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JAFFNA TUESDAY JULY 17, 1951

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NO 29

## STRATEGIC MILITARY ADVANTAGES

### CAUSE FOR SUSPICION

IT'S probably fantastic, but here is an adroit solution for some of the problems connected with a Far Eastern peace settlement, along with certain moot questions inside the United Nations. Why not admit Communist China to the U. N., without kicking out Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime - in - exile on Formosa? In short, why not have two separate Chinese governments in the U.N., presenting each case openly and continually to the world?

This could be done if enough countries in the Assembly would get together for such a move, even if only one Chinese regime could sit on the Security Council. If you argue that Red China wouldn't agree, it would be instructive to put it up to Peiping. If you argue that the net result would be more invective on the U.N. floor, you will have to concede that the row might overshadow some of the

By

DEVERE ALLEN

In the Worldover Press.

tiresome hullabaloo that grow out of the cold war. At least, the pro Chiang lobby would get some of the things it has been demanding, while the U. N. countries, 17 of them, which have already recognized Peiping, could get a feeling of justice done and a step taken toward an all-inclusive United Nations.

One drawback would have to be faced. Russia got the Ukraine and Byelorussia into the U.N. at San Francisco, and used as an excuse the various component parts of the British Commonwealth admitted as separate member states. If the idea were extended to China, somebody, in due time, would be sure to arise and suggest that the United States be divided in its representa-

tion—one delegation coming from Mr. Truman's Washington, and the other consisting of MacArthur supporters with the national capital in Texas.

#### Problem of China

Nobody can say that this writer has been overfriendly to the Red Chinese government of Mao Tsetung; in fact, criticism has sometimes come from those who have thought this column too severe. But on the issue of Formosa, and the recent shift of the State Department toward the views expressed by MacArthur backers in Congress, the United States is itching toward a disastrous and unrealistic policy. We are now told that we will fight for Formosa if need be, because it is of vital strategic importance. Let's assume that it is, although that may be open to serious question. But the fact is, all the same, that the United States has no more legal right to dominate Formosa than any nocturnal highwayman has a right to enter your front bedroom with a machine gun pointed at the rest of the house.

Look at it the other way around. Suppose the Red Chinese set up a friendly regime on Long Island, or Catalina, or any other place adjacent to the U. S. mainland. It is then announced from Peiping that Long Island must be protected because it is of vital military importance to Red China. How would Americans feel? Assume further that Red China already is in occupation of Cuba, as the U.S. is in occupation of Japan. The excitable folk who are now shrieking about Formosa would have something they could holler over with good reason. You may hate the Red Chinese passionately, but if you have one speck of common sense left in your head, you can still see how they regard the American actions about Formosa. As a matter of fact, Mao

#### Indian Affairs

### Sikhs Are Not Hindus

#### Tara Singh's Retort To Tandon

In a rejoinder to the Congress President, Mr. Purushottamadas Tandon's recent speech in Bareilly, Master Tara Singh said: "I never demanded a Sikh State, much less a separate one. I demanded a Punjabi-speaking province within India. But the Congress leaders, finding no reason to oppose my demand, resort to making false statements. If the demand of a linguistic province in the case of Andhra, Karnatak, etc. is not communalistic, why should a demand for a Punjabi-speaking province be dubbed as such? The bringing of such baseless charges by the so-called nationalists betrays their communal mentality against which I must fight. I am not a communalist but an anti-communalist as every true nationalist must be. I am fighting against communalism in Congress concealed behind the cloak of nationalism which most of the Congressmen are wearing to crush and devour the minorities."

Referring to the statement of Mr. Tandon that Sikhs were Hindus, Master Tara Singh said that Sikhs were not Hindus. Hindus were not the true torch-bearers of India's old culture but Sikhs were. Even the very word Hindu belonged to modern times. Every effort of Mr. Tandon to coerce Sikhs to call themselves Hindus "betrayed his ultra communal mentality."

and his crowd have had a trump card on this issue, because few Chinese of any political persuasion on the mainland, could be happy at Washington's policy, taken unilaterally without U. N. sanction. Undoubtedly this has made many hundreds of thousands veer toward Mao, who otherwise could not have been converted

#### Passive Encroachment

As old as history itself.

