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CENTENARY OF ADVOCATE S. NAGALINGAM

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE WAS ENGRAVED AMONG THE PIONEERS IN HIS HEART

(By AGASTIAR)

WE deem it our duty to take our readers fifty years back across the pages of the "Hindu Organ" and acquaint them with the history of a celebrity—Advocate S. Nagalingam as recorded by his admiring colleagues in the form of their expression of appreciation at a public meeting that was held on October 11, 1897 in the Jaffna District Court House to consider the desirability of establishing a memorial to perpetuate his memory.

Nagalingam Memorial Meeting

The Chairman Mr. J. J. Casie Chitty, Police Magistrate of Pt. Pedro then explained the object of the meeting in a feeling and eloquent speech dwelling at length on Mr. Nagalingam's great qualities of head and heart and his disinterested services to his countrymen, which entitled him to their gratitude. Mr. Nagalingam, the Chairman said, was always straightforward in his dealings, disinterested in his actions, and was never self-seeking. He was not a man of narrow views, as his contributions even in support of Christians showed. He was, the speaker continued, one in a thousand, nay in ten thousand. In public spirit and philanthropy he could be compared to the great men even of England. The speaker next referred to the establishment of the Victoria Reading Hall and the Hindu College and the founding of the "Hindu Organ". With reference to the Hindu College, he said, that it was an institution of which all Tamils without distinction of caste or creed should be proud. It was an institution which, though supplying the long felt want of the Hindu Community, was not conducted on any sectarian principle, and which could hold its own with any sister institution in the District. The fact that the Principal of the College was a Christian spoke volumes to Mr. Nagalingam's management of the institution on broad and high principles, looking more to the intrinsic merits of men than to their religious convictions. The college was engraved in Mr. Nagalingam's heart

and it was but fit and proper that the memorial which was to be established in his honour should be one in connection with the college. It might either be a scholarship open to a deserving boy of the College to go to Colombo and complete his education in the Royal College, or it might be a scholarship confined to the College itself, or it might be a likeness or statue of their late friend placed in a prominent part of the College. It was wisely left to the committee to decide upon the form of the memorial. But he hoped that the memorial whatever it might be would be one connected with the Hindu College.

Mr. Allegakoen, Advocate moved the first resolution which was as follows:—

That this meeting desires to express its sense of the great loss the native community, more especially of Jaffna, has suffered by the death of Mr. S. Nagalingam, and its profound sympathy with the members of its family at the sad bereavement. "That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Nagalingam."

Mr. Allegakoen said that the late Mr. Nagalingam was one of his earliest friends and he (speaker) had always held him in the highest esteem and respect. In all public movements his late lamented friend took the lead and they followed him. Mr. Nagalingam sacrificed everything for the good of the public, and he invariably succeeded in all his movements. He



Founder-Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College

(speaker) hardly expected he would be cut off so soon in the midst of a brilliant and useful career. Mr. Nagalingam's death affected him (speaker) so much that for three or four days after attending the funeral he was unable to attend to his duties. Mr. Allegakoen concluded his eloquent speech agreeing with the chairman that the memorial should be one connected with the Hindu College which his lamented friend had established.

Mr. Changarapillai Crown Proctor seconded this proposition and in doing so spoke at length on Mr. Nagalingam's public spirit, his kind and good heart, his outspokenness and his services in the cause of Railway extension to Jaffna, and held him up as a public man worthy of being imitated by his countrymen in many respects.

P. Mudaliyar Illankai-nayaka Mudaliyar supported the proposition.

It has always been a characteristic feature of Tamils to remember their past heroes and the services they had rendered to their community. The occasion now arises for us to commemorate the services of one of the Pioneers of Hindu Education in Jaffna the late Mr. S. Nagalingam Advocate and Founder Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College which is now the leading Hindu Educational body in the Island with as many as four Grade I Colleges and a number of other Colleges and Tamil Schools under its control. The small measure of his services found in the hall of the Jaffna Hindu College the obelisk Puskab a relic of the days before electricity came in, is no measure of the services rendered by him.

Mr. Nagalingam born in Vannarponnai was the third of a family of about a dozen children. His father Mr. Sinnathambypillai had made history by being the first Ceylonese Head Master of Jaffna Central College and had later given up the teaching profession to take up to law and had risen to the top of his grade by becoming the Crown Proctor of Jaffna. Young Nagalingam was hence in a comparatively very affluent position. He distinguished himself in his school career at the Central College where his father was Head Master and then proceeded abroad to complete his education. Oxford, Cambridge or London had not been thought of in those days and our young prodigy became a student of Calcutta University which was then the leading University in the East. The Indian National Congress was then in its infancy and young Nagalingam soon became a camp follower of the father of the Indian Congress and a ver-tongued orator Surendranath Banerjee whom he took as his ideal. News of his activities reached Jaffna and becoming a target of parental apprehension, he was recalled home to Jaffna and sent to Colombo to join the Law College as an Advocate Student.

The young Advocate settled down in Main Street and soon built a lucrative practice. The inspiration of the

Congress Leaders was still with him and he figured prominently in all the activities of the town. The white ruler was no object of adoration but one to be watched and fought where injustice was apparent. To give an example; an unpopular Governor came to Jaffna and a public meeting was held to make arrangements to accord to him a public reception. The young Nagalingam decided otherwise. The reception should not be held. He went with his friends to the public meeting organised to arrange a reception and persuaded them to move a vote of censure on the Governor. There was the end of it and there was no reception.

It was the end of the last century and the country was not ripe for organising political activities as in Bengal. His experience with matrimony disclosed to him other channels with which he could canalise his overflowing energy and enthusiasm. Were not our girls and boys led into a cultural wilderness by the missionary institutions in the town? Christian religion was good for England and Hinduism for Jaffna. Christianity in the school and a Hindu atmosphere in the home was not conducive to proper development of national character. Few had realised the necessity for stemming the tide of cultural conquest and still fewer were prepared to face the consequences and launch a campaign for Hindu schools for Hindu children. A few pioneers had started a campaign for Buddhist Education down South and the champion of the Hindu cause Arumuga Navalar had started an English school for Hindu children in Vannarponnai. The whole strength of officialdom and all the missions were filed against him. Funds were not forthcoming. His supporter fell off and to the jubilation of the Missionaries the school was closed down. Nagalingam stepped into the field. It was a losing fight but he would lead the Hindus to victory. He took over Cocks school in the Pettah lock, stock and barrel and brought it over to Vannar-

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The Language Debate

The Premier Prevaricates

IT is very unfortunate that the Prime Minister thought it fit to scotch Dr. N. M. Perera's resolution demanding a constitutional amendment to guarantee parity of status for both Sinhalese and Tamil. For the resolution does not materially differ from the language policy of the Cabinet as expounded by the Prime Minister in his statement to the House. The Government has missed a golden opportunity for strengthening the confidence of the minorities in its justice and fairness which has been shaken by the developments of the past few months. May be that Dr. N. M. Perera introduced the resolution for its political value as a stunt, as the Prime Minister stated, and its result may be the break up of the Samra Samajist Party. But its value as a political stunt cannot be entirely dissociated from its effect on the party, for Dr. N. M. Perera could not have only thought of his own chances at the polls, quite oblivious of the interests of his party, whose return will depend mainly on the support of the Sinhalese majority. Dr. N. M. Perera's political career has shown a remarkable consistency in principle, and he is rather a doctrinaire than an opportunist. But the Pre-

N. SANGARAPILLAI,

B. A. (Lond)

mier himself was influenced by the probable repercussions which the voting will have on his own party and on his own supporters outside the Parliament. The Cabinet feared that if the resolution were left open to free debate on the floor of the House and for a free vote, the Cabinet would either have to abandon parity and prove false to its declared policy or stand by parity and face a defeat in the House, with all the consequences of an appeal to the country on this issue and political wilderness in its train. A substantial element in the U. N. P. itself would have voted against the motion, and it was difficult to keep the party as a team except by evading the debate. If the Prime Minister had stood by parity and taken a vote of the House, he would have wrecked his Cabinet and

his party, as Gladstone once wrecked his party on the Irish Home Rule issue. If the issue of parity were thrown overboard, it would be a betrayal of the minorities whose confidence in the Cabinet would receive a severe shock. So the action of the Government has succeeded as a face-saving device to keep an appearance of adherence to its avowed language policy.

