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NO. 8

Crime And Punishment In The U.S.S.R.

Official claims that crime and anti-social behaviour are decreasing in the Soviet Union have been contradicted by three decrees published in the Soviet Press at the beginning of May. They establish additional penalties for corrupt officials, idlers and parasites, and for distillers of illicit liquor.

The severity of the decree of May 5, which extends the death penalty, is reminiscent of the laws of the 1930s when Stalin's terror was at its height. In post-war years, the death penalty was abolished in 1947; reintroduced in 1950 for traitors, spies and saboteurs; extended to certain cases of murder in 1954, and further extended to terrorist acts and banditry in December, 1958.

The new decree amends Soviet criminal legislation by extending the death penalty to persons convicted for large-scale misappropriation of State or public property and counterfeiting, to "dangerous recidivists" and to persons who in their place of detention terrorise prisoners and attack the prison administration.

The list of crimes for which remission of sentences is forbidden has been lengthened to include such offences as banditry, forgery, misappropriation of State property, certain cases of murder, and rape and bribery.

Finally, the decree provides for an additional sentence of from two to five years' exile in the case of persons interned for certain crimes, including treason, espionage, terrorist activities, sabotage, anti-Soviet and war propaganda and transport sabotage.

The unexpectedness and severity of the measures listed in the decree must be taken as

a magnitude of the problem facing the authorities in their struggle against crime and corruption. These measures follow the large-scale dismissal of Soviet officials for various malpractices which Mr. Khrushchev denounced during his recent tour of agricultural areas.

In an attempt to justify the decree, the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Rudenko, in an article in "Izvestiya" of May 7, castigated local police and judiciary organs who had "weakened the power of State compulsion in many places" and who had "begun to display leniency towards criminals who have committed crimes particularly dangerous to society".

Under the second decree of May 4, any "evasion of socially useful work" and the "leading of a parasitic way of life" becomes punishable by banishment for from two to five years, with confiscation of the illegally gained property and compulsory labour.

This decree is mainly directed against the heinous offence of acquiring private riches at the expense of the State. The offences it names include taking a job for appearances' sake, private enterprise speculation, drawing unearned income from dachas, plots of land or cars, and the building of houses obtained by means other than work.

Offenders can be sentenced either by a regular court or by public sentence—that is by a show of hands at a meeting called by local Party men.

Under the third decree distillers of illicit liquor are sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from one to three years with or without confiscation of property. Those distilling spirits at home are

Unity In Diversity

By Swami Sivananda

God is one. Truth is one. Law is one. Religion is one. Humanity is one. Realization is one. These are expressed variously because of dull uniformity is against the law of nature. Diversity should uphold the underlying unity, rather than divide. The paths are many but the destination is the same. There fore, one should not fight over the lesser

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subject to fines of up to 300 roubles (£75 at the official rate of exchange) and those who buy "moonshine" liquor may be fined up to 50 roubles (about £12. 10 s.)

While many countries have been faced with an increase in crime in the post-war years, the problem has political implications in the Soviet Union where it is claimed that the existing order has eliminated the social causes of crime, corruption and drunkenness. The fact that they still exist is attributed to 'survivals of the capitalist past in the consciousness of the people'.

Until now it has been maintained that crime is decreasing in the U.S.S.R until it will disappear altogether under full Communism. The three decrees have confirmed that this claim is false.

They represent a step backwards from Communism, from Mr. Khrushchev's attempts to establish "socialist legality", and from the principle that anti-social behaviour should be combated by public exposure rather than by legal and administrative prosecution.

At a time when the Party is preparing for its 22nd Congress it must be galling for the Soviet leaders to admit that new repressive measures are necessary to protect Soviet society approaching Communism, not from the "survivals of the capitalist past" but from the corruption of its own officials which is inherent in the regime.

U K J. S.

THE JAFFNA DIALECT OF TAMIL

Some Special Phonological Features

S. THANANJAYARAJASINGHAM, B. A. (Hons.)

The Jaffna dialect of Tamil is proverbial for its purity. But this purity is a matter of degree and is only revealed when a comparison is made with other dialects of Tamil such as the South Indian. The fact that Ceylon is separated from India mainly accounts for the purity of the Tamil language as spoken by the people of Jaffna. Not even the close contact with the people of South India and the wide patronage of Tamil newspapers, magazines and films of South India have resulted in influencing the Jaffna people in their speech habits. The South Indian dialects of Tamil have been much influenced by Hindi, Urdu and other languages. The absence of initial voiced stops and nasalised vowels in words are two distinctive features of the Jaffna dialect that draw the line with any South Indian dialect of Tamil.

