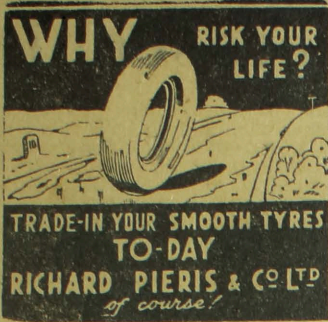
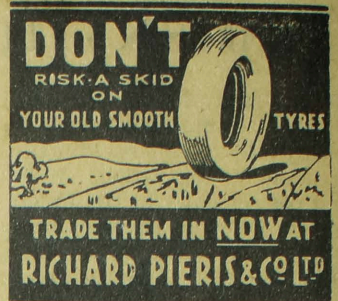


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Question Over Formosa Move

Premier Clarifies the Situation

THE Leader of the Opposition raised a question in Parliament on the "very serious step recently taken by the United States of America in withdrawing the Seventh Fleet from the Formosan waters and its implications generally to the world, particularly to Asia and also to Ceylon", who are very concerned in action regarding China, particularly for two reasons. One was that Ceylon being a free country world happenings were directly and indirectly our concern. Ceylon has given recognition to China. Secondly, Ceylon was very concerned in regard to certain trade agreements that had been reached with China.

He was asking for a clarification of future policy on various matters that arise. For instance, one important thing would immediately arise. "Are our ships free to bring rice from Chinese ports and are ships free to take our rubber to China ports without interference in at least United States' waters?"

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

The Prime Minister replying, said: The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has asked an important question in regard to the action taken by the U.S.A. in withdrawing the Seventh Fleet from Formosa. So far as we are concerned, the official act of the U.S.A. is the withdrawal of the Seventh Fleet alone. By unilateral action two years ago, that Fleet went in time for the dual purpose of preventing attack by the

Communists on Formosa, and also preventing attack from Formosa, on the mainland. So far, that is all that is officially known. It is true, that this may have wider implications. That is hypothetical, and we cannot presume what will be the consequences of the act. It may mean an extension of the theatre of war, which everyone, I think Ceylon certainly, for more reasons than one, will deplore. But at the present moment it must be realized that, apart from the fact that the Seventh Fleet has been removed, the position is very fluid indeed as to what action is going to follow, whether Formosa will be left alone to attack the mainland or what is going to happen to them when Formosa is attacked from the mainland. On that we have nothing authoritative or official to go on. Following the protest against the removal of the Seventh Fleet, they are afraid that the Sixth Fleet also might be removed. There is nothing to prevent the Sixth Fleet coming and refuelling here. We have no prohibition against fleets of that nature coming to our waters. Therefore, there is nothing that the Government is called upon to do about the Sixth Fleet. However, it will be seen that the U.K. Government has stated that they will do their utmost to protect their own ships. Their ships are carrying our rice. The rubber is not carried by us but by the Chinese. That is the present position, and that is all I should like to say at this moment.

CHAIR OF JOURNALISM AT VARSITY

IN reply to a question in Parliament, whether Government would consider making a recommendation to the Senate for the creation of a Chair for Journalism at the University as "Ceylon is the birth-place of journalism", as that branch of study was giving considerable importance, the Minister of Local Government on behalf of the Minister of Education, stated that he would bring that request to the Minister concerned.

EXISTING FACULTIES

The Faculties in being now are:

Oriental Studies, Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering. Legislation is now in force empowering the Senate to convert the Departments of Law, Agriculture and Veterinary Science into Faculties when it considers the staff to be large enough. The Faculties are in charge of the Council, the Senate and the respective Deans. The Deans are elected by the Faculties.

The creation of a Faculty for Journalism is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate, the Council and the Chancellor.

Government Policy on Ceylonization of Trade

THE Minister of Commerce and Trade in reply to a question raised by Mr. J. R. Murray in Parliament in regard to Ceylonization of Trade, said that on a resolution placed before the U.N.P. Conference on the subject, his remarks were entirely devoted to the Government's policy on Ceylonization. "The word I used, I think was 'LANKIKA' and I do not think it could possibly have any other meaning but Ceylonization. I think the "Times of Ceylon" carried a correct report of my speech", he added.

MR. MURRAY'S QUERY

Mr. Murray (Appointed Member) wished to bring to the notice of the

Minister of Commerce and Trade, the report that appeared in the local press of the proceedings of the Conference of the United National Party which was held on the 7th inst. According to this report (in the "Daily News") the Minister of Commerce and Trade stated that the Government had set itself the task of nationalizing trade.

