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Saiva Prakasa Press

INTHUSATHANAM

(The Hindu Organ)

(The only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

FOR BOOKS ON
SAIVAISM

Dial 356

Saiva Prakasa
Book Depot

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

JAFFNA, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1975

PHONE No. 356

Chelvanayagam Continues to Control Kankesan Electorate

Communist Opponent Goes Down in the Contest Collecting only 9,457

By a convincing majority of 16,470 Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam was returned to the Kankesanurai Seat in the National State Assembly yesterday. The by-election was held because Mr.

1975 by-election returned Mr Chelvanayagam. The percentage of the total voting strength in this by-election is 72.7% for Mr. Chelvanayagam and 26.2% for Mr. V. Ponnambalam.



Chelvanayagam resigned his seat which he won by 5,356 votes defeating Mr. V. Ponnambalam 8,164, Mr. C. Suntharalingam 5,788, Mr. T. Thirunavukkarasu 3,051.

The by-election reached a General Election standard in the matter of campaigns, public meetings and press releases in which leaders of the different constituent parties of the T. U. F. and of the U. L. F. participated in strength and brought the campaigning to full swing on Tuesday February 4.

The manifesto of the T. U. F. included the demands for a separate state while that of the U. L. F. conceded the fact that much remained to be done for the Tamils particularly in the matter of their Language and their claim for just treatment in the selection of admissions to the University.

The voting analytically looked into reveals the following regular tendencies in this Electorate. The Tamil Congress at the start in 1947, the F. P. in 1956, 1960 March and July, 1960 and 1970 and the T. U. F. in the

Malays of Sri Lanka are mostly from Indonesia

The fourth in the series of lectures organised by the South Asia Studies Seminar at Jaffna Campus was held on January 18. Mr. B. A. Hussain Miya a research scholar from the Monash University, Australia read an interesting paper on the "South East Asian Settlers in South Asia—the case of the Malays of Sri Lanka". He traced the origins of the Malays from Sri Lanka to Indonesia especially Java, from where they had been brought by the Dutch and later by the British as mercenaries. The British government especially some governors of Sri Lanka had greater reliance on the Malay soldiers. The golden age of the Malays of Sri Lanka was the 19th century. It is interesting to note that the first newspaper in Malay appeared in Sri Lanka in the 19th century. Further, the Malays of Sri Lanka are more influenced by Tamil, especially because the Quran and the preaching had been in Tamil.

Vivekananda Society Chronicle

It is proposed to compile a history of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo. Informations from persons acquainted with the Society's activities specially relating to the past, would be wel-

Letter to the Editor

Medium of Higher Education

Sir, — Professor Dayanatha Wijesekera of the Kattubedde University writing in the Sunday Observer of 19-1-75 had given the reasons for the current brain drain and why the intelligentsia including the Sinhalese are leaving the Island. Professor Wijesekera is a man of learning who has his feet firmly planted in the country. He should therefore know what he is saying.

One of the reasons outlined by Professor Wijesekera for the brain drain is that professional people desire to give their children a sound education which is now denied to them because of the switch to swabasha and the lack of medical and science books in the swabasha medium. This is not a capitalist falsehood. It is the bald truth. His suggestion that the medium of higher education should be English for a while longer is plain good thinking which should merit the serious consideration of all.

The current rate of brain drain is such that soon we may not have competent persons to man our professional services. The field of politics may not require specialists but the fields of Science and Medicine call for the very best. Without Engineers, Scientists and Doctors, no nation can ever progress. Our system of education hitherto has been such that other developing countries have been turning to us for professional assistance. Can we continue this role or will the position be reversed?

It is therefore vital that
(Over to page 4)

comed to support the records already in the possession of the Society. Members of the public are respectfully invited to assist in this undertaking.

Information could be sent to the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. K. Rajapaneeswaran, No. 34 Vivekananda Hill, Colombo 13.

Freedom—Its Aspirations and Limitations

By

M. ELIATHAMBY, B. A.

Every living being yearns for its freedom. The freedom of an animal in the forest and the freedom of a bird of the air are different from that of a man in a human society. The physical movement of the animals and birds in their respective fields is free and not restrained.

