

For Your Printing  
SAIVA  
PRAKASA  
PRESS

# THE Hindu Organ

FOR YOUR FUTURE  
CONSULT  
SRIPATHY (JR.)  
C/o. HINDU ORGAN

Est'd. Sept. 11, 1889, 1

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

PHONE No. 856

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

VOL. LXX

JAFFNA, FRIDAY APRIL 25, 1958

NO. 3

## ALL CEYLON SAIVA CONFERENCE

### AT SABHAI ASHRAMA NAVALAR HALL

"The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha was inaugurated by religious workers who were inspired by the dynamic personality of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar, the Champion Hindu Reformer of *Tamilakam*. Working in the cause of Hinduism and Tamil this Sabha has steadily contributed to the welfare of the people. The teachings of the Great Navalar have guided the deliberations of the Sabha. Today we take legitimate pride in the fact that this Sabha has grown from strength to strength": said Mr. T. Muttusamy-pillai, President of the Sabha, in the course of his presidential address on the first day of the three-day Annual Conference held on Sunday April 20, at the Sabha Ashrama Navalar Hall.

Continuing the presidential address Mr. Muttusamy-pillai observed that religious conferences were of paramount importance particularly when there was a general feeling of despondency and despair

in the world and added that the revival of Hindu Culture by means of conferences and other religious Societies could bring self-confidence and peace. In conclusion Mr. Muttusamy-pillai said that Hindu Culture and Tamil Language enjoyed a pre-eminent position in Lanka in ancient times as could be judged by the existence of a large number of Saiva shrines and added that the Saiva Paripalana Sabha would continue to

(Continued on page 2)

## THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

### VI: Parity And Fundamental Rights

(BY A STUDENT OF POLITICS)

(Continued from last issue)

In one historical week in 1919 the action of the executive power in the U. S. rendered worthless the various amendments to the Constitution securing freedom of speech, peaceable assembly, freedom from house search, freedom from excessive bail etc.

The advocates of Parity of Status and Fundamental Rights alone do not contemplate any redistribution of the State power. Even after these are achieved the State power will still remain predominantly in the hands of the Sinhalese community. There will be nothing to prevent the executive adopting an unhelpful attitude especially as the rights in question are not

going to be willingly granted.

5. That Fundamental Rights are not dependable may also be inferred from the experience of certain European countries whose powers were restricted by something even more binding than Fundamental Rights inserted in national constitutions, ..... namely the international Treaties guaranteeing the protection of minorities. As is well-known the peace makers of 1919 developed a system of protection by international treaties for minorities of race, language or religion. At the end of World War I fourteen States in Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe accepted by treaty or solemn declaration the pro-

tection of minorities within their territories. The League of Nations was given the power to see that the treaty obligations were carried out by the States concerned. In spite of this supervisory power given to the League the whole system failed long before the Second World War commenced.

The minority treaties were animated by the feeling of the possibility of peaceful and orderly co-existence of different nationalities as this was possible only if the 19th century principles of liberal democracy, constitutional guarantees and mutual tolerance prevailed. Unfortunately these ideas had not taken firm root in the

(Continued on page 5)

## LANGUAGE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT

(BY A CEYLON TAMIL)

Language is the means by which one conveys one's ideas to others and when we do not understand each other's language we resort to the common language of signs and gestures. What matters most is that we must understand each other correctly and not be misunderstood. The two most ancient languages in Ceylon have been Tamil and Sinhalese and in the British time the English language which brought all the inhabitants together and fostered the idea of a common Ceylonese Nation. Sinhalese and Tamils forgot their long rivalry for supremacy over the Island and worked hard for Independence and Self Government. In this they were helped by Moors, Malays, Burghers and even by some sympathetic Englishmen. The Indian National struggle for freedom led by Mahatma Gandhi had its repercussions in Ceylon but thanks to the great war and the strategic position Ceylon occupied, Self Government came to Ceylon without much effort. Hence the worth of independence is not appreciated by her people who were called upon to sacrifice very little for their Independence. If there had been a severe hard struggle in which all the racial blocks took part as in India then the inter racial feelings would have been very harmonious with mutual understanding. Unfortunately for us in Ceylon the rulers were more concerned with obtaining the goodwill of the majority without any consideration for the minorities due to the false sense of anxiety displayed by the Sinhalese leaders towards the minorities' welfare though in reality it was a strategic display of concern that was never genuine. The way the Indian Tamils were deprived of their vote and how the Ceylon Tamil was duped by a false sense of security show the bankruptcy of political acumen on the part of the Tamils very

vividly. Now the Tamils, reduced to a poor minority, are at the mercy of the majority fully conscious of its strength and the resurgence of Sinhalese nationalism with the cry of Ceylon for the Sinhalese only with Sinhalese as the only official language. So that the Tamil language used by a large section of the people for centuries is practically outside the pale of official recognition and cannot continue to be used in any official correspondence or transaction at all. Here lies the great injustice done to this ancient language.

