

# THE Hindu Organ.

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]

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[PHONE NO. 56.]

NO. 39

## AGITATION OF SIX DECADES

### WHAT THE HINDUS RESOLVED IN 1890

[We publish below an account of a meeting of Hindus as far back as in 1890 demanding legislation to control Hindu Temporalities which was published in the *Hindu Organ* of April 9, 1890.]

PURSUANT to notice given, a Public Meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of the Peninsula was held on the 22nd instant at the Saivaprakasa Vidya Salai for the purpose of considering the desirability of Memorializing the Government to pass an Ordinance regulating the administration of the temporalities of the Hindu Temples in Ceylon. About 1500 persons from various parts of the Peninsula attended the meeting and the School bungalow and the pandals erected for the occasion were filled to overflowing. Among those present were managers of some of the Hindu Temples in Jaffna, Brahmin priests leading landed proprietors, merchants, wealthy traders and pandits. The assembly being entirely Tamil, the proceedings were conducted in Tamil throughout.

The proceedings commenced by M. R. Ry. Kailasa Pillai one of the chief promoters of the meeting reading the notice convening the meeting and explaining its objects to the audience who eagerly listened to all that fell from his lips.

On the motion of M. R. Ry. Ilanka Nayaka Mudaliar, Interpreter District Court, Jaffna, seconded by M. R. Ry. A. Supperamanian, late Sub-collector, Kayts, M. R. Ry. T. Chellappa Pillai, B.A., B.L. Retired Chief Justice of Travancore was amidst deafening cheers elected to the chair and on the motion of M. R. Ry. M. Pasupathi Chettiar, Seconded by M. R. Ry. K. Chellappa, Notary Public, M. R. Ry. Catheravelu, Proctor, was elected Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman M. R. Ry. Chellappa Pillai, in a clear

and lucid speech reviewed the position of the Hindu Temples in Ceylon and India and contrasted the provisions of the Indian Acts relating to the management of Hindu and Muhammedan Temples with those of the Buddhists Temporalities Ordinance. He said that while the Indian Acts were general and applied to the Temporalities attached to all the places of religious worship and public charities other than Christian, the Ceylon legislation has been hitherto confined to the management of the property belonging to the Buddhist Temples alone. He dwelt on the fact that the surplus revenues of the Hindu Temples may be utilized for fostering higher education in Jaffna which is now in a very backward state. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting.

**Resolution I.** That a memorial presented to the Honourable the President and Members of the Legislative Council of Ceylon begging them to pass an Ordinance to regulate the management and administration of the property belonging to Hindu Temples in Ceylon.

Moved by M. R. Ry. C. Ramalinga Vannianar of Vannarpannai and seconded by M. R. Ry. S. Supperamanian of Karatievoo.

**Resolution II.** That a Memorial be adopted in terms of the foregoing resolution.

Moved by M. R. Ry. P. Ilanka Nayaka Mudaliar, Interpreter, District Court, Jaffna and seconded by M. R. Ry. S. Vallipuram of Therunelvally.

The memorial was adopted

and read in English and in Tamil and about 1000 signatures obtained on the spot.

**Resolution III.** That in order to forward the Memorial to the Legislative Council and carry on the necessary correspondence with Government and otherwise to carry out the objects of the meeting, the following gentlemen be appointed a committee under the name of Pathipunnia Paripalana Sabai with M. R. Ry. Chellappa Pillai as Chairman and M. R. Ry. Catheravelu as Secretary, seven members of the said Committee shall form a quorum, and the Committee shall have power to add to its number such gentlemen as its members think fit.

Moved by M. R. Ry. S. Ramalingam late arrack renter of Vannarpannai and Seconded by M. R. Ry. S. Vaitialingam of Vannarpannai.

**Resolution IV.** That the foregoing committee shall admit as members of the said committee such gentlemen as are duly elected and returned to it at any public meeting of Hindu inhabitants held in places other than the town and gravets of Jaffna in furtherance of the objects of this meeting.

Moved by M. R. Ry. M. Supperamanian of Puloly and seconded by M. R. Ry. K. Ponnampalam of Vannarpannai.

**Resolution V.** That the following gentlemen be appointed a managing committee to take charge of and manage the property of such of the temples as are not under proper management and also the Ceylon properties belonging to the Temple at Chithambaram until an Ordinance be passed by Government or until other arrangements are made by the inhabitants. That the said committee be empowered to add to their numbers such other persons as they think fit and that they do form a quorum.

Moved by M. R. Ry. V. Kanagaratnam Notary

(Continued on page 3)

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

### FURTHER EXAMINATION

(BY S. PERIATAMBY B. A.)