(Continued on page 3)

#### Economic Survey of Rural Ceylon (1950)

## COMPOSITION AND CHARACTER OF RURAL POPULATION

### INTERESTING STATISTICAL INFERENCE

THE rural surveys which form the subject-matter of this report are based primarily on family living studies. Most of the information collected relate to the family as a working economic unit. The importance of the family in relation to society is generally realised. The whole scheme of social relationships which is taken for granted today can be traced to have their origin and development in the institution of the family. Recent changes in the economic structure of society have no doubt assailed the solidity of the family structure. But the family still remains the chief economic, protective, recreational and affectional unit of the nation, and its reintegration in the changing society is one of the outstanding tasks of social engineering.

#### The Family

Families consist of individuals and it will help in the understanding of family structure and behaviour if we make a preliminary investigation of the character and composition of the population as a whole. This preliminary analysis will be confined mainly to the biological aspects of the population, the socio-economic aspects being dealt with in connection with the family living studies. Three of the chief biological characteristics of a population are age, sex and conjugal condition, reflecting as they do the reproductive behaviour of the community. These topics will be briefly considered.

#### Age

The rural population is a definitely younger population than the urban population. The concentration of persons in the younger age groups has reduced the relative pro-

portion of those in the employable group. It has, however, to be remembered that in rural areas children help their parents in farm-work. At the same time, the healthier conditions of rural living and the lesser industrial strain of agricultural occupations enable people to pursue a gainful employment beyond the age of 55. These two factors combine to increase the population of the employable population in rural areas to a figure larger than that indicated by the age-group ratio-

The family enumerated in the economic surveys is the economic family, not the biological unit. It includes only the children living at home and not the total number of children born to a family, some of whom may have died or may be permanently detached from the home.

#### Size

The average size of the rural family is 4.67 persons, that is to say, a typical family in rural Ceylon has a membership of 4 to 5 persons with a weightage towards the 5-member family. It must not, however, be inferred that large families are uncommon. For while about half the families comprised those consisting of 3.5 members, as much as 33 per cent of the families had a membership of 6 or more persons.

#### Conditions of Living

The conditions of living and the marital habits of the people have a bearing on family size. The general tendency to marry, and to marry at a comparatively young age, tends to split up the family, married people leaving their parents to form households of their

(Continued on page 2)





## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY JULY 17, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

*'Enjoyments earned by great accession of merit multiply so greatly in the case of people attached to them, only to bring them misery and peril.'*

—BHARTRIHARI

### POLITICAL PLURALITY

THE Indian National Congress is not the only Government Party that has been confronted with a discomfiting situation by the resignation of leading partymen and the subsequent formation of a separate party at the crucial stage in the activities pertaining to a general election. In Sri Lanka the United Nationalist Party, though not on all fours with the Indian National Congress whether in political conception or experience, yet the most influential body holding the reins of Government, has been faced with a similar situation by some dissidents breaking away from it. Admittedly a heterogeneous body, the U.N.P. which had to be welded together by sheer force of circumstances and perhaps in a hurry cannot deny the fact that the variegated component units have not been able to shed their true and original colours. There has been a plurality which had been disguised or even disowned till matters had been brought to a climax. It cannot be denied that one cannot subscribe to more than one political ideology but by making declarations of allegiance as false as dicers' oaths.

The formation of a Centre Party midway between the Marxist revolution and the U. N. P. non-evolution has been the theoretical ambition of all those who have not the natural aptitude for impassioned extremism. There are others who would fain join such a 'neither fish nor flesh' party merely because they have failed to have their own way at either 'end.' Hail yet others who would welcome such a new organisation for the sake of novelty.

