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NO. 4

POINTED PROTESTS BY PARTY LEADERS

AMENDMENTS TO ADDRESS OF THANKS

By Mr. C. Suntheralingam M. P.
The Adanka Tamil Munnani

"But regret that.—Whereas, certain administrative and legislative acts and measures of Your Excellency's last Government under the Prime Ministership of the Right Hon. Sir John Kotelawala, have deprived the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon of their fundamental rights to equality of status and of opportunity and to impartial recognition of merit, accorded to and enjoyed by them along with the Sinhalese-speaking people and English-speaking people prior to the passing of the Ceylon Independence Act, 1947. by the Parliament of the United Kingdom;

"And, whereas, the Second Parliament of Ceylon was prematurely dissolved as declared by the Right Hon. Sir John Kotelawala to enable him to go to the country for a specific mandate to make Sinhalese only the state language of Ceylon;

"And whereas, the Tamil-speaking people have demonstrated their strong resentment at the acts of discrimination against them on linguistic grounds and at the declaration to make Sinhalese the only state language of Ceylon, by observing Ceylon Independence Day, February 4, 1956, as Tamil day of mourning, and February 20, 1956, as hartal throughout the Northern and Eastern Provinces;

"And, whereas, Your Excellency's Speech makes no reference to any desire on the part of Your Excellency's Government to take such steps as will serve to restore to the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon equality of opportunity and of status and impartial recognition of merit and to allay the grave discontent of the Tamil-speaking people of

Ceylon caused by acts of discrimination against them on linguistic grounds; "And whereas Your Excellency's Government has announced that "it will also take necessary steps for the adoption of Sinhalese as the one Official Language of the State, thereby depriving Tamil of the parity of status which Tamil has hitherto enjoyed with Sinhalese as the official languages of Ceylon since the resolution passed by the State Council of Ceylon on 26th May, 1944.

"And whereas, no elected representative from the seventeen Tamil-speaking electoral districts from the Northern and Eastern Provinces and the District of Puttalam has become a member of Your Excellency's Government.

"And, whereas, owing to the failure on the part of the relevant authority to have the necessary steps taken for the return at the recent General Election of the Four Members to be elected for the Indian and Pakistani Electoral District as provided in the Ceylon Constitution (Special Provisions) Act 35 of 1954, the present Parliament is not duly constituted: and the Tamil-speaking and other registered citizens of Ceylon have been denied their constitutional right of democratic representation in the present Parliament.

And whereas owing to the conduct of Your Excellency's Government Democracy in Ceylon has been subverted into a Government of all the people of Ceylon by the Sinhalese-speaking people for the Sinhalese-speaking people.

"And whereas, the Tamil-speaking people of

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By
Mr. G G Ponnambalam
Tamil Congress

"But strongly protest against the proposal of Your Excellency's Government to adopt Sinhalese as the only official language of the State in the face of the demand of the Tamil-speaking people that Tamil should continue as an official language throughout the country with complete equality of status with Sinhalese both in the administrative and in the educational set up; in that the adoption of Sinhalese as the only official language of the State—

- (1) would deny to the Tamil-speaking people, their rightful share in the independence of the country,
- (2) would constitute a gross violation of their fundamental rights
- (3) would relegate them to a position of subservience,
- (4) would condemn their language and culture to gradual extinction in Ceylon,
- (5) would deny them equality of opportunity in regard to recruitment to and placement of personnel in the public services,
- (6) would deny to them their legitimate share in the administration of the country, and
- (7) would be a threat and a menace to their continued existence as a distinct nationality.

And deeply regret that Your Excellency's Government has failed to assure Tamil-speaking people—

- (1) that they will not be deprived of their tradi-

(Continued on page 5)

By Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam
Federal Party

"But regret that though Your Excellency's Speech has indicated your Government's awareness of the people's dissatisfaction with the policy and administration of the past Government, and though your Government wishes to assure minorities, religious, racial or otherwise, that they need have no fear of injustice or discrimination in the carrying out of his policies and programs and further promises to ensure the rights, privileges, and freedoms to which they are entitled in a democratic state your Government has shown no indication whatever that it would translate into action its declared intentions by promising to repeal those discriminatory laws and disavow those administrative policies of the previous Government which have done grievous injury and injustice to the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon as, for example, the two Citizenship Acts of Ceylon, which have no parallel in their machiavellian conception, and under which

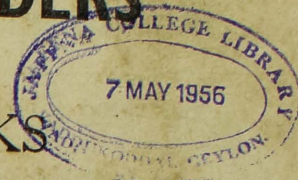
"(a) the entire Tamil-speaking people have been degraded in national status, (b) one section of the Tamil-speaking people have been rendered doubtful citizens in their own homeland with no means of proving their citizenship, if called upon to do so under the impossible clauses contained in the Acts, and (c) the other section consisting of 800,000 workers permanently settled in the plantation areas and constituting the backbone of the Island's economy (most of whom have been born in Ceylon and nearly all of whom have no other home but Ceylon) have been deprived of the fundamental civic and franchise rights which they had

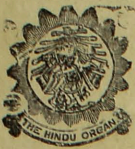
enjoyed for 20 years, and further cruelly condemned to statelessness for all time without hope, even for their future descendants born in Ceylon, of aspiring to any civic existence.