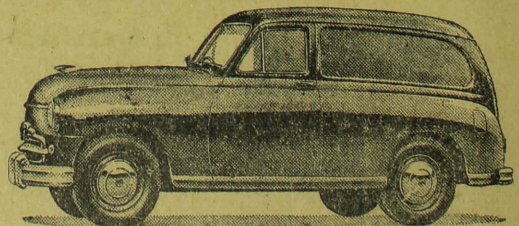
"That is a new one to us. We know that we had this policy of gradual Ceylonization. He went on to say that the nationalization of trade was not a simple matter. I hope that the Hon. Minister has been wrongly reported", added Mr. Murray.

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Trotskyite Movement Now Microscopic

Says Our Varsity Correspondent

THE Varsity Trotskyites and their camp followers received a severe set-back in the Elections of the various Halls and consequently in the Union Society terminal elections held last week. Elections to the Union Society, unlike the practice in Colombo, is held not by direct vote but by the Students' Council. This body is composed of the six office-bearers of every Hall together with the captains and vice-captains of all Colours Games. The Trotskyites who held nearly all the posts last term and dominated the Students' Council won only four posts this term. Even these were won because several members of the Students' Council were with the Varsity Hockey Team in India. The Presiding Officer (last term's President) showed that he was sadly lacking in integrity expected of an Union Society President by his using his casting vote when polling resulted in a tie for one post. The Constitution empowers him to use the casting vote or spin a coin. His resorting to the former clearly showed that he was partial. This post was won by a Trotskyite.

The following are the office bearers for the current term:— President V. Krishnadasan, Vice-President K. Sevalkodiyan, Secretary Miss S. Ariacutty, Librarian S. Sivarasa, Junior Treasurer B. S. G. Peiris, Editor E. Corea, Committee Members: Messrs. D. Sundaralingam, S. Jayawickrema, Miss K. Singham and Miss M. Malgama.

Chicken pox which marred all social activities of Arunachalam Hall last term has found its way into Hilda Obeyesekere Hall. Two cases were detected last week. The Hall Social which was fixed for the 14th has been postponed indefinitely. If fresh cases are detected there is a possibility that Colours Night will have to be cancelled. The Vice-Chancellor has declared Hilda Obeyesekere Hall out of bounds to men students. His notice carries that no social event should be organized to which women students are invited.

Rt. Hon. Hilary Marguard M.P. who has visited Ceylon on the invitation of the British Council lectured to the Union Society on "Britain and World Trade". He will address the Economic Society on "The study and

teaching of Economics in British Universities." Mr. Raju Coomaraswamy will address the Economic Society on "Economic Planning in Underdeveloped Countries".

Mr. Srikantha Constantine, a popular ex-President of the Union Society is missed badly by his friends in the Campus. He has left the Universities to pursue studies for degrees of an English University. He has married the charming Lalitha Goonesinha, daughter of Ceylon's Minister Plenipotentiary in Indonesia.

The draft constitution for the Peradeniya Union Society drawn up by the select committee of last term's Students' Council is noteworthy only for its length. It is virtually the old constitution mutatis mutandis. Didn't Sir Ivor once refer to the old constitution as only second to the Indian constitution for length? When requested by the Vice-Chancellor to draft a constitution within the framework of chapter III of the Preadeniya Act they have taken a free hand. This Trotskyite dominated select committee has recommended that Vice-Captains of Colours Games should not be included in the Students Council. This is because Games Captains are generally not Trotskyites with the exception of stray individuals who are opportunist enough to toe the party line in order to bag the Presidency before they graduate.

One Trotskyite candidate for a certain post in a Hall Election was so obsessed with his election that he continued to stay in Peradeniya and canvass after he received news that his mother had died. He even went to the extent of saying in his post-election speech that he was very happy that he had defeated his anti-Trotskyite opponent.

The idea that in a residential University there should be a better understanding and intimacy between lecturers and undergraduates has been overdone by a certain senior lecturer. The learned gentleman who has a reputation for prying into other people's affairs and a weakness for gossip has gone to the extent of discussing the private life of a certain undergraduate with his batch-mates during the time specified for lectures. Surely this

lecturer's many years at least should have taught him to distinguish between what is seemly and what is not!

Undergraduates are such talkers (vast speech-makers as they would put it) that they find the time at their disposal increasingly insufficient for their "vast speeches". They

have started speaking in abbreviations. Con. Law does not mean the Law of Conning but is Constitutional Law. H. O. H. is a very popular abbreviation. It stands for Hilda Obeyesekere Hall. M. P. H. O. T. stands for what an undergraduate has a flair for—Monkey Praising His Own Tail. If he refers to a girl C. L. C. don't look nonplussed—She is coming like a charm. P. I. U. is too bad for words. If an undergrad gets at me he would ask me to take my column, the journal and P. I. U.

Beruwala and Alutgama Celebrate Independence Day

PITIGALA, Wednesday
ONE of the effects of the Kalutara Constituency's swing to the Right from Left at the last year's General Election is better and grander Independence Commemoration Day celebrations throughout the Constituency this year. While celebrations in the town of Kalutara was the grandest in the Constituency ever since Independence, so were the celebrations in smaller towns such as Beruwala and Alutgama.

