

The Ceylon Fortnightly Review

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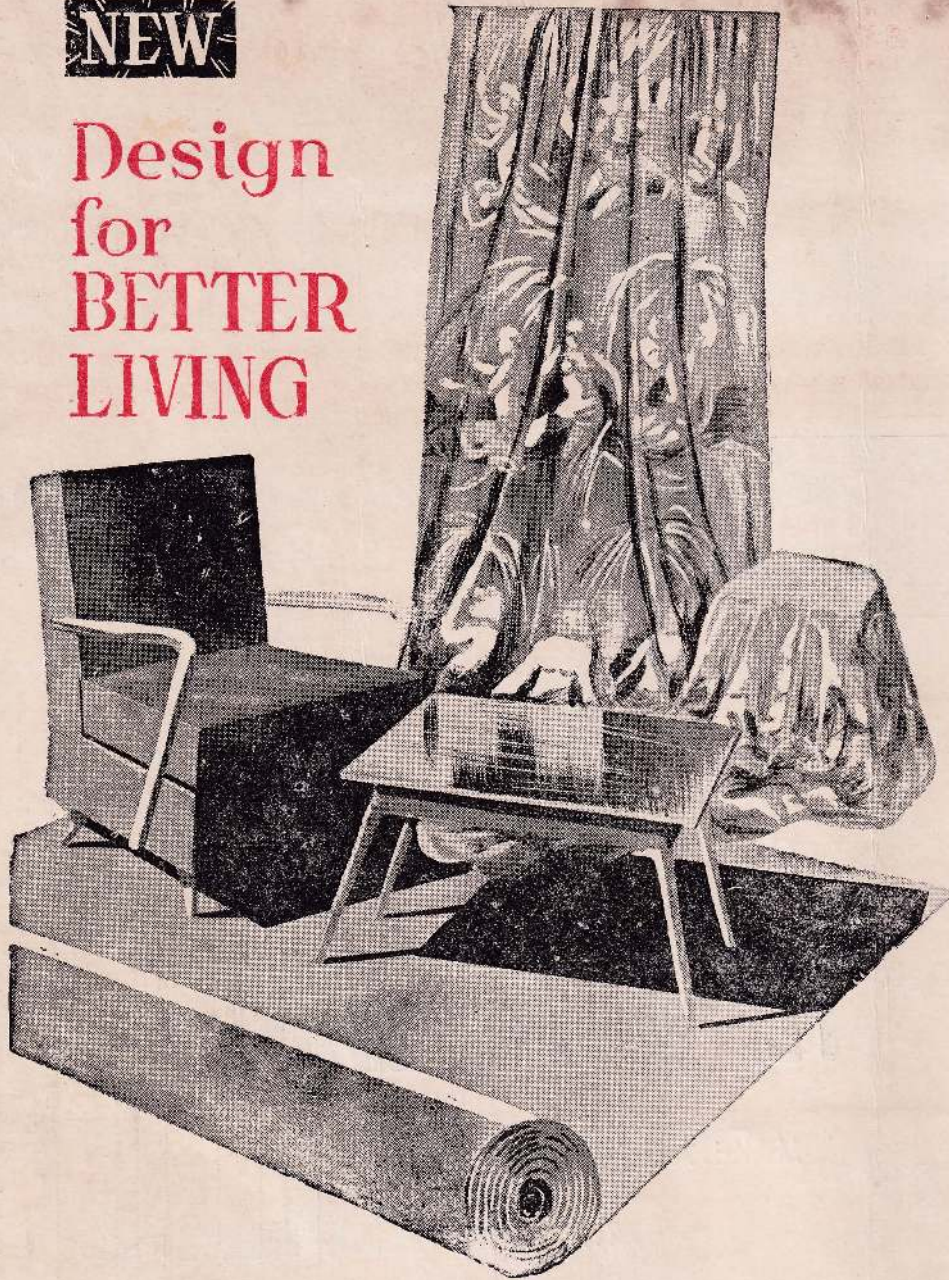


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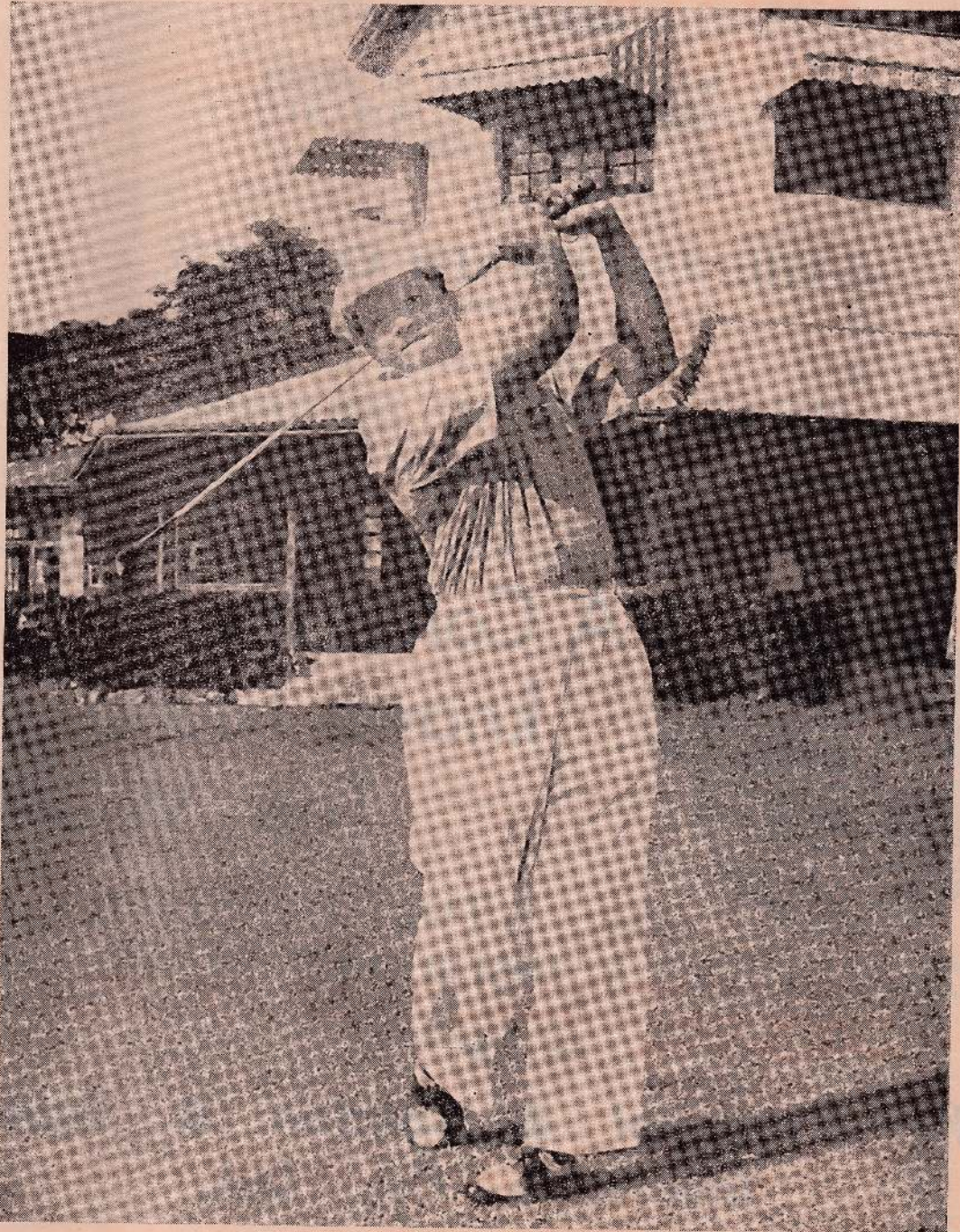
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TRADE UNIONISM TODAY

WE take this the earliest opportunity that has been available to offer our sincere apologies to our advertisers, subscribers and readers for the late delivery of the last issue of the *Fortnightly Review* and the delayed appearance of this number. As we have already intimated to them, the interruption was caused by our printers The Times of Ceylon Ltd., closing their doors on account of disturbing developments in trade union activity. Our only consolation is that a national newspaper which for more than a hundred years has played a vital role in the Island's history found it necessary to suspend publication for a month.

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THE action of The Times of Ceylon Ltd. has thrown into sharp relief the deterioration in the conduct of members of trade unions in urging the claims they make of employers. The management of the Times have declared that their hands were forced by violence, intimidation and hooliganism on the part of some of its employees, which led others to fear for their safety and the company itself for the safety of their plant.

The incidents in the Times building and its vicinity have not been singular. Indeed, they have been so widespread that other employers have probably not anticipated the Times or followed their example because cessation of production would seriously affect the country's economy and considerably disrupt social life.

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THE Government also has had experience of unprincipled trade union activity in the frequent interruption of work in the port of Colombo. In fact, a recent clash of trade unions was marked by an outburst of violence and the members of one of the unions carried on a go-slow campaign in the port which had the effect of disorganising the entire tea trade.

The Prime Minister has put his finger on the right spot in holding that much of the labour unrest in the country is attributable to the existence of political trade unions. It is to be hoped that his acknowledgment of the fact means that measures will be taken early to bring about peace in industry.

THE EDITOR

BY AIR

THRO' WHITTALLS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY BRUTUS

OCTOBER, 1957, memorable in world history for Soviet Russia's launching of an earth satellite, has been an eventful month for Ceylon. The Government has the satisfaction of being able to look back on it as the month during which it was able to fulfil two of the promises it held out when it came into office. The Motor Transport Bill, providing for the nationalisation of the omnibus services in the Island, was passed without a division, in both Houses of Parliament and became law on October 31st. The other historic event was the transfer by the British Government to Ceylon of the Trincomalee naval base, which brings to an end a situation that was regarded as compromising Ceylon's independence and the Government's policy of non-alignment with power blocs. The take-over of the Katunayake RAF station took place on November 1st.

A matter for misgiving, however, is the continued labour unrest in industry. The port of Colombo has been the centre of the worst manifestations of trade union rivalry, with detrimental effects on trade, as exemplified by the cancellation of one of the weekly tea auctions. Almost a national tragedy, also caused by trade union activity being accompanied by violence and rowdyism, was the closing of the doors of the Times of Ceylon Ltd. leaving only one group of newspapers to serve the country for more than a month.

* * * *

AN allusion to the satellite moon launched by Soviet Russia was made by the Prime Minister, Mr S.W. R.D. Bandaranaike, in his speech on United Nations Day to the United Nations Association in Colombo. "I pity the astronomers of the future", he said, "in their examinations of the skies in having to distinguish between man-made and other satellites. But you are seeing the vistas that are opening out

before the human race, terrifying in some of their aspects, fraught with infinite possibilities for good in certain other implications. Surely, the most obtuse, the most conservative and reactionary must realize that changes the human race never at any period of existence experienced before are taking place now."

Describing the United Nations as representing more or less the whole of mankind with some unfortunate exceptions, Mr Bandaranaike said he could not understand except on the pettiest and most despicable grounds how a fifth of the population of the world, represented by the People's Republic of China, could on any grounds of equity or justice be excluded from the world organization. With all its defects, he added, however, the only life-line of humanity today is the United Nations Organization.

* * *

TWO vacancies in the Diplomatic service have been caused by the retirement of Mr. P. R. Gunasekera, High Commissioner in Australia, and Mr. Wilmot A. Perera, Ambassador to China.

Mr Gunasekera, who was in the judicial service at the time of his appointment, was simultaneously accredited to New Zealand.

Mr Wilmot Perera took on the assignment for only a year. He intends to devote his time to developing the school he founded - Sri Palee, Horana.

* * *

ADMIRERS of Sir Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime Prime Minister, are no doubt aware that he will celebrate his eighty-third birthday on November 30.

Just published in England is the third of his four-volume monumental book, A History of the English-speaking Peoples.

