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NO. 8

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. Suntharalingam is quite pessimistic about the possibility of the Tamils getting justice, fairplay and equality of rights, under a constitution dominated by the Sinhalese community. He pins his faith to either Federation or an independent Tamil Nad. Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam on the other hand is quite optimistic that all our problems, communal, political, social and economic can be solved by the conference method, by negotiation and discussion without resort to non-co-operation. This optimism is shared by few other Tamils. Mr. Bandaranaike and the M.E.P. Government are uncompromising in their position that the Tamils should not reasonably expect any

By

N. SANGARAPILLAI,
B. A. (Lond.)

further concessions than the four-point scheme formulated by the Premier and all that the Cabinet has to do is to give constitutional or legislative guarantee for the scheme so that this may not later on be withdrawn by the Government in power. A section of the press also suggests that the Prime Minister should act promptly in these lines and the Civil Disobedience campaign will fizzle out as a mere token demonstration. I do not claim to be a political prophet and do not want to say what is likely to happen in August or subsequently. But no responsible Tamil, except one or two stooges, feels that the Four-Point Scheme is acceptable, without parity of status.

The Sinhalese community will not tolerate succession or Federation at any time. A Federal or independent Tamil State can come into being

only after a bitter and protracted struggle whether armed or non-violent. It has to be wrested by force. In the absence of such a struggle constitutional revision can only take place by mutual agreement between the majority and minority communities. The Sinhalese majority which is now in power and will always be such can pit the Muslims and Burghers against the Tamils and induce the former to acquiesce in any revision. The M. E. P. which practically dominates the Committee of both Houses can so manipulate the Committee as to make its views in desirable change prevail. The minorities, that is practically the Tamils, can draw up fanciful schemes of constitutional reform including safeguards like fifty-fifty, but their demands will not be effective in the absence of sufficient backing by force in the form of a general upheaval. The only safeguard that will help the minorities in a unitary constitution of the Parliamentary type is the tolerance, spirit of compromise and fairness of the majority community and the statesmanship of its leaders. But where personal rivalry and expediency of the leaders makes this attitude one of domination and discrimination against the minorities no paper safeguards however carefully devised will be of any avail to the minorities. Section 29 of the of the present Constitution has not prevented Parliament from passing the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship Act or the Sinhalese Only Act. All that the Constitution can provide is protection for the language, culture and political rights of the minorities and a safeguard against discrimination in the sphere of religious, educational and cultural institutions and in political life. If the

(Continued on page 2)

INDIAN ERA

(By DR. S. RAMANATHAN)

The ancient Indians had many Eras of which the most widely current one is the Kali Era, of which the present year Kali Yuga Varusha 5059 began on 13-4-57. The next popular one is Salivahana Saha of which the present year 1880 began on 13-4-57. The Vikram Samvat or Wickramadetya Varusha 2015 began on 13-4-57, Buddha Era is 2500, Muslim Era 1376-77, and Christian Era is of course 1957-58. The Kaliyuga is said to denote an era which began on a day when all the planets were said to have collected in the Zodiacal sign of Aries (mesha) and has nothing to do with any persons Kings or prophets. For the Hindus the most important figure in historical times is Sri Adi Sankaracharya who is said to have been born 2000 years ago according to orthodox tradition is almost 500 years after the Buddha. But this view is disputed by modern critics who place Adi Sankaracharya somewhere in the 10th century. The orthodox view is that the critics have mistaken a later person Avanara Sankaracharya for Adi Sankaracharya. From the point of view of modern India which is trying to evolve a new uniform Calendar would it not be best to adopt an era based on astronomical phenomena such as the Kali Era rather than in the birth or death of a religious person, king or prince. If any modern person needs commemoration with an era it is undoubtedly Mahatma Gandhi the Father of the Indian Nation. He is really the one person who sacrificed everything for a United Indian Nation to be formed without discrimination of caste, colour or creed. Why not have a Gandhian Era from the time of his birth and commemorate an international figure who brought into this world a new weapon of Satyagraha in political emancipation. Will the Indian Government act on this please.

SATYAGRAHA

(BY AMICUS CURIAE)

The animal in man makes him fight for very trivial things. He is even tempted to commit crimes of assault, murder etc. when his ambition, pride and honour are thwarted, when he is a victim of lust or when he wants to possess what belongs to others. But the Divine in man acting through his conscience makes him feel ashamed and sorry for such acts. He chastens himself by repentance leading to inner purity which helps him to be 'born again' (Dwiija) in order to become fit to pursue the path of Satyagraha and Ahimsa both of which are complementary to each other. Such a person treats his fellow beings as himself and regards service to them as service to God Himself. He cultivates Maitriya, Karunawa and universal love so much so that a true Satyagrahi loves even his opponents as he has no enemies.