The Beruwala celebrations presided over by Mr. M.A. Bakir Markar, Chairman, Urban Council, Beruwala were held at the Customs Grounds. After hoisting the National Flag, Mr. Markar recalled the great struggle the national leaders like the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake carried on for Ceylon's Independence and said it was a great pity that none of them lived today to see and enjoy the fruits of their labour and appealed to the people to live harmoniously and peacefully as that would be the best way to respect a country's dead leaders. Thanking all those who helped the Celebrations Committee, Mr. Markar in his capacity as the President of the Committee said that he will be falling in his duty. If he does not especially mention the names of Drs. E. A. Lawrence, D. M. O. Beruwala, E. C. D. Ratnayake, S. Sathar, Messrs. P.R. de S. Jayawardena, W. E. Taylor, T. A. Drahman, A. Rahim, H. M. Maharoor, J. N. F. Kulasoorya, L. R. Fernando, W. B. W. Fernando and T. K. Dassa, Village Headman, Beruwala, because it is due to their untiring efforts that the celebra-

tions were such a splendid success.

The Sports Meet was the main and attractive feature of the day was well organised by Mr. P. R. de S. Jayawardena.

ALUTGAMA

Alutgama which has hitherto been labelled by some as 'a Leftist town' celebrated the Independence Commemoration Day for the first time this year because of two reasons. (1) Alutgama which is a town in the Kalutara Electorate has now a U.N.P. Member of Parliament and (2) Alutgama itself is administered by a Town Council whose recently elected Chairman is a U.N.P. Member.

At the celebrations held at the Alutgama Esplanade, Mr. L. Albert Peiris, Chairman, Town Council, Alutgama unfurled the Lion Flag, and together with some others attended a Thanks Giving Service at the Sasanadajagamaya. Having offered flowers, gave merits to the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake and other departed heroes of the nation.

The Sports Meet was represented by all the schools at Alutgama except Sangamitta Girls School managed by Mr. G. Solomon de Silva the former Chairman of the Alutgama Town Council, consisted of several national games such as the beating of Raban. In the cycling race in which Mr. D. F. Karawita, Inspector of Police, and the Sergeant of the Alutgama Police also took part, the latter won the prize. The Alutgama Vidyalaya Scout Troop gave a march past.

Mrs. Douglas F. Goonewardena, wife of Mr. Douglas F. Goonewardena, Principal, Alutgama Vidyalaya gave away the prizes. (Cor.)

Mr. BANDARANAIKE AND THE U.N.P.

Sir,

Your readers no doubt are used to hearing the spasmodic outburst of the leader of the opposition I refer to an account published in the "Times of Ceylon" of Feb. 4, where he was reported to have said that he would allow his Attanagalla people to tear his ears if the U.N.P. gets more than ten seats at the next general election.

We all know the hilarious comedy enacted by the opposition members headed of course by the "would-have-been P. M." at Galle Face Green, immediately after the general election last year, when they were soundly beaten in spite of the fact that the leader of the S. L. F. P. had stated at election meetings that the U. N. P. would not win more than twenty seats. Still smarting under that ignominious defeat, the member for Attanagalla goes on to reek his vengeance on the U. N. P. by trying to fool the people with his vain promises. I sincerely hope that the gallant leader will not afterwards say that these words attributed to him are those of the "Times" only.

It is a long time to wait for the next election but it is really worth while waiting for it only to see the member of Attanagalla going about minus his ears.

W. A. de ZILVA

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BRITAIN FRIEND OF CEYLON

By Stanley Morrison

SINCE Ceylon attained independence no gesture of Great Britain's has inspired such a feeling of admiration and goodwill towards the British people as the unsolicited pledge of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, and the Joint Foreign Under-Secretary, Lord Reading (in the House of Lords) that the British Government would protect Ceylon's ships carrying on trade with China. That was the gesture of a great power and it illustrated the fundamental generosity of the British people towards a small nation—in this instance, the smallest dominion in the Commonwealth.

There is no doubt that the dynamic effect of this British pledge (given on the spur of the moment in a debate in Parliament) on world opinion cannot yet be properly assessed and that its repercussions will be felt for quite a long while. Of course, it was not an empty promise. Today, stripped of a great part of her empire in Asia and linked with the territories of that lost empire by the silken bonds of good-will and mutual trust, Britain still remains a great power in both a military and moral sense. India, Pakistan and Ceylon still remember the tradition of efficiency and integrity set by her erstwhile administrators in the old colonial days. And it is the endeavour of the Asian governments which succeeded the British colonial governments to try to maintain the high standards which the British had set. In Ceylon the people still remember with gratitude the noble missionaries whom Britain sent out to found great public schools and thus to educate Ceylonese to be fit to take over the administration from British hands. This ideal of handing over the government to educated subject peoples is a purely British invention. No imperial power in the past ever entertained such an ideal. Although this ideal was conceived by her best minds and was not subscribed to by some elements among her mercantile classes, nevertheless the goal of self-government for her subject peoples has for one and a half centuries remained the objective of the cream of British administrators. That cannot be denied.

