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NO. 48

TAMILS AT THE NEXT ELECTIONS

NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION

TO PRESERVE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

IN this contributed article, Mr. F. H. V. Gulasekharam, Professor Emeritus, University of Ceylon, examines the political situation in the context of the deliberations of the Kelaniya U. N. P. Conference.

The U. N. P. Rally at Kelaniya has unanimously voted for "Sinhalese Only". The Parliament has been dissolved. Nominations have been fixed for early March, and the elections for early April.

Normally, the life of the Parliament would have gone for another 15 months. But the cry for "Sinhalese Only", gave the P. M. an opportunity to increase his majority in Parliament, and he chose the present time as the psychological moment to dissolve Parliament. From what he tells the U. N. P. members and from his assurances of fair treatment to the minorities his position is problematical.

Whatever may be the intentions of the P. M., the Tamil-speaking peoples of Ceylon must act concertedly and with one voice to preserve their language and culture. In their desperation, Tamils speak of an Independent Tamil Nad in Ceylon. It has been pointed out elsewhere that an independent Tamil Nad in Ceylon is entirely out of the question. Tamil Federalists demand a separate Tamil State and a separate Sinhalese State with a Central Government in which the Sinhalese language and the Tamil language should have equal status. They would embrace in their Tamil State all Tamil speaking Indians in Ceylon, whether they be Ceylon citizens or not. Their plea for the Tamil who is not a Ceylon Citizen cannot be defended by any right thinking person. The real Tamil State, if such a State is ever brought into being, would comprise of

the Northern and Eastern Provinces only. These parts can never be self-supporting. Further, now that India, Borneo and Malaya are closed to our educated youths, unemployment in the Tamil State will ever increase. Some may penetrate into the Sinhalese State, but it is not certain what percentage of them will find employment. As stated elsewhere a Federal Tamil State is not beneficial except with the good-will and co-operation of the Sinhalese who should be willing to finance the Tamil State from the funds of the Central Government.

If the Tamils have the goodwill and co-operation of the Sinhalese, the Sin-

halese and Tamil languages may have parity all over Ceylon and save the country from being divided.

The word "PARITY" seems to be misunderstood. It does not mean that every Sinhalese should know Tamil, and vice-versa. For example if the Magistrate at Chavakachcheri is a Tamil and the contending parties and their lawyers are Tamils, there should be no objection to the entire proceedings being recorded in Tamil. Likewise if the Magistrate in Galle and the parties and their lawyers are Sinhalese, the proceedings could be in Sinhalese. In case of

(Continued on page 6)

Need for A National Assembly

Mass Meeting In Support

Speaking from the chair at a largely attended mass meeting at the Jaffna Esplanade on Saturday, February 25, Mr. T. Muttusamypillai, Crown Advocate, gave a comprehensive account of the political activities of a section of the people of the Island that denied to the rest their inalienable rights and observed that the decision taken by the U. N. P. at the Kelaniya Conference demanded the unification of all diverse shades of opinions among the Tamil-speaking people for the protection of their language, culture and other fundamental rights.

Mr. Muttusamypillai laid emphasis on the fact that the National Assembly contemplated by the Lawyers of Jaffna was above party politics. On the other hand,

(Continued on page 5)

In the Jaffna Municipal Council

Silent Expression Of Grief
At Kelaniya DecisionMotion Suggesting Voting Age
Reduction Defeated

At the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council, Mr. J. S. Nicholas moved: We stand in silent prayer for two minutes to Almighty God to express our grief and heart-felt sorrow at the decision of the United National Party and other Sinhalese parties, contrary to solemn pledges given at diverse places and times, to adopt Sinhalese only as the official language even in the land we have lived for over a thousand years. Let us pray for help and guidance in this hour of desolation in order that our language, culture, and livelihood may be preserved.

May God change the hearts of our Sinhalese brothers".

The motion was seconded by Mr. E. K. N. Selvadurai and was adopted unanimously.

The members of the Council then stood in silence for two minutes.

Voting Age

Mr. M. Karthigesan moved that the Premier should be requested to amend the relevant section in the Election Laws fixing the voting age at 18 years instead of 21.

In support of the motion Mr. Karthigesan advanced the reason that persons of 18 were considered eligible to shoulder the great responsibilities of married life and observed that he saw no reason why that lower limit of age should not be fixed for voters.

Mr. A. Thuraijasingham seconded the motion

Mr. C. Muttatamby said that the proposal was not, in his opinion, advisable

Quazi M. M. Sultan said

NATURE OF GOD

There is a living, unchanging, eternal consciousness that underlies all names and forms, and that holds all together, that is God. God is the unseen Seer, the unheard Listener, the unthought Thinker, the unknown Knower. Unseen, He helps you with faithful hands. Unheard, He hears your speech. Unknown He knows your thoughts. He is Absolute Power and Infinite Awareness. He is

By

SWAMI SIVANANDA

the eternal behind all instabilities, the Supporter of all functions and phenomena.

