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VOL 39 NO. 4

COLOMBO

FEBRUARY 29th 1960

## NATIONALIZATION



**T**HE concept of Nationalization is several-fold, but if one really tries to understand the purpose behind the idea, it might be possible to provide for both the independence of the entity and the conservation of funds.

The ultimate purpose of nationalization is two-fold. Firstly to eliminate completely the remittance of any funds out of this Island. Secondly to ensure permanency of employment. The Mercantile Act if properly followed together with a just and reasonable Industrial Court coupled with Provident funds, bonuses and adequate leave can more than look after an employee without the necessity of making him a Government Servant.

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(Continued on page 17)

### Britain's Joy at Birth of Prince



*Her Majesty  
Queen Elizabeth II*

Queen Elizabeth gave birth to a boy at half past three last Friday afternoon. Both are doing well.

The baby is the first to be born to a reigning sovereign for 102 years—since Princess Beatrice, last of Queen Victoria's nine children, was born on April 14, 1857. He will be second in line

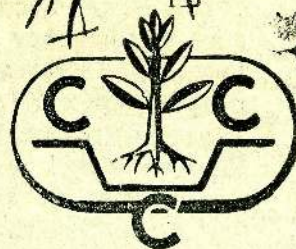
(Continued on page 18)



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VOL 39 NO. 4

COLOMBO

Feb. 29th 1960

## Elections and After That?

BY DR. WALTER PEIRIS, J.P.

**V**ARIOUS political leaders, from a number of platforms on several occasions and at different places have stated very definitely that elections will not be held on March 19. Is the wish father to the thought? Or do coming events cast their shadows before them? The Hon. the Prime Minister, has stated, with equal warmth, most emphatically, at different places, that elections will be held.

A national newspaper has started a competition calling upon its readers so minded, to state the parties that will come 1st, 2nd and 3rd giving the number of candidates representing each such party. Another national paper has also offered a five figure prize to the reader who names correctly the next Prime Minister etc.

It does not appear as if there is much fear about the elections not been held. The U.N.P. leader was reported in the press to have stated that he will not form a coalition government if he did not secure an over all government but would be in the Opposition. What then if the U.N.P. fails to secure an over-all majority of suitable strength to form a stable government? Will the LSSP be able to form a government or even a Marxist coalition of suitable strength to form a government?

Even if it did how long can we expect such a coalition to last? Can the SLFP or any

other remaining party, singly or in combination form a stable government? What then is the position after the election. The lot of the vo-

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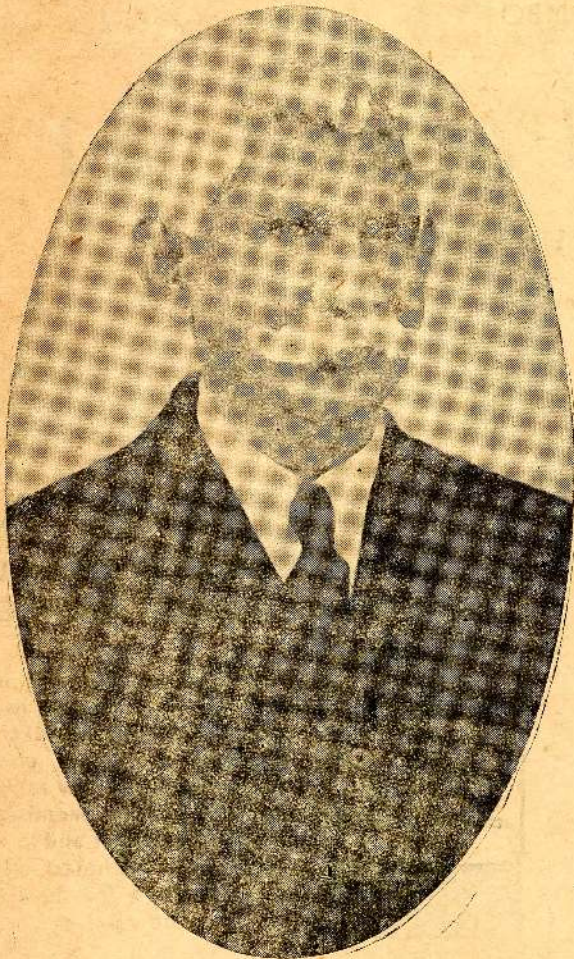
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ters, I mean of those who have no political affiliations or obligations will be a very trying one. There are two possibilities (1) Resort to force and violence to seize power giving rise to civil war and leading to a setting up of a dictatorship and (2) The formation of a coalition government of sorts not for the sake of running the country in the best interests of its citizens but for the purpose of consolidating the power of units of such a party, dissolution of parliament and setting up of a dictatorship with no further elections?

Do not the institution of the Ministry of Internal Security by the Prime Minister and the



Dr. Walter Peiris J.P.

desire of the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs to secure for him the right to appoint J.P.s to read the Riot Act, if and when required, indicate that these are reactions to the fear, real or imaginary in the minds of the Prime Minister to meet any contingency to protect the country and its citizens from violence, on the principle that prevention is better than cure?

I am not an astrologer either professional or otherwise. As the likely political situation

just before and after the elections, intrigues me very much, I had a look at the ephemeris. My observations show that on March 19 Mars will be in Capricorn the 10th house—his own house in which he is in an exalted position. He entered this sign on February 14 and will be there till March 24. The 10th house is related to one's profession and Mars is known as the God of War. If Ceylon's lagna is Aries then Mars is the Lord of the lagna as well. Then his influence will be all the greater. The colour of Mars is red. Red denotes blood in addition to being the colour of Marxists.

It will be noted from the above that Mars is in a very formidable position between February 14 and March 24. Will the God of War create trouble for us? The astrological observations seem to support the possibility of the political inferences that have been advanced.

I desire to place before your readers my observations for what they are worth. I must however, state that I decline to enter into any controversy. *Sive pacem para bellum*  
Moratuwa WALTER PEIRIS

### Don't Vote for Communists

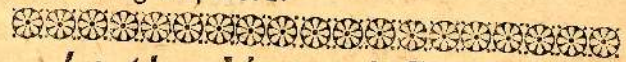
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THE Archbishops and Bishops of Kerala, India's most Christian state, which, however, put the Communists in power, issued a pastoral letter forbidding Catholics to vote for Communist candidates in the forthcoming elections.

They are also warned against voting for Independents with leanings towards the Communists.

The Communist Government was recently dismissed by the President after a long agitation in which twelve Catholics were killed.

At the elections held early this year the Communists were defeated. Five of its Ministers being displaced.