No Tamil worth his name will subscribe to this utter humiliation and naturally all Tamils joined in full protest against the language policy of the Government. If the Government had any sense it would easily have made Tamil into a state language just as India has done when making Hindi as the inter state official language. The uncalled for attacks on the harmless Satyagrahis on Galle Face Green and others, the destruction of property of Tamils, all go to show the organised nature of the attack to make the helpless Tamil to cow down into submission and accept Sinhalese as the Only Official Language. Perhaps past experience has shown the Tamils that their language and culture cannot stand against the racial and religious imperialism of the majority community which has assimilated into itself many Tamil speaking tribes that had settled in the maritime districts of South Ceylon and true to history the most vehement Anti-Tamil reactionaries are found among those people whose forefathers were Tamil speaking settlers from South India. If the Prime Minister and his Government are really sincere they should pass a law making Tamil and English state

(Continued on page 6)





தமிழ் மொழியில் கல்விப் பணிகளில் தாமதமாகாதபடி நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1958

Treasure These Thoughts

God alone, who is seated in the hearts of all, should adjust your affairs and grant you relief.

NEW HOPE IN THE NEW YEAR

Following in the wake of the Hindu New Year, the All Ceylon Saiva Conference reminded the people of the imperative need for a return to the practice of religion for restoring order out of the chaos that is unnerving mankind. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. T. Muttusampillai appositely referred to the Navalar spirit of service and called for a sincere effort to stem the surging tide of evil by inspired religious revival. Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan who presided over the third day's proceedings of the Conference also laid emphasis on this aspect of spiritual re-awakening and commended the study of the lives and teachings of Saiva Saints and emulation of their spirit of service.

The sustained appearance of evil in the form of oppression and hatred by violence is a serious challenge to religion. Moral energy has to be summoned to lead the spiritual adventure against this evil. Religious societies, therefore, have a sacred duty to discharge. They should assume the responsibility of guiding the people in their endeavour to re-establish the rule of justice. The provision of full and proper facilities for students to learn and practise religion in public institutions is one way. Indifference to religion in halls of learning which is more harmful than the effect of anti-religious forces is a dangerous development that has to be arrested and removed forthwith.

The educational system should be so based as to encourage the study of the spiritual culture of the

MEMORANDUM

Submitted to the University Commission, Peradeniya

This memorandum confines itself to the problems of University Education which concern the Hindu youths of Jaffna. We, the signatories of this memorandum, represent several Hindu Schools in Jaffna which prepare students for the University Entrance Examination. Among the student whom we consider to be fit for University Education, only a few from each school succeed in getting admission to the University of Ceylon. It has been computed that about 2000 students from Ceylon are pursuing University Education at present in India. We may point out that most of these students are from the schools in Jaffna.

There is an urgent need for suitable provision to be made for the students of Jaffna to receive University Education in their own environment. Jaffna is one of the most important educational centres in Ceylon. It has a large number of institutions preparing students for the University Entrance and Higher School Certificate Examinations. The Secondary Training College at Palaly can serve as a Training Centre for graduate teachers. The buildings for a Government Technical School at Jaffna are already completed and may be used for an Engineering Institution. There is already an Agricultural School conducted by the Government in connection with the Experimental Farm at Jaffna. The Civil Hospital at Jaffna can provide facilities for a Medical College. These institutions can form the nucleus for the immediate establishment of a University at Jaffna.

Jaffna is also the centre of Tamil Culture in the Island. We need hardly say that Tamil

land. The lack of a good knowledge of our spiritual culture is one of the causes for the feeling of insufficiency that is obstructing the path of progress. Hindus with their rich spiritual culture should cherish the traditional spiritual ideals. They have a significant role to play, namely, to render a saving service to humanity. Let this be our New Year resolution.

culture is, by and large, Hindu culture. Though Tamil finds a place in the Faculty of Oriental Studies at the University of Ceylon, no provision has been made for the study of Hindu culture and civilization, as has been done in the case of Buddhist culture and civilization. The Hindus in Ceylon who come next to the Buddhists in population are deeply interested in the Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy, a system which in the words of Dr G. U. Pope 'is the most elaborate, influential and undoubtedly the most intrinsically valuable of the religions of India'. There is no provision even for a Lecturer at the University of Ceylon to promote the study of this system of Philosophy. We submit that there is a keenly felt need for a University in Jaffna with a Tamil Cultural bias.

It has been pointed out by several educational bodies in Ceylon that the University of Ceylon should grant external degrees, in the present context of educational development in the Island. We subscribe to the view that if the present University of Ceylon is to be the only University for the Island, provision should be made for the granting of external degrees by it without delay.

In the event of Government deciding to allow collegiate institutions to affiliate themselves to the University of Ceylon and to prepare students for its external degrees, we have to point out that in the present circumstances, the denomina-

(Continued on page 6)

STRIKE IS ON

The P.S.W.T.U.F. sponsored strike is on its third day. Reports of the progress of the strike are conflicting. But the people know the real facts.

SINHALA SRI BUSES WITHDRAWN?

Omnibuses with Sinhala Sri in number plates are not seen in the Peninsula.

ALL CEYLON SAIVA CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

serve religion and language and thereby humanity following the rich tradition of the Navalar spirit of service.

Thirumathi S. Kulanthai Ammaiar delivered a lecture on 'Manickavasagar and Thiruvagasam'.

Sri M. Gnanapragasan B. A., B. Sc. spoke on 'Lanka & Saivism'.

