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## President Giri's Address To I. L. O. Annual Conference

(In view of the stress that is being newly laid on socialism by politicians of Lanka. President Giri's pertinent and learned comments on the true concept of Socialist Society and the practical approach to the solving of the unemployment problem are published in our columns in full).

President V. V. Giri addressed the Annual Conference of the I. L. O. on June 10, 1970, 43 years after he had addressed it as a workers' delegate from India. President V V Giri is the first Head of State to address the I. L. O. The Indian President called for labour-intensive technology to absorb the entire man-power surplus through all channels of development; "I would urge for the creation of a network of country-wide-multi-purpose pilot projects for absorbing the surplus man power". The key note of President Giri's address was "the quest for work for all and peace for all mankind", which he said "are now the greatest needs of humanity". Both work and peace can be joined together in a new orientation of education everywhere in the world. "Such a transformation of education is the need of all countries, developed as well as developing". The underlined theme of his address was his deep concern for the hiatus in many parts of the world between rich and poor. Taking the realities of the world situation today, "we find that we are faced with a state of social and economic imbalance in which, within nations and between nations, there are great differences in the living and social standards of the people" Millions of people throughout the world were nursing grievances against the social order which denied them the bare necessities of existence. "The democratic

way of living would be imperilled if effective action is not taken forthwith to remedy the situation."

President Giri declared that economic progress with social justice was the key purpose of development. The President asked if it was beyond the genius of man to take steps to reconstruct the laws and practices, to change the social patterns and economic behaviour, in such a way that future progress was in the larger interests of the common man, and that the process of economic development led to a new society. The President's address had its focus on the massive unemployment problem that was plaguing the developing world". Echoing the "cry of the poor", the President said that, "in the context of developing countries, the only method of tackling this problem of poverty is by the creation of vast employment potential to absorb the unemployed surplus". He hoped that, in this current International Education Year, both the I. L. O and the UNESCO would join together in the

pursuit of the common aim of uniting work and peace, through a new vitalisation of education in its broadest sense. "We should pay special attention to the problems of youth on the threshold of employment. A youth development programme is required so that social and timely attention is paid, on a big enough scale, to the various problems of youth".

Referring to yet another problem in the area of attitudes and approaches, President Giri said that, since the workers formed the base of society as also the base on which the production and economic development rested, attention should be paid to find out what was passing on in their minds, and to develop purposeful social attitudes. "It seems to me that the attitudes of managements also require enquiry and, depending on what one finds, adjustment and change in approach may be called for. The attitudes of governments not only to the narrow problem of labour-management relations, conditions of work of wage policy for instance, but to the larger issues facing the society, require study, analysis and realignment wherever necessary". President Giri also touched upon the role of Trade Unions in the building up of new relations, and supporting change essential to development and growth. "Trade Unions have passed the stage where they could content themselves dealing only with those matters which concerned directly with their members or managements with which they were dealing, or again occupying themselves wholly with matters concerning wages and the conditions of work". It was now their duty to participate actively, in addition to their basic responsibility to their members, in matters which concern the whole

## AIM OF EDUCATION

The aim of education is to enable a student to gather such knowledge as will make one think and act correctly, serve one's country and finally reach beatitude. The passing of examinations alone will not much help one to achieve this aim. He should pray to God.

சுற்றதது வாய பயவென் கொல் வரலறிவ ன்றது டொழாஅ ரெனின்

Of what use is the learning of books to one if one does not worship the holy feet of God who is an embodiment of all wisdom. One who practises the noble teaching contained in this couplet is the true seeker of knowledge. He will be a powerful man. He does not fear any one. If our children are taught to follow this preaching our country shall become a blessed land.

All sorts of crime and misconduct are found among people owing to their neglect of this noble lesson.

A man of wisdom is an ornament to a country.

social and economic system. The time has come when workers should realise that they are not slaves of the system merely working for wages, but as free citizens rendering their service to the community, thereby contributing to the national wealth, growth and economic development. We also expect that they will be able to bring about a change in the attitudes of governments to recognise workers as partners in the whole economic process, whether at the enterprise or industrial or national level. This new relationship has to be established and made rewarding.

The President said that national isolation should be discouraged, as the labour movement was a world movement. "We need a plan of social justice. The social and

People will obey him. When they are in distress they go to him and seek his advice.