Such a path is not easy for the average human being but is only suitable for great heroes who have no fear for suffering and death. They cannot be cowed down by violence in any form. For them Truth is the expression of Divine Reality. How many of us are fit for this heroic path of toil, sweat, suffering, blood and risk of life and limb. A true Satyagrahi will not wound

the feelings of others or inflict injury on others' bodies.

One must be ever wakeful and constantly check up one's own conduct to the minutest detail and make sure that no fellow being has been hurt by one's own thought, word or deed. One should never give way to hatred and anger under even the greatest provocation, not even to righteous anger but suffer in silence with mind fixed on the God of Truth. True love, Maitriya and Karunawa should be shown to those who inflict injury; by this the Satyagrahi demonstrates to his opponents that violence does not pay but that non-violence (ahimsa) alone will win in the end.

'Truth endures for ever and righteousness always triumphs victoriously' is the ancient dictum. Such is the ethical way of the great exponent of Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi, to whom Ahimsa was Parama Dharma.

May God grant to the Satyagrahis courage; fortitude, wisdom and love for fellow beings with full capacity for suffering so that they may be worthy followers of the great Satyagrahi, Mahatma Gandhi.

"Satyame" Nithiyam
Darmame 'Jeyam".

'Great Revolutions of Modern Times'

By

S. Kumarakulasingham B. A.

(Continued from last issue)

(c) The French Revolution has given what in my opinion undue prominence in all standard History text books written by or before 1940 but the recent tendency among historians is to assign pride of place to the Russian Revolution of 1917.

This is as it should be as the changes brought about by the French Revolution have almost fully worked themselves out and present day events have greater connection with the Russian Revolutions and its effects than with anything else. Yet

(Continued on page 7)



தமிழ்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
தமிழ்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்
தமிழ்சிவாயவே நானறிநேத்துமே
தமிழ்சிவாயவே நானறி காட்டுமே.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1957

Treasure These Thoughts

The true aim of man's life is to realise God. The question of renunciation obviously arises only with regard to that which is transient and so can be renounced. That which is Eternal, that which is Truth is to be embraced.

THE THREAT OF TREASON CHARGE!

THE more the leaders of political parties talk, the less helpful to the people they become. The Premier and his ministerial colleagues who are now actively engaged in the frivolous pastime of getting into closer contact with the masses, particularly where the latter, as is well-known, are unwilling to be drawn into participating in 'Goodwill Conferences' for good reasons, have begun to talk at random little knowing that such utterances only go to defeat their purpose. The incident in which the Mannar Ministerial Mission was involved was quite unfortunate; but what is worse is the feature of a controversy on facts and inferences between the spokesman of the 'visitors' and the leader of the 'demonstrators,' both Members of Parliament. The comments on the incident and the criticism of the activities of the opposing groups have only contributed to the incident being made full use of for political purposes. As if this development was not enough, the Premier, in unnecessary hurry, has released a statement on the proposed Civil Disobedience Movement giving expression to fantastic notions about the propriety of the use of Satyagraha as a political weapon and drawing unfounded inferences about the ultimate results of the Gandhian movement in India.

We refer here only to those portions of the Premier's statement (pub-

lished elsewhere in this issue) that deal with the acceptability of Satyagraha in the struggle for fundamental rights and the value of the contribution of Satyagrahis to the Independence movement in India. Satyagraha by its inherent nature is the only weapon an oppressed people can use in the struggle for redress of grievances in conformity with the principle of non-violence. The Premier who in his heroic days as Leader of the Opposition was a spirited supporter of strikes that always ended in ugly and violent demonstrations, seems to have lost grip on the immediate past. We challenge the Premier to substantiate with facts and figures his statement that the Satyagraha Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi failed in India. Except for isolated instances where incompetent Satyagrahis brought disrepute to the movement by their over-enthusiasm, the Satyagraha Campaign of Gandhiji was such a success that the movement not merely captured the imagination of the intellectuals of the world but fired many an international statesman with inspiration in similar enterprises.

And it is not surprising that the Premier who has failed to understand the real significance of the Satyagraha movement in India should have peculiar views about the struggle for fundamental rights becoming treason! Applying the Premier's definition of disloyalty to the State to the activities of the S. L. F. P before the capture of power by the M. E. P., any student of politics will not hesitate to condemn the S. L. F. P. and its leader as having been disloyal to the country. The Hartal of August 1954 in which there was loss of life and property and serious internal disturbances cannot be disowned by the S. L. F. P. But the Tamil speaking people do not contemplate any strikes or hartals that end in rioting, looting and shooting by the Police. The struggle of Tamilakam is not a party affair; neither is it confined to one party alone. The entire Tamil speaking population are determined to struggle for their fundamental rights as equal partners with the other races in this country by non-violent means. If that is treason then truth will become falsehood.

