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| NO. 13

SRI LANKA STRAIGHT FORWARD IN ITS NEGOTIATIONS

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER CLEARS THE AIR

(Extracts from Mr. C. C. Desais speech at the All Ceylon Head Kanganis Assn. at Hatton.)

Referring to his recent visit to the U. K. where the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon met to discuss and find a solution to the Indo-Ceylon problem which has been worrying both the countries Shri Desai said "it was good fortune and indeed proud privilege to be present during the talks and contribute what I could to the settlement of this problem. I cannot say that full agreement has been reached or that the efforts have been completely successful. But I make bold to say that considerable progress has been made and that there has never been such cordiality between the heads of these two States as exists between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the one side and Mr. Dudley Senanayake on the other. In spite of the long history of the dispute, it is really not so very difficult or complicated as it appears, especially when there is such determination on all sides to settle the problem once for all even if it involves a certain amount of sacrifice in respect of certain principles. To put it simply, the total population of Indian origin is about 850,000. There are of course people who say the population is much larger—in the neighbourhood of 1,050,000. But in these matters one must be guided by printed statistics and authoritative figures supplied by governments rather than by imagination or beliefs. Out of this population, about 776,000 live on the estates.

Problem For Big Brains

These people, as you know better than any one else, have been here for very many years and I have verified that the bulk of these people came before 1911. In other words, more than 700,000 people

have been here for over 40 years, that is for more than a generation. Many of these have been born and bred in Ceylon and have not even visited India. They came here at the invitation and at the instance of the authorities here and on the assurance by us that they would be treated as citizens of Ceylon. They had almost all the civic rights in the country until two years ago when they lost their franchise. But today they do not know where they stand, to what country to approach for travel documents and what part they would be allowed to play in the country of their adoption. It is for the settlement of this problem that the best brains and the best intentions of both the countries are being addressed. As mentioned by the Prime Minister here the other day he is issuing instructions to the people here and to the staff that all the applications made before the due date are disposed of within two years and he expects that as a result, nearly 400,000 people including, roughly, more than half the estate population, would become citizens of this country. Some people are sceptical and doubtful whether it will be possible to complete the registration of 400,000 people as citizens within these two years. But from what I have seen of the Prime Minister here I feel confident—the Prime Minister of India is also confident—that when Mr. Dudley Senanayake says that this will be done in two years there is no doubt that it will be done.

Disappointment Will Be There

Taking it for granted that these 400,000 would become citizens, that by

itself will give satisfaction to over 50 per cent of the applicants desirous of acquiring citizenship of this country. I am of course aware of the fact that all these 800,000 people, who have applied for citizenship have been here in this country for a long time with no roots in India and have done their best for the development of this country and feel that they all should have the privilege of being citizens of this country and of doing once again whatever they can for the prosperity of the island like every other citizen. To such of these people who do not get citizenship disappointment is bound to result. But then that is the Citizenship Act and if some people cannot become citizens within the framework of that Act nothing could be done for the present at any rate. But that does not mean that those people would have no rights in this country or would have no status or right to stay in this country. Whether they are citizens of this country in the eyes of the law or not, we hope that their stay and occupation in this country would not be interrupted or interfered with in any way. In any case there is no other country to which they can go except for a visit. Perhaps it would be useful on all sides if these basic facts are appreciated and understood by all concerned in the matter.

Unjust Insinuation

It was said in some of the papers in India that during the discussions in London the Prime Minister of Ceylon went back on certain matters discussed in Colombo. As I happen to be speaking on the subject I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to say that there is no truth whatever in that insinuation. I have had during my long official career, many occasions to hold negotiations but I have never come across a more honourable and straightforward negotiator than the Prime Minister of this country. Therefore, it was a matter of

(Continued on page 6)

HINDU TEMPORALITIES BILL

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam on Hindu Minister's Statement

I have read a statement in the Press made by the Hon. Mr. Natesan in regard to the above Bill. Mr. Natesan has stated that—

(a) there was no attempt on the part of the Government to sabotage the Hindu Temporalities Bill and

(b) he was not satisfied with the present Bill and wanted it to be brought up in a way to satisfy all sections of the Hindu population.

Early Stages

The Hindu public at no time doubted the sincerity of Government in regard to the early introduction of the Bill. They were satisfied with the earnestness and interest displayed by the three Ministers who handled this all-important and vital problem in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir Edwin Wijeyaratne, the first Minister, who appointed the Special Committee, wrote to me from London in April 1951, when he received a copy of the Report of the Special Committee, that he hoped that a Bill would be prepared and passed by the Parliament before the Budget for 1951-52 was taken up. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, in introducing the Bill in the Senate on the 13th December 1951, stated that temporalities concerned a function which was the primary duty of the Government under the Constitution and that Government had taken the responsibility of introducing the present Bill after being fully satisfied that enlightened public opinion among Hindus was in favour of the measure, and that he was convinced that the majority of the Hindus and more particularly the majority of the more enlightened sections of the Hindu community wanted the Government to enact this piece of legislation. The Hon. Mr. Ratnayake, the present Minister, told a deputation of the All Ceylon Gandhya Seva Sangham, which met him in Jaffna on the 18th January, 1953, and expressed their grave concern over the delay in introducing the Bill in Parliament, that the Government had not given up the Bill, that in deference to the wishes expressed by the two Hindu Ministers it had been referred to them for further comments,

and that the Bill would soon be introduced in Parliament.

