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## Prime Minister Opens U.N.P. Election Campaign

### Choice Before Voters—Democracy or Dictatorship

THE Prime Minister opened the Election Campaign of the United National Party last Saturday when he addressed the first meeting held in the village of Kuruwamulla, in the Attanagalla constituency in support of the candidature of Mr. A. W. J. Seneviratne, the Party's nominee. He characterised the forthcoming elections as a contest between democracy and Communist dictatorship. He explained why he had decided to recommend the dissolution of Parliament and outlined the attitude of the United National Party to Buddhism, Ayurveda, the Official Languages and the Indian question.

He said: "In the forthcoming elections the people have to choose between democracy and freedom for which the U.N.P. stands, and the Marxist doctrines of the Sama Samajists and the Communists. Anybody who supports the so-called middle party of Mr. Bandaranaike will be supporting Marxism and the end of all liberties".

Continuing, he recalled how the whole country had mourned the death of his father and said he had not had the faintest idea of stepping into his shoes as Prime Minister.

It was because of the insistent request of all sections of the people and because of his hope of serving the country that he ultimately consented to accept office.

Mr. Bandaranaike and Dr. N. M. Perera had alleged that Lord Soulbury had done something unconstitutional in appointing him. But there was, he felt, one way in which he would wish to be sustained in that office and that was by the direct choice of the people. That was why he dissolved the Parliament so quickly. Now Mr. Bandaranaike was complaining that even the dissolution of Parliament was wrong.

"Mr. Bandaranaike had said that I had entered by the backdoor. The people can show me in through the front door."

There was not one principle or idea to which Mr. Bandaranaike had remained consistent even for three months. Could any good for the country come out of such a person, he asked. He had espoused the progress of Buddhism on various occasions. But when he went before the Catholics of Negombo he said "No, I never said so, I am for all religions."

There was a time during the period of the country's enslavement when attempts had been made to destroy Buddhism. But even during that period when the people were powerless they succeeded in preserving their cherished religion.

"Now when we have the country's destinies in our own hands can you believe that we will destroy our religion? At the same time, no true Buddhist will think of doing harm to any other religion. There have been people who forsook Buddhism for the sake of the plums of office. But true Buddhists have remained steadfastly by their faith", he said.

It was easy for Mr. Bandaranaike to say that he would see the national languages adopted as the official languages in a day. He liked to remind them that it was not Mr. Bandaranaike but Mr. J. R. Jayewardene who first moved in the matter in the State Council.

Mr. Senanayake referred to action that had followed on the question and remarked that today on the question of the official languages there was no dispute although there were attempts made to stir up feelings.

The question of ayurveda was another matter on which Mr. Bandaranaike had recently raised a platform cry. But he had himself been the Minister in charge of the subject for a number of years.

Another cry of his was for the abolition of horse-racing. "I am not a member of the Turf Club, but Mr. Bandaranaike is. Even after his party had passed a resolution on horse racing, the Bandaranaike Cup was presented", he added.

Mr. Senanayake continued: "I admit that we have yet much headway to make for the people's well-being. But it is only four years since we got our freedom. We cannot make up in a day for the neglect of four centuries. The whole country was stricken with grief when the late Prime Minister died. That spontaneous demonstration of grief was an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered. The greatest service he rendered to the country was during the last 4 or 5 years of his lifetime, and through the United National Party".

#### AT KELANIYA

From this meeting the Prime Minister drove to Maryland Estate, Kelaniya where he addressed a meeting held in support of Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. He said that the Sama Samajists and the Communists wanted to embrace the Indians and all foreigners in this country as comrades. They wanted to barter away the heritage of the Ceylonese people to the foreigners.

He recalled how when Government had acquired the 300-acre Knavesmire Estate the Sama Samajists had stipulated that if the estate was to be divided up and given to anybody allotments should first be given to the 400 Indian workers on it. The

Government of India had threatened to give no rice supplies to Ceylon if land was not given to the Indians.

The reply that the late Prime Minister gave was: "I am not prepared to sell the rights of the people even if half the population had to perish of starvation".

#### THE DEMOCRATIC WAY

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene said: "In a few weeks we will know along which road the people of Lanka propose to travel for the next two decades. Will

they choose to tread the path that leads to progress through democracy, or will they prefer the bloody path that leads through revolution to dictatorship?

"We shall spare no pains in our endeavour to show our people the danger of forsaking the way which has given us peace at home, a stable government, and an honoured place among the free nations of the world. If our advice, given not with selfish

(Continued on page 2)



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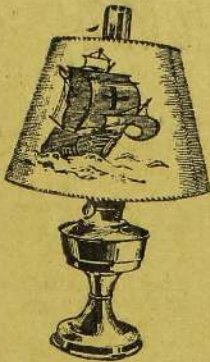
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**3600****Prime Minister Opens U. N. P. Election Campaign**

(Continued from page 1)

motives, but in support of the cause of democracy and in the defence of human freedom is not followed, and the people vote against our ideals, this may well be the last time the vote is exercised.

"The Iron Dictatorship that rules the public and private lives of 2 to 3 hundred million people in Russia and Eastern Europe will hold sway in our beloved land, and the 2 million political prisoners in Russia will find their counterpart in Ceylon among those who have the temerity to oppose the government.

"In the context of this conflict between two ideologies, so divergent in content and purpose, the efforts of splinter democratic groups, such as the Freedom Party, to divide the democratic forces, entitle them to be called the enemies of democracy. Well may the people of Lanka call Mr. Bandaranaike the Judas or Devadatta of Democracy in Ceylon".

**PREMIER'S CROWDED PROGRAM**

The Prime Minister who launched the election campaign for the United National Party on Saturday at Attanagalla has a full program before him which will take him all round Ceylon to most of the electorates for which his Party has nominated candidates.

On the 30th he was at Mirigama.

Yesterday he addressed three meetings at Maligatenne, Bollegala and Kelaniya. Today he will be at Kurunegala and Wariapola. Three meetings have been drawn up for him to address at Agalawatte, in the morning and at Matugama and Bentota in the evening. These meetings will be tomorrow.

The following morning he will address meetings at Baddegama and Udugama. On the 5th he will be at Kamburupitiya and Deniyaya. On the evening of the same day he will speak at meetings at Deniyaya, Akuressa and Matara. On the 6th morning he will speak at Hakmana and in the evening of the same day

at Bellatta and Tangalle. On the 7th morning meetings at Hambantota and Tissamaharama will be addressed, and in the evening he will be at Weligama and Galle. The same night he will leave Galle for Colombo. The next three days he will spend in Colombo on account of Vesak.

After this brief recess he will resume his tour.

He will leave Colombo on the night of May 10. On the 11th he will be in Anuradhapura and on the 12th in Polonnaruwa.

**VISIT TO EASTERN PROVINCE**

On the 13th the Eastern Province will be visited by him. Here meetings at Kalkudah, Kalmunai and Potuvil will be addressed, after which he will leave for Bandarawela. On the 14th he will be in Badulla and Bandarawela and leave for Colombo the same day. On the 15th he will be back again in Dedigama and will return to Colombo the same day.

On the 16th he will be busy in the Colombo area. Wellawatta-Galkissa, Colombo South, Colombo Central and Colombo North will be covered on this day.

The next day the 17th he will be in Ratnapura, Balangoda, and Nivitala where he will be addressing meetings. On the 18th morning Kirilella and Avissawella will be visited and in the evening Dehiwita and Ruwanwella. The same day he will proceed to Kandy.

The Central Province will be toured on the 19th and on the 20th Mawanella and Rambukkana after which he will leave for Jaffna. On the 21st he will be in Jaffna and later leave for Colombo to address meetings at Negombo, Chilaw and Bingiriya, on the 22nd. On the 23rd afternoon he will be in Kotte, Moratuwa and Panadura.

On the 24th afternoon the day on which the elections begin, he will be in Horana and Kalutara. He will spend the 25th and 26th, the concluding days of his tour in Dedigama.

**RETURN Mr. NANAY AKKARA FOR MATALE Special Appeal to Muslims**

WE would like to make a special appeal to the Muslim voters of the Matale Constituency to renew their confidence in Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara and to return him to Parliament to serve the constituency for a further term.

During the period in which he has been privileged to represent the Matale electorate, we make bold to assert that the interests of the Muslims have always remained close to his heart.

It is on Education that the true progress of a people depends. We therefore enumerate the several contributions which he has made towards the advancement of Muslim education in the Matale District. When Zahira College, Matale, was urgently in need of land for expansion it was he who was chiefly instrumental in obtaining for the College 10 acres of land on lease at a nominal rent. The lease of this land has ensured the future progress of the College. Special acknowledgement of his help in the matter was made by the late Prime Minister Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, when he laid the foundation stone of the new block of buildings on the newly acquired land.

Moreover, wherever there was a Muslim village without a school, he initiated steps which led to the provisions of several schools for such villages.

Another important contribution which he has made towards educational progress in the electorate is the establishment of a Central Science Laboratory. With the rapidly increasing demand for facilities for the study of Science subjects and the prohibitive cost of equipping laboratories for each individual school, the idea of establishing Central Science Laboratory is a very sound one. His endeavours in this direction constitute a further claim on the confidence of the Muslim voters of the district.

Apart from the field of education, in every other sphere too he has been on the side of every Muslim cause and this he has done with such earnestness and sincerity that Muslims of Matale must feel their interest quite safe by returning Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara. Therefore we request the Muslim voters to wholeheartedly support Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara.

**H. S. ISMAIL M.P.****GATE-MUDALIYAR M. S. KARIAPPER, M.P.****MUDALIYAR A. SINNA LEBBE, M.P.****DR. M. C. M. KALEEL M.P.****MUDALIYAR M. M. EBRAHIM M.P.****A. R. A. M. ABUBUCKER M.P.****A. M. A. AZEEZ (Principal, Zahira College)**



# OPEN LETTER TO Mr. C. SUNTHERALINGAM

Dear Mr. Suntheralingam,

I have never had the privilege of knowing you personally, but have had the pleasure of admiring you at a distance (or rather at a safe distance). Knowing you as everybody knows you, by repute, as a man of great intellectual attainments, probity and fair dealing, I am constrained to write this letter to you because I was dismayed by the speech you recently made in Jaffna, where you clamoured for means to put an end to the U.N.P. regime.

No one can quarrel with your demand that there should be a better government than a U.N.P. government. After all, every country is entitled to the best government it can get. But I ask you in all seriousness: What is the alternative to the U.N.P.? Can the three warring Marxist sects "cook up" a government if they tried? Remember, Sir, that these Marxists have been operating in the political arena under various aliases for the past seventeen years and the only plank in their platform upon which they are all agreed is that they must never unite. You yourself gave the show away in your recent speech in Jaffna when you said: "In 1951, I kept the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake waiting for 48 hours before he could announce his Cabinet because I had promised Dr. Colvin R. de Silva an opportunity to bring about Left unity. When he failed, I accepted Mr. Senanayake's offer of a portfolio."

May I congratulate you on your patience on that occasion. But if you hoped for Left unity then and were disappointed, what prospects are there of such unity today? None whatever, may I assure you? For seventeen years, as I said, these Leftist gentlemen have been striving in the political wilderness to take over the Government of this country and they have failed. Their programme is one which appeals to the great majority of the poor and the dispossessed, but the poor and the dispossessed have not been unanimous about putting these lugubrious platform prancers in power because the poor and the dispossessed (except in a few electorates) do not trust men who have shown as great a greed for money and property as any capitalist while they clamour on platform for an end to all capitalists and private property. With the exception of one or two really selfless men amongst them, one fails to

see among these Marxists that devotion to a monastic order of life which one is led to expect from their preachings and prancings. In other countries the Marxist leaders have shown a remarkable indifference to material possessions. In China it is well known that Mao Tse-tung and his men live like monks and have always lived like monks. They dress no better than the common peasant and they eat the same unembellished diet. Can one say that of the great Marxist leaders in Ceylon? They would not even think of living like the Chinese leaders in a village hut or in a cave in the hills while they are engaged in the fight against the capitalist system—a system of which in Ceylon they are no mean exponents.

Now, Sir, I ask you: What truck can you have with men whose insincere living and inordinate quarrelsomeness have led the poorer classes in this country to distrust them? These pukka-sahibs masquerading as Marxists (there are exceptions among these Marxists, as I said, and all honour to them) are just playing a glorious parlour game of musical chairs, and are you, a man of proved talents and integrity, going to join them in this pastime? Perhaps, Sir, your modesty prevents you from realising that you are far more important a man than you think you are, and you are doing your country a grave disservice in sterilising your talents. It is a pity to see a man of your calibre attempting to flourish in the wilderness.

Besides, whatever the shortcomings of the U.N.P. in the past, are you unwilling to give your support to the son of the dead statesman to whom only recently you paid so noble a tribute. In paying him that tribute you rose higher than ever in the public esteem. It would be an act of consistency on your part if you now decide to give the son of that statesman a chance to prove himself in the great office to which the country has called him, and especially as he has now asked the people for a fresh mandate.

