appointment of his successor is believed to have been due to a suitable person not being available. At 56 Mr. de Silva is full of vigour, as is to be expected of one who in his younger days was a brilliant cricketer—he was the most elegant batsman produced by Trinity College and later played for all-Ceylon but missed his blue at Oxford. He knows his jungle as few people do and has a reputation for quiet efficiency.



—"Times"

The Archbishop of Colombo, Dr. Thomas Cooray, O.M.I., blessing a carillon of 25 bells at All Saints' Church, Borella, on 29th August. The bells were used for the first time at the 300th novena of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A LOAN of Rs. 40 million to the Transport Board having been sanctioned by the Government, nationalisation of Road Passenger Transport may be said to be on way.

The Board intends, it is reported, to invest in 50 Leyland buses for a beginning. In the meantime it is going ahead with the recruitment of personnel for executive functions when the omnibus services are taken over.

A timely gift to the Board is £23,000 worth of equipment from the Czechoslovakian Government for the central workshop.

* * *

PROGRESS is claiming its toll of human life in Ceylon. In the first six months of this year 172 persons were killed on the roads, according to statistics maintained by the Police. The figure for the corresponding period last year was 152. The number injured was 4,023.

Of those killed 102 were pedestrians, 45 were passengers in vehicles, 14 were drivers of vehicles and 14 pedal cyclists. Of pedestrians killed or injured, 540 were children under ten and 316 persons between 10 and 20 years of age.

The largest number of motor vehicles involved in accidents were private cars—5,916. Pedal cyclists came next—617. Most of the accidents occurred during the day on straight or open roads or at uncontrolled crossings but at which there were road signs.

* * *

CZECHOSLOVAKIA has obtained the contract for the erection of the sugar factory at Kantalai. Their tender was for Rs. 16 million.

The factory will produce 20,000 tons of white sugar a year. Its crushing capacity is estimated at 1,200 tons a day.

To feed the factory 6,000 acres are to be opened in the Kantalai region. The Russian government has offered to provide machinery and expert advice for the sugar plantation.

The project follows successful growing of cane and production of sugar in a pilot factory.

THE Prohibition Commission is reported to have decided to recommend that the psychological and economic climate is not favourable for the introduction of Prohibition. Instead it has recommended intensive propaganda against the evils of drinking by a special department to be set up for the purpose manned by teetotalers. The decision of the Government not to serve alcoholic drinks at State functions, the Commission holds, has already influenced people and affords an example of the value of practice as against precept or compulsion.

The Commission was asked to recommend measures for the introduction of prohibition by law with special reference to the consequent unemployment and loss of revenue. The revenue at present obtained from excise duties on arrack and import duties from foreign liquor is in the region of Rs. 75 million.

The Commission consisted of Sir Velupillai Coomaraswamy, former deputy High Commissioner in Australia, Mr. B. C. Ahlip, Lecturer in law in the University, Mr. Raja Hewavitarne, till lately Ambassador to Burma and Mr. B. H. Dunuville, proctor, Kandy.

* * *

A HANDFUL of residents of Mt. Lavinia have had a taste of the delights of Star conning. The cynosure—not so very far, as it happens, from the *Kunos Oura* (i.e., the constellation of the Little Bear)—was, of course, the Comet Mkrios. A very brief glimpse—through coconut palms—of this visitant was vouchsafed to some two dozen hastily summoned adults and children, on August 18. Then came the persistent cloud bank—which earlier this year, too, had denied all chance of spotting the previous comet.

But Mkrios paled into insignificance beside resplendent Venus and her attendant deities, Jupiter and Mercury. Alas that the break in the weather should have coincided with the moment of closest approach of Venus to Jupiter a couple of days later! Cloud-rack allowed only momentary appreciation of this awful splendour of the firmament.

The crisp, dark nights made these watchers conscious, too, of the mass of the Milky Way.

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IS it because a Socialist government is in power or because there is a lack of capital that the private sector is not interested in industry? The Minister of Industries, Mr. William de Silva, discussed this question at the annual general meeting of the Ceylon Merchants' Chamber last week and described as nonsense the notion that capital was scared by fear of nationalisation. He held that the absence of enterprise was due to lack of capital. Otherwise why had the private sector not participated in the industrial projects of the previous government, he asked.

Mr. de Silva said that compared with investing in agriculture the risks involved in industrial enterprise were greater and the Ceylonese businessman was reluctant to invest the little capital he had in industry. Far from placing obstructions in the way of private enterprise, the Government, he claimed, was giving every inducement by means of concessions to the private sector in order to increase the national wealth. Government policy, however, had to be framed carefully, he added, in view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in the country, and said that restriction in certain fields were necessary to prevent foreign combines throttling local enterprise. He pointed out that as many as 76 industries were exclusively allocated to the private sector.

Mr. Richard Pieris was re-elected Chairman of the Chamber and Mr. R. F. S. de Mel and Mr. A. R. M. Zarook vice-Chairmen.

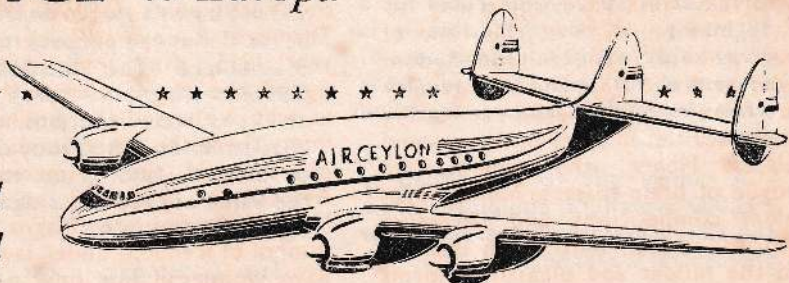
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WE are glad to publish in this issue of the *Fortnightly* a review by Dr. R. L. Spittel of Dr. M. D. Raghavan's book "Handsome Beggars—the Rodyias of Ceylon." Dr. Spittel is, of course, well-known as an authority on that other distinctive Ceylonese community the Veddahs, as they are known in Sinhalese, or in Tamil Vedars (huntsmen). But he is anthropologist enough to make an assessment of the researches made by Dr. Raghavan as Ethnologist of the National Museums which should be of interest to the specialist as well as to the ordinary man who encounters these care-free people compelled by ancient social custom to a life of mendicancy.

(Continued on page 39)

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BRAIN FOOD FOR HOLIDAYMAKERS

By ERNEST CHISHOLM THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

MINDS must have something to bite on, even at this time of year when all in the United Kingdom who have the time and opportunity are relaxing by the seaside or resting their faculties in other unaccustomed places. Hence the summertime vogue of brain-teasers, holiday problem competitions and detective stories, and an uncommon interest in the milder and pleasanter forms of statistics.

* * *

Survey of Women's Measurements

IN holiday mood myself, I have been collecting statistics suited to all kinds of travellers' baggage, beginning with some of the most fascinating figures issued by Her Majesty's Stationery Office for many a long day. "Women's Measurements and Sizes," a survey of the statistics of some 5,000 United Kingdom women between the ages of 18 and 70, has been prepared with Government blessing by the Clothing Development Council. The aim is to provide dress manufacturers with scientific data in sizing garments for markets at home and overseas.

As a result of 200,000 measurements—37 for each woman—the Report is able to tell us that the average woman is just under 5 feet 3 inches (1.6 metres) tall and weighs 136 pounds (61.689 kilograms). Individuals vary from 4 feet 9 inches (1.447 metres) in height to 5 feet 9 inches (1.752 metres) and in weight to an even greater extent.

Equipment taken around the country by each measuring team included three tape measures, a box of pins, elastic cord and a ready reckoner. It looks now as if no woman in the world need fear "off the peg" fittings from Britain. The report recommends 46 main sizes—10 for tall women, 22 for medium, and 14 for short.

* * *

Symbol of Freedom

SOMETHING more than a tape measure would be needed to clear up current arguments about

the precise point alongside the River Thames at Runnymede where, in the year 1215, King John of England signed the Magna Carta. Many of us who witnessed the moving ceremony there the other Sunday, when members of the American Bar Association presented an obelisk "to commemorate Magna Carta, symbol of freedom under law," may have wondered just how near this beautiful monument was the actual spot. Ancient maps and aerial photographs have been brought into this amicable battle of statistics. But all that really matters is that somewhere near Runnymede 742 years ago was signed the instrument enshrining the principle of individual liberty, under law, accepted throughout the free world today.

Punctuating the Runnymede speeches was the frequent roar of incoming airliners making for nearby London Airport. Here is a spot to bring joy to any statistician. If the latest expert proposals go through, £17,000,000 are to be spent by 1970 on this already vast airport to cope with the ever-increasing flow of traffic. Last year there were 3,000,000 passengers, with 190,000 traffic movements; by 1970, 12,750,000 passengers are envisaged annually with 211,000 traffic movements. This will entail at peak times as many as 80 aircraft taking-off or touching-down in one hour.

* * *

Brain of Britain

THESE are figures to delight the statistical mind of Miss Rosemary Watson, 27-year-old teacher of languages in Belfast, Northern Ireland, who has just won the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Brain of Britain" contest for 1957. The first woman to gain this honour since the radio series began four years ago, Miss Watson scored more than double the marks of her nearest rival, a man, in a field of 56 competitors.

Two simple questions she answered correctly were: What is the right size for a lawn tennis ball

specified by the Lawn Tennis Association?—2½ inches (6.35 centimetres) in diameter. Of all British coins in circulation in 1956, of which do you think there were most?—Pennies, 1,650,000,000.

My friend Joan Clark, who produces this popular programme, thrives on the public thirst for general knowledge questions. The number of people who can assimilate facts and—more important—recall them at the critical moment, is quite formidable.

How I envy the ability of these mental note-takers. At this moment their granaries of memory are being stocked with every odd fact imaginable. As, for instance, that the number of new dwellings built in the United Kingdom since World War II is now 2,693,280. Or that, of more than 10,000 people released from British prisons in 1953 after a first sentence, 88 per cent had so benefited by the treatment that they had not returned to gaol by 1956.