The second statement of Mr. Natesan that he was not satisfied with the present Bill has caused me considerable surprise and disappointment. A deputation of the All Ceylon Saiva Conference met both Mr. Natesan and Mr. Ponnambalam in August, 1952, and they were assured by both of them that they fully supported the principle of the Bill and that, after certain minor alterations had been made, it would be introduced early in the Parliament. This assurance gave complete satisfaction to the deputation. Finding that nothing had happened to implement this assurance, a second deputation—this time from the All Ceylon Gandhya Seva Sangham—met Mr. Natesan in Jaffna on the 27th December, 1952, and expressed their grave concern over all the delay in implementing the assurance given by him to the deputation of the All Ceylon Saiva Conference. Mr. Natesan informed the deputation that there was absolutely no doubt of the Bill being introduced very early in the Parliament, as the Senate had made the necessary amendments to remove some of the features to which objection was being taken by certain sections of the Hindu public, and that personally he would do everything to see that the Bill was passed early. Earlier, in July, 1952, I referred Mr. Ponnambalam to a statement in the Press that he had asked for the Bill already passed and presented to the House of Representatives by the Senate to be sent again to the Cabinet for consideration before being considered by the House of Representatives; and he informed me that he had merely asked that the amendments passed in the Senate be considered by the Cabinet before the Bill was moved in the Lower House, and that it was the normal parliamentary procedure and further that there was absolutely nothing sinister about it.

Second Reference to Lower House

In January, 1953, I inquired again from Mr. Ponnambalam

(Continued on page 6)



தெளிந்தபுலம்.

மமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் சகலியும்
மமச்சிவாயவே காணநிலிச்சையும்
மமச்சிவாயவே காணவிறேந்தமே
மமச்சிவாயவே சன்னெறி காட்டுமே
தெளிந்தபுலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

If a seeker has the patience and the requisite discrimination, he will succeed finally and his salvation in this very life will be assured.

FREEDOM AND FETTERS

THAT a nationalist leader of the eminence and attainment of Dr. S. P. Mookherjee should have died behind prison bars brings to the forefront once again the much-debated question of a Government's attitude towards leaders of anti-government movements. It was quite unfortunate that the Indian Premier was away when the Jan Sangh Chief fell ill and that Shri Nehru's arrival in India had been too late.

Death is an occurrence which cannot be arranged for by human endeavour. But where mighty men succumb to Fate the world gets aback and feels as if the course of destiny could have been altered. Across the pages of recent Indian history one would find numerous instances of leaders whose departure from earth the country could ill afford having met with the end in tragically sorrowful circumstances. One such instance is the disappearance of Dr. Mookherjee.

The departed leader of the Jan Sangh was one among the many who saw in the partition of India the most pernicious political act in the annals of the great sub-continent. Gifted with all the talents that go to make a stalwart statesman Dr. Mookherjee, however, did not attach any importance to the love of power. On the other hand he would not rest until he had brought back his country to its pristine position of compactness—a glory that belonged to undivided India for ages.

Indivisibility of India a contention for which the great Bengalee patriot risked his valuable life, was

what Mahatma Gandhi and all other nationalist leaders had advocated. But when the time came for a quick decision to be taken on the question of displacing the third party from his position in the East the divisibility of Bharat had to be conceded, though unwillingly, even by Gandhiji and his followers.

The Hindu Maha Sabha, the Jan Sangh and various other political parties which viewed the division of India with great concern also had to see in the affairs of Kashmir further preparation for the disintegration of the great Asiatic nation. Whether activities in furtherance of the faith in the indivisibility of a nation could be branded as subversive of the Government is a matter for subtle examination by pundits of political science. But it cannot be gainsaid that any Government has the right to declare what activities are dangerous to public peace and to prohibit them.

Let, therefore, the martyrdom of the mighty Mookherjee be interpreted in a spirit of bravery and not bitterness of political dissensions. For, democracy is on trial and its very future is being examined by constitutional authorities in all seriousness and even earnestness.

NEED FOR MORE OF SPIRITUAL DIRECTION

MATERIALISM and all that it stands for with its attendant effects are so much in surfeit that philosophers are compelled not to make a comparative study of religious nor even to bring out elaborate expositions of 'belief' but to exhort the rank and file to devote more attention to the practice of religion. Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of the UNESCO and Vice President of the Republic of India, in the course of a talk given by him at the North Western University at Chicago last week, pertinently remarked that food and television were not enough for the noble task of building a united world and added 'humans require more than those symbols of modern world achievements'.

It is most appropriate that these words of advice were given to an audience of University students because the seats of learning have also to impart instruction on the symbols of spiritual achievements if the world has to be saved from the disaster for which it is heading at pre-

FOUNDER'S DAY AT MAHAJANA COLLEGE

'Our Young Generation Lives In A Spirit Of Fear'

—Mr. B. H. Aluwihare M. P.

'Govt. Is Giving Central Schools An Artificial Prop'

—Principal.

"The resources of this country are not developed. Aims for earning a living are few in Ceylon as compared even with Modern India. A few years ago in England there were more than 1000 different avenues open to young boys and girls. In India it was 67. It must be more now. In Ceylon it must be still less. So that our young generation lives in a spirit of fear" so said, Mr. B. H. Aluwihare M. P., M.A. while speaking at the Founder's Day and Prize Giving of the Mahajana College, Tellippalai.

Mr. Aluwihare who was the Chief Guest at the function thanked heartily the Principal of the College for the invitation. Continuing further he said that this visit for him was a pilgrimage to honour the sacred memory of the late Founder Mr. T. T. Thuraiappab Pillai.

English Will Not Be Eliminated

Mr. T. T. Jayaratnam, the Principal of the College, presenting his Annual Report referred to the introduction of National Languages as the Media of Instruction in the Post-Primary Department. He said that, it has come in for severe criticism of some Edu-

sent. The Philosopher-politician went on to say

"Everyone has a hunger for worship, so the unifying force of the world must have a spiritual direction. What counts is sincerity and intensity of spiritual dedication. Those who rise to the heights will find themselves akin. They will be able to renounce hatred, and admit the fatherhood of God. The brotherhood of man is a utopia today. But if we are truly spiritual any kind of error or difficulty is a challenge that can be met."