God's will expresses itself everywhere as Law. The laws of gravitation, cohesion, relativity, cause and effect, the laws of electricity, chemistry, physics, all the psychic laws are expressions of God's will. Whatever reality is in existence by which all this universe

(Continued on page 6)

that 21 was the age recognised by law.

The motion was lost only 3 voting for it.

Earlier a motion moved by Mr. Alfred Swampillai requesting the General Manager of Railways to run the 'Yaldevi' Express day train from the Jaffna end was adopted.

Mr. E. K. N. Selvadurai seconded the motion.

Mr. S. S. Navaratnam, the Mayor, presided.



சென்னை, இந்தியா.

சென்னை, இந்தியா. சென்னை, இந்தியா. சென்னை, இந்தியா. சென்னை, இந்தியா. சென்னை, இந்தியா.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

Religion deals with the truths of the metaphysical world just as chemistry and the other natural sciences deal with the truths of the physical world. To learn chemistry one must read the book of nature. To learn religion one must read the book of his own mind and heart.

WAGGING TONGUES

'WHISPERING tongues poison truth' was not a rhetorical flourish of a dreamer-poet. It was a simple statement of a truism. And wagging tongues are certainly worse. They tend to destruction all around. A sinister combination of these two varieties of mischief mongering, particularly at the time of a political tension can only mean the release of the most despicable methods of traitorous conduct that contemplates a civil commotion.

Inaugurating the first seminar on 'Parliamentary Democracy' at New Delhi last week, Premier Nehru and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, gave a lucid interpretation of the real significance of 'Democracy' and deplored the wrong conception that it meant only 'political democracy' and that the elections were the be all and end-all of citizenship and civic consciousness. What is needed at present in the world is the establishment of study centres for leaders providing for refresher courses and training classes. The tussle for personal power, the dispute for leadership and the clash for a mass-following are but the characteristics of 'career' politicians who vie, one with another, for dictatorial ascendancy regardless of the common good and general welfare.

The circumstances that were created by certain political parties for calling upon the country to give its representatives a clear mandate have only set in motion the reactionary

forces who have been biding their time to set afoot mischief by confounding the electors and to bring about chaos and confusion. This fact is borne out by the several conferences of strange bed-fellows, the poll-pacts between ideologically opposed parties and above all the bid for Premiership.

The efforts made for a 'single list' of candidates in the Tamil-speaking areas to resist the 'Sinhalese alone' mandate should have been a success had the people been allowed to compile it unaided and un-influenced by the very persons who were desirous of finding a place in the selection. A cynical critic who commented on this endeavour and the inevitable failure, remarked that instead of a single list of candidates, a single candidate should have been selected to contest all the seats in the Tamil-speaking areas. What is indicated in this suggestion is that there is a feeling of frustration in the minds of the common man that the leaders have miserably failed to rise equal to the occasion that requires single minded, sincere and strenuous efforts for the preservation of the fundamental rights of the Tamil-speaking people.

Elections are held under a democratic set-up for the purpose of finding out the verdict of the people. If in the course of such a responsible constitutional activity, extraneous circumstances are introduced and methods that are in direct conflict with civilised conduct and ethical code are employed to sway the mind of the voter then the result would be the denial to the people of their sacred privileges of franchise and the deprivation of the country of even the semblance of responsible government. The leaders owe a duty to the people. They should keep in check wagging and whispering tongues.

N. M. OUT : MAYOR MAKING BEGINS

The 'Oust Mayor' motion that was sponsored by the Right wing of the Colombo Municipal Council, despite all efforts of the Leftists, however, reached a finality. 15 members wanted Dr. N. M. Perera to be ousted as against 14. Mr. W. A. D. Ramanayake remained neutral.

March 6, has been fixed for electing the next Mayor. The Mayor-making campaign has begun in full swing.

LANGUAGE AND NATIONAL UNITY

The Need For Self-Introspection

The present political situation being difficult, it cannot be left to itself or allowed to drift. It is gratifying that the Jaffna Lawyers Association has been pursuing the matter and holding a public meeting last Saturday to take a step forward, and also appointing committees to prepare reports on the Language Problem and the matter of Fundamental Rights.

The problems before us are among some of the most baffling and delicate that could confront any race or country at any time in its history.

It is, therefore, best to avoid being carried away by the stress of circumstances and arriving at wrong conclusion and creating a wrong mentality.

Candidates for the general election would be too busy, even though they may be highly patriotic, to apply their minds to all aspects of the language problem just now.

It is best that immediately after the General Elections, the Government appoints a Commission to go into the

By

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

whole matter and recommend a Language Scheme which would be just, practical, statesmanlike and cultured—a scheme that would allow the fullest development to both the national languages, Sinhalese and Tamil and also not discard an international medium like English. It is unwise to ignore the fact that the political unification, present cultural advancement and international reputation and status of Ceylon are the result of the blending and free play of three cultures—Sinhalese, Western mainly British and Tamil.

A Round Table Conference representative of the various sections of the people could in the meanwhile meet and prepare a Scheme which could be submitted to an official Commission or the new Parliament and Government.