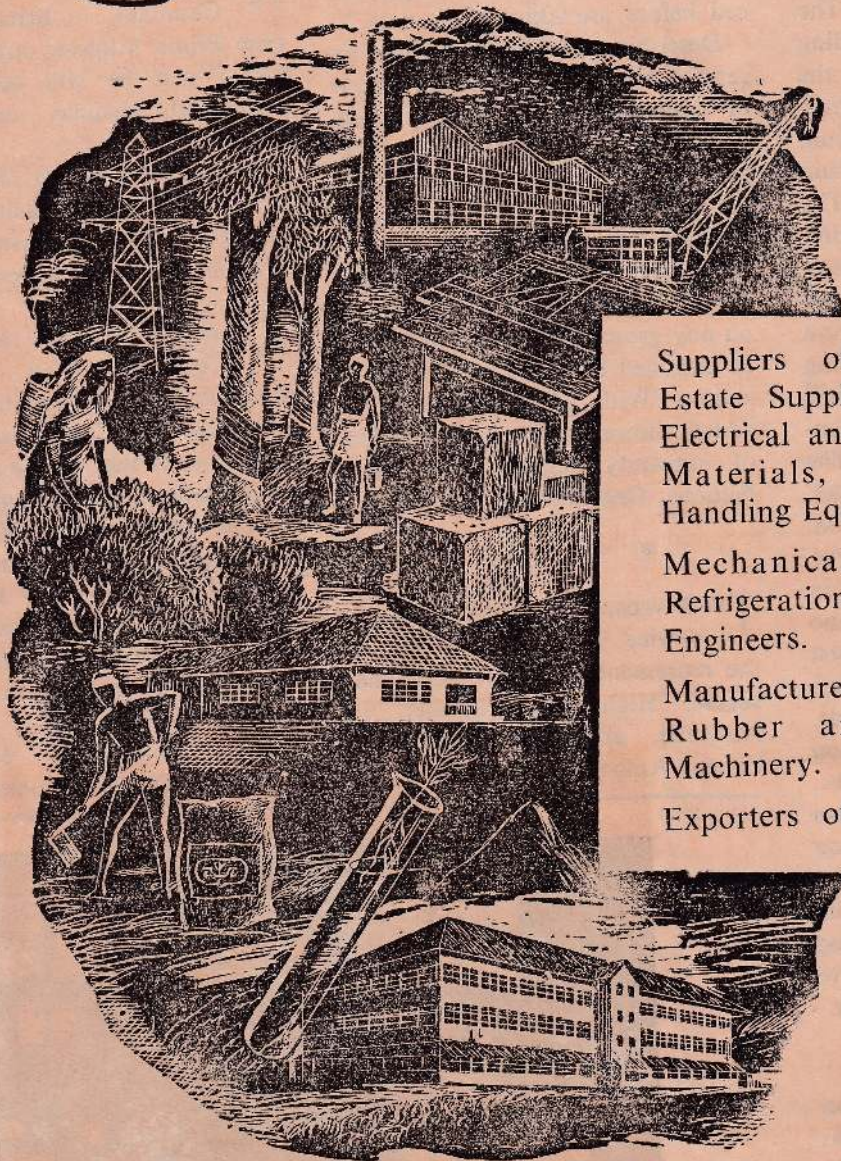
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AN important point made by the Colombo Plan Technical Council in their report for 1956-7 of which the Government should take note is that at the end of his assignment an expert ought to leave people capable of carrying on without him and that he cannot do this unless he has local technicians working with him who absorb not only his professional techniques but something of his professional approach as well.

It is often the case that Ceylonese officers appointed to work



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

with foreign experts are not of the calibre nor have the attitude of mind required for maintaining continuity of the work at the proper level. In the result it is obvious that aid and technical assistance obtained under the Plan would be not as beneficial as it ought to be.

There are of course happier experiences, such as the operation of the cold storage plant and by-products factory at Mutwal presented by Canada for improving the fishing industry. In opening these the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, referred to another statement in the Report—that the ability of a country to absorb assistance is basically limited by the domestic effort it is able to make; this domestic effort is primary, outside assistance an adjunct, in national development. Sir Oliver commented: "Ceylon would be content if this standard is applied to her in the distribution of Colombo Plan assistance as well as in the foreign aid programmes of other nations." It behoves the Government and the people to live up to his faith in them.

* * *

AN unprecedented experience of the tea trade was the abandonment of the weekly auctions commencing on Monday, October 21st, on account of unrest in the Port, where members of one of the dockworkers trade unions had started a go-slow movement during the previous week-end. There were five-million lbs. on offer, but some eight-million lbs. were waiting to be cleared in warehouses.

The possibility of a midweek auction was overruled when a clash between rival port trade unions—four persons were injured by explosions—caused a complete stoppage of work, some 8,000 dock workers coming out and paralyzing the port.

Stern Police action prevented a major outbreak of violence and all the workers were back at work the following day.

The resumption of the auctions the following week saw Russia in the market for the first time in forty years. Prices showed an upward tendency by their interest in the superior grades and the firm tone was maintained with the go-slow being called off subsequently in the port.

* * *

AN outcome of the inter-union rivalry in the port was a suggestion by the Minister of Agriculture and Food, Mr Philip Gunewardena, who leads one of the unions, that the port should be completely nationalised. Dr N.M.Perera, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, who is President of another dockworkers union, announced that the union too would welcome nationalisation of the port. The Government, however, is for retaining control of the port and the commercial operations being handled by a corporation. A proposal that the corporation should be financed by the Government and the private sector in the proportion 75:25 has been favourably received by the unions.

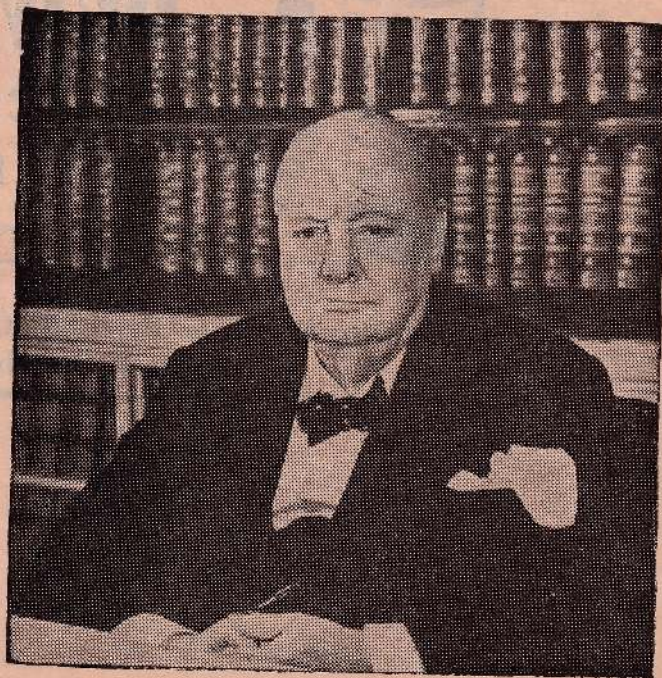
IN the meantime an indirect effect of the constant unrest in Colombo is that measures for the improvement of the Galle harbour are being expedited.

* * *

FEATHER in the cap for the Minister of Transport and Works, Mr Maitripala Senanayake, was the acceptance by the House of Representatives of his Bill for the nationalisation of omnibus services, the third reading of which was passed without a division on October 17th.

The Bill was presented to the House on October 1st, and it was read a second time after a two-day debate. The third reading was preceded by consideration of the Bill by the committee of the whole House for two days, during which several amendments, proposed both by the Minister himself and the Opposition, were adopted.

In the committee stage of the Bill, it transpired that the Government has not yet decided on the method of payment of compensation to the omnibus companies. The Minister of Transport said so when the Leader of the Opposition, Dr



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

N.M.Perera, proposed an amendment that payment should be on the basis of long-term bonds bearing interest at a maximum of 3 per cent. The amendment was defeated, but the Minister indicated that the House would be informed before a decision was made in the matter.

The Senate also passed the Bill without a division.

* * *

THE Minister of Lands and Land Development has appointed a committee to report on measures to control and conserve wild life, with special reference to the wild elephant, and on necessary amendments to the Fauna and Flora Protection Act.

The chairman of the committee will be Mr. R. S. V. Poulter. The other members are: Dr. R. L. Spitze, Mr. C. W. Nicholas, Mr. Gordon Coombe, S. A. I. Elapatha Dissawa and Mr. C. E. Norris.

* * *

THE Senate has acquired a fresh complexion by the change in its membership consequent on the retirement of ten members whose term of office had expired. The Government, however, yet remains in a minority.

The senators who went out of office, most of whom were UNP members, were: elected—Mr. P. Nagalingam, Mr. Ivor Palipane, Sir Philip Rodrigo, Sir Bennett Soysa and Mr. G. P. Wickremaratchchi; nominated—Mr. J. E. M. de Saram, Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera, Mr. S. R. Kananayagam, Mr. H. de Z. Siriwardena, and Mr. C. Wijesinghe.

Of these, two only retain their seats, Mr. Wickremaratchchi, a noted Ayurvedic physician, who is President of the Ayurvedic Congress, being re-elected, and Mr. C. Wijesinghe, the Southern Province planter and turfite, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, nominated.

There were six candidates for the five seats to be filled by election by the House of Representatives

and of them those returned were: Mr. A. D. Jayasekera, a teacher and President of the Lanka Guru Sangamaya; Mr. A. T. A. (Doric) de Souza lecturer in English of the University, a nominee of the LSSP (Dr. N. M. Perera's Party); Mr. G. Wickramarachchi, Mr. G. Nalliah, a member of the depressed classes from Jaffna nominated by the Federalist Party; and Mr. C. Barton, a planter from Maturata. The defeated candidate was Mr. M. C. Subramaniam, also a depressed class representative, nominated by the Communist Party. Mr. Subramaniam had the support of the Government Party but was eliminated in the balloting on account of the absence of three Government members.

The members appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Government were, besides Mr. Wijesinghe, Dr. James Pedris, a former Government medical officer, Mr. B. H. Dunuville, a proctor of Kandy, Mr. Layard Jayasundera, a former civil servant, and Mr. D. J. A. Senaratne, who has been active in village committee politics.

* * *

A NOTABLE statement bearing on the attitude of the Buddhist Order to politics was issued by Madihe Pannasiha Mahanayake Thero of Vajirarama, Colombo, after the Senate elections. His name had been suggested by the Eksath Bhikkhu Peramuna (United Front of Bhikkhus) for membership of the Senate.

After explaining that he was not a member of the EBP and that the Peramuna had not obtained his consent to put up his name, the Mahanayake said: "...my understanding of the Dhamma and Vinaya (rules for the Order) preclude the faintest possibility of my ever accepting such a position. I consider the bhikkhu life superior to membership of the Senate", and declared that he was not prepared to accept

even sovereign power. He pointed out that without being a member of the Senate it is possible to serve Buddhism and the people "while following the Buddha, the incomparable benefactor of the world."

The Sangha (the Order), the Mahanayake added, could always advise any member of the Government on being so approached on "what is righteous and unrighteous" and he was always ready to be of service in these ways "while preserving my own integrity as a bhikkhu worthy of the yellow robe."

* * *

THE proposition has been put forward by the Minister of Health, Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene, that manioc production be stepped up in order to supplement the local rice supply and to combat malnutrition. Her idea is that manioc flour could be processed to suit the preparation of hoppers, string hoppers etc., and that it could be fortified with nutritive elements to provide a balanced diet, since the protein content of manioc is less than that of wheat flour.

Following a preliminary conference Mrs. Wijewardene has appointed a committee to go further into her scheme. The members of the committee are Dr. F. W. Clements of WHO, Mrs. D. L. Becobo of FAO, Dr. D. B. Gunasekera of the Medical Research Institute, Mr. W. R. Chamugam, former Government Analyst and Mr. E. B. Tisseverasinghe of the Department of Industries.

Dr. Clements and Mrs. Becobo have been assigned to Ceylon by their respective organisations to advise the Government on measures to deal with malnutrition.