If the educational institutions all the world over will only agree with the President of the U.N.E.S.C.O. and begin to lay stress on the spiritual value of learning more than has been hitherto made and if the minds of the student population can be taken away from the Marxist method of intellectual comprehension, then the distinguished Philosopher's words would not have fallen on desert air.

cationalists who were influenced by considerations other than educational, and still others who joined in the fray through the mistaken idea that it was fashionable to do so. He dispelled the fears that, English will soon be banished from the palm fringed shores of Sri Lanka. He stressed that English will be needed for the professions, for the diplomatic service and for the higher administrative service and added that English will be taught and studied in the University and in Secondary Schools. He pointed out that the change of medium was not designed to eliminate English altogether

Talent Allowed To Run To Waste

While condemning the Government Central Schools for their extravagance he said, "It is time that our administrators realised that an expensive assemblage of buildings does not make a school, nor the absence of it a cultural desert. More serious than this wastage of good money is a stifling of human talent on a scale unknown in the educational history of the country. It was decreed that Government scholarships awarded to children at the end of the Primary School would be tenable only in government schools. The cream of the country's youth was thus sifted year after year by means of a scholarship examination and sent to such schools, in most of which proper facilities were not available for the all round education of the young ones. From personal knowledge of some of those scholarship holders who have thrown up their scholarships and come to us rather late in the day, I am in a position to assess the damage that has been done to a whole generation of brilliant young men and women. From the point of view of the nation, it is a crime that the talents of our youth were, for the most part, allowed to run to waste during the last seven years. The practice still continues, and unless this state of affairs is remedied forthwith by conceding to the pupils the right to select their schools, the best of our youths will continue to be sacrificed just for the sake of giving Central Schools an artificial prop.

Taming The Young

Continuing further, Mr. Aluwihare said: "Teachers

Imperial Decoration

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has been graciously pleased to confer the Dignity of "Officer" in the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem on Dr. E. P. Canagasabay, J. P. of Van-East, Jaffna (presently its Divisional Surgeon) in recognition of his services to the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

This Decoration is to be presented to him at 10 a. m. on 3rd July at Queen's House, Colombo by His Excellency the Governor-General.

have to bear the brunt of unsatisfactory policies of the government and to put up with education codes, junior Officials of the department and over anxious parents. The Teachers must exercise Godlike patience needed to tame a wild younger generation. Life is many sided and most of us must realise this in school, and learn to fit ourselves for the many sided existence. Experts are useful people they know more and more about less and less, but for experts and anybody else, life is a gem of many sides. Life is a grand opportunity to be lived and to be enjoyed.

Existence Depends On Spiritual Capacity

This College itself is the great and joyous creation of its Founder. This is a consummation of a life. We must bring to our life a spirit of high adventure and a knowledge and wisdom in keeping with the best brotherhood in this earth. The preaching of this is easier than its practice. Examinations have to be passed, government rules have to be complied with, a hundred annoyances from politicians not entirely interested in education, and officials have to be encountered and overcome. The government in confusing administration with education has lost the co-operation of teachers and impaired the very character of the knowledge imparted in our schools. In our schools, in our homes, everywhere a grim fight to earn our living overcomes our spirit. That there are many reasons for this I will not deny. Our technical and manipulative progress had not kept up with our classical and purely classroom knowledge" Mr. Aluwihare then made the above quoted statement and said, "I ask that our schools must teach boys to be free in mind and spirit to develop an adventurous spirit which will possibly go a long way to remedy the very evils of fear. In that must be our hope. Man's very existence in this planet will probably depend on his spiritual capacity."

Mrs S. Natesan, President of the Ramanathan College distributed the prizes. The College students presented English and Tamil Playlets and a group dance which reached a very high standard. Mr. M. Mahadevan proposed a vote of thanks.

HUMAN SITUATION IS NOT WITHOUT HOPE

Material Achievement And Spiritual Culture

Both Can Go Hand In Hand

It is a long way from the savages and the troglodytes of old to the *soi-disant* worthies of modern civilization. Yet it is so very true that the latter feel much more frustrated and insecure than the former. In a world of terrifying manifestations of powers, man—whether scientist or philosopher—is ill at ease, witnessing the growing top-heaviness and lopsidedness of the human situation. The atomic age is no longer in the offing. We are already in it. The striking record of the few titanic achievements resulting from the knowledge and use of atomic energy has overawed the major part of thinking humanity. Even those who are not unencumbered by traditional prejudices, inhibitions, and limitations find themselves unconsciously swept off their feet by this new and powerful feature of scientific adventure. Within a short period of less than two decades, atomic research has released powers of a revolutionary character which have in turn effected equally revolutionary changes in the

(Prabuddha Bharata)

techniques of economics, industry, and warfare. Such spread of the scientific outlook has brought about corresponding changes of profound significance in the social, political, and educational ideas and institutions of mankind. Atomic science has been a dominant factor in determining human relations and bids fair to transform our hitherto cherished conceptions of mind, life, and matter.

