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PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS PRESENT SITUATION

WIDER CONFERENCE TO WORK OUT SCHEME

MUCH enthusiasm prevailed outside the Jaffna Town Hall Committee room where the first conference convened by the Lawyers of Jaffna was held on Saturday January 7. The proceedings were not open to the press. But from the length of the discussions inside and the atmosphere of earnestness that prevailed there the spectators were given the impression that there was a good measure of agreement among the Parliamentarians.

The conveners released the following statement to the Press.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, advocate, presided.

The Parliamentarians who attended the conference were:—

Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Minister of Industries, Housing and Social Services; Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam M. P.; Mr. V. Kumaraswamy M. P.; Mr. A. L. Thambiyah M. P.; Mr. C. Sittampalam M. P.; Mr. V. Veerasingham M. P.; Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam M. P.; Mr. C. Vanniasingham M. P.; Mr. T. Ramalingam M. P.; and Senators S. R. Kanaganayagam, P. Nagalingam and S. Nadesan.

Messages were received from the following:—

Senator Sir Sangarapillai Pararajasingham. Mr. S. Natesan, Minister of Posts and Broadcasting, Mr. M. E. H. Mohamed Ali M. P.; Mr. S. Vythilingam, M.P. and Mr. N.R. Rajavarothiam M. P.

The Chairman outlined the situation facing the Tamils and stated that the object of the whole move by the southern politicians was the extinction of the Tamils as a race. It was the duty of all Tamil-speaking people to consider the implications of that situation calmly and dispassionately.

The chairman added that the conference should clarify

that the objectives should be clearly defined.

Mr. V. Veerasingham said a party on the lines of the Indian National Congress was essential for the Tamil-speaking people.

Mr. C. Sittampalam suggested for the consideration of the conference that an agitation must be set up among the masses in the Eastern and the Northern Provinces so that every candidate for election might pledge himself to non-co-operate with the Government and to demand the establishment of Tamil the moment Sinhalese became the sole official language of Ceylon.

Senator Nagalingam said that the Lanka Sama Samaja Party always stood for parity of languages and that they would continue the fight to the last.

Mr. A. L. Thambiyah said that the Tamil-speaking people who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Sinhalese for the freedom of Sri Lanka had been very badly let down. They could not hope for any equality of opportunity in the future.

Mr. T. Ramalingam emphasized that the Tamil-speaking people should learn to tolerate political differences and be united at that hour of national crisis.

Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam said the people mattered more than politicians. He pointed out that the United National Party had up to very recently stood for parity.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam said that parties with different programmes should get together in a spirit

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PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE OF COMMUNITIES

And Pancha-Sila Philosophy Of Politics

Sri Lanka is a land of more than one religion, one race. Peaceful co-existence of these various groups is necessary in this Island as much as this characteristic is needed in international affairs. The Sinhalese leaders who are on a 'crusade' to hoist the 'Sinhalese only' flag in this country are Buddhists. And Pancha-sila of old is a Buddhist concept.

To remind the 'one language' campaigners of this fact, below are published more relevant portions of an article on 'Pancha-sila contributed to the March of India' by Suniti Kumar Chatterji.

Pancha-Sila, as formulated by India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, is his first noteworthy formulation of an ideology to guide international politics. This consists of a set of Five Principles which have been proposed to guide the relations between one nation and another, in order to ensure peace and harmony among the people of the world. Thus, wherever today India has a hearing in international affairs, Pancha-sila is gaining recognition. In present-day world politics, this doctrine, which is distinctively Indian in conception, will certainly have its place in the history of political theories or ideologies.

Other doctrines and ideas have had their vogue in the history of human affairs. There is the Muslim ideology underlying 'Dar al Harb' or 'a Country of War' vis-à-vis 'Dar as Salam' or 'a Country of Peace'. During the religious wars in Germany there was the doctrine of *Cujus Regio, ejus Religio*, which sought to impose the faith of the ruler on his subjects. The States of the New World adopted the *Monroe Doctrine*, seeking to put a stop to European interference in American affairs; and more recently, we have had the political doctrine of the now officially abolished Cominform. A certain section of the Dutch and other white settlers in South Africa are clamouring for the most vigorous application of the *Doctrine of Apartheid* or total segregation of peoples of different colour living side by side in the same country, suppressing

the Blacks to the advantage of the Whites. To what extent Pancha-sila will be able to succeed in achieving its objective, based as it is on the principle of 'live and let live', will be for Mahakala, Great All-embracing Time, or God-in-History, to show.