And now, having attained independence, little Ceylon finds herself in difficulties over her newly arranged trade relations with Communist China. Stark ruin stares her rubber industry in the face if its Chinese market is cut off. There is a real risk of starvation if Chinese rice shipments are interrupted. In this dark hour Britain tells her youngest Dominion: "Do not fear; we will protect you". And be it noted that Britain gave this pledge at the very time when the Government of Ceylon (for good reasons of its own) had decided to Ceylonise the rubber trade with China—which involved the gradual removal of this trade from European hands. Britain attached no conditions to her pledge. She did not say: "Give back the rubber trade to the European firms". . . . It is not the British way to spoil a generous gesture by attaching a petty motive to it.

There is not the slightest doubt that British magnanimity will have created eddies of reflection among those hot-heads in India who some time ago clamoured that Ceylon's head should be produced on a charger as a solution to the dispute over the Indian immigration issue. It is to be hoped that Britain's generosity will have a sobering effect on those Indians who, under various disguises, desire to reduce Ceylon to the position of a satellite. It is obvious to the whole world now that India, having won her independence, is today the home of a vociferous minority (among all those millions) who dream of an Indian empire. These petty men are unable, through some congenital defect, to rise to the stature of their great leader, Mr. Nehru. But perhaps even on the minds of these jingoes the magnificent unselfishness of Britain's statesmen could not be entirely without effect.

As I said earlier, Britain still remains a great power. Her wonderful leadership in the Formosan dispute places her in the front rank of great nations of the world. And her military prestige was never so high, as is proved by the fact that the French nation wants Britain to guarantee her security for a period of fifty years before she consents to the admission of German military units into the European Defence Community. No greater tribute could be paid to British military prestige. Today, with her phenomenal scimitar-winged jet bombers and her

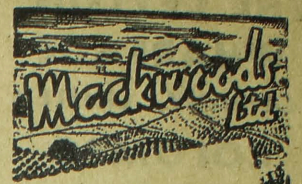
wonderful Canberra medium bombers (not to speak of other surprises she has in store), Britain is a most formidable military power. And what makes this power even more compelling is the fact that her people and Government are devoted to peace and are determined to safeguard the peace of the world with all her moral strength—as has been convincingly proved by the resistance she has offered to any action that might enlarge the war in Korea. If any nation doubted British bona fides, the crisis over Formosa has effectively dispelled those doubts. British military power stands four-square against a breach of the world's peace. And her terrific air power is a warning to that vast land power, Russia, that no part of her enormous territory is safe against devastating air attack, if she starts a war. Britain today has proved to the world that, by her military strength and her moral resources, she can insure the world against World War Three.

Gal Oya Scheme Workers

A QUESTION was raised in Parliament relating to the number of Ceylonese workers employed in the Gal Oya Scheme by the firm of American contractors and whether the Government would consider giving these workers a bonus for having made their contribution to the early completion of the work.

The Minister of Lands and Land Development replied that the number of workers varied from time to time. The peak number was approximately 2,000. They were employed by the contracting firm and not the

Government. When the firm was approached with the suggestion that a bonus should be paid to the workers on the completion of the work, the firm declined to act on the suggestion, pointing out that the workers had been paid in accordance with the terms and conditions in which they had been engaged, which did not stipulate payment of any bonus or other form of incentive fee. Moreover these workers had been paid overtime at one and a half times the normal rate of pay for any extra work put in by them.



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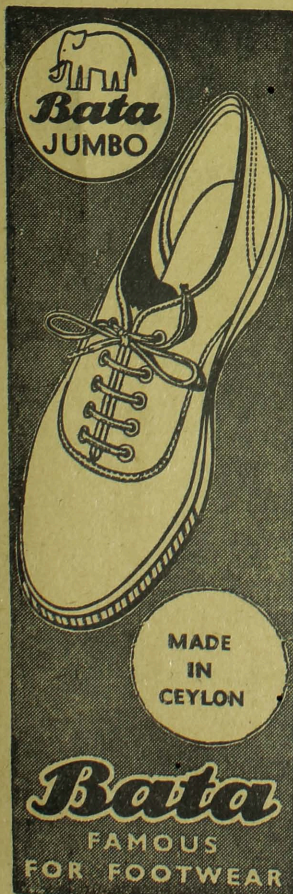
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u.n.p.