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TWO of the oldest Colombo business houses have merged from the beginning of October. They are Bousteads and Whittalls. The name of the combined business

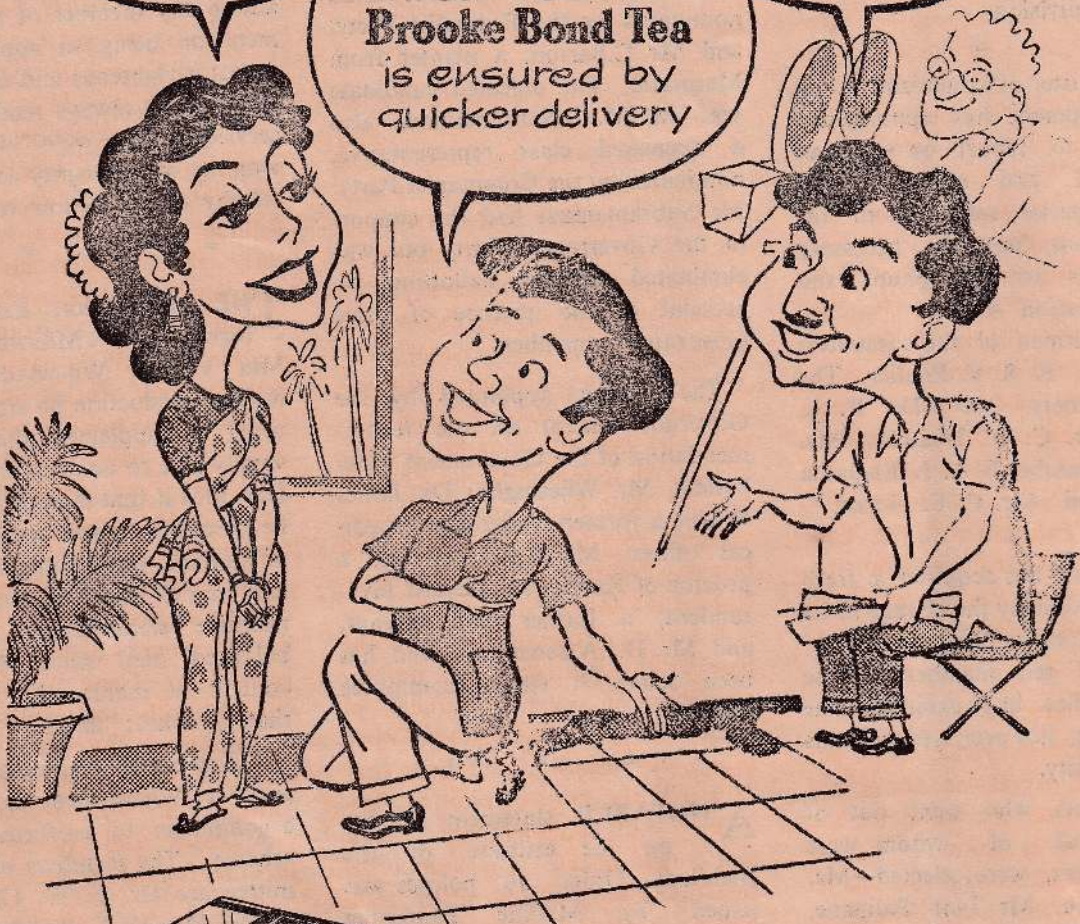
(Continued on page 17)

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A WORLD IN THE WOOD

By ERNEST C. THOMSON

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

THIS month I have discovered a treasure house deep in the woods—and not 15 miles from London's busy Piccadilly Circus. It is a place of pilgrimage from most corners of the Commonwealth. New Zealanders especially, I was told, find their way through the rhododendrons and fern coppices to this beautiful private house which, on the ground floor, its owners have transformed into tiny courtyards, make-believe shopping streets and craftsmen's workshops.

How odd it seemed that this Pinto Collection of Wooden Bygones enshrining the history of the past 400 years in timbered objects of almost every conceivable shape should be known to New Zealanders, Australians, Canadians, guests from the Union of South Africa, America, India and Pakistan, and yet have concealed its fascinations from me. I live in the same English county of Middlesex, only three miles away.

* * * *

Contagious Interest

Here was a literal rendering of our English expression about not being able to see the wood for the trees. For it is wood in all its countless adaptations which has its apotheosis in this little Temple in the Woods, lovingly prepared and tended by Mr. Edward H. Pinto, Freeman of the City of London with 30 years behind him in the business of decorating and furnishing, and a Liverymanship in the City's Workshipful Company of Turners.

With Mrs. Pinto, an energetic science graduate who has caught the collectors' fever as acutely as her husband, he holds open house for half the year. They are not given to publicising themselves, preferring to rely on the contagious interest of visitors.

"Word soon spreads", Mr. Pinto told me as we stood beside the British-made wooden ancestor of

the vacuum cleaner, perhaps 150 years old, with its bellows for suction and a nozzle not unlike its modern counterpart. Next to it were a soldier's wooden carved button stick at least a century old, and a breeches board for whitening coachmen's buckskin breeches.

"Though our collection of 5000 pieces has been on display only three years", said Mr. Pinto, "it is talked about all over the world. We have been surprised by the number of New Zealand visitors. Strangely enough, there are many more of them per head of population than from Canada. News obviously travels faster in a small country!"

At home the children are apparently the best missionaries. They come often in school parties. "Nearly always", Mrs. Pinto told me, "some of them return the same week-end bringing their parents with them on a 'conducted tour.'"

A dummy shop-window, "At the Sign of the Rush Nip", is our introduction in the entrance hall of Oxhey Woods House, Oxhey Drive, near Northwood, Middlesex. This tells the story of old-time fire-making and lighting with tinder and candle boxes. The tyranny of the tinder-box, which often took half an hour to function, was ended with the invention of friction matches in 1826 by an Englishman, John Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees.

* * * *

For Exquisite Discomfort

Next we come to a centuries-old "drug store", or apothecary's shop, with its walnut medicine cabinets, a folding rosewood ear trumpet, and a wooden adjustable bandage winder, said to have been invented by Britain's pioneer of Army nursing, Florence Nightingale, and used by her in the Crimean War of 1845.

From war to love — or at least, love spoons. The Pintos have a delightful collection of these 200

years-old trophies from Wales, carved from sycamore wood by tongued widders whose hands could express their love messages better than their lips.

Among the most beautiful "shops" is the Tunbridge Emporium, recalling the discovery of healing waters at Tunbridge Wells, in the English county of Kent, in 1606.

The souvenir habit was strong even then, as evidenced by woodware with mosaic patterns and pictures sold to visitors.

Wooden back-scratchers used by ladies in the 18th century seize the attention in the Peruquier shop window which also includes an early 17th century shaving outfit complete with wooden bleeding bowl.

In the tobacco and snuff box line the Pintos claim to have the biggest collection of curios in England. Coffin-shaped wooden tobacco casks were gruesomely popular a century ago; there are several on view, along with wooden snuff rasps for grinding down tobacco into snuff.

For exquisite discomfort in the cause of elegance I found nothing to beat the women's stay busks of 300 years ago. These wooden splints, marked with amatory texts, were rammed down the corsets to produce a wasp waist. In the same section—Vanity Fair—were wooden toothpick cases and eye-brow combs for the foppish male.

* * * *

Pretty Conceits

I wish there were space to tell of more pretty conceits in this unique collection — more items like the 17th-century lark lure, a Court jester's wooden bauble, and a department backboard for making schoolchildren sit up straight.

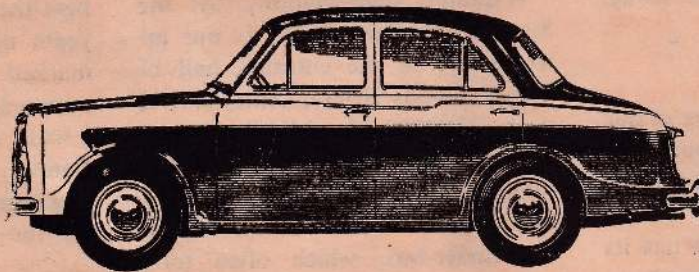
A serious purpose was served by many exhibits. Among the scientific devices was a set of Napier's Bones, engraved on boxwood, with which the Scotsman John Napier invented logarithms in the 17th century. Another treasure was King Charles II's inlaid sundial box, dating from the same period.



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CEYLON CELEBRITIES

Charles Hartley

— By F. H. V. —

CHARLES Hartley assumed duties at the Royal College in January 1897 as Lecturer in English and Modern Languages. He had graduated in the classical Tripos at Cambridge and had subsequently taken a course of Modern Languages at Heidelberg. He was an athletic-looking young man, fair-haired, with clean cut features and a resolute chin, and made a decidedly good first impression. He had a penetrating judgement and observed much but said little, for he was a man of unusual reserve. He had a strong vein of humour which, when the occasion demanded it, found expression in delicately expressed sarcasm. But he was immediately popular, for he had all the qualities which boys admire in a great schoolmaster. It was soon discovered that he was always as good as his word and would not fail to deliver the goods. He never made an idle threat.

* * * *

WITHIN a year of his arrival he was appointed Acting Principal though he was third in the order of seniority among the staff of assistant masters. It was fortunate both for him and for the College that he had served an apprenticeship under John Harward and derived high inspiration for his duties. There was this added advantage that he assumed control of the school when it was working healthily in all departments. Charles Hartley acted as Principal on five different occasions in all and it must be said to his credit that he unfailingly handed back the school to the permanent Principal in as good and as healthy a condition as he received it.

* * *

IN 1903, Charles Hartley was confirmed as Principal in succession to John Harward who was appointed Director of Education. To the friends of the Royal College who be-

moaned the loss of John Harward's guiding hand, the appointment of Charles Hartley was compensation. The mantle of Elijah had fallen on Elisha. Charles Hartley's name will always be remembered gratefully by Royalists, past, present and future, for the strenuous and successful fight he put up against the decision of Government that the Royal College should be gradually abolished by a process of dismemberment beginning from the bottom.



CHARLES HARTLEY

To him also belongs the credit of moving from the old site at San Sebastian to the new at Thurstan Road now occupied by the University without any dislocation of work or impairment of efficiency.

Hartley had a great share in the establishment of the Cadet Battalion of the Ceylon Light Infantry as it was known in those days. Sir S.M. Burrows, who commanded the Cadet Battalion with the rank of Honorary Major, had no military experience to draw upon, so Hartley who was a keen member of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, contributed valuable advice and guidance. The five schools which formed the original Cadet Battalion were Royal, St. Thomas', Wesley, Trinity and Kingswood.

Hartley's quiet humour made him an after-dinner speaker *par excellence* and his speeches at the

dinners of the Royal College Old Boys' Union were notable contributions. On one of these festive occasions he pointed out a serious omission at the prize distribution. It was customary to supply a quotation from Horace and no prize distribution could be regarded as a legitimate function until it was sealed and stamped with such a quotation. He would now supply the omission with just a few words from Horace, "Nunc est bibendum" — "Now is the time to drink healths," a sally which was received with roars of laughter.

An early recreation of Hartley's was bicycling and his push-bike and broad-brimmed terai hat were well known in various parts of Colombo. Later he took to yachting and he owned one of the finest yachts that ever set sail out of the Colombo Harbour. Still later in life he took to ruminating on stones he picked up on hill-sides and developed into an authority on the stone age.

* * * *

I MUST not omit to mention an incident which revealed Hartley's strength of character. The whole school revolted from his order that no half-holiday was to be observed on the afternoon of an inter-collegiate match and empty benches greeted the astonished eyes of the masters when they answered the bell at 2.15 p.m.

Hartley decided that the members of the Sixth Form were primarily responsible for this defiance of authority and that they must be caned. Great and strenuous were the efforts made to move the Principal from his decision and high and mighty were the ambassadors who pleaded before him. "Cane the Sixth Form! it was unthinkable and against all precedent." "So is an open revolt led by the Sixth Form", was Hartley's firm reply.

Caned they all were at the end, and many of them, now men of light and leading, realise I am sure, that they got what they fully deserved. A local poet immortal-

(Continued on Page 40)

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A POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

BY CROSS-BENCHER

THE Prime Minister must be happy that the month of October has passed into history. There was talk in some quarters of activities calculated to bring about an "October Revolution." Mr Bandaranaike himself betrayed some nervousness by using, with dubious propriety, the state radio for the repetition of a speech made by him setting out the Government's policy with regard to the official language, with particular reference to his pact with the Federalist Party. The provocation, of course, was the so-called pilgrimage from Colombo to Kandy, for a full-moon day demonstration at the Dalada Maligawa, on the part of some UNP elements, a proceeding which did have the potentialities of crisis.

The threatened crisis was averted, however, by the pilgrimage being halted 14 miles from Colombo when the violence that accompanied it seemed likely to come to a head owing to the progress of the pilgrims being obstructed by counter-demonstrations. Nevertheless, the demonstration in Kandy did take place, though not without incident. Particularly deplorable was the reported falling of a missile, in the form of a bottle of sand, on the roof of the Maligawa.

UNDETERRED by reverses, the UNP continues to be critical of the Government as its policies manifest themselves, which is all to the good, for freedom of expression is a democratic right to be cherished even though exercise of it brings no positive results always. Thus Mr Dudley Senanayake, leader of the UNP, while conceding that the use of Tamil should be adequately provided for, objects to the clauses about land allocation in colonisation schemes, in the Bandaranaike — Chelvanayakam pact. The proposed Paddy Bill of the Minister of Agriculture and Food is being subjected to the closest scrutiny,

from the economic and social as well as the political standpoint, a fact which should be welcomed by the Government if the final Act is to achieve the objects aimed at of security of tenure for the cultivator and increased production of rice. Of importance too is the examination of the Bill introduced by the Minister of Justice, Mr M.W.H. de Silva, to enable him to call for records from the courts for his inspection where he considers inspection necessary for the performance of his duties. Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera has described this as a threat to the independence and dignity of the judiciary.

THAT such discussion is useful in crystallising opinion has been demonstrated by the many changes that were made in the Motor Transport Bill before it was presented in Parliament and even in its course through the House of Representatives. A similar development is evident in the case of the Paddy Bill, which has been modified in so many matters of detail as to receive majority support for it in the Government Parliamentary Group. A valuable contribution to the discussion of it was the report of the joint committee of the Planters Association and the Low-country Products Association commenting on various features of it. Mr Philip Gunewardena has good reason for his optimism now that the Bill would be accepted by Parliament. In the final analysis it would be his own reasonable reaction to criticism that would contribute most to the consummation.