A resolution to the effect that steps should be taken to organise movements for the protection of cow was proposed by Sri P. Appukutty and seconded by Sri S. Suppiah.

Thirumathi Kulanthai Ammayar presided over the afternoon sessions.

Siddantha Pandit V. Somasundaram spoke on 'Nadaraja moorthi'.

Vidvan K. K. Nadarajan B. O. L., Ed. (Dip) delivered a lecture on 'அம்பர் அருந்தமீழ்'.

Mudr. C. Muttatamby speaking on 'Sri la Sri Navalar' suggested that the readers and commentaries of puranas edited by Navalar should be published and distributed free to students.

The day's proceedings concluded with a 'Kathaprasangam' by Shri T. Ponnambalam.

Second Day's Proceedings

Speaking from the chair on the second day Mr. V. Selvanayakam, Lecturer, Ceylon University paid a tribute to the good work done by the Sabha. He delivered a lecture on 'சுந்தரர் கவி கைய'.

Pulavar T. Kumarasampillai spoke on 'உள்ளம் குளிரும்'.

Thirumathi Kulanthai Ammayar delivered a lecture on Sekkilar.

The morning sessions concluded with Pandit S. Namasivayampillai's lecture on 'Thirumurai'.

Mr. S. U. Somasegaram M. A. Ed (Dip) presided over the afternoon sessions. In his opening speech, Mr. Somasegaram said that emphasis must be placed on Religious education and for that purpose societies of the type of Saiva Paripalana Sabha should work.

Pandit Bhrama Sri V. M. Ratneswara Iyer spoke on 'செந்தமிழ் வளர்த்த செவ்வை'.

Vidwan K. Karthigesu B. A. delivered a lecture on 'ஞானநிலை இருப்பு'.

The day's proceedings closed with a 'Kathaprasangam' by Sri S. Vinasi-

thamby.

Third Day's Proceedings

Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan presided over the morning sessions. Referring to the religious work done by the Sabha the Chairman observed that it was significant that the Sabha had organised Annual Conferences that contributed to the progress of the people.

Brahma Sri Balendera Kurukkal B. A. spoke on 'வேதநாகம சைவ, சித்தநாகம'.

Thirumathi Kulanthai Ammayar delivered a lecture on முருகன் பெருமை.

Shri G. Sabapathi Thesigar spoke on 'Thirukoil'.

Mr. S. Ampikaipakan proposed a resolution to the effect that the Sabha should undertake the publication of Navalar's commentary on Periyapuramam Sivagnanasithiyar by Shri Gnanapragasa Muniver, Shri Thiruvilangam's Sivagnanasithiyar and Sivaprakasam.

This was seconded by Pandit K. Namasivayam.

Dr. T. Nallanathapillai presided over the afternoon sessions and delivered a lecture on 'Initiation'.

He commended the Sabha's keen interest in organising initiation ceremony annually as praiseworthy.

Shrimathi S. Amirthambikai B. A. (Hons) spoke on 'ஆரியமும் தமிழும்'.

Resolutions regarding the issue of visa to Saiva Priests and Scholars who wish to visit Lanka for religious purposes and the opening of an office for that purpose in Jaffna were proposed by Mr. A. Thiagarajah M. A. M. Litt. and seconded by Mr. A. Visuvanathan B. A.

A sub committee consisting of Sir Kandiah Vaithianathan Dr. T. Nallanathapillai Messrs S. Sivambu S. Somasundaram and N. Navaratnam was appointed to take necessary steps regarding these resolutions which were passed unanimously.

Mr. V. Nagalingam Procetor delivered a lecture on 'Meikandathevar'.

The conference came to a conclusion after Mr. Muttusampillai, the President distributed prizes to those who obtained 1st 2nd and 3rd places in the Thevaram contest conducted by the Sabha.

Mr. M. Mallvaganam proposed a vote of thanks,



Letters to the Editor.

**THE SINHALA ALPHABET**

Sir,  
A correspondent in one of our Daily Newspapers has rightly pointed out that the Sinhala Sri possesses greater resemblance to the Sri of the Malayalam language than to that of Tamil, and that many of the letters of the Sinhalese alphabet have a close similarity to those of the Malayalam alphabet.

I would add that the order of the alphabets, their names, and the very characters of all the three languages—Tamil, Malayalam and Sinhalese are almost identical, if we exclude the additional Sanskrit letters incorporated into the alphabets of Malayalam and Sinhalese.

It has been accepted by students of the evolution of the Dravidian scripts, that, while the Telugu and Kannada scripts were evolved from the Devanagari script, the modern Tamil and Malayalam scripts have been developed from the Tamil Grantha characters. The Grantha script is a South Indian script used by the Pallava Kings for inscriptions in Sanskrit. It was during this period that the Tamil Grantha script became popular, though Vatteluttu was also used in the Tamil Country i.e. in the Pandya, Chola and Chera kingdoms.

The Grantha scripts in turn are accepted to have been derived from Brahmi. 'The Brahmi script', according to S. K. Chatterjee, is the ultimate source of all the different native scripts of India and also of some countries outside India, like Ceylon, Cambodia, Siam and of various areas in Indonesia including the Philippines..... Brahmi is in all likelihood derived from the latest phase of the pre-Aryan Mohenjodaro script which we find in India.