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# The Law and the Drinker

BRITAIN TO LIBERALISE THE LIQUOR LAWS IN A CAUTIOUS MANNER Ceylon SHOULD DO THE SAME

**B**RITAIN'S laws on the sale of intoxicating liquor are at last coming under some reforming scrutiny. The Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, has sketched in Parliament tentative proposals to liberalise these laws in a fairly cautious manner.

Legislation may come immediately. Meanwhile the people who sell strong drink and those who own places where they are sold and other interested parties are being asked for their views. Notable among the interested parties

are being asked for their views. Notable among the interested parties are those who seek to foster tourism in Britain.

For the visitor, as indeed often enough for the resident, the laws about when he may drink in public are confusing. On weekdays in London intoxicating liquors may be sold in public houses and clubs for nine hours; outside London for eight hours only, save that for eight weeks in the year Justices of the Peace outside

Broadly the effect of existing legislation is that in country districts one may drink from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. In London and large towns the hours are later. And they may vary within the towns themselves from one administrative locality to another.

Clubs, which have a special position under the licensing laws, may make their own hours, taking, for example, eight consecutive hours without a break. But not everyone can, or wants to, belong to a club.

## BRINGING LOGIC INTO RULES

Maybe because both the main political parties made something in their General Election campaigns of doing something to remove restrictions on public enjoyment, consideration is now being given to bringing some logic into the rules. Mr. Butler suggests that people, no matter within what local government area they are, might well be trusted to drink in public for



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London may ordain that public drinking may go on for eight and a half hours

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Something 'in the neighbourhood of nine hours,' that people should anywhere at all be able to drink with meals and music and dancing until 2.30 a.m., and that the rules for clubs should be overhauled.

Nine hours, one would say, is about as much as is likely to be allowed in Britain. As a distinguished politician once put it to me: "There is an unholy alliance in all this between the publicans and the temperance people. The temperance people want to keep the hours short to give people fewer opportunities to drink; the publicans know it would cost them more in barmen's and barmaid's wages to keep open longer.

Critics of the licensing laws in Britain often disregard the greater stringency of such laws in other places, for example in certain of the United States of America, in such of Canada and elsewhere.

But certainly it is no new idea to your Briton that his public drinking should be controlled by law. In all, it is reckoned, there are some four hundred Acts of Parliament, enacted during four centuries, that deal with it.

#### CLUBS AND PUBS

Clubs and pubs are markedly different in the control exercised over them. The publican suffers much stricter discipline. To get a licence he must go to the justices, must produce people to testify to his good character, must show that the premises he has are suitable, and must show that there is a public need for the facilities he offers. And he must pay excise licence duties which in total yield some £4,000,000 a year in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The sale of liquor in a club is a much more free and easy affair. And one can open a club, at a cost of five shillings to register it. And while the police can go at any time into a public house they need a warrant to go into a club.

This is very right and proper so far as ordinary clubs are concerned; for in these the sale of liquor is an amenity incidental to their main purpose, the pursuit of comradeship and common interests. But there are also organisations called 'clubs' which are clubs only in law and name and are run by their proprietors for profit alone. Some of these have been formed merely as a device to avoid the full rigour of the licensing laws. Naturally the publicans dislike these clubs for their competition; others dislike them for the evident possibilities of abuse they offer.



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Mr. Butler's tentative ideas would distinguish between "members' clubs" and "proprietary clubs." It is acknowledged that clubs that abuse the law are in a small minority. Yet the laws touching clubs are so loose that it is generally accepted that something must be done about them.

All in all, here is a field that calls for change both on social and on legislative grounds. The social reformers, the tourist interests, the ordinary citizens, indeed, find a set of laws and regulations that certainly look capricious. The legislator finds a fascinating tangle of laws that quite understandably offend his tidy mind. Mr. Butler's initiative will give both something to think about over and over.

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# MORATUWA'S OPPORTUNITY

## To Send in an Industrialist to Parliament

THE question we have posed in this article, and desire the people of Moratuwa should seriously consider at the present juncture, is as follows: WHY MORATUWA SHOULD ELECT AN INDUSTRIALIST TO PARLIAMENT? We put this question in the affirmative for obvious reasons having taken all matters into consideration.

There are Nine candidates in the field who have been put forward by the various Parties. There are some twenty three parties. These are far too many for a small country such as Ceylon whose entire population is hardly yet politically conscious, and where the masses are not in a position to form an independent opinion or judgment on any matter unprompted by



MR. RUSKIN FERNANDO

interested persons. However, Democracy cannot wait to function until our population is 100 per cent literate and educated. Since these nine candidates are seeking the suffrage of the Electors, and asking for their vote, let us consider their respective cases individually.

According to the order in which they were nominated the candidates are as follows:

1. **Mr. Ruskin Fernando** is an industrialist. In fact, he is the only industrialist among the nine candidates. He is the nominee of the U.N.P. As a captain of industry and an employer of a very large number of factory hands he, it must be granted, is supposed to know and quite familiar with INDUSTRIAL MATTERS

and what relationship the country's ECONOMY has to INDUSTRY and how the one reacts on the other, as well as its bearing on the LIVING CONDITIONS of the people as a whole.

2. **Mr. Merril Fernando** is a school master. He is one with Leftist tendencies. He is the nominee of the L.S.S.P. whose political creed does not seem to go down with Moratuwa people as a whole.

3. **Miss Nina Wijesuriya** is a comparative new comer to politics. She is also a school teacher, and has been put forward by the S.J.S. party.

4. **Mr. B. L. D. Rodrigo** is another school teacher, who comes as the nominee of the L.P.P.

5. **Mr. S. Oliver Stembo**, a Proctor, who for the most part of his life spends his time in Panadura, where he practices his profession. He comes forward as an Independent Candidate.

6. **Mr. Watson Fernando** is another who has been put forward as the nominee of the Communist Party. His political ideology definitely is unacceptable to the people of Moratuwa as a whole.

7. **Mr. Leonard de Mel** is a planter. He has had an innings in the Urban Council of Moratuwa some ten years ago. He stands as an Independent.

8. **Mr. Sam P.C. Fernando**, Advocate is, an Independent candidate. He has realised that as an Independent he will not have a backing. So he is going to stand down and will not face the polls.

9. **Mr. Vincent de Silva** who is the C.I.C nominee is making his debut in politics.

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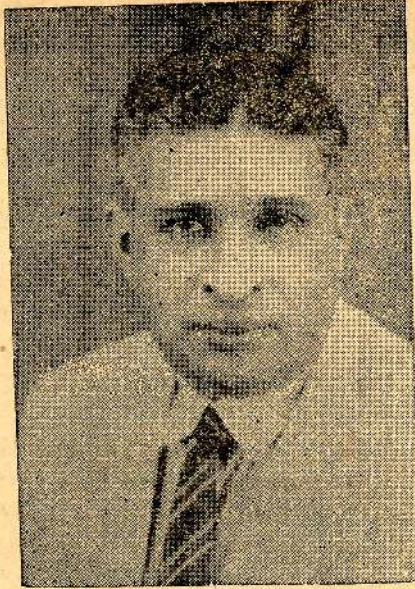
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So that we have an industrialist, a planter, two lawyers (or rather one,) three school teachers and two others of no declared profession, contesting the Moratuwa Seat. It does seem as if the Teaching Profession had been combed for candidates.