"We further regret that Your Excellency's Speech has given no indication that your Government would forthwith discontinue the past Government's colonization policy of planting under their patronage, and with their full financial and administrative assistance a predominantly Sinhalese population in the traditionally Tamil-speaking areas—a policy calculated to overwhelm and crush the Tamil-speaking population in their own homelands by a process of economic, social and cultural strangulation leading to ultimate extinction.

We further regret that whilst these and such other unjust enactments and policies of the previous Governments are allowed to continue to oppress the Tamil-speaking people, Your Excellency's Speech would indicate that Your Excellency's Government are now resolved on the immediate adoption of Sinhalese as the one official language of the State and inasmuch as it is axiomatic that a country is ruled in the language of its political masters: and it is a historical fact that only subject peoples are forced to accept the mother tongue of their imperial rulers as their one official language, the Tamil-speaking nation in Ceylon considers Your Excellency's statement, which is a denial of parity of status both for the Tamil language and for the Tamil-speaking people, as a

(Continued on page 6)





தொழில்நுட்பம்,
மேல்நிலையிலே ஞானமுடையவியும்
மேல்நிலையிலே நானறிவிக்கையும்
மேல்நிலையிலே நானறிந்தேற்றத்தமே
மேல்நிலையிலே நன்னெறி உ. க. ம. ம.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1956

Treasure These Thoughts

The Message of Non-violence and Love is a message which brings solace to the aching heart of humanity.

'REASONABLE' RACIALISM?

WE DO NOT DENY THE fact that in weaker moments of elation and enthusiasm over his life long ambitions and aspirations, the leader of the M. E. P. had reckoned time limits for a complete change-over of political policies in twenty-four-hour periods. But it is gratifying to note that the self same spokesman in the glorified garb of the Premier of this country has begun to realize that these first flushes must be moderated by second thoughts. Hence his decision to refer the 'Sinhalese only' Bill to a sub-committee for purposes of re-consideration and re-drafting and his caution in the reduction of the price of rice and sugar.

Premier Bandaranaike perhaps has not given serious thought to the real implications of the 'Sinhalese only' Bill, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of reasonableness to the Tamil-speaking people. We put it plainly to the leader of the M. E. P. that there cannot be an atom of reasonableness in a proposal that prepares the ground for the gradual extinction of a language that had acquired in this Island equality of status with Sinhalese throughout the ages.

The Chief Minister who is able to appreciate the difficulties that prevent him from reducing the price of rice and sugar to the irreducible minimum cost, whatever may be his promises at election meetings, cannot fail to realize that a change in the age-long 'languages' policy of this country has more

THE SECULAR STATE

IN all modern democracies the Church and State are separate organisations whose spheres of action are clearly demarcated and separate. Neither interferes with the other, much less tries to dominate the other. In America the state is a secular state which does not maintain or support any particular denomination, but is strictly impartial and neutral as between the various religious denominations and sects. The Indian State similarly is declared to be a secular state, though the vast majority of the population are Hindus. In England because of the conflict between the High Church and Rome the Church of England is declared to be the Established Church and the members of the Royal Family are required by law to be Protestants. But the Queen's Ministers and public servants may belong to any denomination. The Ministers and politicians never exploit the religious susceptibilities of the public for political purposes and the clergy seldom if ever take part in or even take interest in politics. Only on great occasions like the coronation or a royal wedding or the celebration of a victory mass sentiment is awakened. The Ministers and politicians seldom show any interest in religious affairs or festivals. They in fact behave as if they had no religion of their own.

There is a clear advantage in making the state a secular one and having the politicians adopt a perfectly neutral attitude. In countries which are

serious embarrassments to be circumvented. We are glad to note that the responsibility of office has begun to sober the impetuosity of a leader who had overthrown a Government that had created the impression that it was invulnerable. But we are compelled to observe that the Premier has yet to learn to be 'reasonable' to those citizens of this country whom his party does not represent. Where is the reasonableness, we ask the Premier, when a Minister of State speaks in a language that is not understood by a section of the House of Representatives, particularly when the subject matter of discussion is one that vitally affects the rights of that section?

heterogeneous in religion there is the temptation on the part of politicians to deviate from a position of neutrality and to divert public funds towards the maintenance and propagation of a particular denomination. It is wrong to support a particular denomination on revenues contributed by people of various denominations. In the second place there is the danger of politicians prostituting the religious susceptibilities of the masses for political purposes, especially in countries where a democratic tradition has not been built up and primitive instincts and emotions are very strong and active among the masses. At election times we find votes are often given to a candidate merely in consideration of his religious denomination.

But religious intolerance and exploitation assumes their worst phase among communities priest ridden and primitive in their

N. SANGARAPILLAI, B. A. (Lond.)

emotional reaction. The cry of Islam in danger preached in the past in India led to unspeakable bloodshed and destruction of property just on the eve of Independence and for a long time after. Candidates at elections in the past found it prudent to be in the good books of religious bodies.