Evolution has resulted in the world as we know it today. At least that is the view of the biologists, to whom 'natural selection' and 'evolutionary progress' are interrelated topics of fundamental importance. Freedom and progress form the watch word of evolutionary processes, as all science trends. Men of science are unanimous that it is possible for progress to be achieved, though a progressive evolutionary advance may eventually come to a dead end, having become arrested or limited in proportion to what may be conceived and termed as 'unlimited progress.' But the dismal prospect that human progress may stop at a stage and the race become extinct cannot inspire hope or confidence in the efficacy of a mechanism of progressive movement which sets much store by purely biological characters that distinguish dominant and non-dominant

and earlier from later dominant groups. Its biological or evolutionary progress all-sufficient to explain and understand the greatness and uniqueness of man? If man represented the latest dominant type to be evolved, one cannot remain satisfied by sticking to and applying pre-human objective standards alone in considering human progress and its essential criteria, viz. spiritual values. The biological aspect of progress can at best visualize all-round biological improvement of a particular and limited nature believed to be engendered by inter-specific and intra-specific competitions and struggles. But human progress, on the other hand, has connotations of value as well as efficiency and requires that subjective criteria be never ignored and that human values and feelings be taken into account in deciding on the future aims for advance of mankind.

Possibility of Progress

Intelligence, which involves true speech and conceptual thought, is to be found exclusively in man. Of all the millions of species that exist and have existed, only one, viz. man, has resisted the proclivity to 'specialization' thereby not becoming incapable of further development. Thus it is open to man alone to achieve general, all round progress in preference to one-sided progress in a particular direction which obviously limits efficiency to performance of one sort of task in one sort of environment. With a highly developed set of sense organs and a well co-ordinated nervous system, man is in many respects unique among animals. Progress and its future possibility of being continued are not shut out in the case of *Homo sapiens*, the most perfect representative of evolutionary achievement. Man, made in the image of God, is in a position to go on progressing in the direction of greater awareness, greater intelligence and greater control over environment. Hence, has it been truly said, "There is nothing greater than man".

Revolution In Scientific Thought

The future of progressive evolution is in no way apart from the future of man himself and therefore must take account of human values and purposes as much as human needs and limitations. Any one-sided specialized advance is incompatible with a genuine human situation which is expected to call forth the best

(Continued on page 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1619

In the matter of the intestate estate of Thaiyalammai widow of Sinnathamby of Suthumalai Deceased

Sinnathamby Perairampillai of Suthumalai Petitioner

Vs

Sinnathamby Kanagasiam of Suthumalai presently Post Master, Kokuvil Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of June 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 16th day of May 1953 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration over the estate of the deceased and that the same be issued to the petitioner accordingly as son and heir of the deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 3rd day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 1st day of June 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge

Drawn by

S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor for Petitioner. (O 52 26 & 3)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1613.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Canagasaby Candiah late of Chivatheru in Jaffna Deceased.

Pakkialakshmi widow of Canagasaby Candiah of Chivatheru in Jaffna Petitioner

Vs.

1. Cumaraswamy Sabaratnam and wife 2. Kamalambikai Sagaratnam both of Colpetty Colombo 3. Madamavathy Candiah of Chivatheru Jaffna 4. Leelawathy Candiah of do presently at London 5. Maheswary Candiah of Chivatheru Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. P. Casipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of the attesting witnesses filed of record having been read:

It is ordered that the last will of the deceased dated 6th November 1946 attested by P. Casipillai, Notary Public, under No. 901 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same be issued to her accordingly with the will annexed unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of July, 1953 appear before this court

Funds For Tiruketheeswaram Temple

Pursuant to a notice issued by Mr. S. Siva Subramaniam, Secy of the Tiruketheeswaram Temple Restoration Society, the following among others assembled at about 10 a. m on 28.6.53 at the Vaidheswaran (Sivan Temple):—

Mr. V. Kandapillai Chettiar (Trustee of the Sivan Temple), Brama Sri S. Subramania Kurukkal (High Priest), Mr. S. T. M. P. Sithambaram nather Chettiar, Mudaliar C. Muthuthamby, Mr. S. Subramaniam Proctor, Mr. T. Murugesapillai D. R. O. M. S. Murugesu and others.

Mr. Sivasubramaniam explained the purpose of this meeting and after discussion the following unanimous decisions were arrived at:—

(a) That each of those present should prepare and forward to the Secretary lists containing names of persons who could be approached to make donations towards the continuance of the re building of the Temple

(b) That steps be taken early to collect donations from persons in and around Grand Bazaar and Vannarponnai.

(c) That steps be taken to enrol all Hindus as members of the Tiruketheeswaram Temple Restoration Society.

(d) That a few members of the above Society should be requested to proceed to Malaya and South India to collect funds.

(e) That we record our appreciation of the public-spiritedness of the Ceylonese in Malaya for undertaking the building of the Amman Temple.

(f) That we record our appreciation of the earnestness of the members of the South Indian community in participating in the re-building of this Temple.

and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of May 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge.

(O. 49. 26 x 3)

FOR SALE

PROPERTY IN VAN-EAST

An extent of 6 lachchams bare land facing two lanes situated in the 3rd Lane Brown Road. Offers of Rs. 3000/- per lachcham or nearest.

Apply to owner:

S. SUBRAMANIAM Mathanai, Kokuvil East Kokuvil.

(M 41, 12-6—10-7)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1570/T.

Annammah widow of Sabapathy Subramaniam of Kondavil Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sabapathy Yogarajah of Kondavil presently in Malaya 2. Sabapathy Yogeswaran of Kondavil 3. Sabapathy Yogabalskrishnan of Kondavil 4. Sabapathy Yogasarojini of Kondavil by their g-a-l 5. Sabapathy Kanapathipillai of Kokuvil Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sabapathy Subramaniam deceased of Kondavil.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of January 1953, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaretnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 22nd November 1952, having been read.

It is further declared that the said Fifth respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the 3rd and 4th respondents and that the said petitioner as lawful widow of the said deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased abovenamed and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 16th day of March 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the minors be produced on the same date in Court.

This 20th day of January 1953 Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge.

16-3-53.

Extended Returnable 1-5-53.