But we shall leave that out of consideration.

DUDLEY SENANAYAKE

**PARTY SYSTEM STANDS FOR PROGRESS**

Since the Moratuwa Seat and constituency was established, the member elected was never a Moratuwa born except the last, whose political ideology does not seem to find favour with the people at the present juncture. The three who represented it in the past, were not permanent residents of Moratuwa proper either. Let that too pass. There was no help for it. In the days gone by there was no Party System and therefore personalities counted. Things are different today. Party System of Government, is the most acceptable form of government. Mr. Sam P. C. Fernando realising this fact, had the good grace to withdraw. It will not be surprising if a few more Independents will follow Mr. Sam P. C. Fernando's example and not face the polls.

Modern Governments are conducted on the Party principle. The Independents have no declared programme. Assuming that all the Independents who are standing for election succeed in being returned what sort of a Government is the country going to have when they have no clear cut programme? They cannot declare a programme after they are elected. That will be like putting the cart before the horse. In other words the Independents are Opportunists who want to jump from this Party into the other party, all the while bargaining for office and place. They are, as Mr. Dudley Senanayake said "a stumbling block to progress." They will be a source of trouble always as happened in the last government.

**MORATUWA IS AN INDUSTRIAL CONSTITUENCY**

Of the four major Parties the U. N. P. is by far the best and most dependable Party. Their program is acceptable as it has been drawn up according to the requirements of Ceylon in modern times. The present trend is for industries to be set up. This the U.N.P. has realised. Ceylon cannot depend any further entirely on its agricultural industries as these are unable to sustain a rapidly increasing population. Therefore, the tendency is to set up new industries, and manufacturing industries at that, to provide work as well as to produce articles that are now imported. Here it must be remembered that the Moratuwa Constituency is very largely an industrial constituency.

It must be noted that 70 per cent of the people of Moratuwa are dependent for their living on industrial pursuits. These are Carpentry Fishing, Lumbering, Manufacturing industries, like Textiles, Matches, Chests-making and several other minor industries. Evidence of this is seen in all directions from Ratmalana to distant Egoda Uyana. And these factories are all producing factories, providing work for the

(Continued on page 9)

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# Riot Act

by  
WALTER PEIRIS, J.P.U.M.

It has been stated in the press that "arrangements for J.P.'s to read the Riot Act—a preliminary before the forcible dispersal of crowds—in case there are clashes and disturbances between now and the general election on March 19, are being made by the Ministry of Internal Security. It is also stated that "Mr. Jayasundera who discussed the matter with the Premier informed him that the Internal Security Ministry needs its own complement of Justices of the Peace to perform the function of reading the Riot Act.

Justices of the Peace, under "The Administration of Justice Ordinance 1868, had large powers, but J.P.'s are now entitled only to administer any oath, including the oath of allegiance, the official oath, and judicial oath (section 7 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1868.)

A Justice of the Peace may under Ordinance No. 17 of 1852 attest any agreement falling under section 2 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1840 provided he has been specially empowered by the Governor to act in that behalf. A Justice of the Peace may also attest contracts made under section 7 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1865.

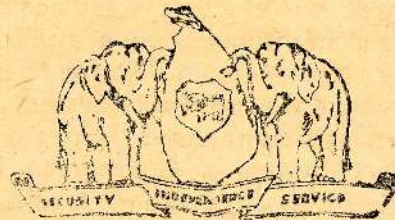
**Unless the law is amended no J.P. is competent to read the Riot Act.** Further, in the account referred to, reference is made to section 83 of the Courts Ordinance. As it appears in print it is a misquotation as the result of the omission of some relevant and material words. The section should read "it shall be lawful for the Governor, from time to time, by notice in the Government Gazette, to appoint any Justice of the Peace to be an Unofficial Magistrate for any district or districts and any Justice of the Peace so appointed shall thereupon have all the powers and authority under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 vested in Magistrates Courts save and except the power and authority to take proceedings with regard, or to hear, try or determine any offence which by that Code or by any law of this Colony is summarily triable before a Magistrate's Court." This section, it would appear empowers a J.P.U.M. "To command an unlawful assembly to disperse under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898." For an Unofficial Police Magistrate to refuse to dis-

perse an unlawful assembly, when called upon to do so, while he had the necessary powers would be a very serious dereliction of duty.

To attempt to disperse an unlawful assembly without being sure that he possessed the necessary powers and enjoyed the immunity from prosecution, except with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, would be the height of folly.

At a point of time when I felt in the then near future, I, as a J.P.U.M, might be called upon to read the Riot Act, and as Unofficial Police Magistrates did not figure in the list of persons for whom protection was afforded for acts purporting to have been done under Chap. VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898. I wrote to the Authorities concerned for clarification and a ruling as to whether Unofficial Police Magistrates were empowered to disperse unlawful assemblies. The ruling I received was that the term "Police Magistrate" meant a person functioning as a Magistrate in a Court of Law and that Unofficial Police Magistrates were not empowered to disperse Unlawful Assemblies.

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## Moratuwa's Opportunity

[Continued from page 7]

people of Moratuwa and thus the means of livelihood to sustain them. Naturally therefore, the economy of the Moratuwa people is a purely **industrial economy**. For the people must be engaged in producing in order to live. For that reason they would be wise in their generation if they elect a representative who is an industrialist himself rather than a school master or anybody who comes along as an independent candidate.

Mr. Ruskin Fernando has been from his youth almost, wedded to industry. Industry has made him what he is today, and his unique knowledge and experience as an industrialist cannot but benefit Moratuwa and her people. He is by far the best and the safest representative Moratuwa can have for a constituency that is so **industrially** inclined.

Moratuwa—a town which knows many a higher good than riches, is intimately connected with that means of usefulness called Wealth. At the outset let us go back to what is known of the past regarding this quick shifting fortune which one was destined to gain or lose, for an understanding of the present. In this country as Robert Knox records "riches are not valued nor make any the more honourable."  
WHEN ARTS AND CRAFTS FLOURISHED

According to the ancient Code which had its origin in the will of the people who obeyed it "neither king nor people could change a man's entity that is fixed by birth." History cannot be blotted out. There are indeed, some people among us so uninstructed in the established principles of social, moral and political science or Oriental culture as to imagine that the modern way of life cannot adapt itself to new requirements without breaking with the past. There is a living spirit which can comprehend and feel. Much as we are imbued with an enlightened love of freedom, the most important benefit of early civilisation as political economists often tell us was the ancient divisions of society by which arts, crafts, sciences and other skills were perfected.