It is a well known fact that the present M. E. P. Government owes its success at the polls and its present power to the overwhelming influence of the Bikkhus. Neither the Cabinet of the Indian Union nor the British Cabinet appeals at any time to the religious feelings of the public. They never evoke the religious sentiments of the masses or invoke the blessings of priests on simple occasions, or on any occasion. Not that they are all atheists and agnostics, but that they wish to keep their secular functions as Ministers clear and separate from priest craft, and loathe to prostitute religion for private ends.

When a Prime Minister gets a hundred bikkhus to chant pansil at Ratmalana just before embarking for Bandung, his main idea is not to secure a bon voyage or to ensure the success of his denunciation of Communism

but to impress the clergy and the public as a devout Buddhist, which for all intents and purposes he may not be. We believe that the Sanchi Relics have had an enormous appeal to mass religious sentiments, and it is good to make the fullest use of it. In India and in Protestant countries the state would never have utilised it for propaganda or indeed for any purpose whatever. Even among the public their effect would have been almost negligible. When a Premier monopolises the privilege of bearing them on his shoulders and in spite of their doubtful authenticity venerates them in public profoundly and poses as the great saviour of Buddhism he certainly exploits the religious sentiment of the masses for his own political ends. He is rewarded with the title of Diyaseva and with an unchallenged position at the polls. The sil campaign is another mass hysteria at present. The people who practise it may feel a passing emotion, but are not any the better in their attitude towards humanity. But when the police and army men are induced to conduct a campaign, they really desecrate a noble thing and make a mockery of it. The net result of all these activities is not an expansion of the heart towards compassion, sym-

CORRECTION
The article on 'The Dance of Siva' that appeared in our issue of April 27, 1956 was contributed by Dr A. Visuvalingam O. B. E. and not by Mr. N. Manikka Idaikeadar, C. C. S.

pathy and charity as is usually supposed, but the breeding of the worst forms of intolerance, communal arrogance and hatred which express themselves in religious disturbances, the denial of fundamental rights to other communities and the demand that every public functionary must be a Buddhist. Selfish politicians too often find in religious exploitation an easy road to power. These politicians sell their soul to the intolerant and cannot take an independent line of action according to the dictates of their conscience.

In the House of Representatives

Mr. Mustapha's Impressive Maiden Speech

Debate on Amendments

Mr. Edmund Samarakody's amendment to the Address of Thanks was taken up first when the House of Representatives met on May 2.

Mr. Samarakody wanted an explanation of the Government policy on industries and suggested that the policy followed by the U. N. P. Govt. should be completely reversed. In conclusion Mr. Samarakody wanted the abolition of the Kachcheri and Headman system.

Making his maiden speech, Mr. M. M. Mustapha, M. P. for Pottuvil, said that if the people were happy about the new Government it was not because that the M. E. P. had won but that there was a new team and observed that a mere reference to minorities in the Governor General's speech could not be an assurance.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam in proposing his amendment said that federation was just the opposite of separation and added that the former did not mean a division of the country. Continuing Mr. Chelvanayakam cited the example of Canada and declared that the federal system had proved satisfactory in many countries.

Mr. V. A. Alegeacone seconded the amendment. He pleaded for a reconsideration of the 'Sinhalese only' Bill.

Mr. C. Suntheralingam then moved his amendment and figured in a wordy warfare with the Premier who he said had 'turned traitor to the country'. Later he withdrew the word 'traitor'.

Walk Out

When Mr. W. Dahanayake started speaking in Sinhalese Messrs. Suntharalingam and Ponnambalam rose to a point of order and wanted Mr. Dahanayake to speak in English. But the M.P. Galle persisted in speaking in Sinhalese. At this stage Messrs. Ponnambalam, Suntharalingam and Rajavarotheyam walked out of the chamber.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam moved his amendment and stated that it was a complete negation of democracy for one group to deprive another of its

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THE SYMBOL OF DIVINE SANCTITY

LOTUS IN INDIAN LITERATURE

TO the Indian taste, lotus has been the fairest of flowers. In art, sculpture and literature of India, it has enjoyed an unparalleled popularity from the earliest times to the present day.

The art in India has fundamentally been naturalistic. Here, nature has been very benevolent. It expresses itself in sunshine, colour and regular change of seasons. It cultivates an instinctive interest in the outdoor life—fairs, festivals, functions, religious congregations and pilgrimages throughout the country.

The artists in India have always endeavoured to interpret nature in all its manifestations and have used art to explain the philosophy of life. They have given a symbolic and spiritual importance to animals, trees, plants, birds and flowers in the last five thousand years.

No artistic movement has lived so long and has remained so intimately bound with the life of the people as the art of India. Based on nature, it has remained dynamic and capable of continuous development. Mr. Griffiths who spent thirteen years studying paintings in Ajanta, writes: "Here we have art with life in it, human faces full of expression, limbs drawn with grace and action, flowers which bloom, birds which soar, and beasts that spring or fight, or patiently carry burdens; all are taken from Nature's book growing after her pattern."

Lotus flower in art and literature of India has been symbolic of this splendour of nature.

The presence of water was an absolute necessity near the ancient Vedic altars. No sacrifice could be complete without oblation of water. Lotus flowers were easily available in the village ponds as votive offerings to the gods. The construction of these altars in prescribed geometric proportions and marked with pillars of wood or stone became the inspiration of the temples, the great spiritual centres of India, which were to succeed them.

The Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temples were only superstructures round the original Vedic altars or the central pedestals. The scale of an altar became the module of Indian architecture, the basic point from which all construction had to start. Along with these altars, the pillar water and the lotus flower remained and maintained their original importance. They were the breath and life of all temples from which the social and religious

By

JAGAT NARAIN

life of India was to be regulated. And from the Vedic age, down to the present day, it is difficult to conceive a temple without an altar, pillar, water and the lotus flower.

Ancient artists considered the lotus flower as receiving its nourishment from water; the pulsating sap of life. Yet it remained ever un sullied by mud. As such it became a symbol of divine purity. In association with the sun, it was taken as a symbol of life movement, opening in the morning and closing in the night. Always facing towards the sun, it signified consciousness and a symbol of year and time.

For monks detached from the world, it was a symbol of cloister, a disposition of mind towards renunciation. "Just as lotus flower of glorious, pure and high descent and origin is glossy, soft, desirable, sweet smelling, longed for, loved, praised, untarnished by water or mud, graced with tiny petals and filaments, and a child of clear cold stream—just so should be the disciple of the Noble One." (Milinda).

Vishnu Purana associates the lotus flower with the Himalayas, "the worshipful source of life, the fount of purity, which makes India a fertile, prosperous and holy land." It says that the creator Brahma has his throne in the Lake Mansarovar "like a seed vessel of the lotus."

Four rivers, the Brahmaputra, the Ganga, the Indus and the Oxus rise from this lake like four petals of a lotus flower, and flow in four different directions, giving life and fertility to lands and peoples. Mount Kailasa is a pillar or an altar near this lake. Himalaya is the centre of the world with four petals of lotus flower spreading themselves in four directions—China towards the north, Persia and Central Asia in the West, India in the South and Tibet and Burma in the East.

Here we get an idea of World Lotus, the Hiranyagarbha or the Womb of Earth as the ancients call it. Lotus is mentioned as the seed of all creation. The continent of Asia is conceived as a four petalled lotus flower with its stalk and growth in the Himalayas as the basic connecting link, spreading its divinity and snow like purity in all directions, the eternal abode of the gods of Asia.

Kalidasa keeps up the theme of Vishnu Purana and sings of Mount Kailasa in Meghduta as:

The lofty peaks of Mount Kailasa,
Fill the sky like lotuses

So long as the Aryans lived in the Himalayas, they did not build temples. To them, nature with all her resplendent beauty in the Himalayas, and the lotus flower with its replica and expression in the indented shores of Mansarovar was a temple in itself, grand in its glory and greatness.

In the Rig Veda, the lotus is mentioned as *amalaka* the stainless, the symbol of divine purity and sanctity. When certain Rishis were accused of turning away their guests in the evening, they took oaths and asserted that they might incur the sin of stealing lotus fibres if they had done so:

Let them heap blame on the blameless,
Or take away blame from the blameworthy.
The one guest in the evening he turns away,
The thief who stole

ACID TEST OF SUCCESS OF A GOVT.

MINORITIES MUST FEEL THEY ARE FREE

THE following extracts from a joint statement submitted by twenty-eight Muslim Members of Parliament to the Pakistan Government on the question of the rights and privileges of the minorities will be of instructive value to the so-called Democratic policy makers of Sri Lanka—the M. E. P—if only the Bandaranaike Govt. would be true to its professions that it looks forward to Indian political leaders for inspiration—Ed.

"We are confident that this would prove to be a vitally important step in the improvement of Indo-Pakistan relations and will contribute effectively to the solution of the outstanding problems between the two neighbouring and inter-dependent countries."

"It is obviously for the Pakistan Government to decide, after a full and fair survey of the whole situation, what measures are most likely to be effective. But they must undoubtedly include complete and vigilant removal of all harassment by petty officials and discrimination in the economic life as well as in the services and administration of justice. This should be done in such a manner that even fears based on mere suspicion are removed once for all."

The statement added that the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in the agreement signed in 1950 had recognised the urgency and the importance of this problem from the humanitarian point of view as well as from the point of view of Indo-Pakistan relations. The agreement *inter alia* had stated "the Governments of India and Pakistan

away the lotus fibres.
(Rig Veda)

The Rig Veda mentions two kinds of lotuses, *pundarika*, the white lotus which remains above water, and *pushkara* the blue lotus which remains below water. It speaks of lotus as born of the light of constellation The garlands of lotuses, *pundari svaja*, are offered to the twin gods, the Asvins, representing *usha*, the dawn-maiden, who flings open the doors of the sky.

The Upanishads mention the lotus flower as preceding all creation. "When

solemnly agree that each shall ensure to the minorities throughout its territory complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship subject to law and morality. Members of the minorities shall have equal opportunity with members of the majority community to participate in the public life of their country, to hold political and other office, and to serve in their country's civil and armed forces. Both Governments declare these rights to be fundamental and undertake to enforce them effectively."

