

THE Hindu Organ

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

PHONE No. 356

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

VO. LXX

JAFFNA, FRIDAY APRIL 4, 1958

NO. 1

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Language Issue: Tamils Fooled Once Again

(BY A STUDENT OF POLITICS)

All countries of the Commonwealth with language problems have at tempted to solve them by making agreed and suitable provisions in their respective Constitutions.

Canada, the oldest member of the Commonwealth solved her problem by making constitutional provision for the use of both English and French on an equal footing as the Dominion's official languages. Similarly the Union of South Africa has made Afrikaans and English her official languages. The recognition given to these two languages is one of two matters which are specially protected in her Constitution. The Constitution of Eire, once a member of the Commonwealth, provides for the use of both Irish and English. The Indian Constitution has made Hindi the official language of the Union with the proviso that the English language should continue to be used for all official purposes for a period of 15 years or more from the commencement of the constitution. It has also recognised 14 national languages. The Constitution of Pakistan has recognized both Urdu and Bengali as the country's official languages. It has also provided for the continued use of English for all official purposes for a period of 20 years from the commencement of the Constitution. The Constitution of Malaya, the youngest member of the Commonwealth, has made Malay the official Language of the country, but has permitted the continuance of English for a period of 10 years.

How is it, that Ceylon alone among the Commonwealth countries with language problems has not attempted to solve the

problem with a suitable provision in her Constitution? The fact is there was no language problem in Ceylon either at the time the earlier near-Dominion Status Constitution was framed or when Independence was discussed. It was in May, 1944, even before the Soulbury Commission was appointed that the State Council passed a resolution that Sinhalese and Tamil should both be official languages. Subsequent to the passage of that resolution a committee was appointed to make recommendations for the implementation of that resolution. Since then up to 1955 various steps were taken in furtherance of that resolution.

What the Parliament of Ceylon attempted in June, 1946 was not merely to reverse a policy on a vital matter, pursued by successive Governments, for about 12 years, but also to break a compact between the leaders of the two nationalities—a compact which was also a condition-precedent to the Tamils acquiescing in Independence. We can do no better than quote Mr. C. Suntheralingam on this point: "It must be noted that the decisions of the State Council (making Sinhalese and Tamil the official languages of the country) were taken on May 25, 1944, on the eve so to speak of the appointment of the Soulbury Commission on 5th July. That is important and significant. Perhaps our young friends do not know the importance of those dates. I need hardly add if at the time there was any hint that on some future date Tamil would be deliberately and treacherously robbed of its status as official language of Cey-

lon, no self-respecting Tamil would have acquiesced in, let alone been a party to, the Reform of the Constitution."

The most prominent of the present-day leaders of the Sinhalese nationality were a party to that compact. Mr. J. R. Jayewardene was the person who moved the resolution and who later headed the Committee on Official Languages. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike as Leader of the House not only supported the resolution but also later moved the resolution appointing the committee on Official Languages. Others who were party to the resolution were Sir John Kotelawala, Messrs. A. Ratnaike and C. W. W. Kannangara. One must not also forget the fact that Mr. D. S. Senanayake the "Father of the Nation" was committed to the resolution and the policy that followed from it. Indeed one can never forget the speech he made in Parliament in July 1951. While chastising Mr. Bandaranaike for having deviated from the policy of language parity, said he on that occasion: "As it is, it has been decided by this House that Sinhalese and Tamil should be the Official Languages. It is a decision of this House and as such we as Ministers are pledged to give effect to it."

Mr. Bandaranaike among others was a party to that pledge and we know how he has honoured it.

The questions uppermost in the mind of every thinking Tamil are: "Can we trust the Sinhalese any more when their accredited leaders have gone back on a compact arrived at after due consideration? Is it not time

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THE PATH OF VEDANTA

(BY SWAMI SIVANANDA)

What is the highest end of man? All are agreed that the one aim man has in all his actions is to attain happiness. The highest end of man must, therefore, be the attainment of eternal happiness. This can be had in the Self only. The pleasure that is derived from contact with objects is illusory and momentary. It is mixed with pain, anxieties, fear and sin.

Perfect security and full peace cannot be had in the world, because this is a relative plane. All objects are conditioned in time, space and causation. They are perishable. Where then can you look for full security and perfect peace? You can find this in the immortal Self. He is an embodiment of peace. He is beyond time, space and causation.

A really learned man is one who ponders over the questions: "Who am I? What is this Universe? What is Atma or Soul or Brahman? What is the relation between the individual soul and the Supreme Soul? What is the goal? How to reach the goal of life? Whence have I come? Whither will I go? these questions naturally arise in the mind of every man at one stage of his life or another.

A worldly man kills himself by clinging to things unreal. That man who does not struggle to attain Selfrealisation although he possesses knowledge of the scriptures, human body, youth, energy and other conveniences, verily commits suicide. His lot is very miserable. What greater fool is there than this man who neglects to reach the goal of life?

