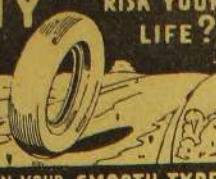


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THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT CHOSEN FAITH IN U. N. P. CONFIRMED—REDS ROUTED

THE General Elections which went on for four days, May 24th, 26th, 28th and 30th, concluded with a large majority of the nominees of the United National Party being returned to represent the people in Parliament. The people have wisely chosen their Government, thus affording the best testimony that the average voter is not so simple-minded as was believed by the reactionary Leftists, but was capable of exercising their sense of responsibility and political sagacity which the voters possess. The voters did not blindly follow the coaching of the leaders who while denouncing Capitalists, were themselves potential estate owners and successful lawyers earning big money in fees. The alleged leakage of ballot papers and the Mahiyangana brick story were too fantastic to be easily swallowed by the coached crowds. Both ruses failed resulting in the miserable failure of the

Sama Samajists and the Communists, to secure power.

An interval of nearly five years there has been between the period when the leaders of revolutionary parties spread the idea among the people, of the establishment of a Communist Government, a Workers' and Peasants' Government, promising the moon to the people of Ceylon, and the discovery by the very large majority of our voters that the prophets of revolution were utterly false, though many were taken in by their promises. The defeat at the

General Elections of that top-ranking politician of the Nava Lanka Sama Samaja Party, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva, and of the other leader of the Communist Party, Dr. S. A. Wickramasinghe, the latest red casualty and the victory of the U.N.P. candidates in such large numbers proved sufficient testimony to the fact that the simple-minded voters were not the buffaloes they were thought to be by the Marxist leaders.

On the results of the General Elections the U.N.P. has secured 54 seats thus scoring an overall majority in Parliament, while all the other parties including the "splinters" got hold of only twenty-five. Today the U.N.P. is not only the largest single party but its number exceeds those of all the parties put together. The Prime Minister continues in office. He need not resign now. With the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the Nava Lanka Sama Samaja Party having won an equal number of

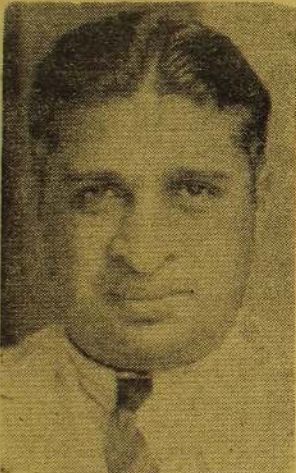
seats, nine each, it will be interesting to know who will be Leader of the Opposition.

The highlights of the elections are definitely the severe casualties suffered by the Marxist parties whose strongholds have fallen. The Communists who at the beginning of the last Parliament had five seats have lost three. The Nava Lanka Sama Samaja Party who had thirteen have dwindled down to nine, while the Viplawakara Sama Samaja Party have lost one of the two seats they had.

The attempts to hoodwink and mislead the voters failed miserably, as is disclosed by the rout of the two prominent Leftist leaders who failed to hypnotise the people. No less than one million, twenty-six thousand and five votes were polled for the U.N.P. and none of whose nominees lost forfeited their deposits.

(Continued on page 2)

THE NEW CABINET



The Prime Minister

Dissawe who was Minister for Agriculture when Mr. Dudley Senanayake succeeded to the Premiership. They were sworn-in at Queen's House.

The Cabinet as now formed is as follows:—

PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Dudley Senanayake. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Maj. Montague Jayawickrema.

FINANCE: Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Senator L. L. Hunter.

JUSTICE: Sir Lalitha Rajapakse. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Mr. T. B. Panabokke.

TRANSPORT AND WORKS and LEADER OF THE HOUSE: Sir John Kotelawala.

HOME AFFAIRS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr. A. Ratnayake. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Mr. M. Senanayake.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD: Sir Oliver Goonetilleke. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Mr. V. Kumaraswamy.

LANDS AND LAND DEVELOPMENT: P. B. Bulankulame Dissawe. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Mr. V. G. W. Ratnayake.

HEALTH: Mr. E. A. Nugawela. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Mr. Cyril Attygalle.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CHIEF GOVT. WHIP: Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Mr. M. M. Ibrahim.

EDUCATION: Mr. M. D. Banda.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Maj. T. F. Jayewardene.

INDUSTRIES AND FISHERIES: Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam.

POSTS AND INFORMATION: Mr. V. Nalliah. **Parliamentary Secretary:** Mr. N. H. Keerthiratne.


COMMERCE AND TRADE: Mr. R. G. Senanayake.

The first meeting of the new House of Representatives will take place on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 a.m. The chief business of the day will be the election of the Speaker. The House will then adjourn until 9.48 a.m. on the following day when it will meet to march to the Assembly Hall to listen to the Governor-General's address.

WITHIN forty-eight hours after the final results of the General Elections the Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, submitted to the Governor-General, Lord Soulbury, the names of his Ministers in the new Cabinet, which consists of fourteen members, the same as in the last Cabinet but resulting in a general re-shuffle. The post of Minister of State has been dropped while that of Health and Local Government has been divided into two separate portfolios. Mr. C. Sittampalam who held the portfolio of Posts and Telecommunications has been replaced by Mr. V. Nalliah, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health in the old Cabinet. The portfolio of Posts and Telecommunications is to include information as well.

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke who held the portfolio of Home Affairs has been entrusted with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, while Home Affairs and Rural Development portfolio has been given to Mr. A. Ratnayake previously Minister for Food and Co-operative Undertakings.

A freshly named portfolio—that of Lands and Land Development has been given to P. B. Bulankulame



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THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT CHOSEN

(Continued from page 1)

The candidates who lost their deposits are: Independents 36; S.L.F.P. 14; L.S.S.P. 16; C.P.-L.S.S.P. 8; Republican Party 7; Buddhist Republican Party 3; Federal Party 1; Labour 3. Total 88.

The deluge that overtook the Sama Samajists and Communists and their "splinter" parties during the elections was certainly a shock to the revolutionary leaders who imagined that they had succeeded in bringing an entire nation under hypnotic control.

U.N.P. LEADER'S MESSAGE

In a special message to the people of Ceylon at the end of the four-day General Election, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Leader of the United National Party, said:

"I asked the people for a mandate. I am deeply grateful for the overwhelming confidence they have placed in my party."
"It is with a sense of humility that

I undertake the tasks that lie ahead.

"All parties can rest assured that I shall honour the confidence the country has reposed in my party.

"The monster of totalitarianism has been vanquished. But this is only half the battle. The problems of food, shelter and unemployment on which these forces of evil thrive have to be solved.

"I give my solemn undertaking that I shall not fail in my duty in tackling these and other problems that confront the Government, to the best of my ability.

"I regard myself and the party I lead as the servants of the people.

"It is the people's welfare, their happiness and prosperity that we are pledged to serve."

PROGRESS THROUGH DEMOCRACY

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Finance Minister, addressing his supporters at the Colombo Kachcheri after being declared re-elected to the Kelaniya Seat, said: "A few weeks ago the people of Lanka were at the crossroads. Today of their own free choice they have decided to tread the path which the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake fervently wished that his people would follow.

The ideals of a free and democratic Government which he introduced and gave his life to preserve have been endorsed by his countrymen and women in an unprecedented manner.

"As a member of the United National Party which has been entrusted with the task of achieving progress through democracy, I feel humbled by this verdict of the people.

"I can assure my countrymen and women that the new Government will preserve to the citizen of this free land the freedom to speak without fear; freedom to oppose what he believes to be wrong; freedom to choose those who will govern his country; and the freedom to practise the religions of his choice.