The expression Pancha sila, which has suddenly come into prominence again, has a history which goes back to at least 2,500 years, and it has undergone some recent developments. It consists of two Sanskrit words, Pancha meaning 'five', and Sila (or *Sheela*, in anglicised spelling) meaning 'rule of conduct'. The Sanskrit word is properly transcribed in Roman script as Pancha sila (or Pancha shila). The word has had an interesting evolution in Indonesia, where, following the Dutch system of orthography which uses the group *tj* for the English *ch* sound, they write it as *Pantja sila*. In India, it is frequently written in the English journals as *Panch-Sila*. I do not know who was responsible for this unfortunate spelling, for it is neither ancient Sanskrit (or Pali) nor modern Hindi, or Bengali, or Marathi. The South Indian people would normally prefer the full Sanskrit orthography to be the basis of the Roman transcription of Pancha sila (or shila); so also the people in Indo-China and Indonesia; and the word would be pronounced in Hindi, as *Panch-shil*, not *Panch sila*. This uninformed transcription sometimes leads to an inaccurate re-transliteration in the Nagari and other Indian alphabets, which turns the

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The Saivaprakasa Press and the offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthueathanam will be closed on Saturday 14-1 56 on account of Thaipong Festival.

MANAGER



செய்த பிறகு.

மேசுவராயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்
மேசுவராயவே காணறிவிச்சையும்
மேசுவராயவே காணின்மேத்தமே
மேசுவராயவே கண்ணெறிசீட்டுமே
திருச்சிற்றாய்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1956

Treasure These Thoughts

A wicked man who reproaches a virtuous one is like one who looks up and spits at heaven; the spittle soils not the heaven, but comes back and defiles his own person.

THE POLITICAL CHESS BOARD

THE recent activities of the governing group in Parliament have become demonstrably dramatic. The U. N. P. seems to have gained initial advantages in the game of political chess by making moves that keep the bidders for championship guessing all the time. The common man cannot have a complaint where political parties make moves that do not affect him. But where every move of the leaders becomes a manoeuvre for position and power necessitating a sacrifice on the part of the people then political chess-play becomes a dangerous pastime and requires to be prohibited. The reported intention of the Prime Minister to get the present Parliament dissolved immediately on the wake of the U. N. P. declaring itself to be for 'Sinhalese only' being made the State Language in direct negation of its already accepted policy of parity of status for both Sinhalese and Tamil, cannot cause a surprise to any body particularly in the context of the hysterical efforts that have been made by the Executive of

this party to create a political atmosphere congenial to itself. But the ordinary man has begun to wonder whether democracy in this part of the world has become spurious. Because, machinations and manoeuvres for exclusive advantages are being accepted as conforming to the principle of popular will. The *blitzkrieg* of the 'Sinhalese alone' platform for the next elections is a diabolical challenge to the very existence, even nominally, of democratic institutions in this country which has been just welcomed to the ranks of the U.N. The political sky that has become tintured with poisonous gases of racial rancour threatens to make the atmosphere more vicious by the vapour of religious pride.

The 'patently and aggressively Islamic basic content' of the Constitution Bill that has been introduced in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly must serve as a warning to all who still refuse to believe that racial hegemony when given provision in the constitution of a democratic country would eventually lead to religious hegemony. The U. N. P. that is forcing the pace in the contest for leadership is doing the greatest disservice to the country in the most anti-national and undemocratic way.

THE LATE
Mr. R SIVAGURUNATHAR

Jaffna has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, the veteran public worker. He was one of the few sons of Jaffna who had been useful to the country in more than one way. His contribution to the common good of the people was valued chiefly because his public work was unostentatious.

Mr. Sivagurunathar began to identify himself with the interests of the people very early in his life. He welcomed the first opportunity of continuing the great work done by his illustrious uncle the late Mr. S. Nagalingam and devoted earnest attention to the cause of education by actively participating in the conduct of the affairs of the Jaffna Hindu College and its affiliated institutions. Emulating the worthy example of Mr. Nagalingam, Mr. Sivagurunathar and his large hearted wife donated an extent of nearly twenty acres for the establishment of the Jaffna Hindu

PROCTOR R. SIVAGURUNATHAR PASSES AWAY

A Large-Hearted Welfare Worker And Patriot

End Of A Useful Career Of Multifarious Activities

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, M.B.E., the well known Proctor and public worker of Jaffna. Mr. Sivagurunathar had been in indifferent health for some time; but last week there was a sudden development and medical treatment at Moolai Hospital had to be obtained. However the natural end had come and death occurred on Monday, January 9 at 3 p. m. at Vannarponnai.

Mr Sivagurunathar was a grandson of the late Mr Brown Sinnathamby, Crown Proctor and son of Mr. Ramalingam. The well-known Founder-Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College, Mr. S. Nagalingam, Advocate, was a paternal uncle of the

Ladies' College to meet the urgent educational needs of the city.

Religious activities occupied a high place in Mr. Sivagurunathars' public work. As President of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Mr. Sivagurunathar had contributed greatly to the furtherance of the movement for religious revival that was earlier commenced by Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar. The establishment of the Navalar Ashram Hall was an instance. His guidance was available for the development of the Sabhai Journals the *Hindu Organ*, and *Inthusathanam*.

The abiding interest which Mr. Sivagurunathar had in political activities, however, did not make him an uncompromising ideologist. He was in the forefront of local political affairs and ably guided the deliberations of Urban Council.

Though the unselfish services of Mr Sivagurunathar to the people had brought him public recognition it must be added that above all his high character won for him great esteem in his country.