Friday, February 20, 1953

DOUBTS CLEARED

THE policy which has been set out by President Eisenhower in his recent speech and the serious step taken by the United States of America in withdrawing the Seventh Fleet from the Formosan waters, appears to have created alarm and near panic among the members of the Opposition in Parliament, who visualise general potentialities of a war developing and widening into what might be a general world war. An attack on China, from Formosa is considered an increased danger of war spreading in this sector of the globe and a possible or probable threat to our food supplies and to the new markets for our rubber.

"So far as we are concerned", declared the Prime Minister, "the official act of the United States of America is the withdrawal of the Seventh Fleet only. So far, that is all that is officially known. . . . This may have wider implications. That is hypothetical and we cannot presume what will be the consequence of this act. It may mean an extension of the theatre of war, which everyone, I think Ceylon certainly, for more reasons than one, will deplore. But at the present moment Hon. Members of the House must realize that, apart from the fact that the Seventh Fleet has been removed, the position is very fluid indeed as to what action is going to follow."

Educational Exchange Programme

AN agreement of undoubted value is the Agreement recently concluded between the Government of Ceylon and the Government of the United States for financing certain Educational Exchange Programmes. This provides for the establishment and administration of an Educational Exchange Programme between the two countries.

The Prime Minister in presenting the Treaty relating to the matter said: The programme is to be financed from funds realized from the sale of surplus American property which was disposed of in Ceylon after the last war, and the amount available to the credit of the United States Government on this account is Rs. 1,750,000.

Agreements of this kind have been concluded between the United States and several other Allied countries under the authority of a law passed by the United States Congress sponsored by Senator Fulbright, which provided that funds so available would be allowed to remain in the local currencies of the countries concerned and be used to finance Educational Exchange Programmes.

The foundation to be established in Ceylon, under the Fulbright Agreement, will be managed by a

At a press conference held in Colombo on board the flagship Pittsburgh, Vice-Admiral Jerrault Wright, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. East Atlantic and Mediterranean Naval Forces, who is on a visit to Ceylon, India and Pakistan, emphasized that the visit of his fleet, the Sixth Fleet, had no "strategical significance". It was purely a "goodwill mission" and merely coincided with President Eisenhower's "deneutralising" Formosa. His visit had been arranged last October, before Mr. Eisenhower was elected President. He denied press reports from Karachi quoted by the Communist Member, Mr. Pieter Keuneman, that he had come to look round the area which his forces may have to operate in an emergency. He had not asked for any bases from the three countries he visited nor had those countries offered him bases.

This frank statement should amply clarify the present situation and allay the fears expressed by the Opposition, particularly the Communist Member who ought, as stated by the Prime Minister "welcome that removal if he is true to his past protestations that American armies are roving about in Asia and that American navies are roving about in Asian waters."

The U.S. naval visit here, therefore, is a mere coincidence and all doubts have now been cleared. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, has told Senators that so far as he knew President Eisenhower had made no Far Eastern commitments, except for the order to free the Seventh Fleet from "shielding" Formosa. Vice-Admiral Wright has, it is evident, cleared all doubts.

Board of Directors comprising three citizens of the United States of America and three citizens of Ceylon.

The scope of the Exchange Programme would be to finance in Ceylon currency (1) travel costs of Ceylon nationals, who desire to attend schools and institutions of higher learning with the United States; (2) studies, research, instruction and other educational activities of American nationals in Ceylon schools and institutes of higher learning and of Ceylon nationals in American schools and institutes of higher learning outside the Continental United States.

Thus the expenditure of over one and a half million rupees which would otherwise have been transferred to the United States, will now be available to Ceylon.

It will open up new educational exchange opportunities between Ceylon and the United States, which are to be welcomed.

The Agreement was signed on the 17th of November, 1952, the signatories to the document being the Ambassador for the United States of America in Ceylon, and the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

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Independence Day Celebrations at Moratuwa

TODAY is a day of National rejoicing, as it marks the emergence of Ceylon from slavery to full Independence and equal international status in the world", stated Mr. H. E. P. de Mel, M.P., who presided over a largely-attended public meeting held at the Railway Station grounds, Moratuwa, on Wednesday the 4th February at 8.30 a.m.

Religious services, pealing of bells, rhythmic notes on rabans, thundrous bursts of crackers and fanfare of music heralded the happy dawn of its fifth anniversary.

Mr. Denis Fernando, a teacher of St. Sebastian's College welcoming the gathering on behalf of the organisers of the celebrations said, that they in Moratuwa, held that day dear and sacred in their hearts, but it was a matter for regret that since the assumption of the civic authority of town by the Leftists, deliberate attempts have been made by them to curb that National ardour and zeal. But he was happy to state that they held their just and lawful celebrations every year, heedless of the sneers and frowns of the Leftists. It gave him great happiness to see three Catholic priests, the Divisional Revenue Officer, Salpiti Korale, Acting Director of St. Sebastian's College, the Presidents of the Moratuwa Maha Jana Sabha, Koralawella Waag Wardhana Samithiya and the United National Party, Moratuwa, and other distinguished citizens of the town, teachers and school children gracing that occasion. He then invited Mr. H. E. P. de Mel to preside.