அறிவுடைய சொல்வ முடைய ரறிவிவ ரென்றுடைய ரேனு மிவர்

People who possess wisdom own everything; because wisdom will help them to earn wealth through harmless work and to protect such wealth. Besides a man of knowledge is contented. Real wealth is contentment. Dire poverty is the result of desires which is known as 'அவா' in Tamil.

Real wealth is the worship of the blessed feet of our Lord Nadarajah the Lord of Chidambaram.

St. Thiruganasambanthar gives us this noble message in one of his hymns.

செல்வ வெடு மாடந் சென்று செனென்க்கி செல்வமதி தோயச் செல்வ முயர்கின்ற செல்வகர்வாழ் தில்லைச் சிறந்த ப்பல மேய செல்வன் சமுலேத்தஞ் செல்வம் செல்வமே.

There is no wealth greater than the worship of the glorious feet of Shri Nadarajah the guardian of all wealth who dwells at Thillai or Chidambaram the blessed shrine surrounded by rich ramparts. Those devotees who worship the noble feet of Shri Nadarajah are the richest people on earth. Because they dwell in the shelter of his blissful feet.

In the modern world, the worship of God is neglected. People run after things which satisfy the five senses. They fail to realise that the control of the five senses alone will produce eternal bliss. The soul is undergoing untold sufferings becoming a slave to the five senses. They fail to realise that the worship of Lord Nadarajah will help to control the five senses which are their eternal enemies.

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THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

ஒலி உதி. உள்ளம் ஒன்றிக்,
கூன்ளம் ஒழிந்து வெய்ய
சொல்லு உதித், அய்மை
செய்து, காமவினை அகற்றி
சல்வாரே உன் தன் நாமம்
நாவில் நவின்னு ஏத்த,
வல்லாரே வந்து கக்காய்,
வலிவலம் மேயவனே

Oh! Dweller in Valivalam, pray grant us the boon of singing. Thy praises as best as possible and worshipping Thee, refraining from anger and the use of hard words, extirpating inordinate desires, avoiding deceitfulness and cultivating purity (of word, thought and action) with a tranquil mind.



செய்து, காமவினை அகற்றி
சல்வாரே உன் தன் நாமம்
நாவில் நவின்னு ஏத்த,
வல்லாரே வந்து கக்காய்,
வலிவலம் மேயவனே

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1970

PROVOCATIVE PROPOSITION?

Flashed with joy at the fascinating fortune of triumph in the May General Election and flurried by the hasty agitation of a sweeping swing to the Left, Minister Jayasane seems to have burst out into a fit of free but loud thinking on the subject of the ancestry of the people of majestic Lanka. The occasion perhaps looked great for the Minister and in challenging tones characteristic of a new-comer to pure politics, he unwittingly propounded a perplexing theory about the origin of the Tamils in this Island. That a Minister and particularly a Minister of Justice should have embarked on a voyage of historical research without knowing the elementary story of this Isle throws doubt on the newly created belief that the U. L. E. stands for Socialist Justice and Left-leaning democracy. Throwing caution to the wild winds of the South West, Minister Jayasane had become so enterprising as to twist the truths of historical record and to propose the view that the Tamils were traditional invaders. We refuse to believe that the Minister of Justice had not studied the story of

Lanka. Nor do we assert that the Minister had read between the lines of the History of Lanka for the simple reason that the lines of recorded history of Lanka are so close to one another that no reading between the lines could be made possible. Though it will be too late in the day to ask the Minister to begin reading the History of Lanka from the very beginning and learning the actual status of the various people who are living in this Island, we, however, would like to invite the favour of the attention of the Minister of Justice to the research of no less a person than the reputed authority on Ceylon History, Sir Paul E. Pieris. This great scholar went on "to suggest that the North of Ceylon was a flourishing settlement centuries before Vijaya was born."

Apart from the insinuation that is intriguingly interwoven with the suggestion that the Tamils came to Lanka as invaders there seems to be haunting the Ministerial mind a misgiving that the history of this country like the proposed new constitution has to be rewritten to bring the present trend of political thought into line with the idea of a "one race" claim. Ministers may make a new constitution but no Minister can hope to correct the records of history. If the Minister of Justice is entertaining the fond hope of making the people forget the faithful records of history written by scholars of research and adopted by the contemporary historians of the world we make bold to say that his venture will be as idle as the infatuated undertakings of Nazi Hitler.