IN a note already published in the pages of the *Hindu Organ* we have referred to certain features in the report that deserve to be noted by people in Ceylon whether they are Hindus or not. The Special Committee was composed of Members of Parliament, and it seemed necessary and desirable that their work should be considered with special reference to their position as Members of the Legislature in a democratic State. It is now proposed to call attention to aspects in the report that should engage the special consideration of Hindus.

We have not the time or the inclination to undertake an exhaustive examination of the report. The necessities of the situation do not call for such an undertaking. The educated Hindu who has a tolerably good knowledge of the Saiva religion and tradition is ordinarily competent to assess the report at its true value, and needs no warning or guidance in regard to its misleading nature. The report published as a Sessional Paper with the authority of Government has acquired a prestige in the eyes of the ordinary man who, with his usual deference to high position and authority, uncritically accepts things said by persons in high position; and there is grave danger that the unwary and uneducated reader may be misled by the many false and fallacious views presented by the Committee in the report with such confidence and cocksureness as to carry conviction to the minds of the unsophisticated. It is hoped that this note will serve as a warning to the unwary reader about the misleading nature of the work done by the Committee.

Need for Controversy

We owe an explanation

to those of our friends who raise the question why there should be any controversy on this matter when we are all agreed about the need of reform. The misapprehensions on this point require to be cleared. Most of our educationalists support the policy of co-education in schools, but we doubt whether many of them will agree with a gentleman who recommends co-education in our educational institutions on the ground that the arrangement will provide facilities to our young people to select their partners in life. Money is something urgently needed by us for doing substantial work in any field of human activity; but we cannot agree with people who propose to raise money for religious and philanthropic work from unscrupulous and unprincipled men who are prepared to spend a portion of their wealth, mostly illgotten, for religious or charitable purposes if they can thereby secure for themselves the position of a Vice-President or some other office in a religious or charitable society. "False social standards result from excessive adulation of film stars"; nevertheless we would oppose any proposal to introduce legislation to stop some of our people from indulging in their favourite pastime of organising public receptions for film actresses and of garlanding them at public meetings. We agree with the Committee in the need for reform; but we do not agree with them as to the manner in which the reform is to be brought about, and we do not agree with them in many things that they say while urging the reforms. These differences relate to matters of vital importance to the Hindu community, and we feel we should not leave unsaid what there is to be said on some of

(Continued on page 4)





## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

There is nothing higher than Dharma

—BR. UP. 1 4. 14

### MOTOR OMNIBUSES

THE inconvenience is great which is caused by Motor Omnibus Companies not plying their buses according to time-tables. The public feel disappointed and upset when companies fail to do their duty in this regard. People get late and find it impossible to attend to their business in time. Long queues are again another nuisance. Often people are in the unenviable position of seeing bus after bus pass along their routes leaving them where they are in the queues. Bus Companies are callous and pay little attention to the matter of putting in more vehicles on the different routes. It is necessary that more buses should be put in by companies and the time tables revised so as to eliminate inconvenience of this nature to the public.

On the orders of the Minister of Transport, the Commissioner has instructed the Police to prosecute companies who are not plying their buses according to schedule. Hitherto the police were only prosecuting offenders for over loading, but hereafter they will also prosecute defaulters among companies who do not adhere to time-tables. This is a step in the right direction, but the revision of time-tables and the putting into use of more buses on the different routes are more important than the prosecution of offenders who do not run their buses according to schedule. The routes where traffic is heavy ought to be taken into consideration when the time-tables are revised.

The Nelson Scheme was introduced during the last world war. Motor Omnibus Companies got monopolies of routes; in other words only one company could ply its buses on routes in respect of which it holds licences from the Commissioner of Motor Transport. While monopolies put an end to cut-

throat competition, they resulted in bus companies being negligent in the matter of attending to the convenience of the public. Rickety buses were put on the road; buses were rarely run according to time-tables; and the treatment meted out to passengers was sometimes abominable. Obscene words being used by drivers and conductors of the omnibuses appear to be common; and drivers who are not sober are sometimes found at the wheel. The number of accidents is increasing. Many a passenger has had to pay the extreme penalty because of some driver's negligence. Drivers of buses take delight in speeding, and preventing sometimes the finest cars from overtaking them. It is the duty of the State to mend this state of affairs.

The complaint of any passenger who is insulted by the driver or conductor must be taken note of and prompt and suitable action taken against the offender. Bus drivers who drive their buses at dangerous speed should be prosecuted; the police should be more watchful in this regard. The competence of bus drivers should be periodically checked because the personal safety of passengers depends on drivers.