Moksha is the highest benefit. It is obtained through the Knowledge of Self. Jnana is the benefit which one gets in the interval. Just as

plaintain fruit is the highest benefit which one gets and the leaves etc. are the Avantaraprayojana in the interval before the getting of fruit, so also Moksha is the highest benefit and Jnana is Avantaraprayojana. Jnana is only the means to attain the highest Bliss. To attain Jnana you must have one-pointedness of mind. It comes through Upasana. Upasana comes through purity of heart (Chitta-Suddhi). Chitta-Suddhi comes through Nishkamya Karma Yoga. To do Nishkamya Karma, you should have the Indriyas under control. The Indriyas can be controlled through Viveka and Vairagya.

The Self or Atman is encased within the five sheaths. When one gradually develops his divine nature, these sheaths gradually wear away. His consciousness passes from the lower to the highest planes. He realises more and more freedom and bliss of the Self. His will becomes pure, strong and irresistible. He is above to control the senses and the mind by his strong will power which is nothing but soul force.

The one Atman appears to be many, as one sun appears to be many in various pots of water. Many suns are false. They are mere reflections only. So also the many Jivas are illusory. The one sun alone is real. Even so, One Brahman alone is real.

Time is fleeting. The night is wasted in sleep and pleasure. The day is wasted in idle talk, amassing money and maintenance of the family. Days, months and years are rolling away. Hairs have become grey. Teeth have fallen. Yet you are attached to the perishable objects through Moha.

(Continued on page 5)



திருச்சி நாமம்.

தமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
தமச்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்
தமச்சிவாயவே நானென் றேத்துமே
தமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெதி காட்டுமே

திருச்சி நாமம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1958

Treasure These Thoughts

The more you let your thoughts dwell on God the more you will find yourself improving in health of body and mind. By discussions on Divine things and by a simple, frugal life, you will have to prepare yourself. You must become calm and healthy. When thinking, think of Him and when working, let it be His service only.

GOVERN OR GIVE UP!

Senator S. Nadesan, speaking on an adjournment motion in the Senate, sharply admonished the M. E. P. and strongly advised it that it should either govern the country or go out of office. In fact the Leaders of other Parties have been making the same suggestion. But there is yet a difference in the value of the note of warning. The desire to obtain political advantage may be attributed to the leaders of other parties as the motive for their criticism. Senator Nadesan who does not belong to any party, however, sounded this gentle threat for the first time and that after analysing the present political situation. Thus it is abundantly clear that the Bandaranaike Government stands discredited as inefficient, insufficient and incapable. No longer can we dismiss the denunciation of the present Government by Dr. N. M. Perera, Sir John Kotelawala, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva and Mr. Dudley Senanayake, to mention only Sinhalese leaders, as mere angry outbursts that find vent in politically frustrated opponents.

Let us now refer to the ugly and alarming turn the problem of Official Language has taken by the intransigent insistence of the authorities to thrust Sinhala Sri numbered buses on a protesting public in an area where such action cannot but provoke

sentiment. A person of Mr. Bandaranaike's political education and experience should have known that the day inevitably must be faced when a detailed definition of the language rights of the different peoples of this country should be clearly expressed by means of legislation. Postponing this unpleasant day until the period of office of the present Government runs out can mean only one thing, namely that the Premier does not have the courage to acknowledge the fundamental rights of the Tamils.

We are not a little amused to read the statement that was issued by the Prime Minister on April 3. Similar appeals had been made on earlier occasions,—the Galle Face Green thuggery, the Gal Oya riots. But the persons who were responsible for the breaches of peace and acts of violence on the previous occasions were not brought to book and punished. The Premier in the course of his latest statement says "It is also my duty on behalf of the Government, to inform all, that the Government, as indeed any Government would be bound to do, will take necessary steps wherever needed (italics ours) to maintain law and order". We do not wish to comment on this empty assurance that betrays itself. If the Premier is definitely of the opinion that he should avoid taking action against any law breaker (this is evident from the way the Ganemulla incident was viewed) but continue to issue periodical threats of drastic action then we commend to him the piece of political advice that Senator Nadesan has given him—govern or give up.

All Ceylon Saiva Conference

April 20, 21, 22 1958

The All Ceylon Saiva Conference organised by Saiva Paripalana Sabbai will be held on April 20, 21 & 22, 1958 at the Sabbai Ashrama Navalar Hall at Vannarponnai.

Saiva Scholars from South India and Ceylon will deliver lectures (Detailed program will be published in due course).

Thevaram Singing Contest, the presenting of medals for winners of which, is one of the items on the agenda of the Conference, will be held on April 6, 1958 at 9 a. m. at the Sabbai Hall.

V. KARTHIGESU,
for Hony. Secretary.

Sri S. Pasupathy Chettiar Passes Away

Ardent Worker in the Cause of Religion

We deeply regret to record the untimely death of Sri S. Pasupathy Chettiar, son of the late Sri S. T. M. P. Sithambaranatha Chettiar. The death occurred at his residence at Vannarponnai on Tuesday April 1.