Although you belong to no party, you have single-handed the moral force and political élan of a party. As such it would be a thousand pities if you were to dissipate that moral force by seeking to ally yourself with the political fragments which today constitute the Opposition. If you persist in your present course, you will compel the serious student of politics to ask the question: Are the people of this country conjuring up a spirit to destroy themselves?

Yours with all respect and  
deference,

A. S. MORRISON.

## THE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FUND

THE Report of the General Treasury for 1951 includes the business transacted during the Financial Year 1950-51 in connection with the Government Insurance Fund an undertaking which was initiated primarily for Government activities financed from Advance Accounts, the rates of premium charged being generally the same as those charged by private companies. The Treasury undertakes insurance for Motor, Fire, Marine, Aviation, Workmen's Compensation, Floods, Theft and Burglary. During the course of the period under review, insurance has been accepted on 141 motor vehicles for a total insured value of Rs. 738,176. The premium collected amounted to Rs. 19,034.41 and the total claims paid amounted to Rs. 2,473.46.

Seventy-five premises were insured against fire for a total sum of Rs. 3,320,460. This included the value of buildings, plant and machinery, furniture and effects

and stock-in-trade. The total premium collected amounted to Rs. 90,938.21. There were no claims.

The premium paid on the insurance of four trawlers and 5 life-boats of the Fisheries Department amounted to Rs. 56,055. The total insured value was Rs. 1,862,54. There were no claims.

In connection with Aviation insurance it is stated that one aircraft was insured for a value of Rs. 122,000 the premium paid being Rs. 9,150. As a result of the transfer of all the aircraft belonging to Air Ceylon to the Air Ceylon Corporation, the insurance effected by the Treasury was withdrawn by the Corporation, and a sum of Rs. 7,031.34 the premium for the unexpired period was refunded.

There were no claims on account of either Workmen's Compensation Insurance or on insurance against flood, theft and burglary. In respect of the former 29 employees were insured for a sum of Rs. 69,428.63, the premium paid totalling Rs. 1,388.58. As regards the latter four stores were insured for a total cover of Rs. 2,135,500 on which premium to the extent of Rs. 47,462.62 were paid.

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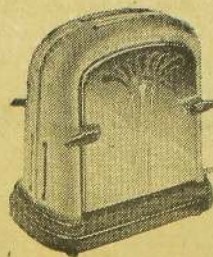
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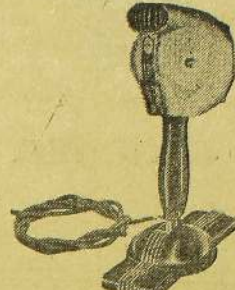
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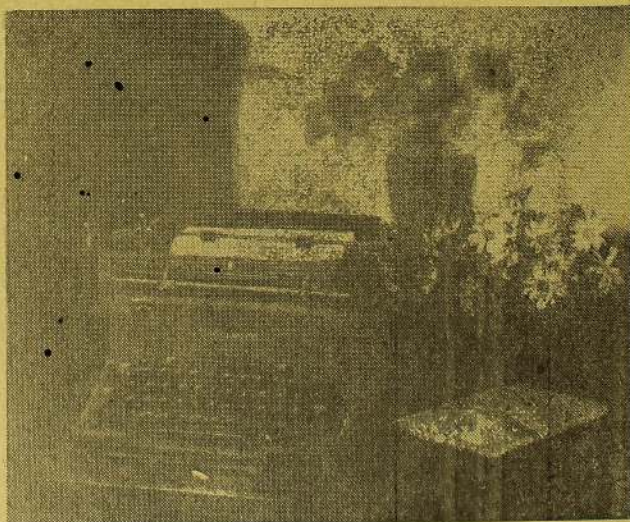
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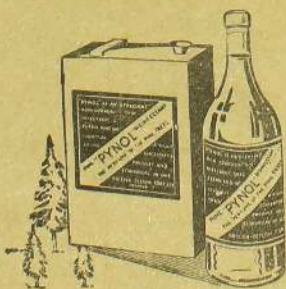
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# WHY THE

By C. E. Mackenzie

(Continued from last issue)

IN last week's issue of this Journal the present writer based his claims for support for the U.N.P. at the forthcoming General Elections on its record of achievements during the last four and a half years. On this occasion the writer proposes to focus attention on more vital issues. The daily press on several occasions pointed out that the contest in the next election is a contest between democracy and a totalitarian form of Government. A reading of the aims and objects of parties which are combined to offer to the U.N.P. vigorous opposition, shows that the view taken by the daily press is a correct appraisal of the position which faces the country.

A decision in favour of the opposition groups can only produce one tragic result, that is the end of democracy and a change of our constitution which is based on the democratic ideal. It is unfortunate that the grave implications of this issue have not been brought home sufficiently to the voting public. We cannot afford to take chances even though we who stand for democracy are optimistic that democracy is on a safe wicket. Therefore no stone must be left unturned in our efforts to clarify this issue. That is a duty which lies not only with the U.N.P. candidates but on every one who is a member of the U.N.P. and a supporter of democracy.

We have long passed the stage of communal representation in this country. Every right-thinking political reformer in Ceylon throughout the ages realized that religious, communal and racial differences have been and still are the greatest obstacles to democracy. These differences are not peculiar to Ceylon. We have examples in other Asian countries such as India, Burma, Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaya. Fortunately we in Ceylon in spite of difficulties steered clear of some of the tragic incidents of bloodshed arising from these issues which these countries have experienced. It would be most unfortunate if we are called upon to face similar events, after freedom, peace, tranquillity and goodwill have been established among our heterogeneous people. It is because we desire to maintain this atmosphere undisturbed that we press so much on our electors the claims of democracy.

## STATE AID FOR RELIGION

One of the deep-seated problems which has been raised is religion. The U.N.P. stands for religious toleration and mutual respect for each other's religion. This spirit of tolerance is centred in the idea of freedom of worship without let or hindrance for all, whatever may be his religious persuasion. The U.N.P. does not hinder even an atheist or an agnostic from pursuing his views. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party on the other hand places religion in the forefront of their domestic policy. They realize the value of all religions to help mankind to deal satisfactorily with the manifold and fundamental problems. They claim that religion is particularly necessary in the new age. We all agree with this laudable aspiration. In fact it is the hope of all right-thinking people throughout the modern world.

But they go further when they express the view that all necessary steps must be taken both by the public and the Government to revive and assist religion and make it a living force amongst the people. Obviously they have committed themselves to the view that the clergy and spiritual advisers are not doing their duty and are allowing religious fervour in this country to sink into a moribund state. They overlook the fact that Buddhists, Hindus, Christians and Muslims will resent any interference by the State. There is a great deal of wisdom in the thought that religion are things which do not belong to Caesar. Logically there is also wisdom in the expression that he who pays the piper has the right to call the tune. If religion has to depend on State aid it will meet with the same repercussions which edu-

cational policies have met in the modern world. Therefore, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party misses the mark when they place a religious crusade in the forefront. By a process of elimination the Buddhist population will find this proposition to their advantage because they constitute the majority. While courting Buddhism they prefer not to antagonize other religionists but right-thinking Buddhists themselves are likely to be apprehensive of this gift like "the Wooden Horse of Troy".

Mr. Pereira comments on the aims and objects of the Opposition Parties and makes a bid for the U.N.P.

—Editor.

The Sama Samajists and Communists on the other hand have no religion. They treat religion as something outside their political ideology, their religion being the State, which is the religion of Marxist Philosophy. Such a conception is entirely antagonistic and opposed to the genius of Eastern peoples in whom spiritual values are inborn. The U.N.P.'s ideal is religious toleration. It was put to a supreme test, when Negombo which is called "Little Rome" returned a Buddhist to represent them in Parliament at the last General Elections and there is every prospect of history repeating itself in Negombo again at the forthcoming Elections. There is wisdom in the principle that Buddhists in a Catholic Electorate must respect Catholics and the Catholics in a Buddhist electorate must respect Buddhists. Therefore when the matter is looked at objectively it proves by comparison that the attitude of the U.N.P. towards religion is the best and no substitute can be offered which is acceptable to sensible people, by any other party, because we in Ceylon must live in peace and harmony with people of other religions.

## NATIONAL LANGUAGES

The second item of importance in their domestic policy is to make Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages, overnight. They rely on Burma for a precedent. This proposal is obviously a vote catching slogan and has no practical basis.

It is an admitted fact that for four centuries under foreign rule our national languages have fallen into decay. Any student of language will admit that the strength and vitality of a language depend upon constant usage. Even in England during medieval times the official language was not Anglo-Saxon but Latin, and even today the liturgy of the Roman Church is in that language. While it is true that Sinhalese and Tamil ought to be the official languages it is equally true that revival is a slow process. The U.N.P. has recognized this fact and steps have already been taken to achieve this end.

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party incorrectly states that those educated in Sinhalese and Tamil have been condemned to occupy the lowest walks of life, whereas the U.N.P. is making every endeavour to give them their legitimate place in the



# U. N. P.?

Pereira

administration consistently with their attainments in the two languages. The people will be well advised not to be misled on vital issues by such irrelevant and baseless suggestions.

## EDUCATION, TAXATION AND AGRICULTURE

In regard to education, taxation and agriculture the Sri Lanka Freedom Party in their Manifesto outlines schemes of what they propose to do. As against this the U.N.P. justly claims in its Manifesto a record of achievements. This record is the best guarantee of what Ceylon can hope for in the event of their being returned to power in the next Parliament. Within the comparatively short period of four and a half years the U.N.P. has achieved progress in each of these spheres unprecedented in the Island's modern history and the people need have no fears about the future.

There are, however, other proposals which are dangerous and productive of evil consequences which claim our serious attention.

## NATIONALISATION

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party proposes to nationalize all essential industries. Within this category they bring large plantations, transport, banking and insurance. Nationalization has been one of the boldest experiments of the so-called Socialist State. It has failed as an answer for private enterprise. Nationalization is an undemocratic measure which throws out of gear individual initiative and private enterprise. The State has never emerged satisfactorily from industrial undertakings. There is proof of this not only in Ceylon but in other countries as well. Therefore, no Government can be too cautious when embarking upon nationalization. While advocating nationalization, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party with equal vigour advocates taking all necessary steps to eliminate control by non-Ceylonese of business and trade.

We cannot overlook the fact that our national prosperity and domestic economy will be paralysed if we make it impossible for foreign capital to be invested in this country. The immediate danger to this country by adopting such measures, is withdrawal of foreign capital, particularly British capital. The withdrawal of such capital must result in isolation, appropriation of sterling balances and loss of interest in our country by foreign shipping firms. We cannot expect foreigners to invest capital in our country and take controlling power over such capital into our hands. On the contrary our aim ought to be to encourage foreign investments to the mutual advantage of ourselves and of the investors. Full control by Ceylonese is undoubtedly a very attractive proposition from an electioneering point of view. Electors must have before them practical schemes and not attractive suggestions. There are no doubt large enterprises beneficial to the public which no voluntary organization can undertake, such as Health Services, Unemployment Relief, Health Insurance and Old Age Pension Schemes.

## THE WELFARE STATE

The U.N.P. has not lost sight of such undertakings. The Social Services Commission's Report is already before Government and no doubt its recommendations will take practical shape at some future date. If the extent to which nationalization is envisaged by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party is given effect to, we shall be saddled with a large body of undemocratic legislation and an increasing number of administrative tribunals. Such schemes of nationalization do not commend themselves to a democratic party. Therefore, no one who values individual initiative and private enterprise can support such a policy.

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party is not the only political body which

advocates policies of this type. They stand closely identified with the Sama Samajists and the Communist Party. Should these three parties ever combine and form a Government, we shall be faced with a planned existence, with this coterie constituting themselves planners and managers and all individuals will become pawns and victims of the State. In fact their ideology is that the individual exists for the State, and not the State for the individual. If this fact is sufficiently clarified to the electorate we are confident that no individual voter who cherishes his liberty will agree to submit himself to such a set-up.

## CEYLON CITIZENSHIP

The U.N.P. gave reality to our independence by passing the Citizenship Act. Every free nation has and must be allowed the right to determine who its nationals are. It would be a sad day for this country if it was over-run by Indians, Chinese or Russians. The U.N.P. has proved its capacity by this Act to give the people reality of the nation's independence. If the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the Sama Samajists and the Communists combine to form a Government danger of losing our independence will become not merely a risk but inevitable. This fact must generate much hesitation in true patriots to support them. It is unfortunate that a number of Indian leaders have taken upon themselves at this juncture the Indian franchise question. Since the days of the Donoughmore Constitution Indians have had ample opportunity to register themselves as Ceylon citizens. They did not avail themselves of this opportunity. When we obtained our independence we afforded further opportunities to Indians to declare their claims for citizenship of Ceylon within the qualification we set out, but they did not take the necessary steps. Shortly however, before the elections the Indian population saddled the Government with a number of applications which no Department could have handled within the period. And now they suggest that the elections ought to proceed on the old Electoral Register, and even suggest summoning of a dissolved Parliament to pass amending legislation to meet this so-called emergency! It is a waste of time to consider these suggestions which have no substance. But writing on the eve of elections it is not unlikely that parties which are attempting to defeat the U.N.P. will take advantage of this contingency to mislead the electorate.