### Big Step In Industrial Evolution

#### Triple Purpose Project At Elephant Pass

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries has made another great move forward in the Industrial Evolution of Sri Lanka by piloting his triple-purpose project for establishing a Caustic Soda Factory.

The scheme provides for the manufacture of D.D.T., Caustic Soda and Chlorine—three essentials for the Health and Industrial progress of the Island.

Just after Mr. Ponnambalam took charge of the Ministry of Industries, his first attention had to be paid to the loss sustained by certain projects introduced by his predecessors in office. Most unwillingly he had to close these factories but his initiative has been evident in the factories newly got up by him and others planned by him.

The Kankasanturai Ce-

## WAYSIDE WHISPER

### Thunder But No Rain

The Bandaranaike defection from the Cabinet gave hopes to many a disruptionist but strangely enough the episode has faded away tamely. The Budget was accepted by the Lower House every time it was read more comfortably than in any previous year. The Alarmists, the Disruptionists and the Opportunists have now to seek fresh fields for their activities.

### Tandon — Nehru Tussle

With the 'Clenched Fist' nation marking time on the Frontier, the Nehru-Tandon controversy cannot be dismissed as a mere family squabble. The Indian Premier and the Congress President are tried and trusted leaders and command respect and following. Any difference of opinion between front rank leaders often leads to serious effects unless either or both would condescend to compromise for the sake of the nation. In this instance what is at stake is not merely the welfare of India but the peace of the whole world.

### The Lanka Freedom Party

The frequent unsuccessful attempts made by the Opposition in Parliament to unseat the U.N.P. were urged as a reason to effect a merger of the various opposition parties. But where two different groups became one last week another new party has sprung up, the total being maintained at the old level.

It is apparent that the issues over which parties disagree are few. The real issue is leadership. And so long as the real issue remains there the U.N.P. baiting will continue to be a fruitless attempt.

The manifesto of the new Freedom Party contains most of the Leftist issues and may thus bring about a break in the newly formed political alliance.

ment Factory has earned world recognition. The D. D. T.—Caustic Soda—Chlorine Factory at Elephant Pass promises to be another plume in the cap of the Minister of Industries.

## Jaffna Co-operative Bank

### Annual Meeting

That this Bank has made real progress and has contributed to the financial needs of the Province could be seen by the part it played in the providing of credit for both agricultural and industrial undertakings. This has been proved by the fact that the turn-over for the year under review has steadily risen to over 61 million rupees, said Gate Mudaliar V. Ponnambalam in his presidential speech at the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Co-operative Bank.

In conclusion the Chairman said the movement has gained further momentum by the inception of a Federal Bank in Colombo to serve the needs of all the nine Provincial Banks and other special type societies and unions in the island.

The following office-bearers were elected:

President: Gate Mudaliar V. Ponnambalam, J. P. (re-elected)

Vice-Presidents: Messrs V. Veerasingam B. A. (re-elected) and K. Ariacutty.

A Board of seventeen other members representing the different Unions of the whole Province were also elected.

### Statues Given Over To Tirukonesar Temple

Mr. D. T. Devendra, Assistant Archaeological Commissioner handed over to the Tirukonesar Temple Restoration Society the three bronze statues which were excavated at the Trincomalee Beach last year.

On behalf of the Society Mr. S. Sivapalan M. P. thanked the Minister of Education for the great interest taken in the matter.

According to Dr. W. Balendra the statues are a remarkable work of art.

### PERSONAL

Mr. S. Navaratnam Trained Teacher, Govt Victoria College, Chulipuram, has been successful at the B. A. exam of the Calcutta University with Distinction.

He was one of the last batch of teachers allowed to take up the degree examination as Non-Collegiate students under the old regulations.

## Ceylon Citizenship

### Press Note

The provisions of the Citizenship Act are of special interest to persons of Ceylon origin who have settled down outside Ceylon, for instance, Ceylonese in Malaya, the majority of whom are Jaffna Tamils. As there are many thousands of Ceylonese in Malaya the Government of Ceylon has recently appointed another Representative in that country to enable Ceylonese in Malaya to have their position in regard to Ceylon citizenship clarified more readily. The new official, Mr. A. Nesaratnam, is designated the Assistant Commissioner for Ceylon with his Headquarters at Kuala Lumpur. He has already left for Malaya. He will work under the direction of the Commissioner for Ceylon, Mr. M. Saravanamuttu, who has his Headquarters in Singapore.

