

THE SINISTER IMPLICATIONS OF THE 'SINHALA BILL'

PARADOXICAL VERSION OF JAYANTHI PHILOSOPHY

MR. BANDARANAIKE wants his own assurances of fairplay justice and reasonableness to be taken at their face value, and he resents any imputation of discrimination and tyranny. But these assurances have left the minorities cold and bewildered. In 1943 Mr. Bandaranaike, as leader of the State Council, was Dr. Jekyll, the national statesman who was all for communal amity and co-operation and thought the demand for parity of status for Tamil fair and reasonable and saw no administrative difficulty in its operation. His political prospects were then rosy and he seemed to be the inevitable heir to Mr. D. S. Senanayake. Then, even in 1952, we find the election manifesto of his S. L. F. P. concedes parity of status for Tamil. He then had hopes, if not of defeating the U. N. P. at least of forming a formidable opposition party. The five years subsequently spent in political wilderness and frustration transformed this Jekyll into Mr. Hyde, the communal firebrand, who in a desperate bid for premiership has pandered to Sinhalese love of domination and imperialism and placed himself at the head of a mob of bikkhus, professors, politicians and the rest. Unable to lay the ghost he has conjured up he finds himself more and more in its service and under its sway.

It is astonishing how the M. E. P. party and the Government speak of a clear mandate from the country for their language policy and demand the complete acquiescence of the minorities in their policy. Both the Sinhalese press and politicians

equate popular government and democracy with majority tyranny, mob rule and demagoguery. In the competition for personal power and communal privilege, passions had been worked up into such hectic fervour that there is no room for cool reflection or moderation or statesmanship. In any democracy the majority has no right to impose its will on the minorities,

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

especially if it is a communal majority that seeks not the common interest of the nation, but merely its own perverse interest or domination. The minorities can only acquiesce in a decision which can be shown to be conceived in the general national interests, not in one which is to their own undoing or suppression as a community. The language decision, moreover, is a mob decision which is even now threatening all sober elements in the Sinhalese community such as the Leftists and no Sinhalese has the courage to come forward and express his disapproval. A decision affecting the interests of various communities as communities must be thrashed out at a Round Table Conference of all the communities concerned and must be based on a general measure of agreement arrived at among the communities. To cite the nationalisation measures of the Labour Government in support of the Language Bill as Mr. Bandaranaike has done is both disingenuous and misleading. For the nationalisation measures

were evidently conceived in the general interests of the nation, not of the workers only as a class, though opposed to the vested interests of privilege.

The obvious aim of the Language Bill is to assimilate and absorb all non-Sinhalese communities and to squeeze out those who resist assimilation by denial of a share in political and administrative power. It is a demand by the culture of a race to impose itself on the culture of another ancient race to lower educational and administrative standards in the interests of mass applause. The minorities have every right to resist the Bill even by open rebellion. If the Bill is passed every Tamil who wants employment in Government service or in a Government school or who is already in service in any capacity, even as a peon in any part of the Island, even in Jaffna, must acquire a reasonable knowledge of Sinhala or be refused admission or be retired from service. This reasonable knowledge, like Mr. Bandaranaike's notion of reasonable claims of minorities, may vary from time to time progressively even to a severe test in Sinhalese language and literature to be decided by Dr. Malalasekara or Mr. Mettananda. The implementation is to be completed in four years, so that Mr. Bandaranaike may face the next election as the greatest hero of the Sinhalese nation, that is the Ceylonese nation, a second Dutugemunu or Parakrama Bahu and a greater than D. S. Senanayake. The pace of implementation is left to the enthu-

(Continued on page 2;

REGIONAL COUNCILS & LANGUAGE PROBLEM

An important statement on the language problem appears to have been made by the Prime Minister at his last Press Conference. He is reported to have said that:

"the real, sane and sound solution of the language question lies in Regional Councils. He is also reported to have said as follows;—

"These Councils would ensure the reasonable use of Tamil and they would provide the wisest course for the Tamils.

He is also reported to have said that the law to introduce these Councils would take some time, as it involved a big change in administrative arrangements and that immediate

By
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

The two subjects referred to viz. Language problems and Regional Councils are matters which are eminently fit for consideration by a Round Table Conference. The Prime Minister has approved the idea of holding a Round Table Conference for the Language Problem in the course of his speech on the subject in the last Parliament. Senator Nadesan in his speech in the present Senate regarding the language controversy has strongly urged the desirability of holding a Round Table Conference for the same purpose. In view of the Prime Minister's pronounced opinion of the utility of Regional Councils in this context, the Round Table Conference could be utilised for considering both the matters together.