It is very necessary that candidates in those particular areas where Indians predominate, should caution the electorate from being misled by any such suggestions.

The Communist Party and the Sama Samajists are professed enemies of private enterprise. They advocate the policy of confiscating lands and equal distribution of wealth. It is amusing that some of the leaders of these parties are great capitalists. They strive hard to amass wealth for themselves but they are extremely generous in advocating a policy to distribute other people's wealth. An even distribution of wealth and the even distribution of all the amenities of life are ideals to which no State known in history has yet attained, nor is there even a hope of realising such a state.

## CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

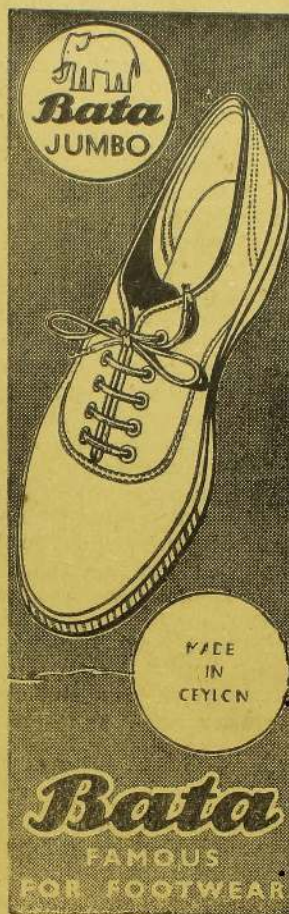
This is very attractive offer which appeals to every man and woman overtaken by the difficulties of life, its hardships and burdens. Therefore it is very good election propaganda. But representatives of these ideologies did find their way into the last Parliament. The electors will naturally ask for an account of their stewardship when they come round again seeking support. Can any of them point to a single constructive measure for which they can claim credit in the entire life of the last Parliament?

(Continued on page 11)

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### C.I.C. AND THE INDIAN ISSUE

THE Ceylon Indian Congress has thought it fit to raise, on the eve of our General Election, the question of the Indian voter. They assert that the Government's decision to hold the election on the 1950 Registers is unjust in that two lakhs of Indians who enjoyed the franchise at the last election are now not entitled to vote as their applications for citizenship have not yet been scrutinised and approved. The Congress also issued a statement in which they tried to make out a case that a situation of emergency had arisen and that it was competent for the Governor-General to promulgate an Ordinance conferring on the disfranchised Indians the right to vote. In the alternative they suggested that Parliament be recalled and the necessary legislation introduced as an emergency measure. When the Ministry of External Affairs very patiently pointed out that no emergency had arisen and that the Indian issue was no new one, the Congress burnt midnight oil and after deliberations lasting far into the night decided to call on its members to offer satyagraha. They spoke vaguely of a struggle and the need for sacrifices. They also started a campaign of vilification in some of the Indian newspapers in an attempt to persuade the Indian people that Ceylon was treating the Indians in this country even worse than the Malan Government with its policy of apartheid was doing in South Africa.

In the context of the present agitation, a closer examination of the Indian issue appears to be necessary. As our late Prime Minister of revered memory pointed out more than once, there would have been no Indian question in Ceylon had the Indians, who had migrated here in search of employment and a decent living, chosen to become Ceylon citizens. In the days of our Colonial regime it was only necessary for them to sign a document to the effect that they desired to give up their Indian citizenship rights and become Ceylon citizens and they were automatically entitled to all the privileges that then attached to a citizen of this country. Although there were lakhs and lakhs of Indians in Ceylon, not one of them chose to sign such a document and preferred to keep his Indian citizenship and at the same time batten on the country which gave them employment.

When Ceylon became a free and independent nation, a new

Ordinance was passed by which Indians who so desired might acquire Ceylon citizenship. The leaders of the Ceylon Indian Congress, motivated by selfish desires, ordered their followers to boycott this move and for seven months only a handful of Indians applied for registration as Ceylon citizens. When it became apparent that the Ceylon Government would not be turned away from its purpose by idle threats and that the Indian Government itself would not interfere as Nehru and the great Indian leaders themselves realised the equity of Ceylon's case, the Indian Congress hierarchy called off the boycott and applications poured in. With so much time lost it was unsuitable that the 1951 registers would not be ready in time for an election this year and when the tragic death of our late Premier precipitated an earlier election, it was only to be expected that the 1950 registers would have to be used. It was solely due to the machinations of the Ceylon Indian Congress that the majority of their members are today without a vote and it cannot now be claimed that these Indians should be treated as a special case and given a vote to which they are not yet legally entitled.

The Ceylon Indian Congress speaks of justice and fair-play. They say it is unjust and unconstitutional for Ceylon to deny the franchise to the Indians in this country. Is it, by the same token, unjust for India, according to its present constitution, to limit the franchise to its own citizens? The Ceylon Indian Congress would surely not subscribe to this conclusion. Both India and Ceylon, as sovereign and independent countries, have every right to determine the composition of its electorates and what is there unjust or unconstitutional that the right of electing the sovereign legislature should belong only to its citizens.

Let the Ceylon Indian Congress be warned that a free Lanka will not lightly tolerate the threat that is implicit in its decision to launch a struggle. If by that is meant an organised effort to sabotage the economy of the country, let them not delude themselves into the belief that our Government will stand by passively and allow our country's resources to be wantonly dissipated. At a time when there is urgent need for co-operation among all the heterogeneous elements that make up our community, a threat of non-co-operation strikes at the very root of all the Government's endeavours to improve the lot of the common man.

Governments may come and Governments may go but the welfare of Mother Lanka cannot be jeopardised. Let the Ceylon Indian Congress remember this when they decide to implement the secret course of action to which they are committed.

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# A PARADE GROUND FOR CONQUERORS

By A. S. Morrison

FOR four centuries Ceylon had been a parade ground for conquerors — Portuguese, Dutch and British, and only during the last four years has this little country enjoyed freedom from foreign rule. But already a new menace to her freedom has arisen in the party or parties which owe allegiance not to the people of Lanka, but to the Kremlin. This new threat to the independence of this country is not only a real one, but also represents a far graver menace than any foreign peril in the past because the threat is not only an external one but also an internal movement since the Kremlin has a large number of its agents working right inside this country with formidable support from outside. And if the Kremlin succeeds, in its designs, the people of Ceylon will never have the chance of being free again except at the cost of a world war which may see perhaps the complete destruction of this little island.

After all, what necessity is there for any political party to seek assistance for its programme outside Ceylon. The need for capital to develop a country may compel even a Communist country to seek help from other States (as Yugoslavia has done), but to accept dictation of its internal political and economic programme from an external source is utterly inexcusable. And it is this that the Communist Party in Ceylon has done and is doing.

What excuse has this party for doing this? What objection will there be if it were to depend for the execution of its plans on the workers and peasants of Lanka? Cannot this party function purely as an indigenous Marxist group, dependent for its funds on the workers and peasants of this country, having disavowed all connection with the Kremlin? Then it will not incur the hatred and suspicion of all patriotic elements in Lanka.

Apparently the fact that the Communist Party has not done so and is not willing to do so is proof, if proof were needed, that it is not interested in the development of Lanka on independent lines and apart from the Kremlin's plans for a world Communist empire. Hence the fact that the Communist Parties all over the world are directly linked with the Kremlin and take their orders from Kremlin.

Of course, the fellow travellers of the Communists will be the first to shout: "When you talk of a world Communist empire you are talking nonsense. The Kremlin is only interested in freeing all the peoples of the world from economic slavery".

However, stubborn facts clearly prove the contrary. The post-war years have proved beyond dispute that the Russia of "Herr" Stalin is pursuing precisely the same plans of territorial aggrandisement as the Russia of the Czars. The Czars dreamed of a great Slav Empire. Stalin has already made this dream come true. The Czars coveted command of the Dardanelles and the British and French fought the Crimean War to defeat his designs. Even the purblind fellow travellers should not find it difficult to remember how, immediately the last war ended, Russia made a claim upon Turkey for the annexation of the two Turkish provinces of Khars and Ardahan — provinces which never at any time belonged to Russia. Only a strong demarche from both Britain and the U.S.A. made Russia desist from taking action to collar these provinces.

Fellow travellers may also remember that the policy of the Czars was to secure control of Persia with a view to having a hot water port in the Indian Ocean. The Bolshevik Czar has shown a more than paternal interest in that country ever since the war ended with a view to an outlet in the Indian Ocean, but he does not consider himself strong enough to do anything about it at present.

Further East it appears that Stalin's attempt to carry out the designs of the old Imperial Russia have stalled in Korea, thanks to the intervention of UNO. But the Russians hold Port Arthur, where the Japanese fought a great battle in 1905 in order to eliminate the Russian threat to the Sea of Japan. But the new Czar is back in Port Arthur again.

As can be seen by any impartial observer, the parallel between the foreign designs of the Imperial Czars and the new Czar of Russia is not one that can be explained away. It is something more than a coincidence. It is a deeply laid plan — only the time-table is somewhat out of joint.

In fact, the real clue to the political philosophy of Stalinite Russia is their foreign policy. Their ideal of a world communist revolution was at any rate an ideal. But who can truthfully say that that is the ideal of the Fox in the Kremlin? It is not world revolution that he is after, but world conquest. And conquest not by open war, but by infiltration, by stirring up dissident groups inside other countries, by fomenting internecine strife as in Egypt, and by economic sabotage. Open war Stalin does not want, because even a tyrant like him fears what the reaction will be of the mass of his people to such a war after what they had suffered in World War II. Will they turn and rend their present rulers as they turned against the last Czar of All the Russias? Every neutral observer who has visited Russia in the past two years reports that the common man and woman there dreads and hates the thought of another war. Can even the present ruthless regime in that country defy that spirit of pacifism? Of course, there is not the slightest doubt that the Russian people will fight with great unity and fury if any power were to attack Russia in a spirit of sheer aggression. But of such a war there need be no fear, because the peoples of the Democracies will never permit rulers to plunge them into such a conflict.

Thus, Stalin hopes, without involving his country in war, to secure the allegiance of as many countries as possible to the Kremlin. And today he has a great collaborator in Red China. Will they agree to spheres of influence or will they quarrel? If they quarrel, Asia will be saved for the cause of peaceful progress.

Meanwhile, in Ceylon, India and Pakistan the duty of every man and woman who believes in democracy (which means the right of every citizen to have a direct voice in the choice of the government of the country) is to bend their energies to

(Continued on page 8)



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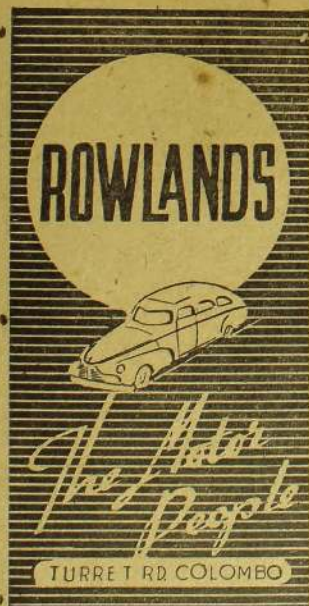
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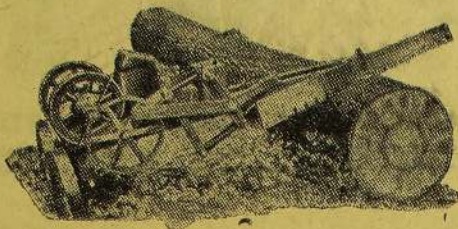
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## This Craze for Ceylon Citizenship

SO far as history goes, it is known that there were in this country Rakshas, Nagas, Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, Burghers and Europeans who made this country their own. Therefore, there would have been issues of those people who were recognized as citizens of Ceylon, and except for that citizenship there was no need for any other citizenship.

However, the Dominion of Free Lanka as constituted under the Ceylon Independence Act 1947, is willing to confer on the Indians a citizenship that is not available to any other nationality that inhabited this country. The Indian Residents (Citizenship) Bill provides for the granting of the status of a citizen of Ceylon by registration to a special class of persons now living in Ceylon, namely, the Indian residents.

The Act was brought into force with effect from 5th August, 1949, and prescribed a period of two years from that date within which such residents have to opt for Ceylon Citizenship. It is a matter of regret the Ceylon Indian Congress, misled by its leaders passed a resolution not to accept registration under the Act. The refusal of the offer meant the exclusion of 700,000 Indians mostly labourers from the Register of votes. Since the days of the Donoughmore Constitution Indians have had ample opportunity of registering themselves as Ceylon citizens but they did not avail themselves of this opportunity. When Ceylon obtained independence they were offered further opportunities but they did not take the necessary steps. Shortly before the Elections the Indians saddled the government with a spate of applications which no Department could have handled within the period. Appeal to the Prime Minister by the Ceylon Indian Congress to amend the legislation by the summoning of a dissolved Parliament, naturally failed. The Ceylon Indian Congress has announced its intention to launching a "satyagraha movement" over the issue of voting rights for Indians in Ceylon.