To come to the point, since aristocracy of wealth was in keeping with European civilisation wealth has become from Dutch times a class determinant. Yet, as Professor Narasu observes, "wealth being acquirable, alienable, transferable

it draws no such permanent lines of cleavage as does birth." The shift from birth to wealth as the basis of a mere group formation has been a slow process.

Indeed, the energy and ambition of the ruling sector which in Portuguese, Dutch and British eras had in stages been dissipated to a finish in military skirmish, that energy and ambition sought new directions. Moreover with the passage of time, the absence of distinctions and titles, hereditary and otherwise, gave prominence to the distinction of wealth in this country and held this up as the chief prize to ambition.

However this may have been, the happiness of the town of Moratuwa was bound up in its traditional virtues. It has often been said that a good code of laws and not the form of government, is what determines a people's happiness. And the true beauty of the Oriental life of people was fostered in this seat of family traditions and relations with their devotion to the lofty ideals, the customs and culture of a national entity. And above all the people from remote ages felt the dire need for religion; the im-

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In the distant past the nature of wealthy folk in that particular form, in all its good manifestations as that enlightened CHARITY which their respective religions inspires, had made the people of this town the envy and admiration of mankind, thus revealing to us through history that grand feature in which the people were entitled to hold so distinguished a place in society that for ages past their forbears who had inherited or amassed riches looked upon wealth, newly acquired or otherwise as a TRUST. The heirs and survivors as their esteemed elders did in olden days, continued to apply to wealth the religious insights of **Social Responsibility**, **Justice** and **Love**; for this has established sympathies between the rich and poor thus making them intelligible to each other. The people maintained ideals more enduring than those of mere material abundance.

Their enterprise and capital have added to Colombo's wealth and importance and a major factor in the prosperity of the country in general. Ceylon, for instance, owes a debt of gratitude to numerous benevolent and public-spirited citizens for their activities towards its advancement; but above all to one generous family, the De Soysa, than whom there is none in the Island which deserves more the gratitude and admiration of all. The name of Charles Henry de Soysa, Ceylon's greatest philanthropist is deeply engraved in the hearts of his countrymen.

We hear of great benefactors. Those never failing benefactors of the poor, dependant on their bounty. He only deserves the name, be his condition what it may, who never craves for enlarging wealth as the only means of gratification; who has, by thought and deed purified and enlarged his conception of that Great Being and the respective faiths of those great Founders of religion. One aspect of that grand feature of service benevolence, is so far dwindled and has so far departed from its original purity, as that some of the representatives of those wealthy sires of old have ceased in a great degree, to be connected with the poor.

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One of those then new rich in this town of ours who did much for the upliftment of the poor in his quiet way was the lineal ancestor of MR. RUSKIN FERNANDO as also of SIR ERNEST FERNANDO, whose name we all honour and respect. This benefactor had never lost the common touch and had never ceased to have connection with his less fortune-favoured brethren. So whether we refer to a homely name of later era like Kathonis Appu Mahappa or Singhappu Seeya as some of the present generation of men would address them, they are respected oriental names of venerable patriarchs who always strove to live up to the lofty ideals and ethics of their respective religions, thus befriending the poor and the needy. Whether it be Ruskin's great grandsire who held that lucrative position of Officer and Renter of the Government Fishery, an industry which contributed to the economic resources of the country, and helped to develop and improve this industry, or Chiefs of the next generation who held office over the villages of Idama, Uyana and Laxapathiya, they rose into the light and liberty of traditional virtues. As bright examples of benefactors of a poor people, they were men like themselves, plain in manners, reverencing elders and respecting themselves. Apart from their other gracious qualities, they were of the people, always for the people, and like their posterity, for ever with the people, deeply interested in the prosperity of the country. The memories of these men who never enjoyed luxury in their day continue to be cherished and revered. Blessings such as riches showered on scions of an established family did not by perversion issue in a slavish love of filthy lucre, that their memories

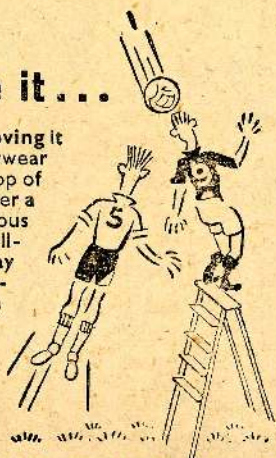
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will continue to be blessed. The spirit of emulation of one's venerable elders is still growing as may be seen in a variety of benefactions of the new rich which are worthy of their eminent forbears.

Mr. Ruskin Fernando need not borrow lustre from genealogical records. The great ideas of freedom, beauty and valour and spiritual energy have been kindled by such records into living fires in his soul. Moreover, his own achievements add lustre to the claims of his family and town to honour.

### THE BRIGHTEST PATTERN OF AN INDUSTRIALIST

Born and bred in a religious atmosphere quite different to those nursed in the lap of luxury, Mr. Ruskin Fernando hails from a traditional family of patriarchs, chiefs and benefactors of the great mass of the people. He received his education at Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa. His gentle nature shrinks from publicity, yet he is one of the most popular men—the brightest pattern of an industrialist. And this has aroused the jealousy of some of

us. In more than one way he is connected with and takes a keen interest in the Carpentry and Fishing industries which were closely associated respectively with the ancient Army and Navy.

Here we take the liberty of lifting the following excerpts from the article entitled 'Spotlight on Industrialists of this Era' which appeared in The Searchlight of September 30th 1959.

In selecting people for review under this Head, one had to take into consideration certain factors. Did the person inherit the business or did he build it up? Was he a capitalist who merely spent his money setting up a certainty? Was he

(Continued on page 13)



## Law, Morals and Crime

A Great deal of time is being spent and a great deal of energy expended on studying how to deal with young delinquents. The problem is widespread. It may have a common cause in all lands, and if so it is almost certainly lack of parental control. says "The Catholic Times"

In some cities of the United States the responsibility is being thrown back on the parents. Bye-laws impose a curfew on youth, ordering all juveniles to be home by ten o'clock each night. It is up to the parents to see that the curfew is kept.

Others, too, see juvenile wrong doing as a result of lack of parental control. Recently Ronald Howe, former Deputy Commissioner of the C. I. D. said: Fifty years ago parents really did look after their children, made them keep early hours, taught them it was wrong to tell lies and wrong to steal. Juvenile crime is a family matter and it is only because we have a section of parents who take no interest in their children that such crime is a problem of any size at all "

That does not answer any questions. It merely poses others: Why are parents so dilatory in respect of the upbringing of their children? Why do they neglect to teach them that lies, theft, violence and disrespect for authority are moral wrongs?