The constitution of a corporation for the commercial operations in the port of Colombo—stevedoring, ship chandling, etc—in which the State would hold 75 per cent of the shares and the private sector the balance, has now been decided upon by the Government. In drafting the necessary legislation it is to be hoped that

due regard will be given to the views of all parties concerned in the working of the port.

* * * *

THE Government has been criticised for certain of the nominations made to the Senate and it has been said in defence of the Government that it has proceeded on the principle of representation of unrepresented interests and of giving the opportunity to persons who have gained eminence in particular fields to serve the country in the legislative sphere. Considering the fact that three of them represent respectively the ayurvedic profession, swabasha teachers and the village committees conference, the impression is inescapable that the Government was also motivated by a desire to reward groups which were mainly responsible for returning the M.E.P. to power at the General Election.

In one respect, however, the Government must be deemed to have acted wisely, namely in refusing to be persuaded into nominating a member of the Buddhist Order to the Senate, as suggested by a section of bhikkhus. There is ground for the claim that this group did influence the electorate in favour of the M.E.P. at the General Election, but not only most Buddhists but others who hold the Order in esteem are not likely to have approved of the intrusion of bhikkhus into politics to the point of being represented in the legislature.

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MAGICAL CURES IN MODERN ENGLAND

BY PEGGY SHOLTO

(Special to the Ceylon Fortnightly Review)

MAGICAL healing formulae and powers to perform inexplicable cures belong, so most of us believe, to Darkest Africa or even, maybe, to the backwoods of Ceylon. In remote corners of the globe science has impinged only as a drop of rain into a mighty river into man's way of life, and the traditions and beliefs of countless generations weigh heavier than all persuasive modern teachings in matters that affect both life and death. So the witch-doctor still holds court, the man to be feared yet revered most in the entire village. And the mystic healer of Asia probably influences the thoughts, feelings and actions of millions of ordinary souls to the envy of the politician, whatever his platform.

But how extraordinary it is to discover that witchcraft, in a very similar form, exists in this super-sonic twentieth century in the heart of Western civilization -- and that many people in Britain to-day look to the "white magic", or curative witchcraft to treat them for ailments that orthodox medicine cannot relieve.

* * *

IN the heart of Bodmin Moor in Cornwall, and in villages in the Devon countryside I have met and talked to people who are as convinced of the healing powers of "charmers" as they are of the value of tuberculin tested milk or combine harvest machines. "White magic" to them is neither mysterious nor incomprehensible: from many first-hand experiences, these men and women seem able to bridge the gulf between the faith healer and the modern scientific doctor.

Take the case of a small boy, called Johnny, whose mother has taken him to the doctor countless times in an effort to alleviate asthma.

All these visits were in vain -- the doctor admitted that there was very little he could do; Johnny might grow out of his trouble but orthodox medicine knew no permanent cure. Then someone suggested a "charmer." She instructed the mother to forward young Johnny's vest -- and all in all the vest was sent six times backwards and forwards. The charmer never even saw young Johnny -- but from the moment the first vest was sent, his coughing fits began to subside, and after the sixth parcel had been returned, Johnny no longer had asthma. All this was several years ago -- but Johnny still talks of his cure for the miracle it was.

* * *

THEN there is the man who remembers bathing in a stream one summer years ago when he was a boy. A snake darted through the bracken and bit him. His mother hurried him to the nearest village, the charmer was asked to assist and immediately the bite was "charmed away." This man, a farmer, remembered his boyhood luck when, quite recently, an adder bit his dog. The animal swelled under its breast and could hardly walk. The farmer lifted him on to his horse and rode two miles across the Moor to the home of a woman he knew was reputed to have magical powers. "She walked in from the kitchen door," he said, "took a little bit of ribbon, just tied it round the dog's neck and just tapped him on the head and just began to talk to him like that." On the way home, the dog suddenly recovered, jumped off the horse's back and ran home to eat his supper in the normal way.

Animals are, in fact, peculiarly susceptible to the influences of

charmers. A herd of pedigree Friesian cows in Devon are regularly cured of warts and ringworm by a village woman because, so their owner, an ex-Naval Commander says, "it's so much cheaper than sending for the vet." And skin disorders, rashes and irritations have been made to disappear from human bodies in a manner which doctors frankly admit to be "amazing."

* * *

BEFORE the days of machine milking, a farm hand was consistently plagued by a form of dermatitis whenever he milked the cows. His hands became not only rough and unsightly but irritated so unbearably that the poor fellow often could not sleep. No doctor could help him, though they were able to trace the skin disorder to the act of milking the cows. Finally, in desperation, the man went to a charmer, who removed the trouble completely, and when the doctor next saw him he "couldn't believe it himself."

Even clergymen have testified to the power of white witchcraft. Once, a canon, said: "She merely placed her hands over mine and used some words which I don't remember now, and the warts I had actually went away within a matter of about a week."

MATTERS OF MOMENT

(Continued from page 9)

will be Whittall, Boustead Ltd.

According to a formal announcement, Boustead Bros Ltd will go into voluntary liquidation and Messrs R. S. Davies, E. M. D. Boustead, and R. D. Wedd, directors of the company, have joined the board of Whittall & Co. Ltd. The directors of the combined company will be Messrs C. Dymoke Green, M. P. Saunders, R. S. Davies, G. J. Harris, M. B. Butler-Cole, H. M. Raymond, L. F. Jagoe Smith, E. M. D. Boustead and R. D. Wedd.

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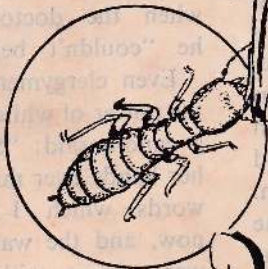
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FROM AN UVA HILLSIDE

By FELICITY

WE have no dentist in our locality, and when an old enemy, with whom I was only too ready to part, began to give trouble I took counsel of my neighbours, before making the long journey to Colombo again after so recently returning.

To me then was recommended the surgeon at a distant dental clinic who, I was told, made "a very good extraction," at Government (or public) expense.

Accordingly I presented myself soon after the opening time next morning, to find a queue of sufferers already huddled on the verandah, looking for the most part the picture of misery, as who would not under the circumstances?

I did not have to wait too long before being ushered into the surgery where the offending member was examined and its doom quickly pronounced. Very deftly the pain-deadening needle was slid in twice into the gum and with an admirable display of muscle and skill the deed was done. "Do you want to keep it?" I was asked. And "No, why should I?" I exclaimed horrified. So a little clink in the pail spoke its final farewell.

THE dentist then proceeded to mortify me by remarking that my teeth, always meticulously brushed morning and evening, and specially brushed before my visit, were "very dirty", and the suggestion was made that I come to his private surgery on the following Sunday afternoon at four, for "a proper clean-up." Feeling I could do no less, I promised to come, at some inconvenience to myself, as there was in any case a small filling to be renewed. If I went at that hour, I reflected, I could pay a long-overdue visit to friends in the locality for five o' clock tea. The dentist would not keep me long.

Little did I know my dentist! At 4 p.m. on the following Sunday

I was ushered into a very intriguing waiting room, all pink silk curtains and wall-texts, including one that was the terror of my nursery days "Thou God seest me." Anon the dentist emerged in a gay silk dressing gown, to explain I must wait while he bathed and dressed. After perhaps fifteen minutes he returned and invited me to scale an iron stairway to the room overhead.

Here, as I seated myself in the adjustable chair, I looked at my surroundings with some dismay, for the place was thick with dust, a tray of instruments stood on an old revolving book table in which dingy, mildewed volumes sprawled dismally. There seemed to be no running water, and the dentist's drill, tied up coyly in one corner, did not appear to have any electrical connection, nor was it called into use.

* * *

WE chatted away for some ten minutes on various subjects, after which I gently reminded him that time was running on and I had a tea engagement. Springing suddenly into activity he produced a mouth-mirror and announced there was a small cavity, which he proceeded to explore, until I put up a protesting hand.

"Hurt you?" he asked genially, and seemed surprised when I explained that he was looking at the wrong tooth. It was on the other side that a filling was required.

"I've got a bit of nut or something into it," I explained, "and it's been bothering me. Just have a look please." But he was not to be put off. Producing a small tin plainly marked "Sample" he proceeded to mix up something on a slab, meanwhile announcing that this was a very special filling, not hitherto obtainable. He then plugged it between my two front teeth, at the same time genially explaining that it might come out, but I must

not mind coming again if it did so.

Next, he turned over trifles in a drawer, and going to the top of the stairway shouted down to someone to bring the vaseline. A small son of the house arrived shortly, bringing not vaseline but solidified brillantine, from the flavour, intended for the hair. This was quickly rubbed on and I was then offered a foul-tasting liquid with which to rinse out my mouth.

"Burns you?" enquired my dentist delightedly? "Not at all", I told him, "but it tasted awful." He took a look at the bottle, hastily hid it and gave me something else to take the taste away. Next, he seized a spiky instrument and chipped at a few teeth to clean them. There was to be no work, apparently with the smoothly whirring drill. Over an hour had passed and nothing done that I had wanted.

"About this other filling now," I began. He picked up an instrument and sharply rapped the tooth in question. "Hurt you?" he asked. I assented.

"Well, you'll have to come another day," I was told. "It's 5.15 and I have to take the family to Church."

The fee then asked was about twice what I should have expected to pay for work well done by my Colombo dentist, and more than I had in my purse. I firmly paid him half what he had asked, and under his stony stare escaped unaided down the steep iron stairway. On the whole it seems advisable to go to Colombo again before long.

* * *

BUT an incident that haunts me is connected with my earlier visit, to the public clinic. As I emerged from the surgery I had smiled at a pretty, frightened-looking girl who had shown me one very black incisor at the end of a row of dazzling white teeth.

"I won't hurt you," I assured her, fresh from my own disarming experience. "He takes them out so nicely."

(Continued on Page 40)



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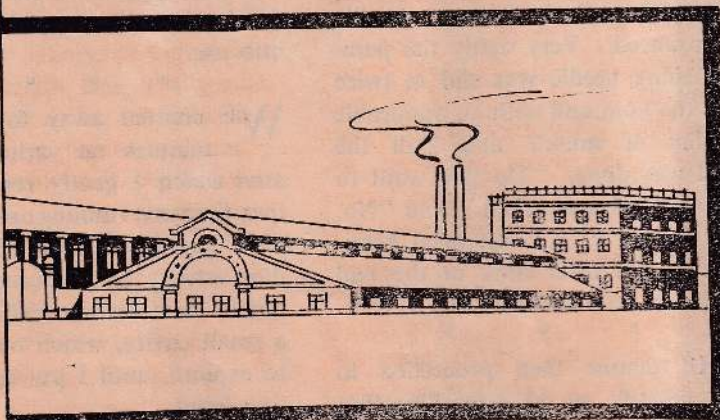
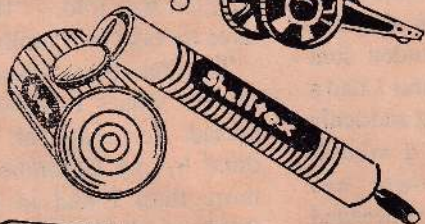
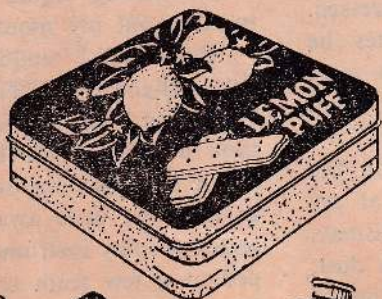
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TAPIOCA AS A SUBSTITUTE OF RICE

By E. N. NAIR, B. Sc. (Lond.)

TAPIOCA growing was started in the 17th century in the west coast of Southern India. Like cashew, tapioca was also brought to India by the Portuguese from Brazil. As a staple food it is second in importance to rice in the Kerala State.

The cultivation of Tapioca was started in Kerala on an extensive scale in the 19th century. About five lakh acres of land have now been brought under this crop. Generally there is famine during the months of June and July. Tapioca then comes to the rescue of the poor. It is the practice in Kerala to start the first plantation in a development area which was previously a jungle.

If allowed to grow, the tapioca plant takes the shape of a small tree, when it becomes useless. Hence to get good yields the plants are allowed to grow from ten to sixteen months only. The root yield is a different formation from ordinary roots. The tapioca flour is stored in such yield roots. The flower bunch is a mixture of male and female flowers. The female flowers mature earlier.