#### CEYLON AN ELDORADO

It is interesting to recall the genesis of the modern Tamil invasion which goes back to about the middle of the nineteenth century. The South Indian Tamils who came to Ceylon to work on the estates opened by European planters in the upcountry districts never came with the idea of becoming citizens of this country. They were people who

were driven to such dire straits that they thought that rather than die of starvation in India they might cross over to Ceylon and get a living. Well they came here. There was no convenient railway. They walked from Mannar to Matale, along the North Road and reached the various estates eventually.

#### By Omega

They came in sailing vessels from Pamban to Vankalai or Pessalai on the Mannar coast, according to the monsoon period (North-East or South-West). The rest of the journey was made on foot, halting at convenient halting-places provided. On the journey many died of cholera which disease they spread in the villages they traversed. One year deaths due to cholera totalled some 12,000 and the next year the casualties rose to 24,000. All the benefits these immigrants brought the spread of the disease among the villagers. That was the state of affairs during Colonial regime. They first came during the coffee days, working for about three months and returning to their "Seemay" India. At that time there was never any intention of their settling here. There was a condition that the expenses of an Indian coming over to work on an estate should be paid either by the Government or the Planters' Association, that he should be free of debts, and be here only for one month. When he comes he never mixes with the Ceylonese community at all. At a time when every individual in this country, who was a citizen of this country had to pay a poll-tax of Rs. 1.50 a year, the Indians were exempted on the ground that they were not Ceylonese. Today they claim citizenship rights in Ceylon.

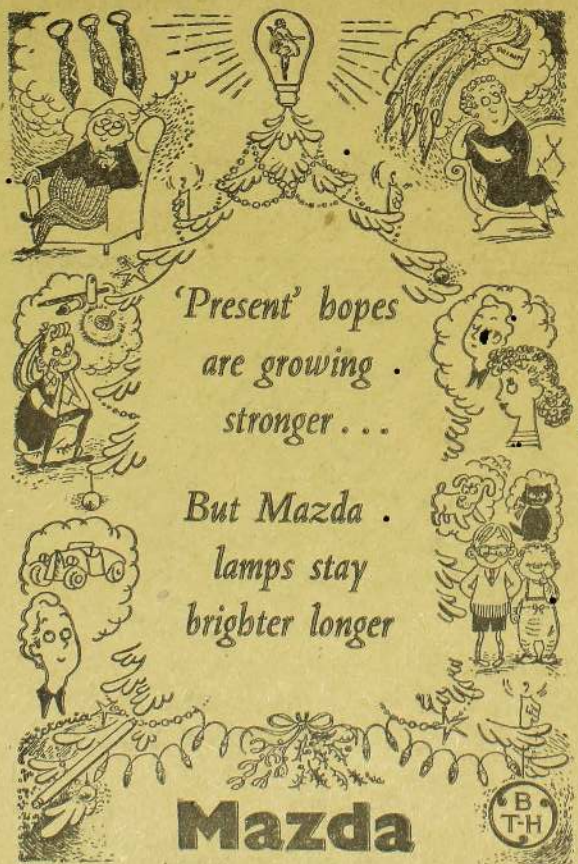
### A Parade Ground for Conquerors

(Continued from page 7)

making democracy a great live force for the abolition of poverty and the extension of freedom not its restriction. Our models should be not the great bureaucratic State machine of Russia or China (where purgings and shootings are the accepted concomitants of a so-called civilisation), but Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland.

It is tragic to think of how pre-occupied people in a small country like Lanka are with the economic systems of Russia and the U.S.A.

(Continued on page 11)



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# "TOTALITARISM" A MENACE TO THE INDIVIDUAL

By D. P. L. Somaratne

**TOTALITARISM** is a theory in which it clearly states that the individual exists for the State and that the State does not exist for the sake of the individual. The State is the end, and the individual is only the means, hence the State is absolute and omnipotent. Mussolini an exponent of totalitarianism says that "everything is in the State, nothing outside and nothing against the State." By this it is meant that the State is Sovereign to such an extent that it has the power to function and regulate every department of human life namely Education, Religion, Art and Economic activities.

Nazism which is a form of totalitarianism is the sole earthly criterion whether an enterprise is right or wrong its aim is success. Thus it is emphatically proved that this state is above all and that it controls the human life. Ultimately the individual has to surrender himself to the State and has to do what the State decides to do. The best individual in a totalitarian State would be the one who surrenders his thoughts, and be in total obedience to the State.

Mussolini speaking on Fascism says that "It takes a child from the cradle and returns the child to the home when he is sixty years old", that is when the individual is old and when nothing can be done by him. The individual is therefore trained according to the wishes of the State. Throughout life the individual is then guided by the State using its full force, thus sobbing the liberty of the individual. Rousseau says that "Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains". The individual of a totalitarian State is undoubtedly a person who is born free but everywhere he is found within the chains of Force and Compulsion.

Communism which is also another form of totalitarianism is creating a nuisance among the hearts of the people. Russia the land of the Communists is known throughout the world. Communists too rely upon Force to achieve their ends, as the other totalitarian States Communists believe in Dictatorship. They overcome opposition by sending their opponents to the firing squad or stringing them upon lamp posts.

Communists are prepared to inflict misery and suffering upon individuals in order to gain immediate results. They too believe that the State is everything and that the individual is nothing. Their State comprises the Communist party and power can only be removed by revolution. The individual in a State like this is always in the frying pan and he will find himself in the fire the moment he goes against the State. Communists in short are war-mongering people and the individual always faces danger.

Further in totalitarianism there is State-control in the factory, in the workshop, in the farm and in the field. There are also certain clubs run by the State which are meant for the people to recreate after work. Some of them are named as "after work clubs", "work through joy" and "strength through joy"; these pleasant names do not in any way help the individual to develop one's own health and be joyful because the individual is forced to join these clubs. As the State compels them, they have to do it whether they like it or not. By compelling the individual to such extremes the State is going against the will and the conscience of the individual; thereby bringing on the individual great sorrow and misery. If the individual is allowed to work according to his own will, he would be happier, be merrier and be healthier as Force is not used on him, thus he avoids danger and compulsion. Aristotle says that "the State was created for the sake of life and continues to exist for the sake of better life". But a totalitarian State is not created for the sake of better life but it has been created for the use of Force and Dictatorship, and it does not continue to exist for the sake of better life of individuals but it continues to exist merely because of Force and Violence. The life of the individual is pestered and no room is left for further improvement or development. The individual is deprived of his Social, Economical and Political rights.

In totalitarianism the fundamental rights of an individual is robbed. **FREEDOM** the most important right is not within the life of an individual in a totalitarian State. Freedom of Movement, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Conscience, Freedom of Worship and the Freedom of the Press is curtailed in totalitarianism.

(Continued on page 11)



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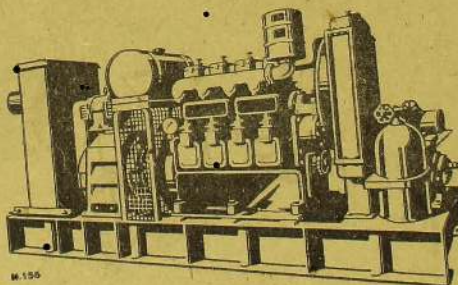
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## Rural Development

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20,000 odd villages in rural Ceylon is a major and crying need. The main problem, viz., backwardness, is so very acute and widespread that it calls for immediate attention by way of funds, organization and co-operation of the people. The co-operation of the people should be on a basis of self-help and in close relation with the State Agencies and has been recognized as the only real solution.

The Department of Rural Development is playing a very important part in order to achieve this end. A network of Rural Development Societies in the villages, made up of men and women, all working for the betterment of their Society through self-help endeavours to achieve the end. In many such Societies, today, Government officers and village leaders are combining to plan and execute welfare projects through collective action.

This plan of Development covers the full field of village progress—economic, health and cultural. Examples include building of roads, improvement of agricultural technique, establishment of industrial centres, milk-feeding centres, and schools. All have one purpose—economic and cultural development. In this way a healthier, happier and better village of individuals is built up.

It is thus seen that a good deal of the work has been started. The people have realized their position and are fast joining in the spirit of service and social justice. Everyone is being given an equal chance of improving his individual position. The illiterate are far better off, the weaker are not uncared for. They are all fitting themselves into suitable and satisfactory places in the world.

The future of this national regeneration lies in our hands. Each one of us has his duty in this tremendous task of rehabilitation. It is a war against poverty, disease and ignorance. The State will do its part in helping the task before us. If, as we have done we continue this work we can be sure of a better, healthier and happier nation, not unlike our glorious past.

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**WHY THE U.N.P.?**

(Continued from page 5)

**UNPRACTICAL OPPOSITION**

They have been vociferous and vituperative critics of the Government in season and out of season. They have never been able to combine themselves to offer a united opposition, because their quarrels and discussions among themselves have been so acute. Their one policy throughout has been an anxiety to capture the Government, to overthrow the Constitution, to convert this Island into a Republic, to sever its connection from the Commonwealth of Nations, to come to an alliance with China and Russia. In short, their design has been and is chaos and revolution at home and discord and animosity abroad, but fortunately for this country by the wisdom and foresight of our late Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, these possibilities have been averted. It is now left to the electors to guard themselves and their posterity against the possibility of these parties getting the better of the U.N.P.

**A Parade Ground for Conquerors**

(Continued from page 8)

How stupid it is for a small country to look to two vast countries as models. The best models Lanka can find are in other small countries which have solved the problem of poverty without revolution and bloodshed and (far more important) by an extension of the freedom of the individual. We can learn how Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland have become the most prosperous and civilised states in Western Europe and strive to emulate them. They have triumphantly shown that all this talk about Communism being the only cure for poverty is utter nonsense. What Scandinavia has succeeded in doing other countries can do if they set about it the right way.

In a few weeks' time, therefore, the electorates of Lanka can decide which way they wish this country to go—the Scandinavia way of freedom for the individual combined with the abolition of poverty or the way of revolution, which means starvation and death for the masses and the utter loss of independence afterwards.

If the country chooses Maxism, then Lanka becomes a battle ground like Korea with all the horrors that entails. It is madness for anyone to imagine that India, U.S.A. and Britain will watch with folded arms while a red-government here permits Chinese and Russians agents to pour into Lanka in order to prepare it as a military base for future hostilities. With Tibet already under the direct control of China, can our neighbour, India, tolerate a government in Lanka which has direct links with Moscow and which, in any case, is bound to be more hospitable to the Russians and the agents of Red China? If any of local Reds think otherwise, then the proper place for them is an institution situated a few miles to the north of Colombo and which the Japanese bombed under the impression that it was the Government factory.

**All-Ceylon  
U. N. P. Youth  
League**

All Youth Leaguers are kindly requested to rally round the candidates nominated by the United National Party and to give their unstinted support and co-operation.

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Friday, May 2, 1952

# THE MATALE ELECTORATE

## Record of Four Years' Work

### STEWARDSHIP OF Mr. V. T. NANAYAKKARA

MR. V. T. NANAYAKKARA, who represented the Matala Electorate in the First Parliament of Free Ceylon, submits an account of his stewardship during the period 1947-52—which affords an idea of the work done for the betterment of this electorate, under various heads, and the extent to which the different Ministries have helped to ameliorate the lot of the people of the area.

A message from the Prime Minister to the voters of the Matala Electorate introduces the account of the stewardship of Mr. Nanayakkara, the nominee of the United National Party, for the forthcoming General Elections.

## Message from the Prime Minister To the Voters of Matala Electorate

DEAR Voters,

The polling for the election of a candidate to represent you in Parliament during the next five years will take place at the end of this month. On you rests the great responsibility of choosing one whom you can trust to do his best to promote the welfare of your electorate as a whole. Your vote can make or mar not only the future of your electorate but also of the whole country.

The United National Party of which I have the honour to be President after your great leader whose death you mourn and whose guidance and counsel we have lost, has nominated Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara for your electorate. I commend him as one worthy of your support and deserving of your confidence. He is pledged to uphold the principles, programme and policies of the United National Party, which stands for defence of the democratic institutions which it has established.

You have three choices before you:

- (1) Vote for the U.N.P. candidate and ensure peace, stability and progress of the country.
- (2) Vote for any other Party in Opposition and precipitate confusion, chaos and misery;
- (3) Refrain from voting and thus fail to do your duty at a very important stage in our history.

I have no doubt what your choice will be, and by voting for the U.N.P. candidate you will not only be doing your duty but you will help to eliminate a serious threat to the future welfare of the whole country.

I would ask you to go to the poll in your hundreds and thousands and vote for Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara and make sure that he is returned as your Member of Parliament.

Yours sincerely,

DUDLEY SENANAYAKE.