## SHRUGGING OF MORAL VALUES

The ailment of the world is the shrugging off of moral values and moral controls. It is the result not only of the attempt to divorce ethics from doctrine, but also the result of the teaching that the private interpretation of scripture is right and proper. Ethical as well as doctrinal chaos has resulted. If parents do not themselves know right from wrong how can they teach their children?

The fallacy of the inevitable goodness of men was exploded long ago, but those who have taught the fallacious creed still act as though it were true and valid. Thus they do not even seek a norm of behaviour which is dependent on a system of law transcending the laws made by men.

We see at the present time two absolutely contradictory theories about how to deal with crime in general and juvenile crime in particular. On the one hand there is an appeal to bring back harsher sentences and to re-introduce corporal punishment. On the other there is the almost violent agitation to treat criminals with tenderness, and to keep the young criminal out of jail.

The advocates of both courses neglect, it seems to us, the fundamentals of the case, namely the moral and spiritual approach.

Until there is a return to the observance of God-given laws we shall argue in vain about the cure for crime. The prisons and approved schools are overfull. Moral rather than penal laws must guide the thoughts and actions of parents.



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## MORATUWA'S OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from cover page 11)

assisted by the Government in any way? If the answer is in the negative for all three then the person truly deserves to be SPOTLIGHTED in our series of write up's on their life and work.

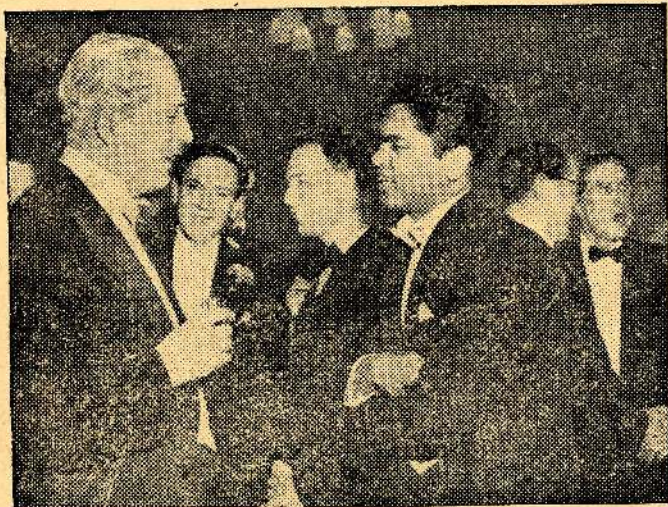
A man who is quite often now in the Public Eye for no reason other than the great strides he has made in his particular field of endeavour is Mr. Maurice Ruskin Fernando. From a humble beginning without training, capital or advice he joined a Firm right at its bottom rung and learnt all aspects of machinery, yarn, dyeing, bleaching, calendaring cutting, sewing repairs and maintenance and marketing. As if this was not enough for a young man, he proceeded to acquaint himself with Stores Control, Accounting, Market Research, Advertising, Finishing, Distribution and Salesmanship and even Costing.

Having thus perfected himself by religiously requiring the best of himself he branched out on his own in a modest way, in partner-

ship at the outset and individually later on. Realizing the immense possibilities of the Hosiery Industry he ploughed back his profits into the Business year after year which made the enterprise grow in leaps and bounds. When it reached proportions necessitating its incorporation as a Company, this too was done, but still the Profits were ploughed back for development, expansion and yet more development.

The Business had by now become a Millionaire Concern and even so he strived for better service to the consumer. With this end in mind a complete re-organization of the Company was carried out, Experts were brought down from England, Japan and India, the latest and most modern machinery was imported from America and long term contracts of the best raw materials available in the market were entered into, with full knowledge that SERVICE to the Public must over-ride the PROFIT consideration.

## OXFORD UNION EX-PRESIDENT MEETS PRIME MINISTER



Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, chats with Mr. Athulathmudali—who was the Oxford Union Society's first Ceylonese President during 1958—when the Union met for its farewell debate of the term. The subject was 'Life is short, art endures' and both the Prime Minister and Mr. Athulathmudali spoke during the debate. Mr. Athulathmudali is the son of a well-known Colombo barrister who was for five years a member of the State Council. He is the second Ceylonese undergraduate to have served in one of the high offices of Union—the other was the late Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

Today his Company the Lanka Weaving Mills, of VELONA fame, stands as a Giant across the Island producing an enormous variety of Ladies Gents and Childrens overwear and underwear.

The people of Moratuwa are proud of this self made man who brought pride and glory to the town and for providing employment to over eight hundred work-res in his Factories. Peace, harmony and contentment reign supreme in his Factories for even though he is a stern disciplinarian he has always considered the other persons point of view and tempered his authority with kindness and forbearance."

A man of commanding intelligence as Managing Director of the Lanka Weaving Mills Mr. Fernando is used to commanding well over 1,100 employees, and has experience valuable to industry. His industrial life has reached an ideal in that his Industrial achievement of Velona fame is the most flourishing one in all Asia.

The epicurean, self-indulgent and itemperate habits which our so-called prosperity has multiplied and the cost of living which is daily



soaring high, demand the enlarging of wealth. This want is increased by the spirit of our times, which is a spirit of industry, commerce, internal improvements in the midst of frustration, unemployment, poverty and destitution as also industrial economy and peace. The increasing of the national wealth is a problem awaiting solution. And this no one could afford to contradict or disparage.

Mr. Ruskin Fernando belongs to a society that symbolises the interests of the industrialists as well as the vast majority of the workers. Nay, as the scion of a family of gentle-self-made men, he has not only inherited the industrious habits and traits of his forbears and clansmen, but through many a vicissitude of life he has also inherited their ancestral property at Uyana which has been in existence in the family for over seven generations. His father Charles Robert Fernando himself at one time a successful business man and other enterprising pioneers of old had been engaged in business and industrial undertakings since the eighteenth century.