This Round Table Conference could meet before the General Election. If it is not possible to get active politicians to participate at the Conference, there is no harm in getting other competent persons to form the Conference and prepare a studied report for submission to the new Parliament, Government

and general public after the election.

Since Parliament is not functioning now and a good number of our politicians are busy with the General Election, the burden of focussing the correct method of approach to the Language problem has almost solely fallen on the Fourth Estate. It is fervently hoped that the *Hindu Organ* would play an important part at this juncture.

The following extracts from an impassioned utterance of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru addressed to the Indian people are eminently useful for guidance to us in Ceylon as well, since circumstances and conditions are alike, though in Ceylon less difficult of solution:—

"Throughout our history we see the two rival and contradictory forces at work—those in favour of a synthesis and absorption and those fissiparous tendencies which separate. Today we face the same problem in a different context. There are powerful forces working for unity, not only political but cultural also. There are also forces that disunity and lay stress on separatism."

"This is a dangerous situation and if not checked and improved, is likely to lead to grave consequences. It may be that we are passing through an age of transition political, economic and social, and these are the inevitable consequences of such a period. But in the atomic age a country is likely to be given many chances to correct itself, and failure may well mean disaster."

Even if we do not understand fully the mighty forces that are at work in the world, we must at least endeavour to understand what our country is and how this nation has developed its composite personality with its many facets and yet with an enduring unity. No one section of the community in our country can lay claim to the sole possession of the mind and thought of our country. Each part has contributed its share in making this country what it is. If we do not understand this basic fact, we do not understand our country at all and if we do not understand our country we can not function adequately or render

Another Resolution On State Languages

At the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council, consideration of a motion dealing with the question of State Languages was taken up. The mover, Mr. J. S. Nicholas accepted an amendment proposed by Quazi M. M. Sultan. The amended motion was to the following effect—Sinhalese and Tamil should be the state languages of Ceylon. English should be retained for purposes of higher education for at least another 15 years—.

Hadji V. M. M. Aboosabli, Deputy Mayor, seconded the amended motion.

The resolution was passed, there being only one dissentient, Mr. A. Thuraijasingham.

Death of Mr. G. V. Mavlinkar

We regret to record the death of Mr. G. V. Mavlinkar, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha of India.

Mr. Mavlinkar was suddenly taken ill and collapsed after a severe heart attack despite immediate medical attention.

Mr. Mavlinkar was one of the illustrious band of national heroes of India who made immense sacrifices for the cause of Indian Independence. As a parliamentarian he was highly respected and was aptly described as the 'Father of the Lok Sabha' by Premier Nehru.

any effective service to this country of ours"

The above extracts are full of guidance to us all in Ceylon. There is a tendency on the part of the Tamils as well the Sinhalese communities to over-emphasize their respective contributions to the present greatness of the country. Such over emphasis on the part of one community cannot form a justification for similar over emphasis by the other. Administrative excellence, political leadership services and human virtues are not the exclusive monopoly of either community. Writing in the columns of the *Hindu Organ* it is respectfully submitted that a great deal of self-introspection on the part of the Tamil people is required, if we are to make headway.

MAHATMAJI AS MODEL OF LEADERSHIP

How He Moulded The Leaders Of His Time

LEADERSHIP means the blending in one person all or most of the characteristics that go to make man great. Spiritual, moral and intellectual greatness combined with practical wisdom and profound knowledge of human psychology made Gandhiji the greatest leader of his age. Else how could he have commanded the admiration of the numerous Indian heroes who stood by him to the last and became disciplined in his school of conduct.

Sri Lanka cannot hope to have a Mahatma, just at present to take up leadership. But if the self-appointed leaders would only learn what would ultimately confer leadership on any person they would not waste time and energy on an unseemly quarrel for leadership.

The following extract from Shri Pyrelal's Book on Gandhiji, gives a comprehensive account of the secret of successful leadership.

His intimate circle included shrewd capitalists and businessmen like G. D. Birla, intellectuals and revolutionaries like Pandit Nehru, subtle minded legal luminaries like Rajaji, humanitarians and patriots like Dr. Rajendra Prasad profound scholars and divines, like Maulana AbulKalam Azad, brilliant medicos—geniuses in their own line—the late Dr. Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan, colourful personalities like the motherly irreverent Sarojini Naidu and last but not least, that Man of Iron, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

What was the secret of his amazing hold over the minds and loyalties of these men who were heroes in their own rights, and what made them regard him as the best of them and the best part of each of them?

The secret of it lay in his intense and many-sided realism, which drew them to him, and in his tact, deep sympathy, delicacy and personal charm which held them together. For instance G. D. Birla was drawn to him because he found in him a man of God, who was also a man of the world and who embodied for him his own ideal of personal purity. Revolutionaries found in him a more thorough-going revolutionary than themselves, with a determination and courage of battle, a spirit of adventure and dauntless defiance which made their own exploits look like a youngster's pranks in comparison. Pandit Nehru,

refined and intellectual was captured by his dynamism joined to a perfect artistry in life.