"In our march to material prosperity we will be guided by the desire to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

"In our attempt to achieve the ideal of economic freedom, no man or no country has the right to say to us, 'Thus far and no further.'

"From the bottom of my heart I thank you one and all for the confidence you have placed in us and in our young leader, Mr. Dudley Senanayake. The cause for which you have fought with such ardour and determination—the cause of the obtaining of peace and happiness to our fellow citizens—must triumph and the judgment of this self-respecting and self-judging nation will be vindicated."

The following is the full list of the successful nominees of the U.N.P. and the constituencies they are elected to represent the people.

Colombo North

Mr. Cyril E. S. Perera.

Colombo South

Major T. F. Jayewardene.

Ja-Ela

Gate-Mudaliyar D. P. Jayasuriya.

Mirigama

Mr. J. E. Amaratunga.

Kalutara

Mr. P. A. Cooray.

Agalawatte

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara.

Colombo Central

Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel.

Wellawatta-Galkissa
Mr. S. de S. Jayasinghe.

Negombo

Mr. A. N. D. A. Abeyesinghe.

Kelaniya

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene.

Horana

Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardene.

Panadura

Mr. D. C. W. Kannangara.

Wattegama

Mr. A. Ratnayake.

Kandy

Mr. E. L. Senanayake.

Galaha

Mr. T. B. Panabokke.

Maturata

Mr. M. D. Banda.

Talawakelle

Mr. H. E. P. de Mel.

Maskellia

Mr. P. H. C. Silva.

Minipe

H. B. Rambukwelle Dissawe.

Kadugannawa

Mr. E. A. Nugawela.

Gampola

Mr. M. W. R. de Silva.

Nuwara Eliya

Mr. P. P. Sumanatilleke.

Kotagala

Mr. U. B. Unamboowe.

Ambalangoda-Balapitiya

Mr. Ian de Zoysa.

Weligama

Mr. Montague Jayawickreme.

Hakmana

Mr. C. A. Dharmapala.

Hambantota

Mr. Charles Edirisuriya.

Kalkudah

Mr. V. Nalliah.

Pottuvil

Mudaliyar M. M. Ebrahim Hadjar.

Dodangaslanda

Sir John Kotelawala.

Dambadeniya

Mr. R. G. Senanayake.

Deniyaya

Mr. V. G. W. Ratnayake.

Kankasantural

Mr. S. Natesan.

Puttalam

Mr. H. H. S. Ismail.

Nikaweratiya

Mr. K. Herat.

Kurunegala

Mr. D. B. Welagedera.

Wariyapola

Mr. Ivan T. Dassanaike.

Anuradhapura

P. B. Bulankulame Dissawe.

Alutnuwara

Mr. J. A. Rambukpota.

Bandarawela

Mr. K. D. Sugathadasa.

Haputale

Mr. W. A. Ratwatte.

Kegalla

Mr. N. H. Keerthiratne.

Chilaw

Mr. S. C. Shirley Corea.

Medawachchiya

Mr. Maitripala Senanayake.

Kalawewa

Mr. S. H. Mahadiulwewa.

Horowpotana

P. B. Poholiyadde Dissawe.

Badulla

Mr. S. A. Peeris.

Buttala

Mr. Leo Fernando.

Dedigama

Mr. Dudley Senanayake.

Ratnapura

Mr. C. E. Attygalle.

Balangoda (Two Seats)

Mr. E. W. Mathew.

Mr. A. F. Molamure.

Mr. A. E. B. Kiriella.

Nivitigala

Mr. H. Weragama.

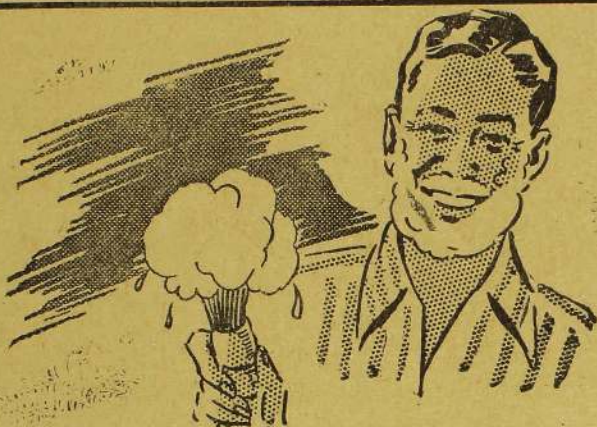
STATE OF THE PARTIES

| Party | Total candidates | Seats won | Seats lost | Deposits forfeited | Votes polled |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------------|
| U.N.P. | 81 | 54 | 27 | — | 1,026,005 |
| S.L.F.P. | 48 | 9 | 39 | 11 | 361,250 |
| L.S.S.P. | 39 | 9 | 30 | 14 | 305,133 |
| C.P.-L.S.S.P. | 19 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 134,528 |
| Labour | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 27,096 |
| T.C. | 7 | 4 | 3 | — | 64,512 |
| Federal | 7 | 2 | 5 | — | 45,331 |
| Republican | 9 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 33,001 |
| B.R.P. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3,987 |
| Independents | 85 | 11* | 22 | 38 | 326,783 |
| Spilt ballot papers | | | | | 34,161 |
| Total registered voters | | | | | 2,990,881 |
| Total polled in areas | | | | | 2,334,306 |
| No. of election results announced | | | | | 95 |

*Includes Mr. Speaker.

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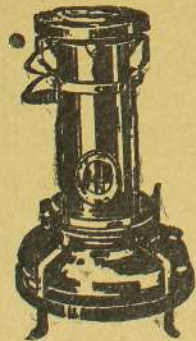
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THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS: LEFTIST NEMESIS

By **A. S. Morrison**

AT last, the long-awaited General Election has come and gone and nobody has been more disillusioned or surprised than the starry-eyed Marxists, who, under some strange delusion, actually expected to sweep the polls with their new-found ally, the leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

In a world of discord and discontent, the triumph of the United National Party represents the triumph of commonsense, and the youngest democracy in the East has once again proved to the world that Sri Lanka will continue to be the most stable and the most exemplary outpost of the democratic way of life in the Orient. The politically conscious masses of this country have given a demonstration of political sanity which is not only a tribute to themselves (every man and woman of them) but also to the democratic leadership of the U.N.P. and to the sincerity of their young Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake.

It is the perpetual jibe of the Leftists that the U.N.P. is the party of the plutocrats or, in the words of Mussolini, a pluto-democracy. But electorates composed mainly of poor men and women have shown an extraordinary willingness to trust this party of rich men rather than entrust their future to the plutocrats who lead the Leftists. In fact, Ceylon presents the unique spectacle to the world of a democratic party led by rich men convincingly defeating totalitarian Marxist parties (excuse the tautology) also led by plutocrats who live like plutocrats.

In fact, the masses were asked to choose between two sets of rich men—the rich men who believe in wealth and the rich men who tell the masses that they are opposed to the wealthy class to which they belong and yet go on amassing wealth. Naturally, the masses chose the former, because they could not continue to trust men whose whole way of life was opposed to the kind of life which they preached was the good life. In other words, the masses would like to see the leaders of the parties which state they stand for the poor practice what they preach.

Thus, the masses have seen through the mask the most prominent Marxist leaders have been wearing. Hence one great leader was eliminated; another just romped home a bare winner with a mere 1,000 votes majority, and the life-long leader of the Communist Party Dr. S. A. Wickramasinghe, appearing before the electorate for the first time since Ceylon won her independence, was badly beaten by a UNP candidate at Hakmana. On the other hand, the non-plutocratic Marxists (who closely identify themselves with the poor) won their seats easily—Pieter Keuneman at Colombo Central and W. Dahanayake at Galle.