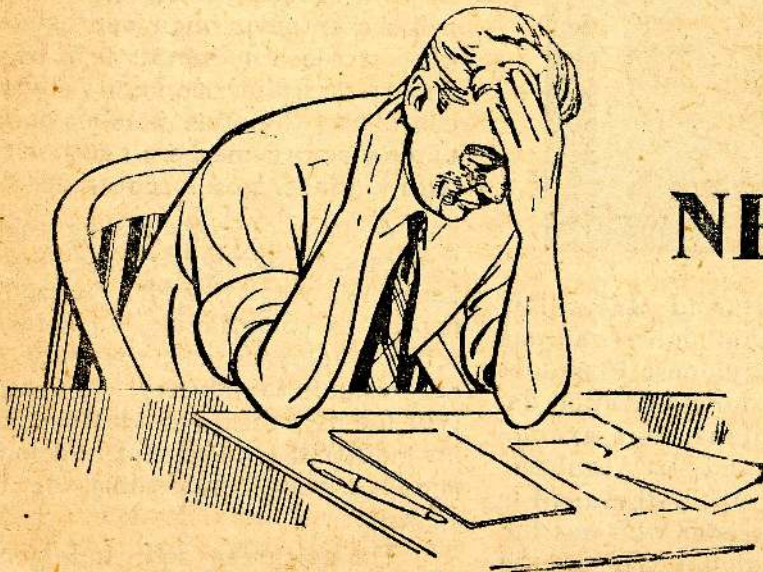
Pedigrees and Persons count little or nothing in Present day Parliamentary elections. What matters first and foremost is the Political

Party to which one is pledged. It is as one of the workers that Mr. Fernando is pledged to an established party and is therefore interested in the country's stability.

In point of industries, which is considered as the king-pin of national development, the Moratuwa Constituency enjoys a world wide reputation. Recently, in connection with an industrial problem it was suggested in the Ceylon Press that such experienced personnel may be imported from South India or in the alternative Ceylonese Industrialists like Sir Cyril de Zoysa and Mr. Ruskin Fernando may be appointed to a Commission of Investigation for advising the Government how to get over the difficulty. Any intelligent person in the electorate will vote primarily on the basis of party policies. As a home and citadel of Ceylonese enterprise it is improbable that Moratuwa has ever been mentioned without allusion to its carpentry industry—a town which had been well described as the "Birmingham of Ceylon." Unless an efficient person is elected Moratuwa in particular & the country in general would suffer.

The following passages are gleaned from the address delivered by the United National

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Party's President, Mr. Dudley Senanayake at a mass rally inaugurating the party's election campaign:-

**STAGNATION**

The United National Party offers the country such a period of national regeneration during which the major problems of our people can be solved. Many of these problems, strikes and disorderlines, unemployment and even the wide-spread pre occupation with endless and fruitless disputes about language, race and religion largely originate from the fact of an economic stagnation.

High on the list of priorities therefore we have placed the development of the national economy according to the principles of democratic socialism and the discipline of a practical and dynamic national plan of economic progress.

It is true that the terms democracy and socialism have been much used and much abused terms throughout the ages. According to our concept of Democratic Socialism the picture which emerges is a society dynamic in its propensities for the creation of wealth ensuring a greater dispersal and decentraisation of political and economic power by giving the community a greater stake in the ownership and management of the institutions that are set up for the achievement of these objectives whilst adequately providing for the national, religious and cultural aspirations of the people.

**OWNERSHIP**

In the economic sphere these objectives are best served by Co-operative co-ownership and management where feasible public ownership and management where necessary in the public interest and private ownership and management sensitive to its responsibilities for the welfare of the community.

This is the middle road in opposition to total State Ownership and Management on the one hand and the ownership and management by a few capitalists on the other. We reject the thesis that the road to socialism is through state ownership.

That is not the road to socialism but to serfdom. Such a policy starts with the State ownership of the means of production distri-



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bution and exchange and ends with the State ownership of the mind of man. We unfortunately have seen this sad fate over-take many countries in the contemporary world.

(Continued on page 20)

**MARX, METTA & PLUVIUS**

By JUNIUS

I believe that the time has now come to give more than a passing thought to certain matters that escape attention owing to the speeches of candidates giving us no time for reflection on their utterances.

In the midst of the fulminations of the so-called Father of the Paddy Act alias the 'Father of the Revolution' the fanaticism and the intolerance of Metta, a contradiction in terms, we have received the unwelcome attention of Father Pluvius causing devastation of paddy crops and cultivation and compelling a display of Matriya and tolerance in the devastated areas by relief without reference to class, community and religion.

Ceylon has had floods from time immemorial. She however, has never experienced the like of which she has seen since Independence.

I do not wish to pose a question which would seem like a religious one by asking what next after our existence on earth. It is said in certain circles 'What man proposes God disposes.' Have not the floods that caused so much devastation and misery proved the truth of the above quotation. These serious and devastating floods have followed waves of religious and communal hatred. Isn't it time that those who try to divide the citizens of Ceylon and rule, realise that however powerful and right they may be or hope to be, there is some invisible force—call it God, Devas or what you will—that is more powerful than any dictator or revolutionary whose powers of destruction

caused by harnessing the elements fire or water, is more devastating than the effects of Atom & hydrogen bombs or anything manufactured by the ingenuity of man?





# IRRESPONSIBLE STRIKES

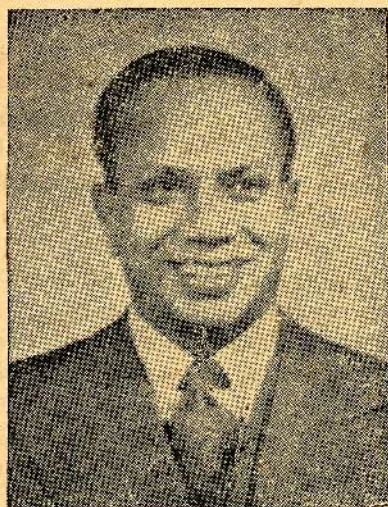
CAUSE OF RISING LIVING COSTS  
2½ MILLIONS PAID AS DEMURRAGE

THE demurrage paid by the Government for delays caused to food ships, last year was highest on record

It was Rs. 9,000,000 up to October 31st, and according to a high port official, the figure exceeded Rs. 10,500,000 at the end of the year.

The Government paid Rs. 10,400,000 as demurrage in 1958 and Rs. 3,200,000 in 1957.

Mr. T. C. A. de Soysa, chairman of the Ceylon Shipping Lines commenting on the increase in demurrage told the press that it was chiefly due to poor liaison between the Food Department and the port authorities. He also blamed trade unions which had led 'Irres-



MR. T. C. A. DE SOYSA  
*Chairman of the Ceylon Shipping Lines*

ponsible strikes' in the port.

Mr de Soysa said that Colombo was one of the most expensive ports in the East, the char-

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ges for stevedoring and other functions being higher than elsewhere. The cost of repairs, too was higher than in Singapore.

### REDEEMING FACTOR

One of the redeeming factors was new lighters and better equipment which contributed to a higher rate of discharge, he said.

Mr. de Soysa added that there were three matters that required the urgent attention of any Government that came into power:

- (1) Discipline among port workers.
- (2) immediate reduction of the rates in the port.
- (3) Quicker turn-round of ships as in the pre 1956 era.

The Government's finances at present are in a very bad way. A top level conference has been called up to discuss the prospect of floating another big public loan. Treasury officials say that if no steps are taken to float another loan, the financial prospects of the country will be the worst ever. One official is reported to have stated that the only remedy is to print more paper currency.