Itd. S. R. D. J.

1-5-53.

Extended Returnable 12-6-53

Itd. S. R.

D. J.

12-6-53.

Extended Returnable 13-7-53.

Itd. S. R.

D. J.

(O 5). 3 & 10)

GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna

Tenders for the transport, re-bagging etc. of foodstuffs at Supply Station, Point Pedro for the period 1st October 1953 to 30th September 1954 close with the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Food on Tuesday 14 July 1953.

For full particulars see Part I Section II Advertising of the Government Gazette of 26th June 1953

(G. 9. 3)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 5-7-53 TO 11-7-53

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

You will gain much popularity this week. Financial gains and mental harmony also promised. New ventures will prove very successful. Triumph over competitors shown.

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

Your financial difficulties may be solved a bit. Friends will be of much help to you. Some elderly relatives of the family may cause you anxiety week end.

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

Be careful in all your dealing this week. Health yet a problem. You will have to work very hard if you want to succeed in your undertakings. Official troubles shown week end.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

New ventures will bring in good results only after initial difficulties. Mental worries and misunderstandings with friends also likely. Expenditure will be on the rise. But don't worry much as you will get enough money to meet them.

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

Friends will prove very helpful this week. You will gain much with little labour. A favourable change likely before week end.

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

The first two days of the week likely to upset you much this week. Financial loss shown. Improvements promised after mid week. You will gain much popularity.

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

Your paternal relatives will set up your domestic peace this week. Be careful in all your dealings in office. You will have no rest. Expenditure also will be on the rise. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday morning the worst out of the lot.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

The first half of week favourable for business or professional deals. Mental peace and triumph over competitors promised. Thursday, Friday and Saturday likely to upset you. Beware of accidents. Health will be a problem throughout the week.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

Domestic upheavals likely this week. Mental worries also shown. Your friends might betray you in some important deals. Do not commit yourself in writing in any matters

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

New ventures will bring in unexpected good returns. Mental harmony and fame also promised. A good time socially. Friends of the opposite sex will prove very useful.

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

There will be no mental peace this week. Domestic upsets also likely. Officially a good time. You will make much money but expenditure will be on the rise.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

Vehicles will cause you troubles this week. Beware of accidents. Quarrels with friends also likely. Theft or loss through carelessness also not ruled out.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No 1472In the matter of the estate of
the late Saraswathy wife of
A. Balasubramaniam of
Puttur Deceased.A. A. Balasubramaniam of
Puttur. Petitioner

Vs.

1. Balasubramaniam Manobaran
2. Balasubramaniam Pushparanee
3. K. M. Chellappah all of
Puttur West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K D de Silva Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 20th day of June 1952 and before W G. Spencer, Esqr., Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 18th August 1952 in the presence of S. A. Balawanan Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents above named and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the said respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this court on the 3rd day of October 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 3rd respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said returnable day.

The 18th day August 1952.

Sgd. K. D de Silva,
District Judge, Jaffna

8-6 53.

Time to show cause extended to 6-7 53.

Intld. S. R.
D. J.

O 53. 26. & 3.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1591 TMuttukumar Subramaniam of
Araly South Petitioner

Vs.

1. P. Ameswary daughter of
Sambandar, presently wife of
Ponnampalam Sanmugathanan
Minor 2. Sambandar Mahalingam
3. Kantappu Nagalingam
4. Ponnampalam Sanmugathanan
all of Araly South The
1st and 2nd respondents are
minors appearing by their
guardian ad litem the 3rd
respondent Respondents.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivanesan daughter of Sambandar deceased of Araly South.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of March 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 10th day of

THE JAFFNA COLLEGE
ALUMNI DAY

Saturday 18th July 1953

Programme

6-30 a. m. Tennis.
8-00 a. m. Cricket.
12-30 p. m. Fellowship Lunch
2-30 p. m. Annual General Meeting of the Alumni Association.

4-30 p. m. Bicknell Memorial Pavilion Foundation Stone laying ceremony.

5-00 p. m. President's Tea
6-00 p. m. Farewell to S. S. Sanders Esqr. Retired Bursar.

8-00 p. m. Annual Reunion Dinner. Chief Guest: Sir Nicholas Attygalle. Annual Membership Subscription Rs. 2-00.

Dinner Fee: Rs 6 00 per head, Member or Guest

Rs. 10-00 married couple.

Please contact Manager, Jaffna College Miscellany regarding Miscellany subscription

Special Contributions are solicited towards the farewell to Mr. S. S. Sanders.

Please Send:

a) Your Subscriptions and Contributions to Mr. R. K. Arulampalam, Hony. Treasurer, J. C. A. A. Co-op. Hospital, Moolai, Chulipuram.

(b) Dinner Fee to Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam Dinner Secretary, Jaffna College before 15-7-53.

R. C. S. COOKE,
Hony. Gen. Secretary,
J. C. A. A.

(M 57, 3, 10, 17)

GOVT. TENDERS

Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna

Tenders for labour and transport services at District Store, Palaly for the period 1st October 1953 to 30th September 1954 close with the Chairman Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Food on Tuesday 14th July 1953.

For full particulars see Part I Section II Advertising of the Government Gazette of 26th June 1953.

(G. 18. 3.)

February 1953, having been read:

It is declared that the said third respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 2nd respondent and that the said Muttukumar Subramaniam the petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the said deceased as the paternal uncle of the deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 15th day of May 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of March 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.15-5-53
Time to show cause extended till 22-6 53Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.

22-6-53.

Extended till 17-7-53.

Intd. S. R.
D. J.

(O. 51. 26 & 3)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

No. 4430

Velupillai Thambiah of
Uduppidy Plaintiff

Vs.