The proceedings commenced with the hoisting of the National Flag by Mr. H. E. P. de Mel, when the Rover Scouts of St. Sebastian's Night School under the command of scout leader, Mr. P. H. S. Mendis gave the Salute, and a chorus of voices sang the "Namo, Namo, Matha."

Mr. S. Lucian J. Silva, Member U.C., addressing the gathering recapitulated briefly Lanka's struggle for Freedom. It was the self-sacrificing labours and efforts of their leaders like the late Sir James Peiris, the late Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the late Mr. E. T. de Silva, the late Mr. F. R. Senanayake, the late Mr. W. A. de Silva, the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, the late Sir P. Arunachalam and last but not the least the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, the Father of the Nation, that they have obtained their rightful place among other nations. The avowed enemies to Democracy were the Communists. He appealed to the people to be united in their common and just struggle against the satellites of Russia.

Mr. R. Premadasa M. M. C., said that they had full National freedom, but he deplored the fact that their people did not enjoy that freedom individually owing to their slavish mentality in aping the customs of the West habituated during Colonial administration. There should be internal and individual reform.

Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis kept the gathering spell-bound, for nearly half an hour. He said, that they as a free nation, should rise above petty jealousies and religious animosities. It was the guiding principle in Democracy always to respect the views of the minority. He was

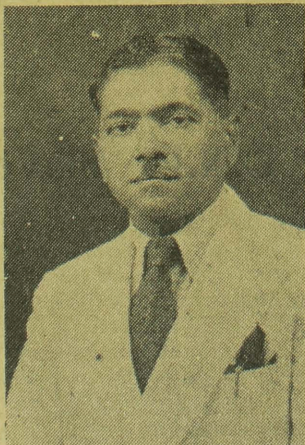
sorry that his old school master, Mr. Mettananda to whom he had the highest respect, in season and out of season, took time off to crucify those who failed to see eye to eye with him. He for one desired Swabasha, and wanted Sinhalese to be the official language. But he refused to fall in with his master who was denying to the present generation the large volume of knowledge which he had acquired through the medium of English. "Let us young men learn to think like statesmen, without passion, without emotion but with patience, tolerance and humility."

Capt. Rupert V. B. Peiris, E.D., in a fiery speech stressed on the historic significance of the day and of Lanka's glory. He said that as a free and an Independent Nation, they should have high ideals. There was no necessity for them to borrow ideas from outside sources like Russia, when the Sinhalese had such a rich heritage and a glorious civilization. Quoting a passage from Kings in the Bible, he said that long before definite history began, Lanka had world-wide power and Galle had been a famous sea-port from which King Solomon of Jerusalem imported ivory, peacocks, gold and so forth. He also quoted the words of Prince Dutu Gemunu who when his valiant foe Elara lay dead at his feet, gave orders for an honourable burial. That showed how the Sinhalese accepted Victory with humility. He appealed to them to live up to the ideals of the Sinhalese and to be prepared for a life of sacrifice as denoted in the words of their pious King Sri Sangabo "This body of mine composed of flesh and blood shall be placed for the service of my fellow-beings."

Mr. H. E. P. de Mel in his presidential address said that they had won their freedom after some four hundred years of subjection. They should all make it their pious resolution that day, never to give up that freedom, and also to be ready to shed their last drop of blood to protect and save that hard-earned freedom.

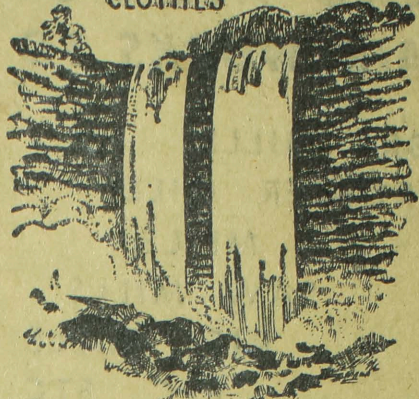
Mr. L. E. J. Fernando thanked the Chairman, the speakers and the large gathering for their presence that day. He paid a tribute to Mr. Herbert Wijesekera and Mr. Denis Fernando who were the prime movers of the celebrations.—(Moratuwa Cor.).

"First U.N.P. Chairman"



Mr. L. Albert Peiris who was recently elected Chairman Alutgama Town Council.

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COLOMBO'S NEW AUTODROME

100 Per Cent Ceylonese Concern

"IT is indeed a great privilege for me to declare open this wonderful show. This I understand is called Autodrome in competition with our Aerodrome and be of service to cars in such fashion which I hope will not only be the best in Ceylon but the best in South-East Asia", said Sir John Kotelawala, when he formally declared open Colombo's imposing new Autodrome, at Union Place, the attractive new home of Tuckers Ltd., and its subsidiary, the Autocar Company.