Another statesman, Pandit Nehru's father, once remarked: "I do not believe in his spirituality and never will and I have told him that I shall never believe in God at least in this life. What we find, however, is that in politics he beats us at our own game!" Deshbandhu C. R. Das found in him a passionate dedication to the cause of Indian independence and the readiness to immolate himself for it if necessary, that outmatched his own. The Maulana Sabab found in him a profound religious thinker like himself and a passionate exponent of Eastern culture and tradition which the Maulana so eminently represented in his own person, and a catholicity of outlook which he (the Maulana) has embodied in his monumental researches in the Koran. Rajaji found in him a clarity of thinking and perspicacity, a marvelously quick grasp and capacity to appreciate the opponent's case and a legal subtlety and acumen which put to shame the forensic acrobatics of legal celebrities of the orthodox type. Dr. Rajendra Prasad found in him his beau ideal of meekness of spirit and passion for humanitarian service, Dr. Ansari, like many of his contemporary medical celebrities, found in him a fellow-savant with an experimental outlook and approach to the problem of health and disease as

scientific as his own, who by his "quackery" as he delighted to call his experiments in nature-cure—confounded and set at naught their text-book theories. Sarojini Naidu with her poetic insight, discovered in him a "poet in action"—deliverer from bondage of an ancient, proud people, whom he had taught to stand erect—and a heart as tender and motherly as her own. Lastly, the bridge-player chain-smoking barrister, Vallabhbhai Patel, sardonically scanning the Indian political scene from the seclusion of his "fritters club" at Ahmedabad, found in the Mahatma a political leader who was no talker, but a man of action, who made things happen and never failed to deliver the goods when once he had undertaken to do so. And so, they all became his bond-slaves

(Continued on page 6)

JUST OUT!

JUST OUT!!

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WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 4-3-56 TO 10-3-56

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

The first two days will be troublesome. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Rest of the week will be favourable. But health yet a problem.

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

Sunday and Monday morning will be favourable for new undertaking. Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again. But there will be no mental peace.

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for your personal as well as financial deals. Thursday Friday and Saturday morning will see you in troubles. Keep aloof from other people's affairs.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

A good week. You will be able to triumph over your competitors. Relatives will be very helpful. Financial gains also promised. But health will be far from satisfactory.

LEO Maha, Pooram, Uttirai 1, [Singha Rasi]

Clashes with relatives likely this week. Health too will not be satisfactory. Beware of accidents. Do not begin anything new. Week end promises some financial gains.

VIRGO Uttirai 2, 3, 4, Attha, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Improvements in your domestic field promised this week. New ventures will prove successful. Clashes with friends likely midweek.

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

Gains through lands and landed properties promised this week. Domestic affairs also will improve. Arguments likely to lead you to trouble week end.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Health will be far from satisfactory. Eye troubles likely. Friends, specially those of the opposite sex, will be very helpful. Financial tension will ease week end.

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

Health upsets likely. You will be very quick to lose your temper. Avoid clashes with superior and subordinate officials. Financially a good week.

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

Expenditure will be on the rise. But friends will help you out of difficulties. Social success and fame promised. New ventures will have to be dealt with carefully.

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

A good week. Financial conditions should improve. Gains through lands and landed properties also shown. New ventures will bring in the desired results.

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

Most of your problems still remain unsolved. Do not begin anything new. Progress will be slow in all your undertakings. But you are sure to succeed.

MANAGEMENT OF FACTORIES

View Point In Britain On Workers' Share

Much can be gathered of the outlook of British trade unions by studying their attitude to one of the main paths to this end of industrial democracy—the path of seeking for the workers a more or less direct share in the management of their own particular industries.

Argument about this method has lasted a long time in Britain—so long that it has lost much of its bitterness although this may be due to the great advances the workers have made. Trade unions in Britain have seen as the main road to industrial democracy, national control and ownership of

By

THOMAS BEACH

industry rather than devising mechanisms for exerting the worker's voice within his industry. And if the measures of nationalisation of the Labour Government have not brought all that the workers expected it is felt that there have been real gains.

Moreover, there are other institutions which are avenues of workers' influence, though not of a responsible share of management of their firms or industry. They are strongly represented, for instance, on official and unofficial councils and committees which help to shape industrial policy at every level, from the workshop to the responsible Ministers.

When the Labour Party won the 1945 election and several key industries were nationalised, more than a million workers in Britain gained for the first time first-hand experience of working for the State. There was satisfaction, but there was also disappointment. Often workers felt that they had merely exchanged a private manager for a public one, and with no improvement.

Thus while Labour's victories have in some ways worked to soften the argument about workers' control they have also added heat. There has been a persistent demand by some trade unionists for 'advances towards workers' participation in management, especially in

the nationalised industries. One of the union-favouring such moves is the National Union of Railwaymen, which has urged that the workers should have 60 per cent representation on the Board that runs the nationalised railways and that the selection and training of railway managers should be the joint responsibility of management and workers.

The demand for half the places on the Board is the crucial point. It would involve a major alteration in the present arrangements for the nationalised industries, devised by the first post-war Labour Government, whereby one or two members drawn from a trade union in the industry serve on the Board that runs it.