Mr. Pasupathy Chettiar, true to the high tradition set by his illustrious grandfather the late ST. M. Pasupathy Chettiar, one of the founders of the Jaffna Hindu College and Saiva Paripalana Sabbai, and faithfully continued by his father the late Sri

Sithambaranatha Chettiar, was a devoted worker for the development of these institutions.

Sri S. Pasupathy Chettiar was a member of the Executive Committee and Treasurer of the Saiva Paripalana Sabbai, and was acting Manager of the 'Hindu Organ'. He also took a leading part in the activities for the development of the Jaffna Hindu College. When the Thirukeetheswaram Restoration Society was inaugurated, Sri Pasupathy Chettiar assisted his

father the late Sri Sithambaranatha Chettiar in the activities of the Society and was in charge of the Thirugnanasambandar Madam at Thiruketheeswaram. Vannarponnai Vaideshwaram Temple was nearest to Sri Chettiar's heart and in the affairs of this ancient temple, he took an ardent interest.

Apart from religious work, Sri Chettiar identified himself with social activities also

Sri Chettiar was Registrar of Marriages, Births and Deaths and Commissioner of Sales. He was 47 years old.

The funeral took place on Wednesday and was attended by a large gathering of friends and relatives.

Interesting Statistics From U. N. Year Book

More books on art and letters are translated than in the combined fields of social, natural and applied sciences. The United States uses more than half of the world's production of newsprint. In 1956 there were about 315 million radios and 56 million television sets in use in the world.

Among the more advanced countries the number of inhabitants per doctor was 610 in Austria, about 700 in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, New Zealand, Switzerland and West Germany and less than 800 in the United States. At the other extreme, there was only one doctor for 71,000 inhabitants in Indonesia, for 58,000 in Nigeria, for 29,000 in the Belgian Congo and Liberia. Between these extremes, with one physician for between 4,000 and 6,000 inhabitants came such countries as Algeria, Ceylon, El Salvador, India, Iraq, Mauritius and the Republic of Korea.

A baby girl can expect to live longer—in some countries about six years longer—than a baby boy in all countries except Ceylon, India among the Asian population of the Union of South Africa and among the Indian population of Guatemala.

The life expectancy of a male child has been extended by 27.6 years in Ceylon, by 22.2 in Trinidad, by 12.9 in Scotland, by 12.4 in Finland and by 11.9 in England, Wales and Switzerland.

In India, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and the Philippines, there were less than 2,000 calories available daily for a person.

Canada produced almost half the world's output of newsprint (11.9 million metric tons) in 1956, while the United States used slightly more than half this total. The next largest consumer was the United Kingdom, which used eight per cent of the total.

In 1956 the Soviet Union published 59,500 books and pamphlet titles of which 31,616 were sold and the rest distributed free. Other leading publishing countries were: Japan 24,541, Britain 19,107, India 18,559, West Germany 16,396, France 11,377, Italy 9,320, Holland 7,292 and Poland 7,012.

The greatest number of works on philosophy were published in Japan. India published more religious works than any other country, and the Soviet Union published most of the books on social science and literature. More than half of all the works published in 1956 were in the field of social science.

(Continued on page 5)

Language Proficiency Examinations

Eligibility:

Those who receive a fixed salary of not less than Rs 600 a year; those on salary scales, the initial salary of which is

not less than Rs. 600 a year and daily paid officers whose initial rate of daily pay when multiplied by 300 yields not less than Rs. 600; Permanent officers in the local Government Service who receive a fixed salary of not less than Rs. 600 or are on salary scales the initial salary of which is not less than Rs. 600 are also eligible.

The syllabus for the examinations will be as follows:—Sinhalese or Tamil (ordinary level): A language paper of 2½ hours consisting of one or more of the following forms of composition:—description, dialogue, letter writing, official minutes and reports, paraphrasing, questions on comprehension and questions dealing with meaning and function, relation of words phrases and sentences, errors, etc. A translation paper of 2½ hours dealing with translation of English into Sinhalese or Tamil, phrases and passages of simple prose, translation of an extract from an official document or newspaper report and translation of Sinhalese or Tamil of official terms and phrases.

Sinhalese or Tamil (advanced level): A language and composition paper consisting of an essay, letter writing, paraphrasing, precis and questions dealing with meaning, function and relation of words, errors figurative language, analysis and synthesis, etc. A translation paper of 2½ hours dealing with translation into English and Sinhalese or Tamil of idiom, phrases and sentences, and translation into Sinhalese or Tamil of official terms and phrases.