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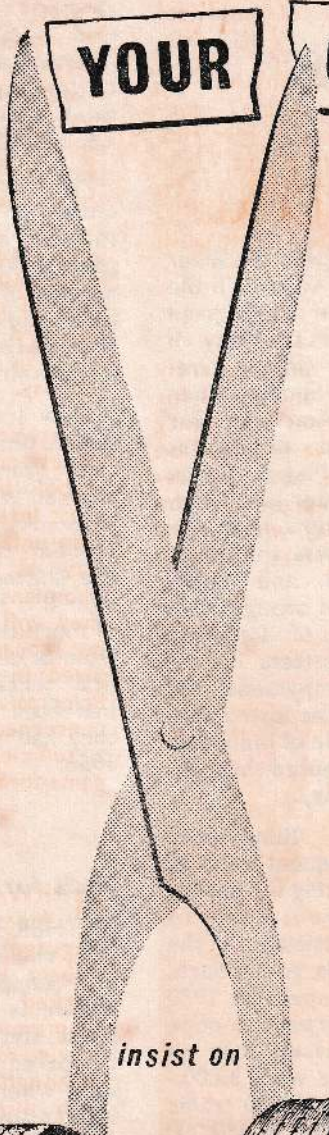
Facts for Memorising

OTHER facts beg to be noted in the books of quiz compilers. For example, the dog population of Britain is falling—according to the latest statistics to about 2,500,000 compared with 4,000,000 a few years ago—whereas the cat figure of 5,250,000 remains steady. Reflecting these figures, the records of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals also report that bird pets like budgerigars and canaries have trebled their number in four years.

Pigeon-holed for future use may be the news that the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of England" arrived the other day at Liverpool from Montreal having made her fastest crossing—4 days, 17 hours, 6 minutes—since she was commissioned last April. Or again, that when Queen Elizabeth II opens the new Canadian Parliament on October 14, she will ride in an open carriage that was actually built in Melbourne. Lord Hopetoun, later Lord Linlithgow, first Governor-General of Australia, had it made there at the turn of the century, but transferred it to Lord Grey, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1904. It has remained in Ottawa ever since.

(Continued on page 37)

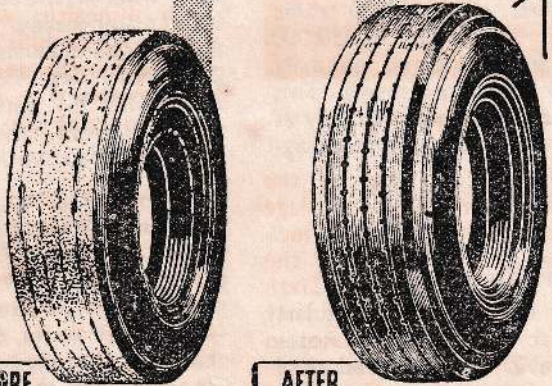
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CEYLON CELEBRITIES

JOHN HARWARD

By E. H. V.

ON the day preceding the opening of the second term in May, 1892, a slight, youthful-looking figure, clad in white flannel, was seen walking down the slope from the Principal's bungalow to the cricket field. It was John Harward, the new Principal, who had arrived in the holidays and taken up residence in the Principal's bungalow. There was also a notice put up on the notice board and signed "J. Harward, Principal," in a curiously irregular hand with which we were so familiar later. Speculation was rife as to what manner of man he would turn out to be and all eyes were fixed on him when, clad in cap and gown, he stood at the Principal's desk to open school with prayers. His enunciation was clear and distinct and his voice had a great range, dying off at the end of his sentences in a number of lower notes. He looked very slender, almost fragile, and on his face there sat a quiet air of authority.

* * *

A GREAT reputation had preceded the arrival of the new Principal. Harward had taken a first in Classical Moderations and a second in Greats at Oxford and had done excellent service as an assistant master at Brighton College. At his first prize distribution, Bishop R. S. Copleston announced that Harward had been recommended to his notice by a valued friend and a competent judge as "a thoroughly righteous man." But not even these first impressions which were all to the good, gave a correct measure of the man.

Harward settled down to work immediately on arrival. His ceaseless activity set a standard which none could follow except himself. He investigated and reorganised all departments of work and gave them a healthy tone. His rare insight and judgment enabled him to select the right man for the right place, while

there was nothing he tolerated less than efficiency.

"Have you had a deal with him?" was Harward's inquiry when I mentioned a man's name to him one day. "Paper qualifications," he added, "reveal very little. To know a man thoroughly it is important that you should have a deal with him."

* * *

HARWARD was pre-eminently a school master and loved his work. He taught classes for twenty hours up to twenty-five provided on the school time-table, and the remaining five hours represented the first hours of each day which were devoted to receiving fees, listening



John Harward

to complaints, etc. Most of the administrative work of the College was done out of hours. As Principal, Harward was in charge of the English and the Classics of the Sixth Form. But, in addition, he regularly took some of the lower classes in practically every subject, and there was no member of the staff who did not find his class teaching both suggestive and inspiring.

He never took a lesson even in a lower class without due preparation, sending a note to the Form master for the text books necessary. Frequently, he called for a full set of exercise books in some particular subject and his blue pencil unerringly discovered any remissness on the part of the teacher responsible for making these.

ONCE a week he went round to every class in the lower school making a record of the weekly position gained by each boy, and commending, warning and sometimes punishing as occasion demanded. He knew every boy by name and all about him, in some cases forming a more correct estimate of a boy's progress and achievement than the form master himself. To the Senior boys of the Sixth form work with Harward was an intellectual delight, which is gratefully remembered to this day.

Harward took a great interest in games and always addressed the school before it closed for the great Inter-Collegiate cricket match. One unflinching portion of his address was as follows: "And if the Thomians miss a catch—and I hope they will miss many—mind you do not cheer." Harward always umpired in these matches as did the Principals of the various Colleges concerned, whether or not they had a sufficient acquaintance with the game for the purpose.

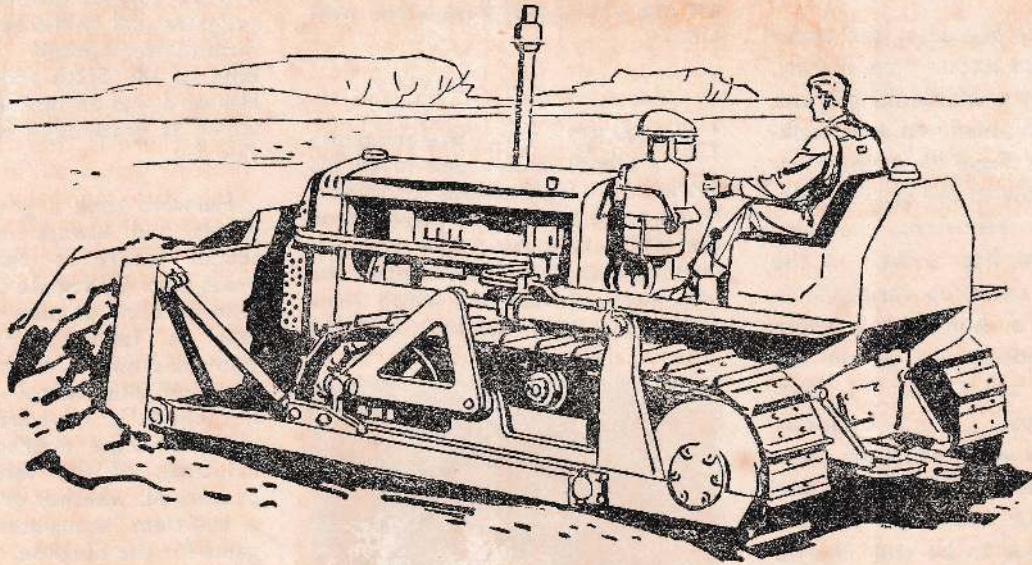
* * *

HARWARD was a proficient Sinhalese scholar and spoke the language excellently, though like Robert Knox he spoke it with a marked English accent. He was examiner in Sinhalese for the Civil Service examinations for many years. Although he had to battle frequently with ill-health, which temporarily incapacitated him from work, and even when the doctors forbade him all movement or speech, he would be seen lying on a couch marking papers.

Harward acted as Director of Education, being eventually confirmed in that office in 1903. His eleven years of work at the Royal College were regarded by his staff and pupils as its golden age. Certainly they were not inferior to any other period in a great heritage of the Royal College, either before or after.

After leaving Ceylon John Harward spent his retirement in Queensland. It would be difficult to describe in fitting terms the great service rendered by him not only to the Royal College but to the progress of education in this Island. There is happiness in retrospect and that happiness was his. He died many years ago.

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THE STORY OF CEYLON'S RODIYAS

A REVIEW BY Dr. R. L. SPITTEL

[*"Handsome Beggars—The Rodiyas of Ceylon,"* by M. D. Raghavan, Colombo Book Centre, Parsons Road, Colombo. Rs. 5.50.]

IN scattered enclaves of a few acres each, hemmed around by plantations of coconut, paddy, rubber, and tea, stand the homes of the Rodiyas, the traditional outcasts of Ceylon.

There are some 3,000 of them today living in family groups ranging from a mere one or two to twenty families, distributed through various parts of the Island, especially in the Kandyan Provinces: Central, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva. They represent the lowest grade of the feudal system of ancient times—anachronisms in the light of today.

These are the folk that M. D. Raghavan, the distinguished anthropologist, has made a close study of through a series of years and now presents in his book, *"Handsome Beggars—The Rodiyas of Ceylon."*

Singularly fitted for this task is Mr. Raghavan. For seven years he was the Ethnologist in the Department of National Museums of Ceylon. Previous to that he was the head of the Department of Anthropology, University of Madras, and President of the Ethnology and Folklore Section of the All-India Oriental Conference, IXth Session.

He is at present the Hilda Obeyesekere Research Fellow in Anthropology, Ceylon University. (*Incidentally we do hope the University has provided him with an understudy to be trained in the work.*)

* * *

THE author's knowledge of the Social Anthropology of India has stood him in good stead in enabling him to correlate the cultural background of the Rodiyas with obvious cultural parallels in India.

The reader of this book, which is presented in popular form, will find in its human and entrancing pages not only all there is to know about the Rodiyas but also where to find them. It is a pity, however, that the photographic plates are some of them too small and indistinct, e.g., Plate IX.

Here we have presented to us legends of the origin of the Rodiyas, their history, the structure of their society, their arts, religion, dialect, the dance of the Rodiyas, and the changing pattern of their lives under Government planning for their welfare.

This last activity received its impetus when the Backward Communities Development Board was established in 1951, under the Chairmanship of the then Director of The Rural Development Department,



Dr. M. D. Raghavan

D. B. Ellapolla, and afterwards under his successors. Both the author of this book and reviewer were members of that Board, as also the anthropologist, N. D. Wijesekera. The function of the Board was to safeguard the interests and promote the welfare of not only the Rodiyas but also of the Kinnarayas and Veddas. There was hardly a group of those communities, however remotely placed, that the Board did not visit, largely in jeeps. But Mr. Raghavan had been studying the Rodiyas in their *Kuppayamas* (settlements) previous to the formation of the Board and his special knowledge of them proved invaluable to the Board.

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NOW for some gleanings from his entrancing and informative pages:—

Whether fact or fiction, the Rodiyas believed in their blue blood; and the beauty of their women has been proverbial.