But the arguments advanced by the Prime Minister in favour of the Cabinet's attitude are disingenuous and hardly convincing. A resolution must be judged purely on its own merits and not by the motive of the mover. To say that the Cabinet's policy is to oppose any motion however good brought by the opposition is to strike at the very root of democracy, for in a democracy the opposition must enjoy full freedom to make its contribution to legislation. But it is not clear how the shelving of the resolution can improve matters or save the situation for long. The calm atmosphere which as the Premier thinks, is indispensable for the consideration of the question may never arrive. The atmosphere all over the country is so charged with heat especially among the Sinhalese people that it is vain to hope for any improvement. The Prime Minister's political opponents and even many of his supporters are making capital of the language issue as the best political stunt for their return to Parliament and political power. So at the ensuing general election the language issue promises to be the main issue. If that happens the Prime Minister and his colleagues will have to abandon parity and support one State Language or go into political wilderness. Already a member of the U. N. P. has sent in a resolution to make Sinhalese the State Language.

The minorities are claiming only their inalienable right to a free development of their culture and the individuality of their race and to a full opportunity to make their own distinctive contribution to the culture and material welfare of the country. If designing leaders of the majority community cannot see reason and be

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Jaffna Hindu College Was Engraved In His Heart

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ported the motion in a lengthy speech at the special request of the chairman, in Tamil. He said that the Jaffnese had shown great ingratitude to the memory of the only other gentleman who had done so much for Jaffna—the late Mr. Dyke—by not establishing a memorial to perpetuate his memory. They should not again be guilty of ingratitude in regard to Mr. Nagalingam who had consecrated his life to promote their welfare. The speaker narrated in detail Mr. Nagalingam's services to the public and urged most strongly and eloquently that the memorial should be the completion of the building intended for the use of Victoria Reading Hall which was the first of Mr. Nagalingam's public acts and was founded by him in commemoration of Her Majesty's Golden Jubilee. It was an institution, he said, accessible to all, Christians or Hindus, and was managed by a committee independent of the college committee.

The motion having been put to vote by the Chairman, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Proctor B. Satiagopillai moved the next resolution in an impressive speech. The resolution was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Nagalingam's disinterested services to his countrymen deserve public recognition, and that a suitable memorial should be established to perpetuate his memory."

He said that he had known Mr. Nagalingam from his boyhood, and was one of those intimately acquainted with him during his public career. The most prominent trait in his character was that he was accessible to everybody—rich or poor, high or low—and was intimate with everybody. Everybody knew him and he knew everybody. What ever he did he did disinterestedly and without the least thought of enriching himself. In the speaker's opinion the most important of Mr. Nagalingam's public services were those in the cause of railway extension to Jaffna. He (speaker) was one of those who accompanied Mr. Nagalingam to Colombo to give evidence before the Railway Commission and was in a position to know how persistently he worked in that cause. He did work

to bring the question with in the range of practical politics harder than anybody else—in fact his services in that cause was ten times the services of anybody else. Such disinterested services deserved public recognition. In other countries they received public recognition. And why not in Jaffna? By honouring their public men, the speaker continued, they were honouring themselves. As regards Mr. Nagalingam's private charities the speaker said that living in the Town he knew how far-reaching they were.

Mr. Homer Vanniasingam Advocate in a few appropriate words seconded the motion and endorsed everything the previous speaker had said of Mr. Nagalingam.

Mr. A. Kanagasabai Advocate who came specially from Point Pedro to

attend the meeting and arrived after the proceedings were commenced, supported the motion, and in doing so paid a feeling and graceful tribute to the memory of his departed friend. He described pathetically the scene at the funeral of Mr. Nagalingam and bore eloquent testimony to his (Nagalingam) activities and skill as a lawyer to his devotion to the interests of his clients, to his public spirit, and to his disinterested public services. By Mr. Nagalingam's death, he said, the Jaffna Bar had lost its brightest ornament and the country a warm patriot who did anything he thought proper at any risk and regardless of consequences. He was one of whom his countrymen were proud. The speaker then referred to some of Mr. Nagalingam's public services, the chief of which were the abolition of the dry grain tax which was brought about chiefly by his exertions and by which Jaffna espe-

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Among The Pioneers In.....

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ponnai. This was the beginning of the Hindu College. Nagalingam's boldness first surprised his friends. His enthusiasm won them over and the Hindu College grew from strength to strength as the story of Hindu College will disclose. Rome was not built in a day nor by one person. In Literature we have heard of the three musketeers. Nagalingam was the chief and his able lieutenants were Messrs. V. Casippillai later Crown Proctor of Jaffna and S. T. M. Pasupathi Chettiar, a financial wizard as his name would suggest. They were always together and for years they plodded on building up the College till it was firmly established and well in line with other established Christian institutions of the period. They would provide for Hindus all that were provided in Central or Jaffra College—and more. The background was Hindu. Vegetarianism and regular temple worship with chanting of Hindu lyrics and study of Hindu saints were special features of the institution. To some vegetarianism was a sacrifice but to all it was a goal to be achieved and parents from far and wide sent their children to this new school which gave the children all the advantages of English education but did not deprive them of the culture of their home.

English schools alone were not enough to stem the tide of cultural conquest. Hindu ideals had to be propagated widely and an organisation had to be formed where

young men could band themselves together and maintain an active front for the Hindu cause. The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and the "Hindu Organ" with the "Inthu Sathanam", was the result. The first President and Editor "Hindu Organ" was his brother-in-law Chelleppapillai, Retired Chief Justice of Travancore and Nagalingam gave it active support. Soon this journal became the rule in every Hindu home and the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and Hindu College worked together in the great cause before them.

The success of these two organisations is recent history and well known to all our readers. The noble ideals of its founders are being carried out by a wider circle of leaders in Jaffna among whom are many members of this illustrious family. It is not necessary to mention names except perhaps of three of them who are no more with us. Proctor S. Thambiahpillai, Mr. A. Sabapathy, Proctor A. Ambalavanar and S. T. M. P. Sithambaranatha Chettiar. The cause they espoused however is still fresh and the factors they had to contend with were many and varied. The need for popular support for the institutions that remind us of this revered leader is as great as ever. Let us by reviving the memory of our past leaders remind ourselves of the need for fresh efforts in the cause of Saiva Education in the country. Religion, let us remember, is the only solution of our problems and should be the salvation of our country.

Nagalingam Conceived The Idea Of A National College

(The part played by Advocate S. Nagalingam in founding the Jaffna Hindu College is vividly portrayed in the report of the College for 1896 and 1897)

BEFORE proceeding to read the report of the Hindu College, for the years 1896 and 1897, it is my melancholy task to refer to a circumstance which has cast a gloom over this College. By the death of Mr. Advocate Nagalingam in the prime of vigour, and in the midst of his brilliant and beneficent career, this College has lost its able and energetic Manager. He it was who conceived the idea of a National College, developing a national system of education adapted to the requirement and needs of the Tamil community of Jaffna. His loss has been a national loss. This College deplores the loss of its father, the Jaffna Bar has lost its bright ornament, the public has lost a benefactor, and the Tamils have lost a patriot. This College will live as a monument of his self-sacrificing labours in the cause of education; and the good he has done will never fade from the grateful memory of his loving countrymen. He will be to us a guiding Star and in the moment of our troubles and difficulties, we will look up to his noble example for leading light. His loss touches us most closely on this occasion for we miss today that genial presence which in years past adorned this hall and that magnetic influence which attracted people from all parts of Jaffna.