The Ceylon Citizenship Act, No. 18 of 1948, as amended by the Citizenship Amendment Act, No. 40 of 1950, makes it possible for a person to possess Ceylon Citizenship despite the fact that he is also a citizen of another country. Such a person is, however, required to take steps within a prescribed time to renounce his other citizenship in accordance with the law of the other country.

There are some Ceylon citizens by descent who are also citizens of other countries by reason of the fact that either they or one of their parents have been born outside Ceylon. Such persons will lose their Ceylon citizenship status unless they renounce their other citizenship before 31st December, 1952 or, in the case of minors, before the age of twenty two years.

Citizens of Ceylon by descent or by registration, who have acquired the citizenship status of any other country by operation of law subsequent to their birth, must also take steps to duly renounce their other citizenship within a prescribed time.

Provision also exists for the resumption of his Ceylon Citizenship by descent by a person who has lost that status by his failure to renounce any other citizenship he possessed within the prescribed time. This can, however be done only when such a person returns to Ceylon and intends to be ordinarily resident in Ceylon.

Any person, in Ceylon, who desires information either regarding his citizenship status or the steps he should take to renounce his foreign citizenship status is advised to address the Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Senate Building, Colombo.



## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1326In the matter of the intestate  
estate of the late Vyramuthu  
Murugesu of Chulipuram  
Deceased.Subramaniam Vairamuthu of  
Chulipuram Petitioner  
Vs.

- 1 Meenadchy widow of Vaira  
muthu Murugesu of Chuli-  
puram a person of unsound  
mind.
- 2 Nagalingam Suppiah of Chu-  
lipuram the guardian and  
Manager over the person and  
properties of the said Meer-  
adchy
- 3 Ampalavanar Kandasamy &  
wife
- 4 Valliammai
- 5 Ramalingam Periatnamby &  
wife
- 6 Sithamparanachchy
- 7 Arumugam Subramaniam &  
8 Arumugam Chinniah all of  
Chulipuram Respondents

This matter coming on for  
disposal before V. S. Jayawick-  
rama Esquire District Judge  
of Jaffna on the 19th day of  
June 1951 in the presence of  
Messrs Subramaniam and  
Somasundaram Proctors on the  
part of the petitioner and the  
affidavit of the petitioner dated  
3rd day of June 1951 having  
been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd  
respondent be and he is hereby  
appointed guardian ad litem  
over the 1st respondent a per-  
son of unsound mind and that  
the petitioner is the father of  
the deceased and an heir to the  
estate of the deceased and is  
entitled to have Letters of Ad-  
ministration to the estate of  
the abovenamed deceased is-  
sued to him accordingly unless  
any persons interested shall on  
or before the 10th day of Sep-  
tember 1951 show sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of this  
Court to the contrary.

Sgd, V. S. Jayawickrama  
District Judge.This 19th day of June 1951  
(O. 70, 21 & 24)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1336In the matter of the Intestate  
Estate of the late Muhandi-  
ram Thiagarajakurukkal  
Sadasiva Iyer of Alaveddy  
DeceasedSadasiva Iyer Muttucumara-  
samy Iyer of Alaveddy

Vs. Petitioner

1. Sadasiva Iyer Thiagaraja  
Siva Iyer of Chunnakam
2. Thiagaraja Iyer Thevasamy  
Iyer and wife
3. Meenadchy both of Chunn-  
kam presently of Craig  
Head Estate Nawalapitiya
4. Saraswathamma widow of  
Thiagarajakurukkal Sada-  
siva Iyer of Alaveddy

Respondents

This matter coming on for  
disposal before V. S. Jaya-  
wickrama Esquire District  
Judge Jaffna on the 9th day  
of July 1951 in the presence  
of Mr. S. Ilayatambi Proctor on  
the part of the petitioner and  
the affidavit and petition of  
the petitioner dated 8th and

## —Our Astrological Feature—

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 26-8-51 TO 1-9-51

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kar-  
tikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

Health a problem—special-  
ly abdominal complaints. Mis-  
understandings with friends  
and official troubles also  
shown. Don't commit your-  
self in writing. Postpone im-  
portant deals.

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

Some domestic upsets and  
expenditure through vehicles  
shown. But professionally a  
good time. Friends of the  
opposite sex will help you  
a good deal.

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

Your friends will help you  
a good deal in your affairs  
this week. Financial gains  
and success in new under-  
taking also promised. You  
will stand to gain much from  
brothers and sisters before  
week end.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4,  
Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Except for petty official  
troubles or minor health up-  
sets this promises to be a  
lively one. New ventures will  
bring forth the desired results.  
Ruin to enemies and fame  
also shown.

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

You will find it difficult  
to make both ends meet this  
week. Friends and relatives  
will cause you a lot of annoy-  
ance. Indications for minor  
accidents also not ruled out.