There is first the story of the royal romance of the son of the King Dutugemunu, who renounced his claim to the throne and married Asokamala, a Chandala (Rodiya) woman of 'exceeding great beauty.' Then there is the tradition of the Princess Ratnavali in the time of King Parakramabahu, from which, paradoxically enough, stems their professional beggary. The princess had a proclivity for human flesh, and when this was discovered, she was degraded by being married to a sweeper of the Court (or as another version has it, to the Veddah hunter who at her bidding provided the flesh in the guise of venison). They were condemned by decree "that all their tribe shall be expelled from dwelling among the inhabitants of the land; and that they should beg from generation to generation, from door to door and be looked upon as base and odious"; and so they have remained more or less to this day.

* * *

AS for begging (which they euphemistically call "asking and eating") they regard it as their immemorial right, not being allowed to cultivate land and being subjected to social taboos. When faced with a reluctant householder, the man or woman sits down and waits outside the gate. This being a disgrace to the tenant, brings its reward—a form of satyagraha which has proved so useful a weapon in modern times in securing the rights of aggrieved minorities.

The Rodiyas, however, are first and foremost craftsmen. Under the Kandyan feudalism they represent the lowest grade of artisans in that invidious code; they did the dirty work of the community, such as burying the carcasses of dead cattle. But they also performed much more serviceable jobs. They were the makers of hide ropes for capturing wild elephants, and of whips of niyande fibre (bow-string hemp) for cracking in the forefront of such pageants as the perahera. From buffalo horn they make combs, knife handles and dice cubes. And most

(Continued on page 29)

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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

By CROSS-BENCHER

EIGHTEEN months after the Government assumed office, there are still signs of the coalition of parties not having coalesced. For example, several ministers have repeatedly attacked the Treasury as being obstructionist, in disregard of the fact that they are in effect criticising a fellow-member of the Cabinet and themselves too.

The Treasury being under the Minister of Finance, the question is naturally being asked how far the barbs are directed at the Minister himself. Mr. Stanley de Zoysa may be described as right of centre in his political views. Could it be that he is regarded as out of step with other members of the Cabinet and is being vicariously pilloried?

The Finance Minister, however, has not only vindicated the Treasury but made light of the criticism to which he had been indirectly subjected, so much so that having seen the Bank Debits Bill through Parliament as well as the budget, he has availed himself of an invitation to visit Australia before proceeding to Ottawa to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

* * *

A GRAVER manifestation is the hostility publicly expressed by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. R. G. Senanayake, to certain provisions of the Paddy Bill proposed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Philip Gunawardena.

The Bill seeks, among other things, it is claimed, to give a fair deal to share croppers by making them virtual owners of the paddy lands they cultivate for absentee landlords and thereby to increase rice production to as near self-sufficiency as possible. Mr. Gunewardena evidently lays great store by this Bill, the introduction of which, it is expected, would bring differences in the Cabinet into the open.

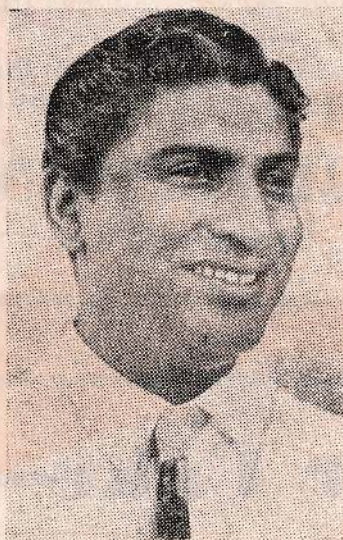
In the meantime a circumstance that has provoked comment is that Mr. Senanayake should be out of the Island—he has gone to Egypt for talks on the sale of tea to that country and intends later to attend the Interparliamentary Union meeting in London—when the negotia-

tions with China for the renewal of trade agreement has run into trouble with China refusing to pay a premium for Ceylon rubber since she is now able to buy rubber in the open market.

* * *

FROM recent events it is clear that the Prime Minister has had to summon all his powers of tact and patience to hold together his mixed team.

In one matter, however, he has had their loyalty—the language



—“Times”

Mr. R. G. Senanayake

dispute. At any rate, there has been no overt opposition within the Cabinet or the Parliamentary group to his agreement with the Federal Party.

Perhaps it was his success in pacifying the Federalists that emboldened Mr. Bandaranaike to say in Singapore, on his way to attend Malaya's independence celebrations, that Malaya like other countries which gained independence would have differences and controversy in language, politics, religion, etc., to contend with, but that all these could be overcome through mutual understanding, friendliness and kindness. A conventional offer to assist Malaya, however, provoked the outburst in a Singapore paper that he should put his own house in order before offering help to Malaya and that he would do well to end the dis-

satisfaction which prevailed in Ceylon, particularly among the minorities, stemming from his “policy of racial and religious discrimination.”

In Kuala Lumpur Mr. Bandaranaike said, significantly, that he would be surprised if Malaya failed to take its seat at the next Afro-Asian conference some time in April next year—the first news of the possibility of another Bandung-style meeting. He went on to say that he hoped Malaya would not join SEATO, adding that he objected to power blocs like SEATO and NATO. A different view was expressed by Mr. Richard Casey of Australia, who while not wanting to give the impression that he was trying to press Malaya to do so, said Malaya's joining SEATO would be good for both Malaya and for Australia.

Malaya's problems in the international sphere thus began even before she formally attained her independence. How she will react to the gratuitous advice of her well-wishers remains to be seen.

* * *

IT is reported that Ceylon will refrain from voting on the United Nations report on Hungary when it comes before the General Assembly. Significance is given to the report by the recent visit of a delegation from Hungary which had secret discussions with the Prime Minister with a view, it is said, to persuading Ceylon not to participate in the debate on the report or voting on it.

It is pointed out, on the other hand, that Ceylon could not very well vote on the report either way considering the fact that Ceylon's representative at the United Nations, Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardena, was a member of the Committee. But the report that the Prime Minister himself may attend the UN General Assembly or depute his parliamentary secretary, Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, to lead Ceylon's delegation, has made Ceylon's position very intriguing. In the meantime Sir Claude Corea has been appointed Ceylon's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. He will exchange posts with Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardena. Although Sir Claude's appointment before his retirement from the diplomatic service was anticipated, as a gesture of appreciation of his work in Washington and London, it is recalled that Mr. Gunawardena, whilst on holiday in Ceylon, was charged with pro-American sympathies.



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FROM AN UVA HILLSIDE

By FELICITY

IT seems as though I am not to enjoy my Uva fastnesses for long at a stretch. Two weeks after returning from the East Coast I was called to Colombo, or rather to the little spot on the seaside some twenty miles south of the capital, which is the nearest I can ever bring myself to stay for more than forty-eight hours at a stretch. Thence I travelled to and fro daily by rail, under the new socialistic conditions which have ordained "no first-class compartments on suburban lines."

Always ready to welcome any innovation that may spell "the greatest good for the greatest number", I dutifully purchased my second-class ticket (but why call it "second-class"? I asked myself while doing so) and, having found the new-style coaches packed to overflowing, was thankful to discover one of older pattern, dingily upholstered but practically empty.

I was about to take a corner seat, when the man sitting primly on the edge of the opposite seat civilly warned me: "You should take care not to lean back, as there are ants in the carriage."

Quickly rising, I discovered a train of ants issuing from a hole in the woodwork. Inspection of each of the sections of this coach in turn revealed that all the seats were similarly ant-infested. Other regular passengers were of course aware of it and so crowded the newer compartments, where I myself just had time to take refuge before the train started.

It is odd, this new method of travel, seated at right angles to the engine in two long rows, facing one another across quite a wide space for strap-hangers. The new arrangement certainly is space-saving but on the morning trains one travels either with the sun on the back of one's head all the way, or with the stiffest of monsoon breezes blowing one's hair on end. No one dares put up a window or shade while the carriages are so congested. It is also pathetic to see each cleanly-clad business man attempt to dust down the portion of the seat he must occupy and then spread his handkerchief against the accumulation of dust and smoke.

* * *

RESISTING the temptation to take a taxi from the Fort station I usually join the army of pedestrians

with faces set towards the shopping and business area. It is fun to see what the street sellers have to offer each day, but I ask myself why do they all offer the same limited stock? It may be Japanese banians or German socks or bootlaces, but if one vendor offers one of these, you will find the same commodity offered you at a few yards interval all along the way. Perhaps they think there is virtue in mass suggestion.

Now here, for a change, is something more original, a street stall that seems to have strayed from Third Cross Street, Pettah, full of the most intriguing assortment of old iron . . . locks, bolts and bars, chains, spare parts of every description (I do trust these were all honestly come by) anything in fact from a tin-tack to a dustbin. The stall seems to be permanently embedded in the gateway to a station bungalow, but no one objects and trade seems fairly brisk at all times.

I do wish the little mounds of dust and rubbish that have been swept together, usually near the curb but occasionally in the very middle of the pavement, might be removed occasionally by the municipal lorries, instead of being gradually trampled under foot and sketchily swept together again from time to time.

* * *

ALONG this route, one comes to the attractive Fort showrooms of the Lanka Mahila Samiti. I find it impossible to pass without a peep within. A most rewarding "peep" just now, as the visiting Country Women of the World have left behind them all sorts of souvenirs typical of their respective countries, thus forming an exhibition which I trust outlying Samitis will see and note in due course. The Swedish handiwork is especially fine and that from New Zealand Maoris offers some excellent ideas for our own village women.

This is such a big, airy showroom, it reminds me of a wish I voiced some years ago, that a place might be found where tourists could see a selection of village handicrafts actually in process, such as mat and basket weaving, lace-making, pottery painting and so forth. If at the same time the more palatable of the island refreshments could be offered (such as king coconut, kurumba, curd and honey, preserved pumpkin and other sweets

and fruits, it should prove a great attraction to tourists who can only spend a short while ashore.

* * *

MY remark in the August Carnival issue of the *Fortnightly*, that I had not seen the Governor's Cup Race for the past twenty years, brought me a complimentary ticket for the First Enclosure from the genial Turf Club Secretary, but alas! the great day found me miles away, as usual, although glimpses of what the Fort shops were offering just before the festival gave me some clue as to what one might expect to see from the fashion point of view.

It always amuses me when ignorant male reporters bewail the absence of fashion "sensations" at the Roberts' Cup meet. They never seem to learn that it just is not "done" to cut a dash at this stage: everything is saved for Governor's Cup Day, and this year, I hear, was no exception.

This reminds me that one of the children mentioned in my last article, who have come here for their long school holiday from U.K., is having the time of her life. This is Judith Vinson, an eleven-year-old who has the opportunity of meeting and really getting to know her Ceylon counterparts at the big Panadura school, where her grandmother has for so many fruitful years been the energetic Principal. Judith's father, as a tiny boy of three, staggered about in a garden not many hundreds of yards from where she is now staying. She is thrilled with all she is seeing and learning at first hand of this new country, and of course went to the the Kandy Perahera, though not to races.