DAY OF MOURNING DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT TAMILAKAM

PEOPLE did not require to be told about the Fifth of June. The feeling was natural and spontaneous. Except for shouting of slogans and burning of effigies by a section of the Youth Front, the main activities were marked by a seriousness befitting the demonstration of protest against the Sinhala Only Act.

The entire Peninsula, at the Esplanade in the evening. Mr. C. Vanniasingam M. P. spoke on the significance of Satyagraha and announced his intention to give up practising as an Advocate from July. Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan and Mr. A. Amirthalingam were among the other speakers. A procession of women also participated in the demonstrations.

There were held public meetings of protest against the Sinhala only Act. In Jaffna a mammoth gathering assembled

at the Esplanade in the evening. Mr. C. Vanniasingam M. P. spoke on the significance of Satyagraha and announced his intention to give up practising as an Advocate from July. Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan and Mr. A. Amirthalingam were among the other speakers. A procession of women also participated in the demonstrations.

At Trincomalee, the demonstrators included 'fasting' in their program.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 1)

Constitution vests in the Supreme Court the power of judicial review, it may help the minorities by banning racial quotas in employment, scholarships etc. But administrative discrimination cannot be stopped

As for the enactment of a Declaration of Rights legislations of a Fascist character can be stopped such as the proposed Official Secrets Act. But experience of things happening in the U. S. A. does not give us absolute hope. Miller's conviction for contempt of the Congress for refusal to confess the Communist views of two friends held ten years ago is a flagrant violation of fundamental rights. So is the refusal of pass-ports to celebrated Shakesperian actors because they were suspected of communist leanings. Judicial review in U. S. A. has a very interesting history behind it. It was at first biased in favour of vested interests and blocked progressive legislation, though it is less reactionary now. England without any Declaration of Fundamental Rights enjoys greater freedom because the habit of tolerance and constitutionalism is deeply ingrained in British thinking. Where people are ready to throw democratic principles to the winds under the influence of propaganda or power-hungry agitators

Declaration of Fundamental Rights will not avail. The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

The committee of the Two Houses that is to go into the revision of the constitution must be representative of all communities and should be open to conviction. It should not meet to reach a particular conclusion but be willing to listen to all shades of opinion. It must be guided by expert legal opinion which is sadly wanting in the Lower House. It would be advisable to co-opt men like Mr. E. F. Gratien and Mr. H. V. Perera.

As regards the lines of revision, Ceylon must be declared a Republic with an elected President, the Senate must be abolished a Declaration of Fundamental Rights and Minority Safeguards must be incorporated in the constitution. The Parliament should not have the power to curtail these rights except in times of emergency and the Supreme Court should be invested with the power of judicial review of legislation and even administrative policy which tend to be discriminatory. The majority community will not view with favour any proposal for communal weightage in the Cabinet or for vesting in the minorities a veto over legislation or administrative policy.

More M. E. P. Meddlings

Gal-Oya Board—Gazette Notification

Gazette notification is enough to remove any member of the Gal-Oya Board from office and that without stating any reason. Two members of the Board have been removed by this speedy but simple process. Section 3 of the Gal Oya Board sanctions such lightning changes.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. K. Kanagasundaram, however has been given leave for six months enabling the Resident Manager, Mr. J. M. de Silva to become acting Chairman. This is one of the many August alarms!

Passports and Pilgrims

The August Alarm has affected quarters that least expect to be affected by anything—Pilgrims. But in the world where political affairs are held to be of supreme importance, pilgrimages and pilgrims do not count at all. However some arrangements have been made by the Government to meet the demands of the Pilgrims to Mecca.

The 'peace' pilgrims to Moscow also may receive special treatment now that the Colombo—Moscow Chord Line has been opened for political pilgrimages.

V. Cs Also Losing M. E. P. Favour!

The Army and the Police have been condemned as being unfriendly to the M. E. P. In the list of the 'black sheep' of the M. E. P., the V. Cs also have been included by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour. Mr. M. P. de Zoysa declared the other day that a thorough purge of the Village Committee was imperative. Of course the final purge has been reserved for the M. E. P. itself.