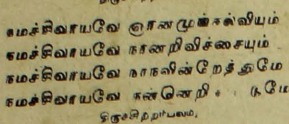
1. Regional Councils could solve the language problem, according to the Prime Minister.
2. Regional Councils would provide the wisest course for the Tamils also according to the Prime Minister
3. That the preparations and introduction of the Law regarding Regional Councils would take some time.
4. Immediate action would cause some dislocation.

In view of this important pronouncement by the Prime Minister, the wisest course would be to bring up the two Bills—the Bill regarding the use of languages in Ceylon (called the Sinhalese only Bill) and the Bill regarding the Regional Councils at the same time. The public and Parliament would then have an opportunity of studying

both the Bills together and if possible make the necessary suggestions for suitable provisions and amendments to both the Bills. It would be profitless and unwise to introduce either of the two contemplated pieces of legislation at an earlier point of time and introduce the other at a later stage. Judged from the context of the latest pronouncement, both pieces of legislations ought to prove supplementary to each other. It is therefore submitted that they should go hand in hand, prepared and introduced at the same time and considered by the Parliament and the public at the same time. If according to the Prime Minister immediate action regarding Regional Councils would cause dislocation, the same disability would apply to the Language Bill also.

The Hon. the Minister for Justice, Mr. M. W. H. de Silva, who is one of the very few now left out of the band of pioneers who led the Reform Movement, has assured the Tamils in the

(Continued on page 5)



Unanimous Opposition To 'Sinhala Bill'

COLOMBO

At the protest meeting in the Colombo Town Hall the Federalist M. P's chalked out the line of action to be taken as a protest against the 'Sinhala' Bill. Messrs. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, C. Vanniasingham, A. Amirthalingam, Gate Mudlr. Karapper, Dr E. M. V. Naganathan, Messrs. M. M. M. Mustappah, V. A. Kandiah, V. N. Navaratnam Mr. C. Rajadurai and C. Suntheralingam in their speeches appealed to the people to oppose the language Bill and to prepare themselves to fight for the preservation of their rights.

TELLIPPALLAI

The Valigamam North Tamil Teachers Association resolved at a public meeting that the Tamil-speaking people would under no circumstances accept the 'Sinhala' Bill. Messrs C. Suntharalingam, S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, G. G. Ponnambalam addressed the meeting. Mr. K. Sundaram presided. Pandit S. Ponnuthurai and Mr. R. N. Sivaprakasam explained the objects of the meeting.

MANIPAY

The Manipay Parish
Tamil Pathukappu Kala-

occasions previously, that the need for a sober, rational and moral approach to this complicated problem is still there and that hopes of such revision of procedure have not been entirely lost. But we also reiterate it that the minorities cannot be lulled into a state of security by any number of assurances and gestures from whatever quarters they may come and that the Tamil speaking people cannot but take suitable steps to safeguard and protect their inalienable rights of language and existence in this country.

gam at a public meeting resolved to resist the unjust and unconstitutional 'Sinhala' Bill. Mr. S. Thirunavukarasu Proctor who presided explained at length the implications of the 'Language' proposals.

Mr. S. Rajendram Proctor said that the Tamil speaking people would continue to live in this land of theirs but with honour and observed that it was regrettable that the Sinhalese people had forgotten the heroic deeds of the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan in the dark days of 1915 for the Sinhalese people.

The Sinister.....

(Continued from page 1)

siasm or whim of each Minister. At the end of four years every Servant under Government would have acquired sufficient knowledge of Singhalese to draw up reports, main-

tain correspondence and discuss problems in Singhalese or have been ejected from Government institutions. Even a peasant residing in a Jaffna district must learn Singhalese to write a letter to the D. R. G. or the Government, for a letter in Tamil or English is sure to find itself in the W. P. B. How the magistrates and doctors and higher administrators and lecturers can do their functions in Singhalese in four years is a mystery. The Bill we should say is communalism run mad and is of a piece with Mr. Bandaranaike's impulsive nature. The provision of continuing the Public Service examinations in Tamil and English till 1967 is a ruse to deceive the minorities. Or those responsible for the draft apprehend that the implementation cannot be completed in 1960 and an extension is required. Mr. Bandaranaike still wants to be reasonable and is generous enough to receive deputations to discuss the Bill but cannot make any alterations in its main principles. So far so good. What a sad commentary on the way Buddha Dhamma has permeated Ceylon Buddhist mind that at this time of Buddha Jayanti, of all occasions, when the hearts of all Buddhists are stirred to unique heights of religious devotion purity and charity, their hearts should also be inflamed with the most violent communal passions and intolerance of honest difference of opinion and there is not a Thero or Malalasekare or Bandaranaike to see the paradoxical position in which politics has involved them.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the untimely death of Mas. P. Senthinathan, youngest son of Mr. S. Pasupathy Chettiyar, Registrar of Marriages, Vannarponnai, on the 19th instant. Mas. Senthinathan was a student at the Jaffna Hindu College. He was looking quite hale and cheerful as usual in the morning of the 19th but succumbed to a sudden heart attack in the evening.