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

Professionally a good week  
Gains through lands and  
favours from brothers and  
sisters shown. But minor  
health upsets likely week end

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

The first day of the week  
must be spent with care.  
Some misunderstanding or  
quarrels indicated. Rest of  
the week favourable for new  
undertakings provided it is  
not giving any immediate  
gains.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anu-  
sha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

The first 3 days of the  
week must be spent with care.  
Quarrels and misunderstand-  
ing with friends, official  
troubles and mental restlessness  
shown. Rest of the week  
looks promising.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Poo-  
radam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu  
Rasi]

The first 3 days of the week  
favourable for professional  
deals. Spend Wednesday  
Thursday and Friday noon  
with care. Week end turning  
favourable again

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

An unsettled week. You  
will find it difficult to execute  
your plans in actions. Quar-  
rels in the domestic circles  
also shown. Friday afternoon  
and Saturday the worst out of  
the lot.

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

Except for domestic up-  
sets this week looks promis-  
ing. Professional success  
assured. Fame and gains  
through strangers also indi-  
cate.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Ut-  
tiraddati, Revati. [Meena  
Rasi]

You will triumph over  
your competitors this week  
New venture will bring forth  
the desired results. Don't trust  
the friends of the opposite sex  
very much week end.

Agitation of Six  
Decades

(Continued from page 1)

Public of the Islands and  
seconded by M. R. Ry. V.  
Sittampalam of Manippay.

Resolution VI. That if  
any of the gentlemen ap-  
pointed by the foregoing  
resolution decline to act,  
die, or otherwise become  
incapable of acting, or be  
guilty of any malpractice  
or misappropriate the in-

9th days of July 1951 respec-  
tively having been read.

It is ordered that the peti-  
tioner be declared entitled to  
Letters of Administration in  
respect of the estate of the  
abovenamed deceased and  
that Letters of Administration  
be granted to him accordingly  
unless the abovenamed re-  
spondents or any other person  
shall on or before the 14th day  
of September 1951 appear be-  
fore this Court and show suf-  
ficient cause to the satisfaction  
of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of July 1951  
Sgd. V. S. Jayawickrama  
District Judge  
(O. 72, 24 & 28)

come of the temples  
the Saivasamaya Paripala-  
na Sabai shall have power  
to fill up such vacancy and  
to remove such as are guilty  
of malpractice and mis-  
appropriation and appoint  
new members in lieu of  
them.

Moved by M. R. Ry  
Sathasivakkurukal, Priest  
and seconded by M. R. Ry.  
M. Kanesa Pandithar.

Resolution VII. That a  
copy of the Memorial be  
forwarded to the Govern-  
ment Agent of the North-  
ern Province, and that he  
be humbly requested to  
furnish to the Government  
a report on the gross mis-  
management of most of  
the Hindu Temples and  
that the gentlemen whose  
names are subjoined do  
from a deputation and  
wait on the Government  
Agent and personally re-  
quest him to forward the  
objects of this meeting.

Moved by M. R. Ry T.  
Kailasa Pillai of Nallur and  
seconded by M. R. Ry. R.  
Sathasivakkurukal, Priest  
of Navindil.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 454In the matter of the Last Will  
and testament of the late  
Rasammah wife of Thamar  
Alvappillai of Puloly West

Deceased.

Murugesu Nagalingam of Pul-  
ly West Petitioner

Vs.

1. Thamar Alvappillai of Pu-  
loly West
2. Vethavanam Nagalingam  
of do
3. Vethavanam Kumaraswa-  
my of do
4. Ramanathar Subramanian  
and
5. Wife Umayattaippillai both  
of Thumpalai
6. Sellammah widow of Sub-  
ramanian of Puloly West
7. Ponnammah wife of Muru-  
gesu Nagalingam of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for  
disposal before C. V. Udala-  
gama Esquire Additional Dis-  
trict Judge of Point Pedro on  
the 30th day of July 1951 in  
the presence of Mr. R. Nava-  
ratnam Proctor on the part of  
the Petitioner and the petition  
and affidavit of the Petitioner

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1318In the matter of the intestate  
estate of the late Thangam-  
mah wife of Sinnathamby  
Navaratnam of Veemanka-  
mam..... DeceasedSinnathamby Navaratnam of  
Veemankam Petitioner

1. Navaratnam Thurai-  
singham of do
2. Navaratnam Kanaga-  
singham of do
3. Gnansoundary  
daughter of Navara-  
nam of do

G.A.L. 4. Samuel Kanagarat-  
nam Rasiah of do  
Respondents

This matter coming on for  
disposal before V. S. Jaya-  
wickrama, Esquire, District  
Judge on the 24th day of May  
1951 in the presence of Mr. M.  
Sithambaranathan Proctor on  
the part of the petitioner and  
the affidavit and petition of  
the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the said  
4th respondent be appointed  
Guardian ad litem over the  
minors 1, 2 and 3 Respondents  
and that Letters of administra-  
tion of the estate of the said  
deceased be granted to the  
petitioner as widower, unless  
the said respondents or any  
other person interested shall  
appear before this court on the  
13th day of July 1951 and show  
sufficient cause to the satisfac-  
tion of this court to the con-  
trary.