These members drawn from the trade unions do not serve as representatives of their unions or of the workers as a whole. Their sole responsibility is the collective responsibility of the whole Board to the nation.

Putting their case at the recent Trades Union Congress the railwaymen's president implied that they did not intend to change this line of responsibility. But a Board equally divided between 'workers' and other members would clearly be likely to become a body of two 'sides' rather than one exercising a single joint responsibility. The General Council of the Congress seems to have taken the proposal in this sense, for, in opposing it, its spokesman insisted that union men joining boards ought to 'leave behind them all executive responsibility to their unions'.

Congress endorsed the General Council's opposition to this move and thus the trade union movement in Britain remains faithful to its traditional line of approach—that the unions must at all costs avoid becoming responsible for management. Such responsibility would hamper their ability to negotiate wages and conditions for their member's interests, not to control industries and take the credit or the blame.

One of the most important ways of protecting

(Continued on page 6)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 138

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vairamuttu Kandiah of Pongudutivu West Deceased.
Kandiah Sinnadurai of Pongudutivu West

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Nagamuttu widow of Kandiah
- 2 Kandiah Chelliah
- 3 Kandiah Nadarajah
- 4 Kandiah Visuvalingam all of Pongudutivu West
- 5 Kandiah Ramalingam of do presently at Banir Estate Tapah, State of Perak, Federation of Malaya

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to him coming on for determination before S. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of February 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to the Petitioner as one of the sons and heirs of the deceased abovenamed unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 5th day of March 1956 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 8th day of Feb. 1956.

Sgd. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge
(O 158 24 & 2)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 55T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Velupillai Kathirkamu of Chavakachcheri Deceased.

1. Kathiravelu Kasithamby and
 2. wife Maheswari (widow of Kathirgamu) both of Chavakachcheri
- Vs. Petitioners.
- Minor 1. Kathirgamu Kumaraswamy and
 2. Appakuddy Raiah of Chavakachcheri

Respondents

This matter of the Petitioners praying that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to the 2nd Respondent and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st minor Respondent coming on for determination before S. Thamby Durai Esqr District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 13th day of December 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Siva Rajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioners having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to the 2nd

ORDER "NISI"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 137 T

In the matter of an application for letters of Administration of the Intestate estate of Gnanaratnam wife of Rajasingam Athithapillai of Kaddudai Deceased

- Rajasingam Athithapillai of Kaddudai presently of Biblie Vs. Petitioner
- 1 Athithapillai Tharmarajah
- 2 Rajamanchari daughter of Athithapillai
- 3 Rajamohini daughter of Athithapillai
- 4 Athithapillai Balarajah
- 5 Rajanayagi daughter of Athithapillai
- 6 Athithapillai Sivarajah
- 7 Vaidhilingam Thiagarajah of Kaddudai presently of Stores Branch Irrigation Department, Ratmalana

(1-6 Respondents are minors appearing by their G. A. L. the 7th Respondent) Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of February 1956, in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 9th December 1955, having been read;

It is declared that the said 7th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1-6 (minors) respondents and that the said petitioner, as the lawful husband of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 27th day of February 1956, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of Feb. 1956
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge.

Drawn by, Jaffna.
V. Sivasubramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 157 24 & 2)

Petitioner as widow of the said deceased.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of watching his interests in these proceedings unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 31st day of January 1956 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the minor 1st Respondent be produced in Court on the said date.

The 13th day of Dec. 1955
Sgd. S. Thamby Durai
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Siva Rajah
Proctor for Petitioner.
31-1-56

Time to show cause extended to 6th March 1956.
Intld. S. T.
D. J.

(O 159 24 & 2)

Jaffna Hindu College Y. M. H. A

At a meeting of the above association a vote of condolence was passed in memory of the late Mr. Rao Sahib S. Vaiyapuri Pillai B. A., B.L. who passed away recently. As a mark of respect to the great Tamil scholar and historian, the members stood up and observed two minutes silence. The mover of the motion spoke movingly about the services rendered by Mr. S. Vaiyapuri Pillai when he was Professor at the University of Madras and also at the University of Travancore. He was the president of the Editorial Board of the Madras University Tamil Lexicon.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 139

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Trevlyn Koch Toussaint of Beach Road Jaffna.

Deceased.

Travise Koch Toussaint of Mandaitivu in the Division of Islands Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs

- 1 Miss Linda Rosellyn Toussaint of Beach Road Jaffna
- 2 Mrs Muriel Leembruggen of Jaffna presently residing with Hettiarachi, Kolaniya.
- 3 Mr. Rex Leembruggen and wife.
- 4 Rachel both of Jaffna presently of No. 56 Mitchley Avenue Purnly Surrey England and
- 5 Miss Miriam Toussaint of Jaffna presently residing with Campbell of St Ann's No. 43 Allen Avenue Dehiwella

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of February 1956 in the presence of Mr. Thiru Ariyanayagam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 7th day of February 1956 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his brother and one of his heirs and directing that such Letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on the 23rd day of March 1956 and state objection or shew cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 8th day of February 1956.