More Policemen—Despite Minister Dahanayake

The Minister of Education may have his misgivings (Continued on page 5)

MUTUAL CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

(By Luthar H. Evans in the *March of India*)

If a future historian is asked to describe the central feature of our age, he will not refer to the social and economic upheavals, the wars and catastrophes which fill the headlines of our newspapers, but will point to the growing unity of mankind. I like, at the beginning of this article, to quote such words of hope and confidence. They formed the opening sentence of the enlightening speech which His Excellency Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan delivered on the occasion of an international round-table discussion organised jointly by UNESCO and the National Commission of India, in New Delhi, in December 1951, on 'The Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in East and West.' Words of hope and confidence, Words of faith. But their author added immediately that "The world is unified physically but is mentally divided". In these two brief sentences, he gave adequate expression to one of the most basic, perhaps the most basic problem of UNESCO—a problem the final solution of which we can hardly visualise, even in a distant future, and yet, a problem which assigns to UNESCO, and to all of us, a mission to perform. There is in our world a longing for unity, a tendency to unification; but there seems to be among the human race an extreme difficulty to achieve that deep, real and everlasting understanding which alone can bring a living unity, respectful of individual differences. And this is particularly true of the field of East-West relations.

East and West are twin brothers. Whoever has an intimate knowledge of both unites them in his heart; many of the best minds of the past centuries have thought that the teachings of the Orient and of the Occident were like the two halves of a treasury of wisdom which, in its entirety, should be the common good of all mankind. And yet, things often look as though we should be impelled to subscribe to the famous saying of the poet: that 'East is East and West is West and never

the twain shall meet.' Everyone recognises that the evils, the conflicts and the tragedies of our restless age make it more necessary than ever for man to draw from all the great civilisations whatever values and whatever inspirations they may offer. It also seems that, with the abolition of material distances, the increasing flow of exchanges between the continents, the identity of problems facing all peoples, our world is really becoming 'one world for all'. Yet, are we sure that East and West are really coming closer together? Can we claim that they will necessarily unite in spirit, unless we undertake purposefully and patiently to knit between them a closer net of cultural and spiritualities?

No field has seemed more vital to UNESCO, from its very beginning, than the field of East-West relations. To achieve real understanding between East and West, one has obviously to overcome the obstacle of deep spiritual differences; on the other hand, in no other field of international relations today is there such a promise that an intensification of cultural relations will bring about a real understanding of people by people, and will thus lay firm foundations for co-operation in every field of life.

In its ten years of existence, UNESCO has devoted many of its activities to the analysis and improvement of East-West relations. The general problems of mutual understanding have been studied in a number of international discussions of cultural leaders. I have already quoted the round-table discussion devoted to 'The Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in East and West': it was published in volume form in 1953, under the title, Humanism and Education in East and West. A symposium on the originality and interrelations of all cultures was also published during the same year. Other international round-table discussions were organised in December 1954, the Indian Philosophic Congress made room for a

forum on 'Human Relations and International Obligations' and one on 'The Concept of an Asian Culture'. Early in 1956, a series of carefully planned discussions among cultural leaders of South and South-East Asia and the United States took place in several cities of the U. S. A.: it was devoted to 'Human Values in Social Change' in those two regions of the world. Still more recently, as part of the celebration of the Buddha Jayanti UNESCO co-operated with the Indian Government in the organisation of another symposium, in which Eastern and Western scholars discussed the 'Achievements of Buddhism in Philosophy, Literature and the Arts'. Such discussions do not aim at formulating any dogmatic conclusions, which would in most cases betray the rich diversity of the diverging points of view expressed, but at opening a sort of forum, thus exemplifying one of the main characteristics of the life of the mind.

Other projects tend to formulate conclusions or recommendations, especially in the educational field. On the basis of the recommendations which were formulated during the discussion on 'Humanism and Education', UNESCO asked the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies to conduct an enquiry on advisability and feasibility of broadening the programmes of the teaching of humanities by includ-

(Continued on page 5)

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 307

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Kandar Sivagurunathar Ganeshapillai of Karainagar West.

Deceased.

Visaladchy widow of K. S. Ganeshapillai of Karainagar West.

Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Jegathambal daughter of K. S. Ganeshapillai
- 2. Sarathathevy daughter of K. S. Ganeshapillai
- 3. Ganeshapillai Sivagurunathar
- 4. Sivagamasundari daughter of K. S. Ganeshapillai all of Karainagar West and appearing by their guardian ad litem
- 5. Kandar Sivagurunathar Nadarajah of do

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnana.

Letters to the Editor.