That the Sinhalese alphabet has a close resemblance to the Malayalam variety of the Tamil Grantha script may be explained by the fact that after the Chola and Pandya influence in Ceylon, the Malabar inhabitants of Ceylon and the rulers who hailed from the Malabar country wielded considerable influence. Malayalam before the Tenth century was Sen-Tamil i.e. pure Tamil, and the script used by the Keralas was either Vatteluttu or the Tamil Grantha script.

S. J. Gunasegaram  
Colombo

**Tamils Warned!**

Sir,  
I give below the English text of a pamphlet distributed by a gang of Sinhalese men led by a section of the Buddhist priesthood. These pamphlets were handed over by them in broad daylight to individual occupants of almost all the houses in the Wellawatta area, and efforts were made to thrust them on some of those who declined to accept them

I hope you will publish it for the information of the large number of Sinhalese who are not aware of this courageous action and intentions of a section of their people. The Tamils all over the country had already been alerted on this matter. *Pamphlet No. 1*

An Advice to The Tamil Brethren

Please stop the campaign sponsored by the Federalists for the partition of Sri Lanka. You have power to stop this.

If you dare to ignore this, be ready to leave your occupation whatever it may be, pack up your bag and baggage. Get ready to go back to Jaffna within three months.

**ACTION COMMITTEE**

Campaign of National Freedom. (3-4-58)

Is this not a sign of the emergence of the 'ancient culture' of this country which had been so long kept down from asserting itself by those who ruled this land in the past as well as by those from the West who had dominated her in recent centuries? Have not the Tamils reason to pray to the Almighty to save them from getting absorbed in this unique culture?.

S. J. Gunasegaram  
Colombo

**Pro Sri-Sinhalese and Tamil**

Sir,—  
Peaceful Co existence has been one of the chief characteristics of Sinhalese and Tamil culture and of the two races. It is a virtue enjoined by all religions and a method of  
(Continued on page 5)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 430

In the matter of the estate of the late Sornakanthi wife of Veluppillai Rasiyah of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna, who died at Bentong in Malaya.

Deceased Veluppillai Rasiyah of Vaddukodai West. Petitioner.

- Vs.  
1. Vaitilingam Kumara Subramaniam of do, now of Bentong in Malaya.  
2. and wife Rupamalar of Vaddukodai West.

Respondents.  
This matter of the petition of the above named petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of February 1958 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the above-named respondents or anyone else interested shall appear before this court on the 14th day of March 1958 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

Extended to 30.4.58  
This 14th day of February 1958  
Sgd P Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge  
(O. 9. 25 & 2)

**ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 604 Ty

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Veeragathippillai Rajaratnam of Thondamanar.

Deceased: Rajaratnam Sivakumaran of Thondamanar. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. ThambyDurai Esquire District Judge of Point Pedro, on the 7th day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingamudaly Proctor on the part of the Petitioner; and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated 7th day of March 1958 and the Affidavit of the

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 607/T

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Murugesu Arunasalam of Valvettiturai

Deceased Arunasalam Ananthasamy alias Anandarajah of Valvettiturai

- Vs. Petitioner  
1. Thangammah widow of Arunasalam, 2. Arunasalam Ratnasabapathy, 3. Arunasalam Balasubramaniam, 4. Arunasalam Thuraiarah, 5. Arunasalam Marugesapillai all of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire District Judge on the 21st day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the said petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his eldest son and heir and letters be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 9th day of May 1958 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

(Sgd) M. Esurapadham  
A/District Judge

21st  
This—day of March 1958  
28th

Drawn by  
(Sgd) S. Appadurai  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 8 25 & 2)

Notary and subscribing witnesses dated 7th day of March 1958 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and testament No. 11905 made by the deceased abovenamed on 30th day of July 1951 and attested by V. Senathirajasegaram Notary Public the Original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner is the executor named therein and he is hereby entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly.

This 7th day of March 1958

Sgd S. ThambyDurai  
District Judge.

(O. 10. 25 & 2)

**Order Nisi**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 444

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Elizabeth Paruvathapillai widow of, Abraham Sinnathamby of Kopay South.

Deceased

1. J. A. T. Setukavalar and wife,  
2. Ruby Lydia Satgunapoomani Setukavalar, both presently of No. 38 Campbell Place, Dehiwela. Petitioners.

Vs.  
1. Sophia Gnanaparanam Kandiah of Kopay South presently of No. 9 Ekanayake Avenue, Nuggegoda.