Analysing the Marxist disaster at the polls, an observer cannot fail to notice other factors which contributed to their defeat. Chief amongst these was their **Disunity**, which itself is the product of their **Insincerity**. If these Marxists are sincere about their programmes (there are a few sincere Marxists, as I said) why asks the man-in-the-street, cannot they unite on a common platform, agreeing to disagree over details? Is it impossible, asks the man-in-the-street again, for these gentlemen to subordinate their own personal ambitions to the paramount claims of their political creed? Their failure to do so has bewildered their followers and sympathisers, lost them the support of many intellectuals and resulted in the masses turning away from them. In fact, the heated quarrels between

the Marxist leaders, their denunciation of each other, and their complete inability to subordinate their individual ambitions to their political interests have convinced the electorate that **THESE MARXISTS ARE UTTERLY UNFIT TO RULE AND THAT THEY ARE THE MOST INTOLERANT GANG OF MEN WHO HAVE EVER DEFALED THE LANDSCAPE OF THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY IN HISTORICAL TIMES.**

A second factor that played an important part in the defeat of the Marxists was the Indian issue. The stupid capitalists who claim to be spokesmen for the Indian workers in this country could not have chosen a more opportune moment (opportune from the point of view of the U.N.P.) than the eve of a General Election to draw attention to the very real problem which the vast Indian floating population constitute for the permanent population of Ceylon. The Marxists, as avowed champions of the Indian claim that they should all be given the vote whether they regard this country as their permanent home or not, were patently embarrassed by the ill-timed action of their Indian capitalist friends. And, right through the period immediately preceding the elections, the Marxists maintained a discreet silence on this issue. But the electorate would not be fooled. The views of the Marxists on this highly inflammable theme were well-known and their silence did not save them. The men who said that if they came to power, they would solve the unemployment problem in 24 hours, would not have been able to explain how they would abolish unemployment when it was their avowed policy to open the doors of this country to unrestricted Indian immigration. Thus, the poor Marxists found themselves hoist with their own petard. The average Ceylonese is no fool.

A third factor in the Red disaster was the unhappy (for the Marxists) "Daily News" exposure of an article by Dr. Colvin R. de Silva on the way religious institutions were treated in Moscow way back in 1932—the year in which the learned doctor honoured the Soviet capital with his visit. One wonders whether a Trotskyist will ever return alive from such a visit today. At any rate, whether the doctor still holds the views on religion expressed or implied in that article or not, the **unqualified delight with which he depicted the desecration of the once-revered temples and churches of Moscow** had a scorching effect on the minds of Buddhists and Christians who read it. **To the Marxist who does not believe in Sin in the religious sense, this was an instance of the learned doctor's long-forgotten sins rising up to confront him.**

And what is one to think of the amazing **faux pas** of the other Marxist doctor, N. M. Perera, whose ludicrous libel on a dead statesman (a statesman to whom he only two months ago paid a graceful tribute) caused consternation among the ranks of even his own followers and nearly lost him his seat? The stars in their courses have certainly been conspiring against the Marxists. One might, in fact, say: **Fortune strove to save the Marxists, but the folly of their leaders trampled her gifts underfoot** (to adapt a famous saying about the Greeks).

But no Marxist made so many blunders as the most brilliant member of their performing troupe, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva. His statement that if the L.S.S.P. came to power, they would arm the masses to prevent a hypothetical **military coup d'etat** by the U.N.P. alarmed every right-thinking citizen. As everybody knows, there are enough murders in this country without the people being armed, and to arm the masses would be to let loose all the gangsters and thugs on law-abiding

(Continued on page 4)

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Our food problem had been tackled at great expense without driving the consumers to severe hardships. Today there is no country in the world that spends such a large proportion of its revenue on food subsidies as Ceylon. We never felt the pinch of starvation neither dearth of bare commodities in life.

The Delhi correspondent in his contribution to the "Daily News" of May 6, referring to the Communist Party in India, pointed out as to how the Party had been attempting to capture non-Communist members. Mr. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, said on May 9, that the

Communists were working up discontent to give a bad name to the Government. Finally the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. N. M. Perera, asks whether the Communists are human beings and points out that in a country with a great culture the Communists cannot go on. Many who filled the role of Hitler gained notoriety, and their less fortunate brethren are prone to corruption under their political influences. Communism is a gigantic structure raised on a foundation of shifting sand by a handful of men for the sole purpose of inducing the ignorant masses to commit acts against society and a settled form of Government. Are not the ignorant villagers often led astray by the ambiguous language used by stump orators at mass rallies? The so-called leaders are wasting their talents in the desert air. They often have a nuisance value. These stoutest defenders of the liberties of the people are today resorting to all kinds of vote-catching tactics. The late Mahatma Gandhi once said that freedom was never won by outrages.

The late Proctor George Caldera once expressed the fear that unless his children were entrusted to his custody, they ran the risk of being poisoned with Communism by his wife. Extremists there will always be, they are dangerous in proportion but even the ordinary villager is an intelligent being today. They are trying to knock down the house of loyalty which the late Prime Minister has built, therefore, it has become necessary to stand firm. Finally, let me remind my brothers and sisters that when Sri Lanka was suffering from a festering wound of disunion and communal animosity, we had in our midst no better physi-

cian to heal those wounds and bring back our country to its own, than the late Right Honourable Don Stephen Senanayake of Botale. I cannot allow this occasion to pass without a word of reference to the chip of the old block, who succeeded as a young leader on the father's lamented death. May the Almighty bless him to continue in the high office with long and happy memories and vouchsafe a glorious and eventful reign.

A. REGINALD KARUNARATNE.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTION: LEFTIST NEMESIS

(Continued from page 3)

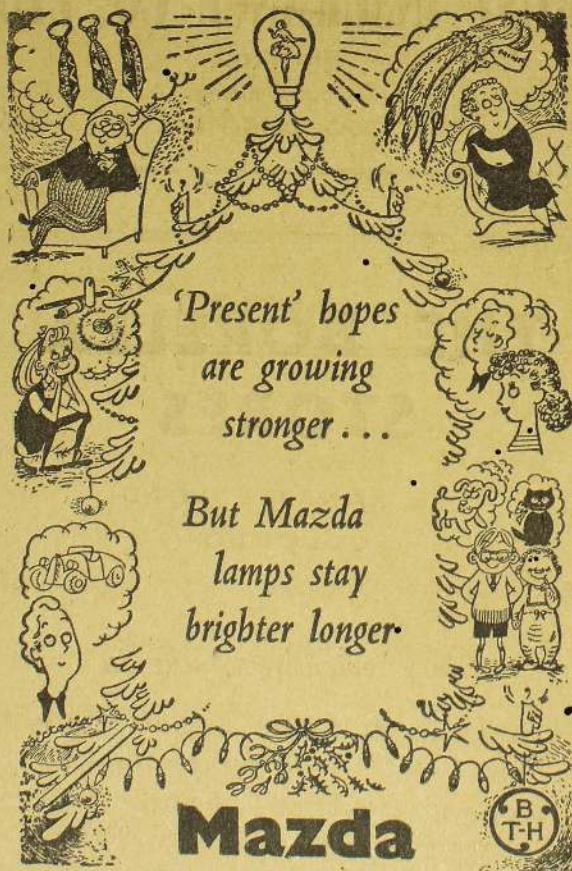
citizens. Such a prospect is enough to chill the blood of any but the maddest of revolutionaries. And this asseveration of the learned doctor's definitely cost him and many of his comrades thousands of valuable votes.