Making a new Constitution for a country is a matter that has to be considered from the point of view of the needs of the people in the light of their experience of an existing Constitution. Certainly the task of formulating a new Constitution cannot call for the consideration of new theories about races. The constitution is for the people of this country.

One suggestion we wish to make to the Minister of Justice. He will do well to read the epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata along with the Mahavamsa and the learned treatises of Sir P. E. Pieris and Mr. Horace Perera and make himself more acquainted with the inspiring history of Lanka, the story of both Tamils and Sinhalese.

Co-operative Day-Common Man's Day

Seventy five years of significant service to society—that is the record of the Co-operative Movement. Here is an achievement of which every one has to be justly proud. But that is not all. How far this ideal of Co-operative undertaking has been whole-heartedly accepted by the common man as worthy of emulation is a question that has to be answered by the common man himself.

What does Co-operation stand for? Freedom from exploitation is an explanation that may be acceptable as interpreting the world-known slogan Co-operation simply means working together to the same end. And the same end in the conception of those having the same mental make up will be but the goal of common welfare concurring in producing a desirable effect is the process of work of Co-operators. By long and sustained practice this ideal of working together to the same end, concurring in producing a desirable effect, has come by and large to be identified with the noble movement that has revolutionised society and the world—the Co-operative movement.

Old Syllabus To Continue

The Secretary Jaffna Saiva Pattipalana Sabha has received the following letter from the Commissioner of Examination in regard to the syllabus on Hinduism.

Ref. No. S. G/78 Dept. of Exams, Ceylon

G. C. E. A/L Exam. Regulations and Syllabus Hinduism

All Heads of Schools and candidates are hereby informed that the new syllabus on the above subject published in Amendment Slip No. 2 of 28th October 1969 is cancelled. The syllabus hitherto in force will continue to be operative until further notice.

K. T. W. Sumanasuriya Commr. of Exams. 24th June 1970 Dept. of Exams, Malay St. Colombo 2

PRESIDENT GIRI'S ADDRESS TO...

(Continued from page 1)

economic order required by the new society which we are building should appear not as an objective to be achieved in the distant future, but it must appear as the reality at every step of policy and practice, pervading all our activities. This is our concept of socialist society which we are trying to establish and build in India" President Giri asked the Labour Movement to discard narrow nationalism, and to recognise the forces which led to the establishment of a world order ushering in a world state. "The construction therefore of a new world, differing radically from the old, and ensuring peace and plenty on a universal scale, is immediately necessary. In such a new world, international peace and concord will be the real objective of all nations of the world". National governments should accept the rule of morality, and stronger ones should give up all attempts to dominate and exploit the weaker nations. "Equality among human-beings should be finally recognised and no special privileges or superiority should be assumed by or attached to any race or nation"

President V. V. Giri on his return on June 20 from his 12-day State Visits to Switzerland, Finland and Poland, said that the leaders of these countries had in their discussions expressed their keen desire for strengthening relations with India. They were particularly desirous of expanding trade and economic cooperation, scientific and technological collaboration, and cultural exchange with India. President Giri said that there was general admiration everywhere for the democratic manner in which India was trying to tackle the stupendous task of providing education, medical aid and other social services to the people. They also expressed great admiration and respect for the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and hoped that "the biggest democracy in the world will succeed in achieving progress, prosperity and social justice for all our people." The President also lauded "great appreciation" for India's policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. President Giri said that

India should take a leaf out of the books of Switzerland, Finland and Poland and give top priority to solve the problems of unemployment and housing shortages. Commending the spirit of self-reliance of those people, the President paid tribute to their "sense of discipline, integrity and extreme patriotism" which were mainly responsible for their success in all walks of life.