2. S. P. Rajaratnam, Florence Estate, Ginigathena  
3. P. W. Ariaratnam, Jaffna College, Vaddukodai  
4. Mrs S. Gunaratnam, Anaikottai Road, Kockuvil  
5. S. Ariaratnam Edward, No. 14, 32nd Lane, Wellawatte  
6. S. Selvaratnam Edward, Government Farm, Kili-nochi  
7. G. Navaratnam, Edward, Vivekananda Road, Wellawatte  
8. Mrs. Edward. Anaikottai Road, Kockuvil.  
9. Mrs. Muttiah. Mankollai, Kankasanturai  
10. Mrs. Chelliah, Mather Lane, Manipay.  
11. Mrs. Nannithamby of do  
12. M. Ponnab, Kaladdy, Sanguveli  
13. Mrs. Kanagasingam, Mankollai Kankasanturai  
14. S. Poobalasingam and wife  
15. Mrs. Poobalasingam, both of Uduvil  
16. Mrs. K. Pathmarajah, 13/5 Edmonton Road, Kirilaponne Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandacajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 5th day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavits of the 2nd named Petitioner, of the attesting Notary and witnesses to the last will and testament having been read and filed of record from which it appears that the deceased abovenamed had executed a last will and testament bearing No. 1654 dated 24th April 1954 attested by Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Notary Public:-

It is ordered that the aforesaid last will and testament bearing No. 1654 dated 24th April 1954 and attested by W. Muttukumaraswamy Notary Public and deposited in this Court be declared proved and probate thereof be issued to the 2nd named Petitioner the said Ruby Lydia Satgunapoomani Setukavalar in her capacity as executrix named in the said last will and testament, unless the Respondents or any other persons interested in the above estate shall on or before the 28th day of April 1958 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 5th day of March 1958.

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarahaj  
District Judge.

(O. 3. 11 & 25)



## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 434

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Valliammaipillai widow of Kandiah Nellinathar of Irupalai.

Deceased.  
Sanmugalingam Visuvalingam of Irupalai.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sanmugalingam Kumaralingam of Irupalai presently of Valuation Department Colombo.
2. Sanmugalingam Thillalingam of Irupalai presently of the Hydro Electric Scheme, Laxapane, Central Province.
- Minor 3. Saravanamuttu Kandavanam
4. Saravanamuttu Arunasalam, both of Maviddapuram Tellipalai.
5. Elaiyathambiy Kanaganayagam alias Kandiah the 5th Respondent presently National Overseas & Grindlay's Bank Ltd. Kandy.
6. Parupathapathinipillai widow of Sathasivam Kumarasuriar of Vavunavattai Tellipalai
- Minor 7. Pathinai daughter of Nellalingam Kanasingam
8. Kumaralingam son of Nellalingam Kanasingam
9. Nellalingam son of Nellalingam Kanasingam all of College Road Neeraviyadi Vannarponnai
10. Rajeswari widow of Nellalingam Kanasingam of do
- Minor 11. Thavi daughter of Nellalingam Vinayakalingam
12. Ramalingam son of Nellalingam Vinayakalingam
13. Nellalingam son of Nellalingam Vinayakalingam
14. Rathi daughter of Nellalingam Vinayakalingam
15. Abayalingam son of Nellalingam Vinayakalingam
16. Sothipillai widow of Nellalingam Vinayakalingam all of Imaiyanan Udapiddy Valattiturai.

Respondents.

The abovesaid 3rd and 4th, 7th to 9th and 11th to 15th respondents being minors appearing by their proposed guardians-ad-litem the 5th, 10th and 16th respondents abovesaid respectively.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 6th day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovesaid and the affidavits of the petitioner, of the attesting Notary and witnesses to the last will and testament having been read and filed of record from which it appears (a) that the deceased abovesaid had executed a last will and testament bearing No. 407 dated 7th January 1943 and attested by Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Notary Public (b) that the 3rd, 4th, 7th to 9th,

and 11th to 15th respondents abovesaid are minors:-

It is ordered that Elaiyathambiy Kanaganayagam alias Kandiah the 5th Respondent abovesaid, Rajeswari widow of Nellalingam Kanasingam the 10th Respondent abovesaid and Sothipillai widow of Nellalingam Vinayakalingam the 16th respondent abovesaid be appointed guardians-ad-litem over the 3rd and 4th 7th to 9th and 11th to 15th minor respondents abovesaid respectively to represent the abovesaid minors in this case and that the abovesaid last will and testament bearing No. 407 dated 7th January 1943 and attested by Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Notary Public and executed by the deceased abovesaid be declared proved and that probate there of be granted to Sanmugalingam Visuvalingam of Irupalai the petitioner abovesaid in his capacity as executor named in the said last will and testament, unless the respondents abovesaid or any other persons shall on or before the 25th day of April 1958 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovesaid minor Respondents shall appear before this Court at 10 a. m. on the abovesaid date.

Jaffna, this 6th day of March 1958.

Sgd P. Sri Skandaraajah,  
District Judge.  
(O. 2, 11 & 25)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 437

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thilagayathipillai wife of Vaililingam Manikkam - of Kuala Lumpur.

Deceased  
Vaililingam Manikkam of Kockuvil East  
Petitioner  
Vs.

- Minor 1 Sivapakkiam daughter of V. Manikkam
- do 2 Manikkam Mahalingam
- do 3 Manikkam Balasingham
- do 4 Thanalakshmy daughter of V. Manikkam
- do 5 Kamaladevi daughter of V. Manikkam
- do 6 Manikkam Chelvamall of Kuala Lumpur Minors appearing by their proposed Guardian ad-litem
- 7 Chelliah Tharairatnam of Kockuvil East Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on this 19 day of February 1958 in the presence of Mr.

## Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 27-4-58 TO 3-5-58

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

Health will be a problem throughout this week. You will have to be very careful. Domestic affairs also will not be very satisfactory. Clashes with fathers relatives also shown. Professionally a good week.