May Lord Ishwara bless him.

deceased. Mr. Sivasubramaniam, brother, and Mrs Sivasundaravalli Sivagurunathan, sister, predeceased Mr. Sivagurunathar.

Mr. Sivagurunathar was married to Srimathi Visaladchipillai daughter of the late Dr. T. Sivapragasapillai and sister of the late Mr. S. Tambiah Pillai, Proctor.

Joining the Legal Profession in 1911 as Proctor, Mr. Sivagurunathar built up a large practice. When he was elected Chairman of the Urban Council of Jaffna. Mr. Sivagurunathar gave up practising his profession as he thought it was his duty to devote full attention to the conduct of the affairs of the Town as the head of the Local Body. Except for a term when Mr. Sivagurunathar was kept out of local politics by his name having been omitted in the register of voters, he was a member of the U. C. until the Municipal Council came into existence.

Mr. Sivagurunather did not confine himself to local politics only. He contested the Jaffna Seat when it was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. A. Canagaratnam. But later he took a great part in the activities of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress and was Chairman of the Jaffna

A GREAT TAMIL LEADER

The passing away of Mr. R. Sivagurunathar removes from our midst a great Tamil personality. The contemporary history of the Tamil people in Ceylon is considerably made up of the history of public movements and the lives of public personalities in Jaffna. The political, social, religious, cultural and material advancement of the Tamil people in Ceylon is linked to some extent with the history of public activities and lives of public men in the North. Viewed in this context, the death of Mr. Sivagurunathar removes an outstanding

Committee of the Congress.

In religious activities Mr. Sivagurunathar took greater interest and guided the affairs of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai for several years. The Nava-lar Ashrama Hall was constructed and declared open during his presidency. Hindu Educational activities also occupied a leading place in Mr Sivagurunathar's crowded career. He was the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Schools, later President in 1953 and 1954. The Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College owes much to Mr. Sivagurunathar. The philanthropic gesture of Mr. Sivagurunathar and Mrs. Sivagurunathar who between them donated twenty acres of land gave the organisers of the Ladies' College great inspiration and lead. The Pillaiyar Temple which stands in the premises of the Ladies' College was donated to the College by Mr. Sivagurunathar.

The funeral was very largely attended by friends and relatives.

The Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Colleges, and the Hindu Organ office were closed in the afternoon as a mark of respect.

The remains were cremated at the Kombiyammanal Crematorium. Mr. S. Rajavarothayar a nephew of the deceased set fire to the funeral pyre Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam delivered the funeral oration in which he feelingly referred to the high place Mr. Sivagurunathar had occupied in the public life of Jaffna.

personality who was an ornament to the community and race to which he belonged. Heridity, family

By
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

connection, upbringing, education and environment all combined to make him a finished product and one of the best specimens of the community to which he belonged. Long years of public service, high personal qualities and family connec-

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MAN AND NATURE

THEIR RELATIVE INFLUENCE

(The 'Jagath' a new magazine published by the students of Geography, Ramanathan College in its first issue has the following interesting contribution)

THIS had been one of the burning topics for discussion amongst the geographers of the past as well as those of the present. The view whether the environment (Nature) or man is more powerful is one of complex nature and it is left for us to decide.

The geographers who believe in nature's power are known as the Determinists and those, who view that man is not submissive to nature, are called the Possibilists. At present there are some geographers who are with via-media views. That is, they recognise both Nature's part as well as man's part. These people are called the Stop-and-go Determinists. Man has appeared to us as the logical agent, the creator of tools and words, endowed with a surprising initiative which, as centuries roll on, is constantly increasing his power, sometimes slowly, sometimes by brilliant inventions. What then is the role played by the two factors, Environment and Race?

In the ancient happy days, geographers discussed the structure and climate of a country and then proceeded to show how man had spread through the land, in response to these major environment factors. As new ideas appeared and accurate maps accumulated and detailed research was possible, more and more emphasis was possible to the power of man.

We shall now give evidence as to how that Nature is all powerful. Now think of the Antarctica. Is the 5½ million square miles of Antarctica ignored by the geographers because its potential value to man is at present zero? Quite otherwise. The environment is all powerful here and man has practically no say in the development of this huge region. Now let us turn to Australia—a land of 5 million square miles. What is the use of talking possibilities in a region, such as the arid centre of Australia?

We also see that Nature has controlled Man's activities during his slow evolution from ape-man to citizen of the world. Among the ancients, a people and their country were inseparable. One of the ancient geographers stresses the importance of the articulated coast line on European history, the influence of habitation on

coastal people and the significance of the Mediterranean as small nurseries where culture could evolve safely.

Miss Ellen Semple is one of the exponents of Determinism.

To her man is the plastic form which Nature moulds. The opening paragraph of the 'Influence of Geographical Environment' sets the tone of the whole book and every chapter contains examples of deterministic inter-relations

By

ANKAYATKANNY
SITHAMPARANATHAN
B. A (Hons)

'Man is the product of the Earth's surface. This means not merely that he is a child of the earth, dust of her dust, but that the earth has mothered him, fed him, set him tasks, directed his thoughts, confronted him with difficulties that have strengthened his body and sharpened his wits, given him his problems of navigation or irrigation and at the same time whispered hints for their solution. She has entered into his bone tissue, mind and soil.....' Thus goes her description.