Can this be called 'Party System' as contemplated by political purists and constitutional experts? Party system has been understood all along as a method of keeping alive

the interest of the people in their Government by reasonable and acceptable means of political activities. If the British example stands out as unique, there is also the French Model as unequalled as the former but on the other extreme. Sri Lanka cannot be blamed for the non-emergence of a real party system considering the fact that barely three years have passed since her liberation from bondage of several centuries.

Scanning the political cross section in this Island one will be able to see that a regrouping of the different parties according to accepted political theories would show what a play thing leaders have made of the party system. Marxism when reduced to fundamentals aims at equality of status, opportunity, wealth, education and all other amenities of life. How many of the Marxist leaders can answer to the description of the model man envisaged by their founder-ideologist? Have they all undergone self-abnegation and compulsorily levelled themselves to the stature of the proletariat?

Marx wanted the oppressed to rise in revolt; he never reckoned with the capitalist in the proletariat's costume starting an uprising and enjoying the fun at the former's expense. On the other hand the U. N. P. which also has as its creed a socialist democracy has in its fold several of those who by their abundance of wealth and bottomless pits can never even dream of allowing a socialist order of living taking shape let alone their being in a socialist party.

Can socialism or democracy or both co-exist with religio-racialism? These are questions that have to be answered by party leaders before they attempt to lead the people again in the elections to the next Parliament. If Sri Lanka should take its place in the comity of nations it should be the sacred duty of its leaders to cast off their misguided enthusiasm for personal power and prestige and to sit together as patriots and evolve a party with true socialist-democratic principles and have as members who can fit into the definition of the party membership conscientiously. Such a party can work even without an opposition, though all those who do not belong to that party will have to be necessarily in the opposition. How many of the country's leaders will respond to this call?

## COMPOSITION AND CHARACTER OF RURAL POPULATION

(Continued from page 1)

own. The setting up of a separate household in rural areas is beset with fewer economic obstacles than in the cities. Wattle and daub structures, of varying degrees of permanence, serve as homes for the village population. In most cases they are put up by the prospective occupant with materials which are not only cheap but also ready to hand. Furnishing is hardly a problem, a stock of cooking utensils sufficing as initial equipment. In rural Ceylon one household is the general rule; only a little more than one per cent. of all families were reported as sharing houses.

### Agricultural Bias

More than half the male population and about one fifth of the female population were gainfully employed. This suggests a higher level of employment than is actually the case. Most of the gainfully employed pursue agricultural occupation and periodic spells of seasonal unemployment are inevitable. Moreover, the intensity of employment is determined by several factors which vary greatly from district to district; namely the amount of cultivable land, the availability of irrigational facilities and, above all, the vagaries of the weather. There is, undoubtedly, a volume of involuntary idleness among rural workers which could be usefully employed in subsidiary occupations. The problem exists in all countries where peasant agriculture is associated with a multiplicity of holdings most of them of uneconomic size.

### Wage-Earners

Earners were classified according to their industrial status, viz:—(1) working on own account, (2) paid employees and (3) unpaid family workers. Workers on own account included not only one-man concerns but also persons who employed others to assist them in their work. Unpaid family workers were persons who helped in a business or occupation pursued by the head of a family without the payment of a monetary wage. On the basis of this industrial status classification, 34 per cent. of earners in rural Ceylon were workers on own account, 53 per cent. were paid employees and 13 per cent. unpaid family workers. Among males 37 per cent. were workers on own account, 55 per

cent. paid employees and 8 per cent. unpaid family workers. Among females the ratios for the three categories were 26 per cent., 46 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively. The larger proportion of unpaid family workers among females show the extent to which women in rural households assist the head of the household in the business of earning a living, apart from carrying out their customary duty as housewives.