The M. Ps. pointed out that the resolution of the All-India Muslim League passed in 1940: which envisaged the establishment of Pakistan stated that "adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specially provided in the Constitution for minorities in these units and in these regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them." The late Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the course of his presidential speech at the Madras session of the Muslim League in 1941 had stated in a reference to safeguards for minorities: "The acid test of success of any Government of a representative character is that the minorities must feel that they will have fairplay and justice. In that we shall not be wanting or lagging behind any civilised country in the world." In his address to the League session in 1943, Mr. Jinnah had said: "So far as we are concerned, our own history and our Prophet have given the clearest proof that non-Muslims have been treated not only justly and fairly but generously."

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FOR YOUR DAILY LIFE

Here are ten points to remember for your daily living. Some people expect too much from the good things of the world. Others pretend to be bigger than they really are and try to attract more attention than they deserve.

1. Never be a slave to the tastes and ideas of other people. Always have a mind of your own and stick to it.

2. Never imagine that you cannot change your emotional nature. Always realize that your character is largely what your daily actions make it.

3. Never rush your work unless you are absolutely obliged to do so. Always take plenty of time whenever possible and that means on most occasions.

4. Never dissipate your energy in distracting leisure. Always make your

By

V. E. Willis Maladeniya

leisure a time of constructive re-creation.

5. Never force yourself beyond your natural limits of nerves endurance. Always heed the sign that points to the need of a break or rest.

6. Never allow your physical powers to get very low. Always get some hard exercise every day in order to avoid this

7. Never let your bodily movements become jerky or uncontrolled. Always remain physically calm and poised, even if your mind is slightly agitated.

8. Never fret or become anxious about small things that have no important bearing upon life. Always maintain a proper sense of value, and put first things first.

9. Never wear an expression as though you were about to be hung. Always try to look pleasant and cheerful, whether you feel like it or not—Smile!

10. Never be in a hurry. Do everything quietly in a calm spirit. Always keep your inward peace for anything whatsoever, even if the whole world seems up-set.

LEAKAGE OF QUESTION PAPERS

Commission Appointed

The Governor-General under the provisions of section 2 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, No. 17 of 1948, has appointed Mr. C. Nagalingam, Q. C., Professor E. F. C. Ludowyk, Mr. W. A. de Silva to be Commissioners for the following purposes:-

(1) to inquire into and report on

(a) the leakage of question papers set for the Sinhalese Teachers' Certificate Examination of April, 1956; and

(b) the conduct of examinations

by the Department of Examinations, with particular reference to the adequacy of the security measures adopted to prevent the leakage of question papers;

(2) to make such recommendations as they may consider necessary for the reorganization of the aforesaid Department with a view to improving the methods adopted in the conduct of examinations and to prevent the leakage of question

papers.

Mr. C. Nagalingam has been appointed the Chairman of the Commission: The Commissioners have been empowered to hold all such inquiries into the aforesaid matters as may appear to them to be necessary, and require them to transmit to the Governor General as early as possible a report thereon, and have been directed that such part of any inquiry relating to the aforesaid matters as they may in their discretion determine shall not be held in public.

All public officers and other persons to whom the Commissioners may apply for assistance and information for the purpose of their inquiries have been required and directed by the Governor General to render all such assistance and furnish all such information as may properly be rendered and furnished in that behalf.

SRI LANKA AND AMERICA

On April 28: Ceylon was formally added to the list of free world nations receiving economic assistance from the U. S. under the Mutual Security Act.

The ICA announced that an agreement, for an economic aid program and the establishment of a USOM in Ceylon, has been signed in Colombo.

The agreement was signed by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, and U. S. Ambassador Phillip K. Crowe.

Appointment of James P. Grant to be director of the Ceylon mission was announced on March 2. Signing of the agreement opens way for selection of specific projects to be carried out in Ceylon in co operation with that country.

ICA has announced that up to \$5 million will be provided in the current fiscal year to finance projects mutually agreed upon. Further assistance is being requested from Congress for the 1957 fiscal year.

The projects will supplement Ceylon's own six-year development program to advance the economic well-being of its people. There will be development assistance as well as technical co-operation projects.

Technical co-operation projects are those under which the U. S. shares its techniques and skills in such fields as education, agriculture, health and transportation with people of newly developing countries to help them further their economic development increase their standard of living.

Development assistance projects supplement technical co-operation by providing funds for such things as supplies, commodities and capital goods. Development assistance also is given to countries for programs which they otherwise might not be able to undertake without aid.

Grant, the new mission director, has been in Ceylon since early March assisting in negotiating the agreement.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 6-5-56 TO 12-5-56

ARIES *Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]*

Minor health upsets likely this week. You will have to be careful in all your undertakings. But success is assured. Do not be worried about criticisms and oppositions.

TAURUS *Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]*

Most of your domestic problems still remain unsolved. But financially a good week. New ventures will bring in the desired results. Social success and fame also promised.

GEMINI *Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thirwathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]*

You will be able to negotiate your ventures with much ease this week. Triumph over enemies and domestic harmony also promised.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

You will be able to form some useful friendship this week. Financial gains also promised. But some misunderstandings in the family circle likely to upset you during the first half of the week.

LEO *Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]*

Clashes with relatives likely this week. Sunday afternoon, Monday and Tuesday will prove troublesome. Things will improve later. Financial success promised week-end.