She also says that man can no more be scientifically studied apart from the ground which he tills, or the lands over which he travels or

the seas over which he trades; than Polar bears or desert cactuses can be understood apart from its habitat. Man's relations to his environment are infinitely more numerous and complex than those of the most highly organized plant or animal. Man has been so noisy about the way he has conquered Nature and Nature has been so silent in her persistent influence over Man, that the geographic factor in the equation of human development has been overlooked.

Nature is a stable force. It never sleeps. This natural environment for all intents and purposes is immutable in comparison with the other factor in the problemshifting, plastic, progressive, retrogressive Man.

The economic prosperity of Egypt today depends completely upon the distribution of the Nile water. Intense cold has checked both native and Russian development over that major portion of Siberia lying north of the mean annual isotherm of 32° F, and it has had a like effect in the corresponding part of Canada. It allows these Sub-Arctic lands scanty resources and a population of a less than two to the sq. mile. In the same way, the Tropics are a vast melting pot. The debilitating effects of heat and humidity aided by tropical diseases soon reduce intruding people to the dead level of economic inefficiency characteristic of the native races. The cosmogeny of every primitive people, their first crude effort in the science of the Universe bear the impress of their habitat. The Eskimo's hell is a place of darkness

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ACHIEVEMENT OF JUSTICE FOR ALL

American Program For 1956

[Portions of a message delivered to the United States Congress on January 5, by President Eisenhower.]

Our world policy and our actions are dedicated to the achievement of peace with justice for all nations.

With this purpose, we move in a wide variety of ways and through many agencies to remove the pall of fear; to strengthen the ties with our partners and to improve the co-operative cohesion of the free world; to reduce the burden of armaments, and to stimulate and inspire action among all nations for a world of justice and prosperity and peace. These national objectives are fully supported by both our political parties.

In the past year, our search for a more stable and just peace has taken varied forms. Among the most important were the two conferences at Geneva, in July and in the fall of last year. We explored the possibilities of agreement on critical issues that jeopardized the peace.

The July meeting of heads of government held out promise to the world of moderation in the bitterness, of word and action, which tends to generate conflict and war. All were in agreement that a nuclear war would be an intolerable disaster which must not be permitted to occur. But in October, when the Foreign Ministers met again, the results demonstrated conclusively that the Soviet leaders are not yet willing to create the indispensable conditions for a secure and lasting peace.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the conflict between international Communism and freedom has taken on a new complexion.

We know the Communist leaders have often practised the tactics of retreat and zigzag. We know that Soviet and Chinese Communism still poses a serious threat to the free world. And in the Middle East recent Soviet moves are hardly compatible with the reduction of international tension.

Yet Communist tactics against the free nations have shifted in emphasis from reliance on violence and the threat of violence to reliance on division, enticement and duplicity. We must be well prepared to meet the current tactics

which pose a dangerous though less obvious threat. At the same time, our policy must be dynamic as well as flexible, designed primarily to forward the achievement of our own objectives rather than to meet each shift and change on the Communist front. We must act in the firm assurance that the fruits of freedom are more attractive and desirable to mankind in the pursuit of happiness than the record of Communism.

In the face of Communist military power, we must, of course, continue to maintain an effective system of collective security. This involves two things—a system which gives clear warning that armed aggression will be met by joint action of the free nations, and deterrent military power to make that warning effective. Moreover, the awesome power of the atom must be made to serve as a guardian of the free community and of the peace.

In the last year, the free world has seen major gains for the system of collective security; the accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Western European Union of the sovereign Federal German Republic, the developing co-operation under the South East Asia collective defense treaty; and the formation in the Middle East of the Baghdad Pact among Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. In our own hemisphere, the inter-American system has continued to show its vitality in maintaining peace and a common approach to world problems. We now have security pacts with more than 40 other nations.

In the pursuit of our national purposes, we have been steadfast in our support of the United Nations, now entering its second decade with a wider membership and ever-increasing influence and usefulness. In the release of our fifteen fliers from Communist China, an essential prelude was the World opinion mobilized by the General Assembly which con-

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MAN AND NATURE.....

(Continued from page 3)

storm and intense cold. These are stamped by the eternal flux of Nature. While producing their direct effects it also dictates what crops he may raise.

If man digs tunnels or pierces isthmuses, he does not suppress natural factors, he modifies them and interprets them. There must be continuous effort on the part of man so that the modification shall continue to exist. Let the work of renewing the air and pumping the water in a great coal mine be stopped then the mine becomes a tomb.

Now let us note the objections to this view. Closer examinations of the works of man on the globe reveal many facts, for which environment forces alone can give no satisfactory explanations. Similar environments do not always evoke the same response, eg. Eskimos differ markedly from the Tundra types of Siberia. Many landscapes that appear natural to us are in truth the work of man. The wheat

fields of the New World are the creation of man, who in his desire to expand production to the limit, has bred quick-ripening and drought-resisting hybrids for cultivation in marginal districts. Man's preference for certain foods has stamped itself on the agricultural patterns. The French cultivate wheat wherever possible even on poor siliceous soils better suited to rye. Preference for rice, similarly shapes the agricultural pattern in Japan and China.