For the first few days, differing accents made her almost as unintelligible to her school-girl acquaintances as they were to her. Now all get together admirably and never seem to tire of talking. On being allowed a glimpse of her very racy diary I was staggered to find her bemoaning the fact that "sea-bathing is impossible at this season as the beach is infested with Portuguese men 'o war." The allusion, I find, is to the electric blue jelly fish that are washed up all along this beach during the S. W. Monsoon.

Soon I shall have the pleasure of introducing this young person to our Uva Hills and watching her reactions to our avocado pears and cherimoyas and to the rustic simplicity of the life we take so much for granted but may see in a new light through her (candidly critical) fresh young eyes.



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TELEVISION A PROGRAMME FROM A STUDIO

By MARK JOHNS

(Television Correspondent of the London "Daily Sketch" and an expert writer on TV affairs since 1946).

THE creation of a programme in a television studio is quite unlike the artistic and technical effort involved in any other medium. The nearest comparison that can be made is with a film studio—but even this is misleading because while a film studio at any given moment is concentrating on one particular sequence which can be repeated again if necessary, a TV production is a combination of theatrical performance, a complicated engineering process and broadcasting techniques which presents its audience with a "live" immediate picture at the very moment when it takes place in the studio.

Let us take a very simple programme which is to be transmitted by television—a girl singer who is to present fifteen minutes of songs in as interesting a manner as possible. Several days before she actually enters the studio and in consultation with the producer she will have worked out the different positions she will occupy while the show is on the air.

There is no question of allowing her to move around the studio as she pleases. Four TV cameras will be watching her, each of them seeing a different view at any given moment. From these four pictures the producer of the programme will select, minute by minute (or sometimes within seconds) a single picture which is to be sent out to viewers. Thus it is absolutely necessary that the artist, the producer, the camera operators and everyone else concerned with the production should know the precise movements of the singer so that she is not "caught" in the wrong positions—for instance, sideface instead of fullface.

To this end a script is supplied to all concerned. On this script are typed the exact dialogue, songs and movements required, together with two columns of instructions for Sound and Vision. This script is faithfully followed, subject to last-minute alterations or emergency decisions by the producer.

Suppose the singer is singing, say, five songs. She may do the first merely standing still against a plain background and with only one camera trained on her. The next song may take her into a kitchen scene and this scenic set will have been erected a few yards from where she is singing the first song. The singer then walks a few paces into the kitchen scene where another camera is ready to pick her up. The switching between the cameras is done from a control room in which the producer and other technical staff sit.

While the singer is walking to her next scene viewers may not see her move at all. Instead, a caption or a small piece of film can be transmitted to cover her movements or a quick

change of clothing. Or perhaps another camera will swivel round to train on the orchestra or some other supporting character.

The artist must at all times be aware of the camera which is actually "on transmission" at any moment in the programme. If she is not sure, a red light glows on the top of the camera as it becomes "live." She must also know which is her "key" light—that is the main source of illumination in a scene. There is, of course, a whole battery of lights in the studio which are switched in and out as required, but all to a pre-determined plan.

The artist's voice can be broadcast in two ways. A standard microphone on a stand in front of her may be used, but in television it is usual to preserve the illusion by keeping microphones out of view as much as possible. So a microphone is suspended over the artist's head on a telescopic arm which can swing the instrument in all directions, following the artist as she moves about the studio. The idea is to keep as close to her as possible without letting the camera "see" the microphone. A team of two men usually operates this equipment.

The producer sitting in the control room is isolated from the studio although he can look into it through soundproof windows. In front of

(Continued on page 23)



A general view of a B.B.C. Studio during a rehearsal of a variety programme.

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LONDON'S BOAT SHOW

By PEGGY SHOLTO

(Special to the Fortnightly Review)

PROBABLY because England is an island, the British have always been fascinated by boats. Craft of every type fire their imagination, beckoning them to adventure and to new discovery across the waters.

For the same reason—because their homeland is an island—the people of Ceylon may also find a fascination in boats and boating.

Around the beautiful lagoon-locked coasts, on inland rivers, canals and tanks, boating could provide for Ceylon that perfect combination of relaxation and stimulation. Why should the fleet of small craft be virtually confined to Trincomalee?

The climate of Ceylon, the warm, balmy winds, the surfy seas, make the whole island as near a yachtman's paradise as is likely to be found on this earth.

* * *

IN England all aspects of boating are enjoying unprecedented popularity. Inspired and encouraged by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, a new generation of enthusiastic sailors now learns to master the intricacies of reefing and tacking—of driving boats fast, with wind the only motor.

And as if to set the seal on the yachting vogue, the multi-coloured racing skull cap, with its cheeky pom pom on the top, is nowadays seen on the heads of fashionable women all over London.

For yachting is as much a woman's recreation as it is a man's. Whilst weight can help in racing and in bad weather, normally a woman's size matters little if her seamanship is good. Indeed, there are some splendid lightweight women crews who revel in this exciting, exhilarating sport.

* * *

AT the Boat Show in London, there were women in duffle coats and women in reefer jackets, women who loved to sail, and those who came simply to admire the graceful lines and stately poise of ships with masts.

For here were endless different types of boats, small and big, conventional and unconventional, and here was all the chandlers' gear—the rope, the lamps, the windlasses, the portholes, the fascinating collection of things varnished and shiny which go to make a vessel shipshape.

And here, too, were the new boats, the prefabricated boats of our day and age, smooth and shining,

made of plastics, fibreglass, claimed to be unsinkable and virtually indestructible. And here were boats made of aluminium, of laminated parts, and hot-moulded boats, manufactured by a "cooking" process, and turned out in much the same way as a waffle.

* * *

EXponents of this new style of manufacture, the Fairey Marine, Ltd., of Hamble, Hampshire, build boats designed by the Duke of Edinburgh's famous helmsman, Uffa Fox. There's the 18 ft. "Jollyboat" suitable for family use, yet able to plane, that is to fly across the water at a speed that makes the nerves tingle and spectators stare; there's the "Firefly," Britain's largest National Class of boat, the 15-foot "Swordfish," and the little 10-foot "Pixie," a beach or river craft propelled by oars, and so light that a woman can easily lift it.

These hot-moulded boats are especially suitable for wet or dry tropical heat, as has been proved in the Persian Gulf, Bermuda and the Gulf of Mexico. What is more, being smooth surfaced, they need very little maintenance—the few jobs that have to be done can be performed quite easily by semi-skilled local labour.

* * *

WEIGHT and size of boats are the primary concerns of many inland dwellers who take up weekend boating. If a dinghy can be packed flat and put on the top of the car, its place in the family circle is assured.

The Woolverstone Shipyard in Ipswich, Suffolk, make such a dinghy, the "Clamshell," 7 ft. 9 ins. long, able to carry four people and yet collapsible to a size 8 ft. x 1 ft. 10 ins. x 4½ ins. What a lot of fun could be had with the "Clamshell" at Bentota or Negombo!

Equipped with a sail, the "Clamshell" becomes the "Nautilus" and glides peacefully over the waters. Or it can be fitted with an outboard motor and driven at considerable speed.

For those who, in any case, prefer "steam" to sail, there are any number of good-looking outboard cruisers—vessels which suggest romantic holidays on river and on sea. The "Pacemaker 19" has two full length bunks, a large cockpit, a compact galley, leak-proof windows, and a new style of steering.

FOR the enthusiastic but less affluent, there are on-man canvas canoes whose exponents go Canoe Camping, perform daring feats known as Eskimo rolls, and hold watery jambourees known as "slaloms."

If emphasis on boat building is today on prefabrication, it is to be welcomed. For mass produced boats mean cheaper boats and more of them. So more and more people have the opportunity to enjoy a health-giving sport which was once, almost exclusively, the privilege of the well-to-do.

With their shiny resin finish, their terylene (nylon-like) sails, their lightness and their manoeuvrability, these boats are proud champions of men's ingenuity in an age when sail, and the water as a means of communication, might well have been forgotten.

TELEVISIONING A PROGRAMME FROM A STUDIO

(Continued from page 21)

him are five screens. Four of them show pictures from each of the four cameras he is using and the fifth carries the picture on transmission and will, of course, coincide with one of the other four. He can "cut" or "mix" to any of the cameras by giving an order to technicians who sit near him and operate controlling equipment. In the same room, or nearby, sits a senior engineer and a staff whose job it is to look after the technical quality of the pictures.

The producer's instructions to his cameramen, assistants and other staff on the studio floor are spoken into a desk microphone in the control room and conveyed to headphones worn by the staff concerned. A constant flow of orders and comment goes on throughout a programme but is not heard by the viewer—except by accident.

On the studio floor an official called a studio manager acts as chief assistant to the producer and gives all necessary cues and advice to the artist. Rehearsals for lighting, sound and cameras usually go on all day on the day of transmission until the artist is quite sure of her movements and can repeat them without deviation, scenery and "props" can be quickly placed on exact marks on the floor without noise, and make-up and wardrobe experts have decided that the artist is looking as good as a highly organised television service can make her.



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A LONDON LETTER

— By ERNEST CHISHOLM
THOMSON —

London, August 22.

AFTER a recent orgy of record-smashing in the United Kingdom, it was as healthy as a cold water douche following a champagne party to have Mr. L. R. Shepherd, of Britain's Atomic Energy Establishment, reporting that we cannot yet reach the moon.

We may currently beat all Europe on wheels, and all the world on foot and in the air, but the moon just smiles. Mr. Shepherd is well primed with facts. Apart from his atomic eminence, he is a leading member of the British Interplanetary Society; and when he calculates that a rocket capable of landing 200 pounds (90 kilograms) of instruments on the moon would need to weigh 100 tons, we must concede he knows what he is talking about. He adds that no powerful enough propellant yet exists that would deliver it and men to the moon's surface and bring them back.

* * *

On The Cinder Track and In The Air

SO let us temporarily give up crying for the moon and console ourselves with the presence in our midst of pilot R. P. Beamont, probably the world's fastest man in the air, and G. D. Ibbotson, the world's fastest miler on his feet.

In a recent wonderful week of records it was the essentially human side of Yorkshireman Ibbotson's achievement that gained for him even bigger headlines than the amazing English Electric P.I. fighter aircraft, beater of the world's high speed record. Ibbotson's wife, herself a sportswoman who has run a mile in under five minutes, was at London's White City Stadium with their five-weeks-old daughter when he broke the tape in the world record time of 3 minutes 57.2 seconds, or 4/5 second faster than the 1954 record set up by Australian J. M. Landy.

R. G. Bannister, the world's first four-minute miler, has since told us he believes Ibbotson can run a mile in 3 minutes 55 seconds. Being a doctor, though, he warns that there must be an absolute limit to this sort of record-breaking until we breed a human being more greyhound than man.