NEW YEAR

(BY A VILLAGER)

As year is the period of time that the earth takes to go round the Sun and it is measured from the time the planet takes to come to the same point again in terms of the apparent crossing of the equator (equinox) or a fixed point in the heavens the former is tropical and the latter sidereal. In the tropical year the cardinal points are the Vernal equinox, the Summer Solstice, the Autumnal Equinox and Winter Solstice corresponding to the morning, noon, evening and midnight of a day. It is also called Sayana Varsha, and the New Year begins on the morning of the day following Spring equinox (2nd) which is also the first day of official Spring (Vasantharuth). But the Sidereal year begins on the day the Sun enters Zodial Sign of aries (Mesharamha) in the heavens. This point is exactly 180° opposite to the star Chitra which is situated on the boundary between the celestial zodiacal signs of Virgo (Kannya) and Libra (Thula). The Eastern astronomers say that this occurs on the 14th April on which day Mesha Sankranti is observed. On this day when the Sun is setting the Chitra Nakshetra should be rising on the Eastern horizon. Different people have different days for New Year. Among the Westerners New Year is exactly one week after Christmas which falls due three days after the Winter Solstice and the hour is at midnight when their day also begins. For the Indians the day begins at sun rise and New Year is on the morning after the Spring Solstice-22nd March. For Jews and other semetic people the day begins at sun set but their New Year is in relation to the Lunar months after the crescent is visible at the time of Autumnal equinox or near about, the exact day being movable. For those who observe the phases and movements of the Moon the day should naturally begin at nightfall as the moon is easily visible at night only.

The different parts of India have their own New Year day. Among the Tamils Thai Pongal or Makara Sankranti is a New Year day like Mesha Sankranti which

is popular all over India. For the Gujaratis and Sindhis Deepavali day is a New Year. The Malayalees observe Avani Onam in August-September as their New Year. In the interest of uniformity the Government of India has brought out a Calendar in which New Year follows the day of Spring equinox which is nearly twenty two days ahead of Mesha Sankranti that falls on 14th April. This disparity is due to the precession of the equinoxes and these two days will coincide in about 26000 years? The Mesharamha is the one most favoured by orthodox Hindus for whom the Nakshetras are more important than these mere days and the relationship of the moon to these Nakshetra determine their religious activities. Astrologers too prefer the latter system. Hence the new Indian Government Calendar has not received Universal support and acceptance. It is far better to stick to the system that has withstood the test of time. Such is the Nirayana system which adopts the fixed celestial zodiacal signs of which the beginning of Aries 180° opposite to Chitra Nakshetra from which the heavens are measured. Otherwise our religious fasts, feasts and holidays will lose their significance. For those of us brought up in Western thought it will be difficult to grasp the significance of our system of fixing these holidays in keeping with the movements of the Sun and Moon in relation to the Nakshetras unlike the Western system in which the movement of the earth in relation to the Sun alone is of significance. More than the date it is the spirit in which the fasts and feasts are observed that counts most. In one there is indulgence and merry-making in the other, abstinence and self control gain prominence. On a New Year day it is best to perform pongal and offer boiled rice, fruits etc to Surya (Sun), visit the Temples and worship the family Gods (Guladevatha) Ganesh, Siva and Parvathi, or Visnu, pay one's respects to the parents and grandparents if any and other great people and seek the blessings of one's Guru and resolve to lead a

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 417

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late K. Murugesu Sinnathurai of Pungudutivu East

Deceased

Rasammah widow of K. Murugesu Sinnathurai of Pungudutivu East

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Muthulakshmi daughter of Sinnathurai
2. Ramanathar Vaithilingam and
3. wife Paackialedshumy
- Minor 4. Sinnathurai Suntharajah
- " 5. Sinnathurai Shanmugarajah
- " 6. Mankaiyarkarasi daughter of Sinnathurai and
- " 7. Sinnathurai Navaratnarajah all of Pungudutivu East

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of January 1958 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam, Proctor for Petitioner, and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 4th to 7th minor Respondents for the purpose of representing them in these proceedings, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as widow of the deceased, unless the said Respondents or any other person or persons interested in the above estate shall appear before this Court on the 26th day of February 1958 and show cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 4th to 7th minor Respondents be produced in Court on the said date.

This 27th day of January 1958
Sgd, P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

26-3.58

Time to show cause extended to 22-4-1958

Sgd, P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

(O. 190 4 & 11)

better life during the New Year by being useful to one's fellow beings. Traders can start new accounts in these days. Agriculturists can start their activities too on this day or some other suitable day. Other trades and professions can do the same with advantage. But above all it is the pure social aspect with its rounds of visits, feasts, dinner parties etc which promote good will peace and true friendship that makes the New Year into a great institution by itself as a national festival indeed.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy Juris No. 446

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Veluppillai Richard of Mamoolay Mullaitivu.