K, t and p are all pronounced as voiceless stops when they begin a word by the Jaffna Tamils. This is in accordance with Dr. Caldwell's theory of the convertibility of surds and sonants by which a sonant cannot begin a word. In South Indian dialects of Tamil, when stops occur initially in words, they are usually voiced stops like g, d, and b. The tendency towards the use of voiced stop initially in the South Indian dialects is generally restricted to loan words, especially those from Sanskrit. Voicing can be described as a periodic vibration generated through the action of the vocal cords. According to Mr. Shunmugam Pillai, Reader in Linguistics at the Annamalai University, the use of voiced stops initially in words is a regular feature to be noticed in the Madras dialect of Tamil and this feature is gradually on the decline as one proceeds to the further south and is totally absent in the Jaffna dialect. The Madras dialect has more voiced stops as a result of Telugu influence.

The following list of words are common in the vocabulary of the South Indian as well as the Jaffna Tamils and they are pronounced as follows:

Jaffna Dialect	South Indian Dialects	Meaning
ko : puram	go : puram & go : buram	'the tower of a gateway at the entrance to a temple.'
ko : vam	go : vam	'anger'
kavanam	gavanam	'attention'
kauravam & kavuravam	gauravam	'dignity, respect'
kanapati	ganapati	'Lord Ganesha, name of a person'
palam & palam	balam & belam	'strength'
pa : ram	ba : ram	'weight'
pa : kkiyam	ba : kkiyam	'fortune'
payam	bayam	'fear'
tarumam	darmam & darumam	'charity'
pa : vam & pa : pam	ba . vam	'sin'

(The diacritic mark ' : ' after a vowel denotes that the vowel is lengthened (கேட்க) while the abbreviation '&' is followed by forms that are in free variation.)

Even English words like 'government', 'goal', 'gate', 'bulb', 'ball-bearing' and 'byscope' are pronounced as 'கவுன்மேந்த', 'கோல்', 'கேட்டு', 'பல்பு',

(Continued on page 2)



தமிழக அரசின்
தமிழக அரசின்
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தமிழக அரசின்
தமிழக அரசின்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1961

Treasure These Thoughts

God's Name is all-sufficient. The utterance of it is itself meditation.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM

The competition of private Vans with C. T. B. Buses is a problem not for the people but for the Government. Any legislation that is aimed at restricting the running of private vans cannot be welcomed by the travelling public even if such a measure can afford a little financial relief to the Government. The Chairman of the C. T. B. in attempting to re-organise the Bus service seems to be concerned more with the financial aspect of the question than the difficulties that are being experienced by the passengers. Even the setting up of District Advisory Committees, which arrangement we also welcome, cannot bring the necessary relief to the travelling public. The problem of transport is really the inadequacy of roadworthy buses and the consequent inefficient running of the buses that are available. The C. T. B. must devise ways and means of meeting the demands of the transport service with particular reference to the abnormal increase in the number of passengers who solely depend on the Road Transport Service for their normal and regular work. The private van has been of some relief to the travelling public even despite the dangers of unscrupulous methods of overloading, speeding, and the use of unserviceable vehicles. Thus the problem of transport is one that has to be solved with the interests of the public

in view. Rail and Road Services have to be improved and thoroughly re-organised. When such a sufficiently full service is provided the private van will disappear unnoticed and there will be no need for legislation to penalise or restrain van service. The proposed Advisory Committees if properly constituted can be of great assistance to the Minister of Transport in solving this problem.

M. P. For Welimada Fasting

Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna, M. P. for Welimada, is said to be fasting in the precincts of the House of Representatives. This information was revealed to the House by Mr. W. Dahanayake M. P. for Galle while he was speaking on the second reading of the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.

THE JAFFNA DIALECT OF TAMIL

(Continued from page 1)

'போல் பெயறி' and 'பைல்கோப்' in Jaffna by those who are not conversant with the English language.

The voiced stops occur only in the medial and final positions in the Jaffna dialect:—

- (1) tangacci 'younger sister'
- cingam 'lion'
- cangi : tam 'music'
- 'ni : ngal 'you (plural)'
- engal 'our'
- tangam 'fine or pure gold'
- ungal 'your (plural)'
- (2) ambatu 'fifty'
- pa : mbu 'snake'
- karambu 'sugarcane'
- tambu 'name of a person'
- irumbu 'iron'
- tirumbu '(you) turn back'
- virumbu '(you) like'

In the first set of examples we find that the occurrence of the voiced stop (g) is phonologically conditioned by (m), the preceding velar nasal. The bilabial voiced stop (b) occurs after the bilabial nasal /m/ in the second set of examples.