On the other hand, there seems no limit to speed in the air. When Pressmen were the other day shown the prototype of the Royal Air Force's newest fighter—the English Electric P.I.—it was disclosed that it has already exceeded the world speed record of 1,132 miles (1,821.773 kilometres) per hour, set up last year by Britain's Fairey Delta II research aircraft. Mr. R. P. Beamont, the firm's chief test pilot, was at the controls, and the aircraft was still accelerating when he throttled back. The P.I.'s feat has been achieved at an early stage in its development—some months before it will enter R.A.F. service.

* * *

More Records

IBBOTSON, then, overshadowed the P.I., just as the P.I. eclipsed another interesting record this month—that of Sergeant J. S. Williamson in actually climbing 27,100 feet (8,260 metres) in a glider after being released by a towplane at 2,600 feet (7,925 metres) over Lasham airfield in the English county of Hampshire. The previous United Kingdom record, set up in 1955, was 22,800 feet (6,950 metres).

To round off the same splendid July week we had Stirling Moss, perhaps Britain's most famous international car-racing driver, achieving his life's ambition by winning the 1957 Grand Prix d'Europe in a British car—the Vanwall—in one of the most masterly displays of driving that even he has given. Against some of the best European opposition, Moss brought his car home on the Aintree course, near Liverpool, in the first major Grand Prix won by Britain for many years. It was regarded as a supreme moment, too, for Mr. G. A. Vandervell, whose brilliant design has established Britain's cars again in the forefront of international racing.

Not all recent achievements have been of the hair-raising variety. Quietly but happily, the tourist organisations have been breaking records, too. According to the British Travel and Holidays Association, the United Kingdom welcomed 322,000 overseas visitors in the first five months of this year, 3 per cent more than in the same period in 1956, which was also a record year.

Among the many Commonwealth guests was one who herself contributed to a sporting record. Sergeant Yvonne Cousins, from Penticton, British Columbia, competing in the National Rifle Association meet-

ing at the Bisley ranges, was the only woman in a record tie of 16 competitors who all scored the maximum of 10 bulls at 200 yards. She was opposed by 972 marksmen, including some of the Commonwealth's best shots. Another of the 16 was also Canadian—Sergeant G. A. Marshall, of the strong Royal Canadian Air Force contingent.

* * *

On to Nuclear Tankers

OUR glorious week was marked by innovations as well as records. A nuclear merchant ship, Britain's first—and likely to be the first in the world—also hit the headlines with news of the formation of the Hawker Siddeley John Brown Nuclear Construction Company. Soon, if the designs go through, the famous John Brown shipyards on Clydebank, Scotland, will be working on a 65,000-ton tanker to be fitted with a marine-type reactor of the kind Hawker-Siddeley have been studying over 12 months with help from the Government Nuclear Research Centre at Harwell.

Already a striking impression of this marine giant has been given by Mr. Eric Mensforth, a John Brown director. She would have unlimited power, and would neither need to refuel nor eat up her own load like oil-driven tankers. Nor does 65,000 tons appear to be the limit. Nuclear tankers around the size of the 81,000-ton Queen Mary have been envisaged by the Hawker-Siddeley Chairman, Sir Roy Dobson. He also excited Press correspondents with hints that other nuclear plans would probably be connected with the air.

Will Britain have the first nuclear airliner? This is most unsettling. We may need those moon maps after all.

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PEOPLE

MR. A. B. Perera, Advocate, Ceylon's Ambassador-designate to Egypt, left for Cairo on August 29th.

He is likely again to be one of Ceylon's representatives delegates to the next session of the United Nations General Assembly.

* * *

DR. W. L. W. Ludekens, who till his departure from Ceylon last year was a lecturer in Chemistry at the Ceylon University, is now with the Mining and Chemical Products, Ltd., in London. Mrs. Ludekens and family will be joining Dr. Ludekens shortly, leaving Colombo by air on the 28th of this month.

* * *

A GOOD friend of this journal, Mr. A. O. Haller, who was for many years with Messrs. A. Baur & Co., Ltd., and before his retirement to Switzerland was Managing Director of the Firm, writes to us from Zurich as follows:—

"I have read with much interest, in the issue of the *Fortnightly Review* just received (No. 6 of 19th July, 1957), Mr. S. V. O. Somanader's article entitled 'A Link with Sir Thomas Lipton—The passing of Don Lewis Appu of Passekudah.'

Mr. Somanader is wrong, I think, in assuming that there is not 'another Sinhalese valet in Ceylon who had travelled the world—at least in his days—as Don Lewis Appu had done.'

Unless I am myself mistaken, R. D. Simon Perera, until comparatively recently employed as a waiter at the New Negombo Resthouse and now residing at Alubomulla, Panadura—from where greetings occasionally go out to his old acquaintances—was also in Sir Thomas Lipton's service and accompanied his master on various travels in years long gone by. Like the late Don Lewis Appu,



Mr. A. O. Haller

he has a fund of interesting stories to tell, and a collection of souvenirs to show. Maybe some of his reminiscences form the subject of another article in the *Ceylon Fortnightly*?"

* * *

IT is with regret that we record the death of Miss Frances Beven, which occurred at her residence "Franklands," Veyangoda, on

August 14th. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Francis Beven, for many years Editor of the "Ceylon Examiner," an influential journal which flourished in the eighties and nineties. Mr. Beven was also at one time the Burgher Member in the Legislative Council.

Miss Frances Beven, who was in her eighty-third year, was a well-known social service worker and took an active part in her early years in the Colombo Ragged School, which had its home in the Hulftsdorp area in the nineties and the early years of this century, and in later years did much for the Deaf and Blind School. A sister of the late Rev. F. Lorenz Beven, Archdeacon of Colombo, she had a wide circle of friends who will mourn her loss.

The funeral which took place at Veyangoda was largely attended, the Rt. Rev. Graham-Campbell, Bishop of Colombo conducting the Service.

* * *

A FORMER Police Constable, Mr. G. S. Ranawella, has graduated from the Ceylon University. He obtained an honours degree in history.

Mr. Ranawella left the Police to enter the University with the assistance of the former Inspector-General of Police, Sir Richard Aluwihare. He now aspires to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

* * *

DR. and Mrs. B. R. F. Daniel, who are on a holiday in the U.K., are expected back next month. Dr. Daniel took the opportunity while in London to do a refresher course at a leading Hospital there.

* * *

THE death occurred at Negombo on 19th August of Mrs. Alice Amelia Fernando, widow of Mr. John Fernando, at the ripe of old age of 88.

She was a sister of the late Jack Templar, who in the early years of this century was a famous Association Football Forward. Mrs. Fernando, who was of a loveable disposition and counted a host of friends, leaves three sons, Messrs. V. V. T., Mervyn and Max Fernando.

* * *

A RECENT visitor to Australia tells us that he met a large number of the Burgher community who had settled in the Commonwealth at Perth and Melbourne, which they appear to prefer to cities

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PEOPLE

like Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane. He says that there must be many hundreds now both in Western Australia and Victoria, all enjoying good health and in comfortable billets. The exodus from Ceylon continues and there were several Burghers on the Orient Liner "Orcaades," which left Colombo on the 25th August. Among them were Mr. L. H. Metzeling, retired Accountant of the Ceylon Savings Bank, and Mrs. Metzeling, Mr. H. S. Joseph, retired Head-guard of the C.G.R. and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. Piers Herft, son of Mr. and Mrs. Annesley Herft, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. D. Jansz and family, Mrs. M. Speldewinde and Mr. C. Ebert—well-known in Tennis circles—Mr. B. Claessen, the All-Ceylon cricketer, Mr. D. R. Vander-Putt and Mr. Lorenz de Kretser.

* * *

MR. H. S. Joseph, it should be mentioned, is the youngest of a famous brotherhood of Ceylon cricketers. They were eleven in all and nearly 50 years ago turned out in a memorable cricket match against the Bloomfield C. and A.C. at the Racquet Court. That was a unique occasion in Ceylon cricket, and as

of interest it is worth mentioning that no less than five of these brothers were in the front rank of Ceylon cricketers in their day—Dr. S. P. Joseph, E. A. Joseph, D. Joseph, Revd. Evan Joseph and L. N. Joseph, for many years Captain of the Bloomfield C. and A.C.

* * *

ANOTHER bright student is leaving shortly for Australia. Rodney Vanderwert was a favourite student of more than one master, and made a good impression on the Warden, who taught him Latin. He was a member of the S. Thomas's College Choir, and will be remembered for his spirited and uninhibited playing of his small role in the chorus of *Dido and Aeneas*.

* * *

THE Rev. Douglas Bartholomeusz was instituted as Vicar of S. Stephen's, Negombo, on August 3. Inquiries seem to establish that he is the first Burgher to be Vicar since the days of the Rev. G. A. H. Arndt nearly fifty years ago. The reason has been given that until the present generation there were too few Burghers available for these

charges. Incidentally, the Rev. G. E. H. Arndt, now retired, once again served in his father's Church, acting for the Vicar-elect.

The new Vicar's wife was, as Joyce da Silva, a Probation Officer. With two energetic youngsters to bring up, she will have her hands full!

The Vicar of S. Stephen's is also Priest-in-Charge of S. Philip's, Kurana, and has to look after Sinhalese congregations in Marawila and Dalupotha.

* * *

MISS Noeline Maud Kirby, a Staff Nurse at the De Soysa Maternity Hospital, Colombo, left Ceylon by B.O.A.C. on the 26th August for a two years' course of training under the Colombo Plan in the United Kingdom.

Miss Kirby will train at the Royal College of Nursing in London for a Sister Tutor's Diploma, and on completion of her training, she will return to Ceylon to take over an appointment on the tutorial staff of a nurses' training school. She has already shown her ability as a nurse-teacher.

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THE STORY OF CEYLON'S RODIYAS

(Continued from page 15)

worthy of all, they are consummate artists in the manufacture of drums of every sort—*dolava*, *rabana*, *udekki*, etc.”

* * *

MR. Raghavan describes their lives in detail. Their houses are neat and well kept. They are so strongly attached to their ancestral plots of land that, despite the stigma that clings to those sites (*kuppayamas*), it is difficult to tear the older members away from them.

Their matrimonial customs are not so different from the customs of some other Ceylon communities. Marriages are solemnized by tying the thumbs of the bridal couple and the pouring of water on the jointed thumbs by the maternal uncle. Cross-cousin marriages are common.

In the description of their dances, the author makes the startling point that “until a few decades ago, the Rodiya dancing girl has been the only dancer of Ceylon and she still retains the title *nettukkari* in remote Kandyan villages.” This is taken out of its context and obviously refers to the Kandyan rural environment. The dance is a swaying sensuous art performed to the tunes of erotic songs.

As regards religious practices, these are essentially the same as among the rural folk in general. There are men among them skilled in Bali and Tovil magical ceremonies. They have a knowledge of protective charms, and prescribe amulets with charms inscribed on ola or copper foils worn on the person inserted in a gilded tube. In the Ratnavali cult of old, the author draws a parallel with the cult of the dreaded goddess Kali, as she was worshipped in India.