Deceased

Richard Joseph Rasamayakam of Mamoolai Mullaitivu

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. S. P. Aseervatham,
2. Annamany daughter of Veluppillai Richard
3. Minor Agnes Nesamany daughter of V. Richard,
4. Minor Rakkiniammah Thavamany daughter of V. Richard all of Mamoolai, Mullaitivu

The 3rd and 4th respondents are Minors by their Guardian-ad-Litem the 1st Respondent.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandarajah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 11th day of March 1958, in the presence of Mr. P. N. Reginald Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; and it appearing to Court that the petitioner is a fit and proper person to be appointed Administrator over the estate of the said deceased and the 1st respondent a fit and proper person to be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th respondents for the purpose of these proceedings.

It is hereby ordered that:-

(a) Letters of Administration over the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the said estate.

(b) the 1st respondent be appointed Guardian ad-Litem over the 3rd and 4th respondents Minors for the purpose of watching their interests in these proceedings, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of April 1958 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st respondent do produce the 3rd and 4th respondents Minors

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 72

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Nagamani Kandiah of Sandampokaddy in Mirusuvil

Deceased.

Muttupillai widow of Nagamani Kandiah of Sandampokaddy in Mirusuvil.

Petitioner

Vs.

- Minor 1. Thavamalar daughter of Kandiah
2. Ponniah Muttuthamby both of Sandampokaddy in Mirusuvil.

Respondents

This matter coming on for determination before S. Thamby Durai, Esqr, District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 4th day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. S Siva Rajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and her affidavit and Petition having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian adlitem over the 1st minor Respondent for the purpose of watching her intesests in these proceedings and that letters of administration to the Estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as widow of the said deceased and such letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 22nd day of April 1958 and show cause if any to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The Minor to be produced before Court on the said date

The 4th day of March 1958

Sgd. S. ThambyDurai
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. S. SivaRajah
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 184 28 & 4)

in Court on the said date.
This 11th day of March 1958

Sgd P. Sri Skandarajah
District Judge.

Drawn by:-
Sgd. P. N. Reginald
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 187 28 & 4)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 6-4-58 TO 12-4-58

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kar
tikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

Health upsets likely this week. Sunday evening, Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be favourable for new deals. Gains in all undertakings promised.

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

First half of the week will be favourable for new deals. But you will have to face much criticisms and opposition. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable.

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

A favourable week except for the last two days. Financial gains and success in new undertakings promised. You will be able to clear misunderstandings. Ruin to enemies and social success also promised. Spend the last two days with care.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4,
Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

New ventures will bring in good results after much labour. Relatives will

cause you some annoyance. Troubles through secret enemies shown. But they will not be able to triumph over you.

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

You will have to be careful in all your deals. Health upsets also likely. Family misunderstanding will be cleared. But somehow things will not run smooth.

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

A good week. Financial gains promised. But there will be no mental peace. Clashes and misunderstanding with relatives likely. Domestic harmony also will be far away from you.

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

A good week for new undertakings. You will have to go ahead undaunted even when you face initial difficulties and opposition. Ruin to enemies and financial gains also promised.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anu-
sha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Expenditure will rise. You may have to get into

debts. Quarrels and misunderstandings with friends and relatives also shown. Old investments in lands promised.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Poor-
adam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu
Rasi]

Financially a good week. Gains through lands and landed properties also promised. Your friends will prove very helpful. But health will be far from satisfactory.

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

You will succeed in your undertaking after much labour. Financial gains promised but there will be no saving. Health upsets shown week end.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4
Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 5
[Kumbha Rasi]

A very favourable week. You will be able to steer clear of all opposition. Financial gains promised. But you will have to face much expenditure also.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Ut-
raddati, Revati. [Meena-
Rasi]

An unsettled week. There will be no mental peace. You will have to be careful about your health also. Gains through landed properties promised week end.

one. Such a state of affairs can be brought about by adopting the monogamous way of life with marriage as a holy sacrament and the home as a unit of society. As long as man and woman realise that one is complementary to the other and both endeavour to maintain the sanctity of their home our civilisation will endure for long. Illam (இலம்) shall be the abode of Thiru and Illaram the way of life of both. Whatever is detrimental to it should be assiduously averted. The ideals of Arundathi and Vasishta, of Vasuki and Valluvar are worth emulating by our women and men. It should be the duty of all educationists to place these wholesome ideals before their students in their impressionable age in the colleges and university. When they grow up they will be grateful to their teachers.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 447 TIn the matter of the Last Will
and Testament of the late
Kasi pillai Arumugam of
Alvai North Point Pedro

Deceased

Annapocranam widow of Kasi-
pillai Arumugam of Alvai
North

Petitioner

1. Arumugam Kasipillai
2. Parupathyammah daughter of Arumugam
3. Rajaledchumy daughter of Arumugam
4. Arumugam Sivasubramaniam
5. Paramupillai Thiagarajapillai all of Alvai South

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of March 1958 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 11th day of March 1958 having been read

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 4th minor respondent for the purpose of these proceedings unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 28th day of April 1958 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the said Last Will of the deceased dated 14th day of August 1954 and now deposited in Court is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner is the executrix of the said Last Will and is entitled to have probate issued to her accordingly unless the Res.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 442In the matter of the
estate of the late Mrs.
Alice Nesammah Win-
slaw of Vaddukoddai.