VIRGO *Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]*

The first 3 days will be favourable for new undertakings. But Wednesday and Thursday will upset you much. Mental worries and upsets likely. End of week will turn favourable again.

LIBRA *Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]*

You will have to face much obstacles and criticisms in your affairs this week. Disappointments also shown. Thursday evening, Friday and Saturday the worst out of the lot.

SCORPION *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

Opposition will melt away. Work will be unusually heavy but you are sure to reap good results. There will be no mental peace. Health upsets also likely.

SAGITTARIUS *Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]*

Health should improve a good deal this week. Things will turn for the better in the domestic field. Financial gains and social success also promised.

CAPRICORNUS *Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]*

You will have to fight against heavy odds this week. There will be criticisms even from your bosom friends. Avoid clashes with close relatives.

AQUARIUS *Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]*

Success in all undertakings promised this week. You will be able to steer clear of most of your obstacles. Friends and relatives will be very helpful.

PISCES *Pooraddati 4, Uraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]*

You will find it difficult to come to any decisions this week. Minor domestic upsets and troubles in the office also likely. Financial gains promised week end.

Premier In Press Conference

The Second Press Conference was held on May 2. The Premier explaining the sudden step that was taken by his party to refer the 'Sinhalese only' Bill to a Committee for re-drafting said;

1. Certain adjustments could not be made in Sinhalese at once. Interim arrangements will have to be thought before the switch over to Sinhalese is legally enforced.
2. His front and party are ready to see that is given a reasonable opportunity for use of Tamil and English within the scope that Sinhalese is the official language.
3. 'Official Language' cannot be exactly defined. But all records must be kept in the official language. The present arrangement by which Government officers would be entitled to reply in the language in which the public had addressed them would go on for a 'certain time' Regional Councils and Headmen System would be considered together. Abolition of the latter will receive attention when the introduction of the former is decided upon.

Proctor P. K. Somasundaram Passes Away

We regret to record the death of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram Proctor, Jaffna.

Mr. Somasundaram took ill suddenly and passed away peacefully at his residence at Thavadu on April 29 Sunday at 6 p. m. The funeral which was largely attended took place on Tuesday.

Mr. Somasundaram enjoyed a large and lucrative practice at the Jaffna Bar. In public work Mr. Somasundaram took a keen interest and was a great social and religious worker. He was Secretary and later Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated Colleges.

Mr. Somasundaram's only daughter Vijayaluckshmi is the wife of Mr. M. Mathiaraman. Proctor. Mrs. Somasundaram predeceased him.

THE PROPOSED LANGUAGE BILL

As the Tamil speaking people have consistently maintained the attempt to make one of the two national languages the only State language and to enact a statute for that purpose is unfair and is against the best interests of the country. It is gratifying that this feeling is shared by considerable sections of the Sinhalese speaking people and is in itself a tribute to their sense of fairness and statesmanship. The bill which is sought to be introduced in this connection, if passed, would apart from its inherent political and moral defects be unconstitutional. It is susceptible of being challenged successfully in a legal manner as being against the spirit and letter of the present Constitution. The fact that Government thinks otherwise is not conclusive on the point. Government opinion is not always infallible, merely because it happens to emanate from the party in Power. All human judgment is

By
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

fallible. We are aware that the Courts did not agree with the contention of the Government and its law officers in the litigation arising out of the deportation of Mr. Bracegirdle and the recent prosecution still fresh in our minds against the 'Trine' Newspaper.

The situation requires slow, *cautious and tolerant handling* by all parties concerned, Sinhalese speaking as well as Tamil speaking. The entire future of the country is at stake. Any wrong decision by either party is bound to result in irreparable harm to the country as well as to the respective causes concerned.

If it is desired to make the Sinhalese language more wide-spread in its use and greater, it would be done with the whole hearted co-operation of the Tamil-speaking people. Resort need not be had to compulsion. If, on the other hand, it is desired to suppress or eliminate Tamil then the Tamil speaking people could to a man strenuously oppose such an attempt.

A method of co-existence for both the languages could and ought to be found. Hurrying with the proposed bill is not conducive to internal peace,

stability and goodwill. The situation required much more patient thinking than has been bestowed. The introduction or consideration of suitable legislation could be deferred for some time, perhaps till the budget debate is over, and the Sinhalese speaking and Tamil speaking members of Parliament would have more opportunities of interchanging thoughts and the public of the country also given some opportunity to contribute its suggestion for the solution of a difficult problem.

The proposed bill appears to be in conflict with certain views held by the present Prime Minister. Mr. Bandaranaike is reported by one of the Ceylon Daily papers bearing date 15th October 1951, to have made the following statement:-

"His party proposed to give Buddhism due recognition, and also whatever assistance other denominations needed to protect their religion. *National languages would be made the official languages.*"

(There is no reference to one National language only being made the official language).

This extract is taken from a report of a speech made by Mr. Bandaranaike at a propaganda meeting of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party held at Kotonuawa.

The painstaking editor of the handbook of the Ceylon National Congress (Mr. Bandaranaike himself) would more than anybody also know that the legislation which he proposes to introduce is not in conformity with the spirit of the principles, ideals and sentiments embodied in the various memoranda, statements and speeches recorded in the book regarding the common and the united efforts made by the people of Ceylon towards a common ideal which has been well nigh accomplished, viz. Restoration of Ceylon's National Independence.