His second major blunder was to warn Catholic priests to keep out of politics. I personally know of Catholics who intended voting for him out of mere admiration for the great intellectual qualities of the man, who, however, turned against him after he attempted to interfere with the civic rights of the priests. After all, these Catholics said, the priests were fully within their rights in advising their flocks about their vote, and those of their flock who did not feel inclined to take the priests' advice would have voted for the Leftists. By his peremptory reprimand of the priests he created a greater feeling of solidarity among Christians of all denominations than existed before. In fact, the Christians who were indifferent to the priests' advice resented the doctor's warning to the priests.

His third major blunder was his resolute opposition to a common front with the Communist Party. Of course, this is an attitude one can understand, because wherever the Communist Party has come to power, the first on their list for violent liquidation were the Trotskyists. The Trotskyists and the Stalinists are like the mongoose and cobra. When they meet it is a fight to the death. But in Ceylon the Trotskyists, as the bigger and the better organised party, would have gained more than lost from an electoral agreement with the C.P. However, this is a highly controversial ideological question into which a mere layman like myself dared not probe because I am not acquainted with the higher mysteries of what Sri Nehru has called the New Bigot's Creed. So let that pass.

And now, that the great election battle is over and the Leftists are free to meditate on the causes of their defeat, they may ponder the fact that five years is a long time in a man's and a party's life and that it will be five long years more before they will be able to challenge the Government again. And the Government, under the leadership of a young and progressive Prime Minister, is not likely to make the kind of mistakes that will provide the Leftists with their opportunity.

Meanwhile, a new political force has emerged in the shape of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party. In the brief space of six months it has produced (to judge from the election results) a more effective organisation than the Marxists have achieved in seventeen years. In the future this party is certain to steal the thunder of the Marxists. In the coming years, therefore, the full fury of the Marxists is likely to be turned upon the new political fledgling.



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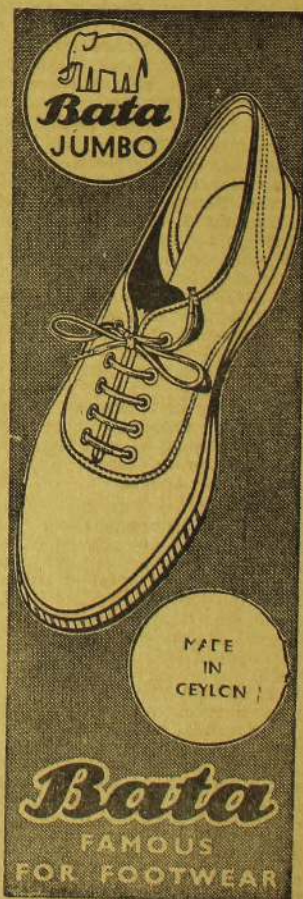
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The New Government Will Make Us A Prosperous People

By Quintus Delilkhan

THE country has made its decision to preserve the democratic way of life. It has with a clear, emphatic and peremptory gesture rejected the totalitarian doctrine that the people should be subjected to the iron rule of the few, and it has declared that revolutionary principles should not be the guiding principles of this country.

The revolutionary bodies have had such a free run in this country that it is not surprising that there should be still some pockets of resistance to the triumphant march of democracy here. This situation was bound to arise, but fierceness and virulence of revolution has been robbed of its momentum. The country has, as a whole, preserved its sanity and balance wonderfully well. The decision of the electorates in Ceylon has been a major triumph for the spirit of democracy.

The Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. Dudley Senanayake, with that piercing insight into reality and into the hearts of men which only true statesmanship can generate, has vindicated overwhelmingly for the country, the Party and himself, that the country is loyal to the democratic ideal. There can be no doubt that the next five years will help, under his leadership, to further consolidate this position, and help also to make Ceylon one of the most outstandingly democratic countries in Asia.

The task before the Prime Minister is not by any means easy, but the government of any country is not easy in the political and economic context of the world situation. We can all, however, be absolutely certain that the Prime Minister will govern this country wisely, that he will apply himself to his task with high courage in himself and with faith in the people, that he will act with the utmost impartiality in all things affecting the welfare and prosperity of all classes in this country, and that he will inaugurate a regime which will be directed in all matters to secure the happiness and prosperity of the people. He will take in his stride everything that requires to be done for consolidating and extending the prosperity of this country, and he is sure of the loyal, friendly and eager co-operation of all his colleagues. Armed with the mandate of the people, with vigorous and unrelenting energies and with true patriotic ardour, the Prime Minister will assuredly demonstrate to the people that they have wisely decided to travel the democratic road, and that in returning to power a democratic government they have done well by themselves and that, under a strong, popular and honest democratic government, they will derive the full benefits of their good sense and their loyalty.

The people will now pause and think more clearly than ever before

what ugly fate would have overtaken this peaceful and happy country if they had allowed the forces of revolution to triumph or if they had allowed pseudo-democratic elements to preponderate in the composition of the government. An emasculated democracy, which admits into its constitution, inimical revolutionary elements cannot keep such subversive elements under a sufficiently strong control. Only a true democratic spirit can with vigour and effect withstand being undermined in the end. On all sides, we are in a very auspicious position to secure the future.

It is now the duty of the people, as a whole, to co-operate with the Prime Minister in the great work which will be done in this country during the next five years. The Government has the confidence of the people, and the people have the confidence of the Government. There is ground for a conspicuous mutual loyalty. This combination can produce great and lasting results.

The work of the previous Opposition was to systematically misrepresent the good work which was being done by the Government. This was done on a scale which was colossally untrue. There was the inevitable reaction, and the Opposition has had to pay the price. A certain degree of truthfulness is necessary in opposing the Government. It must be given the credit for what it has done. It is against the common good that an Opposition should try to destroy the bond between the Government and the people by false and unfair means. Such an attitude would amount to the adoption of morally objectionable and obstructionist tactics which are aimed at impairing the security of the people, and creating a condition of ill-will which will enable them to take the false step of leaning towards revolutionary action. It means that the Opposition does not scruple to corrupt the public mind. This is done to secure its own ends at the expense of the public good.

The public should be on its guard against allowing the Opposition this time the opportunity of trying to create discontent towards the Government which has done and will be doing so much good to the people of this country. With the new Government the public should make up its mind to be more wary.

No Opposition should be allowed to have the opportunity of fooling the public in so open and outrageous manner. If it does, the public ought to now educate itself to more early realise that it is being fooled.

There will be then greater reason for supporting a Party which respects the rights of the people and works for the commonweal, whilst the Opposition is chargeable with carrying on the old and disreputable game of deceiving the public.

Ceylon is happy in the possession of a Government which can do a great work for the people. In all Asia perhaps there is no country which has a greater measure of democratic security for the future.

ANTI-RED

On platforms they roared and thundered,
While red flags waved asunder.
Promises of pomp and grandeur
To the poor people they tendered.

The results of the first polling day,
Were not the red army's display.
Though red shirts had marched in array,

The "U.N.P." was the peoples say.

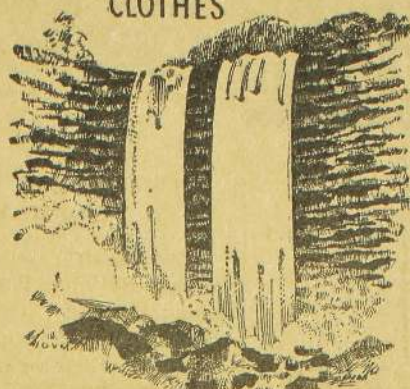
Comrades! it's far better to remain,
In Russia, thy fair domain.
None need thy doctrine here again,
So from the platforms do refrain.