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge Jaffna.
(O, 160, 2 & 9)

Majority Govt. Has No Divine Right

Value Of The Minorities Must Be Recognized

THE General Elections in Sri Lanka are round the corner. Individuals and parties have begun the 'battle of the ballot', all shouting the same slogan 'For democracy'. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the voters and those who seek them should understand the real significance of democracy.

Below are published extracts from the speeches delivered by Premier Nehru and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at the inauguration of the Seminar on Parliamentary Democracy at New Delhi on February 25.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Democracy was sometimes a means to an end. The Parliamentary system of democracy was something known to the world for the last 100 to 200 years. But till recently this system of democracy in England and other countries was strictly limited. Even to-day in several countries the right of franchise was not extended to women. Hence, democracy in these countries was a male democracy as women did not have the right of vote. In the 19th century democracy was limited to certain classes of people. But after a good deal of struggle adult franchise was introduced in a number of countries during the last 30 years or so.

Democracy, did not represent a mere political democracy. The right of vote to every person was essential but a person who was suffering from hunger and starvation was not merely satisfied with the vote. He was much more interested in food than in the vote. Hence democracy by itself was not enough unless effective measures were taken towards economic democracy. That process was now continuing in various countries where there was political democracy.

With the coming into the picture of atomic energy the world to-day had reached the final consummation of the industrial stage. All this forced them to think on entirely new lines.

Democracy removes the pressure which other forms of Governments whatever they might be, exercise on the people. Democracy means self-discipline and not imposition. Democracy to me means the solution of all the problems by peaceful methods. If the methods are not peaceful then it is not democracy but something else.

In an organised society wedded to democracy there must be some discipline which should be in the nature of self-discipline and not imposed from outside. If discipline was imposed from outside it would become an authoritarian or autocratic form of Government.

The Constitution, however laudable its objects might be, should truly reflect the character of the people. It was not mere theoretical enunciation of the Constitution that solved the problems.

They had seen many excellent constitutions going into pieces a few years after they were framed. That was because they did not reflect the people's character.

Premier Nehru

The true test of Parliamentary Democracy was the way in which it treated the minorities. Parliamentary Democracy was Democracy of both Government and Opposition. In a democratic set-up it would be necessary that people should sit round a table and try to solve all difficulties and problems by coming to an agreement.

Government if it is truly democratic, must recognise the value of the Opposition, of the minorities and must also have some kind of consideration for what other people have to say.

The way in which we treat the minorities, is the test of any parliamentary democracy. Minorities may not be numerous, but they are also there as political entities. We must recognise that parliamentary democracy is to function on behalf of both the Government and the Opposition.

Democracy was a way of life, a form of Government and a method of approach for development of the individual. The greatness of human personality should be in the forefront of a democracy. We are living in an age of large congregations of people, new developments of science, etc. The individual is getting lost slowly. He does not feel that he has any privacy. If a democratic society is to realise its ambitions it must help the individual to grow on his own stature. It is not right to submerge him.

In a representative Government, the elected representatives had the power to alter, amend or change the constitution or bring about changes in the Government. Periodical elections enabled people to decide whether Government had been functioning properly.

They had done away with the divine right of kings and could not, therefore, invoke any divine right for the majority Government. It was essential that a truly democratic Government must recognise the value of the

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 53

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Anthonippillai Stanislaus Rasiab of Usan

Deceased

1. Altia Nesamalar widow of A. S. Rasiab of Usan and
2. Anthonippillai Balathazhar Chinnai Doray, Beach Road Jaffna.

Petitioners

Vs.

1. William Miller Santhaseelan Kingsbury and wife
2. Mary Pushpam of Usan presently of 56/26 Ratnakara Place, Dehiwela
3. Samuel Pararajasingham Rasiab of Usan presently of Government Central College, Hanwella
4. Albert Ratnasingham Rasiab of Usan presently of St. Johns College, Nugegoda and
5. David Jayasingham Rasiab of Usan presently of 37 Marris Hall, Ceylon University, Peradeniya.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esqr. District Judge Chavakachcheri on the 1st day of December 1955 in the presence of Mr S. K. Thiravianayagam Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioners and witnesses to the Last Will dated 19th day of June 1955 marked X filed in this case having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 19th day of June 1955 filed in the case be declared proved and that the Petitioners as Executors named in the said will be entitled to have Probate of the same issued to them accordingly, unless the said Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 31st day of January 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of December 1955

Sgd. S. Thamby Durai
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. S. K. Thiravianayagam
Proctor for Petitioner
Extended and Reissued for
6th March 1956

Sgd. S. T.
District Judge

(O 161 2 & 9)

Opposition, and of the minorities.

Democracy was the method of asking people who had different opinions to come together, to consult one another, understand and come to some agreed conclusions. Violence, in the national or international sphere, was an escape from the democratic processes. There could be no freedom of the spirit by individual or social compulsions.

LANGUAGE CHALLENGE OF THE U. N. P.