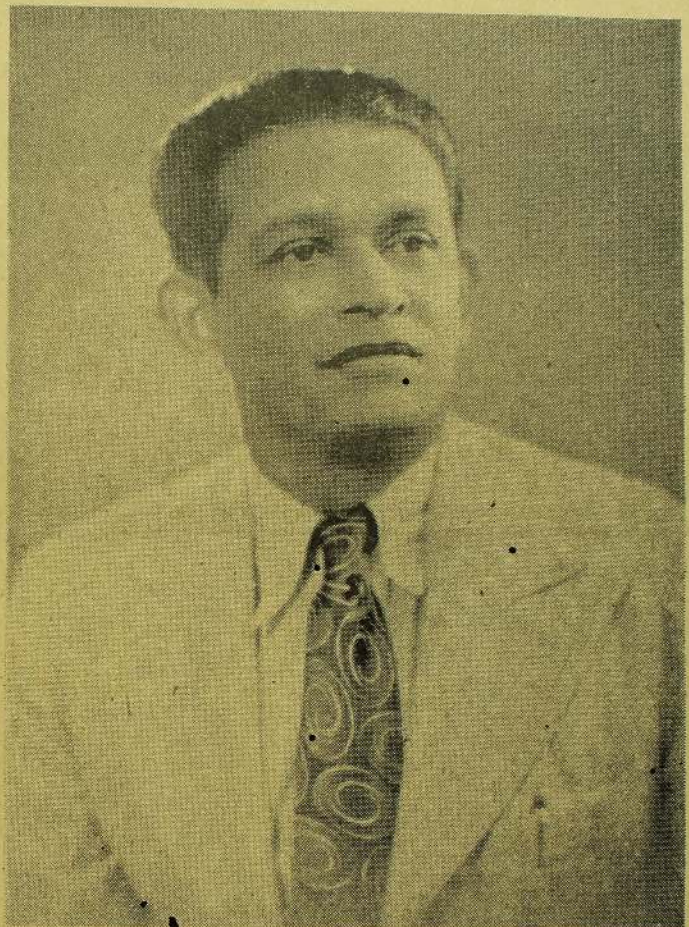
Colombo, 1st May, 1952.

## MY STEWARDSHIP

MY dear Constituents,

Though it was my intention to place before you a detailed record of the work done for Matala South during the period of the First Parliament, the sudden announcement of the dissolution of Parliament and the fixing of the General Elections to take place very early, compels me to give you only a rough idea of what has been

done for this Electorate. I would also observe that during the first two years of this Parliament, I was prevented from doing my best, firstly on account of a petition lodged against me the disposal of which took over one year and secondly owing to a serious illness which kept me away from work for nearly one year. Hence what is referred to in this brochure refers to a period less than three years when I was able to devote my full time unimpeded for the betterment of Matala South.



Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara.

For several reasons, it is not possible to give the exact value of work done or of institutions put up but no one who has acquainted himself with the progress made in Matala South during the last few years nor any one who goes through these pages will deny the tremendous utility of the work and services rendered to us by the different Ministries or the extent to which these have helped to ameliorate the lot of the people of the area.

A good many of these institutions like a sub-Post Office or a Junior School, a Co-operative Society or a Branch Depot of the Marketing Department may not have cost much money to the Government but utility ensuing to the Electorate is tremendous. I must further add that the amount of money spent on an Electorate is not the only criterion to gauge the assiduity of the Member of an area. Matala South may not have the natural resources for large factories or big tanks for Colonisation Schemes but I think the fair way to take measure of a Member is first to ask what his scope of service has been and then proceed to review his labours. Thus and thus only could an Electorate come to fair conclusion in respect of a Member's stewardship and by this standard I am confident of the approval of the electors of Matala who

I am sure greatly appreciate the amenities and projects so far achieved.

I would observe here that the Government was able to get into its strides only recently and a very large number of proposals covering a wide field already taken in hand will be implemented in the very near future. As an example, I would refer to the large number of proposals already before the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Lands to acquire estates for Village Expansion to implement one of the proposals of the Kandyan Peasantry Commission. Reference to these proposals will be made in the appropriate chapters.

I would also observe that most of the items enumerated are in different stages. Some completed and others about to be completed in the near future. Difficulties have arisen owing to the scarcity and rapidly rising cost of materials, inability to get contractors primarily owing to the vast programme of work launched by the Government. The Government is willing to release the money but there is a dearth of technical personnel and international tension has prevented essential material coming in. To meet the work of 27 Draughtsmen in the P.W.D. there are only three and to do the work of 14 Inspectors of Works in the Education Department



there are only six. Acquisitions of land to extend schools and also village expansion are held up owing to the lack of Surveyors in the Survey Department. No fair-minded person can blame the present Government for this situation for no Government could have put to right within four years the accumulated ills of centuries.

However those who look at the work of the Government during the last four years without prejudice will appreciate the dimensions of the efforts in a very vast sphere.

It is not my task in this preface to cover the full field of Government activity during the period under review and I shall be satisfied, if you, my Constituents, realise the more than proportionate share Matale South has got from the First Parliament of Free Lanka.

The situation is not without a humorous aspect. I gather that a section of my constituents, fortunately a negligible minority who cannot see any good of my work, are resorting to the propaganda that most of the works that have come up or are coming up are just the implementations of proposals made by my predecessor during the last State Council. I need not emphasize to you that the last State Council went on for eleven years from 1936 to 1947 and it is curious that this long span of the State Council has been a period of proposals. Ministers, Permanent Secretaries and other officials will bear me out with regard to the efforts made by me regarding the works and institutions referred to in this brochure and further references made at the appropriate places, will clear any doubt on this point. It need not be emphasised that this Parliament had no connection whatever with the State Council of old.

For all that I have been able to get for my Electorate during this short period and for the approval of a larger amount of work in all directions to be implemented in the very near future, my grateful thanks, in the first instance, to the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister now removed from our midst. He never hesitated to approve any reasonable suggestion made to him and never failed in his advice whenever the problems of the Electorate were placed before him. Next come the Hon. Ministers all of whom have been prompt and sympathetic in implementing my reasonable suggestions made to them. I must say that my experience with the Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Departments has been quite pleasant both in regard to the work for my Electorate and in connection with all matters pertaining to my Constituents and others on which I have contacted them.

I must not omit to pay my mead of praise to every Government official in the Matale Kacheheri from the Assistant Government Agent to the humblest peon and also every official of all the departments represented in Matale. Without their wholehearted co-operation and goodwill this record of work could not have been what it is.

I have no doubt that the present Prime Minister will get the Mandate he has asked for and having associated myself with him during the last five years or so I am certain that he will evolve a policy to the full satisfaction of the people of Lanka.

#### EDUCATION

THOUGH a qualified Advocate, I came to Matale in 1931 to further the cause of education and I believe that it was primarily due to my services in this field that I was elected to the Parliament in 1947. Hence it is my pleasure to devote the first chapter of this book to what I have been able to do for my Electorate in this sphere.

(1) The Central Science Laboratory takes pride of place in my efforts. It was obvious to any one associated with education in Matale that the greatest handicap to the very large number of students of the whole of the Matale District was the lack of an opportunity to study science. In the previous set-up a few children of rich parents did go to Kandy and elsewhere and got their education in science. After the seven Assisted Schools in Matale (four boys and three girls) joined the Free Education Scheme, it was apparent that it was impossible for all these schools which have now about 4,500 pupils on their rolls to

put up first-class Science Laboratories. I pointed to the Government that it was their duty to put up a Central Science Laboratory in which selected pupils from all the schools can have their education in science up to the University Entrance Standard on an agreed time-table. In the first place, there will be a saving in teachers, in that a few specialists in science paid entirely by the Government will serve all the seven schools. Secondly, it is the Government that it is in a position to get all the equipment necessary to equip the three laboratories in the same building. There is also a technical block in the same institution. Now any boy or girl from any part of the Matale District if of the proper age and clever, has a splendid opportunity to have a first-class education in Science.

It is a pioneer project and there was considerable opposition and I must thank Hon. Mr. E. A. Nugawela, the Minister of Education, particularly for the interest he is taking to make this institution a success. This is an experiment and Matale should be proud that it is being tried out first here and I understand that similar institutions are being sanctioned for other towns.

The money earmarked, in the first instance, for the main building—cutting, levelling, etc.—is Rs. 3 lakhs. With the Principal's quarters already sanctioned and the quarters for assistants and equipment it will cost anything over Rs. 500,000.00.

(2) Junior Schools: The idea of a Junior School is to give the rural child the same opportunity in education as is afforded to the urban child. As these schools develop and numbers increase, the Government will make provision to have higher classes even up to the Varsity Entrance in these schools. They will have their own science laboratories, playgrounds and all other amenities as are found in a first-class urban school.

	Rs. c.
(a) Leliambe Junior School— Five acres acquired from Ratwatte Estate—approximate cost ...	10,000.00
(b) Palapatwala Junior School— • Five acres are being acquired—approximate cost ...	10,000.00
(c) Madawala-Ulpotha Junior School— Four acres being acquired from Ehelepole Estate—approximate cost over 8,000.00 • New building ...	80,000.00
(d) Yatawatte Junior School— New building—approximate cost ... Five acres being acquired from Selegama Estate ...	10,000.00

#### (3) Swabasha Schools:

(a) New Sinhalese Schools—	
(1) Kiula-Ulpothapitiya—approximate cost ..	23,444.00
(2) Imbulpitiya—approximate cost ..	24,268.00
(3) Selegama (with teachers' quarters)—approximate cost ...	45,000.00
(4) Matalapitiya (with teachers' quarters)—approximate cost ...	45,000.00
(5) Hapuwida (with teachers' quarters)—approximate cost ...	60,000.00
(4) About to start construction:	
(6) Hithgolla-Magolla (in Matale Town—new school) about five acres acquired from Kotuwagedara Estate—Buildings—approximate cost ...	60,000.00
(Tenders called)	
(7) Katudeniya (new building)—approximate cost ...	60,000.00
(About to start)	
(b) Tamil and Muslim (new schools)	
(8) Ukuwela—approximate cost ...	51,599.00
(9) Kiula-Ulpothapitiya—approximate cost ...	23,444.00
(10) Rajjammama—approximate cost ...	24,174.00
(11) Mandandawala—approximate cost ...	75,000.00
(Tenders called)	
(c) Extensions to existing schools—	

(12) Nagolla, Ukuwela—ap. cost ...	80,000.00
(Tender accepted)	
(13) Harasgama—approximate cost ...	50,000.00
(14) Dullewa Boys—approximate cost ...	50,000.00
(15) Kawatayamuna—approximate cost ...	50,000.00
(Tender accepted)	
(5) The Government has sanctioned the following schools to be put up at the earliest opportunity. The difficulty has been with regard to the acquisitions which are in progress:—	
(1) New school for Gurulawala—acquisition of two acres from Marukon Estate in progress	
(2) A replacement school for Kuruwila Tamil	

#### Mixed School.

(3) A new building for Nikagolla Tamil Mixed School, acquisition for three acres in progress.	
(4) Kawdupelella Sinhalese School, two acres are being acquired.	
A new Sinhalese School has been started at Ketawala in an improvised building and the Rural Development Society has undertaken to put up a school in the Crown land allotted for the purpose.	
(6) Repairs to school buildings:	
(1) Alutgama School. Cost ...	5,799.00
(2) Bandarapola School, roof. Cost ...	4,177.00
Carried over	1,429,905.00

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR SCHOOLS

Name of School	Extent	Cost Rs. c.
	Brought forward	1,429,905.00
1947-48	A.R.P.	
1. Patingolla	1.0.19.3	Gifted
2. Kawatayamuna	0.2.11	
3. Imbulpitiya	2.0.00	Gifted
1948-49		
4. Tamil School, Ukuwela	1.3.36.5	2,472.65
5. Senior School, Matale (Taralanda Road)	9.2.30.2	34,000.00
(This land is now leased to Zahira College, Matale)		
6. Kiula (Sinhalese)	1.0.05.7	625.00
7. Ulpothapitiya (Tamil)	1.2.06.2	720.00
8. Magolla	0.1.06.6	Gifted
9. Matalapitiya	1.0.15.2	Gifted
10. Katudeniya	2.0.00	900.00
11. Magolla	3.3.8.7	6,032.50
12. Kuriwela	1.0.08.4	2,000.00
13. Hithgolla-Nagolla	4.3.34.3	16,382.43
14. Mandandawala (Tamil)	2.0.02	14,745.50
15. Palle-Hapuwida	1.3.4.5	2,048.19
16. Alutgama	3.0.00.3	2,640.00
17. Polwatte	2.0.00	6,000.00
18. Harasgama		35,000.00
Carried over		1,553,471.27

#### Acquisitions pending:

Leliambe Junior School	...	500.00
Harasgama	...	1,200.00
Owillkande	...	1,200.00
Palapatwala	...	
Gurulawala	...	
Nikagolla (Tamil)	...	
Kawdupelella (Sinhalese).	...	
Brought forward	1,553,471.27	

#### Latrines to schools constructed:

Kawatayamuna	...	1,200.00
Kanangamuwa	...	250.00
Tibbotuwawa	...	1,200.00
Tenne	...	500.00

#### LAND

THE problem of landlessness is acute in Matale as in other Kandy areas. It was to solve this problem that the late Prime Minister appointed the Kandy Peasantry Commission and it is to the credit of the Commission and the late Prime Minister that the report has already been published and steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Commission immediately. Due reference will be made to the proposals already being examined by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Lands. I can assure my constituents that this burning question will be solved to your satisfaction in the immediate future. You should appreciate that many principles are involved in an issue like this and any Government requires a little time. The sincerity of the Government has been emphatically shown by the Conference of a number of Ministers and leading officials held in Kandy about a month ago and by following the same up by making proposals to acquire a large extent of acreage to settle the landless people. Two other recommendations namely (a) acquisition of land for a large number of burial grounds and (b) taking over of a number of estate roads to give free access to several villages will also be implemented without further delay.