Environmental factors, themselves, can rarely explain the distribution of population. Do natural forces alone explain the predominance of the white man in Cuba and Puerto Rico alongside with the negro population of Jamaica and Barbados, or the exclusive white population of Australia? Or can one even affirm that in these instances, environment has played the dominant role? Man is not an Automaton without a will of his own.

The economic development of nations provides numerous instances of the decisions of Man overruling the dictates of environment. It is impossible to see Danish agriculture as Man's fulfilment of the plan, which Nature had conceived for that area. Industrial location provides yet clearer evidence of man's decision. Did Nature or man decide that Manchester should be a port, that capital towns should arise on the site of Madrid and Canberra?

For the Possibilists, the pattern of human activity on the earth's surface is the result of the initiative and mobility of man operating within a framework of natural forces. Man is not looked upon as a passive being; he is seen as an active force, reacting on his environment and changing it. He is one of the most powerful agents in the modification of terrestrial surface. The Possibilist's view is that nature is not Mandatory but Permissive. Nature is never more than an advisor. The geographical elements of the environment are fixed only in the narrow and special sense of the world. The moment

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Achievement Of Justice.....

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demned their imprisonment and demanded their liberation. The successful atomic energy conference held in Geneva under United Nations auspices and our atoms for peace program have been practical steps toward the world-wide use of this new energy source. Our sponsorship of such use has benefited our relations with other countries. Active negotiations are now in progress to create an international agency to foster peaceful uses of atomic energy.

During the past year the crucial problem of disarmament has moved to the forefront of practical political endeavor. At Geneva, I declared the readiness of the United States to exchange blueprints of the military establishments of our nation and the USSR, to be confirmed by reciprocal aerial reconnaissance. By this means, I felt mutual suspicions could be allayed and an atmosphere developed in which negotiations looking toward limitation of arms would have improved chances of success.

In the United Nations Sub-committee on disarmament this proposal was explored and the United States also declared itself willing to include reciprocal ground inspection of key points. By the overwhelming vote of 56 to 7, the United Nations on December 16 endorsed those proposals and gave them top priority. Thereby, the issue is placed squarely before the bar of

world opinion. We shall persevere in seeking a general reduction of armaments under effective inspection and control which are essential safeguards to ensure reciprocity and protect the security of all.

In the coming year much remains to be done.

While maintaining our military deterrent, we must intensify our efforts to achieve a just peace. In Asia we shall continue to give help to nations struggling to maintain their freedom against the threat of Communist coercion or subversion. In Europe, we shall endeavour to increase not only the military strength of the North Atlantic alliance but also its political cohesion and unity of purpose. We shall give such assistance as is feasible to the recently renewed effort of Western European nations to achieve a greater measure of integration, such as in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In the Near East we shall spare no effort in seeking to promote a fair solution of the tragic dispute between the Arab States and Israel, all of whom we want as our friends. The United States is ready to do its part to assure enduring peace in that area. We hope that both sides will make the contributions necessary to achieve that purpose in Latin America, we shall continue to cooperate vigorously in trade and other measures designed to assist economic progress in the area.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 15-1-56 TO 21-1-56

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

Although there will be many obstacles in your way, you are sure to succeed in your undertakings this week. Relatives will cause you much annoyance.

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

Domestic problems remain unsolved. But some of your other worries will clear. Financial conditions will improve.

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

The first day of the week likely to upset you a bit. Rest of the week will be favourable. Financial gains promised. But health will not be very satisfactory.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Sunday evening Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. Domestic upsets and troubles through relatives likely. Rest of the week will be favourable. Triumph over enemies promised.

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

First half of the week will be favourable. Strangers will help much. Financial gains also promised. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning must be spent with care. Beware of accidents. Last day of the week promises good luck.

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

Financially a good week. But there will be no mental peace. New domestic problems will crop up. Spend Friday afternoon and Saturday with care.

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

Quarrels and misunderstandings with friends likely. Don't jump at hasty conclusions in your affairs. Professionally a good week.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will have no mental peace this week. Health too will not be satisfactory. Avoid scandals. Financial conditions will improve after mid week.

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

Some improvements in your affairs shown. But problems have yet to be solved. Relatives will cause you some expenditure. Eye trouble likely week end.

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

You will be worried about some personal affairs this week. Health too will not be very satisfactory. But professionally a good week. You will be able to steer clear of your difficulties.

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

Some additional responsibilities will be thrust upon you this week. As a consequence you will not have much mental peace. Financial conditions should improve by end of week. New ventures will be successful.

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

Friends will be very helpful this week. Do not trust your relatives very much. Professional success promised. Expenditure will be on the rise week end.

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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 times.

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

Letter to the Editor.