* * * *

BASED on the colour, tapioca can be classified under two varieties — the white and the red. The red variety is richer than the other. This family gives a greater output than other plants due to the presence of "Prasic Amla." By heating, this "Amla" can be destroyed. Hence it is quite safe to eat the root after cooking it. There are more than a hundred varieties of tapioca having different properties and vitamin content.

If tapioca is to be cultivated without irrigation, then about 60

inches of rain per year is required for its growth and proper yield.

It can be grown from sea level up to 3,000 feet. Mist or snow is very dangerous to the plants.

The soil should be very loose, for the yield depends upon the circulation of air in the soil. Marshy land or where there is stagnant water is quite unsuitable for its cultivation. The roots all get decayed in water if stagnating for more than a day. That is why tapioca is grown on the hill slopes.

Cultivation can be started at any time during the year. If outside the rainy season then the plantation will require some kind of irrigation. Generally cultivation is started just before the rainy season. If started during the end of summer with watering for a short period, the plants get rooted by the time the rains start and the roots grow very vigorously.

* * * *

PYRAMID shaped beds are prepared and the tapioca sticks are planted on top usually 3 feet apart. Only one stick is necessary at each point.

The sticks are cut from plants of not less than ten months' growth, when the root branches or stems are cut to lengths of 9 inches to one foot and stored in bundles in a shady place. If it is during summer, sprouts would not come out of the ends. These sticks will be ready for planting after a fortnight. Within a week after plantation, sprouts will come out. When the first few leaves are out, more soil should be put on to the bed after loosening the earth below.

At an interval of three weeks,

the loosening of the soil should be done regularly so as to get a big yield.

* * * *

ASH is the best manure for tapioca. The roots will be sour if too much dung is administered, but even then, addition of ash will sweeten them. So, as far as possible, ash should be added on during the process of loosening the soil. Now a day's lack of ash is compensated by artificial manure like Murate of Potash and Potassium Sulphate.

In our country, the roots are plucked by hand, whereas in the Philippines and South America special machines do this work.

Compared with other countries, the yield of tapioca in Kerala and Ceylon is very low. We get a yield of 6 tons per acre whereas in Malaya and Java, the yield is as high as 25 tons per acre. It is evident from this that there are some defects in our cultivation.

In the tapioca research centre in Trivandrum the yield has been found to be 20 tons. After research they have produced two varieties H.96 and H.105 which are tastier than country ones. The varieties, M.4 and M.6 imported from Malaya occupy a high place in tapioca classification.

* * * *

AS a food product, tapioca already has a place next to rice. But its uses are various in the industrial field. It has been proved after research and experiment that tapioca flour is useful in preparing glucose. This can be mixed with wheat flour in preparing bread. In Cuba the rule that 10 per cent. of tapioca flour should be mixed with wheat flour is still in force. Fuel for cars is obtained from tapioca in the Philippines. The basic ingredient in sago rice

(Continued on Page 40)

THE BASES CHANGE HANDS TRINCOMALEE AND KATUNAYAKE

A new page in the eventful history of Trincomalee was opened on October 15 when the British Government formally handed over to Ceylon the great naval base which for more than a century and a half has been the headquarters of the East Indies Fleet of the Royal Navy. The event was signified by the hauling down of the white ensign and the hoisting of the ensign of the Royal Ceylon Navy in a colourful ceremony at which the Prime Minister and members of the Government were the principal guests and in which guards of the two navies were the chief participants.

The spokesman for Britain on the occasion was Mr. T. L. Crosthwait, the acting High Commissioner. An interesting fact disclosed by Mr. Crosthwait was that vice-Admiral H. W. Biggs, the last occupant of Admiralty House, was the one hundredth Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station. By a remarkable coincidence his flagship was the cruiser "Ceylon."

* * *

IN the course of his speech at the ceremony Mr. Crosthwait said that the object of the Admiralty in building a naval yard in Trincomalee—in the words of Nelson,

who served in the East Indies station as a midshipman, the finest harbour in the world—was to provide a base from which the British navy could carry out "what has always been its prime duty—to ensure freedom of shipping on the seas of the world." He added: "Behind the shield of British sea power, the colony of Ceylon, free from the distractions of war for the first time for many centuries, was able to develop into the prosperous independent country we see today."

He pointed out that it was not until after the first world war that the naval base was provided with an airfield and other installations needed by a modern fleet. Trincomalee was thus fitted, he said, to become in the second world war a springboard for the allied naval forces on the western flank of the immense combined operation which was to win the war in the Far East. "It is not always remembered," he added, "that the success of that operation preserved the people of Ceylon from the ordeal of invasion."

* * * *

THE Prime Minister, Mr. S.W.R. D. Bandaranaike, in the course of his speech, said: "When my government took office a little over a year ago, in pursuance of our foreign policy we requested the British Government to hand over the base to us. This step was not taken in a spirit of hostility. Our foreign policy is based on friendship with all nations and non-alignment with any of the power blocs, and our request to hand over the base was to give effect to this policy. Negotiations were conducted for this purpose in a spirit of cordiality and friendship and a very satisfactory settlement was achieved. This showed that Commonwealth countries can settle their differences in a spirit of friendship. This step will in no way impair the friendship or relations between the United Kingdom Gov-

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THE BASES CHANGE HANDS

ernment and Ceylon, but will indeed strengthen our relations."

The Prime Minister later was shown round the Admiralty headquarters and had a panoramic view of the harbour from Fort Ostenburg. Afterwards he and other guests were entertained by vice-Admiral Biggs on board the frigate Loch Alvie, a vessel similar to those which the Government proposes to acquire for the Ceylon Navy.

* * *

THE transfer of the Negombo RAF station took place on November 1st in an equally solemn ceremony at Katunayake. Speaking on the occasion the Prime Minister described the event as another landmark in the history of the country and declared "our independence is now complete."

Mr. Bandaranaike went on to refer to the understanding and sympathy with which Britain treated the anxiety of dependent countries

to conduct their affairs themselves. An outstanding fact in history would be, he said, the dignity, cordiality, friendship and good grace with which the United Kingdom handed back control of its dependent territories to the people who ruled them earlier.

The Prime Minister and his party were received by the senior RAF officer in Ceylon, Air Commodore P. D. Holden. Guards-of-honour were mounted by both the RAF and the Royal Ceylon Air Force and the Ceylon Air Force ensign was hoisted as the RAF ensign was hauled down.

* * * * *

SPEAKING for the British Government at the ceremony the acting High Commissioner, Mr. T. L. Crosthwait, referred to the Japanese raids on the Island in Easter, 1942, and the part played by the RAF in repulsing them. The airfield at Katunayake was developed

subsequently he said, and had been used as a staging post on the line of RAF communications between Britain and the Far East and Australia and New Zealand. He also dwelt on the RAF's contribution in the campaign against the insurgents in Malaya in the past ten years and the use of the Ceylon air station in ferrying the sick and the wounded of the British fighting forces home "on the longest regular air ambulance service in the world."

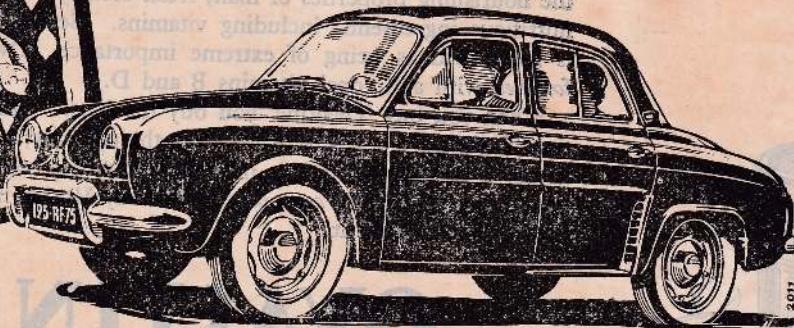
Although control of the airfield was transferred, facilities would continue to be available to the RAF for movements, communications and storage for a further period, Mr. Crosthwait said, under the agreement between Britain and Ceylon. He added that it was a source of satisfaction to the U.K. authorities that many of the officers by whom the Ceylon Air Force is being trained and led during its formative years had been seconded from the RAF.

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PEACEFUL NUCLEAR RESEARCH CREATES VAST INDUSTRY

BY A SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT

(Fortnightly Review Special)

THE development of the peaceful application of nuclear energy has involved the creation of a vast new range and types of industrial equipment. It has also both necessitated and made possible the improvement, or radical alteration, of many already existing types of equipment such as furnaces for metal production, pumps for pumping liquid and so on.

A wide variety of new devices of value to industry, medicine and to university research has also been created by the application of the radioactive materials known as radioisotopes in these fields.

Special Electronic Control Aids

THE nuclear reactor furnaces which are most commonly used to manufacture these radioisotopes, and which are also the furnaces, or heat producing elements, of the nuclear power stations such as Calder Hall, are themselves unique to the atomic age.

In them uranium metal rods encased in magnesium, or aluminium alloys burn spontaneously when enough metal is present, the rate of burning being controlled by means of rods of cadmium, or some other metal which is a strong absorber of the neutron particles given off when the uranium burns. It is these neutron atoms which keep the nuclear reaction going.

Each reactor must therefore have special electronic equipment installed in it which will detect the flux of neutrons, or the amount of these particles which are present in each part of the reactor at any one time, so that safe and even running can be ensured.

Other types of electronic equipment are installed in reactors to detect the amount of fission products, or by-products of the burning of the

uranium which are produced, for the presence of some of these secondary materials such as xenon in the cooling gas, or water, passing through the reactor furnace is an indication of a leak, or structural weakness in one of the cans containing the uranium fuel. This is necessary because such a leak could, if it were undetected for any length of time, lead to serious trouble.

Special kinds of thermocouples, or temperature-measuring devices are also used to record the power output of reactors, thereby enabling them to be controlled more effectively. All this equipment must, of course, be utterly reliable and also as automatic as possible, so that the risk of human failure is reduced to a minimum.

* * * * *

THE special equipment of the atomic age comes into use, however, long before the uranium reaches the reactor furnace. Prospecting for uranium is carried out with the aid of special portable survey meters—either geiger counters or so-called scintillation counters—which detect the presence of uranium in the top soil, or underlying rock, by recording the occurrence of the gamma radiation emitted by the uranium or thorium ore.

Similar counters are used in the uranium mines themselves to grade the ore by selecting the tubs containing radioactive ore which are passed under them, according to whether the average grade of ore in the tub is above or below a certain level. Other smaller radiation detecting devices are used to monitor the amount of radioactivity to which personnel working in atomic energy have been exposed.

One For The Pocket

ONE of the most popular forms of these instruments is the

fountain-pen like pocket probe which can be clipped into the pocket of a jacket like an ordinary fountain pen. Another common form of personnel monitoring device is the hands, feet and clothing monitor which is used to check the clothing of personnel as they go off duty at nuclear energy plants. Yet other similar instruments are used to check the possible contamination of the air in laboratories, or in plants, where radioactive materials are being handled in a form in which the air might conceivably become contaminated.

Finally radioactive detectors of this, or similar types, can often be used to give a quick identification of different types of radioisotopes.

Automatic laboratories specially designed and built in the United Kingdom are used to check the processing of the uranium ore in some South African uranium centres, while in the atomic energy factory at Springfields, in the U.K., where the uranium ore concentrates are converted into metal, a whole range of special equipment is used.

* * * * *

THIS equipment includes a series of very high temperature electric furnaces which had to be specially developed for this plant and a number of special chemical analysis devices which are used to ensure that the extreme purity of metal required for reactor operation is obtained.

To build the Capenhurst plant where the fissile uranium 235 (which is present in only one part of 140 in the natural uranium metal) is concentrated to produce enriched uranium, or even nearly pure uranium 235, even more development work on new equipment had to be done. Special automatic remotely controlled pumps for pumping the uranium hexafluoride gas through the many thousands of porous filters in the plant had to be designed and built and a mass of special vacuum equipment had to be created.

The immensity of the task can be realised from the fact that 500 times

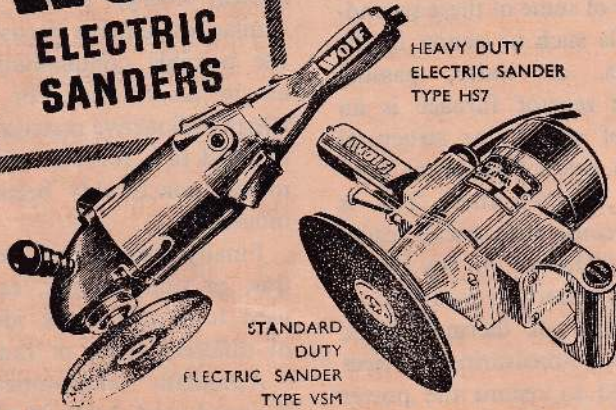
(Continued on page 40)

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WESTMINSTER STONE IN THE COMMONWEALTH

— By ORMONDE D. GODFREY —

(Fortnightly Review Special)

WHEN, soon after the end of the war, Britain set about rebuilding the House of Commons at Westminster, destroyed in an air-raid, gifts for the new Chamber poured in from overseas Commonwealth countries. Wood for the Speaker's chair was sent from Australia; for the Table of the House from Canada; the Bar of the House, fashioned in bronze was sent from Jamaica; the entrance doors of the new Chamber were gifts of India and Pakistan. Contributions were too many to enumerate here.