If it is thought that certain indications have been given by certain electorates on the language issue, it is equally open to say that certain other electorates have given contrary indication. The verdict of the electorates has not been clear and unambiguous and is subject to further infirmities

(To be continued)

Pointed Protests...

—C. Suntheralingam

(Continued from page 1)

Ceylon have been deprived of the rights, benefits, privileges of Independence which was granted alike to, and intended to be enjoyed by all the people of Ceylon by the aforesaid Ceylon Independence Act, 1947, and by the Ceylon (Constitution) and Independence) Order-in-Council, 1946 and 1947,

"And, whereas, the Tamil-speaking people are anxious (a) to maintain their identity, individuality and freedom; (b) to preserve their language and culture; (c) to keep inviolate their traditional homelands in the North and East of Ceylon;

"Your Excellency's speech makes no reference to the undoubted feeling among the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon that it has become essential in the Public interest and necessary for their peace and well-being that steps be taken forthwith to have an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed at the request and with the consent of Ceylon, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 1 of the Ceylon Independence Act, 1947, (11 Geo. 6., Ch. 7) constituting, within a federal system, two or more autonomous States of Ceylon of which the area comprising the Eastern and Northern Provinces and the District of Puttalam shall be one;

"And, that failing such steps, the Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon consequent on the conduct of Your Excellency's Government may, in accordance with the declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, "be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort," to extra-Parliamentary ways and means to protect and promote their Freedom by the creation, as a Member of the Commonwealth, and owing allegiance to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second of a Free State of Tamil Ilandai.

"And regret also that in the context of the political and economic conditions now obtaining in Ceylon, the Defence Agreements entered into with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, prior and as a condition precedent to the

(Continued on page 6)

Pointed Protests...

—G. G. Ponnambalam

(Continued from page 1)

tional homelands by planned schemes of State-aided Sinhalese colonisation of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and

- (2) that those of them who are permanently settled in the up-country areas will not be arbitrarily, illegally and unjustifiably deprived of their citizenship rights and thus rendered stateless and made helots in the only country which they can call their own. And thus have left the Tamil-speaking people with no alternative other than to assert their right to self-determination.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Continued from page 2)

language. To deprive one of his language and then to give him an assurance of equality was a mockery. The move of the Government to make Sinhalese only the official language was a challenge to the past of the Tamils, their history, culture and civilisation. (Proceeding)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 155 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sitham. parappillai Krishnapillai of Vaddukoddai Deceased. Paruppillai widow of S. Krish. napillai of Vaddukoddai Petitioner,

- And,
Minor 1. Kirishnapillai Rajaratnam
" 2. Kirishnapillai Sivasithamparam, and
3. Arumugam Vairavathar all of Vaddukoddai.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of March 1956 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundaram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of representing them in the above proceedings and that letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased unless the respondents or any other person interested in the above estate shall appear before this Court on or before the 30th day of April 1956 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 22nd day of March 1956
Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundram
District Judge.

The date for showing cause is extended to 8.6.1956.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
20-4-56.

(O 180 4 & 11)

Pointed Protests...
—C. Suntheralingam

(Continued from page 5)

Enactment of the Ceylon Independence Act, 1947, by the Parliament of the U. K. shall not be revised, altered or abrogated in so far as the bases at Trincomalee or at any other place located in the Tamil-speaking areas are concerned without the consent and concurrence of the representatives in this Parliament from the Tamil-speaking areas of Ceylon.

“And regret also that the conduct of Your Excellency’s Government believes its wishes to assure minorities, religious, racial or otherwise, that they need have no fear of injustice or discrimination in the carrying out of its policies and programs.”

“And regret also that Your Excellency’s Government has declared its intention to pay attention to the question of establishing a Republic of Ceylon at a time when grave discontent prevails among large sections of the peoples of Ceylon in regard to more important and pressing questions.

“And regret also that Your Excellency’s Government has taken no steps to revise or terminate either the Rubber-Rice Pact with the People’s Republic of China or the agreement to purchase rice from Burma, in order to enable the peoples of Ceylon to procure rice, sugar and other commodities at the cheapest rates in the world markets, and that, in the absence of such steps, the peoples of Ceylon will be deprived of the full reduction in the price of rice, sugar and other commodities to which they are entitled.”

The Symbol.....

(Continued from page 3)

the universe was still fluid, Prajapati was produced on a lotus leaf.”

In Mahabharata, Brahma is declared as *Nabhija*, the lotus born, Vishnu as *Padamanabha*, the lotus navelled, and Lakshmi as *Padama*, born of the hue of the lotus flower. The colours of the lotus flower, red, white and blue, are mentioned as emblems of Trimurti, the three aspects of the One. red for Brahma, the Creator, white for Siva, the Divine Spirit, blue for Vishnu, the Preserver and Upholder of the universe.
(March of India,

POINTED PROTESTS.....

By. Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam

(Continued from page 1)

violation of the basic concepts of freedom and the fundamentals of civilised government.