It is further ordered that the  
minors 1, 2, 3 respondents  
should be produced in Court on  
the said date.

This 24th day of May 1951

(Sgd) V. S. Jayawickrama.

District Judge.

13-7-1951

Time to show cause is extended  
till 31-8-1951.V. S. J. (Intd)  
D. J.

O. 71, 21 &amp; 24)

and the affidavit of the Notary  
who attested the Last Will and  
of the witnesses attesting there-  
to dated the 30th day of July  
1951 and the Last will dated  
17th day of October 1950 and  
attested by R. Navaratnam No-  
tary Public having been read:

It is ordered that the said  
Last Will be declared proved,  
that the Petitioner be declared  
entitled to obtain Probate there-  
of as Executor appointed there-  
under and that Probate thereof  
be accordingly issued to the  
Petitioner unless the Respon-  
dents or any other person shall  
appear before this Court on or  
before the 30th day of August  
1951 and shew sufficient cause  
to the satisfaction of this Court  
to the contrary.

This 30th day of July 1951.

A. W. NADARAJAH,

Drawn by District Judge

R. Navaratnam,

Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 68, 21 &amp; 24.)



# Special Committee Report

(Continued from page 1)

these matters.

The Committee do not seem to have taken ordinary care and trouble to study and understand the opinion or advice tendered to them by witnesses both in written memoranda and in oral evidence. There is clear evidence that they have either not read or not understood the memoranda furnished to them by witnesses. We note in the Committee a cocksureness on matters on which most people will hesitate to express a definite opinion. In the report they give currency to some of the most silly and fantastic views put forward by ignorant and prejudiced persons even though the views may be quite inconsistent and incompatible with opinions they have themselves expressed elsewhere in the report. The statements sometimes made by the Committee are in direct contradiction to what we find in works accepted by the Committee themselves as authoritative. We are often served merely with constant re-iteration of a view where we reasonably expect some proof or evidence to be furnished. Emphatic affirmation or denial in utter disregard of authoritative evidence furnished by competent witnesses seems to be the Committee's characteristic mode of establishing their views. The Committee have quite cheerfully and confidently undertaken a task—the task of deciding what should be accepted as the authoritative scriptures of the Saivites and why—the magnitude of which will unnerve the greatest intellects of the age; but the manner in which they quote authorities whether to establish or controvert views shows that they are ignorant of the very elementary canons employed in the interpretation of religious and literary works. These comments will be supported by illustrative references to the report as our examination proceeds.

In paragraph 135 of the report the Committee refer to the Dhiksha given to Pethan Samban by Umapathi Sivachariar and make the following observations:

"If a Harijan is entitled to receive Dhiksha, is he not entitled to enter a temple? A temple is a purifying place and not a place to be polluted. Water purifies and is not polluted. Fire burns and is not burnt. Light drives darkness and is not driven by

darkness. If the temples should really be polluted by the 'ante-natal impurity' of the Harijans, how then could they wash the 'acquired post-natal impurities' of the Caste Hindus? A temple's purpose is to wash. And if really the Harijans are impure, they need the temples more imperatively than the 'pure' Hindus."

## Wrong Assumption

The Committee evidently proceed on the assumption that anybody entitled to receive Dhiksha is also entitled to enter a temple. But this assumption is incorrect. That different kinds of Dhiksha should be given to different classes of people, that Harijans should receive a special kind of Dhiksha, but not the "Hotri Dhiksha" prescribed for the higher castes, and that Harijans should not enter temples but should "worship the temple towers as Siva with flowers and prayers", are all rules prescribed by the Saiva Shastras. All this information is contained in a memorandum (Vide paragraph 47 on page 254 of the report) which the Committee describe in paragraph 136 of the report as containing "ample material, material not only to read but also to digest and ponder over". It is clear that the Committee have either not read the memorandum or not understood it. The remarks about purification and pollution appear to be meaningless nonsense and do not deserve any notice at all. The Committee could not have made these remarks if they had read and understood what is contained in the memorandum above referred to on the need of "preserving the sanctity, solemnity and purity of temples" and preventing "desecration of the precincts". If they had read and understood the rules from Saiva Shastras given in paragraph 47 on page 254 of the report, they could not have made in paragraph 136 of their report the following astounding statement:—

"If we leave aside those caste-bound Sanatanists with whom no argument is possible, we are sure that anyone reading with understanding the great works of the Nayanmars and Alvars will be convinced of the utter unworthiness of the claim that there is sanction in religion for the caste system."