There were Ministers' writing tables and chairs, silver inkstands, ashtrays, table lamps, despatch boxes, clocks—and they came from countries as diverse as Aden and Hong Kong; Malta and Gambia; Basutoland and St. Helena.

* * *

Lesser-Known Link

THE people of Britain were deeply moved by these spontaneous acts of generosity, which seemed to them to symbolise the family spirit that prevails throughout the Commonwealth.

But there is another link which is not so well known. Eight Parliamentary buildings overseas have received for incorporation in their structure, pieces of stone from the bombed Palace of Westminster—to give Britain's Parliament building its correct title. Those countries are Kenya, Nigeria, Malaya, Singapore, Ghana, the state of Victoria in Australia, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Fiji.

The first piece was presented to Kenya in March 1952, for the Legislative Council Chamber in Nairobi. The next went to Nigeria the following month, for the new House of Representatives. A short

time later the Government of the Federation of Malaya asked for a piece for future incorporation in a new Legislative Council. The years elapsed before the next piece was wanted; for after all, it is not every day that Parliament buildings are being erected.

This time it was for Singapore's Assembly House. The last country to receive a piece of Westminster stone was Fiji, for its Legislative Council. This gift resulted from informal talks between the distinguished Fijian, Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Fiji and other officials, and was arranged through the offices of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in London.

* * *

The blocks of stone which have been shipped overseas are not merely shapeless lumps. The piece sent to Suva was carved with a shield and portcullis. That for the Parliament building of the State of Victoria, Australia, to mark the centenary of the Council, was carved with a wyvern, a heraldic winged dragon. The stone for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland carried a lion. A Tudor Rose decorated the block for Singapore's Assembly House. A large coat of arms, comprising the Royal Coat with Lion and Unicorn, emblazoned the block for Ghana. The piece sent to Nigeria bore a shield surmounted by the Crown.

There was one notable exception to these decorated stones, for Kenya desired a plain block suitable for the foundation stone of its Legislative Council Building which was opened in Nairobi in February 1954.

When possible the stones have been presented on behalf of the United Kingdom Government by the Minister of Works in London

to a representative of the recipient territory. For instance, Mr. David Marshall, when Chief Minister of Singapore, received the block destined for the new Legislative Assembly building at a ceremony in Black Rod's garden in the Palace of Westminster. The Singapore Ministers for Labour and Welfare, and for Local Government, Lands and Housing were also present.

* * * * *

The "Churchill Arch"

THE former Commissioner in London for Ghana, Mr. T.M. Kodwo Mercer, received the stone for Accra. Small ceremonies were made of these occasions, which were attended by members of both Houses of Parliament and representatives of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which has acted as a clearing house for requests of stone for use overseas.

Care is taken to see that the pieces of stone sent overseas are free from damage by heat or blast. But one damaged section of the fabric has been preserved at Westminster, and is today known as the "Churchill Arch". For when the debate on the rebuilding of the House of Commons took place in January 1945, Sir Winston Churchill who was then the Prime Minister said:

"I hope very much that the archway into the Chamber from the Inner Lobby—where the Bar used to be—which was smitten by the blast of the explosion, and has achieved an appearance of antiquity that might not have been achieved by the hand of time in centuries, will be preserved intact, as a monument of the ordeal which Westminster has passed through in the Great War, and as a reminder to those who will come centuries after us, that they may look back from time to time upon their forebears who—"

'.....kept the bridge
In the brave days of old'.

PEOPLE

OLD boys of Trinity College of his time and his friends in this country would be interested to know that the Rev. A. G. Fraser is actively interested in all that is going on in the world despite the physical inhibitions of his age.

Mr. Fraser was one of the guests at the Moral Rearmament Conference held in the United States recently.

* * *

SIR John Howard, Q.C., Ceylon's former Chief Justice, writing to us from his home in West Byfleet, Surrey, on October, 17th says: "The annual Horn Club dinner was held at the East India and Sports Club on Friday 4th October. It provided a most enjoyable evening. Most of the old crowd were there, including Phil May, 'Creeper' Fellowes, Finch-Noyes, Archie Aitken, Dr. P. J. Chissell, Tommy Cuming and others. A notable absentee, however, was Bill Greswell. I was very sorry he was not there, but I believe he had an important meeting of the Somerset County Cricket Club, of which he is a Vice-President, which prevented his coming.

"As usual, all the arrangements for the dinner were perfect, which was as expected, as they were made by Wilfred Rettie."

* * *

MR. Geoffrey T. Hale, Senior Partner of Messrs. Julius & Creasy, the well-known Firm of Solicitors leaves the island for good shortly on retirement after thirty-five years in Ceylon.

Mr. Hale hopes to leave for the U.K. on the return of his successor—Mr. F. C. Rowan, who is at present on holiday in England and expects to be back shortly.

It is not for a layman to write of professional matters, but every one connected with the law and business knows that Messrs. Julius & Creasy not only handle the highest class of work but have set a standard in a profession in which tradition and character count far more than income and success.

A Solicitor with a busy commercial practice stands in the same relationship to the many corporations he advises as the family doctor does to the households he visits.

In the English legal system, which Ceylon has adopted, the Solicitor occupies not only a position of great dignity but one of confidence. The Solicitor works like a process of nature and his influence is persuasive. Names of men like Sir George Lewis, Sir Charles Russell, and W. C.

Crocker are no less honoured in the legal world than those of Simon and Shawcross.

* * *

THE Firm of Julius & Creasy has a great tradition. It was started by two men who played a leading part in the life of the community. V. A. Julius, a sound lawyer, was also an expert on the fauna of Ceylon and a famous oarsman and patron of Rugby Football. Harry Creasy, son of Sir Edward Creasy, Chief Justice and well known author of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of History," was a good friend of Ceylon during the tragic days of 1915, when the riots of that year were followed by Martial Law. Creasy, who was a Barrister-at-law, became a Solicitor to start the firm with Julius, and as a member of the Ceylon Legislative Council he was both an ornament of his community and a friend of the people.

* * *

THE Government has made generous use of Mr. Hale's vast store of knowledge in legal matters by appointing him to serve on three important commissions, viz. The Judicial Service Commission in 1935; The Company Law Commission in 1951; and the Civil Courts Commission in 1953.

Mr. Hale's departure from Ceylon will leave a big gap in the Legal, Mercantile and Public life of Ceylon. Socially too he will be greatly missed.

* * *

MR. S. A. Pakeman, former Professor of History at the University of Ceylon and a Member of Parliament, who has numerous friends in Ceylon, writes to us from London on the 22nd October as follows: "I have been uncertain of my movements but now I know that I shall be going to Delhi to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, leaving here on 9th November. This means that I shall be very busy till that date and the same after I reach Delhi. It was a great disappointment but it can't be managed. I shall have to stay all the time in Delhi."

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PEOPLE

A FORMER newspaper woman, Mrs. Gluck, wife of the new American Ambassador Mr. Maxwell Gluck, was quite at home when she met the Press soon after her arrival in Colombo. She is a native of New York and was a reporter of the New York Post for some time. It was then that she met her husband.

She told reporters that before coming out she had seen a couple of films about Ceylon but hardly expected to see the country looking "as lovely as it looked on the screen". "Now I am agreeably surprised," she added.

* * *

Mr. V. C. Jayasuriya, Commissioner of Local Government, is to be appointed Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Local Government and Cultural Affairs, in which capacity he has previously acted. He will be the first non-civil servant to be a permanent secretary except in the case of the Ministry of Justice, where the post has always been held by a lawyer.

Mr. Jayasuriya succeeds Mr. D. C. R. Goonewardene, who is shortly to retire from the civil service.

* * *

ONE of the first engagements of the American Ambassador, Mr. Maxwell Gluck, was to hand over to the Law Library of the Ceylon Bar at Hulftsdorp a gift of 300 books of American law reports from the Bar Association of the United States and private individuals.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. H. H. Basnayake, the Chief Justice, recalled that an earlier gift of American law books had been handed over by the last Ambassador, Mr. Philip Crowe. He added: "These books enshrine the legal wisdom of the jurists of America, of whom there are many whose fame has spread beyond its confines. Several branches of our law are the same as the English, and as the law of America has an English

ancestry these reports should prove valuable and useful to us."

The books were received by Mr. N. E. Weerasooria, Q.C., who thanked the donors for the gift and Mr. Gluck as the bearer of it.

* * *

Mr. A. L. Loos, Excise Commissioner, has retired from the public service. He is 50. Joining the department as a probationer superintendent in 1934, Mr. Loos became the head of the department in 1955.

Outside his official duties, Mr. Loos is keenly interested in rugby football and was President of the Havelocks for several years.

SIR Herbert Dowbiggin, our former Inspector-General of Police, writing to us from his home in Milden, Suffolk, on October 19th, pays the following tribute to his lifelong friend the late Donald Obeyesekere:

"I was so sorry to hear of the passing of that grand sportsman and very true friend Donald Obeyesekere. Of his boxing achievements and records others will write, but may I be permitted to say a few words of what he did for the Ceylon Police. When we started boxing amongst the Boys' Brigade lads of the Force, he above all others took the keenest

(Continued on page 31)

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PEOPLE

personal interest in the movement. He refereed or judged all our competitions and would spend hours by the ringside without any sign of weariness or boredom. He was generally accompanied by his son Danton (the old Oxford boxing blue) of whom he was rightly very proud."

"Donald Obeyesekere's decisions were always sound and he would stop a fight at once when a boy or man was out boxed. To all in the Force and to me personally he was a true friend. Since I left the Force in 1937 he has always kept in touch with me. How keenly I valued his very genuine and sincere friendship! The world is the poorer for his passing, for he was a great sportsman, in the best sense of the word. I was so glad to hear he had such a peaceful and painless passing. He deserved it."

* * *

MR. Alister H. S. Clarke, who prior to World War I had won the Ceylon Amateur Golf Championship on no less than five occasions—the last one in 1914, when he defeated that famous golfer W. H. Smallwood in the final by one up—writes us a cheery note from his home in Woking, Surrey, sending greetings to this journal.

Mr. Clarke, it will be remembered, paid us a visit two years ago, accompanied by his wife and his only daughter, and while here indulged in his favourite pastime, meeting once more his former rival Archie Aitken in a friendly match at Nuwara Eliya and having the satisfaction of beating the old Prestwick golfer by 1 up after a most exciting game. Mr. Clarke tells us that he has not been playing much golf since his return to England, but was hoping to start playing again shortly.

Mr. Clarke, apart from his success as a golfer in Ceylon, shone as a Rugby-football forward of outstanding class. He used to play regularly for Kandy and was a fixture in the Up-country Fifteen against

Colombo in the August Test till the outbreak of World War I. It should also be mentioned that the old Glenalmond captain was a prominent member of the Magpies Club.

* * *

MR. Graeme D. Nicholl, who was Manager of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada in Colombo for many years, and was so well known for his tremendous interest in Golf—he was Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Golf Union up to the time he left us, two years ago—writes us an interesting letter from Singapore, where he has been in charge of the Company's Branch Office there. Mr. Graeme Nicholl, it should be mentioned, visited Ceylon last year along with some other leading Singapore golfers to take part in the Ceylon Amateur Championship held at Nuwara Eliya, and met with considerable success, reaching the semi-finals.

Mr. Graeme Nicholl in his letter of 15th October says: "It was only last week that I returned from a somewhat strenuous round-the-world trip. I visited Kenya, Rhodesia, U.K., Bermuda, Nassau, U.S.A., Canada, Hawaii, Fiji and Australia—all in four months and one week. Most interesting travels."

* * *

I SAW quite a lot of Sir John Howard at home. He is taking a lot of active interest in the New Zealand Golf Club and also the Ceylon Golfing Society. I had the pleasure of attending the Walker Cup Match at Minneapolis and in fact, with Leonard Crawley, the well-known "Daily Telegraph" correspondent, played over the Minikhada Country Club course the day before the match began.

"You will be glad to hear that I had the pleasure of meeting my old friend Robert Lindsay, former Managing Director of Rowlands Ltd., and President of the Royal Colombo Golf Club in his last year in the Island, He was looking very well."

COMMODORE Royce de Mel, has been elected President of the Ceylon Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Donald Obeyesekere.