Nasalised vowels are produced when the velum is lowered so as to make the nasal cavity accessible to the air stream. The air flows partly from the mouth and partly from the nose when a nasalised vowel is produced. The utterance /வந்தான்/ is produced in some parts of South India as /வந்தாண்/. The final alveolar nasal /ன்/ is not completely pronounced and it nasalises the preceding vowel. The people of Jaffna pronounce /வந்தான்/ without any change from the classical written form /வந்தான்/. Other utterances like /அவன்/ 'he', /இவன்/ 'this person', /எவன்/ 'which person', /கல்வன்/ 'he is a good person', /பெரியவன்/ 'elder or great person' all of which end in a nasal are also pronounced exactly as they are written in the classical forms.

In most of the South Indian dialects, the front high unrounded vowel [i] when it occurs initially is changed to the front higher mid unrounded vowel [e]:—

Classical Form	South Indian Dialectical Form	Meaning
idam	edam	'place'
ilai	elai	'a vegetable leaf'
idai	edai	'the middle of a body, weight'
oitambaram	oetambaram	'name of a place or person'
imai	emai	'the eyelid, a small or minute thing'
irantaru	erantaru	'he died'
tinam	tenam	'day of twenty-four hours'
cilai	celai	'stone, statue'
airanku	ceranku & செறங்கு	'itch, ulcer'

The back high rounded vowel [v] when it occurs at the beginning of words is changed to the back higher mid rounded vowel [o]:—

Classical Form	South India Dialectical Forms	Meaning
ulakkai	olakkai	'a pestle'
ural	oral & ஒறல்	'a mortar'



காதலாதிக்க கசிக்ரு கண்ணீர் மல்கி
ஒதுவார் தமை நல் கொறிக்கு உட்ப்பதும்
வேதும் நான்கினும் மெய்ப்பொருள் சூவதும்
நாதன் நாமம் நமச்சிவாயவே.

(Devaram)

With melted hearts and eyes in tears
Who utters it it leads to heav'n,
The Truth proclaimed in all four Ved's
That's NaMaSiVaYa Lord's name.

அஞ்செழுத்தால் ஐந்து பூதம் படைத்தனன்
அஞ்செழுத்தால் பல யோனி படைத்தனன்
அஞ்செழுத்தால் இவ் அகல் இடம் தாங்கினன்
அஞ்செழுத்தாலே அமர்ந்து நின்றனோ.

(Tirumantiram)

With the Five Letters did He create the Pancha Bhutas,
With the Five Letters did He create the diff'rent Yonies,
With the Five Letters did He support the wide world,
With the Five Letters did the Lord stand firm.

Classical Form	South Indian Dialectical Forms	Meaning
ndampu	odampu	'body'
nyaram	oyaram & osaram	'height'
nnakku	onakku	'to you'
utai	otai	'kick'
olakam	olagam	'world'
kuranku	korangu & கொறங்கு	'monkey'

Sometimes the glide /y/ occurs initially to ease the pronunciation of words commencing with /e/ or /a/:—

Classical Form	South Indian Dialectical Form	Meaning
eppadi	yepadi & yepidi	'how, in which manner'
etu	yetu	'which'
e:n	ye:n	'why'
enna	yenna	'what'
enakku	yenakku	'to me'
ini	yini	'hereafter'
ivar	yivar	'this person'
itu	yitu	'this, the thing close to the speaker.'

The Jaffna dialect of Tamil scores a point over the South Indian counterparts in preserving the purity of the front high unrounded vowel and the back high rounded vowel in most instances. The occurrence of the glide /y/ initially is also not to be found. The demonstrative pronoun /utu/ is not preserved in the Madras dialect. But it is found in the Jaffna dialect without any phonemic variation.

In the dialects of Jaffna and Kanyakumari some kindred terms commencing with vowels take /கொ/ as a sort of a prefix to mean 'your' when they occur in the second person.

Base Form	Alternant Form in the Second Person	Meaning
ayya:	koyya: for unkal ayya:	your father
appa: & appu	koppa: for unkal appa & koppu & appu	" "
amma:	komma: for unkal amma:	" mother
amma:n	komma:n for unkal amma:n	" uncle (maternal)
annai & annan	konna:n for unkal annai & annan	" elder brother
akka:	kokka: for unkal akka:	" elder sister
atta:n	kotta:n for unkal atta:n	" brother-in-law

(Continued on page 3)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 11-6-61 TO 17-6-61

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

A good week for professional undertakings. Work will be heavier than usual. You may have to do some travelling. Friends of the opposite sex will be very helpful. But health upsets likely.

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

A good week for finances. Gains through lands and landed properties also promised. Younger brothers and sisters will be very helpful. Vehicles will cause you some expenditure and annoyance.

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

Minor health upsets likely. New ventures will be delayed but successful. Gains through lands promised. But there will be no mental peace.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Health will be far from satisfactory this week. You will have to face some criticisms too. But professionally a good week. Friends will help you much. Old investments will bring in good results.

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

Health a problem for some more time. You will find it difficult to have your own way in things. Minor domestic troubles also shown. Expenditure will rise.