* * *

THE whole problem of planning for the welfare of the Rodiyas, is carefully analysed. “Rodiya welfare,” says the author, with nice distinction, “is not merely a matter of finding a market for their crafts, but a canalisation of Rodiya crafts to industrial channels.” Government is making all efforts to overcome social taboos in schools and

temples and do away with the brand of shame that attaches to this community.

“The traditional concept of the Rodiya as a social exile,” says the author, “is giving place to the Rodiya as a social unit in free Lanka . . . To urbanise the Rodiya is the worst that could happen, as has been done in Colombo by a band of missionaries and social service enthusiasts. Torn from their rural anchorage, with no scope of economic development, men, women and children parade the streets of Colombo and the environs of their colony, begging from door to door.”

* * *

FINALLY, the parable of “The King and the Outcast” (pp. 108-111), surely one of the finest short stories in the world, beautifully points the moral and adorns the tale of this humane and scholarly work. To the student of culture as to the general public and the tourist, a book of fascinating interest.

I almost end this review with the question, “What about the Kin-narayans?” when I remembered the excellent monograph that the author had already published on the Kin-narayans in the Ethnological Survey Series. This nevertheless is relegated to the rather obscure pages of the *Spolia Zeylanica*. A popular edition of this monograph will be a timely publication on a group which provides interesting parallels and contrasts with the Rodiya.

A comprehensive Index, intelligently prepared, serves as a useful guide to the book.

MR. A. W. Warburton-Gray, the former Mawatagama planter and coconut expert, who recently left Kandy for England, writing from Sussex just before leaving for South Africa says: “I was glad to hear all the trouble about the language question had blown over, and I must say all papers in Ceylon helped our P.M. a good deal in this matter.”

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THE LATE MRS. F. L. CHRISTOFFELSZ

WE much regret to record the death which occurred quite suddenly in the early hours of the 3rd September, of Agnes Christoffelsz, wife of Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz, at 121, Jawatte Road, Colombo. The deceased had not been in the best of health for some time, but was to all appearances her usual self the day before she passed away. She was of a genial disposition and counted a large circle of friends in Colombo and many outstations where her husband had been stationed, chiefly Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Kurunegalle. Her activities on behalf of social service were well known.

Her only son, Kenneth, the planter left for the U.K. quite recently, while her only daughter Yvonne, is married to Mr. R. Meier, Superintendent of Blair Lomond Estate, Uda Pussellawa. The funeral at the General Cemetery, Kanatte, last Tuesday evening was largely attended.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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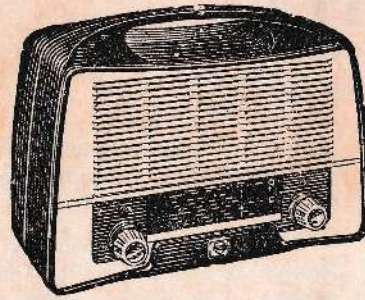
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CRICKETANA

By W. T. GRESWELL

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THE Fifth and last Test match. England 412, West Indies 89 (of which Asgarali made 29 and Sobers 39) and 86 (of which Sobers 42 and Walcott 19). The weather was fine throughout, the wicket "same for all" but naturally beneficial to the side that won the toss and elected to bat. Although the series had been decided before this Test started, the public, during this holiday month of August, enjoys watching the one Test reserved for this last month of cricket. So the Oval, though not full to capacity, was well attended. Tickets had as usual been sold in advance for the five days and £5,000 worth had been sold for the fourth day, Monday. But on that day the Oval gates did not open and purchasers lost their money and were robbed of their enjoyment. This astonishing match lasted only 2½ days and was over by 2.30 p.m. on the Saturday, the crowds melted away and the only activity to be seen was that of the ground staff clearing up the litter, which the British public, above that of any other country, loves to leave behind it on big occasions, more as a demonstration of freedom and independence than a challenge to law and order, though, in all conscience, it should be made an indictable offence.

* * *

SINCE this disappointing match was finished there has been some pungent criticism of the preparation of Test pitches in recent years. There is no shadow of doubt that this Oval pitch was prepared so that it would suit spin bowling such as England now has at its command. It is known that a thin layer of *marl* was applied only a short time before the match so that instead of it permeating the soil as it would do over a longer period it formed a crust on top through which the ball broke and answered spin. To be quite candid, that pitch was eminently suited to that devastating type of bowling with which Lock and Laker have confounded Test sides in recent years.

Let no ugly conclusions be drawn from the odd coincidence that the head Oval groundsman is also called Lock. He is no relative of Surrey's bowler, so readers can laugh that one off!

It may be argued that West Indies' bowlers should have been able to use that pitch as well, but Atkinson and Valentine, best suited to do so, were indisposed and unable to play, while Ramadhin, a shadow of his former self, was no menace. The extra pace of Lock with a sharp spin to reinforce it, found in that wicket all he could desire and he became a horrible proposition. But it all gives rise to disturbing made no less so by memories of last year's Old Trafford pitch and Laker's memorable slaughter of the Australians. The Oval wicket used to be, and could still be made to be equal to five days cricket with perchance a little "dusting" on the final day, but on the first day of this Test the West Indies' bowlers were seen to raise ominous puffs of dust, noticeable even on Television, and Lock and Laker sitting in the pavilion must have exchanged smiles of gloating anticipation.

* * *

BUT is this cricket, much less Test cricket, with its high and exacting standards? Should a groundsman or any one in authority over his work seemingly play for the home side? These are strong words but I can see the matter in no other light. Consider: England had proved to be by far the strongest team in all departments, perhaps the strongest Test side we have had in 100 years, the West Indians were being rated very low by Test standards, and the series had been decided. Why should not this final match have been played on a more docile pitch, one which would encourage batsmanship on both sides and be more of a test for England's bowlers? It could so easily have been done and the public would have had fun for their money, probably well into the fifth day.

Now all this is no excuse for the two lamentable batting displays of our guests from the Carribean. Having observed the behaviour of the wicket when their own bowlers were unable to extract the benefit for a day and a half, their batsmen must have read the writing on the wall and their hearts must have quailed under advanced symptoms of "Lockjaw-cum-Lakeritis." When

they eventually faced the dread pair it was with no shred of courage or determination left to them. Like sick and weary men they left the pavilion on that long and lonely journey to the "square" but with return tickets in their hands ready to hand in on their arrival back. The formality of asking the umpire for "guard" seemed nothing more than force of habit of men in a dream. Some folded up like sheep under a humane killer, others waved a hysterical bat caring little where the ball went. Each, as he turned away, gave the pitch an angry look, so often the final excuse of a batsman in his downfall. Was any display like this ever seen before in Test history? Lock 5 wickets for 28 runs and 6 for 20, Laker 3 for 39 and 2 for 38. England thus won by an innings and 237 runs and the West Indians were out for their lowest score ever.

* * *

INDIVIDUAL feats are hardly worth mentioning, the match being such an unsatisfactory one. As I predicted in my last letter Graveney was in his element so made top score, 164, thus prolonging for a while his usual county form which at long last he gave to England in the Trent Bridge Test. Many critics hope he may continue to do so when the initial strain of the next series at home or abroad calls for that little extra concentration which has so often been his downfall. Richardson's 107 was the determined contribution of a fighting opening batsman. It was amusing that England's three great batting amateurs failed, May with 1 run, Cowdrey 2 and Bailey 0, but the need for runs was by then by no means a dire one and the less orthodox performers to follow all made double figures and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. So ended a match in which bad luck dogged the weaker side and finally after the first day deprived it of its captain who was absent ill with "flu."

* * *

THE bowling feats of Lock and Laker in this and recent Tests may cause them to be regarded by many as supermen imbued with mesmeric power. But this is far from the truth. They must have a pitch which is suited to them and this they did not have at Weston-super-Mare where Surrey at full

(Continued on page 37)

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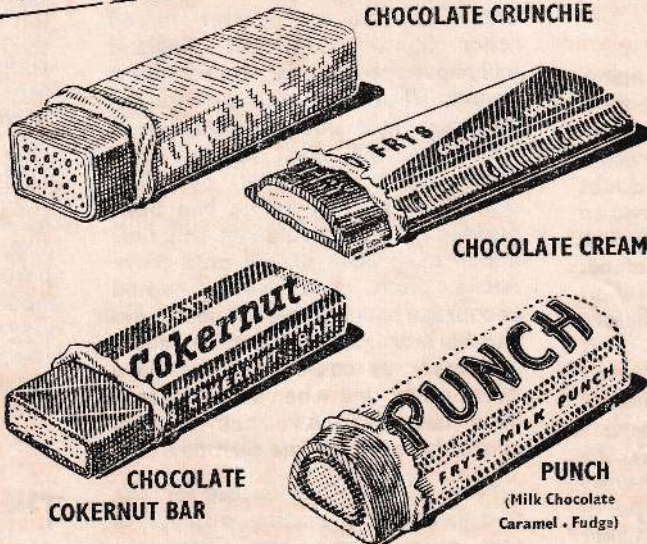
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RUGBY FOOTBALL OF THE BEST

THE TOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLTS

— By "ITINERANT" —

"A MATCH to remember," was the remark made by a famous old Ceylon ruggierite who was my companion at the opening game of the Australian Colts against a Low-Country fifteen at Longden Place, on Saturday, August 24th. A monster gathering was present and the only fear was the threatening state of the weather when the game was set in motion, but except for a few smart drizzles, which made the ball slippery for the duration of the struggle, the spectators were saved from any inconvenience. When the visitors took the field, they created a great impression, looking extremely fit though arriving by ship that morning and showing no trace of the busy day they had spent from the time they came ashore. They are a very young side, averaging twenty-two, and not one member had been affected by the journey. As one of the spectators with good ruggier sense remarked, every single player looked "fighting fit" and against such a combination one wondered how the Low-Country team would fare.

HOWEVER, it did not take many minutes after the start of play to convince those knowing ones present that our men were out to give of their very best, and in the opening stages John Arenhold, one of the most brilliant exponents of the Rugby Code Ceylon has had in my experience of over fifty years of ruggier in Ceylon, gave the mammoth gathering the feeling that he had reserved his most brilliant form for this memorable occasion. His touch finding from the very outset of the game relieved his side over and over again from play being confined to the Low-Country "25," and the crowd applauded as we have rarely

heard a gathering show their appreciation of a really great player.

NOT only did John Arenhold save his side from early disasters, but his powerful kicking, perfectly directed and finding touch often to the extent of thirty or forty yards, amazed the onlookers. So the Low-Country side held their own for the first ten minutes without a score against them. Then came a try through a glaring fault of one of the home players, a second try for the visitors came immediately afterwards



— "Times" —

John Arenhold

as a result of excellent team work; and there followed a most thrilling display by the local fifteen.