Deceased.

Samuel Nesarajah Win-
slaw, Technical Assis-
tant, Irrigation Depart-
ment, Kijinochchi.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Miss Lydia Puvinesa Rasathy Winslaw, presently, Tillevly Farm School, Tinnevely, Jaffna, 2 Annah Nesaratnam Winslaw, presently of Paranthan, 3 Alvis Puvirajaratnam Thambiah Winslaw of Uduvil.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sriskandarajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 6th day of March, 1958, in the presence of Mr. A. Arulambalam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read and filed of record:-

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed as son and heir of the deceased abovenamed be appointed administrator of the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration be granted to him, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person interested in the estate shall on or before the 28th day of April, 1958 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of March
1958Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
Acting District JudgeDrawn by
A. Arulambalam
Proctor for Petitioner

(O. 188 4 & 11)

pondents or any other person shall on or before the 28th day of April 1958 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minor shall be produced in court on the above date.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

(O 191 4 & 11)

THE HOME

(By SOURI RAYAN)

The summum bonum of a woman's life is motherhood which includes not only the begetting of a son or daughter but also bringing the child under proper environment so that it does not form a misfit in society. Society has different ideas about the conditions under which a woman should enjoy motherhood. Though motherhood is the privilege and responsibility of a woman yet it is the man who lays down the conditions under which motherhood should occur, except in certain primitive communities in which the woman is looked up to as

the mother of the race and the repository of its heritage. Whether it is monogamy or polygamy, nay even polyandry, it is the man who lays down the law and interprets it to suit him. One wonders what would be the "shape of things" if the woman takes upon herself to lay the Law down and the conditions under which she will fulfil her responsibility of motherhood. As the mother of the race she has a claim to all facilities for her natural function. Probably the first item will be a home with all amenities and an assured supply of food and clothing. She

will insure the necessary protection against want and disease and all that goes to make her physical and mental well being. When she feels that she is fit to embark on the purpose of her life, motherhood, she will seek fertilisation from a suitable male of her choice and perhaps successfully achieve her aim. It is here that she will come in conflict with prevalent customs and religion which owe their existence to man. It will be found that neither a man-made society nor a woman-made one will endure but one in which both co-operate will be the most workable

TAR-BRUSH ASSAULT ON TAMIL

POLICE JOIN SIGHT--SEERS

PREMIER THREATENS DRASTIC ACTION FOR THE UMPTEENTH TIME

Communal leaders of South Lanka have once again come into the lime-light, Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna, who was one of the organisers of the thug-gery that took place on June 5, 1956 at the Galle Face Green, has set about the Sinhala Sri mischiefs. The 'Tar brush' trouble makers have made all the necessary preliminary annoyance to tempt the Tamil speaking people to retaliate, adopting violent means. But this plan has failed.

Belated Warning

After the insulting campaign had done all the damage, Premier Bandaranaike issued his stock warning threatening to take drastic action against law-breakers. The P. M. per-

haps thinks that these disturbances are 'family quarrels' and should be left to the people themselves for adjustment. In addition the belated announcement was made by the Minister of Transport that Sinhala Sri Buses

should not be sent to *Tamilakam*. The P. M. and Mr. Matripala Senanayake have to explain to the Country why the Sinhala Sri Buses were sent to Tamilakam in opposition to the feelings of the Tamil speaking people.

The common man wonders whether the tarring of the Premier's car had upset his calm and has made him thunder (without result) against trouble-makers?

Bogowantalawa Firing

Police opened fire at Bogowantalawa. Two persons were shot dead and four were injured. Police have been alerted against acts of violence.

Sri Buses Withdrawn?

The Minister of Transport has ordered the withdrawal of Sinhala Sri Buses from the North, according to a news item in a daily newspaper.

The Revision Of.....

(Continued from page 1)

that we set about forging safeguards which do not depend for their effectiveness on the sweet mercy of another community or the judgment of a judicial authority?

What has disturbed the Tamils more than anything else and what once again reopens the whole constitutional question is the easy assumption on which the Sinhalese have proceeded and are still proceeding, that they being in a majority, can decide all matters, even matters which specially and vitally concern other people without in the least caring for the wishes of these other people. Democracy, they have blatantly proclaimed, is the rule of the majority.

Is Democracy the rule of the majority? Is that an accepted interpretation of democracy? In no advanced democratic country is this interpretation accepted or practised. A truer characterization of democracy is that it aims at the protection of the individual and the minority groups in a society. A major concern of every democracy is to devise checks on the tyranny of the majority. Individual rights, the separation of powers, judicial review and the rigid Constitution which are found in most democracies are all limitations on majority rule.