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

A good week again. You will be able to steer clear of obstacles. Fathers relatives will be very helpful. But minor health upsets likely. Eye troubles shown.

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

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday morning must be spent with care. Health and domestic upsets likely. But improvements promised later. Old investments will bring in good results.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Ketta [Vrischika Rasi]

Beware of secret enemies and scandal mongers this week. Father's relatives will cause you some trouble. Tuesday evening Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care.

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for new deals. Financial gains and success indicated. You will be able to steer clear of opposition. But spend the last two days with care.

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

You will find it difficult to decide things either way this week. Old investments will bring in some good results. Ruin to enemies shown. But domestic affairs will be in a mess.

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

Domestic affairs will continue to be far from satisfactory this week. Expenditure will rise. But ruin to enemies shown. Younger brothers and sisters will be very helpful.

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

This will continue to be a favourable week. You will be able to have your own way in things. Ruin to enemies shown. But health will improve only after midweek.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, JAFFNA.

1961 - 1962 Courses

- Electrical Engineering Practice (City & Guilds Lond.)
- Automobile Engineering (City & Guilds Lond.)
- Authorised Draughtsmen (Surveyor General's Exam.)
- Surveying (Surveyor General's Exam.)
- Civil Engineering Draughtsmanship } School Building Construction. } Certificate
- G. C. E. (Advanced Level) Economics Lond.
- English Teachers' Certificate 1962 (Education Dept. Exam.)

Admissions up to July 1, 1961. Application forms available at the School.

Director

"Citadel" Chundukuli, Jaffna.

(F. 187 31-6)

Durgapur Memento



Distinguished visitors to the Durgapur Steelworks will receive a memento of their visit. Designed by a student at the Silversmith Department of the Sheffield College of Arts and Crafts and made by an Indian silversmith, this memento, in the form of a paperweight incorporating the basic structure of a rolling-mill, was presented to Mr. Nehru (the first to receive it) when he visited the place recently. Picture shows: Mr. W. S. Hindson, Managing Director of the Indian Steelworks Construction Co. Ltd; Mr. Nehru, inspecting the replica of the mill housing presented to him; and Mr. Swaran Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel.

The Jaffna Dialect Of Tamil

(Continued from page 2)

a:cci ko:cci for unka a:cci „ grand-mother

In these instances /k/ is prefixed and /a/ becomes /a:/ and /a/ becomes /a:/. Other terms of relationship which commence with consonants such as te: ppan (takappan), ta:y, tamayan (tamaiyan), tamakkai, tambi, tangacci, ma: ma, ma: mi, marumahan, maccaru and pe: ran do not undergo similar change in the second person. The prefix /கா/ reminds us of /ka/ and /ka/ which appear in classical forms like ya:y (யாய்) and na:y (நாய்) meaning 'mother'.

The absence of initial voiced stops and nasalised vowels in the Jaffna dialect reveal greater affinity with the classical Tamil of ancient times. The centamil was devoid of initial voiced stops and nasalised vowels. It is only after discovering such preservation of classical speech forms of the Tamil language by the Jaffna Tamils that many a dialectologist had paid high compliments to the purity of the Jaffna dialect. If only we are made conscious of the unique features in the phonological system of our dialect, we could preserve them for all times to the admiration and envy of the speakers of the Tamil language all over the world.

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Supplementary Budget No. 1 Of 1961

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 214 (2) (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance No. 29 of 1947 that the Supplementary Budget No. 1 of the Jaffna Municipal Council for the year 1961 will be open to public inspection at the Municipal Office for seven days from 16th June 1961.

T. S. DURAIRAJAH Mayor

Jaffna Municipal Council Municipal Office, Jaffna 2nd May 1961. (G. 3 9)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 983

In the matter of the last Will and testament of the late Manickam Selvadurai of Evenai Jaffna Deceased Gnanammah widow of Manickam

selvadurai of Evenai Jaffna

respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 1st and 2nd respondents abovenamed who are minors that the last will made by the deceased above, named on the 22nd day of September 1954 and attested by N. Thambiah Notary Public under No. 2773 the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner as the executrix named in the said last will be and she is hereby declared entitled to have probate thereof issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 12th day of July 1961 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Minor 1 Gnanambikai daughter of Selvadurai

Minor 2 Selvadurai Sasikethan both of Evenai Jaffna. They both being minors by their proposed guardian-ad-litem

3 Pathanjainathan Keilanathan of Evenai Jaffna presently of Kandy

Petitioner Vs. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Krishnathasan Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of May 1961 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 22nd May 1961 and the affidavit of the subscribing witnesses to the last will dated 22nd May 1961 having been read;

This 22nd day of May 1961 Sgd N. Krishnathasan District Judge

It is ordered that the 3rd (O 25 9 & 16)