### Types of Occupation

Families were classified according to the type of occupational activity which provided the earner with the major portion of his income. The main types were: (a) Agriculture, (b) Trade, (c) Handicraft and (d) non Agricultural labour. Families predominantly occupied in agriculture were further classified into four sub-groups (a) owner cultivator, (b) tenant cultivator, (c) agricultural labourer, (d) landlord. An agricultural labourer was defined as one who obtained the major portion of his income from labour performed in connection with the raising of food or industrial crops or livestock and for which payment was made by his employer. Coconut pluckers, rubber tappers, and tea pluckers were classified as agricultural labourers, but workers such as estate watchers, tea or rubber factory hands, coconut mill workers, &c., were put into the category of non-agricultural labourer.

The economic surveys revealed that 54 per cent. of the families were predominantly engaged in agriculture, 7 per cent. in trade, 5 per cent. in handicrafts, 14 per cent. non-agricultural labour, leaving a residuum of 20 per cent. dependent on other occupational activities.

Of the agricultural families, 48 per cent. were dependant on agricultural labour, 32 per cent. on owner cultivators, 17 per cent. on tenant cultivators and 3 per cent. on landlords of agricultural holdings.

### Industrial Activity

Owing to the fact that these statistics are based on a sample which is not strictly random the percentage distribution of families according to predominant occupational activity may not conform to the actual pattern of the whole population. Industrial activity in rural Ceylon has not altogether

shaken off the shackles of the old feudal organization of society according to which certain occupational activities were associated with particular castes. It is not uncommon for certain handicrafts to be concentrated in particular villages. The sampling units were villages which were not selected on a basis of industrial specialisation. Consequently, the distribution of families according to predominant occupational activity must be treated with caution. The classification is, however, of considerable use in studying the differentials of family income where its use is not open to any serious statistical objection.

The average rural family had an income of Rs. 93 per month from all sources. The pre-war average rural family income was less than Rs. 20 per month. The average varies according to the chief occupational activity pursued by the family. Those dependent on agriculture had an income of Rs. 95 or slightly above the general average. Families engaged in handicraft were better off with an average income of Rs. 98. Trade with an average income of Rs. 113 was the most remunerative of all, while the non-agricultural labour had to be content with an income of only Rs. 62. The following table classifies the families according to size of income.

### Expenditure

As against the income of Rs. 93 per month, the average family spent monthly a sum of Rs. 82, the difference of Rs. 11 representing the net average monthly saving. This is in striking contrast to pre-war economic conditions when few families were able to balance their budgets; 68 per cent. of families now have an excess of income over expenditure. Quantitatively, this is a small amount but it should be realized that it represents roughly 11 per cent. of the average earnings. What is true of the average family is not necessarily true of all families and the surveys brought to light to existence of a number of families whose income was insufficient to square up expenditure.

The distribution of the villager's budget on various items of expenditure makes an interesting and fruitful study. Food claims the lion's share (67 per cent.). 8 per cent. is spent on clothing and 25 per cent. on a number of miscellaneous items none of which singly amounts to more than 4 per cent. of the total budget. These miscellaneous items include expenditure on betel and arecanut, tobacco, liquor, house and rent, medicine, travelling, fuel and light, education, gifts and assistance, toilet and washing, recreation, rates and taxes and ceremonial.



## Indian Judge on Journalism

### Special Skill, Integrity & Rectitude

"Journalism is a highly respectable profession which requires special skill and knowledge. A journalist has to work under various handicaps in this country, and it cannot surely be said that he is on a par with a clerk or a domestic servant whose services can normally be terminated with a month's notice."

These observations were made by Mr. V. S. Bakhle, Judge of the Bombay City Civil Court, while passing a decree in favour of a Sub-Editor of a local English daily, allowing four month's salary in lieu of notice.

### A Great Profession

The Judge added: "A journalist is normally respected by society, respected by the rulers and has to maintain a high standard of rectitude and integrity; the intellectual attainments associated with the profession entitle him to a more generous treatment."

The defendant company had given the Sub-Editor a month's notice as he was not prepared to accept a cut in his salary. The defendants contended that it was conventional to give only a month's notice.