Man being a social being cannot lead an isolated life but has to be member of a human society in which violation of laws whether moral, social or conventional leads to fear of consequences. Robbery, plunder, adultery, murder are all prohibited by laws for the benefit of all. So man's freedom is curbed by laws framed to make him a useful member of society. Those laws help him to subdue the animal nature in him and to develop the human and divine nature. The pattern of society has been changing and will continue to change and the laws of the ancients have become obsolete in a modern society and so may be in the future. We have seen that there are certain limitations to freedom in

freedom to have a profession of one's own choice to build one's own house, to receive education and to practise religion of one's own choice is not curbed in any modern society. Even in the intellectual field freedom has its own aspirations and limitations. Knowledge should grow to perfection untrammelled by any extraneous factors. Lack of books, teachers, schools money and other facilities should not be impediments to intellectual growth. In no way should the freedom to gain full access to knowledge for any individual in a human society be curtailed. The outcome of knowledge and culture is happiness, contentment, peace and order in a society. Though a member enjoys the freedom of thought and speech, we should not abuse that freedom by using that sharp intellectual power to wound others or to do something derogatory to his dignity. So there are limitations
(Over to page 4)

Industries of Sri Lanka must be Geared to Agriculture

In the fifth meeting organized under the auspices of the South Asian Studies Seminar, Mr. Kumar Rupasinghe, Director, National Youth Service of Sri Lanka, delivered an interesting lecture on "Youth, education and national development". At the outset, he referred to the problems of the youth in the advanced industrialised countries of the West like U. S. A., U. K. and Europe and then analysed the problems of the youth of Sri Lanka, where they form nearly 70% of the population. As such, the problems confronting the youth have to be solved carefully. As a way out he suggested that the co-operative farms established recently in South Ceylon will be of great benefit to the nations. He touched on the problems that are faced in the earlier colonization schemes the new co-operative farms or the villages where these are established. He stressed the fact that agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of Sri Lanka and the industries must be geared to the needs of agriculture. The lecture was followed by a very lively discussion in which many from the audience participated,

THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

என்னில் யாரும் எனக்கு இனியார் இல்லை
என்னிலும் இனியான் ஒருவன் உன்
என்னுள்ளே உயிர்பாய்ப் புறம்போந்து புக்கு
என்னுள்ளே நிற்கும் இன்னம்பர் ஈசனே.

Dearer to me than I there's none,
Dearer to me than I there's One,
Like breath in me in out moves He,
Innumbe's Lord. He dwells in me.



திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

நமச்சிவாயவே நமச்சிவாயவே
நமச்சிவாயவே நமச்சிவாயவே
நமச்சிவாயவே நமச்சிவாயவே
நமச்சிவாயவே நமச்சிவாயவே

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1975

Veritable Verdict of Kankesan Voters

When Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam resigned his seat in the National State Assembly as Member for Kankesanturai Constituency, it was expressly declared that the move was in the way of a challenge to the Ruling Front to vindicate its justification in setting up the New Constitution of 1972. Whether a single by-election can decide such a big issue as the Defence of the New Constitution may be a controversial question. But in the matter of the Kankesanturai By-election, the result must be construed as the re-affirmation of the voters' confidence in Mr. Chelvanayakam as their representative and their approval of his political views and principles.

In the strict interpretation of democratic principles of parliamentary government, the moral viewpoint of equitable procedure must necessarily be taken into consideration. For example if the Ruling Party loses at a by-election a seat in the Assembly previously held by it, it would be a magnanimous gesture if the Ruling Party sought a fresh verdict at a General Election. Thus it would be in keeping with the democratic ideal of respecting the wishes of the majority, if the Ruling Front analysed the different demands of the Tamil speaking people with a view to proceeding to a practical solution of the problem, even in parts, if not as a whole. One important issue is the amending of the present Constitution not only to guarantee the rights of the Tamil speaking people in the matter of their language but also to make specific constitutional provision for this fundamental rights to be enjoyed by the Tamil speaking people.

Devotion to democratic principles suggests that the Ruling Party should as a duty study the significance of the verdicts of the voters even in by-elections. Kalawewa, Katana and now Kankesanturai the three K by-elections have enough food for thought for all. The Ruling Front should be the first to reveal what lessons the Government has learnt from these veritable verdicts.

FREEDOM—

(From page 3)

to freedom in that field too.

Freedom of the will makes a man responsible for his own actions. The will of a man acts as a pilot of an aircraft. He should exercise his will over the whims and fancies of his mind to avert any disaster likely to befall him, in order to reach a desired goal in life. The will is free to act as a guide at any moment in one's life.