The So-called Depressed Classes —Another View

Sir,—I read with great interest the article on depressed classes by Mr. Sathiamoorthy in the last issue of your esteemed journal. This letter is the result of a train of thoughts set in motion by that action of mine I wish to make it clear at the start itself that I do not propose to criticise Mr. Sathiamoorthy's views but that I only wish to make a few unbiased comments on some of his statements.

Mr. S. is quite right in saying that the language problem is a problem separate from that of the caste problem. But may I point out that there is some connection between the two in the sense that unless the Tamils present a united front—(by united front I do not mean election pacts of self-interested political somersaulters but real unity among the various sections of the Tamil community), they cannot put up an effective stand against the majority community which seems to be fast forgetting the existence of other communities in the Island.

Mr. S. seems to be of opinion that the so-called depressed classes are not advanced enough today because of their inertia and indifference to their lot. Further (if I am not mistaken) he makes out the caste pattern to be a simple one there seem to be only two caste-sections—the so called vellalas and the depressed classes. Regarding the first point the solution suggested by Mr S. appears to me to be a superficial and over simplified one. It is a well-known fact that the incorporation of Bill of Rights into a constitution is not an adequate safeguard for freedom. Unless laws are backed by enlightened public opinion the benefits of a Bill of Rights may be nullified. It is true that as far as the government services are concerned career is open to talent but can we say the same about the many other avenues of employment. It cannot be claimed that in all these there is equality of opportunity. The Education department does not recognise caste but schools and their managements do recognise caste. The same is the case in many spheres of social life. Temple entry is not a separate problem but one feature of the bigger problem of the social status of the depressed classes. As it is the so-called higher castes tolerate attempts of the depressed classes to better their lot only up to a point. The degree of tolerance varies from area to area. What we need here is Co operation and not mere toleration. Mr. S. makes it out that the burden of irradiating the caste system is on the lower classes. His statements in this connection appear to be a non-committal

apology of a high caste Hindu.

Regarding the second point may I point out that the caste pattern is a very complex one with several divisions among the depressed classes themselves. Further the caste problem is not merely an economic one *i. e.* It is not merely a question of property relationship between the so-called higher castes and the lower castes. It is really a many sided socio economic politico system. Covering almost all aspects of human relationships.

In conclusion I wish to state that at present caste barriers are breaking up fast but not fast enough. For the problem to be solved completely the Government, the so-called higher castes and the lower castes must all co-operate. The lower classes must unite themselves before they seek unity with the higher castes. Above all the depressed classes must be rescued from the hands of unscrupulous politicians as it is the problem in Ceylon is not language or caste but inconsistent politicians.

Yours truly,
S. Kumarakulasingham.

Sri Somaskantha College
Puttur, 11-1-56.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 112

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vettivelu Arumugaswamy of Vannarponnai Jaffna late of Batticaloa.

Deceased
Arumugaswamy Segarajasingham of Vannarponnai Jaffna

Petitioner.
Vs.
Thangaratnam widow of Arumugaswamy of Vannarponnai Jaffna.

Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Raja Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of December 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Navaretnam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner filed of record having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or others interested shall on or before the 20th day of January 1956 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of December 1955

Sgd P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge.
(O. 139 13 & 20)

A Great Tamil Leader

(Continued from page 2)

tions were the chief factors that made him command the respect and popularity of the people. There was not practically a single movement connected with public welfare in the North for decades with which Mr. Sivagurunathar was not associated. He belonged to an older generation that is practically fading away by efflux of time, and changing ideologies and codes of conduct.

As member and Chairman of the Urban Council of Jaffna he performed valuable services to the city of Jaffna. The number of public meetings in all parts of Jaffna over which he presided or in which he took a leading part has been innumerable and constituted a record. The number of organisations and institutions, religious, cultural and political, which he served were many. The Hindu College, The Jaffna Association, The Hindu Board of Education, The Saiva Paripalana Sabai, The Hindu Organ, The Inthushathanam, The Tiruketheshvaram Temple Restoration Society, The Hindu Ladies' College. The All Ceylon Tamil Congress were some of the organisations and institutions which he served in various capacities in some holding the highest offices and in an effective manner. Together with a instinctive flair for public service he had high personal qualities of the head and heart and was a loveable person. He was greatly assisted in his public work by his equally respected spouse who in a silent manner rendered yeoman service to the community and personified the ancient ideals of Tamil womanhood. The munificent gift of a valuable property made by them enabled the present Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College to be erected thereon and the institution to be founded. In paying a humble tribute to his memory, our mind instinctively causes us to pay our respect to the distinguished group of families of which Mr. Sivagurunathar was a representative and which has served and is still continuing to serve the country from generation to generation.

Service to the country, service to the Tamil people, service to the Hindu religion, public spiritedness, philanthropy, hos-

they are given human associations, they are as changeable as humanity itself.

Now we shall see to the versions of the present day geographers. Very few still hold the Deterministic thesis, the terms they use are more moderate. 'Control' is replaced by 'INFLUENCE' and 'Influence' by 'RESPONSE' or 'ADJUSTMENT.'