The Great Betrayal

Mr. Suntharalingam's open letter to the Prime Minister admirably expresses the prevalent feeling among the Tamils that they had been systematically deceived, duped and betrayed by the Sinhalese politicians. This process of deception started many years before the attainment of Independence and continued after it had been achieved till they felt secure in their own overweening power, to throw all cautions to the winds. That this deception is a non-party affair was evident from the speech of Mr. J. R. Jayawardene at the Kalaniya Conference of the U. N. P. on the language question. The Tamils feel embittered in this sorry tale of their betrayal.

To any one who has at heart the interests of his country, equally the home of the Tamils as of the Sinhalese, the only way to peace is to seek an honourable compromise whereby the Tamils are enabled to live with self respect in their own country. But the path the Prime Minister and his party seek is not the path of peace. Raising a volunteer army of 100,000 thugs may re-enact on a far wider and

Island wide scale the ugly and shameless incidents that were perpetrated on Galle Face Green on that memorable fifth of June 1956. But it would be fatal folly to imagine that thereby the Tamils can be cowed down into subjection and abject surrender. To think so would be to misread the temper and spirit of the Tamils, and to be blind to the lessons of history.

The Prime Minister might be able to suppress the August movement. But that would not be the end of the story, because what he would have suppressed would be the spirit of compromise and reasonableness amongst the Tamils. Ultimately he or his successor would have to negotiate a settlement made much harder by their intransigence now. He would otherwise have laid the foundations for the ruin of his own country and incidentally injustice to and humiliation of the Tamils.

C. T. NAVARATNAM.

Four Important Matters

Sir
Apropos the present political situation, it will be useful among other things for the Tamil-speaking people to attend to the following matters without delay:-

1. The appointment of an Unofficial Committee by the public to go into and make a report on all disabilities suffered by them and Ceylon generally since the inauguration of the Soulbury Constitution.

2. Applications to the Supreme Court to test the validity of the present Official Language Act.

3. Application to the Supreme Court to challenge the legality of the action of the S. L. F. P. in raising a Private Army.

4. To establish contact with Sinhalese leaders and people and other non-Tamil leaders and people with a view to bringing about a satisfactory solution for the difficulties now confronting Ceylon in an atmosphere of goodwill and co-operation.

sunderam Esquire Addl District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of May 1957 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Rudrasingham Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 3rd May 1957 having been read;

It is ordered that the last will of Kandar Sivagurunathar Ganeshapillai, the deceased, dated 23rd April 1948 and attested by K. S. Mahesa Sarma N. P. under No. 872 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 18th day of June 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th respondents and that the said Visaladchy widow of K. S. Ganeshapillai, the petitioner is the executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of June 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th respondents in Court on the said date.

This 8th day of May 1957
Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge

(O. 17 31 & 7)

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 9-6-57 TO 15-6-57

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

The first day will be favourable for new deals. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday will prove to be troublesome. Rest of the week will bring in good results. Financial gains promised.

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

First half of the week will be favourable. You will be able to negotiate your ventures with success. But Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. Week-end will turn successful again.

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

Except for the last two days this week ought to be fairly favourable. You will be able to steer clear of obstacles. Fame and social success also promised.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

A good week for new undertakings. You will be able to clear misunderstandings. Ruin to enemies and triumph also promised. But be careful in all your dealings as there is a likelihood of your being made a scapegoat week end.

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

Clashes in the office likely this week. There will be no peace of mind. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Quarrels with relatives also shown.

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

You will not have much mental peace this week. Conditions at home will be stormy. You will have to face much criticisms. Financial conditions will improve week end.

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

Quarrels with friends and relatives likely this week. You will find it difficult to go ahead with your new deals. Second half will be somewhat favourable. Financial tension also will ease.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Conditions at home will not be harmonious. There will be misunderstandings. Health too will not be satisfactory. Changes in routine likely; as a consequence you will be overworked.

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

Domestic worries will continue to be there. Emotional affairs will upset you much. Professionally a good week. But you will have to work hard for your success.

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

You will have much mental conflict this week. It will be very difficult for you to come to certain decisions. New ventures will be slow in bringing results. But tension will ease.

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

A good week. Professional success and financial gains promised. Work will be heavier and you will be confronted with certain obstacles in your ventures.

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

There will be no mental peace. Troubles through secret enemies shown. Do not begin anything new for some time. Keep your temper under control.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 304

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ramalingam Chinniah of Tholpuram Deceased

Ramalingam Appachohy Vaitilingam of Tholpuram Petitioner

Vs.