Unified Resistance the Answer

The historic U. N. P. sessions with its unanimous adoption of 'Sinhalese only' as the State Language is over. It will be historic for many reasons, because it is the day when political opportunism and intolerance were raised to the seats of power and sanity, dethroned. It is he day when for the sake of retaining power a ruling party which had hitherto acted or professed to act as a United National Party has divested itself of its national character and had become a purely communal caucus. It is the day when the highest in the land instead of leading, the people towards sanity and moderation have themselves become the led and voluntarily converted themselves into

By C. T. Navaratnam

spearheads of reaction and irrational passions, and all for the sake of retaining power. It may well go down to history as the day when men, overweening in their arrogant conception of their own strength had brought discord and disunity in a land where unity and harmony had prevailed before.

To the Tamil-speaking people it is a day of mourning. The speeches made at the U. N. P. Sessions have come as a revelation to them. They have to study these speeches dispassionately and with care because then only they will realise that the present act is a culmination of a long process of deception which started even before Independence was won. The speeches of Mr. J. R. Jayawardena and Mr. Kannangara amply prove that the reason why 'Sinhalese only' was not made the State Language earlier was they wanted to lull the Tamils into a false sense of security, consolidate their power and strike when the Tamils were helpless.

It is very sad that the Prime Minister whom the Tamils had honoured as the Prime Minister of the entire country without distinction of race or creed has suddenly become the spokesman for one community completely regardless of the rights of the minorities to whom he should have been the protector and the guardian. In his entire speech there was not one word of explanation or appeal to the Tamil-speaking people, but it was full of threats. But there is one sentence in his speech which has an ominous ring and a sinister association. He says "we are not interested in destroying the Tamil language and Tamil culture." Surely, as Prime Minister of not only the Sinhalese but of the Tamils as well, it is his duty to safeguard the Tamil

language and Tamil Culture. This sentence has a sinister association because Hitler used these very words whenever he contemplated a major assault on the freedom of a country or people.

However, it is now crystal clear what dangers and tribulations that are in store for the Tamils. The completely successful and peaceful Hartal has shown how deeply the Tamils have been moved by the injustice that is sought to be thrust upon them. Yet it is now for their leaders, laying aside all personal rivalries and sparring for leadership meet and devise measures in unison to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Tamils in Ceylon and resist any and every attempt to treat them as inferior aliens or interlopers in a country which has been theirs from time immemorial and long anterior to the advent of the Sinhalese.

Need For A National Assembly

(Continued from page 1)

state language of this Island was but an attempt to lower the political status of the Tamil speaking people to an inferior position, a course which would always keep the minorities a discontented group and thus tend to retard the progress of the country as a whole. Hence the fanatical bid of the Sinhalese leaders to make Sinhalese alone the state language, indicated a grave danger to the country in its entirety and, therefore, to the Sinhalese people themselves. The U. N. P. and the other parties of the South have betrayed a lack of grasp of the true sense of democracy in this that they have allowed the policies of the parties to be moulded by the language fanatics without for a moment pausing to think of the numerous pledges and undertakings given by the leaders to the Tamil speaking people regarding parity of status for both Sinhalese and Tamil. The idea of forming a national assembly was not merely democratic but a step in the correct direction and had his whole-hearted support.

Pandit V. Nagalingam Proctor, Quazi M. M. Sultan, Mr. R. Sivapadasundaram, Advocate, Mr. R. S. Edwards J. P. and Mr. R. Navaratnam explained in detail the objects of the National Assembly.

The Chairman thanked the gathering.

Nature Of God

(Continued from page 1)

of appalling immensities subsists is God. Beauty, Wisdom, Love, Goodness, Peace and Bliss are the attributes of God. He is Light and Truth, the fountain - Source of all Energy. Meditation on the Omnipotent Lord is a dynamic method for augmenting one's energy, strength and power.

Whether one accepts the existence of God or not, He always exists. He is at once immanent and transcendent, manifest. He is closer to you than your breath and nearer to you than your hands and feet. Realise we must the supreme fact of the Lord's Omnipresence in sound, colour, form, taste, smell and in every inch of His creation.

God is beyond the reach of the senses, but you can realise Him, know and feel Him, here and now. The taste of an apple can never be made known to one who has not himself tasted it; even so, the nature of God cannot be known without direct intuition or realisation. Knowledge of God is the ultimate cure for all evils and sufferings of life. God is the supreme panacea for all the weaknesses, limitations and unhappiness of man. He is boundless grace and illimitable ocean of mercy, the rock-basis and goal of all beings. Seek Him, Realise Him. Only then can you be perfect and free.

Mahatmaji As A...

(Continued from page 3)

and found it difficult nay almost impossible, to tear them selves away from his moral and intellectual leadership, and above all, from the leadership of his practical wisdom, when in later years, their varying temperaments and the diverse settings in which they had to function, made it more and more difficult for them to adhere to his ideologies in action.

He claimed to be of the earth, earthy, prone to as many weaknesses as any other human being. He was, therefore, slow to see blemishes in others. He never quarrelled with his tools. He took human nature as it is. Because he excluded the use of brute force he had to delve deep into the secrets of human psychology and master all the varied strings of the human heart, and so he became the greatest moulder of men that our age has seen.