Thy past may have been quite glorious,

Thy present, it is notorious.
"Reds", the position is precarious,
The "U.N.P." it is a genius.

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Friday, June 6, 1952

THE VERDICT OF THE COUNTRY

THE country has given the United National Party a clear mandate. In unmistakable terms it has endorsed the policy to which we are committed. By giving our party an absolute majority in the House of Representatives the people of Ceylon have shown that they are determined to preserve their dearly-won freedoms and to safeguard their religions.

The totalitarian monster that had reared its ugly head and was seeking to enslave the country has been slain in mortal combat. No longer need the men and women of our Island go about in constant fear of the concentration camp. No longer need they fear the firing squad. Today they can carry their heads high for the Government of the country is in the hands of men who believe in the democratic way of life. The verdict of the country is, as our Prime Minister has stated, a recognition of the services rendered by our party in the last five years. In the words of Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, the new Government will preserve to the citizen of this free land the freedom to speak without fear, the freedom to oppose what he believes to be wrong, the freedom to choose those who will govern the country and the freedom to practice the religion of his choice.

Difficult days lie ahead of us all. The world is passing

through an uneasy period and none can say what the fate of mankind will be. But we in Ceylon can rest assured that as long as the reins of Government are in the hands of our party and their supporters, the guiding principle of administration will be to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

After their rout at the polls some of the revolutionary leaders who were rejected by the people have indulged in idle threats. More than one of them has called on their supporters to prepare to attack the Government and to capture power not through the ballot but by revolution. We would warn them, here and now, in all seriousness that our party has not taken office in order to preside over the liquidation of our country. We regard the preservation of law and order as a sacred duty which we will carry out to the best of our ability. We are prepared for any eventuality and if the Marxists and their satellites hope to intimidate us by their empty threats, they are in for a rude awakening.

We will not surrender to the forces of destruction the power which has been given to us by the free will of the people. We will not hesitate to take whatever steps that are necessary to prevent chaos and anarchy. We are confident that in our efforts to keep Ceylon safe for democracy the vast majority of our countrymen will give us their whole-hearted support. If there are some misguided people who refuse to acknowledge the verdict of the country, we would wish to make it quite clear to them that we shall not allow them to have their own way. In the defence of democracy we are prepared to go a very, very long way.

THE VICTORY

The fight is over and the battle is won
Democracy forever will be shone,
The battle is recorded in the history
Hurrah! for the victory.

Democracy, it is the people's own choice
In totalitarianism they have no voice
Democracy if lost, it's a mystery
Hurrah! for the victory.

Free to speak, free to worship,
Free to move and free from hardship
Its Freedom that gave this victory
Hurrah! for the victory.

The Speaker, he was re-elected,
Traditions to keep up he always acted
The opponent but, created history
Hurrah! for the victory.

The victory its of the United National Party
A great victory, gained by no other party
A record it is in the Party's history,
Hurrah! for the victory.

A clean fight the U.N.P. gave
Independence and Democracy to save
Of victories this is an unforgettable victory
Hurrah! for the victory.

Totalitarianism, it has no place
In Ceylon, for this there's no space
To the U.N.P. it's a straight victory
Hurrah! for the victory.

D. P. L. SOMARATNE.

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PROMOTION OF PADDY CULTIVATION IN S. E. ASIA

CEYLON is among twenty-one countries to send trainees to the training courses conducted by the Food and Agricultural Organization at Coimbatore and Cuttack in India. The object of the courses is the promotion of paddy cultivation and increasing yields in South-East Asian countries. These courses have been organized to implement the recommendation of the second International Rice Conference which was held in Indonesia; and will be established in co-operation with the Government of India.

The first will be held at Cuttack beginning in the middle of September and end in December, dealing with breeding problems of paddy. The course held at Coimbatore will deal with fertility problems of paddy soils.

Mr. J. G. Vermant, F.A.O. Soil Chemist, who has been working in

Ceylon on an assignment has been appointed Associate Director. He has completed part of his assignment in the Island and is due to return in January next to cover his full assignment.

These are the first courses of the kind organized by the F.A.O. and it is the aim of the organization to send trainees back to their countries fully equipped with the best technical knowledge so that they will be able to tackle the problems existing in their countries. Work at the training courses include both theoretical and practical experience. The trainees themselves will lay out field experiments and work out the results and check them themselves.

The Indian Government will supply most of the teachers at the training courses while others will be recruited from abroad.

The Principals of the institutions at Cuttack and Coimbatore will function as Directors of the training courses. Associate Directors being appointed by the F.A.O.

JAPAN ANXIOUS TO HELP CEYLON

MR. Takatora Ogata who has been sent by the Japanese Government to meet the leaders of South-East Asian countries to find out how Japan could help in the general endeavour to raise the living standard and other conditions of the peoples of South-East Asia, arrived in Colombo last Sunday. In the course of an interview Mr. Ogata wished to convey the thanks of the Government and people of Japan to Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of Finance, to having supported Japan's cause at the Peace Conference at San Francisco, last year. He said that Japan would like to join the Colombo Plan if she was invited to do so. It would be possible for him after his tour, which included India, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand and Formosa, to suggest to his country the best possible methods by which Japan could assist in the implementation of the Plan. He added that Japan was particularly anxious to help Ceylon. Apart from

any commitments she was prepared to undertake under the C. Plan, Japan was prepared to give all the direct assistance Ceylon required. He was certain that Ceylon would make use of her new status as an independent country to increase her own prosperity as well as to make a substantial contribution to the common effort to raise the general standard of living in South-East Asia. Japan's technicians and her technical services would be at the service of any country that asked for help.

Mr. Ogata stated that his country had been cut off from direct contact with the rest of the world during the past seven years. Now that she had become independent once again and regained her sovereignty, she was anxious to re-establish her contacts with the Asian countries.

Mr. Ogata who was accompanied by Mr. G. Akatani of the Japan Foreign Office was entertained at the G.O.H. at a cocktail party given by Mr. Tetsu Ban, Charge d'Affaires for Japan in Ceylon, before he left.

REQUEST FOR MALAY M.P.

A Special Meeting of the All-Ceylon Malay Political Association was held on the 27th instant at No. 7, Ferry Street, Colombo, presided by Mr. Z. D. Musesafer, President.

The following resolution moved by the President was passed unanimously. "That this meeting request the Prime Minister to nominate a Malay to the House of Representatives since the Malay community is the only community unrepresented in the Legislature."

In moving the resolution Mr. Musesafer stated that the Malays under the leadership of the late Messrs. J. A. Cuttillan and C. H. Mantara, had persistently agitated for the nomination of a Malay to the Legislature. Consequent to their ceaseless agitation, the late Mr. M. K. Saldin was nominated to the first State Council. The Association had also urged on the Soulbury Commission that a Malay should be nominated to the Parliament. Under the

leadership of Sir Razik Fareed, the Moors repudiated Muslim representation. Today the Malays are in a precarious position with a bleak future before them. They are not only politically stranded but the only minority Community unrepresented in the Legislature. Their doom as a Community will be sealed unless energetic and urgent representations are made to the Prime Minister to nominate a Malay to the House of Representatives. The Malays have confidence that the Prime Minister will not assist in the political extinction of the community by denying them their just and legitimate demand. Six seats are reserved in the Parliament for unrepresented interest, which in reality mean the nomination of members of unrepresented communities. On this basis 2 Burghers and 4 Europeans were nominated. Mr. Musesafer was confident that if the claims of the Malays for a nominated seat are placed before the Prime Minister that justice will be done and a Malay Representative nominated.