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

An unsettled week. Expenditure will rise. You will find it difficult to negotiate your ventures. Oppositions and criticisms shown. Avoid clashes.

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

A good week for new undertakings. Financial gains and triumph over competitors promised. But all is not well on the domestic side. Friends of the opposite sex will cause you some trouble and expenditure.

**CANCER** Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ajilya [Kataka Rasi]

Success in new undertakings promised after initial difficulties. Health will be far from satisfactory. Financially a fairly good week. But you will not be able to save anything much.

C. Arulamapalam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the abovesaid petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 6th Respondents and that Letters of administration be issued to the petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 25th day of April 1958 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 19 day of February 1958  
Sgd P. Sri Skandaraajah  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. C. Arulamapalam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 7, 11 & 25)

**LEO** Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Success promised after much opposition and labour. You will have no mental peace. Troubles in the domestic circle also shown. Fathers relatives will cause you much annoyances.

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

There will be no mental peace. Health upsets and troubles through secret enemies shown. New ventures will be held up. You will have to work hard for your success.

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

An unsettled week. Clashes and misunderstandings in the domestic circle likely. Ill health also shown. Strangers and foreigners will be more helpful than friends and relatives.

**SCORPION** Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will be able to steer clear of all obstacles this week. Ruin to enemies also shown. Financially a good week. But expenses also will be heavy.

Order Nisi  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 435

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Alvapillai Kandasamy of Vathiry, Karayeddy late of Moolai Hospital.

Deceased  
Pakkiam widow of Alvapillai alias Vallipillai of Alvaly

Petitioner  
Vs.  
Sinnathamby Kandavanam of do.

Respondent  
This matter of the petition of the abovesaid petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraajah, Esquire,

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

There will be no mental peace this week. Troubles through secret enemies shown. Health upsets specially abdominal complaints likely. The first two days must be spent with care.

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

Clashes with relatives likely. You will be quick to pick up quarrels. Minor accidents also not ruled out. Some changes in routine indicated. Spend Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning with care.

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

The first half of the week will be very favourable. You will be able to negotiate your ventures with much ease. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning must be spent with care.

**PISCES** Pooraddati 4, Urvaddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

You will not be able to adjust things smoothly this week. Gains through lands and landed property also shown. But there will be no mental peace. Eye troubles also shown. Spend the last two days with care.

District Judge, Jaffna on the 17 day of February 1958 in the presence of Mr. C. Arulamapalam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the abovesaid petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of administration be issued to the petitioner unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 25th day of April 1958 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 17th day of February 1958.

Sgd. P Sri Skandaraajah  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. C. Arulamapalam,  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 6, 11 & 25)



# THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 1)

soil of Central and Eastern Europe at the end of the World War I. As a result of this lack of genuine atmosphere of individual liberty and tolerance the minorities had frequent cause for complaints which produced numerous petitions to the League. There were 204 complaints between July 1, 1930 and June 30, 1931. The most frequent complaints concerned economic discrimination, limitation in the use of minority languages and restriction of educational opportunities. Some of the economic complaints had their origin in economic and social measures which in spite of legal equality worked to the factual disadvantage of the minorities as in the case of agrarian reforms when estates owned by minorities were divided up among peasant members of the majority or when new middle classes were helped into existence at the expense of the minorities. Conditions did not allow the fast growth of a spirit of tolerance and co-operation which could have made the minorities feel at home and would have consolidated the new states through a bond of common interests and loyalty. The vague and much too broad phrasing of the treaties aggravated the situation. But it was not the imperfect letter of the treaties which formed the chief obstacle to a smooth collaboration of the different minorities and majorities. It was the lack of the right spirit, an obstacle which even a more precise wording of the treaties could not have overcome.

Czechoslovakia was the only country which in 1910 willingly accepted the treaty obligations. All others protested violently. As the obligations for the protection of the minorities were received in most cases so unwillingly, they were also executed reluctantly and often sabotaged.

Many originally granted constitutional guarantees for minorities were made invalid by the subsequent political and constitutional changes in the countries. In all of them with the sole exception of Czechoslovakia, the democratic basis of the original constitutions was in the course of two decades between the two world wars

more and more restricted until all of these countries became in a more or less degree veiled forms of dictatorships. This tendency was strengthened generally to the disadvantage of the minorities by the sweeping trend towards economic nationalism and anarchy.

Is there not evidence that conditions in Ceylon are not different from what they were in Central and South Eastern Europe between the two world wars? If the answer is in the affirmative then what guarantee is there that attempts will not be made here also to sabotage granted rights?

But the most convincing argument as far as we are concerned against relying solely on Fundamental Rights for the protection of minorities is to be seen in the fact that we overtook Section 29 (2) of our Constitution prohibiting discriminatory legislation. This section may be regarded as the Fundamental Rights Clause of our Constitution. Have we not seen that this clause is quite an innocuous one?

We have stated that parity of status for the Tamil language is only a special case of Fundamental Rights and therefore the above considerations apply to parity also.

But we can isolate the question of parity and consider how things have worked out in countries with unitary constitutions where parity was established by law. Two such countries are Belgium and the Union of South Africa.