Let me now turn to a happier subject—the history of this institution during the last nine years, the period during which Mr. Nagalingam was Manager. From 1889 up till the early part of 1894, when the Hindu High School was recognised by the University of Calcutta, as qualified to send up students for the Entrance Examination the school was mainly supported by the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, of which the late Manager was the leading spirit. It was a period of grave anxiety to the promoters and the school had to struggle hard for existence. During this trying period, it was the indomitable energy of Mr. Nagalingam and his colleagues which saved the school from extinction. But the recognition of the school by the Calcutta University was the first golden milestone in its progress. It roused

the lagging zeal and ensured a degree of public confidence. This College must ever be indebted to Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, Government Inspector of Schools, for the opportune help he rendered in recommending the school to the University. Now commenced an era of slow but steady progress in the school. But Public confidence was still lacking. The University was at a distance and the public could not realize the full importance of its recognition. They wanted something nearer, something tangible. And the registration of the school by the Ceylon Educational Department in February 1895, marks a new epoch in its history. The annual result-grant has strengthened the slender finances of the school and has therefore gained for it a greater measure of public confidence. This is evidenced by the rise in the number on the roll, from 322 in 1894 to 351 in 1895.

During all these years the school was held in a humble shed and the want of a proper school House was keenly felt. The foundations of a school-building were laid so far back as the year 1892, but for want of funds the work was delayed long, and had it not been for the liberality and influence of Mr. Nagalingam and his colleagues the College would never have had its present building. The 28th of September 1895, the date of the opening of the College building, will ever remain a red-letter day in the history of the College. Just a fortnight before the inauguration, the Government of India communicated to the Manager the happy news of its affiliation to the Calcutta University as a second-grade College. So when the school developed into the College, a habitation worthy of its new dignity and improved status was ready to receive it.

PERSONAL

Muhandiram P. Subramaniam, O. A. Kachcheri, Batticaloa took the judicial oath as J. P. for the Batticaloa District before the District Judge, Batticaloa.

Value Of Honest Opinions

One day the manager of a well-known hotel in New York was called upon to deal with the complaint of a very irate lady. "I can't hear it another minute," she told him indignantly. "You must tell the man across the hall to stop making the horrible noise on the piano." And, seeing the look of surprise on the manager's face, she added, "If you don't make him stop, I will leave immediately."

"I'm very sorry its disturbing you," the manager said patiently. "That's Paderewski."

It was the lady's turn to look surprised. "What!" she stammered, much embarrassed. "The great pianist Paderewski?" She was silent for a moment. "Well, of course, that's different. Please don't say a word to him." Two days later the manager overheard her talking to another visitor in the lobby. "It's so wonderful," she was saying. "I can open my door every morning and hear Paderewski practice."

Now this lady probably didn't know very much about music but she did know something about Paderewski. His was a famous name and she could safely enjoy his music without fear of being thought ignorant. We all have our own natural taste for things, from food to the finest art forms. To acquire good taste, we have to study our subjects. We have to learn about craftsmanship and analyze the finest works in the light of this knowledge. With such a background we shall have the critical ability to pass sound judgment.

Most of us, however, are so burdened with the opinions of others that we look at a picture read a poem, or listen to a piece of music, scarcely able to distinguish our own thoughts from those we have read or heard expressed by others. So, when we learn that the painting is by Michelangelo, the quotation from Shakespeare, the symphony one of Beethoven's, we exclaim with relief, "That's different!" and proceed to admire and praise and enjoy.

To express our convictions needs as much courage in art as in philosophy, politics, and all the other vital issues of life. To form honest opinions, uninfluenced by the fashion of the moment or the ideas of our friends, requires strength of mind. We have to take hold of ourselves firmly and say, "Is this what I really think?" when we stand in front of an unsigned painting, or "Am I really enjoying this?" while we listen to a piece of unfamiliar music. If we can honestly admit we like some unknown work of art, then, if we later discover it is the creation of a famous artist, we shall not have to say, "Well, of course, that's different."

An honest opinion, formed after careful thought, is the only kind worth-while. Neither friendship nor success is gained by pretending to know about something you don't understand. U. S. I. S.

Religious Education Must Be The Life Line

Speaking at the symposium on the teaching of religion in Hindu Schools Mr. H. Jinadasa, C. C. S., the Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Education, dwelt on the need for religious education and explained the steps the Government was taking to assist schools in this matter. He paid a tribute to the Education Officer, Jaffna, Mr. S. U. Somasegaram for his keen interest in the religious aspect of educational advancement.

Mr. C. Coomarasamy former Ceylon High Commissioner in India who presided said that in Independent Sri Lanka it was appropriate that Government should take more than average interest in religious education.

Mr. Somasegaram said religion had been the background of education in all the civilised countries of the world. The "Gurus" or teachers were saints who by their versatile scholarship saintliness and character imparted an education to their pupils which provided them with the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to face life and its problems.

Education and religion, he said, had not been separated at any time in the past. The Butler's Report laid great emphasis on this subject and recommended that all schools should teach religion.

The need for religious education had been so strongly felt by the people of Ceylon that soon after independence their Government, too, felt the necessity of religion in the education of the children, and happily religion was now compulsory in all schools in Island.

The need for religion in education, was unquestioned, particularly at a time like the present when queer ideas were unsettling the minds of youths. Great scientists like Einstein had realised the necessity of religion and a religious background for the redemption of man and the happiness of the world.

The proper time for introducing religion in the life of an individual, he added, was in the impressionable years spent in school, when there was a natural curiosity and thirst to know and enjoy higher and rare things. At that stage religion would give them the necessary food for healthy growth and the development of their personality.

Religious education in schools, was not a thing to be considered in relations to promotions or salaries, but should be the life-line that ran through the whole gamut of their scheme of education.

Mr. M. Gnanaprakasam said the so-called educated among

them considered religion a shame. The things that mattered and affected their lives, apparently, were the achievements of science and industrially perfected objects and not religion and the great achievements of the soul.

The impact of foreigners and foreign ideas for the past two or three centuries had unsettled them a good deal. They had not profited by the good things the foreigners brought them. They had not understood democracy aright; the significance of the ballot paper was not appreciated; the symbol that the cricket bat stood for in England had no meaning for them, they prided merely in holding the bat.

What they had after all imbibed from the foreign contact was only the showy aspect of the lives of foreigners, not the good things they possessed.

There were many matters, which called for their attention. There were problems crying for solution. They ignored all those forgetting even a vital thing like religion. Religion was nothing but the performance of one's duties. They had manifold duties which they all neglected.

Miss R. Nagasundaram said the lack of a religious background in their education, the influence of foreign ideas and customs, had created a hybrid social being who was neither Tamil nor Hindu. Their tastes had degenerated and they had no eye for things of artistic beauty. What delighted them were political meetings, cinemas, carnivals and such flippant amusements.

All that could be traced to the faulty system of education which had no place for practical religion. Temples had ceased to be centres that attracted them. The only hope lay in schools where, with the help of religion, their children could be made to imbibe what was good and true to their culture.

Religious education in girls' schools, was a sine qua non for restoring the great traditions of which they were proud. In girls' schools emphasis should be laid on disciplined religious life.