Unless this is done, he states, by the end of March there may be no money to even pay the salaries of Government officers.



## NATIONALIZATION

(Continued from cover page 11)

have a continuous position of investment and re-investment of larger and larger sums as the investments themselves tend to earn money. A lower taxation Scheme could be afforded all those whose investments were over a particular figure which would not only attract investment but would also force it.

Nationalization is not Appropriation as has been done in the case of the Bus Companies and Port Operators. Nor is nationalization the replacing of foreigners with Ceylonese for that is only a purely temporary measure. Nationalization must be bigger, more yielding and more permanent in its general outlook. Nationalization must bring results if it is to be of use as the nation is not interested in the politics of the word.

Let us take a mythical example so that this concept of nationalization may be the more easily followed. Supposing 'X' firm made a net profit of one lakh. No Tax should be charged if it can show that the entire sum was ploughed back into the business by

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the purchase of plant and machinery and other fixed assets, for greater productivity means wider labour employment facilities plus employment in lateral and verticle spheres of employment. After all full employment is another aspect of nationalization. Progressively a sliding grade of taxation could be evolved according to the capital re-invested.

If no re-investment of any kind has taken place then a Scheme of Double Taxation should be evolved from a particular point so as to penalize the owners of the Profit. Relief should be provided to those who instead of re-investment, in their own business, invested moneys in the Investment Bank. Re-investment in their own businesses should be encouraged, for a man who is specialised in his own work would be able to expand it in the most economical way.

No remittance of Profit should be allowed overseas unless it was with a graduated Capital re-payment after adequate reserves were made in the business. This would provide for a gradual nationalization of the assets without discomfort to either party.

New Capital may be accepted into the Island only on the definite understanding that it would commence being re paid after a twenty year investment period on a graduated



return basis. Profits from such investments may be subject to a type of Double Tax to compensate the Government who loses the value of such re-investment. To attract investment, however, it may be decided that foreign capital will not be subject to taxes for the first five years in respect of profit earned by such foreign investors.

With the compulsory conservation of funds placed on such undertakings as Insurance Companies, Banks, Trust, Shipping and Tea Companies, industrial undertakings would blossom forth, grow and expand thereby ensuring full employment, higher living standards, modernization, etc.

It will be apparent by this method that the individuality of a firm is not affected for it would be pointless. If the Employees are looked after, if Capital is not wasted and if Industry has the necessary impetus and backing of the nation through the Investment Department why should the State bother itself in taking over undertakings and bothering itself in fields where there are competent men specialised to do those tasks.

This is only a general pattern picture of the over all system of Nationalization as envisaged by me. There remains a lot of detail to be worked out to smooth and polish out the Scheme so as to make it an equitable one based on the greater requirements of the nation and the independence of the individual.

Colombo

22 February 1960

D. M.

## Britain's Joy at Birth of Prince

(Continued from cover page)

of succession to the throne.

The Prince of Wales is now eleven. Princess Anne who is nine, follows the new baby and Princess Margaret is fourth in line of succession.

### PRINCE PHILIP DELIGHTED

The Duke of Edinburgh was the first to be told, then other members of the Royal Family. The news was then by tradition telephoned to the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler. The baby was born in a room in the Belgian Suite on the ground floor of Buckingham Palace overlooking the gardens.

Prince Philip, obviously delighted and in high spirits, was the first to tell a group of household staff in the corridor near the Belgian Suite. 'It's a boy,' he said, and every body congratulated him.

Prince Philip telephoned Cheam School and told Prince Charles that he had a brother. He also told Princess Ann.

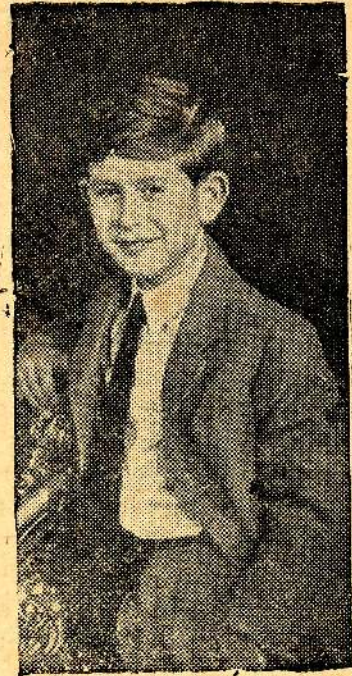
Outside the Palace there was a crowd of nearly two thousand when the official bulletin was posted about 25 minutes after the birth.

### TELLING THE COMMONWEALTH

Sir Michael Adeane, the Queen's Private Secretary, informed the Governors General of self-

governing dominions by telegram. Commonwealth republics were informed by the Commonwealth Relations Office. Ceylon's Governor General acknowledged the cable and telegraphed back Ceylon's hearty congratulations.

The Prime Minister was informed also by Sir Michael, and cables were sent to the Princess Royal who is at present in St. Lucia on her tour of the West Indies in the royal



Prince Charles



Princess Ann



yacht "Britannia"; to Princess Alice of Athlone who is in Jamaica, and to the Duke of Windsor. Other members of the Royal Family in England were informed immediately and a telephone call was made by Sir Michael to inform the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher.

Among others who received early notification of the birth was Sir Winston Churchill.

#### CELEBRATIONS

The bells of Saint Paul's were rung on Friday evening and there was a fly past in London of the R.A.F.'s 'Black Arrow' squadron of jet fighters from Wattisham, near Ipswich. There was also a gun salute in Hyde Park and the Tower of London. Flags fly from public buildings in Britain from 8 a.m. until sunset.

The British Parliament sent its congratulations to the Queen. In the House of the Prime Minister moved a motion expressing the gratification of the House and this was supported by the Leader of the Opposition Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, and the Liberal leader, Mr. Jo Grimond. There will be a similar motion in the House of Lords.

Messages of congratulations were sent by civic and church dignitaries of various denominations throughout Britain and plans for celebrations bell ringing, flying of flags and flood-lighting of buildings were announced as soon as news of the birth was received by radio and television. Orders were given for naval and military salutes to be fired

## 'Political Cheats Masquerading as Paragons of Virtue'

**N**OBODY can say that Dr. Colvin R. de Silva is a babbler or that he is inclined to indulge in irresponsible statements which are baseless, much less that he is wont to defame people wittingly. He is an experienced politician and too astute a lawyer not to realise the implications of any statement he makes against anybody when discharging a public duty.