The contention here is that nature does not drive men along one particular road; but, it offers a number of opportunities from among which Man is free to select. Possibilists do not claim now nor have they ever claimed that man can ever free himself from all environmental influences. To attempt to refute Possibilism by saying that you cannot grow bananas at the poles, nor pine apples in Greenland—is to ignore the real character of the Possibilist's thesis.

The via-media stage is known as the Stop-and-Go. Determinism of Prof. Griffith Taylor. The Possibilists may instance the carrying of fertilizer to the Canadian Prairies or the remarkable development of the sterile Northern Denmark as examples of human control which have determined the utilization of the regions concerned. They had merely pushed ahead of Nature's 'Plan' for their terrain. Even when their example is followed in other similar parts of the world, it will only indicate that man

pitality and personal loyalty were some of the qualities characteristic of his family, the older members of which included the late Advocate Nagalingam, one of the founders of the Jaffna Hindu College and the late Chellappapillai, retired Chief Justice of Travancore and first Editor of the Hindu Organ and President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai. There is an old saying of the poet.

"To live in hearts of those whom you leave behind is not to die."

The large number of people who had the privilege of knowing Mr. Sivagurunathar and of appreciating his personal qualities and public services would always remember him with respect and affection.

May the community always produce persons of the type of the deceased leader whose loss the Tamil-Speaking people are mourning.

MAN AND NATURE.....

(Continued from page 4)

has advanced one more stage in his adjustment to the limit laid down by Nature. Man is able to accelerate slow down or stop the progress of a country's development. But he should not, if he is wise, depart from the direction as indicated by the natural environment. Prof. Griffith Taylor likens him to a traffic controller in a large city who alters the rate but not the direction of progress. In Nature there is only the 'Possible' and 'Impossible'; finer categories are man-made.

Obviously as Possibilism admits, the opportunities offered by any environment are not all equal. Some demand little effort from man, others continual struggle, some yield large, some meagre returns. The ratio between effort and return can be looked upon, as the price nature exacts from man for the particular choice he makes.

This present day Determinism is very different from old Determinism. It introduces the "CHOICE". The old dichotomy between man and Nature, the view that environment is an antagonist that must be conquered or to which one must passively submit can only lead to a disaster or stagnation.

The Possibilists may say that the vital trade in dates owes much to the artesian bores, and the desert railway and surely these are due to human energy. The Determinist replies, "Man can put down bores and build railways anywhere in the Sahara; but in the vast majority of cases he takes very good care to do so only where nature has provided the condition to make such expenditure worthwhile. In such exploitation Nature determines the routes of development while man determines the rate and stage.

Man forms a partnership with Nature, contributing brains and labour, while she provides capital or raw material in even more abundant and varied form. As a result of this co-operation held by the terms of contract, he secures a better living than the savage, who like a mendicant accepts what Nature is pleased to dole out, and lives under the tyranny of her caprices. Between man and natural environment, there is a constant give and take struggle; a constant yielding and advancing. Human achievement is not consummated by defying and conquering the forces or laws of Nature. Invariably, it is won by understanding and utilizing those laws.

In conclusion, we can quote Schroter's writing "The ideal of science must be harmony not force. In human geography, the Possibilists would suggest that man should neither be a conqueror, nor a victim of Nature but a co-partner of Nature,

Peaceful Co-Existence Of Communities

(Continued from page 1)

second element into *sila* or *shila*, (instead of the proper *sila* or *shila*, with the vowel length transposed), and that has brought about a total misunderstanding of the word, for *sila* (or *shila*) means 'stone, or rock, or slab of stone'—as if the word meant something like the Christian 'Rock of Ages', not one, but five. It is necessary to bring all this in, as the lack of a proper system of transcribing Indian names and words into Roman script leads to the stultification of the Indian body politic through the newspaper.

We shall now see how the ideas behind the expression *Pancha sila* have been changed or expanded on two occasions during the last ten years from its original meaning in Ancient India when it became fully established with Buddhism.

The expression *Pancha sila* has finally been used in a much wider, international bearing than the national *Pancha sila* of, Indonesia, and the old Buddhist *Pancha sila* with its application to individual moral life. Echoes of Indonesian *Pancha sila* came to India, and possibly it worked on the mind of our Prime Minister and appealed to him as an appropriate inclusive term. When Mr. Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, made the month of June 1954 memorable for both India and Asia by visiting India and conferring with Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, at New Delhi, he announced his agreement with the principles of a new *Pancha sila* which was formulated by the latter, as the first step for a lasting world peace and for the cessation of the cold war. The new *Pancha sila* enunciated the following principles to guide the relations among the nations—

1. Mutual Respect for each other's Freedom;
2. Territorial Integrity and Sovereignty;
3. Non-interference in each other's Internal and External Affairs;
4. Non-aggression; and
5. Mutual Benefit and Peaceful Co-existence,