Rejecting this plea, the Judge observed that in England it was the accepted custom to give a year's notice to Editors and six months' notice to Sub-Editors. But journalism in this country was still in its infancy or adolescence, and the possibility of any custom being in existence was remote. He added that knowledge and learning could not be debased even in an age where dignity of labour was rightly glorified. Therefore a month's notice was not reasonable.

In awarding four months' salary in lieu of notice to the Sub-Editor, the Judge took into consideration the financial position of the paper.

(From the Madras Hindu)

## Punniyanachy Trust

The Secretary, Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai calls for Tenders for the lease of the paddy fields vested by Law in the above Sabai and which are situated in the village of Maravan Pulo in the Jaffna District.

Particulars with regard to the above can be obtained from the Manager, Saiva Prakasa Press, Jaffna.

Tenders close on 30-7-51 at 3 p. m. and they may be deposited at the Manager's Office Saiva Prakasa Press Vannapponnai.

K. SHANMUGAM,  
Hony. Secy.

Saiva Paripalana Sabai  
Jaffna  
17-7-51.

## Strategic Military Advantages

(Continued from page 1)

not just a modern rebellion, is the revolt of native peoples against encroachment from outsiders who have their seats of government far away. The other day, a story appeared in an African paper about a chief named Quipenene, who was asked why he would not embrace the white man's Gospel. Chief Quipenene invariably replied in about the same words. Said he: "The white man came here many years ago and told us that he wanted to help us make roads and conserve inter-tribal peace. We agreed. Then we made the roads, and in addition we have to pay a heavy tax to the government. This was not in the original bargain. Next came another group of white men, telling us they wanted to help us clear the dense jungles so we could raise more coffee. We agreed, only to discover that the white man took for himself not only the recently cleared ground but our best coffee gardens as well. Frankly, we are suspicious of the promises of the white man, and want as little to do with him and his religion as possible, lest we find ourselves in another trap".

### American History

That was Africa, and in modern times. But you can find almost the identical thing in American history of 275 years ago. King Metacomb, or King Philip, the Wampanoag Indian of New England, began his war on the whites in 1675 after voicing much the same

sentiments as the African Quipenene. When the Englishman, John Borden, tried to persuade King Philip to remain at peace, the Indian leader replied: "The English who came first to this country were but a handful, forlorn, poor and distressed. My father was then Sachem. He relieved their distresses in the most kind and hospitable manner. He gave them land to build and plant upon. Their numbers rapidly increased. By various means the English got possession of my father's territory. Sometime the cattle of the English would come into the cornfields of my people. I must then be seized and confined until I sold another tract for damages and costs. Thus tract after tract is gone. I am determined not to go on living until I have no country."

### Born of Fear

No longer does the white man seek territorial conquest, but today he seeks—from both sides in the cold war—strategic military advantage in his fear and his ideological faith. The American people in their hearts if not always in their policy, have renounced the old imperialisms. You know it and I know it, but do the African and Asian peoples know it? They do not, and we are unlikely to convince them by holding as vital to our safety a patch of territory right under their noses and thousands of miles away from us.

## Puthumaipittan Fund

### Jaffna Meeting

A Committee with Mr. T. K. Rajasekaram M. A. as president was formed to collect funds for the maintenance of the family of "Puthumaipittan".

The preliminary Meeting was held at the Bharathy School, Jaffna.

The Short stories of the late Mr. S. Vriddhachalam B. A., who wrote in Tamil under the pen name of "Puthumaipittan" were of a high order. He was an expert in portraying the various evils in society in his short stories and thereby enriched the Tamil Literature.

## R. K. M. Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya, Jaffna

Wanted graduates and English Trained teachers, a Tamil trained lady teacher with S. S. C. English; a clerk with a good knowledge of accounts and type-writing. Apply to the Manager before the 25th inst.