Even before the Kandy Peasantry Commission was appointed, the Government from the time this Parliament began in 1947 took steps to solve this problem by different methods and the data below will show anybody the large amount of money spent on Matale South by this Government within this short period.

#### The methods adopted are:—

- Settlement in Colonization Schemes.
- Distribution of acquired land with allottees' cottages.
- Distribution of Crown land (which is limited) with an assistance of Rs. 800 for each family to build a house.

#### (1) Details under (a) Settlement in Colonisation Schemes:

	Rs. c.
As a result of my persistent efforts the following number of families of Matale South have been settled in Elahera Scheme and the following number will be settled in the Devahooa Scheme. The Government has assessed the cost of an allotment of five acres of paddy land and three acres of high land with the house, water facilities, roads, etc., at Rs 18,000. Calculated at that figure 187 families settled at Elahera have been benefited to the extent of ...	3,376,000.00

The 20 families that will be settled under the Devahooa Scheme will be benefited to the extent of ...

#### (2) Details under (b) Acquired Estates and Allottees' Cottages

##### Matale and Owella Estate:

132 allotments of 3 acres each have already been allotted. Ninety allottees' cottages have already been completed and 2 are nearing completion. Action is



being taken to complete the balance 40 cottages in the near future. The expenditure on the construction of the allottees' cottages to the end of March, 1952, is ... 242,560.00

Approximate cost of construction of the balance 40 cottages is ... 120,000.00

**Laksahena Estate:**  
177 acres acquired and distributed among 82 allottees. A contractor has been selected for the construction of the allottees' cottages and work will commence in the near future. Cost of acquisition ... 99,036.00

Approximate cost of construction of the 82 allottees' cottages ... 250,000.00

Steps are being taken to acquire another block of acres from the same estate and the owner is demanding over ... 125,000.00

Carried over 4,572,596.00

#### (4) (a) Anicuts built by the Irrigation Department

Year	Name	Extent Benefited (acres)	Cost
1947-48	Daranda Amuna	42	6,300.00
1948-49	Yatalawela Amuna	20	5,500.00
1948-49	Hulangamuwa Amuna	20	4,800.00
1949-50	Madalossa Amuna	20	4,100.00
1950-51	Ambagahawela Amuna	30	8,000.00

#### (b) Anicuts to be built by the Irrigation Department during the financial year 1951-52:

Name	Extent (acres)	Cost (Approx.)
Dickwella anicut	78	18,000.00
Kohombiliwela Amuna	20	10,000.00
Waralakwela Amuna	25	6,000.00
Ratninda Kumbukahawela Amuna	54	7,000.00
Tennewela anicut	20	4,550.00
Baliyanna Kotuwa	60	15,000.00

#### (c) Items that will be investigated in 1951-52:

Walakumbura Amuna, Muttettuwa Amuna, Maha Oya at Pillawa, Mahaweliyaye Amuna, Rathetiya Amuna.

Carried over 4,812,246.00

#### (5) Anicuts built through A.G.A., Matale:

Name of work	Acreage benefited	Cost
	A.R.P.	Rs. c.
1948-49	A.R.P.	
1. Aranchiwela Anicut	42.00	1,076.37
2. Hulangamuwa Potawa	26.00	1,154.96
3. Kenagahamula anicut	20.00	2,711.91
4. Kalapitiya Channel	65.3.16	538.38
5. Imbulandanda Breach	34.00	948.75
6. Welakumbura channel	5.00	131.04
7. Godawela Kumbura	10.00	1,189.68
8. Koskanu Oya	10.00	250.00
9. Pitiyegammedde Rock blasting	20.00	674.30
10. Purijala Ihala Kumbura	21.00	495.00
11. Ukuwela Mahakumbura breach	6.00	246.90
1949-50		
12. Madawala Breach, Kaduwela	16.00	475.60
13. Gasgolla Pataha	20.00	1,723.98
14. Walliwela Breach	20.00	1,391.09
15. Ampititenne Syphon	11.00	1,049.70
16. Palapatwala Potawa	28.00	2,237.10
17. Dorawelagala Breach	40.00	1,598.47
18. Meegahawela Retaining Wall	6.00	322.30
19. Ambagahalanda Breach	60.00	3,130.29
20. Talamure Potawa	40.00	1,349.06
21. Padiwita channel	120.00	1,484.05
22. Gamaweliyaya Potawa	16.00	1,147.67
23. Hulangamuwa Retaining Wall	19.0.24	1,709.88
24. Rajjamma Retaining Wall	61.3.24	1,103.77
25. Akonde Breach	8.00	354.17
26. Hewanekumbura Breach	8.00	976.45
1950-51		
27. Matalapitiya Amuna	20.00	3,350.00
28. Waradinaporuwa Amuna	12.2.16	2,662.00
29. Tummulla anicut	10.2.08	2,700.00
30. Aranchiwela Retaining Wall	23.0.00	1,400.00
31. Koskanuwayaye Atalaha breach	16.0.24	2,200.00
32. Mahaweliyaye Potawa	13.0.24	1,750.00
33. Amunekumbure Amuna	10.3.24	2,400.00
34. Rajjamma channel retaining wall	61.1.00 (work completed)	1,600.00
35. Nikagolle Pataha	15.0.00	1,900.00
36. Maha Asweddume Ela Potawa, Elkaduwa	52.0.00	3,400.00
37. Koswane Ihala Amuna, Muwandeniya	21.0.00	5,000.00
38. Ambagahalanda Ela Breach, Etipola	60.0.00	5,000.00
39. Tembahitiyawa Wagala Amuna	11.0.32 (Tenders called)	2,800.00
40. Makulessapitiya Amuna, Alutgama	15.0.00	3,750.00
41. Wagala Amuna, Kanangamuwa	28.0.24	4,800.00
42. Gala Uda Hena Amuna, Kirimetiyawa	21.0.16	2,900.00
43. Gameweliyaye Amuna, Uda Hapuwida	16.0.00	2,500.00
44. Akonde Breach, Guralawela	9.0.00	750.00
45. Emburunpitiye Yaya anicut, Alutgama	8.0.00 (to be taken up during the year)	1,700.00
46. Totapola Potawa, Pamunuwa	16.2.00	2,400.00
Total		4,896,678.87

#### (3) (c) Distribution of Crown Land.

Village.	Extent (acres)	No. of allotments with a house for each.	Approximate cost of houses.
Madawala	156	78	62,400.00
Puwakpitiya	50	25	20,000.00
Narangamuwa	34	17	13,600.00
Rajjamma	16	8	6,400.00
Kottigoda	12	6	4,800.00
Nawaragoda and Bandarapola	64	32	25,600.00
Selegama	24	12	9,600.00
Yatawatte	4	2	1,600.00
Ambanpola	2	1	800.00
Hulangamuwa	8	4	3,200.00
Owillkande	4	2	1,600.00
Pamunuwa	2	1	800.00

The following have been sanctioned for acquisition and will be distributed within a few months:—

Kandanuwara Estate (portion) 27 acres.	Ratninda Estate, 80 acres.
Ankande Estate, 80 acres.	Meegastenne, 30 acres.

#### (6) Proposals for implementation in terms of the recommendations of the Kandyan Peasantry Commission:

##### (a) Land proposed to be acquired

##### Matale Medasiya Pattu—

1. Benveula Group (portion) 150 acres.
2. Part of Grove and Wariyapola Estates, 80 acres.
3. Wyamita Estate, 70 acres.
4. Marukona Estate (portion) 33 acres.

##### Matale Udasiya Pattu

5. Small part of Bandarapola Estate 8 acres.
6. Harewood Estate, 100 acres.
7. Talingamadde Estate, 80 acres.
8. Polwatte Estate, 20 acres.
9. Parawatte Estate, 30 acres.
10. Letchimi Estate, 8 acres.

##### Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu

11. Levakande Estate and P. S. Fernando's Estate, 73 acres.
12. Maha Levakande Estate (portion) 30 acres.
13. Deewilla Division of Dangan Estate, 80 acres.

##### (b) Estate Roads to be taken over by Government:—

- (1) Road to Palle Hapuwida through Strathisla Estate.
- (2) Road to Muwandeniya and Neluwakande through Bandarapola Group.
- (3) Road to Guralawela through Marukona Estate.
- (4) Matale West Estate Road.

##### (c) Main roads to be taken over by the P.W.D.

- (1) Matalapitiya to Matale West Estate through Ratninda Estate.
- (2) Ambalanpitiya - Pasgodayaya Road.

##### (d) Burial grounds proposed. (The necessary land will be acquired soon).

##### Matale Medasiya Pattu:

- (1) Kaduwela, (2) Wariyapola, (3) Elwala, (4) Dumbukola, (5) Nugapitiya, (6) Bowatte, (7) Gulawela (Ihalagama), (8) Gulawela (Pahalagama), (9) Manaboda, (10) Paragahawela, (11) Ulpothapitiya (Sinhalese), (12) Warakamura.

##### Matale Udasiya Pattu:

- (13) Udatenna, (14) Udangamuwa, (15) Dombagoda, (16) Warapitiya, (17) Hemure, (18) Uda Hapuwida, (19) Elkaduwa, (20) Koswana, (21) Wetasyaya, (22) Bandarapola, (23) Muwandeniya, (24) Gansarapola, (25) Dimbulgoda, (26) Kenda-gollamada, (27) Warapitiya, (28) Weligala, (29) Halgolla, (30) Rangama, (31) Wehigala East, (32) Wehigala West.

##### Kohonsiya Pattu:

- (33) Purijala, (34) Warakamura, (35) Udupihilla, (36) Harasgama and Kandegedara, (37) Owilla, (38) Kirimetiyawa.

##### Gampahasiya Pattu:

- (39) Madawala-Ulpotha, (40) Galwadukumbura, (41) Ellepola, (42) Dombawela, (43) Kongahamula, (44) Palapatwala, (45) Kirigalpotta, (46) Waradamana, (47) Moragahamada (Madawala).

##### Asgiriya Udasiya Pattu:

- (48) Alutgama, (49) Pamunuwa, (50) Dullewa, (51) Etipola, (52) Embitiyawa.

##### Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu:

- (53) Yatawatte and Gangoda, (54) Mahawela and Ratalawewa, (55) Dikkumbura, (56) Galaliyadda, (57) Deewilla.

##### (7) Asweddumization of 400 acres:

Action is being taken to asweddumize about 400 acres of Hatamunagala and Rajamaana Estates by raising the Loluwela-Dotuwela anicut by 2 feet. This is being considered by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Lands.

##### (8) Land for Middle Class:

A Middle-Class Association has been formed and the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Lands has promised to consider their request for land. The implementation of the Land Utilisation Report on this point is awaited.

#### MATALE TOWN

YOU will appreciate that Matale Town is the hub of the Matale South Electorate and is situated in the centre. The present permanent population should be well over 10,000 with a large floating population to add and whatever improvements made to this town will benefit not only Matale South but even to some extent Matale North and Matale East as well. Furthermore this town is the gateway to the Dry Zone in the North and is daily assuming greater importance.

I am happy to be able to say that much has been done and much more has been proposed to be done in the near future for the progress of this town. I would emphasize that most of the credit should go to the two Chairmen of the Urban Council, Matale—the late Mr. K. M. M. Hussain and the present Chairman, Mr. T. Tambiraja with whom I have been able to work in very good spirit. Both these Chairmen have spared no pains and the interviews I have had together with them, be it with the Commissioner of Local Government, Government Town Planner or any other official have borne good results.

I also must compliment the other members of the Urban Council, Matale, during this period who have lent full support to whatever is being done to this town.

#### (1) Hunnagiriya Water Supply Scheme:

I must say this is one of the biggest items that I have been able to get approved for my Electorate. It is well known that Kandy made an effort for a long period to get this scheme diverted there. At present Matale is very poorly served with water. For a town which should have at 600,000 gallons minimum a day, gets on an average about 120,000 gallons from a number of small schemes. Hunnagiriya will yield on an average of nearly a million gallons and will serve not only the Matale Town but other places like Elkaduwa, Leli-ambe, Ukuwela and passing the town through Aluwihare to Palapatwala, etc. As a result of my persistence the route of the scheme has been surveyed and the draughtsman's stage is nearly complete. Tenders for pipes and special parts have been called and a supplier selected. Proceedings are afoot to acquire land and at the headworks and water will be made available in the near future and at least 40,000 of my electors will be benefited. The cost of piping and other parts will be nearly 10 lakhs... 1,000,000.00

Cost of acquisition of land and the building of a reservoir to impound about 10 million gallons will cost the Government a huge sum.

#### (2) Housing—42 houses:

42 houses have been built and already occupied. The full expenditure on this scheme which is partly by the Central Government and partly by the Urban Council is ... 205,000.00

(These are built on Crown land donated for the purpose).