The last principle is the pivot of this *Pancha sila*, namely, *Peaceful Co existence*. The necessity for this in the present world of economic, political and ideological aggression and totalitarianism, bringing untold miseries upon innocent men, women and children, is now universally admitted, and the *Pancha sila* as propounded by Jawaharlal Nehru, has proved to be a rallying point for all

right-thinking people. Even those who have doubts as to its ultimate success have accepted the position that it is well worth a trial through concerted action. So after China, we have other great nations accepting or approving the Indian *Pancha sila*—Indonesia, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and others. Following the great principles of Peace and Harmony and desire to understand the position of others, which has been the guiding spirit of Indian civilisation for over 2,500 years, the greatest sons of Modern India like Vivekananda, Tagore and Gandhi have again brought it before India and the world. A peaceful and peace-loving India alone could formulate on the international political plane an ideology such as that of the *Pancha sila*. The international *Pancha-sila* formulated by modern India does not abrogate the other two—the Indonesian, and the Buddhist. Each has its place in its own domain; and the three embrace the various aspects of man's life in this world—the individual, the national and the international.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 121/T

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late T. C. Pararajasingham of Alaveddi, Jaffna

Deceased.

Pararajasingham Thirugnana-sampanthar of Alaveddy presently of National Bank of India Ltd, Colombo

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Pararajasingam Thambipillai of Alaveddi presently of Income Tax Department Colombo.

2 Sivanesawathy daughter of Pararajasingham

3 Sivagnanawathy daughter of Pararajasingham

4 Gnanasivam Pararajasingam.

5 Vasanthakumaran Pararajasingham all of Alaveddy the 2nd to 4th are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem

6 Manonmany widow of Pararajasingham of Alaveddy

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 12th day of December 1955 in the

presence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 6th Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd to 4th respondents for the purpose of these proceedings and that letters of administration over the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner abovenamed as an heir unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 16th day of January 1956.

The 12th day of December 1956

Sgd P. SriSkanda Rajah District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd S. T. Nadarajah Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 137 6 & 13)

ORDER NISI GRANTING LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. Testy/118

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rasammah wife of Veeravagu Chelliah of Punnalaikadduvan

Deceased

Veeravagu Chelliah of Punnalaikadduvan

Petitioner

Vs

Minors { 1 Pushparany daughter of Chelliah
2 Chelliah Chandra Bose and
3 Chelliah Sivathasan all of Punnalaikadduvan, minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem

4 Kathiravelu Kandiah of Punnalaikadduvan

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 25th day of November, 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner

வாண்டுமில்லாதது மெய்க் மலிவனது சரக்க மன்னன் கோண்டுகை யாச செய்க் குறைவிலா துயிரின் வாழ்க நான்மறை யறங்க கோங்க நற்றவம் கேள்வி மல்க மேன்மைகொள் சைவ நீதி வினமருக அலக மெல்லாம்.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabbai, Jaffna at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, January 13, 1956.

Parliamentarians Discuss.....

(Continued from page 1)

rit of give and take and that he would do all that he could towards that objective.

Senator Nadesan discussed all aspects of the different suggestions. He urged the need for the incorporation of fundamental rights in the Constitution and appealed for a common plan of action.

There was agreement amongst all speakers that the adoption of Sinhalese as the only State language was a grave menace to the integrity and dignity of the Tamil-speaking people and that steps must be taken to give clear expression to Tamil opinion in regard to that matter.

As a preparatory measure it was agreed that a more representative conference of Tamil-speaking people should be held as early as possible and a committee of action should be elected for the purpose of organising and carrying on the campaign for safeguarding the interest of the Tamil-speaking people and that at the earliest possible opportunity all Tamil-speaking members of the U.N.P. should withdraw themselves from that organisation in the event of the U. N. P. passing the "Sinhalese only" resolution.

The need was stressed to form a united front of all Tamil-speaking people regardless of present party affiliations and the wish was expressed by all present that the conveners should lose no time in convening a more representative conference.

Suggestions were made in regard to the line of action that ought to be taken.

The meeting ended after seven and a half hours of deliberation.

named deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the abovenamed, unless the abovenamed respondents or any other interested person shall appear before this court on or before the 23rd day of January 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 5th respondent do produce the said minor 4th respondent in court on the said date.

This 17th December 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. C. Thillaiampalam Proctor for Petitioner (O. 138 18 & 20)

It is declared that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 3rd respondents who are minors, and that the petitioner as husband of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration, and the same is issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 16th day of January 1956, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of November 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by Sgd. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor for Petitioner

(O. 136, 6 & 13)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 127.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Bastiampillai Selvanathan of 5/3 Nicodemus Lane, Press Road, Chundikkuly, Jaffna

Deceased

Aseervathamman widow of Bastiampillai Selvanathan of No. 5/3, Nicodemus Lane, Press Road, Chundikkuly, Jaffna

Petitioner

Vs

1. Anton Selvanathan
2. Edward Selvanathan
3. Mary Theresa Selvanathan and
- Minor 4. Joseph Selvanathan all of 5/3 Nicodemus Lane, Press Road Chundikkuly, Jaffna
5. Swampillai R. Saminathan of St. Thomas Lane Matbagal

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of December 1955 in the presence of Mr. C. Thillaiampalam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 4th respondents and Letters of administration to the estate of the above-