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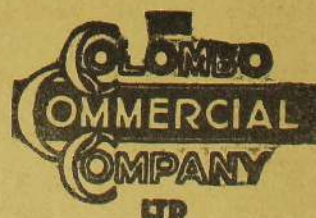


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MUSIC OF WORDS

OCCASIONS arise when writing, if it is to be effective and attractively presented, must be infused with a noticeable rhythm. In fact, we may even go so far as to declare that all beautiful passages have, without exception, a subtle music in them. In witness of this sweeping declaration, obvious examples like impressive passages from almost any book and the impassioned speeches we have listened to and liked, may be put forward.

The striking quality of every speech that impressed us, it must be admitted, was the rhythm and the graceful flow of the sentences. Here the gestures and the dramatic inflexion and modulation of voice make the rhythm of the sentences easy to be observed. Listen carefully to the preacher when piety or habit takes you to church again. Or better still, and it seems less sacrilegious, listen to any mob-orator as he delivers a terrific tirade against some vague 'enemy of the down-trodden masses'. Listen to him as he whips up feeling, and observe how the sympathetic listeners have allowed themselves to be carried away by the mere thunder and fury of his roaring, empty and senseless words.

The given examples would fall in their purpose if they led one to believe that writing a rhythmic passage is a simple and easy matter. Far from that being the case, it requires considerable experience to be able to write delightful sentences which, even as they convey the writer's message clearly, do so in pleasant tones that arrest the attention of the reader at once, and, finally,

leave a permanent memory of its sweetness with him. As a melodious song is hard to forget, so is it with a pleasant, rhythmic passage in a book.

In every pleasing and satisfying composition there is a subtle musical accompaniment which heightens the effect of the sentences. This is the counterpart of the background music used in some films to create a mood appropriate to the spoken and the visual image. The poem HOW THEY BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS FROM AIX TO GHENT may be taken as a good example of this literary device. Here, it will be noticed immediately, the poet creates an impression of haste with the jerky beats of his lines, and actually manages to produce in the reader a feeling of listening to galloping horses.

Clearly then, it is as sounds that we must regard words. Although we accept any musical piece as an arrangement of sounds, we fail to realize that sentences bear a remarkable resemblance to musical compositions. A word by itself may be hard and grating, but by delicately blending it with the other words used, the writer achieves perfection in his work, and wins the praise of his many readers.

The skilled writer can command words to do his bidding. He can make them parade soldiers, beating a regular tap and marching in stiff, uniformed, machine-like, disciplined order. He can make them dance joyously like ballet dances. Or he can get them to creep unobtrusively like silent ghostly figures in the dark, a foot at a time. But it often happens that the tyro writer through tactlessness and sheer incompetence reverses the order. Then the words command him!

SHIRLEY J. PAYOE.

**RECEPTION TO MUDALIYAR
JAYASURIYA**

WATTALA

THERE is a belief in Ceylon that an M.P. should visit individual homes. Often it is told that the M.P. is not seen in the village. This is quite wrong. He has to work for the good of the country. In this area we noticed that except for a few young men who had been misled the others worked for a party which has given us our freedom and guaranteed future prosperity and peace. We have worked for a party which will give us our individual religious rights, said Mr. K. B. L. Perera, J.P., at a reception given by the residents of Pallyawatte to the re-elected Member of Parliament for Je-Ela, Gate-Mudaliyar D. P. Jayasuriya, with a majority of 11,904. Gate-Mudaliyar Jayasuriya was garlanded at the entrance to the village by the Parish Priest of Pallyawatte, and Mr. K. B. L. Perera, J.P., and

conducted in procession throughout the village. Later a reception was accorded at the residence of Mr. K. B. L. Perera.

Gate-Mudaliyar Jayasuriya addressing the large gathering, said that this was his fourth term which counted to over 21 years' service to the area and he considered it a victory for his party the aim of which was to bring prosperity to one and all. He assured that his services would always be available whether it be day or night, and thanked the voters for having returned him.

Mr. Perera continuing his speech, said that the country has wisely rejected the Reds and shown their leaders that Ceylon was not a place for their destructive doctrine. Even a few of the youths of the area were working for a party that was against our religions. Don't have any anger towards them. We must now forget our differences, forgive them and show them that they are wrong and put them on the correct path. Several others spoke.

**HAMBANTOTA YOUTH LEAGUE
FORMED**

THE inaugural meeting of the U.N.P. Youth League was held at Hambantota, presided over by Mr. M. R. Thassim.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

Patron: Mr. I. D. Usuph, Chairman, U.C., Hambantota.

President: Mr. M. R. Thassim.

Vice-President: Mr. A. P. Edirisinghe.

Secretary: Mr. A. R. Thajudeen.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. M. J. Sasa.

Treasurer: Mr. V. G. de Silva.

Asst. Treasurer: Mr. T. A. A. Cassim.

A Committee of ten members was also elected.

The President in his address outlining the objects of the Youth League said that such a League was a long-felt need for Hambantota. He appealed to the members to support the U.N.P. which is the only party in Ceylon that had a democratic and progressive policy.

A resolution pledging the whole-hearted support of the League to Mr. W. C. F. Edirisuriya, the U.N.P. nominee for Hambantota was unanimously passed.

Before the commencement of proceedings two minutes' silence was observed as a mark of respect to the late Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

Police Co-operation With the Public

IN the organisation of volunteers to assist the Police at a time of emergency we see today another manifestation of democracy. This attitude, however, could be traced to early custom in our villages with which a large measure of order within the State was secured by making it the duty of the citizen to see that he keeps the peace and ensures that others do likewise. Ostracizing offenders was an effective measure when resorted to.

But now generally speaking, the powers of the Police like in former times are those of the citizen. The Police, technicians at the job, are not distinct from the general body of citizen. In so far as they interfere with crimes of violence they also increase the freedom of happiness of all but a small minority of exceptional ferocious individuals. Where the Police are not in control, gangs of marauders quickly establish a reign of terror which makes most of the pleasures of civilised life impossible for all except the gangsters. Hence this co-operation of the public with the Police is a recognition of the existence of the problem. But this arrangement is not as perfect as it seems in some cases. There is under certain circumstances a real danger, for it is possible for Police themselves to become gangsters like in some countries or at any rate to establish some form of tyranny. This danger is by no means imaginary but in a democracy like ours the methods of coping with the danger are very wide unlike in a despotic state. Where there is democracy attempts may reasonably be forbidden on the ground that a law abiding majority has a right to a quiet life if it can secure it, and the need for associations to safeguard this or that form of liberty and to bring swift criticism to bear upon officials, Police, Magistrates and Judges who exceed their powers will always be there.

Nevertheless where democracy exists there still need to safeguard minorities and individuals.

In the best of democracies a profound change in human interest is taking place. It indicates that the citizen cares less and less for liberty and more and more for equality. This changed mentality from hankering for liberty to equality now would in its extreme manifestations involve a complete system of regimentation, and control and the individual again becomes an item regulated for the welfare of the State as in ancient Sparta. If of course such a system ever materialises in Ceylon it will be by a process of law and the Police will automatically become the executive instrument. But this much is certain Ceylon is too high for such a system ever to be with us. Nevertheless the process has not been without producing definite effects already and is worthy of examination.