Kalai Pulavar K. Navaratnam said, "that it was the duty of the teachers to create public opinion to reform their temples without which worship and prayer was well-nigh impossible."



சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமுதங்கலியும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நான்விச்சிண்சயும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானிவந்தேந்தமே
சமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெயி. நமோ

செந்திபுரம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

Arise, My child, and go forth a man! Bear manfully what is thy lot to bear: and that which comes to thy hand to be done, do with full strength and fear not. For get not that I, the giver of manhood, the giver of womanhood, the holder of victory, am Thy Mother

NAGALINGAM CENTENARY

THE ACHIEVEMENTS of a patriot continue to live in the minds of the people where the succeeding generations gratefully endeavour to maintain them. It is a well-known fact that the late Mr. S. Nagalingam established the Jaffna Hindu College about sixty-five years ago with the co-operation of a few of his illustrious colleagues when facilities for organising educational societies were not sufficiently available. The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, the Jaffna Hindu College and the "Hindu Organ" were established almost contemporaneously in the wake of a religious re-awakening that was brought about by the valiant efforts of that dynamic reformer the Great Navalar. Mr. Nagalingam who possessed natural talents of a high order forthwith set out to direct the religious awakening in the proper channel and obtain the co-operation of the people in founding an educational institution to impart knowledge to the younger generation according to the requirements of Saiva culture. It was true that Mr. Nagalingam's colleagues were themselves men of exceptional ability. But it must be admitted that Mr. Nagalingam was a hero among them whose indomitable courage, broad outlook and keen insight helped him organise public activities with great success.

Today when we are gratefully remembering

SINCERE TRIBUTES AT CENTENARY MEETING

MR. NAGALINGAM WAS A BORN PATRIOT

—MR. C. COOMARASAMY

OUR language and religion were on the decline under foreign rule. It was then the Great Navalar appeared and paved the ground for leaders like Mr. Nagalingam to set about public activities in the interest of the country. It cannot be gainsaid that Missionary education had placed our people in an advantageous position in the public affairs of this country. But it must be admitted that there was a lurking danger behind and that it had a disastrous effect on the religious aspirations of the people. It was in this context that the necessity for Hindu Institutions was greatly felt and the capacity of work and patriotism of leaders like Mr. Nagalingam came to be exhibited said Mr. C. Coomarasamy, former Ceylon High Commissioner in India, presiding at the Centenary celebrations of the late Mr. S. Nagalingam, Founder-Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College.

Mr. Coomarasamy continued:-

He happened to receive his early education in Calcutta at a time when Indian Patriots like Surendranath Banerjee were effecting a mass awakening of national consciousness. This had a significant influence on Mr. Nagalingam's future career.

Well known for his power of speech Mr. Nagalingam enjoyed a lucrative practice at the Bar of which he easily became the leader.

Mr. Nagalingam who was a born patriot full of

the patriotic services of a great leader it should be observed that the remembrance could be made more practical by carrying out the decisions of the memorial meeting that was held in 1897 an account of which appears elsewhere. The Hindu College is certainly a living monument to the cherished memory of this illustrious philanthropist. But the fact remains that this institution which is regarded as a monument to his memory was established by him. The Hindu Public, therefore, have to establish a memorial by themselves not in marble but in deeds by interpreting in practice the noble ideals for which Mr. Nagalingam ceaselessly worked and sacrificed his life and extending the sphere of educational, moral and religious influence of the Jaffna Hindu College in the form of a University.

sympathy for the people soon set about to identify himself with public activities ably assisted by a band of selfless workers among whom I might mention the late Mr. V. Casipillai, the late Mr. A. Sabapathy and the late Mr. S. T. M. Pasupathy Chettiar. His first act was to establish the Victoria Institute an institution which was then considered to be a Cultural Centre.

Then Mr. Coomarasamy made the remarks quoted earlier and described how Mr. Nagalingam who was the motive power behind the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai readily accepted the offer of that great educationist the late Mr. Nevins Sithamparapillai, who though a Christian yet had a Hindu heart, and took over the management of the national High School and handed it over to the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai. This small institution formed the nucleus for the establishment by Mr. Nagalingam of the Hindu High School which later became the Jaffna Hindu College.

The Chairman went on to narrate how Mr. Nagalingam was able to create effective public opinion when the Railway Commission disappointed the people of the North by making an adverse report and how he led a deputation to Colombo and was able to convince Mr. P. Ramanathan M. L. C. to take up the question afresh in the Legislative Council and observed that though Mr. Nagalingam did not live to see the fruits of his labours the people could never

forget the great services rendered by him in this matter.

In conclusion the Chairman said that Mr. Nagalingam did not belong to that group of leaders who had an eye on the hustings and whose activities were always actuated by personal ambition and desire for power. Mr. Nagalingam's name must be coupled with that of Sir P. Ramanathan whose politics was pure and the record of the public spiritedness and philanthropy of these great men was unrivalled. The great institution which he had created will be a lasting monument to his memory. But it is our duty to pay our humble tributes to a real patriot who had done so much for his religion and people.

Example Of Sturdy Independence

Mr. A. V. Kulasingam, Advocate, speaking next said that in fact he could add very little to what the Chairman had so very lucidly referred to in his presidential address and added that though he did not have the pleasure of having been acquainted with the late Mr. Nagalingam, it was common knowledge that his name was a house-hold word in Jaffna and that he was one who had won the esteem of the people not merely as an Advocate but as a Hindu worker as well.

Continuing Mr. Kulasingam observed that the Jaffna Hindu College was a concrete result of his patriotic activities. At a time when the people are faced with a difficult situation regarding their rights, it was well worth remembering the leaders of the past who had inspired their countrymen.

Remarking that the Chairman very appropriately coupled the names of Ramanathan and Nagalingam, Mr. Kulasingam said that it was not by accident that these great names went together. They were each a typical product of the Tamil race. Mr. Nagalingam who was thrown up by the turmoil of the Indian struggle for independence, on his return to Jaffna from Calcutta, did a good deal of self denial by

refusing to think of utterly irrelevant things such as career, office or riches but chose to live for his people. He had his roots deep in the culture of Tamilakam where he was born and lived for its ideals. The laying of the foundation for an educational institution that was a vital necessity at that time was an act of patriotism and no achievement could be deemed greater than this.

Speaking further Mr. Kulasingam declared that Mr. Nagalingam was able to make a remarkable contribution to the future welfare of the people because he realised that life was incomplete if it did not have a link with conscience and tradition of language and culture. His sturdy independence made him greatly loyal to his conscience and to his people and hence he had no conflicting loyalties. The celebration of the centenary of such an eminent person should enable the present generation to learn what great examples they have in the patriotic services of the leaders of the past for guidance and to take stock of their activities and assess their worth.

Are we following in the footsteps of the great men of the past or are we satisfied with those whose love of compromise is contrary to the respect for ideals and fundamentals of life asked Mr. Kulasingam and by way of answer added that men of the type of Nagalingam could never let down the Tamils or their religion because they were conscious of the fact that life would be miserable if there were no self respect and that deep sense of pride and pleasure of being a member of a race that had a rich heritage and history.

Concluding Mr. Kulasingam said that the Hindu College was a great testimony to the greatness of Mr. Nagalingam and that it was their duty to make the people return to the outlook of the leaders of the past who worked single-mindedly with humility and devotion if they should seek to redeem at least in part the reputation that the Tamil race has lost of late.

Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor, said that a study of the life and achievements of the founder of the Jaffna Hindu College in whose memory they were holding the Centenary meeting reminded him of the characteristics of patriots portrayed in the classical verses of the Sangam Age.