The funeral took place on Sunday in the presence of a large gathering of relatives, teachers and students. We extend our heart felt sympathies to Mr S Pasupathy Chettiyar and his family in their sad bereavement.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 560 T

In the matter of the intestate
Estate and Effects of the
late Parupatipillai wife of
Thambu Sidamparappillai of
Puloly South Deceased
Thambu Sidambarappillai of
Puloly South Petitioner
Vs

Minor 1, Sidamparappillai
Ganesalingam

Minor 2, Sidamparappillai
Rajalingam

3. Chethuppillai widow
of Veluppillai Kana-
pathippillai of Puloly
South

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge Point Pedro on the 29th day of February 1956 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of February 1956 and 25th day of February 1956 having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1 and 2 Respondents, that the Petitioner as husband of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 7th day of June 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 3rd Respondent do produce the said minors before this Court on the said date.

This 29th day of February
1956

Sgd.
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. K. Vallipuram
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 190 25 & 1)

WEDDING

VISUVANATHAN—THAVAMANY

Dr. K. Rajah of Vannarponnai requests the pleasure of the company of his friends and relations on the occasion of the marriage of his son **R Visuvanathan** Proctor S. C. & N. P. to **Thavamany Kandiah** of the staff of Hindu Ladies' College Jaffna daughter of Mr. C. Kandiah F. M. S. Pensioner & Mrs. C. Kandiah of No. 33 Chetty Street Nallur on *Saturday the 26th instant at 8 p. m.* at bride's residence. Reception on the following day at the bride-groom's residence between 5 & 8 p. m.

NO INDIVIDUAL INVITATION PLEASE

(M. 296 25)

We repeat it, as we
have done on several

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION

ONLY ALTERNATIVE LEFT

(Concluding portions of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's Speech)

Another authority on the subject, Oscar Janowsky in his book on National Minorities says—

"We are left with no alternative but to incorporate nationalities and national minorities in the structure of the State with respect for, recognition of and legal protection afforded to the pattern of life of each group."

Mr. Speaker, it is almost a confession of failure, it is almost a confession of defeat, it is almost a reflection on the capacity for self-government of a dominant group for it to follow a policy which does not give a just and due place to a dominant national minority. Indeed Mr. Speaker, the words "national minority" are out of place. Today countries so conduct themselves in a really representative parliamentary democracy that national minorities are made so completely equal with the linguistic majority that they cease to be considered and to be referred to as national minorities. They are so completely equal both constitutionally and in the eye of the law.

I commend that to my hon. Friends with their liberal and progressive traditions. I ask them not to forget those traditions and even now to consider whether they cannot be loyal to those early traditions.

Mr. Speaker, in this connection may I refer to something which is being once again bandied about, namely, the words "democracy" and "majority rule." I have always wondered whether we orientals really in our bones would understand and feel what democracy as understood in the West. I hope I will not be offending anybody if I say this; that the intrinsic, fundamental conception of democracy seems to be so alien to us. Otherwise we would not be inclined to slip so easily and speak so glibly about majority rule in the way that already my friends Opposite are inclined to speak.

I hope I am doing no injustice to my hon. Friend

the Minister of Education. He spoke of majority rule. Let us get this quite clear. Majority rule as understood as a concept of Western democracy is really not of a communal majority. It must be the rule of a majority political party or if that is not possible it is the rule of the majority in a State which has a homogeneous population speaking one language, professing one religion and possessed of one culture; then you can speak of the rule of the majority. But where you have, as you have in Ceylon, at least a bilingual if not a multilingual population with a variety of cultures, a number of languages, and a number of religions, the numerical concept, the arithmetical concept of rule by majority is not merely inappropriate but it will be utterly fallacious. I do commend in all earnestness to my Friends opposite that there can be no majority rule when you have a polyglot nation with a multiplicity of races, languages and cultures, particularly when the matter under consideration is so fundamental as to consist of the concept and the preservation of one's culture, religion and language.

Mr. Speaker, you are, not, therefore, really understanding the fundamental basis of majority rule when you say that because in this country there is a major community, therefore, the members of that community because they are in a numerical majority can impose their will upon a minority. Therein lies the seed of revolt and rebellion. At the best, I say, even in a homogeneous population the rule of the majority is fundamentally based upon the consent of the minority; it impliedly rests on the consent of the minority. You cannot impose the will of the majority against an unwilling rebellious minority. Let us not please forget that.

I should like to refer Mr. Speaker, in this connection to two unitary states which are well known, which exist today, and which can very well serve as examples to Ceylon and to the present

Government if they want a parallel for the solution of their difficulties. I would refer to the case of Finland.