MANY a glorious passing movement initiated by Leefe looked certain of a try when a knock-on by Henricus made the crowd groan with disappointment. But Low-Country continued to fight hard and soon were rewarded with two quick tries, the credit for which belonged to Leefe and Rambukwella, both of whom were quick to seize any opportunity of scoring. When Low-Country equalised the spectators could hardly realise what had happened. At the interval the score was six-all, with Low-Country more definitely in the

picture during the latter stages of this half.

AMIDST tense excitement the second half opened with no signs of diminution in the tempo of play. Memories of a great match at Twickenham between England and Scotland for the Calcutta Cup, way down the years, when the fight waxed furious for the duration of the whole period of play, made the writer feel that here was a contest waged with the same brilliance that characterised the glorious last-minute win for England. Everybody at Longden Place settled down soon after play was set in motion again to see the remainder of a classic encounter, but, nobody could settle down with the game flashing with incident from the word "go." It is rarely that play of so high a standard could have been maintained after that gruelling first half. But, *mirabile dictu* the game assumed a robustness that was hardly to be expected.

THE homesters were up against a side that excelled in open play, like a whole fifteen of three-quarter backs, perfectly in position to open out directly scrums were broken. It recalled the exhibition given by that famous All Blacks team that delighted the Ceylon crowd at the turn of this century, with the only difference that there was no Messenger in this side to hurdle the full back and score more than once, to the amazement of those present, though I wonder how many there were in this crowd who could have recalled that first match. The play in the second half of this match moved too rapidly for an accurate recording, but suffice it to say, into this second half was packed one thrill upon another, with Arenhold's unforgettable dropped penalty goal, which "brought the house down."

OUR visitors were however lucky to have won this match by 14 points 9—1 goal and 3 tries; to 9 points—2 tries and a penalty goal but a very fine sporting crowd gave them a wonderful ovation they received on the first win of their tour. They all played so magnificently that it would be invidious to individualize. Sufficient it is to say that they will play even better in their remaining fixtures against Up-Country and finally All-Ceylon.

(Continued on page 40)

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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By ITINERANT

Racing

MR. A. Wijesuriya's Judar staked a strong claim to be called the champion stayer in the Island, when he made all the running to win the A. E. de Silva Cup (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles) on the final day of the August meet. The bay son of Tehran who had earlier won the Galle Cup (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), thus gained a valuable cup double for his owner.

Senator C. Wijesinghe was present on the course to see his smart Arab sprinter Ibn al Jazira canter away with the Bandaranaike Cup (5 fur. 23 yds.), being followed by his bracket companion, Mahoul, who ran a game race with topweight of 9 stone 11 lbs.

The only surprise for the day came in the E. L. F. de Soysa Cup (1 mile 3 furs.), when Miss Hiranthi's Flying Sorcerer cleverly ridden by Kanakarathne, won after a stirring finish with Lini, who knuckled under in a photo-finish.

Ted Fordyce's excellent riding, won him the championship whip. Two points behind Tyrrell after the fourth day's racing, he booted in three winners, to go to the top of the table with seven winning rides. His success on Fayadhan Baghdad in the concluding event was brought off by a determined effort.

Mr. Vernon Rajepakse was the leading owner for the meet winning four races with Shell Pink, United Steel, Reckless Courage and Wilson II, while a thrilling tussle for training honours between the Selvaratnams ended with Renga beating his father by a slender margin.

* * *

New C.C.A. President

MR. Robert Senanayake, the well-known businessman and former Thomian and All-Ceylon cricketer, was elected President of the Ceylon Cricket Association recently. Mr. V. J. H. Gunasekera was elected Honorary Secretary.

* * *

First Ceylon Cricket Team to Tour Malaya

THE first occasion on which a Ceylonese Cricket team visited Malaya was in 1938 during Easter, when, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Corbet Jayawardene, a representa-

tive side led by Dr. C. H. Gunasekera and composed of Sinhalese, Tamils and Burghers toured the peninsula. The team travelled on the P. & O. "Corfu" and were given a great reception on arrival at Penang. They spent a pleasant day sight-seeing and were entertained to dinner by the sportsmen of this little island. The next morning the team left in cars for Kuala Lumpur, where they were to attend a reception in the afternoon, but owing to delays on the 250-mile journey, the team reached the Selan-



—"Times"

Judar,

winner of the A. E. de Silva and Galle Cups

gor capital close on midnight much to the disappointment of the large gathering that had assembled to greet the visitors.

* * *

THE Ceylon team opened their tour the next morning against a strong combination. The home side included A. C. Harte, the Oxford Blue, who led them. D. S. Jayasundera, Ceylon's best fast bowler in those days, and Mervyn Kelaart proved too good for the F.M.S. and Ceylon scored a very comfortable victory. In addition to his destructive bowling, Kelaart top-scored with a beautiful innings of 49. The visitors played two more matches at Ipoh and Seremban, before making

the long 250 miles journey to Singapore to meet Combined Malaya, led by Dr. Hopkins. It was the best side Malaya could get together and it included that excellent batsman, Major Bryan, who had played for Kent.

Despite a disastrous start, batting first, Ceylon made a good recovery, thanks to a capital display by Mervyn Fernando, who top-scored with 70. Excellent bowling by Jayasundera, M. O. Gooneratne and S. S. Jayewickreme enabled Ceylon to gain an easy victory. On their way back on the P. & O. "Ranpura" the visitors played a whole day match at Penang and, due chiefly to some hostile bowling by Gooneratne, maintained their unbeaten record. The tour was a great success.

It should be mentioned that the Ceylon side were accompanied by a few enthusiasts, including C. Arumugam, Stanley Dias, Justin Kotelawala and B. C. Kelaart.

* * *

With the President's Team in Malaya

IN our last issue reference was made to the opening match last month of the C.C.A. President's team with Singapore, on the excellent turf wicket which has for more than half a century been the venue of all the most important matches played by visiting teams. The Australians (C. G. Macartney's team) and Sir Julien Cahn's team were much impressed with the ground and spacious club house where they played there prior to World War II.

* * *

Easy Victory at Malacca

FOLLOWING on their first appearance in Singapore, the team flew to Malacca and there engaged in a two-day match with a combined Malayan side composed of players from Johore, Negri Sembilan and Malacca, to all appearance a stronger side to the one they had previously met. But the visitors, showing impressive form, had no difficulty in routing this team by the handsome margin of 8 wickets. In the absence of H. I. K. Fernando the side was well led by P. I. Peiris. The feature of this match was the deadly bowling of Peiris, who in 10 overs, 7 of which were maidens, captured no less than 6 wickets for only 7 runs—a really remarkable achievement. Clive Inman too made



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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

up for his failure in Singapore with an attractively compiled 52. The match being over early on the second day, a request by that keen patron of cricket, Sir Donald Macgillivray, the British High Commissioner in Malaya, the Ceylon second innings was continued after the match was won.

* * *

IN the third match of their tour against South Malaya at Seremban on the 23rd and 24th August, the Ceylon side was led on the first innings by the Homesters by 4 runs but unfortunately time intervened on the second day before a decision could be arrived at. The Home team made a sporting declaration with their second innings total standing at 118 for 6 leaving the Visitors with 123 runs to win in 50 minutes—an impossible task. However, Ceylon went for the runs and did well to obtain 78 for 2 wickets. The batting honours in this match were shared by skipper H. I. K. Fernando and D. Weerasinghe, who both showed excellent form in their respective innings of 60 and 63. For the Home side the batting honours went to A. Dews (who scored an unbeaten 65) and G. de Silva 51.

* * *

Visitors Sparkle at Ipoh

THE Ceylon Cricketers showed their best form of the tour when they met North Malaya in a two-day match at Ipoh. Deciding to bat first after winning the toss on a plumb turf wicket. They fared none too well at the start, half the side being out for 111. Then came a splendid partnership between Neville Casiechetty and Clive Inman, the pair giving a sparkling exhibition of cricket. Casiechetty was unfortunate to be out when one short of his century. Inman showed much enterprise in his innings of 78. Ceylon declared their innings with their total 314 for 8 at the close of the first day's play. North Malaya were in a bad way, having lost four wickets for 44 runs, P. I. Peiris bowling very effectively for the visitors.

The match as expected ended very tamely on the second day. The Ceylon bowlers dismissing the Homesters cheaply in both innings and bringing about an innings victory. Peiris carried off the chief bowling honours with 4 for 35 in the first innings and 3 for 24 in the second.

Exciting Match with Penang

THE tricky turf wicket at Penang has often been a nightmare to visiting teams as the Ceylon cricketers found it 19 years ago when in a low scoring match they all but lost to Penang. Now the President's team has also found the wicket scarcely to their liking and were just able to snatch a victory against the island side by the narrow margin of three runs. The visitors batting first were dismissed for 116 runs, the veteran J. Andres accounting for 5 wickets at a cost of 50 runs. The home team at one time looked like beating the visitors when they had scored 43 for one

Kumara the junior singles. In the men's singles Praesoody, who was unseeded, beat Malayan Davis Cup captain and third seed, Ong Chew Bee, but was eliminated in the quarter-finals.

It will be recalled that Miss Jayasuriya, daughter of Mr. E. M. W. Jayasuriya of Matara, fared quite creditably in India last season.

Ceylon, rather surprisingly, was beaten by Malaya 2-1 in the international tournament held at Kuala Lumpur in connexion with the Merdeka celebrations.

CRICKETANA

(Continued from page 31)

strength recently met Somerset, a rapidly improving side. The match went the full three days and the extra half-hour, claimed by Surrey who won by only 3 wickets with seven minutes to spare. Lock, Laker, Loader and the twin Bedders held no fears for Somerset, whose bowlers oddly enough dealt with Surrey's batsmen to some tune. It was termed by Peter May himself a "great match" and it gave Surrey the County Championship for the sixth year running.

BRAIN FOOD FOR HOLIDAYMAKERS

(Continued from page 11)

World's Biggest Nuclear Power Station

FACTS and statistics, to the joy of competition organisers, pile up every hour of every day. Now general knowledge candidates must take into account the biggest atomic power station in the world. That is the claim made for the £37,000,000 plant which has just been approved for Hunterston, Ayrshire, Scotland, and is due for completion in 1960-61. It will produce £4,000,000 worth of electricity a year—a quarter of all electricity generated in the south of Scotland. The immense buildings have been described in a Government report as of greater mass and proportion than anything else in the United Kingdom.

One last statistic: the station will occupy 110 acres (44.5 hectares) of a 1,000-acre (405 hectares) estate which had been in the keeping of one family for 600 years.



—"Times"

N. Casiechetty

wicket, but the later batsmen succumbed tamely to some destructive bowling by Buhar (5 for 36) and Premachandra (2 for 9) who dismissed Penang for 113 runs. Thus the President's team retained their unbeaten record.