Sir John was received at the entrance by Sir Chittampalam Gardiner, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and garlanded in the presence of a very large and distinguished gathering.

In calling upon to perform the opening ceremony Sir Chittampalam said that it must be a really auspicious day although they did not look up to the moon and stars, but the occurrence of a number of marriages that morning at one of which they found Sir John attesting as a witness and at another where almost the entire Cabinet was present, he hoped was really an auspicious day. Sir John was one man who is known throughout the island as one who called a spade a spade, and did not mince his words. As the couples who were married that day would multiply, so he hoped that with Sir John's official declaration on that occasion the Company's services and activities would multiply.

SIR JOHN'S GOOD WISHES

Sir John endorsed the statement of Sir Chittampalam that it must really be an auspicious day and that the multiplication contemplated by the wedded couples that day would be followed by Tuckers Ltd.

The establishment was called Autodrome in competition with the Aerodrome and the services rendered by Tuckers, he hoped would multiply and go from strength to strength from being the best in Ceylon to become the best in South-East Asia. Tuckers had slowly and steadily risen to be today's biggest motor business. Sir Chittampalam who was the "Archangel in the business community" was to be congratulated in bringing up the business which he entered in 1950, to make it a hundred per cent. Ceylonese concern. He had great pleasure in declaring the Autodrome open.

Sir John then entered a waiting Cadillac car—a superb streamlined vehicle, and took the wheel and by his side was seated Sir Chittampalam while Messrs. Amor and Stork representatives of General Motors Corporation, were also accommodated. The car was driven into the yard, snapping a gold-coloured ribbon that was strung across. Loud cheers rent the air and the ceremony concluded.

TUCKERS LIMITED

Tuckers Limited are distributors of General Motors Corporation of the United States of America for Cadillac, Buick and Vauxhall cars and Bedford Trucks, while the Nuffield Organisation of Britain is also represented by this firm as distributors for Riley cars through their subsidiary, the Autocar Company. This subsidiary, the Autocar Company, are also agents for Minneapolis Moline Tractors and Farm Implements, Oldham Batteries, Simms Electrical Units Ltd., Lewis Berger Proxcelin Paints, etc.

Built on a two and half acre block of land situated in the heart of the city, the two-million rupee Autodrome has the advantage of two road frontages—Union Place, which the new imposing building faces, and Vauxhall Street on the opposite side. Covered space in the workshops extends to over 60,000 sq. ft. They have installed the latest machinery to provide an up-to-date and efficient after sales service to back the products they distribute. Some of the most modern equipment has already been installed and more are on order, which will make the Autodrome the best equipped garage in Ceylon if not in South-East Asia. No less than twelve lubrication hoists have been provided for to serve practically every brand of lubricant marketed in the country. Very comprehensive stocks of spare parts and accessories are being maintained and exceed one million rupees in value.

Determined on setting new standards of efficient service to motorists in the country, Tuckers have embarked on a process of streamlining repair methods and service facilities in keeping with the latest practices obtaining in Europe and the U.S.A. and are magnificently living up to the now popular slogan "Tuckers for better Motoring".

U.N.P. Slave Island Branch

AT the annual general meeting of the Slave Island Branch of the U.N.P. held on Monday, the 2nd February, 1953, at the Workmen's Resort, Slave Island, with the Hon. Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel in the chair, the following were elected office-bearers:—

Patron: Hon. Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel.
President: Dr. A. Ratnapala.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. H. Moosajee, P. L. Pestonjee and Ayur. Dr. B. D. Madanayake.
Hony. Secretary: Mr. Maas D. Kitchikan, M. M. C.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. N. T. M. D. Nanayakkara.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. W. A. D. Karunaratne.

Hony. Auditor: Mr. W. A. J. Silva.

Executive Committee: Messrs. G. M. D. Hinnappahamy, H. A. Rahim, M. G. Samahon, D. de S. Gajaweera, T. D. Cuttikan, M. Mohideen, J. P. T. Abeyewickreme, John Peter, M. H. M. Fassey, S. A. Aziz, M. M. Seyed Mohamed, S. M. Senanayake, A. R. Shahabdeen, S. Selvarajah, J. M. Kamoordeen, U. R. Perera, G. Solomon, A. H. Buhari, William Singho, M. M. Carém, D. W. G. David Singho, N. H. P. Aron Singho, Milton Fernando, and Dr. S. S. Mohideen.

Rs. 92 Million Borrowed by Government Finance Minister Explains

THE statement that the Government borrows 92 million rupees from the Central Government to bide over financial crisis "is wrong and misleading", said the Minister of Finance, when the Member for Horana, raised the question in Parliament whether there was any truth in the statement appearing in one of the evening papers. "If it is correct", added the Member, "it would distrust the financial stability of this country in the eyes of everybody".