Countries which have liberated themselves from foreign yoke know the peace and happiness which they enjoy after obtaining political freedom. Most of the countries which have emancipated themselves after the Second World War are enjoying the fruits of freedom and enjoy equality with other independent countries of the world but freedom from hunger starvation, disease and poverty is the greatest need for several nations of the world. The unrelenting efforts and persistent dedication to work in the part of every individual member of a nation could only bring economic freedom. Economic distress haunts a nation which is lazy and reluctant to devote all energies to make its contribution to the general welfare of all. Economic freedom alone can bring happiness and peace and drive away poverty hunger and starvation in a society. Social inequality should also disappear in any society.

(To be continued)

Letter to the Editor

(From page 3)

we retain English as the medium of Higher Education for some more time. Our haste in switching to Swabasha has not only closed the door on advancement but has added to the problem of unemployment by diverting our youth from agriculture and industry to white collar jobs. Our mushroom universities are yearly churning out graduates who are unable to make use of themselves.

Development must be planned in the context of world advancements and not in the manner of the proverbial frog in the well.

Yours etc.

D. J. Thamotheram
9, Vivekananda
Avenue,
Colombo 6.
31-1-75.

Chair for Hindu Civilization at the Jaffna Campus

It is agreeable news that the Jaffna Campus within one year of its working has made provision for lectures on Hindu Civilization. In the absence of authoritative details of the scheme of studies that is contemplated in this context, it will be improper for any comment to be pronounced as such opinions would be based on insufficient data and incorrect information. However, a general survey of the subject that is called Hindu Civilization might prove helpful to the Authorities and also to those interested in the matter of this subject being introduced in the Jaffna Campus.

Civilization is word as old as its content. It is generally agreed that this word means a status of enlightenment and/or refinement denoting development from a lesser status of coarseness or outlandishness. Thus this significant word must denote the expression of evolution from one stage to a better stage on literacy, civility and certainly, spirituality. How far the distinction that grouped communities and countries in two broad categories the barbarous and the civilized is conclusive or even justifiable is a question that requires a detailed study in the progress of humans and becomes a study involved and intricate in nature and environmental lessons. For the present it will be necessary to accept the position that in the beginning everything must have been incomplete and insufficient calling for development in the direction of progress.

Coming to the subject of Hindu Civilization, the applicability of the introductory opinion as outlined in the preceding paragraph cannot be accepted in that sense as the enlightened stage of Saivism was the ancient stage, the present and the future stages meaning thereby that the tenets remained the same and therefore the practice of the principles must also be in similar conformity. Putting this idea in plain language, the question will

be posing itself namely, Can religion yield itself to reforms in the context of the principles underlying it? If those who practise religion misconstrue the principles and model their practice on misconceived notions and set up a new method of approach, that change cannot be called civilization as this term is intended clearly to denote enlightenment.

Civilization in the context of religion must then mean how man has been interpreting the basic principles and the fundamental truths and what reactions such interpretation have had in the progress of human living.

(To be continued)

PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
MALLAKAM

No. P/1585

Thaialnayakiammal widow of Tharmalingam Chettiyar of No. 234, Kankesanturai Road, Chunnakam

Vs. Plaintiff

1 Sellappah Kumaravetpillai of Kallakadduvan, Chunnakam
2 Mailvaganam Vettivel
3 Aiyampillai Sellathurai both of Kallakadduvan, Chunnakam

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/1585 has been instituted in the District Court of Mallakam under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the Partition/Sale of the lands called "Impulam Kallakku Kinathady and Nettikilalai Metku" in extent 5 Lms. V. C. and situated at Chunnakam in the Parish of Udovil Valikamam North Division Jaffna District Northern Province.

The above case is to be called on the 13th day of February 1975 at 10 o'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,
Sgd.

Court Clerk

Drawn by
Sgd. C. Mahesan
Attorney-at-Law
for Plaintiff.
This 5th day of
February 1975.
38. 7

வாழ்வுக்கு வளமுடன் பெய்க் கருவளஞ் சுருக்க மன்னன்
செய்குமுறை அருக செய்க் குறைவினா துயிரிகள் வாழ்க
நான்மறை யறங்கு சொல்க நற்றயம் வெள்கி மல்க
மேல்மகனொன் னைவநீதி வளங்கு உலக மேல்மகன்

Printed and published by the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Saiva Prakash Press 450 K. K. S. Road Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Friday February 7, 1975.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF R. N. SIVAPIRAKASAM