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VOL V. No. 48

Organ of the United National Party
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FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1952

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Peace, Stability & Tolerance ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE U. N. P.

THE full text of the Manifesto of the United National Party is as follows:—

At the General Election of 1947, the United National Party was charged by the men and women of Ceylon with the task of forming the first responsible democratic Government in the history of Lanka. The Party then pledged itself to secure freedom for Ceylon and to work for the greater happiness of the people by vigorous agricultural and industrial development, enlightened social legislation, and progressive policies on health, education, public works and other nation-building activities.

Barely four months after the first Parliament met, Ceylon won her political freedom and became an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations in circumstances which compelled the admiration of civilised States.

The United National Party claims the continued confidence of the electors on the record of a Government which has, in the short space of four and a half years, built on solid foundations a healthy democratic structure which has stood foursquare against the winds and currents of an uneasy world in a period of grave ideological and economic crisis.

The Party claims that its leadership and policies have given to Ceylon the inestimable gifts of peace and stability, a constructive purpose and tolerant attitude, a sound economy, and a programme of development that will steadily raise the living standards of the population.

The freedom which Ceylon has gained has brought to her citizens a self-respect they did not enjoy during many centuries of foreign domination. It has given to them a new sense of patriotism without which no nation can aspire to fulfil its destiny. It has also inspired sentiments of goodwill and friendship towards Ceylon among all peace-loving nations, not least among her nearest neighbours, to whom she is bound by intimate ties. For her part, Ceylon welcomes their goodwill, and she can take a special pride in the fact that the Colombo Plan, which is so full of promise for the happiness of the peoples of South and South-East Asia, was conceived at the Conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers held in Colombo, under the chairmanship of her late Prime Minister, in January, 1950. Ceylon has thus been able to establish and maintain the most cordial relations with other nations, while preserving her independence and freedom of action at all times.

NATIONAL WEALTH

The Government recognised early that a planned development of the country's resources was essential for any far-reaching measures of social improvement. It is gratifying to read in the report of the Central Bank for the year 1950 that "Ceylon's domestic financial position is in many respects as fully sound as its international financial position".

As a further measure of precaution the Government has sought the guidance of a distinguished team of specialists from the World Bank on the economic development of the Island.

For the first time in the history of Ceylon, a planned programme of development was put forward in the 1948 Budget. The plan visualised the economic and social development of the Island covering a period of six years, by bringing into productive use as early as possible the land that lies uncultivated and the minerals and other raw materials awaiting scientific exploitation.

The first stage of the Laxapana Hydro-electric Scheme, with an initial capacity of 25,000 kilowatts developing later to 75,000 kilowatts, has been completed. The Government Cement Factory, which can supply most of the local demand, is in production. Impressive progress has been made on the Gal-Oya multi-purpose development project, designed to bring under food production an area of 100,000 acres. Work has been started on Caustic Soda, D.D.T., Paper and Oil factories. Tenders have been called for the construction of Steel, Textile, Ilmenite and Fertiliser factories. Existing State factories are being reorganised to improve efficiency and increase production. During the four and half years of the present Parliament land has been allotted to no less than 88,700 families.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Ceylon has taken the lead in educational reform in Asian countries and her present rate of literacy is second only to that of Japan. The new scheme of education has been described as "without a doubt the finest single piece of social legislation in the long history of this land". The objective of the educational policy is the rearing of children with well-trained minds, disciplined characters and skilled hands.

Since the country gained independence 832 new schools have been opened. Government expenditure on education has risen from 12 million in 1931, when the Donoughmore

Constitution was introduced, to the present figure of nearly Rs. 130 million. While the State helps in the education of children from the kindergarten to the University without placing oppressive financial burdens on their parents, it is also pursuing a vigorous programme of adult education among those who have missed the advantages of school.

Education in Ceylon today has ceased to be the monopoly of the privileged and become the birthright of every child.

The Health Services have made spectacular progress during the past quarter of a century. With the enactment of the new Health Act, they will grow in efficiency and usefulness.

The maternal mortality rate has been reduced from 19 in 1926 to 5 per thousand in 1950, and the infantile mortality rate has been reduced during the same period from 174 per thousand live births to 84. The expectation of life for men has increased from 34 in 1921 to 47 in 1946 and for women from 32 to 43. By establishing new hospitals, dispensaries and health centres and training more doctors and nurses, the Government has endeavoured to improve on these excellent results.

With the control of malaria, tuberculosis has become the most serious health problem in Ceylon. With a view to attacking it more vigorously and on up-to-date lines,

(Continued on page 2)



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(Continued from page 1)

the Prime Minister invited Mr. Donald Barlow the eminent London thoracic surgeon, to visit the Island and submit a report. Mr. Barlow's report, which sets out valuable suggestions for combating the disease, has been accepted by the Cabinet.