The rules relating to caste etc. which regulate ordinary social life do not form the theme of the soul-stirring lyrics of inspired and enlightened seers who have completely renounced the world and turned their minds Godward. We might as well expect to find in Sivagnana-Botham a recipe for making mango chutney. The outlook and ideals of the Saint are completely different from those of the ordinary man,

and therefore the notions of what is right and proper must also differ greatly. We would in this connection draw attention to what the Committee themselves say in page 113, that "what Kannappan did in the stage of spiritual advancement in which he was cannot be authority for ordinary mortals governed by considerations of *pravam* and *punnyam*, right and wrong."

The Committee ask us to believe that they accept Periya-Puranam as authoritative, but in paragraph 130 of their report they make statements which, judged by what we find in the story of Nandanar as related in Periya-Puranam, are clearly and unequivocally false. There is nothing in Periya-Puranam to warrant the statement made by the Committee that Nataraja saw the obscuration of the Brahmins and decided upon teaching them a lesson. Periya-Puranam clearly says that Nandanar himself recognised his low birth as an obstacle in the realization of his wish to have Natarajah Tharisanam and that it was Nataraja Himself who intimated to the Brahmins the presence of Nandanar outside the temple. The following quotations from Periya-Puranam give the lie direct to the statements made by the Committee in the report.

## Quotations

"செவ்வந்தரே போழ்த்துத் திரு வெங்கட பணித்தொழுந்த  
... ..  
மங்குபெருங் கிடைபோது மடவ  
... ..  
கன் கொருகின் வகன்  
டல்துத் தங்குல நின்றதேயுதி  
யனைநிலர் நின்று"  
"இப்பரிசாயிருக்க வேண்டி செய்த  
லிதேவந்தி"  
"இப்பிறப்போய் கீழ் வெளியி  
னிடகீ முத்தி — முப்பரி தூ  
மார்பருடன் முன்னணைவா மென  
மொழிந்த — அப்பரிசே திகிலைவா  
ழந்தணர்க்கு மெரியமைக்க — மெய்ப்  
பொருளை அருளி யம்பலத்தே  
மேவினார்"  
(திருநாளைப்போவார் நாயனார் புராணம்)

We know it has become the fashion with some misguided people to give currency to wild stories of all kinds without regard to evidence or proof of any kind. The story used by the Thillai assembly in addressing Nandanar meant பெரியார். It would not be correct to say that it is equivalent to "O Brahmin". The use of this word to indicate the Brahmin caste belongs to comparatively recent times. The fanciful and fantastic views put forward by the Committee as regards the motives of Nataraja and Bekkilar do not deserve any notice.

The behaviour of the Committee as indicated by the wild and untrue statements made in paragraph 130 and by the strange and meaningless utterances in paragraph 135 of the report would be good material for examination by a specialist in Medical Psychology. Their conduct in this respect is not of the kind that we expect from men capable of conducting an

inquiry or investigation in a sober and dispassionate manner.

The report of the Committee published with the authority of Government has become the means of propagating some patently absurd and false views. The Committee in their anxiety to find something to say against the views of Agamic Saivites seize upon some of the most silly views put forward by ignorant and prejudiced individuals. One view is that Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar does not accept the Vedas as authoritative scriptures. The passage from Navalar's Periya-Purana-Sootsanam - Upotkatham quoted in paragraph 48 of the report as supporting this view lends no countenance to the position that the Vedas should not be accepted as authoritative scriptures. It is obvious that the Committee did not understand what is said in the passage quoted. Navalar says that the *prajna* (Karma Karma) prescribed in the Vedas will not help in the attainment of liberation, but that is not to say that the disciplines enjoined in the Grana Kanda portion of the Vedas will also not help in the attainment of Mukti. From the sub-paragraph beginning with the words "In another place", it would appear that the Committee themselves seek to support this false view by pointing out that, according to Navalar, Velvi and other Vedic rituals not only do not lead one to Gnanam but also stand in the way of achieving it. What causes us surprise is that the Committee give currency to this obviously false view after quoting on page 73 Navalar's view as given below: "Both the Vedas and Agamas were revealed by Siva, the former as Sutras capable of varying interpretations and the latter as an authoritative commentary thereon." We are not surprised at the inconsistencies and contradictions in the report. We are shocked at the ignorance and incompetence shown in preparing the report. Paragraph 48 should not find a place in the report; it should be deleted altogether. The pity of it is that such a colossal blunder as this should have been made owing to inability on the part of the Committee to understand what is contained in the simple passage quoted in paragraph 48. There is no difficulty in ascertaining Navalar's views on the subject. Periya-Purana-Sootsanam (itself) give all the needed information clearly. We give below extracts from Periya Purana-Sootsanam and Navalar's Pala Padam (Fourth Book)