The other day in Parliament, he characterised Mr. Philip Gunawardena, ex Minister and M.P., as a "swindler." He accused him of having "been bought by black marketeers." He further claimed having "saved" Mr. Gunawardena from certain "swindles" with which he was connected. These statements are contained in the **Hansard** of March, 1959. Very few

people read the **Hansard** Dr. Colvin R. de Silva made these remarks under the cover of privilege. If anybody else said such things outside Parliament, he would have opened himself to the charge of criminal libel and defamation.

The above statements are serious accusations against Mr. Gunawardena personally and even of his official conduct as a Minister of State of the Government from which he was dismissed. Today, Mr. Gunawardena is the Leader of a Political Party who is trying to become Prime Minister. As such he must be free from blemish, and his integrity should be above board. It will be an evil day if "political cheats who masquerade as paragons of public virtue but are far from what they claim to be"—as the U.N.P. Journal observes in its last issue—are allowed to climb into power and become the Prime Minister of Ceylon without accusations openly hurled against them to remain unrepudiated or denied.

The present is the opportune moment for Dr. Colvin R. de Silva to expose the whole caboodle. He should let the public know the part Mr. Gunawardena is alleged to have played in the swindles referred to. This is a duty Dr. De Silva owes the public. He must say where and when or how he "saved" Mr. Gunawardena. If Dr. Colvin R. de Silva will do that he will prove the mettle he is made of.

Mr. Philip Gunawardena too should realise that any accusations made against him so openly demands a public explanation. He must dispel any suspicion or doubt the allegations hurled at him have aroused. That much he owes to himself as well as to the people. Nay it is an imperative duty cast on him it would be sheer cowardice on his part to remain silent. We take the following over from the **Hansard**:

Mr. Philip Gunawardena has at all times professed to be a pillar of public rectitude.

His lickspittles call him an "honest politician" whatever that may mean.

This is a myth which we propose to explode sky high.

During the No Confidence Debate against MR. SPEAKER on Tuesday March 24th, 1959, there was a heated exchange of words between Mr. Philip Gunawardena, who was then Minister of Agriculture and Food and Dr. Colvin R. de Silva in the course of these exchanges (there were two, one before and after the tea interval) Dr. de Silva called Mr. Gunawardena a SWINDLER whom he had saved.

This is the verbatim report as reproduced from **Hansard** Column 2009 of 23/3/59.

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva: Every sugar black



marketeer has bought you know it.

The Hon D.P.R. Gunawardena: Nonsense! You appeared for those black-marketeers Every co operative swindler you have saved.

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva: Yes, including yourself among the swindlers. You forget the swindle from which I have saved you.

The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena: You imposed yourself. I did not.

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva: You know that.

The Hon D. P. R. Gunawardene: I never asked you to appear.

Mr. Speaker: Order please

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva: He forgets the swindles I saved him from.

The Hon D. P. R. Gunawardena: You are a bloody liar when you say that.

Dr. Colvin R. de Silva: Not a lie, it is a solemn truth.

The public want to know what is the swindle from which Dr. Colvin R. de Silva saved his former colleague, Mr. Philip Gunawardena

Let there be no hedging. We want a straight answer. Will the rabble rousers in the M. E. P. provide the answer or have we to turn towards the L.S.S.P. for it?

These are the political cheats who are masquerading as paragons of public virtue.

## Moratuwa's Opportunity

[Continued from page 15]

Mr. Ruskin Fernando, apart from having donated generously towards religious, social and many another cause, every effort for the betterment of the poor and needy has found in him a liberal supporter. Yet he is unconscious of that "means of usefulness" which has helped him to be of greater and lasting service to those who look to the future. As a distinguished compatriot had modestly told an assemblage in this town ninety years ago, Ruskin himself would humbly tell the Constituents of Moratuwa that he is aware they would support the Party and be pleased to cast their votes for him "not on account of the little necessities of life I own, and which you call wealth." He would himself approach that question with the same spirit of humility and independence which characterised those more energetic and enterprising giants in the past.

He is no stranger to the condition and character of the masses who speak the same

language, and live in the same district, that a considerable proportion of the workers are joined with him for weal and woe in industrial pursuits.

So his approach to the question of wealth is realistic in that he does with advantage emulate the example set by those industrious leaders of the past and utilises it in solving the unemployment problem as the best means of solving life's problems that confront the present day people.

Mr. Fernando is connected with several institutions as Patron or in other capacities, and is the Society Steward of the Uyana Methodist Church. Surrounded as he is by the necessary things of life which one may regard as luxury, what is changeable is of course a spacious mansion which he has willingly placed at the disposal of the U. N. P. for its meetings and social gatherings as his generous and genial predecessor had in the past provided a ready home where there was nothing of the tawdry show. Although he is not clever at performing gymnastics on a platform, his keen interest in politics nay, his courage, was seen at its best when he publicly identified himself in the revival campaign of the U. N. P. which took its origin in Moratuwa. The Party's programme of work he would briefly produce in a convincing speech in Sinhalese understandable to any voter since he received nomination from the U. N. P. to stand for election at the coming hustings. The opportunity has thus arisen, and only your support can send him to Parliament, for his wish is to serve the people of Moratuwa and to promote in particular the interests of industrial workers helping advance the Party's cause. The U. N. P.'s task is "to establish law and order with a view to bring in stability the most essential prerequisite to herald economic progress."

At the nick of time when the marxists thirsting for their own elevation are out to create trouble though on their own destruction and their country's ruin -- we have to exercise intelligence.

And it is entirely up to us, the voters, to decide finally in the matter of Moratuwa's opportunity to send in an industrialist to Parliament.

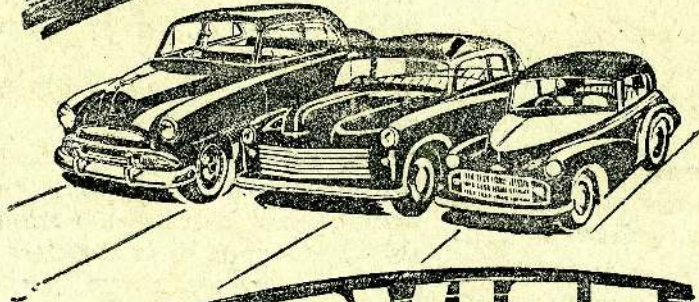
GUSTAVUS JAYEWARDENE

Moratuwa

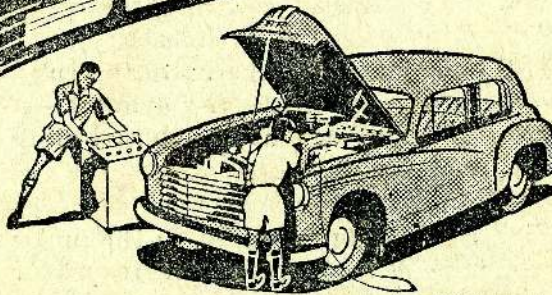
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