While in all mature democracies a genuine attempt is made to protect

the minorities from the tyranny of the majority, democracy as practised in all federal Societies is definitely anti-majoritarian. This is especially true of the countries of the Commonwealth where democracy has taken deep root. By a federal society we do not mean a Society which a federal Constitution. All Communities fall somewhere in a spectrum which runs from what we may call a theoretically wholly integrated society at one extreme to a theoretically wholly diversified society at the other. The more diversified the Society the greater is the necessity of providing some means for articulating the diversities. In all federal societies, whether there is a federal Constitution or not, there is no place for the doctrine of strict majority rule, if applied to the whole of the federal community. Means are always found for protecting the federal units. The means may not be constitutional provisions. They may be habits, attitudes, acceptances, concepts or theories. The ways in which recognition is given to the various interests or units may not be institutionalized at all. When they are institutionalized only we have a federal Constitution.

The rules for amendment of the Constitution in all federal countries are designed to preclude the possibility that a mere majority of the people in the whole nation will impose upon a minority of

dissident states an amendment to the Constitution to which they are opposed. In Australia, Switzerland and the U. S. A., there have been instances in which a majority of the whole people have approved an Amendment but have been unable to secure its adoption because of the existence of minority safeguards in the Constitution. The established practice in Canada allows even a single province to veto legislation whose purpose is to alter the federal distribution of powers.

The Union of South Africa is generally regarded as a State possessing a Unitary Constitution. Nevertheless, if we look beyond the Constitutional clauses, we find many elements in the governmental practice of South Africa that are federal in character. The reason is obvious. South African Society is federal and the Government recognises its responsibilities to the federal elements. Though the Union may have the legal power to solve a problem by a legislative fiat, the political problem would be insuperable since it would have to be more in the face of animosities and jealousies that the provinces have acquired over a long period of years. If anything the South African provin-

(Continued on page 6)

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 432

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late

Dr. Albert Rajaratnam Arulpragasam of Chundikuli Jaffna.

Deceased.

Bertha Pavalaratnam Arulpragasam widow of Dr. Albert Rajaratnam Arulpragasam of Chundikuli Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Dr. G. C. Bartlett and wife

2. Lily Aruljothy Bartlett presently of Peradeniya

3. Lucian Chandraraj Arulpragasam son of Dr. Albert Rajaratnam Arulpragasam presently of Batticaloa.

4. Jeganandaraj Amalendra Arulpragasam son of Dr. Albert Rajaratnam Arulpragasam presently of England, and,

5. Dr. Albert Chelvaraj Arulpragasam son of Dr. Albert Rajaratnam Arulpragasam presently of Galle.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sriskandarajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of February 1958 in the presence of Mr. A. Arulambalam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavits of the Petitioner and Notary and witnesses of the last will and testament having been read:

It is ordered that the last will and testament of the late Dr. Albert Rajaratnam Arulpragasam, the deceased abovenamed, bearing No. 1277 dated 22nd June 1957 attested by T. Arumainayagam Notary Public and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared and that the Petitioner as the Executrix named in the said last will and testament is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents above-named or any other person

Interesting Statistics.....

(Continued from page 2)

shed in Russia related to applied sciences.

Of an estimated world total of 315 million radio sets, about 150 million were in the United States, which also accounted for 45 million of the world's 56 million television sets.

In 1956, there were nearly 76 million passenger motor cars and about 21, 250, 000 commercial motor vehicles in the world excluding the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and mainland China. No less than 75 per cent of these cars and 58 per cent of the commercial vehicles were in North America, with Europe accounting for 18 per cent of the cars and about 26 per cent of the commercial vehicles.

Despite a drop of nearly 20 per cent in tonnage since 1947, the United States had the biggest merchant fleet in 1956—21, 146, 000 tons. Britain had the second largest, 19, 546, 000 tons with Norway, 8, 035, 000 tons third. Then followed Liberia, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands.

The Path Of.....

(Continued from page 1)

Tell, how long will you be slaves of fleeting things of the world? How long will you respect the same sensual enjoyments? How long will you worship mammon? When will you find time to meditate on the Lord and to do virtuous actions? Open your eyes now. Wake up from the deep slumber of profound inertia. Regain the lost Divinity. Thou art Divine. Thou art Truth. Thou art Soul. Realise this and be free.

shall on or before the 22nd day of April 1958 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 19th day of February 1958

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah
District Judge

Drawn by
A. Arulambalam
Proctor for Petitioner

O. 1894 & 11)

HOW TO PASS AWAY

(Concluded from last issue)

Undoubtedly persons who neglect the spiritual side of life. So far Science has failed to produce life out of the non living and life still remains a great mystery. It is best to cling on to the traditional spiritual concepts rather than seek solace in the unknown. It should be mentioned that people taken ill and not prepared to face death find it very unpleasant when they find that they cannot escape death; of course those who are unconscious or delirious owing to illness cannot be expected to be aware of impending death. Like birth, death is not in our own hands, though suicides accidents and homicides may take us unawares. But these people's souls are said to suffer badly. Funeral rites are denied to these people. People dying in war, and if it is a just war are bound to go to Vira Swarka or the Heroes Heaven. All this again shows that the mind determines the soul's destination. We can do no better than take refuge in the Sacred feet of our Lord and be in communion with Him whenever possible and commend our soul to Him. There is no better way of dying peacefully than seeking refuge in Siva Sivo Saranam.