The Minister of Finance explaining the matter said: "Under Section 88 of the Monetary Law Act, the Central Bank may make direct provisional advances to the Government. Such advances must be repaid within six months and the total so lent shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the estimated revenue of the Government for that year.

He further added that under this law, the Government can therefore borrow in the 1952-53 financial year between 90 and 95 million rupees. The Government has not done so. It has, however, called upon the Central Bank to make provisional allowances to it when it needs cash, but such advances are immediately repaid when cash is credited to Government. This is, therefore, an arrangement between the Govern-

ment and the Central Bank authorized by law.

URGENT HEAVY CALLS

At certain times there are heavy calls for expenditure made on the Government Exchequer. Several food ships may suddenly arrive and millions of rupees outside the normal budgeted expenditure may have to be lent to pay for that food. Recently, several millions of rupees had to be paid to producers and dealers of rubber through the Rubber Commissioner by the Treasury for the purchase of rubber to be shipped to China. Such payments are advances made by the Treasury and are replaced in course of time by the Food Commissioner when he sells his food to the consumers and by the Rubber Commissioner when China pays for the rubber.

On such occasions, the Government uses Section 88 of the Monetary Law Act and obtains a temporary advance from the Central Bank if necessary. Another way of meeting unexpected calls on Treasury is by issuing Treasury Bills which are very short-term advances by the public on a very low rate of interest.

No step has been taken by the Government, as this statement in the "Ceylon Observer" of February 10, would seem to imply, that need cause alarm and which has not been done before, when Government needed temporary accommodation, under the law.

Purely Prefatory

Specialization—What Purpose?

By K. Rajendran

REPORTS have it that, recently a barber shop in the U.S. put up a sign: "Haircuts Only—We Do No Shaving". I do not propose to sit in armchair judgment, and make of the barber, the target of odious opprobrium. To fecundate public opinion, with the vitriolic vituperations of a carping critic, has become a popular fad among the bourgeois intelligentsia—and even the so-called elite literati. But that's by the way.

✱

The sign over the barber's shop, is sufficiently suggestive, as to make us apprehensive of the future trend of events. Coming events, it is said, cast their shadows before. And the shadow over the barber's shop is too prognostic to be ignored.

The fault lies in the Age. We live in an age of Specialisation. Specialisation has crept into every field of human activity, with the result that every Tom, Dick and Harry is 'going abroad for higher studies'—to specialise in this or that!

Last Sunday, while taking a walk of an evening at the Galle Face, I casually ran into an old acquaintance of mine. Soon we fell to discussing things—Kenya Trail, Double-Deckers, Sex, Love, Swabasha, and finally ended up with Experts.

My friend, being of a vociferously argumentative nature, poured forth at length, a plethora of arguments on the urgent need, dire necessity and sheer indispensability of specialists. Being endowed, with not even one-tenth of his forensic abilities

and histrionic gesticulations, I calmly told him that, specialisation tends to slice up society into distinct water-tight compartments, with no common ground to stand on. My friend, however, proved unbudgeable. And much to my embarrassment, he even went to the extent of saying that, I was talking through my hat! (Tactfully, I managed to conceal my wounded pride, with a show of extreme mansuetude, and offered him a cigarette).

Present day government policy is, I believe, to blame for the accent on specialisation. Every department wants specialists. The result?—No co-ordinated planning! No agreement! No willing co-operation! On the contrary we find high-ups wrangling among themselves.

Specialisation is fraught with disastrous consequences. It is chiefly, a challenge to the cultural unity of a nation. Specialists become mere frogs in their wells of specialised knowledge. This in turn leads to the disintegration of society. While the cry of intellectuals is for a 'unified culture', ironically enough, the policy of specialisation tends to create a disintegrated culture! This is tragic—and needs to be checked in time.

✱

To the protagonists of Specialisation, I respectfully offer this joke, without comment.

"Dr. of Philosophy?"—No, I'm a Dr. of Medicine.

"General Practitioner?"—No, I'm a Specialist.

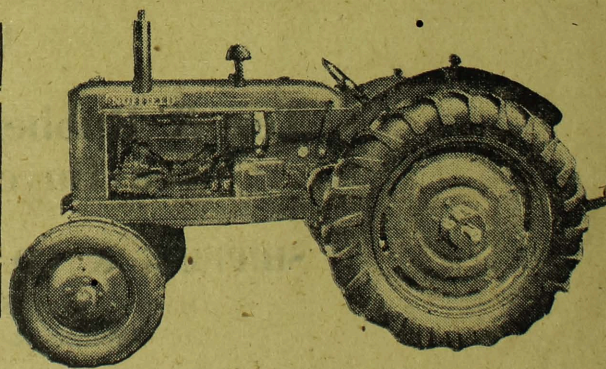
"Eye, nose and throat?"—No, just nose.

After a pause, the woman asked—
"Which nostril?"



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