(M. 54, 17 & 20)

## The Malayan Ceylonese Association

Members are reminded of the Annual General Meeting to be held on Saturday the 21st instant at 10 a. m. at the Jaffna Central College Hall. All Malaysians, though non members are welcome.

A. TAMBYRAJAH,  
Hony. Secretary

(M. 55, 17)

## Indian Election Manifesto And Minorities

The Election Manifesto issued by the Indian National Congress emphasises that India is a secular State, where every citizen has the same rights, duties, privileges and obligations as any other and has full freedom to profess and practise his religion. "It is the particular duty of the State", it says, "to protect these rights of all minority communities in the country and to give them full opportunities for development so that they might play their part in the economy, and public life of the country. Every effort should, therefore, be made to ensure proper representation for them in the legislatures and other public bodies."

### Linguistic States

On the demand for linguistic States, the Manifesto says: "A decision on this question ultimately depends upon the wishes of the people concerned. While linguistic reasons have undoubtedly a certain cultural and other importance, there are other factors also such as economic, administrative and financial, which have to be taken into consideration. Where such a demand represents the agreed views of the people concerned, the necessary steps prescribed by the Constitution, including the appointment of a boundary commission, should be taken."

## More Sinhala Sabha Members Join The Opposition

Mr. Jayaweera Kuruppu (Balangoda), Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya (Horana), Mr. D. S. Goonasekera (Udugama) Mr. G. R. de Silva (Colombo North) have crossed over to the opposition benches in the House of Representatives.

## Education Day At Tellipallai

An elocution contest under the patronage of Mr. T. V. Chellappah, Chairman V. C. Tellipallai was the chief item at the Education Day held at the Saiva Pragasa Vidyalalai on Wednesday the 11th instant. Parents and well-wishers were specially invited for the occasion. Misses G. R. Chellappah and Kanagaeswary Nadarajah of Maha Jana College, Pundit S. Nadarajah of Union College, Mr. V. Sargarappillai of Sir Kanagasabai Vidyalalai and Mr. P. Kannappar officiated as judges.

The Patron in his final remarks while endorsing the useful suggestions made by the judges in their remarks expressed his appreciation of the high standard attained by the pupils.

The Head Teacher of the school thanked the Patron, the judges and the parents for their kind co-operation.

## Wavuniya Murder Case

At the Northern Assizes, Stephen Nicholas a 17-year-old youth of Puliyanakulam stood charged with having committed the murder of a fellow villager S. W. Karunaratne. The accused pleaded guilty to having voluntarily caused grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation.

Mr. Justice Palle while accepting the plea made the following order:

"I discharge you conditionally on your entering into a bond in a sum of Rs. 150 with your father as surety subject to the following conditions that in order to ensure that you lead an honest and industrious life, you will place yourself for a period of three years under the direction and guidance of His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna and of such other persons whom His Lordship may in his discretion appoint and that you will during the period of three years be of good behaviour and appear for sentence at any time during that period."

Mr. S. Kathiravetpillai instructed by L. B. Thambyraja with A. Sanmuganathan (assigned counsel) appeared for the accused.

## Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 996

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ambalavanar Thamboo of Kaddudai, Jaffna Deceased

Puvaneswary widow of Kathirgammar Nagalingam of Kaddudai, Manipay  
Petitioner

This matter coming on for final determination before R.R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge on the 5th day of February 1949 in the presence of Mr. P. Nagalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of Mr. P. Nagalingam attesting Notary and that of onnampalam Chinnadurai and Tambapillai Sanmugam both of Kaddudai Manipay the attesting witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the late Ambalavanar Thamboo dated 20th October 1945 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Probate of the said Last Will be issued to the petitioner who is the executor named in the said Will accordingly. 6th February 1949.

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekere  
District Judge, Jaffna

Time to show cause extended  
to 27-7-51

Sgd V. S. Jayawickrema,  
District Judge Jaffna

S. Rajendram  
Proctor S. C.

(O 55, 17 & 20)



### New World Record In Swimming

Ford Konno 18) shattered the world 800 metre free-style swimming record at Honolulu on July 8.