Take a 100 years ago when we had no such thing in Ceylon as an

offence for speeding. But for better or worse we produced a regulation with the advent of the motor car. Thus we have the position that law produces crime when really the best legislation should abrogate former legislation. But the nation goes on producing a multiplicity of regulations. Having decided to bind ourselves we entrust the Police enforcement of the prohibitions. It is bad enough for the law to be broken but it is worse for the Police whose duty it is to see that the law is carried out. Take motoring for instance. Can we go on for years with an increasing body of respectable citizens always breaking the law?

The individual constable enters the task already handicapped. Often he is regarded as a busy body, a stickler for trifles. The constable's only hope of maintaining the position is in co-operation with the public. The success in the scheme of calling for volunteers is a heartening sign for the constable that as an agent of the public he can act in liaison with the vast bodies of allies against infractors.

Now individuals whom the Police have to coerce in matters of detail are by no means enthusiastic, motor-ing offenders, for example. On their mental horizon the constable figures as an agent of petty tyrannies, in the aggregate the mentality produced a formidable body of opinion. Individual reactions to police coercion follow a regular scale corresponding with the mentality of the individual. The person of balanced reason at the top of the scale acquits the constable entirely. The next in degree is the one who resents him as an agent of petty tyrannies. The next fails to see him as a subsidiary agent at all but visualises him as an autocrat. The next considers him an antagonist as well and so on. The majority, it is to be feared, falls into the lower categories. With the quick currency of idea in these days, the impression propagates itself that the constable is the antagonist, not the agent of the public. Such alienation of sympathy would in an extreme case lead to complete estrangement between Police and public. It is easy to exaggerate the picture, but the possibilities of the future can perhaps be visualised by noting the tendencies of the moment. Given the power it would comparatively be easy for the Police to become officious upholders of the law to the point of despotism. That, however, would bring its own reaction. Undue coercion of the public in the 20th century would bring about a drastic curtailment of police power thus throwing the whole problem into the melting pot. Some other policy and some other agency perhaps would then have to be invoked after the failure of the police. But if the co-operation with the police and public is kept, having achieved this through the trials and errors of years, then our Police will do more than maintain their position; they will consolidate it.

T. M. G. SAMAT.

THE INDIAN ISSUE

ALMOST all the newspapers in India have failed to understand the difficulties facing the Government of Ceylon in connection with citizenship and franchise of the Indians settled in Ceylon. These Indian newspapers quite easily forget the fact that the Ceylon Indian Congress advised the Indians not to apply for citizenship rights. When the Government of Ceylon first decided to consider applications from the Indians for citizenship rights, and they advocate "more effective methods than satyagraha by a few individuals" to compel the Government of Ceylon to grant citizenship rights to those Indians.

The following extract from "The National Standard," a leading Indian newspaper, shows us very clearly the attitude of the Indian Press towards this problem:

"The satyagraha will serve little purpose if it is held after the elections because the Indians want to

vote in them. It is small consolation that they might be allowed to vote in five years if Mr. Senanayake chooses to let them."

"The grievances of the dis-franchised are legitimate, and New Delhi is right in refusing to tell them to call off the satyagraha. Apparently a fair proportion of the Ceylonese have not followed the United National Party's anti-Indian line, and are sympathetic to the protestors.

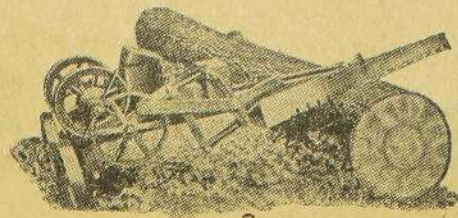
"The Ceylon Indian Congress has turned away from a general strike of estate workers. This would have been far more effective than satyagraha by a few individuals.

"When Sir Oliver Goonetilleke talks about the 'germs of violence' in the protest he probably has a general strike in mind. Such a strike if long drawn out, would be disastrous to the Island"

(Continued on page 10)

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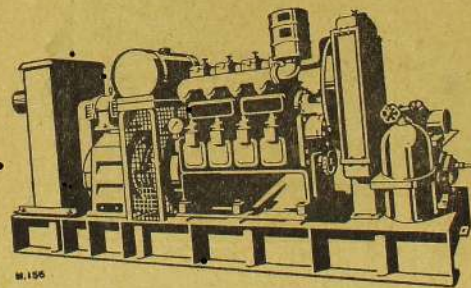
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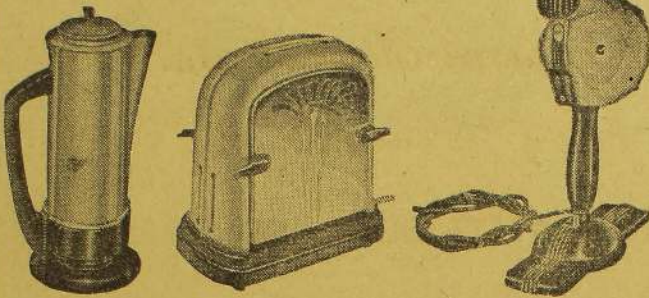
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POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

ACCORDING to Burke, a political party is a body of men united, for promoting by joint endeavour the national interest, upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed. Political parties are formed with one main idea—to obtain control of the Government. Idea is the basis or axis on which the whole party system revolves. Whether the party is a radical party or otherwise this is its main view. The formation of parties is usually based on the supposition that union is strength. For parties are the means employed to achieve an end which could not be gained by an individual.

Political parties exist in countries where popular government prevails. For in such countries the people elect their own representatives to carry out their own policy. And here parties make their debut, for parties are the only practicable means by which the people can elect suitable men to represent them. Why is this so? It is so because when parties are formed they publish a manifesto in which the main points of their policy is outlined. And again before elections they hold meetings in which they declare their policy, and the methods they would follow, if elected to Parliament. Thus these political parties play a very important part and perhaps the most important part. Because it becomes the first obstacle to be removed from their path, before stepping on a successful career.

All parties have a definite policy, and program, which they follow. This is usually submitted to the public before a general election, and is often sugar-coated. Thus the voter has no difficulty in choosing his candidate. For the best policy gets the vote.

But today politics has degenerated into a gamble. Party propaganda, which should be the chief organ of canvassing is today, (in Ceylon of course) hardly effective. Votes have to be bought. And this has come to light, with the result that a number of Leftist M.P.'s were suspended from standing for Election.

Today Parties are formed merely for the glorification of an individual. Cut throats and Hypocrites are not rare in Ceylon politics. The Leaders of today's newly formed parties are mere time servers. They hide behind the cloak of another party, and carry on their nefarious activities. They use this party to come to the forefront, and hence trap a certain measure of popularity which comes with the party. Thus they serve their time, increasing their popularity till the time is ripe for the coup-d'etat. Then they emerge the picture of outraged modesty, and claim that they were outwitted, that they were oblivious of the turn the tide would take, and hence had stuck on trying to put right, what they thought was wrong. But the real reason is that they hid behind the cloak of that other party till they gained experience, and till they come into the limelight. And then when the time is ripe, (say for instance when an Election is near) they form a new party.

Before the publication of Burke's "present discontents" parties were regarded more of a nuisance, than a necessity. Hence Parties came in for

a good deal of criticism. Halifax went as far as to depict a party as a kind of conspiracy against the whole nation. And this was more or less the universal attitude towards parties before 1870. A party they said, consisted of a number of people who formed themselves in association to undermine and destroy the popular government, and hence leave chaos and disorder in place of stability. Another well-known cynic remarked that parties exist not because there are two sides to every question, but because there are two sides to every office—an inside and an outside. But today parties form an inherent part of day-to-day administration. And, according to Lord Bryce parties are inevitable. Today, to quote Herman Fierler, parties have ceased to be the invisible government and has become not only the visible but the acknowledged government in democracies. Today parties have not only ceased to be the invisible government, but are necessary and desirable for an efficient administration.