* * *

MR. W. T. Greswell has sent us news of the death of Mr. Aubrey M. Clarke, the famous Dimbula and Up-country cricketer and rugger-player. Mr. Clarke was one of the earliest secretaries of the Magpies and did a great deal to foster sport in Ceylon. Mr. Greswell says Mr. Clarke had been ill for some time.

A contemporary of Mr. Clarke has also passed away in Mr. J. E. B. Baillie Hamilton, the well-known Dimbula planter. He was a keen golfer and figured prominently in the Burdett Trophy contests.

* * *

Dr. B. R. F. Daniel of Colombo who proceeded to England early in the year, accompanied by Mrs Daniel, has spent a very interesting holiday in the U.K. and has also found the time to visit several hospitals in London. His friends in Ceylon will learn with interest that Dr. Daniel has obtained the D.R.C.O.G. (Diploma of the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.)

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FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF CEYLON GOLF CHAMPIONS OF THE PAST

By 'OLDHAND'

THERE were four outstanding Army golfers in Ceylon in 1923, and the best of these four was Col. B. A. Hill, who had won the Army championship before he came to Ceylon. He was also a Rugby International who refereed many of the most important matches played in Ceylon during his stay out here. As a Match player he showed his class in the 1923 Golf Championship at Nuwara Eliya. He was, however, at his best with card and pencil, and distinguished himself in more than one important Medal Competition played on the Ridgeway course.

Col. E. P. Blencowe was a model of steadiness and consistency. Like Col. Hill he had won the Army Championship in England some years before he came to Ceylon. In the 1924 Championship on the Ridgeways he achieved a great triumph when he found his way into the final to meet W. S. Burnett then at the height of his fame as a Golfer. Burnett had made light of those he had met and defeated in the earlier rounds and was generally fancied to win against Col. Blencowe. But the Army Golfer by his great steadiness from the earliest stages of the match, wore down his brilliant opponent to register a well merited victory in the end by 3 up and 2.

The other 2 Army Golfers I have referred to at this time were, Col. H.G. Gandy and Major J. F. Grant of the R.A.M.C. Col. Gandy who was in command of the Royal Engineers had come out with a fine reputation but he met with little success in the Championship.

* * * *

A. E. WILLIAMS who had figured in several Championships prior to 1924, came into his own at Nuwara Eliya in 1925, when he showed form of an unusually high standard to reach the final and meet another form golfer in Frank

Creasy. The meeting of these two fine exponents of the game, produced a very even contest. Williams eventually winning the title after a great finish by the narrow margin of 1 up.

W. S. Burnett, who had been knocking at the door for several years, achieved his ambition in 1926 when as a result of high class golf he had shown throughout the competition defeated a doughty opponent in Kenneth Logan by 3 up and 1. Burnett a temperamental golfer had to produce his best form to get the better of an exceptionally steady player in Logan and he well deserved his success.

* * * *

KENNETH Logan had not long to wait before he won the title. In the following year at Nuwara Eliya he was again in the final, meeting that grand all-round sportsman and brilliant golfer Desmond Fitz-Gibbon. He literally pulled the game out of the fire when after being dormy five he fought back tenaciously to square the match at the 35th hole to finish 1 up at the 37th hole. It was the most remarkable climax ever witnessed. in a Ceylon Golf Championship and without parallel, before or after.

* * * *

THE 1928 Competition on the Ridgeway course attracted a strong array of golfers but the more fancied of them went under in the earlier rounds and it was left to two of the younger contestants to fight out the final. These two were M. P. Davis and B. J. Lallyett both of the steady type and reputed fighters. The game was well contested till midway in the afternoon round when Davis playing like a champion forged ahead to finish an easy winner by 5 up and 3. Davis's success was noteworthy at a time when he figured very pro-

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minently in four other branches of Sport—Rugby football, Hockey, Soccer and Cricket while he was planting in Dimbula. Before World War I he had won his place in the Dimbula cricket team, during the days when that great sportsman A. L. Gibson captained the side.

A Visitor from Zanzibar

A member of the Zanzibar Association was a delegate to the Conference of the A.C.W.W. held in Colombo recently. She said their organisation, formed in 1954, was eager to hear more about women's societies in other countries, the things they do, and how they do them, being a comparatively new society themselves. In her own report she mentions the activities of her own association:—

"Our aims are to have a society where women of all races and communities can meet and get to know each other and to assist the social services in Zanzibar by way of service. Our activities on this side are increasing monthly and requests for our help keep coming in as our Society becomes better known. We visit old people, care for and visit a Maternity Home, hold stalls at fetes, and run a party for 100 poor children in the New Year. We have a housing panel to advise on the building of new houses from a woman's point of view, and collect clothes for children who cannot afford to buy them to go to school. There are always plenty of volunteers to help with these things, and our younger members show a gratifying desire to help as much as their jobs allow them to do. Many of our members work in offices, or are school teachers, and nurses; others are housewives, and some are in Purdah, but everyone does what she can, and there never is any lack of members prepared to serve on sub-committees and to make a success of every venture undertaken by our Society."



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A SPORTS CAUSERIE

By ITINERANT

RACING

THE three day October race meet which ushered in the new racing season, ended in chaos last Saturday, when a section of the crowd in the cheaper enclosure swarmed on to the track and prevented a race being re-run.

The race in question the first 'leg' of the daily treble was declared a false start although 10 of the 11 starters had got off perfectly, with only Intercessor left behind as he had got entangled in the barrier tapes and had thrown his rider.

The judges too hoisted their decisions but the stewards after some deliberation declared the race void and announced that it would be re-run after the last race. Despite a further announcement that 'as an act of grace' monies already invested on horses which would not participate in the re-run would be refunded, the crowd were not satisfied and soon after the five horses who were sent out for the re-run race came out to the barrier, pandemonium broke loose and the crowd performed a 'Satyagraha' on the track, by refusing to move off.

The Stewards were thus forced to cancel the race and refund all bets on that race and the treble, first double and lucky five.

This incident is the first of its kind that I can recall and it occurred at an unfortunate time, when the Ceylon Turf Club is making every effort to revive racing in the Island.

Outstanding performances during the three day meet were the successes of Merlin, Vijelatan, Qaddah and Falada who chalked up their first victories in the island, and the effortless win of Select Allow on the second day, which earned him promotion to Class II, where he should be winning again.

Vijelatan, son of Kunj Lata a former Ceylon champion raised a winning gallop when annexing the

Padukka Plate (Div II) (7 furs) on the second day and now that the bay gelding has broken the ice, should be followed.

Trainer Renga Selvaratnam and jockey Tyrrell had a very successful meet the former saddling six winners all very capably ridden by Tyrrell.

Trainer Samarawira too fared well with four winners and must be congratulated for the success of Falada (late Curzon Street), who had proved a headache to his previous trainers.

Qaddah Leila, Stormy Point, Hedera and Neptune were impressive runners and should be followed during the forthcoming meets.

* * * *

Cricket

THE feature of the "P. Sara" Trophy tournament this season has been the success of the young Saracens side led by former Ceylon "Cap", Gerry Gooneratne. Despite a drawn, rain-ruined game with lowly Kurunegala they have now taken the lead in the points table.

With wins over Kandy United, Colts and Bloomfield to their credit, the Saracens look likely to topple the best.

The champions, the N.C.C., fresh from their tour of India, were given a few shocks by the Tamils but a sterling century by skipper Prins, who followed it up with some good bowling, pulled them through. R. J. Reid (NCC) made 69 not out on his debut in tournament cricket, while former Ceylon captain, Sathi Coomaraswamy, turned in a good all-round performance for the Tamils.

Moratuwa and Catamarans gave the Colts and BRC respectively a tough fight before going under. M. Berenger and Ernie Kelaart, who continue to carry the BRC bowling, shared the wickets against the Catamarans for whom veteran

Sardiel batted stubbornly for 33 and 77.

In the only other match of note, the University bundled the Tamils out for 126 at the Oval, B.D.S. Perera and J.O.C. Pieris sharing the wickets again. The Varsity were in a bad way with 4 wickets down for 37 but some good batting by H. I. K. Fernando, Jothilingam, Gooneratne and Premaratne enabled them to total 300.

* * * *

Hugh Aldons emigrates

WHEN the "Oronsay" left Colombo she took with her Hugh Aldons, most versatile of the famous sporting Aldons brothers. Hugh represented Ceylon at rugby, hockey and cricket — a unique distinction in itself. He also captained the Ceylon Hockey Federation team that toured India this year and the Ceylon Cricket Association team that beat Madras by an innings in April this year.

A brilliant, brainy inside three-quarter, Hugh, with his brother, Freddie, was one of the "stars" in the Havelocks team that won the Clifford Cup, until a shoulder injury ended his rugby. As a hockey half and forward he could often be seen weaving his way through a bewildered defence. He was also no mean cricketer; a hard-hitting, rather unorthodox batsman and a fearless gully fieldman.

When Hugh Aldons and his family reach Melbourne a big welcome awaits them from former clubmates Dick VanCuylenburg and Ken Joachim already settled there.

Also on board the "Oronsay", Australia bound, were brothers Earle and Noel Jansz, livewires of the BRC.

Noel Jansz shone at hockey and cricket in his day.

Netball

THE Ceylon Mercantile netball team has completed a successful tour of Madras, losing only one match and winning the rest. The tour was marred by misunderstandings over interpretation of the rules.

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"Pin" Fernando's Sixth Golf Championship

IT has been generally conceded by those in a position to judge that since the turn of the century Ceylon has produced no finer exponent of Ye Royal and Ancient Game than Pinsiri Fernando, popularly known as "Pin".

In the list of title winners since the institution of the Ceylon Amateur Golf Championship in 1891 will be found players of the calibre of A.H.S. Clarke, who before World War I had won the title on no less than five occasions, a record up to that time; A. R. Aitken, probably the most reputed International golfer that came to Ceylon, who won the event on two occasions; W.H. Smallwood, who was champion of the London Enfield Club in the early years of this century; Angus Ogilvy, a brilliant golfer who hailed from Glenalmond, like A. H. S. Clarke, J. G. Melrose and D. W. Watson—all players of the highest class. There were other equally famous golfers like W. S. Burnett, R. B. Taylor, and George Carter, but for sheer consistency and brilliance "Pin" Fernando, as Archie Aitken once remarked, has been in a class by himself.

In recent years "Pin" Fernando's golfing achievements have been both remarkable and record-breaking. In defeating R. L. Illankoon in the final of the 1957 contest, a fortnight ago on the Ridgeway course, Fernando established a unique record in winning the title three years in succession and also inflicting a smashing defeat on his opponent by 13 and 12—another new record for the Championship in Colombo. W. S. Burnett holds the record for the most clear-cut victory in the series, having defeated T. K. Anderson by 14 and 13 at Nuwara Eliya in 1931.

IN the Championship recently concluded the golf witnessed throughout reached a high standard, though "Pin" Fernando himself did not rise to the same heights as he did in the contest at Nuwara Eliya last year, when he beat a player of International class in the reigning champion of Denmark, whom he beat in the final after a gruelling fight. It must be said, however, that Fernando worthily maintained his great reputation, particularly in the thrilling encounter he had in the semi-finals with the newcomer T. R. Kruse, whose form throughout the tournament reached an unusually high standard.

Another highlight was the entry of R. L. Illankoon into the final after a series of excellent displays, culminating in his surprise victory over F. J. de Saram in the semi-final. That was a rare achievement for the N.E.G.C. Champion as "Koo" de Saram in his passage to the semi-finals had shown form of the utmost brilliance. De Saram's best win in this championship was his excellent showing in his match with J.O. Moss, whom many expected to be "Pin" Fernando's most serious rival in the 1957 Championship.

Fortunately the weather changed a week before the tournament started to put the Ridgeway course in fair condition after the severe drought, which at one time even threatened to mar the staging of this Championship.

Our congratulations to "Pin" Fernando on retaining the title of Amateur Golf Champion of Ceylon.

* * *

Sportsman of the Year

GAMINI Goonesena, all-Ceylon cricketer and this year's Cambridge University Captain, was voted Sports Star of 1957 in a contest sponsored by Cadbury-Fry (Export) Ltd, whose local agents are Delmege, Forsyth & Co., Ltd., and conducted by the "Ceylon Daily News."

Goonesena received 134,938 votes.

votes of the 697,770 cast for 62 sportsmen. Second, some 23,000 votes behind, was Ronald J. Reid, the St. Thomas' College cricketer, and third N. Ethirveerasingham, the athlete and champion high jumper, last year's winner of the title, who is now in the University of California. Table Tennis champion Chrys Gunaratne of the University was fourth.