“But regret that, whilst Your Excellency’s Government has undertaken to pay attention to Constitutional matters ensuring the more effective and efficient functioning of the principles of Democracy, Your Excellency’s Speech has shown no realization of the patent fact that the present unitary system of Parliamentary Government (which can function democratically and justly only when established in a uni-linguistic or uni-national country) has been imposed most irrationally and unfairly on Ceylon (which is the ancient homeland of two distinct nations) and has thereby undermined the democratic rights and liberties of two and a half million Tamil-speaking peoples of Ceylon, who, being a permanent minority, are placed in a position of perpetual dependence on the good-will of the six million Sinhalese people who constitute the majority and must therefore inevitably suffer as indeed they have already grievously suffered—whenever their political, cultural, and economic interests are at variance or in conflict with those of the Sinhalese nation.

“And inasmuch as such a state of continued dependence of the Tamil-speaking nation in Ceylon must eventually result in their complete political subjugation and national extinction, and is therefore repugnant to the fundamental principles of democracy;

“And inasmuch as on the other hand, the various complex problems of multi-national and multi-linguistic countries have successfully been solved by the adoption of a Federal System of Government, as, for example, in the Dominion of Canada and in the Republics of India, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and the U. S. S. R. and inasmuch as the Federal System of Government has ensured for those countries with heterogeneous populations true unity while at the same time securing for the different nationalities their national identity and democratic freedom;

“That Your Excellency’s Government, whilst contemplating the establishment of a Republic in Ceylon have given no indication of a realistic or enlightened approach to this most urgent and essential constitutional matter, namely the amendment of the present Unitary Constitution in accordance with the democratic determination of the Tamil-speaking nation which justly demands the establishment of an autonomous Tamil State, based on the linguistic principle, within the framework of a Federal Union of Ceylon—especially as such a union between the two peoples will be the rational and natural culmination of centuries of close association between these two nations in this their common motherland, and be the means of promoting the national unity, peace and progress of all the peoples of this island.”

But while welcoming: (a) undertaking that the Government will not align itself with any Power blocs, hope that it will immediately take back our bases and send off the foreign forces:

(b) the announcement that early steps will be taken to reduce the price of rice and sugar and to restore the mid-day meal of school-children hopes that early steps will be taken to ensure that the price of rice will be brought down to 25 cents a measure and the price of sugar reduced by 15 cents:

(c) the announcement that early steps will be taken to nationalize the transport services, hopes that the workers of the nationalized services will be brought into the management.

(d) the undertaking that the Government will amend or repeal all repressive legislation and remove all undemocratic restrictions of trade union rights, hopes that this will mean the complete repeal of the Public Security Act and the abolition of the Public Security Service, the Home Guard and the Volunteer Units in Government establishments:

(e) the undertaking to review the position of Public Servants who have been penalized under undemocratic regulations hopes that the good offices of the Government will be used to secure the reinstatement of employees victi-

mized in the private sector—regret.

(a) that the assurance given to the minorities, religious racial or otherwise that they need have no fear of injustice or discrimination and the further assurance to all citizens of the rights, privileges and freedoms to which they are entitled in a democratic State are negated by the Government will take necessary steps for the adoption of Sinhalese as the one official language of the State in face of the opposition of the Tamil-speaking people:

(b) that no mention has been made of the granting of political rights to Government employees in Government industrial enterprises.

(c) the vagueness of the references to health, education, housing agricultural and industrial development and unemployment and the absence of any reference to fisheries to security of service, a national provident fund, a minimum wage aid to local authorities for houses the amendment of the Rent Restriction Act, the attitude to corporations, and abolition of the Selective Test.

(d) the failure to announce the abolition of the Headman System in connection with the re-organisation of Local Government.

(e) the failure to announce compensation for all “Hartal” victims.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 561

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Pooraram wife of Thinakarar Pasupathy of Puloly East, Point Pedro Deceased. Sothimuttu widow of Alvar Kathiramu of Puloly East Petitioner:

Vs.

- 1. Kathirgamu Rajasingham of Puloly East
2. Kathirgamu Balasundaram of Thumpalai
3. Kathirgamu Balasingham of Puloly East
4. Kathirgamu Vinasithamby of do
5. Sivapragasam Saravana pavan of do
6. and wife Arasamma of do
7. Thinakarar Pasupathy of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. ThambiDurai Esquire District Judge of Point Pedro on the 28th day of March 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Rasaretnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition dated the 28th day of March 1956 having been read.

It is ordered and decreed that the Petitioner above named be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to her unless the above named respondents or any other person or persons interested therein shall on or before the 10th day of May 1956 show sufficient cause to the contrary. This 28th day of March 1956. Sgd. S. ThambiDurai District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. S. Rasaretnam Proctor for Petitioner (O. 179. 4 & 11)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918) BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00 Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO: S. KANAGASABAI, Shroff.

வாணிகர்ப்புலவழங்குபெய்க மல்குணகு சயகமணை கோணமுறை யாசு செய்க குறைவிடா துயர்க்க வாழ்க நான்மறையறக னோகக் கற்றவம் வேன்வி மக் மேன்மைகொள் சைவ நீதி வினாருக வலக மெல்லாம்.