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 Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all time

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

Fixed Deposits received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.

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

Loans on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 5)

ces have increased rather than diminished in importance since the Union. There is a gentleman's agreement in South Africa that the functions of the provincial governments should not be abolished or interfered with except the consent of the local councils. In 1936, when the Cape Native franchise was abolished, the special procedure requiring a joint session of the two Houses and a two-third's majority of the total membership of the Houses was used even though it was believed at that time that the ordinary procedure could be used. This was done to placate the British element in the population. Again the Africaner community and its leaders have long desired to sever completely the ties with the Crown and the Commonwealth and establish a South African Republic in the tradition of their forefathers. This sentiment was never stronger than immediately after the 1953 election. The Africaners have a majority in Parliament and the Government is almost Africaner in complexion. But no steps have been taken towards the establishment of such a Republic. That the Republicans have hesitated is in part testimony to the existence of a strong federalist attitude, that is to say, an attitude of accommodation to the other community in South Africa. Fearing that the British in South Africa—a minority in the country—will not accept such a Republic, they have thus far been reluctant to push their plans to the point of an open break. To quote W. S. Livingstone: "Thus in many respects the government and especially the politics of South Africa take on the appearance of federalism, even though she does not possess federalism's constitutional and institutional forms. The truth is that a country composed as South Africa is of four areas each with its own political background, its distinctive nationality and religious characteristics and each bearing the traditions derived from a separate existence cannot avoid the difficulties that characteristics bring with them."

an example similar to that of South Africa. The Constitution is clearly Unitary, the Parliament of the central government being both supreme in relation to other organs of government and sovereign in relation to the law. Even so there are many elements of federalism in British Society and the diversities that constitute the federal quality are reflected and articulated through various instrumentalities of a federal type.

Northern Ireland which is a unit of the United Kingdom has its own Parliament and most of its affairs are managed by that Parliament. In other words, the Parliament at Westminster where the English are in a majority does not impose its authority on the people of Northern Ireland. It is too early to assert that the relation between the Irish Parliament and the Parliament of the United Kingdom in respect to British legislation for the subordinate area is similar to that between Britain and the Dominions. But so far as Amendment of the local Constitution is concerned, there is a very great similarity.

The supremacy of the Parliament at Westminster is almost nominal in regard to Scotland. There is a separate Minister for Scottish affairs in the British Parliament, the Secretary of State for Scotland. He is popularly regarded as Scotland's Minister and is expected to be the mouthpiece of Scottish opinion in the Cabinet and elsewhere. He is in charge of Agriculture, Education, Health and Home Affairs relating to Scotland. Legislation relating to Scotland is usually dealt with in separate Bills. He initiates such legislation and every Bill which deals exclusively with Scotland is referred for second reading (that is for debate on its

general principles) and for detailed Committee discussion to the Standing Committee on Scottish Bills which is composed of all the Scottish Members in the House. It thus performs, in a measure, some of the functions of a Scottish Parliament. There is thus little imposition of the will of the English majority either over Northern Ireland or Scotland.

No one can say that society is in any way less diversified in Ceylon than it is in South Africa or the United Kingdom. Yet the Sinhalese wish to treat Ceylon as possessing an integrated and homogeneous society. There is little hope of democracy taking root in Ceylon unless this attitude of the Sinhalese changes radically. There is need for the evolution of healthy conventions in regard to the way political power is to be used.

Section 29 (2) of the Ceylon Constitution prohibiting discriminatory legislation provided an opportunity to the Parliament to originate some of these conventions. But instead of seizing that opportunity, the Sinhalese have signalized their advent to power by behaving as if that section does not exist at all. It will do no good to them to take shelter behind a Privy Council judgment. It was argued in our last article that the mass disfranchisement of the Indian Tamils was in conflict with that section and contrary to the intentions of the Soulbury Commissioners. Similarly the Sinhala Only Act is also in conflict with that Section. If any one doubts this, we can do no better than refer him to the precedent to be found in the judgment of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, that the imposition of Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking peoples of India would be a clear case of discrimination against them.

காங்கிரஸ் வழிதான் பெரிய மலிகைஞ் சரங்கமன்னை
கோஸ்முறை யாச செய்க் குறைவினா துயர்ன் வாழ்க
கான்மறை யறங்க னோங்க நற்றவம் வேன்வி மல்ச
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ நீதி வினக்கு வகை மெல்லாம்

Printed and Published by Suppiah Ponnambalam Kandiah, residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450; K. K. S. Road Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, April 4, 1958
Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM

The experience of the United Kingdom provides