I believe, it is known, that Finland was part of and subjugated by Sweden for as long as 600 to 700 years and after Sweden relinquished her place in Finland, Finland was subjugated by Russia for a 100 years. In the Finland of today there is a Swedish-speaking population which consists of 9 per cent. of the total—please let us not forget—population of Finland. 91 per cent. are Finns speaking Finnish and yet by the last Constitution Act of 1919, Article IV of the Constitution, the language of the one-time conquerors and oppressors, the Swedes, the language of a small 9 per cent. minority, is declared in the Constitution along with Finnish as one of the national and official languages of Finland enjoying equality of status in the administration, in education and in the entire set-up of the State. Mr. Speaker, has Finland lost anything by having conceded that right to the Swedes? On the other hand, has not Finland been in a position to resist the might of Russia by the sense of national cohesion and unity that had been produced by the rights given to the Finns?

May I refer to another unitary State, namely, Belgium? It was fashionable at one time—indeed, it was imposed at one time by the French rulers—that French should be the official language of Belgium, but that is a thing of the past. The Flemings, the descendants of the Dutch, who speak a Dutch dialect and who were at one time about 45 per cent of the population, saw to it, that in the Belgium of today Flemish or Dutch and French are both national and official languages enjoying complete equality of status in the eye of the law and enshrined as such in the Constitution. I am merely referring to two unitary States if the Government want examples that are comparable to Ceylon.

In the matter of popu-

lation. Finland has only about, I believe, 4 to 4½ million; Belgium could not be much more. I ask my hon. Friend the Prime Minister and those of his way of thinking what particular difficulty he or his Government or his Party feels in emulating these examples, of two unitary States which today are object lessons to this country in the matter of a solution of this problem?

If one wants to go into the case of other small countries one can refer to the case of Switzerland which, of course, is a federal state, but where even in the federating units in some of the cantons—I am not referring to the whole of Switzerland—in some of the individual cantons where French and the Germans live together. French and German are given complete equality of status in the administration and in the educational set-up.

Mr. Speaker, may I in this connection also refer to Canada, not as an example of federal constitution, but as an example of how a country where the French are not more than 25 per cent of the population and where the French are in a minority in every one of the federating units except where they live, have complete equality of treatment in the matter of language and in respect of administration, education, and so on?

May I as I see these gadgets in front of me, gadgets which still prove to be merely a nuisance rather than assistance—I make no aspersions on the men who are now trying to help us—say this? Would it surprise hon. Members to know that parity for English and French has become so much part of the accepted ideology of the Canadians that translation of speeches or rather interpretation of speeches in the federal legislature is unknown; parity has become a part of the national set up and people have become so completely bilingual that interpretation and translation are unknown.

I will admit however

that in Finland there is the translation of a speech made in Finnish into Swedish and *vice versa*. But can I not commend purely from a linguistic point of view bilingualism which has made Canada such a united, powerful and healthy nation?

May I now go on to another point?

Mr. Speaker, I now refer to the actual terms of my Amendment. I have deliberately abandoned in the text of my Amendment the conventional Parliamentary language of saying, "But regret". I have definitely and deliberately used the words, "But strongly protest."

I would, in parenthesis, say that the concept that Tamil and Sinhalese should enjoy parity of

status throughout the length and breadth of this Island is not something new. Apart from the language of the rulers, from Portuguese times Tamil and Sinhalese have enjoyed equality and parity of status throughout Ceylon. It was so in Portuguese times; it was so in Dutch times; it was so from 1813 under the British.

It is a notorious fact that the official language has been the language of the rulers. If Sinhalese is to be the only official language, then let us be quite clear about it that it is, by implication, the language of the rulers. The independence which this country obtained when the Englishmen left these shores has been therefore independence only for the Sinhalese and not for the Tamil-speaking people. The Tamil-speaking people would become ruled in their own country—a situation which is thoroughly repugnant to all democratic notions of the twentieth century. It is a notion which raises feelings of revolt among the Tamils.

Undoubtedly if it is proposed that the Tamils must live and move and express themselves in the language of the masters to the people who hold Government positions then there can be no question about it that they have been reduced to a position of subservience.

I have already referred to the fact that the entire sea-board from Puttalam to Dondra which was predominantly Tamil is today exclusively Sinhalese.

I am tempted to refer to the words in the Throne

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In The House Of Representatives

(Continued from page 3)

Speech about no discrimination and about equality for the various minorities: I ask you; Is it not already the fact that the Tamils having to acquire the Sinhalese language to be able to live in this country are placed in a position, apart from subservience, of such great disadvantage that it can only amount to discrimination and ultimately to victimisation? Indeed I sincerely hope, as I have indicated that once this Bill is passed—if it is passed in the form it is now contemplated—the pride of race of the Tamils will exert itself. I do not wish to follow my hon. Friend, the Member for Vavuniya—I am afraid the applause is slightly ill-timed—but I would only say that whilst I would not follow him in anything melodramatic, I will certainly say with a full sense of responsibility, that no Tamil born of Tamil parents can willingly accept this position of having to communicate with the Administration or with the Government in the Sinhalese language if he is compelled to do so. Let it be clearly understood that I was one of those who would have welcomed a healthy bilingualism in this country whereby you would find in the Administration Sinhalese who were educated in Sinhalese and who had a working knowledge of Tamil, and Tamils who were educated in Tamil and who had a working knowledge of Sinhalese. That would have brought a healthy bilingualism. Indeed, I would have liked them to be trilingual and to be equally proficient in English. If that is not to be, at least they would be bilingual.

But, Mr. Speaker, if it means that the numerical minority, namely, the Tamils, should, for purposes of their living, have to study the language of their masters. I sincerely hope that they will go back to their manic gardens—that will reduce their standard of living—but not put up with this imposition of studying another language imposed by the Sinhalese.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes assistance from certain quarters, though very much needed, can prove very embarrassing.

I say this because I do not think we ought to say too much and do too little.

I have deliberately pitched my points of criticism low. To Government servants who have been recruited during the past so many years without ever having been told that within a certain space of time they will have to make themselves conversant in the Sinhalese language—it was not one of the terms and conditions of their service—if I may be permitted, on the Floor of this House and before you, through the representatives of the people particularly on this side of the House, I appeal that in this struggle that lies ahead of us, they should refuse to acquire a knowledge of Sinhalese if they are compelled to do so even to earn a living. The Government must be compelled to give them compensation. These men were not recruited on the footing that they must at short or long notice acquire a knowledge of the Sinhalese language. I take it that rights which have been fairly well defined in regard to employment by the State will come to their rescue and they would be duly compensated.

Local Government institutions, Mr. Speaker, must refuse to communicate with the Commissioner of Local Government in Sinhalese and if need be, sooner or later refuse—I am talking of local government institutions in Tamil-speaking areas—to hold communication with the Commissioner of Local Government and the Minister of Local Government.

I now go on to a solution that has been suggested by my hon. Friend the Member for Kankasanturai (Mr. Chelvanayakam). He claims that in ten electorates the Tamil-speaking people have returned those who stood for a federal constitution. I am perfectly willing, I am ready, to accept that as a fact. My complaint has been that the Federal Party throughout its election campaign has not sketched out even in skeleton form what is the basis of a federal constitution. It is merely the principle of a federal constitution which in English and Tamil has been called *Tamil Arasu*, which means an Independent Tamil State. It has not placed before others of my way of thinking, or for that matter, of the Sinhalese, precisely what this federal state is. In fairness to us who do not

want to make it appear that the Tamils are divided, I wish to make that also clear.

I think I have been returned not once but twice, in 1952 and again in 1956, fighting the Federal Party, because I do not believe that any federal constitution is really the solution to this difficulty. Again, the applause is slightly premature. Nevertheless I wish to say this, in order that it might not be recorded as part of history that when, after ten electorates had returned federal Members or Members wedded to this federal creed, there was one Tamil voting against it, I shall refrain from voting against that Motion. But let me be clearly understood that you cannot have the intellectual support of any right-thinking Tamil unless you have the guts to go out into the open and put down in detail what the federal constitution is.

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 562

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Valliappar Kathirgamu of Karanavai South

Deceased

Eledchumypillai widow of Valliappar Kathirgamu of Karanavai South

Petitioner

1. Kathirgamu Sanmugaratnam
2. Mankayetkarasey daughter of Kathirgamu both of Karanavai South

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai, Esquire, District Judge Pt. Pedro on the 30th day of April 1956 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the Notary and the witnesses having been read

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the 2nd minor respondent and that the Will of the deceased be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner is the executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 7th day of June 1956 show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minor respondent shall be produced in court on the above date.

This 30th day of April 1956
District Judge
(O. 183, 25 & 1)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 152

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sellamuthu wife of Arumugam Kandiah of Moolai South

Deceased

Murugesar Krishnar of Moolai

Vs

Petitioner

1. Sivagangai daughter of Kandiah
2. Kandiah Kanagasabai
3. Kandiah Chinniah
4. Kandiah Nadarajah
5. Parasakthi daughter of Kandiah
6. Kamaladevi daughter of Kandiah
7. Yogeswari daughter of Kandiah
8. Arumugam Kandiah all of Moolai South

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the day of March 1956 in the presence of Mr. M. Ehamparam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st to 7th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them, that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner as the Executor named therein, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this court on the 30th day of April 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 15th day of March 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Order Nisi extended for 4.6.56
Intd. P. S.
D. J.
(O. 181 18 & 2)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 153

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Paramanathar Muthiah Veluppillai of Vaddukoddai East

Deceased.

Chellamma widow of Paramanathar Muthiah Veluppillai of Vaddukoddai East.

Petitioner.

Vs

1. Veluppillai Leelavathi
2. Veluppillai Pathmaravathi
3. Veluppillai Pushpavathi
4. Veluppillai Parameswaran all of Vaddukoddai East and
5. Paramanathar Muthiah Coomaraswamy of Vaddukoddai West.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of April 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 159

In the matter of the intestate estate of Alvapillai Kanapathipillai of Puloly East

Deceased

Theivanaipillai widow of Kanapathipillai of Puloly East

Petitioner

Vs

1. Bahavathipillai daughter of Kanapathipillai of do
2. Eledchumipillai daughter of Kanapathipillai of do
3. Saraswathy daughter of Kanapathipillai of do
4. Kanapathipillai Balachandran of do
5. Thangaratnam daughter of Kanapathipillai of do
6. Gnanachandiran son of Kanapathipillai of do
7. Sarojini daughter of Kanapathipillai of do
8. Alvapillai Arambo of do

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of April 1956 in the presence of Mr. C. Mahesan Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased, and

Further ordered that the 8th Respondent abovenamed be and he is appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st to 7th Respondents for the purpose of this action;

Unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 21st day of May 1956 at 10.0' o'clock in the forenoon and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of April 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
Drawn by N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 184 18 & 25)

dated 23rd April 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1-4 Respondents for the purpose of these proceedings and that the petitioner as widow of the deceased be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or before the 11th June 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors before this court on the said date.

This 25th day of April 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
(O. 183, 18 & 25)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 27-5-56 TO 2-6-56

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

Slow but steady progress assured this week. New ventures will bring in the desired results. But some upsets likely in the domestic field. Health troubles also shown.

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

Troubles through relatives likely this week. The first two days will be irksome. You will have no mental peace. Some improvements promised after midweek.

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

The first two days will be fairly satisfactory. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday morning must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be favourable for new deals. But there will be no mental peace.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Financial gains and general success promised during the first half of the week. Thursday afternoon, Friday and Saturday will be unfavourable. You will have to work hard for your success.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
No. 167 T

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Muttukumar Kulandaivelu Arulaiah of Pungudutivu west late of No. 10 Malay Street, Kuala Lumpur

Deceased.
And

In the matter of the British Courts Probate (Resealing) Ord. Chapter 84.

Nageswari Devi widow of Muttukumar Kulandaivelu Arulaiah of Pungudutivu west.

Applicant

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of 14 days from the date hereof the applicant abovenamed will apply in the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Letters (Resealing) Ord. Chapter 84 for the sealing of letters of administration in respect of the estate of the late Muttukumar Kulandaivelu Arulaiah of Pungudutivu west late of No. 10 Malay Street, Kuala Lumpur, granted by the Supreme Court at Kuala Lumpur, on 31st May 1955

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

You will be able to overcome most of your obstacles this week. Fame and success in litigation also promised. Avoid quarrels last day of the week.

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

Work will be heavier this week and you will be worried over other peoples affairs. Do not begin anything new this week. Quarrels with relatives likely week-end.

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

You will be able to succeed in your undertakings this week. But do not be discouraged by initial obstacles. Financial gains promised but you will not be able to save anything.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Misunderstanding and quarrels with friends likely this week. You will have to work hard. Health upsets also likely. Friends will be very helpful week end.

pect of the estate of the late Muttukumar Kulandaivelu Arulaiah of Pungudutivu west late of No. 10 Malay Street, Kuala Lumpur, granted by the Supreme Court at Kuala Lumpur, on 31st May 1955

This 21st day of May 1956
A Thanabalasingam
Proctor for Applicant
(O. 193. 25 & 1)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. Testy 144

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Thuraiappah of Thirunelvely, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Sivanagammah widow of Thuraiappah Thuraiappah of Neervely, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs

1. Thuraiappah Thurai-ratnam
2. Pathmavathy daughter

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

Relief from worries and troubles promised this week. You will be able to triumph over your rivals. Health also should improve. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

Troubles through secret enemies likely this week. You will have no peace of mind. Avoid arguments and do not begin anything new.

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

A good week. General prosperity and gains in new undertakings promised. You will be able to steer clear of obstacles. Honour and fame also promised.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

Troubles through friends of the opposite sex likely this week. Domestic upsets also likely. Health will be far from satisfactory. Beware of accidents.

of Thuraiappah
3. Leelawathy daughter of Thuraiappah all of Neervely, Jaffna

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 12th day of March 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 10th day of October 1952 having been read.

It is declared that the petitioner be granted letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed as daughter-in-law of the deceased, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 23rd day of April 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 2th day of March 1956

Sgd P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Navaratna Rajah
Proctor for the Petitioner.

Time to show cause is extended for 4-6-56

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge

(O. 191. 25 & 1)

Regional Councils & Language

(Continued from page 1)

course of his address in the Senate that the Tamils would not be prejudiced by the Languages Bill and that its provisions on publication would bear out his assurance.

It is trusted that all the circumstances taken into account, our leaders Sinhalese speaking and Tamil-speaking would recognise the spirit of the old adage that *hurry is waste* and take time to consider fully and dispassionately the twin subjects of Regional Councils and Languages together.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 160/Testy.

Moothathamby Kurusamy of Araly South, Vaddukoddai.
Petitioner,

Vs.

1. Manicam widow of Murugesu,
2. Murugesu Sivapackiam,
3. Murugesu Pathmanathan,
4. Murugesu Sabanathan,
5. Murugesu Sivanathan all of Araly South, Vaddukoddai.
Respondents.

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of Arunasalam Murugesu, deceased of Araly Vaddukoddai:

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 30th day of April 1956 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasupramaniam, proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 23rd day of April 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner above named be and he is hereby declared entitled as brother of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovementioned deceased issued to him unless the respondents shall on or before the 4th day of June 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 2nd to 5th respondent minors unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 4th day of June 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 30th day of April 1956

Sgd P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge, Jaffna.

(O. 192. 25 & 1)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 163

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Velupillai Kandiah of Vannarponnai west, Jaffna.

Deceased,
Kanagammah widow of Velupillai Kandiah of Vannarponnai west, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final disposal before P. Sri SkandaRajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of May 1956 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Notary and the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the abovenamed Velupillai Kandiah dated the 26th day of December, 1929 the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved. And it is further declared that the said Kanagammah widow of Velupillai Kandiah is the executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have Probate there of issued to her accordingly.

This 10th day of May 1956.
Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge.

Drawn by,
Sgd. A. Thanabalasingam
Proctor for Petr.
(O. 187. 25 & 1)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE 1st INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 157

In the matter of the joint last will and testament of the late Rasammah wife of S. Gopalapillai of Karampan Kayts.

Deceased,
Suppiah Gopalapillai of Karampan Kayts.

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before P. Sri SkanthaRajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of May 1956 in the presence of Mr. Adv. S. R. Kanaganayagam instructed by Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 23rd February 1956 having been read and the consent paper of the intestate heirs consenting to the application having been filed;

It is ordered that the last will and testament of the late Rasammah wife of the petitioner the said deceased dated 18th April 1928 attested by S. Arumugam Notary Public under No. 5177 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further declared that the petitioner Suppiah Gopalapillai of Karampan is the Executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly.

This 15th day of May 1956
Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge.

(O. 195. 25 & 1)

In The House Of Representatives

(Continued from page 4)

What is your composition of the Legislature in a federal constitution? Is it to be unicameral or bicameral? If it is unicameral, I wish to know what the representative character of that unicameral Legislature is to be. If it is to be bicameral, I wish again to know what the House of Representatives is going to be and what the composition of the Upper House is going to be.

Next I wish to know what are going to be the particular subjects and functions of the Central Government and what are the subjects of the federating units? There is another matter. What are the subjects over which the Central Government and the federating units are to have concurrent jurisdiction?

I also wish to know this. In the face of the declared policy of this Government to make Sinhalese the sole official language of the country in a unitary constitution, what basis, what right, have my Friends of the Federal Party to assume and to hug the delusion to their souls that in a federal constitution suddenly the neo-nationalists seated in front of us would relent and make Tamil and Sinhalese the official State languages in a federation?

You cannot lull people into a feeling of security in this way. Time is running hard against us. Already the Hon. Minister of Education, I take it, speaking for the Cabinet, has categorically refused to acquiesce in the second part of my Amendment, namely, that in the traditional homelands of the Tamils pre-eminently in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, which, as I said, were exclusively Tamil-speaking when the Portuguese took this country and which have still remained the traditional homelands of Tamil-speaking people—we all hold without exception—that there should be no state-aided, planned schemes of colonization by people from outside the two provinces who would be predominantly Sinhalese. There are none so blind as those who refuse to see. The Hon. Minister of Education says that if the Sunteralingams can settle down in Ratmalana and Wellawatta, why cannot the Appuhamys—he mentioned some names—be allowed to settle down in Gal Oya? There is

not the vestige of an analogy between the two. We are not objecting to free enterprise and private capital. What we are objecting to is a planned scheme of state-aided colonization by which thousands and thousands of Sinhalese families can irrespective of their capacity to be practical agriculturists, are brought from the distant corners of this Island and made to colonize areas which were once the domain of the Tamil Kings and of Tamil people. This is something fundamental, particularly when you are going to impose Sinhalese in Tamil areas. Even the land which we called our own is diminishing and disappearing. Today at the last General Election, for the first time two members of the ruling community thought fit to contest the Muttur and the Trincomalee seats. By increasing the pace with these schemes of colonization it will be well nigh impossible for a Tamil-speaking Member to be returned after the next five years either from Trincomalee or from Muttur.

Lastly, I refer to the question of Tamil-speaking who have become permanently settled, particularly in the up-country areas of this country. I wish to know what their position is to be in a federal constitution. Even that we have not been vouched about. Would the federating unit embrace them or will it not? For myself, I feel that it will be a signal disservice to compel nearly a million people to study Sinhalese in a Sinhalese State.

That apart, I do appeal again to the liberal traditions, if there is any left in the Government, to see whether this matter cannot be settled. This is a running sore. These are people who can call no country other than Ceylon their own. They have no place to go. They have got themselves cut off. Nearly 80 per cent of them were born in Ceylon and nearly 100 per cent of them have no country other than Ceylon to call their own. They have, for the first time in the history of the nations of the world been made stateless in this country—I pose that question to the Government; would there be an Indian problem in the up-country areas, if these unfortunate people, Aryan or non-Aryan, had

come to Ceylon for bolstering up the plantation economy of this country? Are they redundant to the economy of this country that they are treated in this way? No, their problem arises because they happen to be Tamils and Tamil-speaking. That was also evidenced by the fact that almost in the very first encounter of the last Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of India it was suggested that even after they had satisfied that most stringent requirements under the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship Acts they should not be brought into the general electoral roll until they had acquired the language of the area. Mr. Speaker, that, again, is to my mind essentially a Tamil problem. It is a racial problem. It is sincerely hoped that that problem will be solved in some way sooner than later.

For the reasons I have put down here it will be unnecessary for me to read the Amendment which has received sufficient publicity. I have no alternative but to oppose some of the principles laid down in the Throne Speech. I say that the attitude of the Government in regard to language, in regard to State-aided colonisation of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, in regard to the absence of a solution of the so-called Indian Tamil problem in this country, has left us with no alternative but to ask for the right of self-determination of the Tamil-speaking people.

Mr. Speaker, I shall finish in about two minutes. Look at the dismal, almost comic, spectacle that we witnessed here the last two or three days. Most speakers on both sides use languages which some of us are not familiar with. These gadgets, innovations and inventions really do not serve to make possible intelligent, honest debate. If this House is to be a forum for the exchange of views of the Representatives of the permanent nationals of this country, if there is to be any hope that any thing that we say might influence others on the other side and contrariwise, what we are now adopting will not do. It is only with the building of a healthy bilingualism and perhaps the adoption of a common language that you will make this Assembly of the Representatives

of the people anything but a caricature that it is fast becoming. It is no use going on pretending to transact business in the way we have been doing the last two or three days.

We have lived together for over 2,000 years. We have had our differences but we are confined within certain territorial limits. Cannot we even now, having regard to your decision on the language question, arrange matters so that you may conduct your affairs in your language untrammelled by us while we are allowed the right to determine our future and to conduct our affairs in our part of the country in our language? I have done.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 559 Testy.

In the matter of the intestate Estate and effects of the late Kandappu alias Kandappar Sittampalam of Karaveddy West.

Deceased
Paththinipillai alias Eliathangam widow of Kandappu alias Kandappar Sittampalam of Karaveddy West
Petitioner

Vs

1. Sittampalam Sivagnanasundaram of Karaveddy West
2. Eliathamby Muttutamby and
3. Wife Sunthreswary
4. Kandappar Subramaniam and
5. Wife Sivalogasundary

6. Yogeswary daughter of Sittampalam
7. Sittampalam Arasaratnam
8. Pushparanee daughter of Sittampalam
9. Thilakavathy daughter of Sittampalam all of Karaveddy West

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of November 1955 in the presence of Mr. T. Ponnambalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out letters of administration as the widow of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to her

And it is further ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 7th, 8th and 9th Respondents for the purpose of representing and defending them in the above testamentary proceedings unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 16th day of January 1956 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st Respondent do produce the said minors the 7th, 8th and 9th Respondents before Court on the said date

This 28th day of November 1955

Sgd. A. E. R. Corea
District Judge

3-5-56
Time to show cause extended and order nisi reissued for 7-6-1956

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai
District Judge
(O. 186 25 & 1)

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.

வாங்குநீர் வழங்குபவர்கள் மலிகைஞ் சாக்கம்மன்
கோட்டுறை யாக செய்யக் குறைவிலா துயர்க்கள் வாழ்க
நாங்கள் மறை யறங்களை நோக்கி நன்றம் வேண்டி மலிகை
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ நீதி வினக்குக அகல மெல்லாம்.

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