Konno sprinted the 800 meter course in 9 minutes 30.7 seconds, bettering Japanese Furuhashi's 1949 record of 9 minutes 35.5 seconds by 4.8 seconds.

The new 800 meter time was seven seconds better than the American record of 9m. 37s which Konno set last month.

### Drink Damages Thinking Power

"We take enormous pains to improve our stock of knowledge by study and travel but we persist in spending money to damage our thinking and judging capacity by daily imbibing what we consider to be moderate quantities of alcohol. This quantity has an inevitable tendency to increase not only as our salaries or wages increase but also as our thinking and judging power gradually decrease owing to drink itself. Give up alcohol at once and trust in food, water and God.

—Rajaji.

### ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1320

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Thangammah wife of Murugesu Kandagnany of Vaddukoddai East, Deceased

Murugesu Kandagnany of Vaddukoddai East  
Petitioner

This matter coming on for final disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 24th day of May 1951 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 9th day of May 1951 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and witnesses dated 14th day of May 1951 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said Thangammah wife of Murugesu Kandagnany bearing No. 183 dated 10th day of June 1940 and attested by M. K. Subramaniam Notary Public the original of which has been produced and deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further declared that the said Murugesu Kandagnany is the sole executor named in the said Last Will and he is entitled to have probate thereof issued to him accordingly.

Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama  
District Judge,

This 24th day of May 1951  
(O 54 17 & 20)

## THE GENESIS OF THE SIYA GNANA BODHAM

( BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE )

( Continued from our issue of 13-7-51 )

### 14. WHAT IS RESEARCH ?

The spirit of research is a most commendable virtue. The Saiva Siddhanti yields to none in his quest for knowledge. If there is any system of philosophy which appeals to man's powers of reasoning and research, it is the Siddhanta philosophy. In fact, as we had occasion to point out elsewhere (vide 'Elements' pp. 137-138), several scholars who do not admit its divine origin but at the same time are unable to account for its pre-eminent position in any other way have described it as an eclectic system, a system evolved by selecting the best traits of various other systems and piecing them together. There is no need however to discuss this matter here.

What we are concerned with here is the virtue of research. Even the best of virtues has got its limitations, and what we have already stated regarding the virtue of toleration applies with equal force to Research. Research is good but it should be kept within bounds. Here the admonition administered by the Vedic Sage Yagnavalky to the lady Gargi which we came across in our researches among the Upanishads comes prominently before our mind. Various learned disputants had raised various queries, to all of which the Rishi returned adequate answers. One of the contestants was a lady by the name of Gargi. After putting a series of questions regarding the supports on which various objects of nature were dependent, the lady lost her mental balance and wanted to know the support on which the world of Brahman depended. Down came the stern reply from the holy Sage: Do not ask an improper question, Oh! Gargi, lest your head fall off. Your question is regarding God who is beyond question. Do not ask (an improper) question.—The gifted lady realized immediately that in her anxiety to vanquish her opponent she had unconsciously strayed into the realms of the blasphemous and held her tongue.—This is why the great Saint Manickavachakar compares the various arts and sciences of Materialists to the deadly poison of venomous snakes, உலகாயதன் ஏனும் ஒன்றிறந் பாம்பின் காலாபேத்த கடுவிடம். This is why another saint, the greatest moralist the world has seen, asks: What use is there for men in learning if it gives them for God no yearning? This is why in the words of another saintly teacher, a prince of peace, the question is put (the words introduced within brackets are ours): What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world (of letters = சொற்பிரபஞ்சம்) and lose his own soul? This is why yet another saint, a reveller in Bliss, sings most appropriately :