THE UNDERPRIVILEGED

Until recent years the rural masses were the forgotten section of the nation. With the disintegration of the ancient rural community, the conditions of the people deteriorated and, unless they were possessed of economic units of land, families were compelled to live in ignorance, poverty and squalor. The development of the plantation industries provided casual employment, but the land for normal village expansion diminished in many areas. The increase of population meanwhile drove thousands from their homes in search of work. When they could not get it they became vagabonds and parasites.

The Government has given high priority to rural development. The Department of Rural Development was started in 1948 under a senior officer of the Government with a view to reviving among the rural people an interest in re-shaping village life on a "self-help" basis. The Department has created a network of nearly 6,000 rural societies, which are advised and aided by divisional and district committees formed from representatives of Government departments, local bodies and the societies. There is every reason to believe that this movement, initiated by the first national Government of Ceylon, has fired the imagination and enthusiasm of the rural population.

Nowhere in the Island were living conditions among the poorer people more pitiable than in the Central and Uva Provinces. The Government appointed the Kandyan Peasantry Commission to make a detailed study of the problem and make recommendations. The Report of the Commission contains valuable suggestions for planning the work of rehabilitation of the areas concerned.

The Government regards it as a sacred duty to help the underprivileged in all walks of life. Wages Boards have played a great part in securing better conditions of service in many trades. Employment exchanges find work for unemployed persons. Co-operative fishing societies have been set up to improve the conditions of fishermen.

Large sums of money are given out monthly in assistance to the distressed and for resettlement schemes. Homes for the Aged and for Orphans, and Creches for Children, have been started in many places where local authorities are unable to provide them. Schemes for Social Insurance and for improving conditions of work of mercantile employees were accepted by the Cabinet before the dissolution of Parliament.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

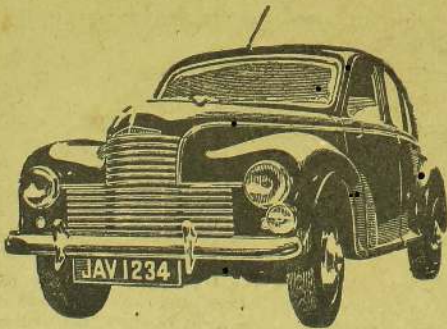
The welfare of the Public Services has always received the earnest consideration of the Government. In a period of inflation hardships were inevitable but the Government has sought to mitigate them by increased allowances, subsidised housing, relief of indebtedness and other concessions. A Salaries Commission has been appointed and is now taking evidence.

Ceylon is justly proud of the loyalty, integrity and patriotism of her public servants who have contributed to the well-being and good government of the Island out of all proportion to their rewards.

Among the public servants may also be classed all those who serve their fellow beings in positions of greater or lesser responsibility, in a paid or voluntary capacity, in the many institutions which help to keep the people happy and healthy. There are, for example, 7,000 co-operative societies, with nearly 1,200,000 members, participating in an organisation which has a business turnover of Rs. 600 million. It is largely through these societies that the Government has been able to bring to the people their daily necessities of life, at prices which are not swollen by the profits of a chain of middlemen. By its energy and foresight, the Food Ministry has been able to procure and distribute food at subsidised prices to seven million persons in a country which has to import the major part of its food requirements.

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WHY THE U. N. P.?

By C. E. Mackenzie Pereira

WHEN the United National Party issued its first Manifesto in 1947 it undertook to work for Five Freedoms. These are Freedom from foreign control; Freedom from want; Freedom from unemployment; Freedom from ignorance, and Freedom from disease. Within the first year of the assumption of office it secured for the Island, the first of these Freedoms.

There is a considerable body of opinion advancing the view that Ceylon is still under foreign control. This suggestion is so ridiculous and the arguments adduced in support so untenable that to refute them is pure waste of time. Suffice it to say that Ceylon is an independent Dominion within the Commonwealth of free nations. In the modern world there is no such thing as absolute independence. We have to depend on foreign nations for technical, financial and intellectual aid and other nations depend upon us for our exports such as tea, rubber, coconut, etc. In this respect the whole world is interdependent and the economy of all free nations intermingled. Therefore we must not confuse this type of dependence with our political independence and our separate entity as a free nation.

Some of our critics have advanced the argument that Ceylon would have obtained her independence as a matter of course without the efforts of our late Prime Minister who is justly acknowledged as the Liberator of Ceylon and the Father of the Nation.

The part the late Prime Minister played in obtaining our freedom is too wellknown to recapitulate. Therefore we must not allow thinking people to be misled by such statements and deny our Party's claim that we are justly entitled to, as regards the first of the Freedoms we envisaged in our first Manifesto.

Freedom from want is one of the ideals which all free nations aim in regard to their domestic policy. Right through the U.N.P. administration during the last four and a half years was signalled by the watchword — self-sufficiency. Despite the obstacles which were almost insurmountable Government has made such astounding progress during this period, that no right-thinking person can claim that the Government has not done its best. Freedom from want covers an enormously wide range and with complexities of modern life that range has considerably widened. Therefore we must not be judged by the standard that we have completely eliminated want. We have made ample strides towards reaching this goal. It would take far beyond the limits of a single article to specify the activities of the various Departments which could be considered under this head. Therefore, it is only possible to deal with a few of the problems. The first and most striking problem is the question of Food. We have

opened enormous acreages of land; paddy cultivation has progressed to a great degree; the Gal Oya Scheme which is well-known to all is in progress. But in spite of these efforts it is necessary to import a very large tonnage of rice. Subsidies had saved our people from starvation.