Based largely on a book written by him, President V. V. Giri has recently written to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on tackling the unemployment problem, laying stress on the drawing up of an integrated programme for the optimum utilisation of surplus manpower. He has suggested certain specific principles on the basis of which programmes would be drawn up to tackle unemployment. The President has indicated that intensive schemes should be undertaken in the spheres of land colonisation, rural crafts, irrigation, drinking water supply, road-building, minor irrigation, soil conservation, flood control and rural electrification. There should also be a crash programme on rural housing, with the assistance from the nationalised banks. He has laid stress on pilot projects at district, taluk, block and village levels. The project should really be multi-purpose cooperative farms, with the provision for reclamation, tractorisation, irrigation and improved methods of agriculture. They should have the potential to absorb the educated unemployed also. These would provide positive content to the directive principal of State policy in the Indian Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in regard to the right to work. President Giri also discussed with the Director General of the I. L. O. in Geneva the problem of unemployment in the world perspective.

The A. I. C. C. adopted on June 14 a resolution on the political situation in India, which mentions the various threats facing the country, including right reaction, left adventurism and regionalism, and ask for the cooperation of all those who believed in democracy, secularism and socialism. The A. I. C. C. also passed a resolution on the communal situation in India,



and decided to constitute a task force that would undertake intensive door to door campaign for communal harmony, and would also act as a peace brigade and render relief to those affected. Paramilitary communal organisation like the R. S. S. and Jamiat-e-Islamic had no place in the secular society of India, An A. I. C. C. resolution on foreign policy reiterated the Indian position on issues like Indo-China, West Asia, Pakistan, China, colonialism, racialism, co-existence and non-alignment.

The Union Home Ministry has, in a recent communication to the State Governments and Union Territories, impressed upon them that collective fines should be imposed on any area where communal disturbances occur, as an effective step in restoring peace quickly. The normal procedure in every case of a major communal disturbance should be a notification by the State Government, under the Police Act, declaring such an area as a disturbed area. The Police Act empowers the Government to station additional Police in such an area and recover the cost from the inhabitants. In the event of a communal outbreak, a clear and unequivocal announcement of Government's policy should be widely publicised. The Union Home Ministry has stressed that communal disturbances should be treated on an entirely different footing from other law and other problems. It has emphasised the need to open effective fire at the first sight of mob frenzy. In acting firmly, officials should have the fullest support and protection from the State Governments, and any failure or hesitation to take effective action should be punished as a grave dereliction of duty. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, addressing the A. I. C. C. in New Delhi, has called for a relentless fight against the forces of communalism and left adventurism, which were trying to get political power through short cuts.

Letter to the Editor

Short Memories

Sir,  
In the wake of the spectacular landslide victory in the recent elections by the United Front it is natural that the press should be loaded with letters critical of the United National Party and also the Fed-

eral Party. I do not think the United National Party can be criticised for having anything to do with the Federal Party. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party did also obtain the support of the Federal Party during her 18 days, making various promises, but the difference is that the United National Party did actually honour at least partly her obligations to safeguard the rights of the Tamil people.

Apart from the Language Regulations Bill, which was stoutly opposed by the present front bench politicians, an endeavour was made by the United National Party leader to make the District Council Bill, which had the support of various parties, before it was presented in parliament, a reality.

One is therefore not surprised that the United National Party leader is still the leader with the largest following in the country.

One is also, therefore, not surprising that the Federal Party should have secured four times the number of seats the Tamil Congress, who stoutly opposed the District Council Bill, secured at the recent elections.

Yours faithfully  
J. R. Sivanambay  
286 Buffers Road,  
Colombo 7,  
28-6-70.

Transport Service To Nainativu

Sir,  
The ancient temple at Nainativu of historical fame — the Nagaboshami Ambal Temple, attracts hundreds of pilgrims every week. During Full moon and New moon days the number of worshippers may be several hundreds. High Festivals however draw several thousands of devotees. To all of these pilgrims the crossing of the sea that surrounds this Island of spiritual greatness is a necessary step. Hence the importance of the need for regulating transport by sea by the authorities.

It is a human weakness that when people assemble in large numbers there is a tendency to scramble for priority in obtaining access to the desired destination. Where the transport is provided across the sea, the rush for early transport becomes so keen that generally there is a stampede. This is a dangerous trend. Unless organisations make special arrangements for regulating traffic, governmental super-

PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/1254

Thirunavukkarasu Kanagaratnam of Navatkuly

Vs. Plaintiff

- 1 S. Anton Anandarajah and wife
- 2 Maheswary of No 97, Main Street, Jaffna

Defendant

To: The Fiscal, N P.