(Continued on page 5)

Message from the General Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College & Affiliated Colleges

*Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime.*

Mr. Advocate Nagalingam was a selfless worker and a great patriot. His services to his country, his people and the Hindu Religion cannot be over-estimated. He played a very important part in founding the Victoria Reading Room, The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and the Jaffna Hindu College; he was the Manager of the College from the time it was founded and established in 1890 till his death in 1897; he was one of the Vice Presidents of the Sabhai. The College and the Sabhai bear testimony to the spirit with which Mr. Nagalingam and his band of patriots founded those institutions. Posterity will always remember with gratitude the invaluable services rendered by this great and untiring patriot.

May God bless his soul.

T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI

Message from the Principal, Jaffna Hindu College

As Principal of the institution the establishment of which was primarily due to the indefatigable efforts of the late Mr. S. Nagalingam. I feel it my duty to convey a message to the Nagalingam Number of the *Hindu Organ* in grateful remembrance of the illustrious founder.

The staff and students of the Jaffna Hindu College both past and present have reason to be proud of this great personality who usefully devoted his life time to the service of the people in the field of education. The fact that the Jaffna Hindu College has grown from strength to strength very steadily during the last six decades is sufficient testimony to the worth of the great efforts of the late Mr. Nagalingam at a time when such services were urgently needed.

It is appropriate that the occasion of the centenary of a great personality should be celebrated in a fitting manner.

V. M. ASATPILLAI

SINCERE TRIBUTES AT

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Advocate, said that the late Mr. Nagalingam was loved by the people and remembered by posterity because he was a sincere worker and added that the present political situation demanded leaders of the type of Mr. Nagalingam. Concluding his speech, Mr. Ponnambalam suggested that a Round Table Conference would be the best way to solve the language problem.

Proposing a vote of thanks Mr. T. Muttusamipillai, Crown Advocate, General Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated schools and President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai paid a glowing tribute to the high qualities of the Chairman, Mr. Cumarasamy, and observed that he could without fear of contradiction state that as a District Judge Mr. Cumarasamy had exhibited great talents and was considered to be the best Judge Jaffna had had.

Mr. Muttusamipillai added that the chairman as President of the Board of Directors of the J. H. C. was both host and guest and that the occasion of the centenary of a great patriot demanded that a great gentleman should preside over the function and observed that the spirit of the late Mr. Nagalingam would feel satisfied that his services were being remembered by men of the eminence of Mr. Cumarasamy.

Continuing Mr. Muttusamipillai said that he was absolutely sure unlike false prophets who refuse to see good in the present day educational establishments that the Jaffna Hindu College by the very reason that it was founded by the great patriot whose centenary they were so jubilantly celebrating that day has been and would continue to be in the fore front in the sphere of educational and cultural advancement of the country.

Mr. Muttusamipillai thanked Messrs. Kulasingam, Nagalingam and Ponnambalam for their speeches; the Principals of the J. H. C. and Affiliated Colleges for having responded to his suggestion that the day be declared a holiday and Mr. S. Pasupathy Chettiar for having been responsible for the grand lunch.

The Centenary meeting was held at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall on October 27, at 5-30 p.m. Earlier in the day a Special Poojah was held at the College shrine followed by a lunch

Ten Years Of U. N. Work

(Mr. Abraham's answer to the question 'Where do we stand today')

There hasn't been any magical change. When we set up an organization, we didn't give it fairy's wand. A war is one way—the worst way of settling some disputes for a time. The second World War settled the question whether Hitler was to rule the world. But the root of war—and how deep these roots are in us, we do not know—are not destroyed by a war. Each war adds something to our legacy of hate and fear, as well as to the immediate misery of living people. The tensions that existed before it continue, in new forms, sometimes, and sometimes more violent forms. So, for those who dreamed that all would be calm, and that the United Nations had triumphed, these last ten years have been a period of disillusionment.

The fact remains, however that the great powers have not pushed their disputes to the point of war. I don't know, any more than anyone else, what considerations have influenced the leading statesmen in various countries. Personally, I think that at least one consideration is that they earnestly want to avoid war. And the United Nations has made it easier to keep open the doors for discussion and negotiation.

It is not very satisfactory, of course, to say that ultimately world peace depends on the willingness of a few great powers to settle their disputes peacefully. But this is the situation we have to live with. The best we can do is to make it as easy as possible to settle the disputes peacefully and to make it less likely that disputes will arise or if they arise, that they will become so bitter as to result in war. And for that we need the U. N.

We cannot settle problems wholesale. In fact, perhaps we misled ourselves a little if we use the word "problems" when we refer to the difficulties in the relationships among human beings and human groups. We tend to think of a problem as something that has a single final solution. But relationships between human beings are so complex that we can scarcely think of finally solving a problem. If all goes well we bring about some kind of adjustment among the groups, and if it is a good adjustment, it will make it easier to continue the process.

(To be continued)

A SINCERE PATRIOT

The kind of service one has done for his country or religion can be appreciated only if we picture the time in which he lived.

The Portuguese had annihilated the Hindu Religion and Hindu Culture by destroying all the temples and madams (over 500), when they conquered Jaffna. They were followed by the Dutch, who carried on almost the same kind of tyranny against the Hindu Religion and Hindu Culture. The Britishers professed neutrality, but they undid the effect of this profession by helping the Missionaries (Protestants) with money, lands and building to conduct schools; of course, this was a directive from the Permanent Secretaries of State for the Colonies from England. So much so, when the then Brahmins of the Nallure Temple wanted permission of the Government to start an

BY
MR. S. RAJARATNAM,
Advocate

English School, as our co-religionists had done in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Britishers' reply was an English School to be conducted by the Missionaries. During the early and middle part of the last century, it was humanly impossible for the Hindus or the Buddhists to conduct a school and get Government aid. The grant-in-aid system came into force in Ceylon about 1860, yet the rules and regulations made by the Christian Britishers were such, that the Hindus could not get a school registered for Government Aid.

It was under these circumstances, that the late Sri. La. Sri Arumuga Navalar foiled single handed to start a few Hindu Schools and to arouse the Hindus of Ceylon from lethargy. After his passing away, the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai was started and a few Hindus kept it going. It is during this time, the people approached the late Mr. Nagalingam to start a Hindu English School in Jaffna. He lent his full support, moral and financial, to found the Jaffna Hindu College. It took over 10 years to have the College registered for grant. But the enthusiastic Hindu Workers, not only did not collapse, but kept the thing going. The

late Mr. V. Casipillai was nominated by him to carry on the burden he had undertaken. The late Messrs. Kasipillai, Ponnambalapillai, Pasupathy-Chettiar, Cailayapillai, Chellappapillai, Sabapathy, and others had worked in the past to keep up the College going. If not for the starting of the Hindu College then, even today the Hindus would be at the mercy of the Christians learning some English at the cost of their conscience, as some trainees are doing today at a TRAINING COLLEGE. Even today, Ceylon requires sincere patriots with a vision to work for their country and religion as the late Mr. Nagalingam.

His Last Thoughts Were About The Hindu College

(This extract from the editorial of Mr. A. Sabapathy in the August 1897 issue of the *Hindu Organ* shows how earnestly devoted the late Mr. S. Nagalingam was to the cause of Hindu Education.)

"Six days before his death the writer had the opportunity of having a long and, as it turned to be, a parting conversation with him, when nobody expected that he would live for another twenty-four hours. He was then as cheerful as he ever was, although reduced to a skeleton. He anxiously asked us about the condition of the College, and the prospects of the Sabai and the Hindu Organ. On our telling him that they were getting on splendidly well, that his colleagues stimulated by his example were determined to continue his great work, and that these institutions would be monuments to his patriotism, public spirit and philanthropy, his face beamed with joy, and he remarked that any success he had achieved in these respects was due to the cordial co-operation of his colleagues whom he named and to his conciliatory and compromising attitude towards them."