உல்லாத பேர்களை எல்லவர்கள் எல்லவர்கள்,  
கற்றும் அறிவு இல்லாத என்  
கர்மத்தை என்சொல்வேன், மறியை என்சொல்லுவேன்,  
கையவையு ஞான கீதி  
உல்லோர் உரைக்கிலோ கர்மம் முக்கியம் என்று  
காட்டுவேன், கர்மம் ஒருவன்  
காட்டினாலோ பழைய ஞானம் முக்கியம் என்று  
கவியுவேன், வட மொழியிலே  
வல்லான் ஒருத்தன் வரவும் திராவிடத்திலே  
வந்ததா விவ கரிப்பேன்,  
வல்லதமிழ் அறிஞர்வரிசை அங்கனே வடமொழியில்  
வசனங்கள் சிறிது புகல்வேன்,  
உல்லலாமல் எவரையும் மருட்டிவிட வகைவந்த  
வித்தை என் முத்திரருமோ,  
வேதாந்த சித்தாந்த சமாச கண்ணிலெபற்ற  
வித்தகச் சித்தர் கண்மே.

The uneducated indeed are the better people, they are the better people. What shall I say of my actions and my intelligence, of me who though educated am yet ignorant? If great men speak of the excellence of renunciation, I would prove the importance of the performance of works. If they speak of the necessity of doing one's duty, I would expatiate on the greatness of the Gnanam of old! If one learned in Sanscrit comes on the scene, I would shew off my knowledge of the Tamil. A Tamil literateur I would confound with some Sanscrit quotations. Will such cleverness in confessing and vanquishing everybody else in wordy warfare lead to Salvation? Tell, Oh! ye, learned hosts who have reached the state of equanimity in Vedanta-Siddhantam.

And this is why we say that there is a limit even to research and argumentation. They should not be carried to absurd lengths, being treated as matters of intellectual pastime only. Neither should they be indulged in as furnishing a handle for self-glorification, to satisfy one's vanity, be it egotistic individual personal pride or the comparatively more altruistic collective racial pride or linguistic pride. In short they should not be allowed to run amok and destroy man's faith in God.

( To be Continued )

### New Evolution Concept

Discovery of three skeletons by two American anthropologists recently has given rise to new concepts of man's early evolution. The human bones, dug up in northern Iran by a University of Pennsylvania professor and a young Harvard University graduate student, are said to be 75,000 years old and probably are the oldest human remains ever found

Dr. Carleton S Coon, curator of the Mediterranean and Far Eastern section of the University of Pennsylvania's museum, led the expeditions. He said he believes the discovery indicates that "modern" man existed before a more sub-human species, such as the 50,000-year-old Neanderthal man.

The physical structure of the remains of the three men found near the Caspian Sea bears a striking resemblance to their twentieth-century descendant. Standing about five feet eight inches tall, they were similar to present day man in many respects. The chief difference, however, lies in the size of the brain chamber. The cranial capacity of modern man is about 300 cubic centimeters larger to day.

Dr. Coon and his assistant, Louis Dupree, a

### GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Deputy Food Control, Jaffna

Tenders for the transport, re-bagging etc. of foodstuffs in the Jaffna district for period 1st October 1951 to 30th September 1952 close with the Chairman Tender Board, Ministry of Food & Co operative Undertakings on Tuesday the 7th August 1951.

For full particulars see Part I Section II Advertising of the Government Gazette of 13 July 1951.

Sgd. P. O. FERNANDO  
Deputy Food Controller,  
Jaffna,

9th July 1951  
(G. 18 13 & 17)

Harvard University graduate student in geology, bored to a depth of 12 meters before unearthing the bones. The position of the remains indicated the men had been sitting around a hearth when the roof of their cave crushed them to death. Crude instruments made of bone and flint found nearby indicate that man had a knowledge of agriculture much earlier than previously suspected. Three gravel layers and three sand layers above the cave told the scientists that the primitive men had lived near the end of the third interglacial period, or about 75,000 years ago.

Northern Iran, where Dr. Coon has been digging since 1924, is believed by the anthropologist to be a region where culture began and evolved. It is in areas such as these that man is thought to have first made use of fire.

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