1. Karthigesu Sathasivam
2. and wife Ponnammah
3. Selliah Balakrishnan
4. Selliah Kathirgamathamby
5. Selliah Veeravagu
6. Muttu Kandasamy
7. and wife Thavamany
8. Velupillai Kanagaratnam
9. and wife Annaratnam
10. Veeragattiar Chellappah
all of Uduppidy
Defendants

To: The Defendant abovenamed
It is notified that action No 4430 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called Puliyidder and other parcels in extent 126 Lms. V. C. and situated at Uduppidy.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 5th day of August 1953 at 9 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,
K. M. CHELLAPPAH
Secretary.

This 14th day of May 1953
Drawn by
R. R. Dharmaratnam
Proctor for Plaintiff.
(O. 55. 3)

Order Nisi Declaring
Will ProvedIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No: 1580.In the matter of the last will
and testament of the late
Namasivayam Sanmugam
of Varuththalaivilan Jaffna.
DeceasedSinnachchipillai widow of
Namasivayam Sanmugam
of Varuththalaivilan Jaffna.
Vs. Petitioner1. Kumarasamy Thambirajah of Mathagal
2. Sabaretnam and wife
3. Kanmany of Varuththalaivilan
4. P. Rajanayagam and wife
5. Thanganesam of Varuththalaivilan
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1953 in the presence of Mr. P. Nagalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 21st August 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the will of Namasivayam Sanmugam deceased dated 26th June 1952 and numbered 2401 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested

GOVT. NOTICE

Kachcheri Jaffna

Over 5000 gannies will be sold by auction by the Divnl. Revenue Officers, Islands, Jaffna, and Thenmaradchchy Divisions at the respective supply stations. The date and time of auction will be published by the Divnl. Revenue Officers and any further particulars can be had from them. The number of gannies available at each supply station is as follows:— Islands (Kayts) 4084 Jaffna 950; Chavakachcheri 572. (G. 20. 3.)

shall on or before the 8th day of June 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Sinnachchipillai the petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 8th day of June 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 19 day of February 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended and reissued for 6-7-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.
(O. 54. 3 & 10.)

Human Situation Is Not Without Hope

(Continued from page 3)

in every individual and society through a total integral experience of life and reality. No earnest seeker after truth, least of all a true scientist, —however radical and destructive of existing beliefs his views may be,—can ignore metaphysical foundations of values and purposes and of ideals and aspirations, without which no progress beyond the flesh could be considered practicable. Pragmatic science almost always puts the cart before the horse by failing to appreciate the sublime depths of the human personality out of which flow the sap of life and the substance of science. The pretensions of any science, physical or other, to an absolutely objective status, apparently divorced from the subjective individual himself can only be illusory. In the words of a modern Western author, 'Greater comprehension of the "outer world", will be possible to the degree that deeper insight is obtained into the "inner world", the world of mind and of meaning. It is suggested indeed that the fuller realization of this fact is what will determine the future trend in physical though—a trend which will eventually bring about a revolution in all the sciences'

Role Of Science In Life

If the world is torn today by conflicts and tensions, big and small, it can be no fault of any individual or even any community as such. Nor could the whole of humanity be blamed for this lamentable lack of peace and security, notwithstanding the enormously precious acquisitions of freedom and power on the part of every major and minor nation. The atom bomb, starting from which one could designate the age we are living in as the atomic age, is undoubtedly a powerful instrument of mass destruction. But a hundred thousand such weapons, kept ready for use when needed, cannot negate the meaning and purpose of life. Nor do they deter us from understanding and appreciating the role of science in modern life. But one noticeable feature of the atomic age is a kind of mass neurosis, with its paralysing effect on every side. The prospects are grim and most people are tempted to agree with the English bishop's pertinent though impracticable suggestion that science should take a holiday for half a century while men of science consolidated their gains and made sure of their foundations. Notwithstanding, the treat of imminent and extensive destruction of life and property that atomic weapons hold out, the human situation demands not the suicidal cessation of scientific research, but the applying of the discoveries of science to the best of man's ability and wisdom.

C. R. on Controversy About God

The Madras Premier Mr. C Rajagopalachari in a speech at Tuticorin said that this country was inhabited by various castes and communities and he saw no reason why some people should get it into their heads to launch a propaganda of hatred on that account. All the component parts of the nation should work in unison if the country were to progress. People must love each other and there should be give and take. Differences of caste or creed or community should not stand in the way of harmonious relationship between the various sections of the population. Human beings were endowed with the capacity to live as members of a community, while animals could not think beyond individual life. He referred, in passing, to the rather arrogant attitude of

H. S. C. CLASS

IN SCIENCE & ARTS

Will commence from 15th July

AT Urampirai Hindu College

(M 60, 3 & 10)

modern young men on getting a little education. Such an attitude should change.

Rajaji referred to the controversy, frequently met with about the existence or non-existence of God. He had made a deep and thorough study of the various authorities on the subject and had come to the conclusion that the propaganda of atheism was futile. Even materialistic America had good faith in God and this was borne out by the vast number of churches and religious institutions spread all over America. If they denied God, the Almighty did not lose anything. The loss was only on their side. Even in the matter of worship, there was no need for quarrels, provided they realised that God was omnipresent. He existed even in a piece of stone or a handful of earth.

The Late Mr. A. Arumugam J. P; U. M.

(An Appreciation)

An upholder of a vanishing tradition, Mr. Arumugam adhered to inherited religious observances with extreme scrupulousness.

As a lawyer he was a veteran in the profession and practised it with a sense of dignity. His services as J P and U. M. won genuine appreciation from the public.