* * *

CEYLON'S LADY GOLF CHAMPION

CONGRATULATIONS to Mrs. W. P. (Pam) Fernando on winning the Ladies' Golf Championship of Ceylon on the Ridgeway course on Friday 8th November, her opponent in the final being Mrs. E. A. Richardson whom she defeated by 4 and 2.

It was the first time that a Ceylonese had achieved this rare distinction, and on the form she displayed throughout the Competition Mrs. Fernando fully deserved her success. Winning the Medal Competition earlier in the week, Mrs. Fernando emulated the feat which her husband achieved last month when he won both the Medal and Men's Championship of Ceylon, the latter event for the sixth time. Such a remarkable double on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Fernando is unique in Ceylon golf.

* * *

TYSON PASSES THROUGH

FRANK Tyson, the England fast bowler, nicknamed "The Typhoon" after he tore through the Australian batting in 1954-'55, passed through Colombo in the "Oronsay" on his way to Australia to wed a model he met on tour two years ago.

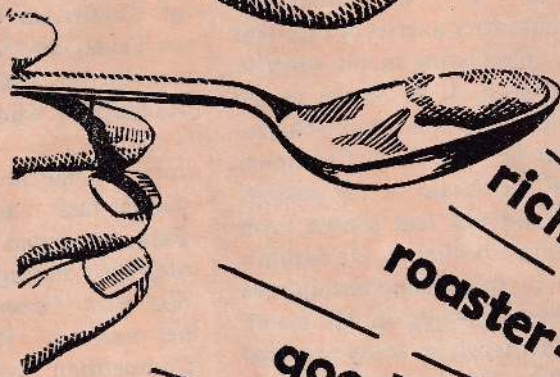
Tyson, it will be recalled, was mainly instrumental in helping England retain the Ashes on her last tour "Down Under".

* * *



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there's always time for **NESCAFÉ**

122 ANOTHER OF NESTLÉ'S GOOD THINGS

A WOMAN'S DIARY

AN organisation not very much in the limelight, which carries on excellent work quietly and efficiently, is the Junior Red Cross which held its Rally recently. Its President H. E. the Governor General, took the salute at the March Past. Later H. E. met the Leaders and congratulated them and the detachments on the progress made. The first aid Challenge Shield for Seniors was won by the Muslim Ladies College, Colombo; the Hazel Thomas cup for Junior first-aid by the Wanathamulla Bond Club; the Home Nursing for Seniors by the Presbyterian Girls School, and the Irene de Silva Challenge Trophy for the best International Exchange album on Ceylon, by the Good Shepherd Convent, Kandy.

The Rally ended with a colourful "Pageant of Nations"; each country represented by children wearing national costumes and carrying the country's flag, depicting international friendship.

* * * *

Visit of Miss Strauss.

MISS Anna Lord Strauss, whose visit to Ceylon was sponsored by the ACWC, held a series of very successful meetings during her stay in the Island. A party given by Mrs. F. B. de Mel gave members of the A.C.W.C. General committee an opportunity of meeting her on the evening of her arrival. The next day Miss Strauss conducted a Workshop on the "Responsibility of Citizenship" at the YWCA, Colombo. This was very well attended; there were many questions asked and keen discussions followed. In Galle Miss Strauss visited the Model Centre at Wellatota, and spoke through an interpreter to representatives from nearly all the 30 Mahila Samiti in that area who had come from the villages roundabout to meet her. Later she spoke at a Public Meeting in Galle, and on her way back to

Colombo, at Kalutara. Her next visit was to Jaffna, where she carried out a very crowded programme arranged for her, attended meetings, social gatherings and group discussions. Her visit proved a very popular one and seemed all too short.

* * * *

Y.W.C.A. conferences are being held in the various YWCA centres in the Island in preparation for the third Tri-ennial Conference of the National YWCA planned to take place in Colombo from the 27th November to the 1st December.

The last three years show a programme of steady progress. There has been an increase in membership, in social service work, a growing interest in practical service and aid to under privileged, and development of responsible leadership.

In Kandy the Association has realised the long cherished dream of having a hall of their own to meet in again. This has been made possible by the co-operation of their Patroness Mrs Piachaud over the purchase of the site, and by the whole-hearted efforts of members and friends who helped to raise money for this project. Now a beautiful hall is nearing completion, its first piece of furniture a satin-wood table gifted in memory of Miss Constance Campbell, one of Kandy's first "Y" secretaries, by her 85 year old brother in Australia, and her great friend Miss V. I. Stork, now in England. In Bandarawella the new hostel in which working girls and others will spend restful, happy holidays is nearing completion. In Colombo a new building in the grounds bears this inscription on the foundation stone laid recently by H. E. the Governor General: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Colombo will celebrate its 75th anniversary this year and Miss

Isabel Catto, President of the World YWCA, who will be in Ceylon to attend the 3rd. Tri-ennial Conference, will be the chief guest.

* * * *

Discontented?

IN view of all the recent discussions on higher education for girls the following extract from 'Newsweek' may prove interesting:—

"Do college-bred women feel unhappy when they become 'mere' wives and mothers?" was a query put to one of America's leading psychiatrists Dr. Leo H. Bartemeier, former President of the American Psychiatric Association, and now medical director of the Seton Psychiatric institute in Baltimore. His answer was:—

"I can see that if a woman has had a good liberal-arts education she won't find the job of running a house very satisfying. I think this makes for discontent. Of course it depends on the woman. If she is a mature person and deeply in love with her husband and children she's willing to postpone her opportunities for intellectual activity.

There are many things she could do. One day a week she should arrange to get out and give leadership in the community, as an outlet. Her dissatisfaction with her role should not drive her to employment. She should bide her time. If she is pleased with herself and her husband this should not be too trying."

* * * *

In Aid of Children's Charities.

COSTUMES of the "Gay 90s" will set the fashion for the "Gay 90s" Ball organised by the American Women's Committee in aid of Children's Charities. A copy of the dress worn by President Eisenhower's mother on her wedding day will be modelled by Mrs. Leon A. Shelmutt. The three-man panel of judges will have a difficult task in making their decisions at this dress parade!

TAPIOCA PLANTATION*(Continued from page 31)*

is tapioca flour. Besides these, tapioca is highly used in the textile industry as sizing powder, starch etc.

Synthetic rice is now prepared in the Food Technological Institute, Mysore, and it has been proposed to spread the use of tapioca rice in Kerala state which is a deficit area. Tapioca rice is a mixture of tapioca flour, wheat flour and dhal powder (Kadalai Mar) and contains more vitamins than actual rice. It is tasty and has no smell at all. Tapioca rice can be used for preparing various batables and dishes.

Tapioca has a bright future in Ceylon and it is well worth while to explore the possibilities of bringing more land under this Crop.

CEYLON CELEBRITIES*(Continued from Page 13)*

lised the incident in the "Ceylon Independent".

*There was a school-master named
Hartley*

*Who refused his boys leave
very tartly,*

When they broke from his rule

And came back to school,

*He flogged them all round
pretty smartly.*

Charles Hartley retired in 1920 after a service of 23 years rendered to the Royal College both as Assistant Master and as Principal and to this day the name of "Charley Hartley, Scholar and Gentleman," rests in a warm corner of the hearts of his old pupils and staff.

FROM AN UVA HILLSIDE*(Continued from page 21)*

WITHIN half a minute, and before

I had reached my car, I heard an agonised scream and the girl darted out, to spit blood in the open drain before the startled gaze of the waiting sufferers. Obviously the treatment meted out to her differed from my own. Was it on account of my age, white skin or social status? And was such discrimination in keeping with the ideals of a people's government?

Moreover I have since been asking myself of what real service to a community is a dentist who can only make extractions and does not really seem to know or care much about the prophylactic aspect of his profession? How much the poor must endure before they are driven, either to suffer painful extraction, or to pay for private service.

PEACEFUL NUCLEAR RESEARCH*(Continued from page 25)*

as much air can be allowed to leak into a modern vacuum still for petroleum oil, than can be permitted in a uranium diffusion plant such as Capenhurst.

Giant Atom-Smashing Machines

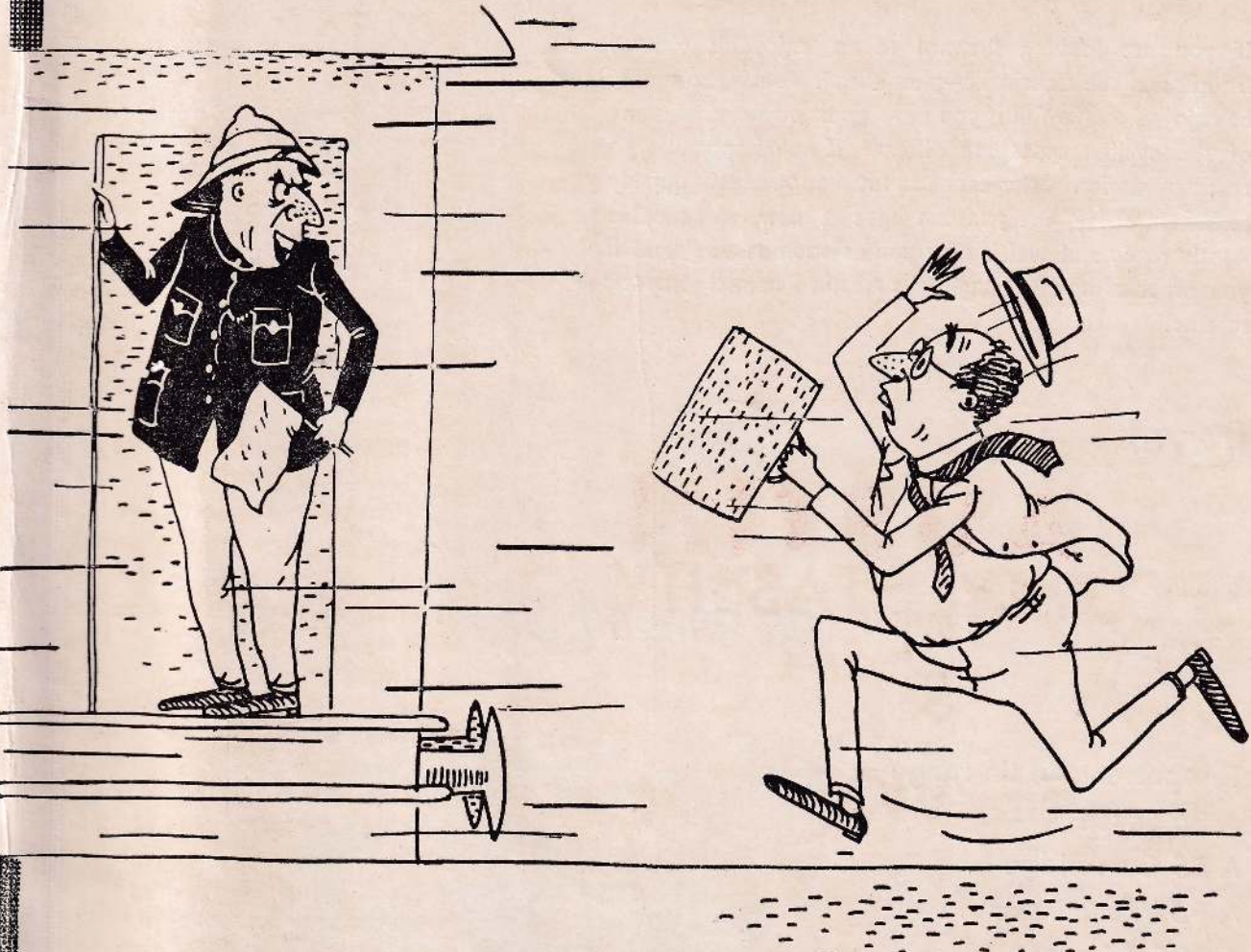
FINALLY, and they are in many ways the most striking of all types of atomic energy equipment, there are giant accelerators, or atom-smashing machines.

These machines, the largest of which have power outputs of the order of millions of electric volts, with their giant magnets, can be used not only for research (where scientists are using them amongst other things to find out more about the forces which hold the atom together and which therefore govern their splitting, or burning) and to create entirely new man-made materials, but also to irradiate materials and convert them into valuable radio-isotopes, or in the case of plastics such as polythene, to give them improved physical performance and therefore increased industrial value.

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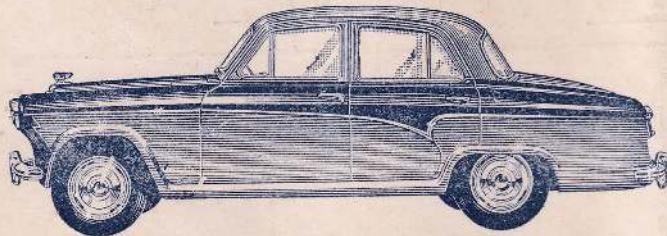
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