Although freedom to use either French or Flemish was one of the principles of the Belgian Constitution as enacted in 1831, French alone was for legislative and administrative purposes until the first World War. Between 1840 and 1850 there began to be protests against a state of affairs in which the Flemish language was in a position of inferiority and was injurious to those who used it. In 1898 an Act was passed establishing the equality of the two national languages. But in spite of this legal equality French continued to dominate. The Flemish desired that the State should give the Flemish-speaking Belgians

the same treatment as the French-speaking Belgians and not merely in law but in fact. Another law was passed in 1921 making Flemish the administrative language of the Flemish-speaking districts of the country. But even this Act did not settle the language question. The language issue continued to cause the downfall of many cabinets. The settlement on regional lines was effected in 1932.

Why was French alone used as official language in spite of the legal equality given to both the languages? The reason is Belgium is a unitary state where for a long time political power was in the hands of the enfranchised middle classes who favoured the French language. It was only after the universal suffrage in 1893 that the Flemish question became more acute.

In Belgium we see an example of a country with a unitary constitution where parity though constitutionally guaranteed and legally established was thwarted and denied in practice for a century by those who held political power. The example of South Africa on the other hand, teaches us that even if parity is accepted and practised for a considerable time, there always lurks the danger of it being ultimately scrapped in a country with a unitary constitution.

A clause in the Constitution of the Union of South Africa provided for the equality of the two languages — English and Dutch (later Afrikaans). This clause was entrenched that is to say, it was provided that any law which interfered with the equality of the two languages would require to be passed by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament in joint session. Another clause that was entrenched in this way was the one giving protection to the franchise laws of the various provinces. The need for the latter clause arose because the Cape Province insisted on the retention of its franchise which admitted native and coloured voters. The Constitution intended to safeguard language rights and franchise laws because it considered them fundamental. It did not want them to be altered by a chance majority in the Union Parliament.

(To be Continued)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 3)

life and conduct which world statesmen have recommended in the pursuit of international affairs.

It is desirable that the present controversy arising out of the use of the expression Sri in Sinhalese letters on number plates of motor vehicles comes to a just and honourable termination.

One practical and fair method to resolve the problem would be to use the word Sri in both languages viz Sinhalese and Tamil. The expression Sri is common both to the Sinhalese and to the Tamils and is time honoured, having come down to us through the centuries.

It would be useful to note that the expression C T B appears on the bodies of all omnibuses in Sinhalese, Tamil and English characters. Likewise the expression Sri on number plates of motor vehicles could with advantage appear in Sinhalese and Tamil.

S. Sivasubramaniam  
156 Hultsdorf Street.

### Language Problem Solved

Sir,  
There are only three ways to solve the language problem and to replace by peace, harmony and good will the mounting tension between the Sinhalese and the Tamils:-

1. Give parity to Tamil or
2. divide the Country on Communal basis or
3. repatriate one of the Communities. Suggestion no 3 brings one to the point as to who should leave. If a die is cast on this issue, it will be in favour of Sinhalese because the aboriginal and rightful occupants of Ceylon, were, according to tradition and history, the hilly tribes of South India who were usurped by Vijaya later. This was easy for him to do as the son of a king with trained men.

If the Prime Minister, has in his heart of hearts the good of the people with a determination to rule the country impartially, he should, at once, introduce legislation banning religious bodies' interference in political matters or divorcing altogether religion from politics as Mustapha Kamal did.

All the world knows, that Buddhism is only one branch of Hindu philosophy and the Sinhalese

## Festival At Thiruketheeswaram

The annual Festival at Thiruketheeswaram Temple commenced this year on Saturday, 19th April and will conclude on Saturday, 3rd May, with the water-cutting ceremony in the celebrated Palavi Theertham. The principal Hindu schools and Siva Associations throughout Ceylon are each taking one day's celebration. The opening festival on the 19th April will be performed by the Saivites of Trincomalee, which is the site of an equally ancient Siva Temple, holy waters from which will be brought by them with due ceremony and reverence for service at Thiruketheeswaram. The Central Province Siva Maha Sabai, Kandy, Siva Paripalana Saagam, Badulla, the two Siva Vidiyalas in Matale and Nadukoddai Chettiers of Colombo comprise the institutions outside Northern Province which will be participating in the Festival. The remaining days have been taken up by twelve leading Hindu Colleges in Jaffna and the Mantai Saivites.

Thiruketheeswaram Temple authorities are making elaborate arrangements for the reception of a large concourse of devotees daily during the Festival from all parts of Ceylon. The usual police, medical and sanitary arrangements will be made by the appropriate Government authorities.

### JAFFNA COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATE SECTION

A Class preparing students for the London B.S.c. (Economics) Part I examination to be held in June, 1960 will be formed on July 15th at Jaffna College. Applications for admission must be made to the Registrar, Jaffna College, before July 8th on forms available from the College Office.

S. K. Bunker  
President  
(M.2. 11 & 25)

language a Graft. As such the presumption advanced by Buddhist priesthood, simply because the Sinhalese became the ruling party is decisively an illusion. No one knows, how language parity to Tamil in official matters, would adversely affect the status of Buddhism and its language in Ceylon.

Son of the Soil  
Muslim Street  
Jaffna.