A devotee to his fingertips, Mr. Arumugam had an absorbing interest in pilgrimages and the study of Tamil. He was a frequent visitor to shrines in South India. His devotional prayers were of an appealing type and those who had the pleasure of keeping company with him would always remember him as a generator of devotion.

His practice of the Hindu religion was not of the kill-joy type. He was keenly interested in all cultural movements. He loved his mother-tongue passionately and placed everything else behind the Divine language. The fact that he could rarely be seen but with a Tamil Book in his hands showed his zeal for the Tamil language. He was able to collect rare Tamil books, choose worthy friends and owed his allegiance to great ideals and strove to live a life of culture integrating select thoughts from books with habits and opinions in practice.

Mr. Arumugam breathed his last peacefully at his residence at Karainagar on June 12 May his soul rest in peace.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1617

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vetha nayagi widow of Sangarappillai of Tellippalai South West Deceased

Sangarappillai Subramaniasamy of Tellippalai South West

Vs Petitioner
1. Sangarappillai Pathumamsamy
2. Sangarappillai Sellathurai both of do

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr S. Sinnathurai Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner, unless the said Respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this Court on the 13th day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 22nd day of May 1953
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge
31 6 53

Drawn by
S. Sinnathurai
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 58, 3 & 10)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1615.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mariambai Tayoob Dhedhi of Karachi, Pakistan

Deceased

Abdul Karim Tayoob Dhedhi of No. 65, Kankasanturai Road, Jaffna

Petitioner

Vs

1 Mariambai wife of Ismail Alimohamed Dagi, 2 Jebon Nissa wife of Abamed Usman Lakha, Minor 3. Abdul Sattar, Minor 4 Abdul Gaffoor all of Karachi, the 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem the 5th Respondent, 5. Yousuf Abdul Latif of Kankasanturai Road, Jaffna

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on this 21st day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to issue of the Probate as the Executor named in the will unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 13th day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 21st day of May 1953

Sgd. Wm. G. Spencer
District Judge

Drawn by

Sgd M R Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 56 3 & 10)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1624 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Elsie Nallammah wife of T. Kanagaratnam of Manipay

Deceased.

Thambu Kanagaratnam of Manipay

Petitioner,

Vs.

1 Kanagaratnam Thuraiatnam 2 Pushparance daughter of Kanagaratnam 3 Thevaranjitham daughters of Kanagaratnam 4 Kanagaratnam Ariaratnam and 5 Kanagaratnam Jeyaratnam and 6 S P. Wijeyaratnam all of Manipay

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of June 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the 6th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors 3rd to 5th respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in this case that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that probate thereof be issued to the petitioner as the Executor named therein unless the respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 17th day of July 1953 and state objection to the contrary.

The 10th day of June 1953
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by
S. Rajendran
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 57 3 & 10)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)
BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each, 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 12% per annum. (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

Sri Lanka Straightforward In Its Negotiations

(Continued from page 1)

greater pain to me than even to him that in some Indian papers such an allegation appeared, particularly in respect of a man of such noble character. What did happen was this. A certain basis of discussion was agreed upon and that was to be considered between the two Prime Ministers in London. It was by no means an agreement. In fact, the Prime Minister of Ceylon made that quite clear when he passed through Bombay. During my discussions with him in Colombo. I had mentioned that in order to bring about an agreement on the basis of the particular formula which was agreed to for the purpose of discussion, certain improvements would have to be made at London. The Prime Minister of India could not agree to withdraw some of those suggestions for improvement. The Prime Minister of Ceylon could not, for his own reasons, agree to these improvements. Both interpreted their own difficulties to each other. Obviously, in view of those explanations and those difficulties, the matter had to be postponed for consideration at leisure. That is how the talks came to be postponed and it is hoped that some time, sooner or later, the talks will be resumed after these difficulties have been examined by the two Governments. Thus nobody went back on what he had said or agreed to. In fact, whenever the two Prime Ministers met and discussed, they talked in such affectionate terms that it was a real pleasure to see them discuss the matter irrespective of whether an agreement was reached or not. In life and in the history of nations, sometimes, even more important than the immediate problem is the relation between the heads of two nations. And I am sure you all will be very happy to know that as result of their meetings and discussions in London, there could not be two better friends with complete understanding between them than the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon. That being the position, I am hopeful that sooner or later—I may say sooner rather than later—this problem will be solved to the satisfaction of both sides.

There is one point to which I wish to refer on this occasion. In all these discussions one point that has been put forward again and again is that the absorption of people of Indian origin in the Kandyan area presents certain difficulties. I wish to say something on this subject because we are now assembled in the Kandyan area. There is a feeling which has been expressed in several quarters that Kandyan peasants have suffered hardships and expropriation of property of the lands of foreign exploiters in which people of Indian origin are also said to have participated. I wish to tell these people dispassionately to look at history and see whether the Indian labourers, or the kanganis who brought them, were responsible for any of these difficulties or sufferings. It is said on their behalf that their lands have been taken away, that certain promises made to them during the treaty have not been fulfilled and that in many ways they have suffered because of these plantations. But the Indians who came here as labourers and the kanganis who came as recruiters of labour were really serving a purpose for which the policy had been laid down by other people with the full consent of the Government of the time. There certainly was no collusion between the labour and the employer in this expropriation. I would, therefore, appeal to them not to visit the sins of the planters, if they are now regarded as sins, on the poor estate labourers even if they were indirectly the cause of some of the difficulties of the Kandyan peasants. If anything, the labourer is as much a victim of exploitation as the Kandyan peasant and had nothing to do with the policy of the then authorities towards the Kandyans. There should therefore, be sympathy and understanding between the Kandyan peasant on the one hand and the Indian labourer on the other. But whatever may have been the past, they should now, as realists, march together for the proper development and the prosperity of the common land of both sections of the community, name-

ly the Sinhalese Kandyan and the Tamil Kandyan.