It is hereby notified that Action No. P. 1254 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition Act No 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/lands called Noohokkadu Yavalva in extent 18 Lms V. C with buildings and plantations and sometimes described as in extent 18½ Lms. V. C. and situated at Navatkuly and registered in F 73/30 which includes the portion in extent 4 Lms V. C. registered in F 238/188

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 6th day of November 1969 at 9 O'clock of the forenoon.

By Order of Court

Sgd. S. Periatbamby  
Secretary Chief Clerk  
This 12th day of July 1969

56 3

vision cannot become effective. If only officials and officers whose duty it is to supervise the traffic to Nainativu would only study the complexity of the situation by day-long watching of the questionable methods that are adopted by the boatmen and the irrepressible nature of every one of the travellers struggling to steal a march over the rest then the lurking danger can be well understood.

Boat service to be efficient requires not merely sea-worthy boats but also reliable, efficient and disciplined boat men. The need for landing places known as jetties is more important. Safety measures demand that provision of extensive jetties at both ends should be made at the earliest. The present arrangement for passengers to land is far from satisfactory.

Jaffna Pilgrims 1-7-70

Tiruketheshwaram Temple

By S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

A general meeting of the Tiruketheshwaram Temple Restoration Society was recently held at the Saraswathi Hall, Bambalapitiy, Colombo.

Report of the Society's work and statement of accounts were submitted and accepted. Mr. S Somasundram, Proctor, the President of the Society, occupied the Chair.

Mr. V. Allirajan who functioned, as the Society's Honorary General Secretary for thirteen years retired from office and a vote of thanks was passed expressing deep gratitude for his long and valuable services and the very strenuous work he did. He was elected one of its Vice Presidents, and member of the important boards and sub-committees of the Society to continue his good work. Mr. Somasundram re-elected President. Messrs. C. Gnana-prakasam, V. Murugesu and R. M. Palantheppachettyar were elected Honorary Treasurers.

On the proposed of the retiring Secretary, Mr. Allirajah, the new Secretary of the society, Mr. Kandiah, was unanimously elected — Mr. Kandiah is well known for his many religious activities. He former President of the Central Province Saiva Maha Sabha and one of its Patrons. He is a member of the Committee of the All-Ceylon Hindu Congress in addition to his being its secretary for the Gurukulam at Tiruketheshwaram for training Hindu Priests, and to his connection with several organisations working for the benefit of the Tamil and Hindu Public. He is also connected with the Maviddapuram Kandasamy temple as one of the devoted and important member of its Congregation like his ancestors before him. He was a long resident of Kandy and functioned as chemist of the Government agricultural department.

His unanimous election as secretary is greatly welcomed among Hindu circles, in view of his religious devotion, past services, general competence, and standing, as is before him to the deserved successful and early completion of the great and sacred Thirupani along with the valuable assistance of the other office bearers who are all devoted to the temple reconstruction. The working committee, the Tem-

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No P/1276

Chelvasigamany daughter of V R. Murugesu, C/o M. Navaratnam Ceylon Transport Board Conductor, Mylankadu, Erlalai, Chunnakam

Vs. Plaintiff

- 1 Kangamany wife of Sinnappu Jeyarajah
- 2 Sinnappu Jeyarajah, Teacher, Kopay North, near Sub Post Office, Kopay
- 3 Thangamany daughter of V. R. Murugesu of Erlalai, Chunnakam.

Defendants

Sinnadurai Basiah of Uyilady, Mylankadu, Erlalai, Chunnakam. Disclosed Party, To the Fiscal, Northern Province, Jaffna

It is hereby notified that action No. P/1276 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951, for partition or sale of the land called "Uyiladykaladdy" in extent 10 Lms. V. C. situated at Erlalai in the Mallekam Parish. The defendants in the abovenamed action are summoned to appear in Court on 2-12-69 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

Extended and reissued for 29-8-70.

By Order of the Court (Sgd.) Illegibly Secretary.

Drawn by me. T Arisanayakam Proctor for the Plaintiff 55 3

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ple construction Committee, and the Temple Management Advisory Committee and the Board of Trustees were also elected in due course thereafter.

A team of Vice Presidents and the general committee was also elected.

May the grace of Tiruketheshwaram Nathan and Gowri ambal continue to bless the undertaking which the revered Sri La Sri Arunage Navalar so fervently commenced to the Hindu Public decades ago.