Government has shouldered this responsibility right through the period and in spite of the manifold difficulties and the heavy competition for rice as a world product, our Government has kept up the supplies regularly and no individual can claim to have starved. Government not only subsidised rice but two other products as well such as flour and sugar. No doubt the subsidy is an item of very heavy expenditure, but this is not due to any fault of the Government but to circumstances beyond our control, because the world has not completely recovered from the devastating effects of the last War. Food production is not only undertaken by the State, it is even encouraged among private individuals. New Agricultural Schools have been inaugurated, State Farms have been established, Colonization Schemes have been set up, peasant settlements and rural reconstruction projects have engaged the anxious attention of the Government and nothing but progress made in these directions. Individual initiative in food production has been secured by the guaranteed purchase scheme. All these major projects have been made possible by the establishment of sliding scales of taxation which aims at the redistribution of the national wealth by imposing heavy taxes on those whose income exceeds a prescribed amount. A similar sliding scale has been adopted in regard to export duties on our major products such as tea, rubber and coconut.

The scheme has been so scientifically designed as to encourage the small producer and to exact from the large producer an equitable share of his profits for national purposes. It would appear that this is one of the ways in which the Communist cry against Capitalism and their claim to appropriate private property for equal distribution is met in a practical manner. Thus the U.N.P. has not committed itself to the Utopian policy which our opponents very vehemently urge. Even those leaders who are generous to distribute other people's properties and save their own, are not exempt from this scheme of heavy taxation.

(Continued on page 4)

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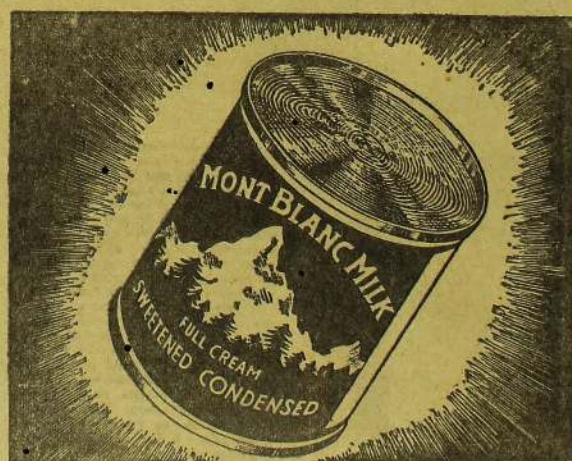
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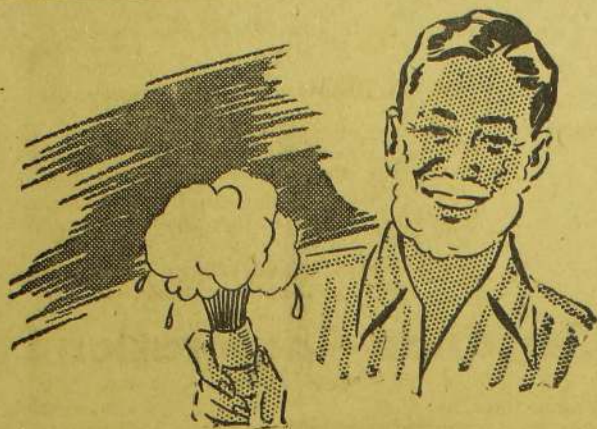
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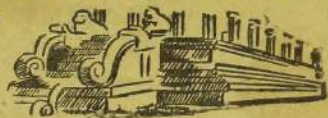
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WHY THE U. N. P.?

(Continued from page 3)

It will, therefore, be seen that the policy of the U.N.P. is not designed to protect and pamper the Capitalist as its opponents allege.

The problem of unemployment is one which has engaged the attention of the Government right through its period of office. In order to eliminate unemployment, various schemes have been devised and their working has proved successful, such as slum clearance, land reclamation, the use of human labour in large undertakings in lieu of mechanization. Above all, unemployment exchanges have been inaugurated throughout the Island to enable the workers to secure employment according to each person's particular skill. A Commission was also appointed recently to examine social welfare problems such as National Health Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, schemes for the care of the aged. These recommendations have engaged the anxious consideration of the Government and they are awaiting fulfilment.

The last State Council adopted the policy of free education for all from the nursery to the University with professional and vocational training thrown in. This ambitious scheme which appeared to be so unwieldy and beyond the realms of realization, was undertaken very boldly by the U.N.P. Government when it assumed office in 1947. The task before the Government was to evolve order out of chaos because the scheme was originally launched without due regard to the full implications involved. Difficulties were increased when it became necessary to change the medium of instruction. Although many were willing to learn there were neither teachers to teach nor schools to house them.

One need only take note of the number of new schools established during the past four years throughout the Island and the number of Training Colleges to train teachers. They have been established in order to secure an adequate supply of teachers. The problem of elementary education has been handled with remarkable efficiency while progress of secondary education is rapidly maintained, having due regard to the long established denominational schools which were in positive danger of extinction under the free education policy which the old State Council launched. Alongside Central Schools which are purely Government institutions, denominational schools have been allowed to carry on their activities unimpeded. In fact, they have been justly re-

garded as a national asset, so that under the U.N.P. Government all religious denominations need have no fear in regard to continuance of their educational institutions.

The University of Ceylon is today an accomplished fact. It is a growing institution with Faculties in various branches of learning. When dealing with the problem of freedom from ignorance we must not confine ourselves to education which equip students for higher studies and professions but also to education which equip the less intellectually gifted members of the community to earn a livelihood and make themselves useful citizens. To meet such needs vocational schools for carpentry, cottage industries, arts and crafts have received the greatest encouragement from the State. A comprehensive Health Act recently became law. Proposals for the enlargement of the General Hospital have already been accepted by the Government. When dealing with the problem of freedom from disease we must not overlook the fact that there has been a very considerable increase of population and an increasing desire for hospital treatment has become widespread. These factors have rendered the task of Government considerably more difficult than it would have been in the years before 1947, so that the criticisms of our opponents in regard to insufficiency of equipment and lack of complete efficient treatment must be examined in the light of these facts.

These five Freedoms have been redistributed in a Seven-Point Programme which has been assigned to the relevant Ministries, namely, Agriculture, Fisheries, Industries, Local Government, Health, Education, Communications and Transport. It is impossible to sketch the progress made by each of these Ministries and the contributions they have made towards the attainment of the Freedoms which appropriately come within the policy of each of these Ministries. They have been publicised from time to time and they are well-known to all sections of the community, but when assessing the achievements of the U.N.P. Government as a whole during this period we must remember that the schemes undertaken involve long-term policies. It would be incorrect to judge their achievements without due regard to this fact. Complete achievement can therefore depend upon the unstinted support and co-operation of the electors for the U.N.P. Government which we solicit.

(Continued on page 8)

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The Kotte Electorate

SAMA SAMAJIST SUPPORTS U. N. P.

A GATHERING of nearly a thousand was present at the public meeting held on Sunday at Polhengoda, Kirillapone, in support of the candidature of Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis, the United National Party's nominee for the Kotte Seat at the forthcoming General Elections. Sir John Kotelawala who presided, was received by the President of the Rural Development Society.

Mr. Jinadasa Niyatapala in introducing Mr. de Alwis said that that was the first occasion when a meeting on behalf of the U.N.P. was held and appealed to those present to support the Party's nominee.

Mr. P. de S. Jayasinha, the next speaker, dwelt on the activities of the United National Party during the last four and a half years and its achievements.

SAMA SAMAJIST SUPPORTS U.N.P.

Mr. Bodhipala Waidyasekera, Editor of the "Sama Samajaya" who was an active member of the L.S.S.P. and unsuccessfully contested Mr. J. R. Jayewardene for the Kelaniya Seat at the last election, related the history of the Leftist movement from the start and commented on the conduct of the leaders Dr. N. M. Perera, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva, Mr. Leslie Gunawardene, Robert Goonewardene who misled the masses and obtained leadership and eventually became millionaires. The poor workers and peasants received no material help from them. As a result of the strikes fomented by these leaders, many thousands lost their jobs and suffered great want and privation, and their families too. The T.B. Hospitals were crowded with these unemployed who for want of nutrition and often starvation were now dying. He warned his listeners not to be led by the Leftists and Communists because they could never form a United Front and establish a Government. Today the Government was a national Government and there was no need for revolutionary parties creating dissension among the people. The only Party

which has done and is able to do much for the country and the people is the United National Party, which will certainly come into power by June 10th. He advised them not to follow the splinter parties but to work unanimously for the United National Party.

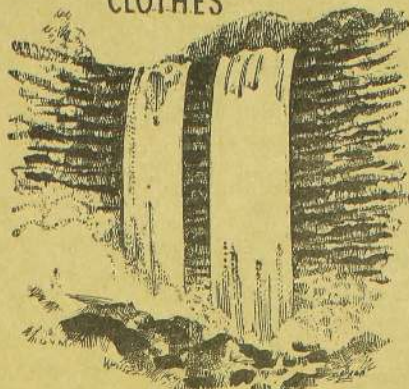
He added that Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis was a poor man, who realised the sufferings of the poor unlike Mr. Robert Goonewardene. They should therefore support Mr. de Alwis who will do all in his power for the betterment of the poor man.

Sir John Kotelawala complimented Mr. Bodhipala on his exposition of the Sama Samajist leaders who set about spreading false rumours. One was that the loss of the Premiership would make him leave the country. "Whether I lose the Premiership or even the post of Minister, as long as I hear the name Kotelawala and the blood of my father runs in my veins I shall continue to work for my motherland", said Sir John who added that Mr. de Alwis was the nominee of the United National Party and he should be supported. He had known Mr. de Alwis years ago as a bright and intelligent youth who was wasting his time on a paltry salary in a Government office. He picked up Mr. de Alwis and offered him the Secretaryship. The Siyarata and the U.N.P. Journal were ably edited by him. He was a brilliant speaker and a versatile writer. They should support him.

Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis next addressed the gathering. He said he was nominated by the United National Party and had been selected by the Father of the Nation. He was poor and was well acquainted with the conditions under which the poor live. It was his desire to work for the poor man that induced him to come forward. He knew what it was to go hungry. Mr. Robert Goonewardene did not. He was young and today was the age of youth. There were 42,000 Youth Leaguers of the United National Party who were prepared to serve the country and if need be sacrifice their lives for the motherland. He asked them their support to champion their cause.

At the close of the meeting the Working Committee was formed to plan the campaign.

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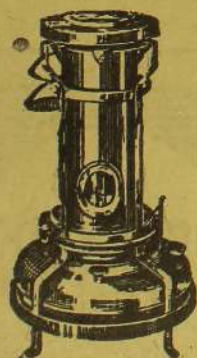
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Friday, April 25, 1952

WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED

THE election manifesto of our Party has now been published and it is the duty of everyone who is entitled to vote, to become acquainted with its contents so as to have a clean picture of what the Government has done for the country and what it proposes to do if it receives another mandate from the people.

The manifesto deals with every aspect of governmental activity in so far as it advances the welfare of the people but we like today to confine ourselves to the programme of development achieved and planned for the rural population. In the days of Colonial exploitation the peasants were a forgotten people. Though they formed the bulk of the population and its back-bone little thought was given for their welfare and most of them, particularly in the Kandyan Provinces, led a life of abject poverty in conditions which were almost sub-human. When the United National Party and its adherents were returned to power, their first preoccupation was the rehabilitation of the rural population. With this end in view a Rural Development Department was set up and so rapid has been its pro-

gress that the entire Island is now covered by a network of Rural Development Societies that are helping towards making the life of the peasant a pleasanter one. We do not for a moment deny that much remains to be done to raise the standard of living of the villager but we would point out that we have travelled a long way from those dark and dismal days when the goiya was treated only as a beast of burden. We cannot undo in five years the neglect of five centuries but in those five years we have at least given to the villager some measure of security and the hope that in the fulness of time he will have available to him all the amenities that have so far been denied to him.

Apart from the Rural Development movement we have gone full steam ahead with the rehabilitation and colonisation schemes under which the destitute and the homeless have been resettled in comfortable cottages and given a chance of earning an honourable living.

In addition to all these measures which are aimed at the upliftment of the masses, the Government has provided medical facilities where none existed and free education for every child in the country. On the basis of these welfare measures Ceylon is in the happy position of being regarded as a model for Asia. To implement fully the various projects that have been taken in hand, the Government requires the full support of the people and this they expect to get when the country goes to the polls next month.

Need for Decency in Political Life

IN view of the coming General Elections with surprising suddenness particularly to those who remained complacent in the belief that the present Parliament will not be dissolved until the end of this year, vigorous propaganda work has been started by the various political parties in Ceylon.

With commendable personal courage and integrity the new Premier advised the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament, barely a week after his acceptance of the invitation to form a Government. He has chosen to go to the country and seek the mandate of the people.

The country is now faced with the vital issue, namely, the preservation of the democratic way of life. It is the people from whom springs the authority that Government is empowered to wield, who are now called upon to indicate by the exercise of their vote in support of the Party to whom they are prepared to give the mandate to form the Government.

The task, important as it must be, may be a simple one for political agents to keep voters well-informed of the Party's activities. It is easy enough to arouse and maintain interest in politics at the time of an election when excitement runs high and the electors are conscious of their power to choose a Member of Parliament. The task however requires the exercise of considerable tact on the part of political agents and decent behaviour. It does not matter what politics a person or party should follow, but in the words of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian

Prime Minister, when addressing a meeting called to commemorate the death of Srimati Satyawati, Congress Leader of Delhi, "it is very essential that whatever people do, whatever politics they propagate, they should not part company with decency in their work at every moment. Everybody should behave decently in political life and not indecently". What is true of India is equally true of Ceylon.

By Jurgen

It is a sad fact that political manoeuvring has reared its head already in certain localities and in the last few days a "whispering campaign" has been started and a growing indecency is creeping in the political life of this country which is not a good sign.

In spite of the fact that a Party Nominee has been selected for a certain Electorate and meetings convened by leading electors at which the selection was extolled and support promised, the name of another for the same constituency—not nominated by the Party—has been bandied about by certain electors as an aspirant to Parliamentary honours, on an Independent ticket.

It behoves, therefore, that voters should be warned against the influence of the anti-democratic elements in our midst whose endeavour is to pave the way for the intrusion of totalitarian candidates by creating a division in the democratic ranks—a process which would certainly be suicidal. Let this warning be heeded. If the people desire the freedoms the country enjoys, to continue uninterrupted and decency in political life maintained.