1. Ramalingam Kumaravelu
2. Sianapillai widow of Sangarapillai, both of Tholpuram
3. Umapathy Kandasamy and wife
4. Annaledchumy, both of No. 15, 40th Lane, Wellawatte

Minors 5. Kanapathipillai Ramakrishnan

" 6. Kanapathipillai Rameswaran

" 7. Kanapathipillai Ramiah

8. Thangachchippillai widow of Kanapathipillai, all of Chulipuram West

9. Kandasamy Kumaraswamy of M. G. Gomez & Co. Main Street Colombo. The 5th, 6th and 7th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 8th respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusamipillai Esquire Acting District Judge Jaffna on the 30th day of April 1957 in the presence of Mr. T. Vannianathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 9th April 1957 having been read: it is ordered that the 8th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 5th, 6th and 7th minor respondents for the purposes of representing them in this testamentary case and it is declared that the petitioner as brother and heir of the deceased is entitled to grant of letters of administration over the estate of the deceased, unless the respondents or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 10th day of June 1957.

This 30th day of April 1957
Sgd. P. Sriskandarajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. T. Vannianathan
Proctor for petitioner
(O 16, 31 & 7)

affidavit of the petitioner dated 10th April 1957 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as son and sole heir of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 10th June 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 10th day of May 1957

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge.
(O1. 19. 31 & 7)

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Supplementary Budget No. 1 of 1957.

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 1957 will be open to public inspection at the Municipal Office for seven days from 8th June 1957.

S. S. NAVARATNAM
Mayor,
Jaffna Municipal Council
Municipal Office,
Jaffna, 3rd June, 1957.
(G. 1. 7.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 587

In the matter of the intestate estate of Thamoderampillai Nagalingam of Thumpalai. Deceased.

Eledchumipillai widow of Nagalingam of Thumpalai.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors { 1. Nagalingam Thamoderampillai of do.
2. Varathambikai daughter of Nagalingam of do
3. Nallathamby Nagendiram of do.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 6th day of May 1957 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the said minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in these proceedings and Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as she is the widow of the said deceased, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 21st day of June 1957 at 10.0' clock in the forenoon and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors 1st & 2nd Respondents be produced in Court on the 21st day of June 1957 at 10.0' clock in the forenoon.

This 6th day of May 1957.

Sgd. S. ThambyDurai
District Judge.

Drawn by
N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 18. 31 & 7)

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 303

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Periathamby Nagalingam of Araly West. Deceased.

Nagalingam Sithamparanathan of Araly West Petitioner

Vs

Venasithamby Periamthamby of Araly West Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esq. Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 10th day of May 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner; and the

This 10th day of May 1957
Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge.
(O1. 19. 31 & 7)

STATEMENT ON SATYAGRAHA MOVE

P. M.'s View of Indian Achievement

Premier Bandaranaike's statement that was released through the Information Department is published below: Comments appear elsewhere in this issue)

"The public should realize sufficiently the seriousness of the action which the Federal Party is threatening to carry out in August.

"This party gives lip service to federation which will be fatal not only to the whole country but to themselves also. They have made use of the language issue to help strengthen their movement for this so-called federation.

"Speeches made by Federal Party leaders as well as statements made by Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, on behalf of the Federal Party indicate clearly that their object is to upset the Constitution of the country and secure a Constitution in accordance with their wishes.

"They seek to do this not by democratic methods but by what they call 'satyagraha', by breaking various laws and by bringing the functions of the Government to a standstill.

"Dr Naganathan says that it is going to be a purely non-violent movement and that it will follow the principles and example of the movement launched in India by Mahatma Gandhi.

We know now in India, even with Mahatma Gandhi's tremendous prestige and influence, the satyagraha campaign deteriorated into violence which even he could not prevent and on more than one occasion he had to call off the campaign and do penance for what had happened.

It must be remembered that the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru who was Mahatma Gandhi's favourite follower has stated that Satyagraha should not be resorted to after India became free.

"How can we think that where Mahatma Gandhi failed, Dr. Naganathan and others of the Federal Party will succeed?

Indeed, the action which they have threatened to launch may well be treason against the State—an offence punishable with death.

"I have made statements in Parliament regarding three matters, namely, the proposal to set up Regional Councils, which will decentralize the administration; the proposal to appoint a Joint Select Committee of Parliament to consider the amendment of the Constitution with a view to declaring Ceylon a Republic and guaranteeing Fundamental Rights of all citizens; and the proposals for the reasonable use of Tamil.

"All these are very reasonable measures and will no doubt satisfy the vast majority of the Tamil people.

"If in spite of all this, the Federal Party still wants to launch its campaign it will not only be a most criminal folly but also a huge crime against the country."