The importance of parties in today's politics is at least five-fold. First they enable men with one common political idea to unite, in support of a common body of principles and policies, and to work together to put these ideas into actual operation. En masse and without organisation, the people can formulate no policy, and thus cannot put into execution any project. Thus it is left to the party organisers themselves to organise the crowd, and herd them like one flock of sheep under the party shepherd. Secondly, parties afford a convenient yet indispensable means by which men who have the same objects in view, may agree in advance upon the candidates whom they will support in office, and recommend to the electorate. Thirdly, they organise and educate public opinion and stimulate public interest by means of the radio, Press and other agencies, thus providing political education for the masses. Fourthly, they form the link which unites the scattered and independent parts of the government into one working mechanism. And in fact the party spirit supplies the driving force of the whole governmental machine. Fifthly, the party system enables the government to be open to criticism, —criticism which more often than not—tends to organise the government. The political party not only provides members for Parliament, but it also sets before the crowd the policy that the members belonging to this party, would follow. Then Party system is the cause by which freedom of association becomes a reality in the political sphere. Then again Party system is the only means by which the ultimate political sovereign can definitely control the government. In the absence of Party system revolution would be the only means of changing government.

Hence we may safely come to a conclusion and say that today parties are and will always be. The Party system is today the engine of the political machine so much so that if the party system were to be done away with, the whole political machine will crash.

PAUL GURUSINGHE.



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THE INDIAN ISSUE

(Continued from page 9)

A long drawn out general strike of the estate workers is an impossibility for:

- (1) A considerable section of the Indians fully understands the situation and is not in favour of violent methods such as a general strike.
- (2) Economically, the Indian workers are not in a position to support a strike which is long drawn out.

Moreover when the newspaper states that "a fair proportion of the Ceylonese have not followed the U.N.P.'s anti-Indian line, and are sympathetic to the protestors," it has sadly failed to understand that the

Ceylon Labour Party holds more or less the same point of view as the U.N.P. with regard to the Indian issue and all the other political parties such as the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the Republican Party, and the Marxist Parties such as the Lanka Sama Samajist Party and the Communist Party have been discreetly silent on the Indian issue, especially during the election period.

The Congress leaders should note that citizenship rights cannot be granted like permits to remit money to India. Each application has to be very carefully considered before citizenship is granted. Alutgama.

STEPHEN DE SILVA.

Why We Must Believe In A God

By Eardley Gunasekera

THE progress of modern times has shown that the interest of life has shifted from the invisible to the visible world. From the outset it was this visible world which was the centre of attraction but before long this attraction had moved onto a Subject with a life of its own. Thus a distinction arose between man and world but with the advancement of human knowledge it became increasingly clear that man and world were closely related. Just as in the first instance there arose the prospect of a gap between man and world in the second we see an attempt being made to bridge this gulf between man and world. The harnessing together of these two forces opened up new avenues and as a result of this coalescence we would be confronted with a new life in which the visible world played an integral part. The world has not only revealed to us the immense nature of its riches and history in a manner we never visualised but also it has passively allowed us to mould and guide it to our own uses. It has further being observed that we can abandon our relations to environment because it is noticed that we can alter and perhaps better the state of things which once we accepted as an inevitable fate.

The dominating figure in this new life is work—the activity which grasps an object and shapes it to man's ends. It is a process which is impossible, in the modern sense, unless we adjust ourselves more and more accurately to the nature and laws of the object we are dealing with and assimilate these so completely that our work itself takes on an objective character. Thus not only in our scientific and technical departments, but also in the spheres of politics and practice, work becomes independent of the subjective opinions and inclinations of the worker. If, then, life under these circumstances is to have any meaning it can only obtain it from one source—work. Work seems to supply this meaning, its organizations under human action incomparably more effective, enriching the contributions of an individual and the moment and imbuing us with the consciousness of our worldwide solidarity.

From the inception therefore man threw all his energy into work and was intoxicated by the results he thereby achieved. That his inner life was not being enriched was a doubt which never occurred to him for a moment. As the work, however, grew more and more important and asserted its claims more vigorously against the worker, this doubt could not fail to make itself felt, and the discrepancy between material results and the claims of the soul became apparent. The soul, forever discontent with mere results must needs turn back upon itself and ask how its own inward life has profited; for it cannot but regard this inward life as the end to which all else is subsidiary. The defect with work on the one hand with all its ramifications is nonchalant to the welfare of the worker who is considered only as a tool—a tool bestowed with the property of consciousness. Will the soul then endure such treatment? Will not some natural longing for a happier, nobler life rise in protest against such degradation? Furthermore, the sub-division and specialization of work means that a

smaller fraction of man's total energy is exercised while the rest lies fallow. However for the welfare of the soul we must see that all our faculties are in synchronous movement which can only be obtained by a belief in God or an Omnipotent Being. Work, relentless work alone is not able to nourish in full measure the deficiencies of the soul. It is a belief in God, the God that created you and me that can help us to overcome this difficulty.

The soul requires time and belief in a God for slow, sustained growth whereas work turns life into a ceaseless hurry and knows no rest or pause. The soul as a consequence views work with suspicion, attacks it wherever vulnerable and takes up arms against it. It does not affect life only from the social point of view but also affects life in all its aspects. Everywhere the danger is prevalent, through too exclusive devotion to work we gain the world and lose our own soul, lest our victories of labour should mean a lowered standard of vitality, a weakened sense of responsibility and, therefore, of necessity an impoverished spiritual life. A God with all the powers of a supernatural being is the only force which can help to invigorate this truncated and impoverished spiritual life. The famous proverbial saying "What does it profit a man if he gains the whole world and suffers the loss of his own soul" seems to echo and re-echo in our memories specially in these times when most individuals are beginning to cast away this seemingly resplendent garb of materialism.

In this never-ending battle work versus soul, our lives are torn asunder and our finally placed in the unenviable position of being nowhere at all. The former is reinforced by the resources prevalent in this visible world while for the latter it would be nonsensical to seek for comfort and consolation in anything present here. We can only hope to arrive at an appropriate source of comfort and consolation by our genuine trust and belief in a God. The soul is one of God's very special possessions instilled into the human race for the explicit purpose of giving all humanity the characteristic qualities of individuality and consciousness found nowhere else among animate creatures. We must acknowledge the tremendous potentialities God has, because it is only him that can remove the aridity of a spiritual soul, and render to it cleanliness, learning and knowledge. Are we then to disregard our obligations to the Maker of the Universe? Can we afford to follow a path of indifference and lethargy in our attitude towards God? To all rational beings the answers to these questions are obvious, for rationalism consents to acknowledge the presence of a God, and a belief in Him.

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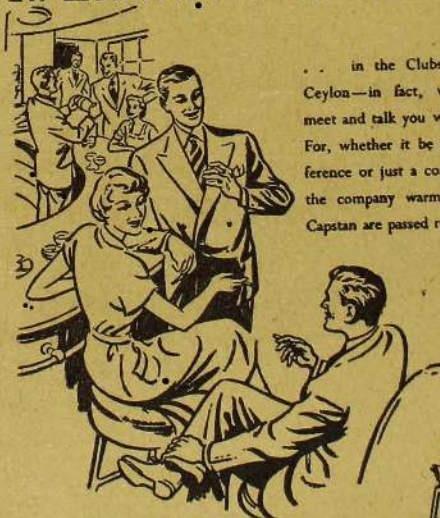
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