இப் பெரியபுராணம் எவை சித்  
தந்த துற சூத்திரோடு மாறு  
படந்த வேதமுடையவை உபநிஷத்  
துக்களின் தரப்பரியாய்களை உள்  
கடக்கிய நேராகத் திருநாளை

திருவிசைப்பா திருப் பல்லாண்டு  
என்னுள் காண்கிறோ கடக்க வல்லி  
யறிமொழுக்குக்கொள்க துற மாந்  
தருவாரலே தொண்டை தொட்டி  
சுருப்பா என வழங்கப்படும்.

தில்லையாழந்தணர்களை மகிமை

இவ்வந்தணர்கள் வேதாமகளை  
விதிப்படி துதி அவற்றின் உண்மைப்  
பொருளை ஐயத்திரிபும உணர்ச்சி,  
அவைகளில் விதித்தவழி வழுவாது  
ஒழுங்கும் மெய்யம்பல்களாதலால்...

தில்லையாழந்தணர்கள் புராணம்  
சைவாடம் உணர்ச்சி

தூதலிச வேதம் பொதுவாகவும்  
சைவாடம் சிறப்பாகவும் பிழைக்கலாம்,  
தூதலும் பிரமாணமென்றே நுணர்  
யப்படும்.....

இதனாறும் கூறியவற்றால் வே  
தாமகனாயேனும் அவற்றின்வழி  
தாம் சார்பு தவறாமையேனும் சற்  
ருருமகமாகச் சற்றும் வேட்டல்  
செய்யாதொழியில், பக பதியாகிய  
சிலகினை உணர்ச்சி மனம் வர்க்குக்  
காயவளினால் மெய்யம்பலோடும்  
அவரை வழிபட்டுப் பிறவிப் பிணி  
தீர்த்து உய்தல் கடவாது என்பதும்  
.....

(பெரிய புராண குகைம்)  
வேதாமத திரு முறைநுக்கு  
தூதப் பூணையிலும் வைக்கப்  
பூணையிலும் விசேஷ பூசை செய்  
தல் வேண்டும்.

புரமயின் வேதாமகனாகல்  
உணர்ச்சிப்பதும் சற் கமயத்தைத்  
தவிர்த்துத் தவறும் கமயத்தைத்  
சாதிப்ப புருத்தால் அவர்கள் சம  
யத்தை நிராகரித்துத், தஞ்சமயத்  
தைத் தவிர்த்தல் மடாதிபதிக்குத்  
குத் உடனாகும்.

(பச்சபாடக கன் கன் புத்தகம்)

(To be Continued)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1341

In the matter of the intestate  
estate of the late Kanagam-  
mah widow of Aiyathamby  
of Achchuvely Deceased.  
Ponniath Vathavuran of Ach-  
chuvely Petitioner.

- Vs.  
1. Ponnammah widow of Pon-  
niath of Achchuvely  
2. Ponniath Pathamanathan of  
do  
3. Ponniah Mahesan of do  
4. Ponniah Gowry of do

Respondents.  
This matter coming for dis-  
posal before V. S. Jayawickrama  
Esquires, District Judge,  
Jaffna on the 11th day of July  
1951 in the presence of Mr. V.  
Navaratnarajah Proctor on the  
part of the petitioner and the  
affidavit of the petitioner dated  
30th June 1951 having been  
read.

It is ordered that the petitioner  
as brother of the deceased  
Kanagamamah widow of Aiy-  
athamby is entitled to have  
letters of administration over  
the estate of the said deceased  
and the same issued to him  
accordingly unless the respon-  
dents or any others shall on or  
before the 27th day of August  
1951 appear before this court  
and show sufficient cause to the  
satisfaction of this Court to the  
contrary.

This 11th day of July 1951,  
Sgd. V. S. JAYAWICKRAMA,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Navaratnarajah,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O 69, 21 & 24.)

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI