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Translation

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This analytical book speaks of the tremendous service of G.G.Ponnampalam, Q.C., MP, our leader, for the up-country people since he became a member of the State Council of Ceylon.

My Words

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Political, Economic and Educational issues of Hill Country Tamil people are immense and have a long history; the day they came to make this country prosper, their problems also grew. The only leader who considered their plight and took up these issues in the State Council, parliament, and the public was our leader, G.G.Ponnampalam. He had the experience, knowledge, power, and courage.

Because of the new political comers, new faces, and greenhorns, who were extremists, the status of the Hill Country Tamils lost their respect, weakened and vulnerable. When all his efforts were taking shape, the greenhorns, without vision, spoilt everything our leader did to get citizenship to hill country Tamils.

All the People, including the up-country Tamils, have identified those who made their lives miserable by acting their mean political advancement. They are the ones who gave consent to expatriate 5000.000 people under the Srimavo-Shasthiri Pact. They are the same people who agreed to deport five and a half lakh Indian people after the Srimavo-Shastri Pact.

In 1948, he supported a law that gave the Tamil people full political rights and did not discriminate against others without coercion in this country. Those politicians who defined what he did then as wrong today have left the hilly Tamil people helpless in the political desert and forced into exile. People have been left helpless

in the political desert and forced into exile. In this situation, all the people today should understand the problem and act.

Our Press publishes this book with the noble intention of reminding people to consider the actual position.

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Historical evidence

Among the Tamil people, because of the lack of explanation and ignorance regarding the achievements of G.G. Ponnambalam for the hill country Tamils, Those concerned about the truth and honesty would like to know the truth of Mr Ponnambalam without any shadow. It is necessary to explain a little about his services and achievements.

Some Tamil parties in Sri Lanka aim to hide the truth and spread lies. It is necessary to explain and write a little about Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's deeds and achievements for the Tamils of the hill country to date.

As much as he admired Sri Lankan Tamils, Mr G.G. Ponnambalam has shown great concern for the hill country Tamils as he did for the Sri Lankan Tamils well. For the last 35 years, Mr Ponnambalam has been relentlessly fighting for the rights and interests of the hill country Tamils in the State Council and Parliament. For a long time, until 1940, there was no political organization to voice for the rights of hill country Tamils. At that time, who fought for them? Ponnambalam is the only leader who advocated for the rights of hill country Tamils with the help of two Indian members in the government council. He fought day and night for the rights of Tamils.

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Hansard, which compiles and publishes the programs and speeches of the members of the Parliament, has recorded all the discourses given by Mr Ponnambalam on the issues of Sri Lankan and Hill country Tamils for the past 35 years. Who has advocated for them whenever there were discussions regarding a political settlement for Tamils in other countries? Mr G.G. Ponnambalam was the one who valiantly voiced their demands.

In the year 1930, there was an agitation to limit the entry of the South Indian Tamils into Ceylon. To investigate this an inquiry committee was appointed to investigate this under the chairmanship of Jackson KC. Mr G G. Ponnambalam appeared before the inquiry committee and strongly argued that South Indian Tamils could come to Sri Lanka without any restrictions. No ban or action was taken then.

Even when there was chaos in Mooloya Estate, even when the government took over the estate, Mr G.G. Ponnambalam immediately went to the Hill Country, stayed and did many

did many charities. Appearing before the congregation without fee, presenting proofs, and thus using their social welfare regardless of lawyer fee

When the government took over the state plantation "Navesumair", forced the Indian workers out of the plantation, and forced them into despair. Then G.G. protested against this action of the government in the State Council and argued for

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When Mr Ponnambalam argued for the demand of 50 to 50 or equal representation, he said that a significant portion of the representation available to minorities should be given to the hill country Tamils. Moreover, he argued in front of the Soulbury Commission. Later, before the Soulbury Commission he spoke about the rights of the hill Tamils for one whole day out of the three days set aside for hearing the testimony of the Tamil Congress by the inquiry committee. Because of this, the committee said that 14 per cent representation should be given to Tamil in sports.

It is noteworthy that the main objectives of the Tamil Congress are to fight for the rights and interests of the hill country Tamils in its organizational plan. In addition, it is mentioned in the constitution that Sri Lankan Tamils should be respected as a separate race based on their culture and caste rights. It is also stated in the Constitution that the Indians living in Sri Lanka should fight to enjoy their rights like the Sri Lankans by removing the defects that may occur in enjoying their rights.

Progress of Ceylon Tamils!

As the Sri Lankan Indian Congress and the Tamil Congress were united in policy and purpose, Mr Ponnambalam wanted these parties to field common candidates in the 1947 general elections. In this way, he suggested that a united front should be formed in the Parliament. With this aim, in 1946, Mr Ponnambalam wrote a letter

to the Ceylon Indian Congress on behalf of the All Sri Lankan Tamil Congress. The Ceylon Indian Congress did not support the idea of Mr. Ponnambalam. They wanted to be a separate party. At that time, if these parties had accepted Mr. Ponnambalam's policy and worked together, the situation in the two communities would have been different today.

In its manifesto for the 1947 general elections, the Tamil Congress explicitly stated that any Sinhalese political party would support the basic principles of the Tamil Congress based on responsive cooperation.

Following that policy, in 1948 the Tamil Congress cooperated with the Sinhalese government. If the Indian Congress had also cooperated with the government then a large number of hill Tamils would have had Citizen Rights. The problem of Indian Citizenship would not have existed today.

Because the Tamil Congress cooperated with the government at that time, the basic political, linguistic and economic rights of the Sri Lankan Tamils were officially recognized and protected and many important benefits were obtained, some of them are as follows:

1. Mr D.S.Senanayake accepted to give equal status to Tamil with Sinhalese, and that policy was fully recognized and implemented in the administrative system and in all the fields, where Sinhala was used,, Tamil was also used.
2. It was made to be non-discriminatory in matters of appointment to the Government Service, discrimination was done against Tamils, and as a result, thousands of Tamil youths got government jobs, and many Tamils who were unfairly denied promotions were given professional promotions.

A cement factory has been set up in Kankesanthurai.

A Chemical, Caustic Soda factory has been set up in Paranthan

A paper factory was set up at Vazaichenai.