Mutual Cultural Understanding

(Continued from page 3)

ing in the syllabi of Western schools notions concerning Eastern civilisations, and vice versa. At all levels of education, an important part of UNESCO's activities was devoted to the improvement of East-West relations. I shall only refer to the meeting convened in Paris in 1956 to examine the treatment of Asia in Western textbooks, as a particularly significant instance of a manifold programme.

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders for uniforms for Public Health Inspectors Revenue Inspectors, Peons, Orderly etc, etc. will be received by me up to 12 noon on 20th June 1957.

Specifications, conditions of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

A. V. CHINNIAM
Municipal Commissioner
Municipal Office
Jaffna 30.5.57
(G. 2. 7)

More M. E. P. Meddlings

(Continued from page 2)

ing about the Police Force. But the Premier needs more Policemen. Nine hundred every year, that is his estimate. The Eastern Province, particularly Gal Oya, will have the pleasure of being served by extra Police Stations.

Affidavits For Proof of Age!

The M. E. P. Minister Ilangaratna has given a "people's" idea to the Government. Birth Certificates as proof of age for employment and examinations is considered to be such an undemocratic requirement that Minister Ilangaratna has recommended to Government the acceptance of affidavits instead of Birth Certificates. The spoken word is as good as the written document. The People's Government may eventually leave it to the honour of the person concerned for the age to be stated even without the statement being solemnly, sincerely and truly declared and affirmed!

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 309

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Murugesu Kanapathipillai of Karainagar West. Deceased.
Arumugam Somasunderam of Karainagar West. Petitioner.

Vs.
Mahaledchumy wife of Arumugam Somasunderam of Karainagar West. Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasunderam Esquire Addl. District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of May 1957 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 24th day of April 1957 having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 17th day of June 1957 appear before this court and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of May 1957
Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge
(O. 21 7 & 14)

CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

IRAN'S EXAMPLE

The U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics has praise for Iran's cooperation in the world effort to control narcotic drugs and at the same time cited Communist China as an outstanding example of non-cooperation.

Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger served as Chairman of the U. N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which concluded its twelfth session this weekend.

Anslinger said the session marked further progress along a road of international cooperation that began in 1912. In practically all countries now, he said, "with one outstanding exception, the governments are making real efforts to limit the production and sale of narcotics of legitimate medical needs"

Anslinger declared: "The one exception is Communist China. Year after year we produce incontrovertible evidence of quantities of narcotics leaving mainland China—we seize it on ships as they dock. Yet the Communist Government of China denies everything; they keep saying that the charges are only slander. The United Nations receives reports on narcotics and their control from almost all countries—members and non members—but it has never a report from Communist China."

Among countries "making truly heroic efforts to stamp out abuse of narcotics and drug addiction," Anslinger singled out Iran as an example.

A few years ago, he said, Iran admitted to having 1,500,000 opium smoking addicts—"in itself a courageous admission." Then the Iranian government enacted laws to suppress opium production, limit use of opium to medical purposes, and compel treatment of addicts.

Anslinger said: "The United Nations and the United States have sent technical experts to Iran to assist that country in its gigantic task and in particular to help in the conversion of its agriculture from poppy growth to the raising of wheat and other crops. The opium smokers are being cared for in treatment centers and their rehabilitation

is under way. More than 500,000 opium smokers are already started on the road back. A new day is dawning for Iran as a result of this program of narcotics control, probably the most sweeping one that is going on anywhere in the world today.

U. S. I. S

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 302 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ishak Haji Bawa of Kankasanturai Road, Jaffna Deceased
Zulekh Bai Abdul Sakoor widow of Ishak Hadji Bawa of 65, Kankasanturai Road, Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

1. Amma Bai wife of Aboobucker Abdul Rahaman
2. Kalsum Bai daughter of Ishak Haji Bawa
3. Ishak Bai Bawa Haji Sattar
4. Ishak Haji Bawa Abdul Rasak
5. Ishak Haji Bawa Abdul Hafiz
6. Aboobucker Abdul Rahaman proposed Guardian-ad litem of the minors the 2nd to 5th Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of May 1957 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 12th March 1951 and attested by K. ThiruChittampalam, Notary Public under No. 3812 and now deposited in this Court and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the attesting Notary and of the surviving witness thereto.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem of the minors the abovenamed 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents.

It is further ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared the executor for the said Last Will and that as such she is entitled to obtain Probate thereof and the same be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the abovenamed respondents or any other interested parties appear before this Court on the 17th day of June 1957 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minors the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th respondents in Court on the same date.