HOW MR. NAGALINGAM SHAPED THE HINDU ORGAN

'The Hindu Organ' Jubilee Number contains several references to the great help rendered by Mr. Nagalingam to the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai in publishing its Journals. The following extracts from the 'Jubilee Number' will enable our readers know the significant contribution of Mr. Nagalingam to the growth of the 'Hindu Organ'.

The Executive Committee of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai at the time of the starting of this paper was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. T. Chellappa Pillai B. A., B. L., retired Chief Justice of Travancore, President of the Sabhai; S. Nagalingam, Advocate, Vice-President; V. Casippillai, Proctor S. C., Secretary; T. Kailasapillai, Assistant Secretary; S. T. M. Pasupathy Chettiar, Treasurer; and A. Sabapathy, N. S. Ponnambalappillai, E. Mailvaganam, S. Sinnayah, A. Ragnatha Mudaliyar, W. Mudaliyar Muttu Velupillai and S. Ramupillai.

The Hindu community is, therefore, under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. T. Chellappa Pillai for not only ably editing the paper but also for setting the example of self-sacrifice by doing it gratis for the good of his countrymen and co-religionists. The severance of his connection with the paper so soon and unexpectedly created a serious situation. To find a fitting successor to so eminent and learned a gentleman, more especially to edit the paper without pay or any kind of remuneration, was not an easy task. For a short time—for two or three months—the English pages contained articles written by no responsible Editor or Editors. But at the instance of the late Mr. Advocate S. Nagalingam, whose untimely death in August 1897 was a great loss to Ceylon, who took special interest in the continued existence of the 'Hindu Organ' and did all he could, by contributions and example, to promote its importance and welfare, Mr. A. Cathiravelu, Proctor, and now an unofficial Member of the Jaffna Local Board since its establishment, and Mr. A. Sapapathy, the present Editor, successively, within a very short time, joined the staff as unpaid joint Editors. Mr. Nagalingam so identified himself with the fortunes of the 'Hindu Organ' that an impression at one time prevailed among the outside public that he was the real Editor since

Mr. Chellappa Pillai's death. The fact was that he organised the staff and assisted them with his advice but never interfered with their editorial discretion.

Among those who founded the 'Hindu Organ' and cordially co-operated in establishing it on firm and successful footing special mention should be made of Mr. V. Casippillai, the present Crown Proctor of Jaffna and Secretary of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and of the late Mr. S. T. M. Pasupathy Chettiar, Treasurer of the Sabhai till the time of his death in March 1906. These two gentlemen were the trusted colleagues of Mr. Nagalingam and their interest in the welfare and success of the 'Hindu Organ' was and has been second to that of no others.

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TRINCOMALEE

No 367.

In the matter of Last Will and Testament of Joseph Bernard Miranda of Division No. 2, Trincomalee. Alphonso Seraphim Miranda of Division No. 2, Trincomalee

Petitioner.

This matter coming for final disposal before V. K. Kandasamy Esquire District Judge Trincomalee on the 5th of October 1955 in the presence of Mr. A. C. Kandasamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 12th July 1955; the attesting Notary Public and the witness as dated the 12th day of July 1955 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 1050 made by the deceased above named original of which has been produced and is now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further ordered that the petitioner above named is the Executor named in the said Will and he is there by entitled to have Probate thereof is issued to him accordingly on his taking the usual Oath and tendering security.

Sgd. V. K. Kandasamy District Judge. The 5th day of October 1955. (O. 92. 28 & 4)

The Language Front

By C. Suntheralingam M. P.

(Continued from last issue)

It is again urged that for the preservation of the Sinhalese language, indeed if it is not to suffer extinction, no equality of status should be accorded to Tamil with Sinhalese. The history of 20 centuries makes it perfectly clear that notwithstanding the fact that Tamil conquerors and Tamil crossbred Sinhalese kings have ruled over Ceylon for a longer aggregate period than Sinhalese kings, the Sinhalese language has, owing to its great capacity for assimilating Tamil words, been able to live and flourish and have a literature, mainly owing to the preachings and sermons of the reverend members of the Sangha.

If English, Sinhalese and Tamil are accorded parity of status in Ceylon, not one of the three linguistic groups will, or need, suffer in consequence. On the contrary, each will be enriched by the others. There would be a unique synthesis of ancient cultures and modern knowledge as might well be the envy of the whole world. But, for Lanka, the Theravada Teaching of the Great Thathagata in the foreign Pali Canon would not have spread over South-East Asia and recently through English over the world and would have been lost to humanity. Would the denial to the Tamil and English linguistic groups of Ceylon, minorities, though they are, their human right to preserve and perpetuate what they deem are their mother tongues and cultures, result in the Sinhalese language culture and civilisation losing their pride of place either in Sri Lanka or in the world?

I notice that Prof. Malalasekera does not refer to the part the Sinhalese language will have today in making the citizens of Ceylon acquire modern scientific knowledge. He is no doubt aware that at his University not more than 3 students on the average follow the Honours course in Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology, and not more than 5, the Honours Course in Mathematics. Assuming that all the 3 million inhabitants of Ceylon adopt Sinhalese as the language of the University and have education through the Sinhalese medium, does he hope that books will be printed in the Sinhalese language to meet the needs of these Honours students, the cream of our intellect? It is on this ground that the Sinhalese-speaking in the world are an insignificant number, 6 millions at the most, that the examples of Japan, India and the other countries would cease to apply. What a big population can do, efficiently and economically a small population cannot. And no Tamil will agree to exchange his rich and more widely-spoken language for a langu-

Jaffna Hindu Group A Champions

By defeating Urumpiray Hindu in a well contested game by 2 goals to 1, Jaffna Hindu stay as the unbeaten champions in Group A of the Jaffna Inter-school soccer tournament.

Skanda Varodaya and Central have maintained lead in their groups namely B and C respectively. In a match outside the tournament, Parameshwara defeated St. Patrick's in a keenly fought game by four goals to one.

Jaffna College

ADMISSION FOR 1956

The examinations for admission into Jaffna College for the year 1956 will be held as follows:—

For Pre-Senior, Forms 1, 2 & 3 on the 26th of November, 1955.

For University Prelim First Year on the 28th and 29th of December

Applications close on the 15th of November. For application forms and all other details please write to the Senior Vice Principal.

PRINCIPAL
M 161, 21 & 28)

age which has few adherents and lose a foreign international language like English for his modern education.

Indeed, the Sinhalese-speaking people would themselves stand to suffer if they do not at this stage of their and world history, make English bilingual with their Sinhalese and make it compulsory that all Sinhalese speaking peoples should strive for proficiency in both from the post primary stage onwards. Prof. Malalasekera is no doubt aware of the unanimous recommendations of the Kiddell Commission in regard to the place of Tamil and or Sinhalese in the University curriculum and how the Commission wanted a satisfactory literary knowledge of these languages compulsory for all students who go through the University. Men like Sir D. B. Jayatilaka and the then Ven. High Priest of Maligakande Pirivena, along with Sir P. Arunachalam, Sir P. Ramsathan, Sir James Peiris, Mr. M. T. Akbar, Mr. G. A. H. Wille and others, played no small part in formulating those recommendations.

I earnestly trust that the purblind and narrow nationalism of some misguided priests, professors and politicians of today, will not result in the break up of the country into *Sinhaja Rata* and *Tami Nad*, warring for mastery as of old, over Sri Lanka. Could there be no co-existence on a basis of equality and mutual respect without any attempt at domination of one group by another, notwithstanding differences in race, religion and language?