#### (3) 96 Houses:

This is entirely by the Central Government built on a part of 18 acres acquired by the Government. This scheme is expected to be completed before the end of this year. The cost of the scheme is ... 790,000.00

(4) 50 houses proposed to relieve the congestion in Pannagama, Harasgama, etc., will be undertaken as soon as the present Housing Scheme is completed. For this purpose the Chairman is taking steps to acquire at least 5 acres. On the old basis the construction including acquisition will cost approximately ... 400,000.00



(5) Among the buildings that will benefit the whole district are (1) Court House, (2) Post Office, (3) Extensions to Civil Hospital, (4) Central Science Laboratory, (5) Infectious Diseases Hospital, (6) Diyabibula Bridge, (7) Proposed buildings, etc.

(1) New Town Hall: The present Chairman, Urban Council and I have taken action to get for this town a new Town Hall befitting its growing importance. The difficulty has been a proper site. An application has been made to get two acres of land from the Residency grounds and as soon as it is approved a Town Hall for which the Government Town Planner has recommended Rupees Three Lakhs will be put up. 300,000.00

(2) By-Pass Road: It is apparent that Trincomalee Street is too congested and narrow for the through traffic to Trincomalee, Jaffna, Anuradhapura, etc. As it is prohibitive to widen Trincomalee Street, I suggested about an year ago, a by-pass road starting from about Diyabibula Bridge and going parallel to the Railway Line and emerging finally at Mandandawala, should be constructed. The Government Town Planner and the Executive Engineer, Matale, have approved of the tracing and on a conservative estimate this will cost nearly 600,000.00

(8) Middle-Class Housing Scheme

The Government Town Planner has recommended that immediate action be taken to put up five houses close to the present Workers' Housing Scheme and another batch when other land is acquired by the Chairman, Urban Council for the first five houses, a loan of Rupees One Lakh has been recommended for the first stage. 100,000.00

Total 3,491,000.00

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(1) Roads:

1947-48

Improving minor roads and estate roads taken over Rs. c. 18,500.00

1948-49

Improving Aluwihare-Dullewa-Deewilla Road 17,000.00

Widening and improving Mahawela-Yatawatte Road 1,000.00

Improving Tenne-Owilkande Road 5,600.00

Improving Kandy-Jaffna Road 8,000.00

1949-50

Improving Aluwihare-Dullewa-Deewilla Road 27,500.00

Improving Tenne-Owilkande Road 5,200.00

1950-51

Improving Tenne-Owilkande Road 7,300.00

1951-52

Metalling and tarring approach road to Government Quarters, Esplanade Road, Matale 1,130.00

Survey of 5 and 6 miles (bridle road) Tenne-Owilkande Road 2,000.00

Estimate for the next two miles Tenne-Owilkande Road (work to be commenced immediately) 110,000.00

Kaduvela-Wehigala-Leflambe Road. Estimate for balance of road, 4 1/2 miles, including bridge (extensions will be started immediately) 247,000.00

Dangan-High Walton Road, Bridge and improvements 28,000.00

Palapatwala-Udugama Road 7,500.00

Kottagoda Mosque Road. Grant still lying (Delay owing to acquisition) 27,000.00

Silver Hill Road (work will commence shortly) 15,200.00

Dullewa-Delwita Road (1 mile) (work will commence shortly) 40,000.00

(2) Bridges and culverts

1949-50 Construction of bridge No. 4/20, Matale-Uduphill Road 177,500.00

1950-51 Diyabibula Bridge (work in progress) approximate cost 300,000.00

Constructing a Hume Pipe culvert on 3rd mile near 2 1/2 mile post, Tenne-Owilkande Road 1,000.00

1951-52 Culvert No. 1/1, Wariyapola Road 1,000.00

(3) Other miscellaneous work

1947-48

Taking borings at Bridge No. 4/10, Matale-Uduphill Road 800.00

Flood damages 5,000.00

Additional quarters for Sergeants, Police Station, Matale 600.00

Improvements to Water Supply, Magistrate's Bungalow, Matale 475.00

Preliminary investigations, water supply to Tenna village 475.00

1948-49

Taking borings at Bridge No. 4/10, Matale-Uduphill Road 40,000.00

Blasting dangerous boulders at Agalawatte, Matale 1,000.00

Acquisition of land and building for A.S.P., Matale 20,500.00

Improvements to Police Station, Matale 400.00

Supplying and fixing Record Press, Magistrate's Courts, Matale 5,500.00

Additions and improvements to Residency, Matale 2,950.00

Constructing a Tiffin Road, Kachcheri, Matale 4,550.00

Carrying out contour survey of proposed site for Matale Senior Girls' School 900.00

1949-50

Supplying and fixing Record Press, Magistrate's Court, Matale 8,800.00

Providing stove to Residency, Matale 450.00

Flood damages to culvert 29/8, Palapatwala-Yatawatta road 3,800.00

Construction of Fiscal's Cells, Matale 8,000.00

Improvements to Shroff's Dept., Matale Kachcheri 190.00

Improvements to Garage, Senior Quarters, 651, Esplanade Road, Matale 850.00

Additions and improvements to Kachcheri, Matale 2,200.00

Hunnasgiriya Estate source for Matale Water Supply Scheme 2,000.00

Clerks' Quarters, Esplanade Road, Matale (construction) 12,750.00

Construction of Quarters for the Technical Assistant, P.W.D., Matale 30,750.00

Construction of Clerks' Quarters, P.W.D., Matale 29,500.00

1950-51

Improvements to A.S.P.'s Bungalow, Matale 1,250.00

Construction of Fiscal's Cells, Matale 450.00

Construction of 6 Type Quarters for Junior Clerks at Moisey Crescent Road, Matale 120,000.00

Improvements to A.S.P.'s Office, Matale 1,100.00

Improvements to Inspector's Quarters, Matale 1,300.00

Constructing a portico to District Judge's bungalow, Matale 1,500.00

Providing a boiler to Residency, Matale 490.00

Extensions to Asst. Prov. Registrar's Office, Matale 12,350.00

1951-52 (work in progress)

Construction of clerks' quarters (2 senior and 2 junior) at Moisey Crescent Road, Matale 161,000.00

New Office, garages, smithy and constructing existing office into a store P.W.D., Matale 75,000.00

Providing a store to A.S.P.'s Bungalow, Matale 460.00

Improvements to Shroff's Branch, Matale Kachcheri 3,200.00

Constructing a garage and a water cistern at Matale Kachcheri 5,100.00

Sealed pit for Public Latrine, Matale Kachcheri 100.00

Special repairs to Matale Kachcheri 1,070.00

New Court House, Matale 173,000.00

Total 1,784,765.00

## GRANTS TO VILLAGE COMMITTEES

Year	Name of Work	Amount of work	Total
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1947-48	Kohonsiya Pattu		
	Padiwita-Kaluwalgoda Road	5,000.00	
	Totapola Bridge (Flood damages)	2,061.77	
	Kaluwala Bridge (Flood damages)	1,509.00	
	Tibbotuwawa Oya Bridge (Flood damages)	1,693.40	10,264.17
1948-49	V.C. Office Building	10,000.00	
	V.C. Office Premises 1.0.02.2 (acquisition)	890.00	
	Alawatuwala Well	1,000.00	11,890.00
1949-50	Tenna-Owilla Road	5,000.00	
	Muttettuwela Linda	2,000.00	7,000.00
1950-51	Wewegedara Culvert at Henapola	2,000.00	
	Padiwita-Kaluwalgoda Road	5,000.00	
	Padiwita Mahalinda	1,500.00	
	Diddeniya Well	3,000.00	
	Clinics	600.00	
	Community Centres	470.00	12,570.00
1951-52	Community Centres	700.00	
	Clinics	750.00	
	Pahalawela Polgahamula Uipota Allocation	3,000.00	4,450.00
1950-52	(Supplementary Estimate)		
	Culvert on Pahalawela Warakamure	1,545.70	
	Balance to be credited to V.C.	1,937.48	3,483.18
	Matale Medasiya Pattu		
1947-48	Egodawela Bridge	3,000.00	
1948-49	Nugapitiya-Kurulawela Road	7,000.00	
	Kumbukgahamula Well	2,000.00	9,000.00
1949-50	Wariyapola Bridge	10,000.00	
	Mahalinda at Ukuwela	2,000.00	12,000.00
1950-51	Nugapitiya-Kuralawela Road	5,000.00	
	Pangolla Pataha	2,000.00	
	Kaudellawela Well	3,000.00	
	Clinics	400.00	
	Conservancy and Scavenging	200.00	
	Community Centres	270.00	
	Housing Scheme	4,000.00	14,870.00
1951-52	Community Centres		350.00
1950-52	Allocation (Supplementary Estimate)		
	Wariyapola Bridge	12,500.00	
	Balance to be credited to V.C.	610.32	13,110.32
	Matale Udasiya Pattu		
1947-48	Ginihapuwa-Gansarapola Road (Flood damage)	1,000.00	
	Re-filling precipices on Ginihapuwa-Gansarapola Road	500.00	
	Welligala Bridge	1,000.00	2,500.00
1948-49	Udatenna-Bandarapola Road	7,000.00	
	Paragahamaditta Well	1,000.00	8,000.00
1949-50	Muwandeniya-Gansarapola Road	5,000.00	
	Pipe line from Dombagoda to Udatenna	3,000.00	8,000.00
1950-51	Bridge on Pusse Ela on Elkaduwa Road	4,500.00	
	Kendagollamada Well	1,500.00	
	Bandarapola-Godapusse Well	2,500.00	
	Clinics	500.00	
	Conservancy and Scavenging	68.00	9068.00



1951-52 Clinics	1,000.00	
• Community Centres	150.00	
1950-52 Allocations (Supplementary Estimate)		1,150.00
• Udatenne-Bandarapola Road	2,958.46	
• Muwandeniya-Gansarapola Road	5,000.00	
Neluwakanda Oya Bridge	2,485.35	
Balance to be credited to V.C.	840.73	
<b>Gampahasiya Pattu</b>		11,284.84
1947-48 Road to Aluwihare Village	1,500.00	
Pipe line to Aluwihare (flood damages)	3,140.00	
Road from Aluwihare to Megodagama (Flood damages)	3,000.00	
Road from North Road to Imbulandanda (Flood damages)	4,000.00	
Road from Imbulandanda D.R.C. road to Kottagoda (Flood damages)	2,000.00	
1948-49 Imbulandanda-Kottagoda Road	6,000.00	13,640.00
Golohenwatta Well	3,000.00	
1949-50 Golohenwatta-Maha Linda Road	4,000.00	9,000.00
Dorakumbura Maha Uipotha	3,500.00	
1950-51 Milk Feeding Centre and Clinic	6,000.00	7,500.00
Pallewaradama Well	2,000.00	
Millagahamulla Well	3,000.00	
Clinics	1,318.50	
Conservancy and Scavenging	907.00	
Community Centres	550.00	
Housing Schemes	3,000.00	
1951-52 Clinics	1,000.00	16,775.50
Conservancy and Scavenging	700.00	
Community Centres	400.00	
1950-52 Allocations (Supplementary Estimate)		2,100.00
• Narangamuwa Bridge	3,302.40	
• Imbulandanda-Kottagoda Road	2,510.82	
• Balance to be credited to V.C.	1,622.97	
• Golohenwatta-Mahalinda Road	4,000.00	
<b>Asgiri Udasiva Pattu</b>		11,736.19
1947-48 Dullewa-Waalawela Road	5,000.00	
Galpotta Well	1,500.00	
1948-49 Hewankumbura - Dehigashinna Road	5,000.00	6,500.00
Lintota Well	1,200.00	
1949-50 Dullewa-Waalawela Road	5,000.00	6,200.00
Pamunuwa Dombe Well	1,600.00	
Matalapitiya R.D.S. Road	3,620.00	
1950-51 Dullewa-Waalawela Road	5,000.00	10,220.00
Madawala Linda	1,600.00	
Udumulla Well	1,200.00	
Community centres	360.00	
1951-52 Community centres		8,160.00
1950-52 Allocations (Supplementary Estimate)		350.00
• Balance to be credited to V.C.	976.75	
• Hewankumbura - Dehigashinna Road	1,079.32	
<b>Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu</b>		2,056.07
1947-48 Bridge across Deville Oya on Kurakolayaya Road	3,000.00	
Road to Gangoda burial ground (Flood damage)	990.00	
Lebbe Road (Flood damage)	300.00	
Egodawela Bridge (Flood damage)	1,000.00	
1948-49 Public Market and Latrine at Mahawela and Yatawatte	10,000.00	5,290.00
Katuwetiya Pihilla	2,500.00	
1949-50 Udasgiriya-Matalapitiya Road	2,500.00	12,500.00
Deniya Pataha in Selegama	2,000.00	
1950-51 Yatawatte-Selegama Road	6,000.00	4,500.00
Yatawatte Pataha	2,000.00	
Kaudupelella Well	2,500.00	
Wagala Linda	1,500.00	
Clinics	783.52	
Conservancy and Scavenging	280.00	
Community Centres	270.00	
Housing Scheme	4,000.00	
1951-52 Clinics	1,000.00	
Conservancy and Scavenging	350.00	
Community Centres	550.00	
Yatawatte-Selegama Road	2,000.00	
1950-52 Allocations (Supplementary Estimate)		3,900.00
• Balance to be credited to V.C.		1,949.93
		281,701.72

giving an amenity to a large number of householders increase the revenue of both the Urban Council and the two Village Committees

