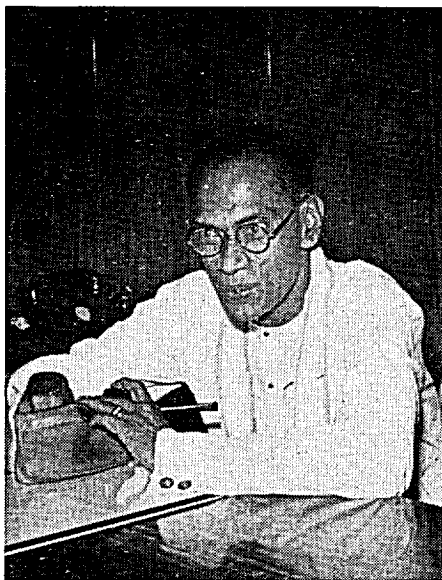


- (3) Sinhalese as the only official language;
- (4) Reconsideration of the role of the Senate;
- (5) Abolition of Appointed Members in the House of Representatives;
- (6) Recognition of the special position of Buddhism "as the faith of the large majority of the people", while guaranteeing "freedom of worship and conscience";
- (7) Encouragement of all non-citizen residents of Indian origin to return to India;
- (8) Nationalization of "all essential industries, including foreign-owned plantations, transport, banking and insurance";
- (9) Full employment;
- (10) Repeal of restrictions on trades unions, security legislation, etc.

After the election Mr. Bandaranaike stated that he was opposed to the expropriation of either foreign or locally-owned assets, and that any scheme of nationalization would involve just and fair compensation. The new Prime Minister said that the position of the Royal Navy base at Trincomalee and the Royal Air Force station at Katunayake would have to be reviewed. He also indicated that the questions of whether Ceylon became a republic and whether it seceded from the Commonwealth might lie dormant because they would involve a change in the Constitution, which would necessitate a two thirds majority vote in Parliament. Regarding the language issue, Mr. Bandaranaike stated that his party was committed to introducing Sinhalese as the State language without delay, and would consider effective means of doing so.

(Continued on page 144)



The Hon. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Ceylon.