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WHAT THE VOTE MEANS

By Eardley Gunasekera

IF you are over 21 years you are entitled to vote. This is universal adult suffrage. When in 1931 the Donoughmore Constitution came into existence this was one of the many 'rewards' we received. From the very outset we were gently trained to the act of democracy. Democracy, to many of us is familiar as a government for the people, by the people and for the people. With this ultimate aim in view universal adult suffrage contributed in a very large measure to minimise its varied complexities. From the condition when voters were controlled by a property and literacy qualification we now see the position when voters are governed by only an age qualification. This was a tremendous advance but the Donoughmore Commissioners gave it to us for a definite purpose. They realised that very often people of the common clay had more political sagacity than men of letters. The government of a country is sometimes termed as the study of human nature so that the study of human nature need not be guided by economics, diplomas and certificates. We understand human nature by association and observation, by a true insight into those characteristics which makes human nature such and lastly by our reactions to environment. It is then not possible for any sphere of knowledge to train us in these directions. It can only be acquired as a result of maturity. For this reason therefore the age qualification has been set out.

The Donoughmore Constitution worked for sixteen years without serious difficulty. It survived the exigencies of war and the harmony of peace. During this same period we used the vote. With all this experience, and with the dawn of independence how heartrending it is to observe the modern trafficking in votes when people buy and sell them for a financial consideration like merchandise in a market square. Can moral cynicism sink lower than this? This is not all for more often than never the normal legitimate course of a vote has been influenced by thuggery and violence and by the crudest devices of election technique. The vote is a human token and a human instrument where an individual's set of values and judgment finds expression. Despite these considerations if we still continue to commercialise this precious human possession we can never hope to progress for progress is the positive variation of systems. Nothing positive could be achieved the moment we adulterate our efforts with negative catalysts. When we trade in votes we trade in our convictions, ideals and beliefs. What is human dignity worth if base things as thuggery, bribery and corruption dominate us? Is the be all and end all of human existence the acquisition of wealth and power. The answers to these are not for me to suggest but for your conscience to formulate. You will answer it best at this moment on the eve of the second parliamentary general election.

In due course the country goes to the polls. The result of this election is to decide whether we are to have future elections and whether we would be able to lead a democratic way of life. It will decide whether

we would be able to enjoy those elemental pleasures of life. It will also decide whether or not we are to obey the commands of a clique. Diffuseness of thought, however, is not the same thing as conviction about a 'way of life' which is none the less spiritually deep-seated and practically operative because the ordinary man would find it difficult to formulate in apt and comprehensive words. Mr. Walter Lipmann has spoken about 'mystical' and 'literal' democracy—the inestimable faith where 'the personality, of every man and woman is sacred and inviolable' the other a belief that good government and practical wisdom are to be found by the counting of numbers. The counting of numbers may seem ludicrous in democracy, and even the counting of souls, like every act of faith, leaves the sceptic unanswered. The problem of a democracy, therefore is to reconcile this position of counting numbers, some modicum of which is indispensable to the majoritarian principle, and with reference to the mystical element of democracy it revolves round our regard and solicitude for the human personality. That is why we vote.

We fight and use our vote not because we wish to see this party and that party in power, not because we wish to seek vengeance on individuals, not because we wish our relatives to gain entrance into the supreme legislature of the land but because we wish to see that those values of life which we cherish fondly are carefully preserved. A vote is not merely a piece of paper that is inserted into a ballot box. That is only a shallow aspect of the matter. It is something more than that. It is a personal manifestation of one's ideals and convictions. It is here that its sanctity lies and it is here that we must guard it from the intrusion of bribery, corruption and all its accompanied evils. We vote not only for a way of life but for life itself. Votes when taken collectively will pass on us judgment and we cannot afford to be lethargic or indiscriminate in its use. Every vote counts and it must be remembered that an issue may be decided by the narrow margin of a single vote. So that in the exercise of our vote we all have to cast it judiciously for we cannot be content to see that some vote on correct lines while others are indifferent towards it. Many of us adopt very awkward attitudes in the matter of elections for when we are asked to visit the polling booth and cast our votes we make certain stipulations the most common of them being mode of transport. This is ridiculously absurd because you vote not so much for the candidate as for yourself. So it is best that wherever and whenever possible we must find our own conveyance. The real motive in voting is not so much to see that someone is selected for representation as for the fact that we require our desires, interests and our way of life to be nursed and nourished.

Finally a vote is the mandate and permission given to an individual to assume some authoritative and responsible position so that all those individuals coming within that province of authority and responsibility will be influenced. It is the vote that will determine whether this influence is going to be positive or negative, whether it will help or aggravate our problems. The most important factor we must take into consideration is to find out what general principle must guide us in the exercise of this vote. The answer is simple. We vote for policy and not for personality, policy not wealth and policy not position in life. The vote must never be influenced by racial and communal factors. It is a sacred possession that must seek its course not by landmarks of bribery, corruption, intimidation, rowdyism, caste, creed or religion but by the signpost of the dictates of your conscience.