... 200,000.00

Total 481,701.72

## POSTAL SERVICES

1947-48 Improvements to Post Office building, Matale	500.00
Erecting an automatic telephone kiosk, Matale	950.00
1948-48 Erecting an automatic telephone exchange, Matale	30,500.00
Telegraph Inspector's quarters, Matale	29,000.00
Erecting Asst. Postmaster's quarters, Matale	37,000.00
1949-50 Additions and improvements to the proposed Manual Telephone Room, Matale Post Office	1,000.00
1950-51 Erecting a garage and two attached latrines and driver's room for the engineering block, Postal building, Matale	5,000.00
New Post Office, Matale (work in progress)	265,000.00
1951-52 Postal Employees' quarters (sanctioned work will be started in the near future)	162,500.00
21 Radio Sets have been issued to the Rural Development Societies since this scheme was started in at Rs. 750.00 each	15,750.00
Annual maintenance of 21 Radio Sets at Rs 250 each...	5,250.00
4 Radio Sets have been sanctioned for issue during the current financial year	3,000.00
Total	555,450.00

## NOTE:—

1. New Sub Post Offices were opened at Kumbiyangoda (B Grade), Tenna (C Grade), Udasgiriya (C Grade), Waalawela (B Grade), Warakamure (B Grade), Tenna and Udasgiriya have been raised to B Grade. Telephone connections to Kumbiyangoda and Warakamure Sub Post Offices, Alawatte, Waalawela and Tenna will be connected with telephone in the near future. A Sub Post Office has been sanctioned for Raitalawela and will be started soon on the selection of a Sub Postmaster.
2. Seventeen delivery postmen have been appointed.
3. Fourteen new letter boxes have been installed in various parts of the Electorate, and 6 are awaiting installation.

## HEALTH SERVICES

(1) 1947-48 Acquisition of land for Maternity Home, Owilikande, 3.0.2.33	629.00
Constructing Maternity Home, Owilikande	42,250.00
Extensions to Nurses Quarters, Matale Hospital	8,750.00
Construction of House Officers' quarters, Matale Hospital	34,000.00
1949-50 Garage for ambulance, Matale Hospital	7,000.00
Building a water seal latrine, Apothecary's quarters, Aluwihare	800.00
Water supply to the Dispensary and Apothecary's quarters, Owilikande	4,000.00
Ambulance (Cost)	17,000.00
1950-51 Fencing the Central Dispensary and Apothecary's quarters, Owilikande	2,225.00
Acquisition and construction of the new I.D.H., Matale	80,000.00
Proposed Stores for D.D.T. Storage and Garage, Matale	6,000.00
Diverting the main drain, Civil Hospital, Matale	4,300.00
Installing an electric pump and storage tank, Matale Hospital water supply scheme	14,500.00
Quarters for the D.M.A. Matale (work in progress)	32,500.00
1951-52 Construction of Maternity Ward (42 beds) Matale Hospital (work in progress)	166,000.00
• Acquisition of Dispensary and Land, North Matale Estate, for Maternity Home and improving same...	90,000.00
Central Dispensary and Apothecary's quarters, Yatawatte (Contractor selected and work will be started soon)	61,000.00
Total	570,954.00

- (2) Branch Dispensaries opened at Leliambe and Muwandeniya.
- (3) Dental Clinic on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Matale Hospital. Visited by a Specialist from Kandy Hospital.
- (4) Gynaecologist from the Kandy Hospital visits the Matale Hospital every Wednesday.
- (5) Diabetic Specialist from the Kandy Hospital visits the Matale Hospital every Thursday.
- (6) D.M.O.'s quarters and kitchen, Matale Hospital, to be replaced in the near future.
- (7) Operating Theatre and X-Ray Block asked for.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

## (1) Public Assistance:

Year	No. of cases benefited per month	Total amount spent each year
		Rs. c.
1947-48	391	47,340.00
1948-49	466	55,382.00
1949-50	573	84,576.00
1950-51	776	92,850.00
1951-52 (Oct., 1951-Mar., 1952)	820	48,120.00

(The above are approximate figures).

- (2) A proposal to extend lights to about 300 families from the Matale Urban Council Power Station to Kohonsiya Pattu and Matale Medasiya Pattu Village Committee areas has been approved. Plans are being made to buy two engines of at least 50 kilowatts each for the purpose. The over-all cost of the scheme will be nearly rupees two lakhs. This will in addition to



## (2) Home for the Aged, Matale

Acquisition of about seven acres from Wariyapola Estate, Cost	15,000.00
Equipment, Approximate Cost	75,000.00
(Expenditure on 100 inmates will be about Rs. 7,000 per month).	
The building which will cost over Rupees Two Lakhs is donated by Mr. J. E. Gunasena, Matale. Work is in progress	200,000.00

## (3) Ten Houses for re-settlement of flood victims

(Contractor has been selected and work will commence soon)	45,946.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>664,214.00</b>

## MILK FEEDING CENTRES

Year	No. of Centres	Approximate cost at Rs. 150 per centre per month
		Rs. c.
1947 (Oct.-Dec.)	56	25,200.00
1948	59	106,200.00
1949	55	99,000.00
1950	58	104,400.00
1951	63	113,400.00
1952 (Jany.-March)	66	29,700.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>477,900.00</b>

## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Co-operative Stores	36	34	31	32	32
2. Credit Societies	16	16	17	18	18
3. Thrift Societies	3	3	3	3	3
4. Unions	1	1	1	1	1
5. Transport Societies	1	1	1	1	1
6. Weavers' Societies	—	—	—	1	3
7. Co-operative Agricultural and Production Sales Societies	—	—	7	7	7
8. Do Unions	—	—	—	—	1
9. Carpenters' Societies	—	—	—	4	5
10. Goldsmiths' Societies	—	—	—	1	1
11. Brass-workers' Societies	—	—	—	1	1
12. Estate Producers' Societies	—	—	—	1	1
13. Potters' Societies	—	—	—	1	2
14. Lacquer Workers' Societies	—	—	—	1	1
15. School Supply Societies	—	—	—	7	15
16. Jaggery Sales Societies	—	—	—	—	1
17. Hana Weavers' Societies	—	—	—	1	1
18. Housing Societies	—	—	—	1	1

## NOTES:—

- (6) Weavers' Societies: Kawatayamuna and Nagolla-Padiwita.
- (7) Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies: Padiwita (Kohonsiya Pattu), Matale Udasiya, Matale Medasiya, Narangamuwa (Gampahasiya), Gampahasiya South, Asgiri Udasiya, Asgiri Pallesiya.
- (a) The Padiwita Society has been granted loans for manure, implements, seed and cash over Rs. 50,000 during the last 2½ years. A stall at the Co-operative Central Market, Colombo, has been allotted to this Society and vegetables are sent directly to Colombo. A van will be released to this Society in the near future. A stall will also be opened at the Public Market premises, Matale, for local sales.
- (b) Manure, Barbed Wire (250 cwt.), seed, materials have been granted to the other Societies as well.
- (c) All these seven Societies have been granted Rs. 125,000 worth of material during the last 2½ years. 109 tons of artificial manure have been supplied during the last Maha.
- (8) Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies' Union. This Union has been formed to co-ordinate the activities of the Societies of the District.
- (9) Carpenters' Societies: Imbulpitiya, Wehigala, Nawaragoda, Matale and Hapuwida. Orders from the Industries Department amounting to Rs. 11,000 for the manufacture of school furniture have been completed by these Societies. More orders could have been undertaken but the rates approved were insufficient as the price of timber is increasing daily. The Industries Department is taking steps to increase the rates.
- (10) Goldsmiths' Society: The 56 members of this Society have collected Rs. 500 as shares and is awaiting registration.
- (11) Brass Workers' Society formed at Wehigala.
- (12) Estate Producers' Society: A producers' society of the allottees of Matale and Owella (Government) Estate and rubber is manufactured through the Society. Some allottees have got over Rs. 400 per month by the sale of rubber, tea (green leaf) and coconuts. The factory and necessary machinery have been given by the Government on lease, on a nominal rental. The Co-operative Bank has given a loan of Rs. 12,000 to the Society.
- (13) Potters' Societies have been formed at Nugapitiya and Owella.
- (14) Lacquer Workers' Society: The lacquer workers of Hapuwida

have formed a Society which was registered in 1951. A loan of Rs. 2,000 has been granted. The Society had sales over Rs. 10,000 at the Colombo Plan Exhibition and at several Carnivals held in all parts of the Island. The Society supplies raw material at cheap rates. Markets the finished products.

- (15) School supply societies at Owilikande, Kirimetiya, Dodaneniya, Udupihilla, Bandarapola, Harasgama, Dullewa, Muwaneniya, Kawatayamuna, Matalapitiya, Aluwihare, Yatawatte, Mahawela, Nagolla and Alutgama Schools.
- (16) Jaggery Sales Society at Owella.
- (17) Hana Weavers' Society at Wehigala.
- (18) Housing Society of Public Servants and Government Pensioners has been formed. The Society has applied for a loan of Rupees Two Lakhs from the Housing Loans Board.
- (19) A brick and tile workers society is being formed at Owella.

Loans granted to the different Societies: Rs. 64,000.00.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

THERE are 67 Rural Development Societies in the Electorate. Financial assistance is granted to Rural Development Societies for the construction of latrines and wells. For each well dug an assistance of Rs. 250 is given and for a latrine Rs. 50 in cash, a squatting plate costing Rs. 17.50 and a bag of cement costing approximately Rs. 10 are given.

## 1. Wells

	Rs. c.
Wells earmarked for the financial years 1950-51 and 1951-52 are 59 at Rs. 250 each	14,750.00

## 2. Latrines

(a) Latrines earmarked for the financial year 1950-51 are 823. Financial assistance in cash at Rs. 50 for each latrine	41,150.00
(b) 823 squatting plates at Rs. 17.50 each	14,402.00
(c) 823 bags cement at Rs. 10 each	8,230.00
(a) Latrines earmarked for the financial year 1951-52, 1244 at Rs. 50 each	62,200.00
(b) 1,244 squatting plates at Rs. 17.50 each	21,770.00
(c) 1,244 bags cement at Rs. 10 each	12,440.00

## 4. Roads cut by Rural Development Societies

1. Talagahagoda-Kapukotuwa Road
2. Talingamada-Wehigala Road
3. Makulemada Road
4. Idangama Road
5. Uhadaranda-Lellambe Road
6. Udupihilla-Nagahatenna Road
7. Iriyagahamada - Kirimetiya Road
8. Nikagolla Road
9. Koskotuwa-Kotambe Road
10. Selegama Road
11. Embitiya Road
11. Embitiya Road
13. Palle-Hapuwida Road
14. Nawaragoda Road

A sum of approximately Rs. 60,000 is allocated as financial assistance for the construction of culverts, etc. on some of the above roads

...	60,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,942.50</b>

## INDUSTRIES

Expenditure incurred by the Government by way of equipment, buildings, maintenance, supervision etc.

Values of orders placed by the Government and executed.

## List of Industrial Societies

	Expenditure incurred by the Government by way of equipment, buildings, maintenance, supervision etc.	Values of orders placed by the Government and executed.
1. Matale Gold and Silver Society	300.00	—
2. Wehigama Brass and Copper Society	200.00	—
3. Imbulpitiya Carpentry Society	300.00	—
4. Nawaragoda Carpentry Society	400.00	5,000.00
5. Nawaragoda Jaggery Society	100.00	—
6. Nugapitiya Pottery Society	200.00	—
7. Owella Jaggery Society	100.00	—
8. Wehigala Hana Mat Society	6,000.00	3,000.00
9. Deewilla Weavers' Society	9,000.00	4,600.00
10. Kawatayamuna Weavers' Society	1,500.00	900.00
11. Nagolla Weavers' Society	400.00	300.00
12. Palle Hapuwida Lacquer Society	5,000.00	3,000.00
13. Padiwita Weavers' Society	8,000.00	3,000.00
14. Palapatwala Carpentry Society	300.00	—
15. Matale Town Carpentry Society	300.00	3,500.00
16. Matale Indian Pottery Society	150.00	—
17. Matale Brick Makers' Society	200.00	—
18. Owella Pottery Society	200.00	—
19. Uda Hapuwida Needlework Society	200.00	—
20. Ukuwela Jaggery Society	150.00	—
21. Udangamuwa-Wehigala Carpentry Society	400.00	5,400.00
22. Matale South Carpentry Society	300.00	4,500.00
23. Padiwita Needlework Society	1,800.00	600.00
	<b>35,500.00</b>	<b>33,800.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 69,300.00</b>

(Some of the above Societies were started about two years ago and some last year).