There is hardly a section of the community not only in Ceylon, but even in India—or for that matter anywhere in the world—so friendly, so simple and so charming as the Kandyans. It is, therefore, the duty of the workers, the labourers on estates, to see that no misunderstanding remains or subsists between the Kandyans and the Indian workers. It is your duty to remove any misunderstanding about your part in the feeling of frustration, which the Kandyans seem, sometimes, to entertain. I would appeal to you to look at the Kandyan peasants with sympathy and friendship and work with them as common partners in a common land. There should be no suspicion or misunderstanding between the Kandyans and the people of Indian origin. If this is done, whether the labourers get citizenship or not, you would have laid the foundation for better relations between the two countries. It is your duty to learn Sinhalese. I am not suggesting that you must forget or give up Tamil; that will always remain your mother tongue. But you must also learn Sinhalese and must be able to talk in Sinhalese. Your association can do much in this direction. You can set apart funds to open night schools and make arrangements for the workers in your charge to learn Sinhalese in addition to Tamil. Thus both ways—both in language and in work—you should identify yourself with the Kandyans. Then alone will they feel that there is no need to fear that your presence here will cause hardship to them or is against their real interests.

So far as India is concerned, there is only one individual as High Commissioner in this country. Naturally, his capacity to improve the relations between the two countries is limited. But people of Indian origin, who live in this country and who will always live in this country, can do much more to bring about better understanding between the two countries. This you should do and you can do it only by identifying yourself with the people, sharing with them their difficulties or their prosperity, their joys and their sorrows.

Hindu Temporalities Bill

(Continued from page 1)

lam as to why the Bill, which was sent a second time to the House of Representatives by the Senate in July, 1952, was yet being delayed, and he informed me that the Bill had been referred to him and Mr. Natesan by the Cabinet for report, and that there was no delay on his part, and that he was only waiting for Mr. Natesan's comments.

The present statement of Mr. Natesan that the Bill was not satisfactory is not understood in the light of his replies to the two deputations which met him in Jaffna. At one time he thought that the original Bill, as passed by the Cabinet, contained provisions which might have been considered drastic and, therefore, unacceptable to certain sections of the Hindu public; but most of them were deleted at the scrutiny made by the Select Committee of the Senate before which eminent Saivites of the standing of Mr. Shivapadasundaram gave evidence. The amendments made received the unanimous approval of the Hindu members of the Senate. Incidentally, Mr. Natesan was specially invited by the Special Committee along with other prominent Saiva leaders to give evidence before it in 1950, and he was one of the very few who did not respond to their invitation. He could himself have given evidence before the Select Committee of the Senate, as the draft Bill was before the public for many months before it was introduced in the Senate. He will not be playing fair by his own colleague, the Minister for Home Affairs, to say now that the Bill was not satisfactory.

The Procedure

In regard to the reference of the Bill by the Cabinet to its two Hindu members for further examination, after it was unanimously passed by the Senate twice, I have my own doubts as to the correctness of the procedure followed. The Bill was presented to the Senate by the Home Minister after he received the approval of the Cabinet to the draft Bill. There are two Ministers in the Senate. If they considered that the amendments made by the Senate to the draft Bill originally approved by the Cabinet, required the approval of the Cabinet, they would have referred them to the Cabinet before the Bill came up for the Third Reading before the Senate. Instead, they accepted the amendments on behalf of the Government and voted for the amended Bill thereby taking full responsibility for the Bill as it finally emerged from the Senate. Once a Bill, which originated

in the Senate, is passed by the Senate, further procedure is indicated in the Standing Orders of the Parliament. The Bill is forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with a message from the President of the Senate and is placed on the table of the House. After that, the member or the Minister concerned mentions a date on which he would be moving the Second Reading of the Bill. If the member or Minister concerned is not proceeding with the Bill in the Lower House, it is open to him to withdraw the Bill at any stage in the open House. If it requires further consideration by the Cabinet, the Minister concerned may refer it to the Cabinet before he proceeds to move the Second Reading of the Bill in the Lower House. In this case, however, two members of the House, who also happen to be Ministers, intervene in a matter not connected with their own Ministerial functions and use their position in the Cabinet to take off the Bill already tabled in the House by adopting a somewhat novel and irregular method. The Minister of Home Affairs obviously in all earnestness to secure unanimity of support, referred the Bill to his two Hindu colleagues in the Cabinet for their comments. This was done in July, 1952, and I understand that in spite of several reminders from the Minister of Home Affairs their comments have not been forthcoming although eleven months have passed. It now remains for the Home Minister to take up the matter in the Cabinet and let the Hindu public know whether the Bill will be proceeded with or not. I understand that the Bill passed by the Senate has lapsed once again with the prorogation of the Parliament and will have to be referred again to the Senate. This will be the third reference to the Senate and will create history in the relationships between the two Houses.

63 years ago the late Sir Poonambalam Ramanathan presented a petition of the Hindu public to the Legislative Council praying for a Hindu Temporalities Bill, and although the Government of today a Government of the people for the people has agreed to fulfill this request, the delay is being caused by the intervention of the two Hindu Ministers. There is a strong feeling, rightly or wrongly, among the Hindu public that it is not the Government but that it is these two Hindu Ministers who are attempting to sabotage this Bill.

வாங்குகிற வறுமையை மலிவான சரக்குகளை மன்னக்கோண்டுகிற அரசு செய்கிற குறைவிடைய துயரங்கள் வாழ்கின்ற மனதை யறங்களை நோக்கி கற்றவம் வேண்டி மங்களமேன்மைகளை சைவ சித்தி விளங்குக வகை செய்யலாம்.