Jaffna this 20th day of May 1957
(Sgd.) P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge
(O. 26 7 & 13)

'Great Revolutions Of Modern Times'

(Continued from page 1)

it must be admitted that the French Revolution is the connecting thread of the scattered and momentous changes in C 19th Europe. The theory of popular sovereignty, nationalism, a social order based on equality freedom, of worship, a Revolutionary spirit which could be used for political ends—these were some of the gifts of the French Revolutionaries to Europe. The French Revolution also gave Napoleon—the great soldier statesman but the Napoleonic Regime was really a passing phase—an aftermath of the great upheaval. The French Revolution aimed at a rational order in human affairs and it was no accident that a think like 'Worship of Reason' actually existed in revolutionary France for some time. In this context if one compares the French Revolution with the Russian Revolution of 1917 one finds that the latter completed what the former began in the sense that freedom of worship led to *no worship*. Later Napoleon had to take steps to restore organised worship and the Communists of today are struggling hard to find a materialistic substitute for religion. In both cases revolutionary fervour for material ends had blinded men's spiritual balance and ironically both revolutions far from destroying religion only succeeded in emphasising its use and need for human progress.

(D) The Russian Revolution of 1917.

At the time the Revolution occurred, the experiment was the first of its kind in the world. It bears a good deal of resemblances to the French Revolution both regards causes as well as course. Inefficient Tzardom, a corrupt and oppressive nobility holding high offices, a suffering peasantry, a group of middle class intellectuals, a ready made philosophy—(Marx's Das Capital) all contributed to the overthrow of the Czarist Regime. The Kerenksey regime which took its place was only a passing phase it may be compared to the administration by the middle class French leaders just before Napoleon took over. But here the comparison ends for the overthrow of the

Kerenksey Regime is the Russian Revolution proper. This Marxian Revolution was much more comprehensive in scope than the French Revolution and was further it was not an unplanned affair like the former but a carefully thought out and efficiently executed scheme—thanks to the genius of the 'Man Of The House' Lenin whose record entitles him to be ranked as the fore most nation builder of all times. By occupying the Key positions in the state and taking full advantage of war-time chaos Lenin ably supported by his colleagues, carried through the communist Coupd 'etat with little bloodshed (though later Stalin through his periodic purges more than made up for this. The consolidation of the Revolution was a mighty struggle and while Lenin attended to internal reorganisation with his New Economic policy where (as he claimed) he took one step backwards so that he may take two steps forward by granting temporary concessions to public enterprise, Leon Trotskey attended to the military threat from without effectively. Lenin's death resulted in a struggle for leadership in which Trotskey lost to Stalin. Stalin took Lenins principles of socialism within one state' further and in spite of recent denunciations of Stalin by the present Russian leaders, modern Russia owes a lot to him, especially for his remarkable leadership during the Second World War. Past war Russia was and is a factor to be reckoned with in the world politics and recent happening in the so called 'Iron Curtain' have undermined the popularity of Communism. Still (after the success of communism in China) to the newly free Asians. Communism appears to be an attractive solution to their numerous difficulties. But it must be noted that Communism is no longer the only way out. The Socialist Democratic experiment in India is rapidly gaining popularity and this along with the traditional Religious outlook of the East work strongly against Asia turning completely red. Even in China com-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 586

Anny widow of Kandan
Saravanai of Valveddy.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kunchan Sinna-
thamby, 2. wife Sin-
narchy, alias Mabaly, 3.
Vyravan Sellan, 4. wife
Cheethevy, 5. Kathiran
Nagan, 6. wife Sinnap-
pillai, 7. Iyangan Sellan,
8. wife Sinnamany. All
of Valveddy.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai, Esqr., District Judge, Point Pedro on the 29th day of April 1957 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read

It is hereby ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to obtain letters of administration to the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 28th day of June 1957 and shew cause if any to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 29th day of April
1957.

Sgd. S. Thambydurai.

District Judge

Drawn by

Sgd K. Ratnasingham
Proctor for Petitioner

(O. 227 & 14)

munism has been modified to suit local conditions and the initial successes of the Communist experiment there should not lead one astray Whether Communism has saved China from the politico Economic evils of the Chiang Kai-Shek regime remains to be seen It may be noted that at the time the Russian revolution broke the rest of the world including our late Bharati hailed it with joy. Later events led to revision of this opinion Hence it would not be wise to take up China as a model for other countries to imitate.

(To be continued)

S.S.C. Tamil Text Commentary

BOON TO BOTH
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Scholarly Commentary

ON

**KUMBAKARNAN
VATHAIPPADALAM**

V

BY

Vidwan K. Vendanar

★

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