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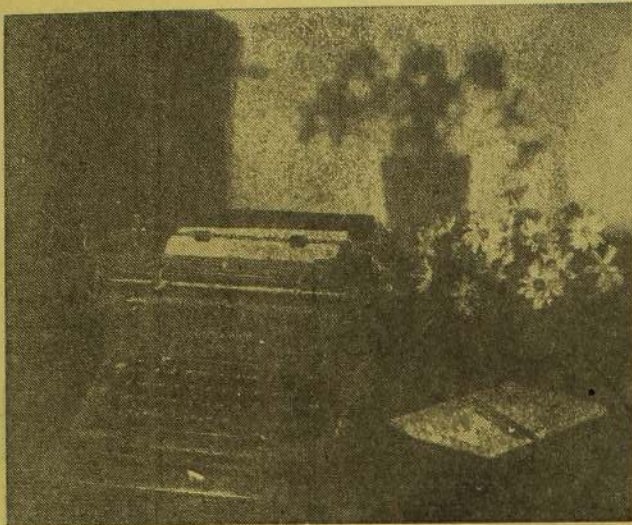
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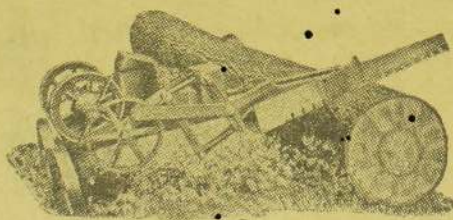
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DEVELOPMENT OF CEYLONESE TRADE

THE process of Ceylonisation of trade begun in 1950 has been continued during 1951 according to the Administration Report of the Registrar of Companies.

At the start, shareholders in Ceylonese business concerns were not alive to their rights under the Companies Ordinance and were in most cases rather unwilling to exercise or enforce such rights. It is, therefore, refreshing to note, that during the period under review there has been a greater interest shown by shareholders in the working of the Companies of which they are members and also a desire to exercise their rights. There is evidence that advice has been sought from the Registrar on various occasions as to how they could exercise their rights and advice has been freely given.

ACTION TAKEN ON COMPLAINTS

It is stated that a large number of complaints have been received from shareholders and even directors of companies that their Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the relevant sections of the Ordinance. The complaints were found to be justified and suitable action taken. Accounts are very often prepared in such a manner that it gives no idea at all to shareholders as to whether the Company is being properly worked.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COMPANIES

The number of companies registered last year shows an increase, 148 private companies as against 100 the year previous, and 23 public companies as against 14. The total number registered in 1951 was 182 with a total amount of nominal capital Rs. 179,625,000. Two Associations and eight insurance companies were registered. The total number on the Register is 1,292. This figure does not include foreign companies registered under the Companies Ordinance and foreign and local companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance. During the year 25 companies were voluntarily wound up.

SOCIETIES AND CHEETUS

Two Societies were registered during the year under the Societies Ordinance, namely, the Hindu Educational Society Ltd. and the

By Omega

Kathadi Saiva Ackkiya Sangam. Seven applications were pending during the year. The total number of Societies in the register at the end of 1951 was 66.

The number of cheetus registered during the year was 5. There were 5 unexpired cheetus at the commencement of the year. Three cheetus expired during the year and there were 7 cheetus in force at the end of the year. Seventy-five cheetus have been registered in the Island since the commencement of the Ordinance and only 7 are in force.

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1950-51

The revenue for the financial year 1950-51 is as follows:—

	Rs.c.
Registration of Trade Marks	32,451.16
Registration of Designs	214.50
Registration of Business Names (W.P.)	22,273.88
Registration of Business Names (other Provinces)	15,982.50
Registration of Societies	85.00
Registration of Cheetus	42.50
Total	71,049.54

WHY THE U. N. P.?

(Continued from page 4)

Every sensible elector must put before him the problem which faces him at the polls. When approaching this problem the elector be he a town dweller or a villager, will do well to understand that the contest which faces him or her is choice between Democracy and a Totalitarian form of Government.

We boldly challenge anyone to show us that there is in Ceylon operating today any major democratic party which offers an alternative to the U.N.P. We venture to say there is none. If there was we would not hesitate to say so, because our system of Government works best when it is faced with democratic opposition. On behalf of our country, no one will be happier to see a democratic opposition than ourselves. The U.N.P. has stood the test for stability, consistency in a crisis and diplomacy in our relations whenever splinter parties raise their ugly heads!