Memorandum.....

(Continued from page 2)

tional pattern of education will become an inevitable feature in the sphere of University Education also. As Hindu educationists, we feel that in such an event, the Hindus should be given their legitimate share in regard to the higher education of Hindu youths. We wish to submit that the Hindus should be helped by the Government to establish and conduct institutions for imparting higher education to their youths in the Hindu atmosphere.

We suggest that if the system of affiliated college is recommended by the University Commission, the basis for Government grants to such institutions should take the following form:-

(1) Provision for an adequate number of Professors, Lecturers and other members of the staff, whose salaries should be met by the State, as is now done in the case of Schools, in conformity with its policy of Free Education;

(2) suitable provision for the equipment and maintenance of the institutions.

In order to make the system of grants equitable to all religious denominations concerned, we wish to urge that the two items of grant mentioned above should be proportionate to the number of students belonging to the religious denominations of the managing bodies which conduct the institutions.

Signed by:-

S. Natesan, Manager, Parameshwara College, Mahajana College and for Manager Ramanathan College.

T. Muthusamipillai, General Manager, Jaffna Hindu College, Jaffna Hindu Ladies College, Kekuvil Hindu College, Chavakacheheri Hindu College, Urumpirai Hindu College, Karainagar Hindu College, Vaddukoddai Hindu College and Manager, Somaskanda College, Pattur.

(Dr.) S. Subramaniam, Manager, Skandavaradhaya College S. Ambikaipakan, Principal, R. K. M. Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya K. Muthuvetpillai, Principal, Manipay Hindu College.

Language Policy...

(Continued from page 1)

languages at least if they cannot have the Sinhalese only Act abrogated. By this they will prove their sincerity of purpose instead of trying to find fault with the Tamils for fighting for their bare survival against heavy odds. He should at least concede that the Tamils who have been in Ceylon from very ancient times and contributed so much for its well being should not be deprived of their freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom from disease and freedom of worship with their inherent right to use their own language in all official transactions and preserve and promote their own culture and language so precious to them. What is good for the Sinhalese is good for the Tamils too!

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 441

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Joseph Subramaniam Lewis of Manipay Deceased

Paul Chandrasenan Lewis of Manipay presently of Mount Lavinia

Vs -Petitioner

- 1. Cyrus Ethirnayagam Louis of Kilinochi
2. Rev. Albert Kanagasenan Lewis of Kopay
3. David Rajasenan Lewis of Inuvil
4. Samuel Jeyasenan Lewis of Manipay
5. Aroon John Lewis of Anuradhapura and
6. Dr. James Sundrasenan Lewis of Mount Lavinia

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that Probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 438

In the matter of the estate of the late Ariyaputhirar Kumaraswamy Ponniah of Pungankulam Road, Jaffna. Deceased.

Kanagamma widow of Kumaraswamy Ponniah of Pungankulam Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna. Petitioner

Va

- 1 Ponniah Kesavanthan of Kacheheri Nallore road, Jaffna
2 Ponniah Ragunathan of Medical College, Colombo
3 Ponniah Pathmanathan of Phycopathic Hospital, Colombo
4 Ponniah Ramanathan Ariyalai and presently of Engineering Faculty University of Ceylon, Colombo
Minor 5 Ponniah Swaminathan of Ariyalai and presently of London
6 Rajaledchumy daughter of Ponniah of Ariyalai
7 Kamaladevi daughter of Ponniah of do
8 Ponniah Rasakarier of Chiviatheru East

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skantha Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of February 1958 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petitioner of the petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 5th, 6th 7th respondents and that Letter of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 28th day of April 1958 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the 8th respondent do produce the minors the 5, 6 and 7 respondents in court on the said date.

This 28th February 1958. Sgd N. Sivagnanasundram District Judge. (O 1. 11 & 25)

as the Executor named therein unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 28th day of April 1958 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

The 4th day of March 1958

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by S. Rajendran Proctor for Petitioner

(O 5 11 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 443

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late K. Chelappah Duraiappah of Vannarponnai East

Deceased

Kaveriammah widow of K. C. Duraiappah of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner

Va:

- Minor 1 Vijayarance daughter of K. C. Duraiappah
2 K. C. Duraiappah Vijayarajam
3 K. C. Duraiappah Vijayarajah
4 Vijayalexshimi daughter of K. C. Duraiappah
5 Santhakumari daughter of K. C. Duraiappah
6 K. C. Duraiappah Varatharajah all of Vannarponnai East the 3rd to 6th Respondents are minors appearing by their proposed Guardian ad litem the 7th Respondent
7 Vijayarajam Bala-

subramaniam, Irrigation Engineer Vavuniya

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of March 1958 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 6th day of March 1958 having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st to 6th Respondents.

It is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased abovenamed, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of April 1958 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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

This 6th day of March 1958 Sgd: N. Sivagnanasundram District Judge

Drawn by Sgd: M. R. Karalasingham Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 4, 11 & 25)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 600,000.00
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.

சென்னை மதுகூட்டுக் கமிட்டி சபையினால்
செயற்பாடுகளை மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்ற
சென்னை மதுகூட்டுக் கமிட்டி சபையினால்
செயற்பாடுகளை மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்ற