* * *

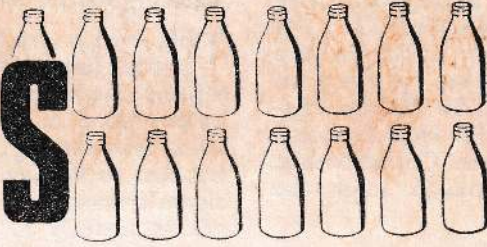
Tennis Success in Malaya.

CEYLON fared best of the overseas competitors in the Malayan tennis championships concluded in Singapore recently, winning three of the eight titles.

Miss Ranjani Jayasuriya won the women's singles comfortably while Bernard Pinto and Rajah Praesoody won the men's singles and P. S.

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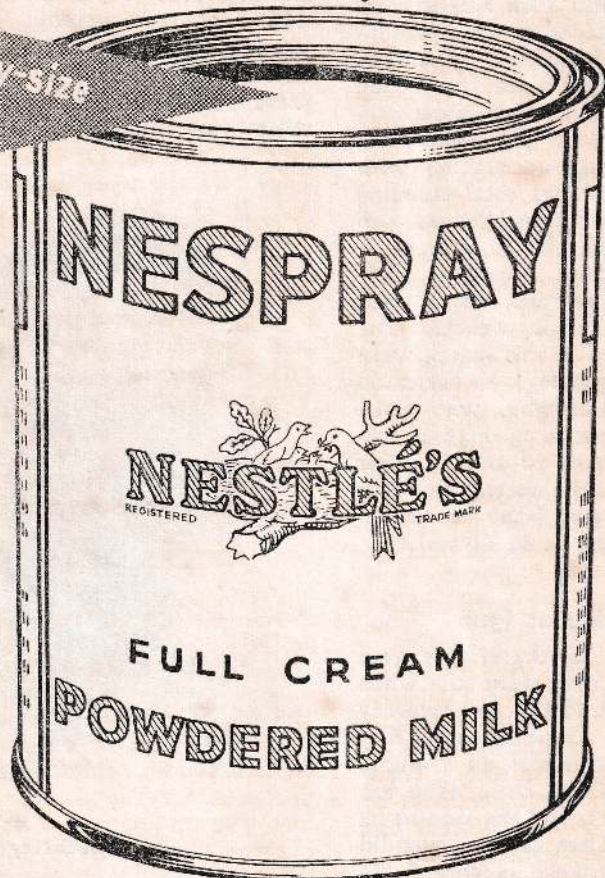
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A WOMAN'S DIARY

THE All Ceylon Women's Congress is looking forward to several interesting assignments during the next few months . . .

The A.C.W.C. is sponsoring the visit to Ceylon of Miss Anna Lord Strauss, a distinguished American, due here from the 11th to the 18th October, her aim to discuss informally with small groups how women can be most effective in carrying out their responsibilities as citizens and voters. She is particularly anxious to benefit groups outside Colombo, and thinks on lines of "Workshops" where two topics can be covered during each session. Any community may select whichever topic they desire, or even add subjects of their own choice to the list sent, if she could be given some notice. Arrangements have already been made for Miss Strauss to have a "workshop" in Colombo at the Y.W.C.A. on Saturday the 12th October (registration forms for this are available from the Secretary, Y.W.C.A.). She goes down to Galle on the 13th and 14th October where the Mahila Samiti is arranging to have her address women in the Southern Province through interpreters; she will speak at Kalutara on the way back to Colombo. It is hoped to arrange a programme for her in Jaffna as well.

Miss Strauss was President of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund Inc., a Research and Educational fund created by the League of Women Voters of the U.S. From 1944 to 1950 she was President of the League of Women Voters but found time to serve her country on many important committees. President Eisenhower has named her as a member of his Committee of Education Beyond High School. President Truman appointed her as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the U.N. 6th General Assembly which met in Paris in 1952. Having accepted an invitation from the Department of State to lecture to a number of Asian countries under their educational exchange programme, she visited Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Japan, the Phillipines and spoke with numerous groups. She comes from the Committee of Correspondence on her first visit to Ceylon.

Miss Strauss is a keen amateur sportswoman, and excels in tennis, squash, skiing, skating and sailing.

A specialist in civic responsibilities she gained her experience in the League of Women Voters, a powerful association in the States which teaches civic consciousness and the developing of political sense without any party bias—particularly useful perhaps in Ceylon just now, in pointing out to woman how, and why, their votes should be used with the best results.

* * *

Girl Guides' Association

IN reference to a paragraph in the last issue of the *Fortnightly* in the *Woman's Diary*, the Guide Association points out that due to a misprint, the lease of the land on which their headquarters now stands was ascribed to Mrs. D. S. Senanayake. They owe the lease of this land to Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who had always given them much encouragement. Both Mr. and Mrs. Senanayake have been staunch supporters of the Guides since the inception of this movement in Ceylon, and Mrs. Senanayake still remains a Vice-President of the Association.

EVELYN.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 9)

INCREASE of violence on Police personnel has led to the Inspector-General and his deputies formulating proposals for the compensation of men who are injured and dependents of those killed whilst on duty.

The amount suggested in the event of death is Rs. 10,000 and in the case of injury the amounts would vary with the nature of the disability caused. In the meantime a mass insurance scheme has been introduced for other ranks for the men, with a separate scheme for officers.

A further recommendation is that the death penalty be imposed for the murder of a Police officer whilst on duty. The reason for this is that three constables and a sergeant have been killed so far this year.

At present, although capital punishment is awarded, execution of the sentence is not carried out as a Bill for the suspension of the death penalty is before Parliament.

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MR. C. M. Austin de Silva has been appointed Ethnologist of the National Museums Department. He succeeds Mr. M. D. Raghavan of Madras, who filled the post left vacant by Mr. J. R. de la Haule Marret of Oxford, whose pioneer work in this field received world-wide notice.

Mr. de Silva was Librarian of the Museum and did research work in Sinhalese literature and epigraphy under the late D. M. de Z. Wickremesinghe, Professor of Sinhalese and Dravidian Languages in London University.

* * *

DR. A. P. Guruswamy, deputy-Commissioner of the National Savings Movement, was drowned in the sea off Dehiwela last week.

Dr. Guruswamy was a keen social worker. He had been associated with the YMCA for many years and was a popular lay preacher.

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An enlightened policy with regard to further studies by members of the Staff may be the source of Kingswood progress. Teachers have been given leave to secure the University of Ceylon Diploma in Education. Latest move is the departure of Mr. Herman T. V. Perera on a nine-month Smith-Mundt Scholarship study tour which will take him to America, Hawaii, England and W. Europe. He will study teaching methods in technical schools.

Readers will remember, moreover, how appreciatively "Felicity" wrote about Paul Raj, now Headmaster of the Preparatory School founded by Keble, in Bandarawela.

* * *

KINGSWOOD, by beating S. Sylvester's 2-1, became unbeaten champions of the Kandy District F.A. Schools' League. This is but one of many ways in which this Methodist institution, continues to live up to the standards Blaze established.

Recently the Kingswood XI gave the Champion Thomian Hockey team a very close fight. Boys of Kingswood are well-known for their interest in Scouting, and their cycling tours.

One of them promises to be a leading lepidopterist. He has one of the finest collections, made in Kandy, Bandarawela and Mt. Lavinia, chiefly. He has also identified a very rare species.

* * *

ROBERT S. Gogerly is quite typical. Besides this avocation—which won him the Ceylon Natural History Essay Prize in 1956, and would have brought him the Andreas Nell prize for collections of materials had these been returnable to competitors—he has many interests outside his very good academic record, and his duties as College Prefect and House Captain. He has played leading roles in College Dramatics, is in the Debating Team, and represented his school with credit in the Schools' Broadcast Elocution contests.

RUGBY FOOTBALL OF THE BEST

(Continued from page 33)

UP-COUNTRY BADLY BEATEN

GOOD judges of the handling code who were present when the Australian Colts met and defeated the Low-Country fifteen in the opening game of their tour played on the very afternoon they arrived here were confident that in their subsequent matches they would show what stuff they were made of.

One could have easily visualised their class and, after getting their sea-legs off, they were bound to provide Ceylon crowds with the type of rucker that they only witness when a side of international class plays here. That was just what happened when they met an Up-country side at Nittawella, Kandy, and belaboured them to the tune of 43 points (5 goals and 6 tries) to nil. There was only one fifteen in this match and that was not the Up-country side.

Right from the beginning it was obvious that the Visitors were out to provide fireworks. As an eyewitness described it: "The way they flung the ball about in the loose was almost unbelievable. They were right behind the ball wherever it happened to be and they backed up tirelessly.

The speed of the burly forwards was uncanny. All fifteen players handled the ball perfectly, though it was wet at times." This will give our readers a fair picture of how the Visitors came to pile up their formidable score. While all of them played magnificent Rucker, I must be forgiven for awarding special mention to Bill Lockett, Colin Smee and Bob Phipps, all of whom rose to great heights. The match was ably refereed by Mr. Stanley Livera.

* * *

AUSSIES TOO GOOD FOR CEYLON

THE picturesque hundred-year-old Radella ground, nestling at the foot of lofty hills in the Dimbula valley, provided an ideal setting for

the keenly awaited Test match between the Australian Colts and an All-Ceylon fifteen, last Saturday. Quite a good gathering had assembled to witness what promised to be an eventful game. Owing to the damp ground, the ball was slippery throughout play and handling it was far from easy. The Aussies, after a much needed rest following their matches with Low-Country and Up-Country, came on the field an extremely fit side, eager to provide the onlookers with their finest qualities of play. This they more than succeeded in doing, getting well off the mark in the opening minutes of play. They put all they knew into their well planned tactics and showed that in the matter of finesse, niceties and refinement of play they had little to learn. In fact they proved opportunists of the first rank and their brainy movements in perfect combination roused the spectators to a high pitch of appreciation.

Here was a team of fifteen players with a knowledge of all the "tricks" of the game to completely rattle an opposing side. They scored two quick tries in the first few minutes and Smee converted one of them. Later, nearing the interval, they added another try which Smee converted. The visitors crossed over with 13 points to nil. Ceylon in this half played as well as they were allowed to but it was obvious that they were no match for these speedy, resourceful and talented exponents of the game.

* * *

HOW they were going to stand up to the visitors in the second half was the problem? During the opening stages they fought hard to gain an advantage but their backs rarely rose to the occasion and with the Australians increasing their tempo as the game progressed, Ceylon gradually lost grip of the game and the Aussies scoring two more tries, one of which Smee converted, left the field winners by the substantial margin of 21 points to nil.

Ceylon were awarded numerous penalties, but they could not gain any advantage from them. Had it not been for the excellent touch finding of John Arenhold Ceylon would have been beaten by a much larger margin. So in two successive matches the visitors had scored 68 points without having their line crossed.

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Right: Blouse in CEPEA POPLIN "Chartreuse"

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