Letter to the Editor

Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy's Works

Dear Sir,

May I know from you or the readers of this paper whether any of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy's works have been translated into Tamil. If not the Tamil speaking public of Ceylon would be paying homage to this great son of this country by translating his works into Tamil. This would also be of immense value to the growth of the Tamil tongue.

Yours faithfully,

K. BALACHANDRAN.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No. P/44

Kanapathipillai Kanthappu of Karainagar Plaintiff.

Vs.

1 Vaithilingam Sabaratnam of Karainagar West; 2 Vaithilingam Kasipillai of do; 3 Thambimuttu Somasunderam and wife; 4 Kamalavathy of do now at Klang, Union of Malaya; 5 Sanmugam Velupillai and wife; 6 Meenadchivillai of Karainagar West; 7 Rasiab Ponnampalam and wife; 8 Nagammah of do; 9 Kandiah Vaithilingam and wife; 10 Yogammah of Karainagar North; 11 Kanapathipillai Ambalavanar of Karainagar East; 12 Kanthar Vaiyapuri and wife; 13 Thangam of Karainagar North; 14 Appukuddy Apputhurai and wife; 15 Sinnammah of do; 16 Veerakathiy Sinnathamby and wife; 17 Valliammai of do; 18 Paramu Sellathurai and wife; 19 Kanagammah of do; 20 Sanmugam Veeraputhirai; 21 Alagammah of do; 22 Velan Kandasamy of do.

Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. P.44 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition of the land called 'Veeriyampunam and Karai-puriyal' in extent 361 ams. V.C. situated at Thankodai in Karaitivu.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 20th day of December 1955 at 10 O'Clock of the forenoon.

This 21st day of October 1955.

By order of Court.

K. A. SEBASTIAN

Secretary, D. J. Jaffna.

(O. 93. 28)

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Tenders For The Lease Of Right To Collect Rents In Markets Mentioned Herein Below

The Commissioner, Jaffna Municipal Council invites sealed tenders for the lease of the right to collect rents in the undermentioned markets for a period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1956.

Tenders should be in prescribed forms obtainable from the Municipal Office.

Tender Forms are obtainable at this office on a deposit of:

- (1) Rs. 500/- in the case of item 1 shown below;
- (2) Rs. 250/- each in the case of items 2, 3, & 4 shown below;
- (3) Rs. 50/- each in the case of items 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9.

A further sum of Rs. 150/- should be deposited in the case of items 1, 2, 3, & 4 to cover up Notarial fees, stamps etc. for executing a Notarial Bond before Tender Forms are issued.

Tender Forms will be issued up to 11 A.M. on Saturday 5th November, 1955.

All Tenders should reach this office not later than 12 noon on Saturday 5th November, 1955. The tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Jaffna Municipal Council, marked on the envelope "Tenders for Markets".

Tenders will be opened at the office of the Municipal Commissioner on the same day (i.e. 5th 11 1955) at 12.15 P.M. when Tenderers are invited to be present.

Separate offers should be made for each market.

The Tenderer selected by the Council in respect of 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th leases will be required to deposit within five days of such selection one third (1/3) of the tendered amount. The balance amount should be paid on or before the 1st day of December, 1955. The accepted tenderer in respect of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th leases should execute before the first day of December, 1955, a Notarial Bond hypothecating real property supplying stamps and paying Notarial fees in addition to the sum of Rs. 150/- already deposited. The balance amount should be paid in eight equal instalments on or before the 15th day of each month, the first of such payments to be made on or before the 15th day of January, 1956, subject to the conditions of lease, which are available at this office for perusal.

Should any tenderer fail to deposit the amounts required and execute the bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be re-sold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject all or any of the tenders without a signing the reason therefor.

Any further information may be obtained at this office

MARKETS REFERRED TO:—

1. *Grand Bazaar* Vegetable Market (excluding the two main permanent Market building, the Sundry Boutique erected by the Council, and the Stalls already erected with the approval of the Council, the Tin shed, the space of land between the road and the tin sheds the space of land allotted to the Marketing Dept. and the four unauthorised tin sheds on the North entrance of the main permanent market buildings.)
2. *The Grand Bazaar* Fish Market (including Pannathurai where fish is sold until such time the land is taken by the Government.)
3. *The Small Bazaar* (excluding all meat stalls.)
4. *The Sengunthar Market*
 - (1) inclusive of the two rooms but excluding the tin shed erected with the approval of the Council.
 - (2) exclusive of the two rooms and the tin shed erected with the approval of the Council.
5. *The Ariyalai Market* (excluding the room.)
6. *The Muthirai Santhai* (excluding the portable Boutique)
7. *The Columbuturai Market*
8. *The Navanthurai Market*.
9. *The Passaipoor Market*.

HUDSON SELVARAJAH

Acting Commissioner,
Jaffna Municipal Council

Municipal Office,
Jaffna, October 18, 1955
(G 37, 21 & 28)

Jaffna Hindu College Was

(Continued from page 2)

cially was benefitted, the agitation for the extension of the railway to Jaffna, and the establishment to the Hindu College, which admittedly supplied the long felt want of an important section of community. As all public movements in Jaffna originated with and headed by Mr. Nagalingam so every public subscription

list also was headed by him. In fact the history of Jaffna during the last fifteen years was the history of Mr. Nagalingam's life. It was nothing but proper Mr. Kanagasabai urged that the memorial should be one in connection with the College, and in his opinion a Chair should be founded in Mr. Nagalingam's name.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 87

In the matter of the estate of the late Visaladeby wife of Chinniah of Pallai, Tellippallai

Deceased,
Murugesu Chinniah of Pallai in Tellippallai

Petitioner,
Vs.

1. Chinniah Kailasapathy of do
2. Appukkaddy Nadarajah and wife
3. Kavurithevy of do
4. Chinniah Balasubramaniam of do
5. Chinniah Nadesamoorthy of do
6. Chinniah Sambasivamoorthy of do
7. Ambikathevy daughter of Chinniah of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge,

Jaffna on the 23rd September 1955 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th respondents and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested appear before this court on or before the 31st day of October 1955 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the 1st respondent do produce the minors the said 4th to 7th respondents in court on the said date.

This 23rd September 1955.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. C. C. Somasegaram
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 89, 21 & 28)

THE LANGUAGE DEBATE

(Continued from page 2)

fair by the minorities, but think it expedient to stir up communal hatred for personal ends or activated by communal intolerance and bigotry they will be doing a disservice to their country, for the recognition of Tamil as a state language cannot in any way harm the majority community, but only stand in the way of their domination over the minorities.

Houses For Sale

Offers are invited for two upstairs houses with all modern conveniences situated at Beach Road, Jaffna. Concessions to Government Servants and Teachers may be considered. For further particulars apply to the Hony. Secretary or the Hony. Manager, Jaffna Teachers and Public Servants Co op. Building Society Ltd., 59, Main Street, Jaffna. (M. 164-28)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 30-10-55 TO 5-11-55

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

A good week. But responsibilities will be heavier. You will be able to make some financial gains. Week end may bring in some domestic upsets.

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. New ventures will bring in good results. Triumph over competitors also shown.

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

You will have no mental peace. Health too will not be very satisfactory. There will be excessive heat in the system. Avoid arguments with friends.

CANCER Punarpusam 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Financially a good week. Friends will be very helpful. Gains through lands and landed property also promised. Week end may bring in some misunderstanding with friends.

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

Old investments will bring in good results this week. Sunday morning will bring in some upsets. Rest of week will be quite favourable but work will be heavy and you will have no rest.

VIRGO Uttirai 2, 3, 4, Attha, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Expenditure will be very heavy. Health upsets possible. New ventures will prove troublesome but you are sure to come out triumphant. The first three days must be spent with care.