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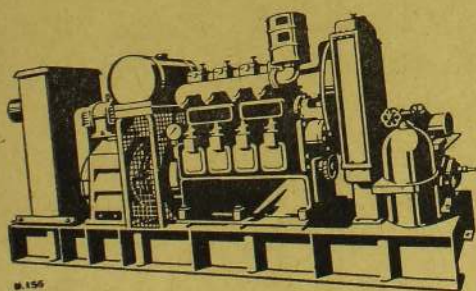
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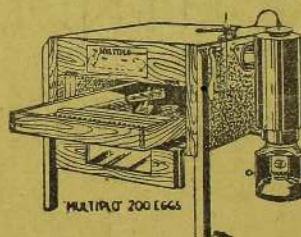
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THE following is the official list of the candidates nominated by the United National Party to contest the General Elections as party candidates:—

J. A. Rambukpota (Alutnuwara).
Dissawe P. B. Bulankulame (Anuradhapura).
Hon. Mr. H. W. Amarasinghe (Baddegama).
Mr. Leo Fernando (Buttala).
Mr. M. C. M. Kaleel (Colombo Central).
Mr. E. W. Mathew (Balangoda 1st).
Mr. A. F. Molamure (Balangoda 2nd).
Major T. F. Jayewardene (Colombo South).
Mr. R. G. Senanayake (Dambadeniya).
Hon. Mr. Dudley Senanayake (Dedigama).
Hon. Sir John Kotelawala (Dodanagaslanda).
Mr. V. G. W. Ratnayake (Deniyaya).
Mr. T. B. Panabokke (Galaha).
Dissawe T. B. Poholladde (Horowupotana).
Mud. D. P. Jayasuriya (Ja-Ela).
Mr. S. H. Mahadiulwewa (Kalawewa).
Hon. Major E. A. Nugawela (Kadugannawa 1st).
Mr. H. R. U. Premachandra (Kadugannawa 2nd).
Mr. N. H. Keerthiratne (Kegalle).
Hon. Mr. J. R. Jayewardene (Kelaniya).
Hon. Mr. M. D. Banda (Maturata).
Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara (Matale).
Mr. H. L. Ratwatte (Mawanella).
Mr. M. Senanayake (Medawachchiya).
Mr. A. N. D. A. Abeysinghe (Negombo).
Mr. D. C. W. Kannangara (Panadura).
Mr. C. E. Attygalle (Ratnapura).
Mr. H. S. M. Ismail (Puttalam).
Mr. P. L. Baudhasara (Polonnaruwa).
Mr. Ivan T. Dassanaike (Wariapola).
Hon. Mr. A. Ratnayake (Wattegama).
Major Montague Jayawickrema (Welligama).
Mr. K. Herat (Nikaweratiya).
Muh. David Perera (Wellimada).
Mr. Ian de Zoysa (Balapitiya).
Mrs. C. Jayasuriya (Avisawella).
Mr. C. W. H. Edirisuriya (Hambantota).
Mr. Sumitra Dehanayake (Galle).
Major C. A. Dharmapala (Hakmana).
Mr. E. A. B. Kiriella (Kiriella).
Mr. Harold Weragama (Nivitgala).
Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis (Kotte).
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Mr. Peter Atapattu (Bellatta).
Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena (Horana).
Mr. E. D. Nagahawatte (Udu-gama).
Mr. E. L. Senanayake (Kandy).
Mr. K. V. Don Sugathadasa (Bandarawela).
Mr. A. W. G. Seneviratne (Attanagalla).
Dissawe H. B. Rambukwella (Minipe).
Mf. H. E. P. de Mel (Talawakelle).
Mr. V. Nalliah (Kalkudah).
Mud. M. S. Karapper (Kalmunai).
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Mr. D. B. Walagedera (Kurung-gala).
Mr. P. B. Ranaraja (Dambulla).
Mr. Edward Senaratne (Mataru).
Mr. Jermyn Fernando (Moratuwa).
Mr. P. P. Sumanatillaka (N'Elia).
Mr. M. W. R. de Silva (Gampola).
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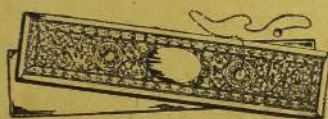
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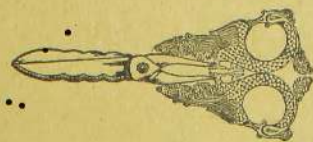


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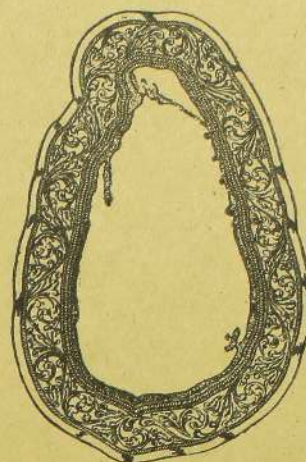
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The operations of this Association are spread throughout the Commonwealth and, besides having Branch Offices in all the capital cities of Australia and New Zealand, it has District Offices in practically every town of note in Great Britain and in South Africa, and in the East is represented at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hongkong. Ceylon Branch is the central office for the control of the four establishments last mentioned.

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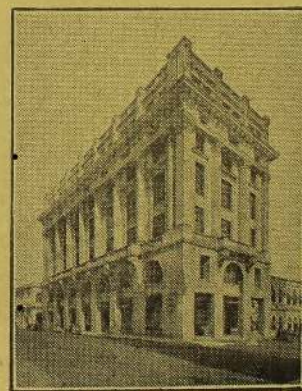
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