TAMILS AT THE NEXT.....

(Continued from page 1)

appeals, proceedings will have to be translated into English, it being presumed that the Judges of the Courts of Appeal will for some years at least continue to conduct their business in English. This arrangement would naturally tend to segregate the Tamil Magistrates, Judges and Lawyers into Tamil areas, and the Sinhalese into Sinhalese areas. But if Sinhalese and Tamil are accepted as Official Languages all over Ceylon this segregation can be prevented. This is why the present arrangement should continue for at least 15 years, during which period Sinhalese should be taught as an optional language in all Tamil Schools, and vice versa. At the end of this period, for appointments in the Sinhalese districts a good working knowledge of Sinhalese may be insisted upon; and vice versa.

All talk of "Sinhalese Only" within twenty-four hours may be dismissed as utter nonsense. It will be quite arbitrary and unjust to force the Sinhalese language down the throats of the Tamils. To mark the extent as if it were of this injustice there prevails an unprecedented drought in Ceylon. Electricity and water are being rationed.

At this stage one should examine the various objections of the 'Sinhalese' people to give parity. The argument is trotted out that Buddhism will disappear if the Tamil language is recognised in Ceylon. The fanatics who raise this religious cry forget that Lord Buddha did not speak Sinhalese. When Buddhism spread in India, the Sinhalese Language was not spoken in India. Today Burma and Thailand are Buddhist countries, but Sinhalese is not the language of the people of these countries. A religion belongs to all languages and therefore the cry that Buddhism will die if the Tamil language is recognised is meaningless.

A booklet on the language question has been issued that there are fifty millions of Tamil speaking people in India. This is exaggeration with a vengeance. This booklet states that if Tamil is recognised as an Official Language in Ceylon, 10 millions or

100 lakhs of South Indian Tamils will sneak into Ceylon, presumably as Sly Entrants. Is this booklet to be taken seriously? But the harm it does by rousing the feelings of the uneducated Sinhalese masses is incalculable.

Some Sinhalese argue that the Tamils have nothing to lose if "Sinhalese Only" is made the Official Language in Ceylon. For they say that the Tamils can now learn Sinhalese in place of English which they learnt very satisfactorily when the Britishers were rulers of Ceylon. In other words, these Sinhalese nationalists seem to think that the Tamils have merely changed masters! The Sinhalese have earned Independence. The Tamils have no independence. Will the educated Sinhalese subscribe to this view?

It is argued that the Ceylonese—the Sinhalese and the Tamils—are one nation and that they should therefore have one Official Language only. Ceylon's population is nearly 80 lakhs; of this nearly 20 lakhs of people speak the Tamil language. The Sinhalese and the Tamils should be regarded as two separate communities speaking two separate languages. Justice cannot be done to these communities, if either language is suppressed.

In a few weeks the elections will be on. It is the duty of every Tamil to send to Parliament experienced men with the same language policy, that is 'Parity for the Two Languages'. "Career Politicians" should not be encouraged. In principle, there is no objection to two or more candidates of the same language policy contesting each other. But care must be taken that the "Sinhalese Only" candidate is not benefitted by the division of the Tamil votes.

It is still hoped that English, Sinhalese, and Tamil will continue to be Official Languages of little Ceylon which can ill afford to be split into parts.

ORDER "SIS"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 89 T

In the matter of the Estate
of Vaithilingam Thambir-
muthu of Tholpuram,
Jaffna.

Deceased

Vs.

Thamtimu hu Sreeharan,
No. 60 Hampden Lane
Wellawatte, Colombo.

Petitioner.

Vs.

T. Ramanathan of Tholpu-
ram, Jaffna.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of February 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the content paper of the Respondent having been filed and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 3rd day of February 1956 having been read;

It is declared that the said petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration as the only son and heir of the deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent or others interested shall on or before the 5th day of March 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of February 1956

Sgd. P. SriSkanda Rajah,
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by,
Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 156, 24 & 2)

Management Of...

(Continued from page 3)

their members' interests is to look after the interests of the country as a whole. It has been argued for many years in Britain's Labour movement that any form of syndicalism is wrong in practice and in theory because it gives to the workers in a single industry, who are only one section of the national community, control over a section of the economy which is of importance to the nation as a whole.

The British trade union movement has sought to give expression to the workers' voice in industry by two main paths—influence and public ownership or control. Influence is exerted in the multifarious ways of co-operation from the factory floor to consultation with the Government. Public ownership and control of major industries give the worker the same share of indirect responsibility for management as the citizen.

It is not surprising that the United Kingdom Labour movement, with its long history of Parliamentary action, sees in public ownership its main constructive road of advance. The practical details off the way ahead, with the needs of the nation's economy in mind, remain its main pre-occupation.

—Sunday Times Madras

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கோண்டுறை யாக் செய்க் குறைவிடா துயிர்செய் வாழ்க்
நான்மறை யறங்க் கோங்க் நற்றவம் வேன்வி மல்க்
மேன்மைகொன் னைவ் நீதி வினங்கு வகை மெய்க்லாம்.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.