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for new undertakings. Financial gains also promised. But Wednesday and Thursday may see you in troubled waters. Week end turns favourable again.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

An unsettled week. Domestic affairs will not be satisfactory. Expenditure will be heavy and you will find it difficult to honour your promises. Friday and Saturday will upset you much.

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

A favourable week. Go ahead with your ventures. Friends will prove very helpful. Gains through lands and landed properties also promised.

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. Mental peace will be very far away from you. Do not begin anything new or go out of the way to help others.

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

A good week. Success in new undertakings promised. Your father's relatives may cause you some annoyance mid week. Rest of the week will be quite favourable. Social success and fame promised.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi, [Meena Rasi]

Litigations will tax your purse. You will find it difficult to solve the new problems that crop in. Avoid rash deals and do not decide things suddenly.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No P/21

Kannani widow of Velu
pillai Kumariah of Urumpi-
ray Plaintiff

Vs

1. Muttar Aiyadurai
2. Ambalavanar Sinnappu
Kanagasabai
3. Aiyadurai Kandiah all of
Myliddy South Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P/21 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 "Kanchi-raddi" in extent 16 Lms. V C. and situated at Myliddy.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 25th day of October 1955 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,
Sgd. R. Jegasothy
for Chief Clerk

This 27th day of September
1955
(O 88 21 & 28)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

No. 548 Testy.

In the matter of the intestate
Estate of Murugar Vaithi-
lingam of Karaveddy North.
Deceased.

Vaithilingam Sivasubra-
maniam of Karaveddy
North, Petitioner.

Vs.

Vaithilingam Kanagarajah
of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire, Acting District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 29th day of September 1955 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner, as son and heir of the deceased Murugar Vaithilingam accordingly; unless the Respondent or any other persons interested in the said Estate shall appear before this Court on the 10th day of November 1955 and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 29th day of September 1955.

Sgd S. Thambydurai,
Acting District Judge.

Drawn by
N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 91, 28 & 4)

A STUDY OF
THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 21-10-55)

Appendix: Notes and Glosses (Contd.)

The reader is advised to peruse in full the cantos (புதிதம்) in which these two hymns occur. The first of them shows the highly attenuated mental condition of our Saint which made him to resume his pilgrim career that had been providentially halted for a time at Tiru Ottiyur. His yearning to worship at the shrine of his favourite Thiyagaraja Peruman was so great that, vow or no vow, he restarted on his pilgrimage towards Tiru Arur, and could not give it up even when he lost his eyesight.

The second Canto is a real revel in bliss. The reader will particularly note how our Saint gives expression to the heavenly bliss which he enjoyed in the company of our mother Sangili Nachchiyar. The language used aptly portrays the ecstatic delight experienced by him and reminds us of Thayumanavar's "Revel in Bliss" of later times, his ஆனந்தக்களிப்பு, which is too long to be reproduced here in full. Herein below are a few lines cited therefrom for immediate perusal, but the reader is advised to read the whole song in the original. It is couched in simple language which, we feel certain, would rouse the reader's heart to rapturous heights.

சகரா சகரா சம்பு-சீவ
சகரா சகரா சகரா சம்பு!

ஆதி அனந்தம் ஆதி-எனக்கு
ஆனந்தம் அறிவாய் கிடைத் திவக்கும்
சோதி மகனிடமிருந்த சோதி-தவம்
சோசலாத வார்த்தையைச் சொன்னுன்கு சோதி!
சகரா சகரா சம்பு...

சொன்ன சொல் வந்தென்ற சொல்வேன்!-என்னைச்
சூடியத் தனிகாவே சம்பா இருத்தி
முன் கிடை வதம் இவ்வாதே-சகம்
முற்றச் செய்தே என்னைப் பற்றிக் கொண்டாண்கு!
சகரா சகரா சம்பு...

பற்றிய பற்று அற உன்னை-தன்னைப்
பற்றுச் சொன்னுன் பற்றிய பார்த்த இடத்தே
பெற்றதை வந்தென்ற சொல்வேன்!-சாதம்
பேசாத வாயைப் பேசினுன்கு சோதி!
சகரா சகரா சம்பு...

Oh! Sankara Sankara! Oh! Sambho! Siva
Sankara Sankara Sankara! Oh! Sambho!

The Beginningless Lord, the Fountain Source of all creation, the Resplendent Light that illumines and enraptures me,—He appeared before me. Oh! Sister, in the guise of the Silent Teacher and addressed me in unutterable words!—Oh! Sankara Sankara Sambho!

I cannot possibly tell you, my dear Sister, what He said. He artfully contrived to keep me quiet all alone, and got hold of me, completely changing my previous status and plunging me into superb delight!—Oh! Sankara Sankara Sambho! Siva Sankara Sankara Sankara! Sambho!

He instructed me to grip Him firmly to the exclusion of all other grips, and when I so grasped Him, Oh! Sister, I am unable to tell you what immense bliss I experienced! and He told me something not even suggested (by anyone at any time before)!—Oh! Sankara Sankara! Sambho!

The following triplets from Tiru Untiyar and corresponding Tiru Kalitrapadiyar verses amplifying them are also worth pondering over in this connection:

பெற்ற சிற்றின்பமே பேரின்பமாய் அக்தே
முற்ற வரும் பரிசு உத்திபற,
புனைவாது மானைய என்மு உத்திபற.

Understand how the fleeting pleasures (of the world that come by the way of Siva-Gnanies in the process of their eating up of their previous Karmam, Piraraptam) get transformed into heavenly bliss

(by reason of their unegotistic association with Divine Grace) There is no birth in the body again (to such Gnanies, as there is no accession of new Karmam, Akamiyam).

உய்வாது (உ.)ணர்ச்சிற்ற யோசனை ஒன்றேனும்
தருவாமல் சிதபர் எனமு உத்திபற,
தாழ்வான் ஈவே போல் உத்திபற.

Yogies who understand (the Truth) unperplexed,—know that (though they perform action impelled thereto by their past Karmam) they remain serene without attachment to anything (worldly), even as a bell with its tongue (rests soundless) when lowered (from the belfry and placed on the ground).

(To be continued)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND Ltd.(Established 1918)
BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 80 monthly instalments of Rs. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

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INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No 92 T

In the matter of the estate of
the late Suntharam Nava-
ratnam of Ariyalai, Jaffna
Deceased

Packialledchumy widow of
Navaratnam of Ariyalai,
Petitioner

Vs.

Minor 1. Navaratnam Kuba-
thasan

Minor 2. Navaratnam
Kumarakulasingham

3. Thambiah Somu all
of Ariyalai, Jaffna
Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before A. E. R
Curea Esquire District Judge
Jaffna on the 28th day of
September 1955 in the pre-

sence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva
Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the affidavit
of the petitioner dated 26th
day of September 1955 hav-
ing been read.

It is ordered that the
abovenamed 3rd respondent
be appointed Guardian ad-
litem over the minors
the abovenamed 1st to 2nd
respondents and that Letters
of Administration to the
estate of the abovenamed
deceased be issued to the
petitioner as widow of the
said deceased unless the
abovenamed respondents or
any other person interested
appear before this Court on
the 31st day of October 1955
and show sufficient cause to
the satisfaction of this court
to the contrary
This 28th day of September
1955

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge.

(O. 50 28 & 4)

வாக்குவிக் வழாது பெய்க மலிவன்கு சாக்க மன்னன்
சோனமுறையாக செய்க குறைவினா, துயர்க்க வர்த்த
சாக்கமறையாக செய்க சற்றவம் வேன்வி மக்க
மேன்மைமொகம் கைவி நீதி வினாஞ்ச அகை மெய்களாம்.

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on Friday, October 28, 1955.