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PAKISTAN MUST QUIT KASHMIR BEFORE PLEBISCITE

INDIA'S APPROACH TO PROBLEM

Speaking at length in the Indian Parliament on March 29, Premier Nehru stated emphatically that the first essential requirement for talks of a plebiscite in Kashmir to be considered was the withdrawal of Pakistan's armed forces from Kashmir Territory. Reviewing the development of the Kashmir situation, Premier Nehru said:

There has been in the past so much said and so many papers written They made up ten fat volumes. It was quite impossible to keep pace with them. Therefore, there was possibly a tendency —not in the House but generally—to forget certain basic facts. "I am surprised at the ignorance often shown by eminent foreign observers, by the Foreign Press Whether it is an assumed ignorance or not, I do not know, but there it is.

Radically the Kashmir story began in the last half of October 1947, when there was an invasion of Jammu and Kashmir State through Pakistan and by Pakistan. There could be no doubt about this aggression by Pakistan resulting in widespread killing, destruction and loot. Every decision that might be taken and every consideration that might be given to the Kashmir problem had always to keep this basic fact in mind. It was perfectly clear that there was not a shadow of justification for Pakistan to be there, to commit this aggression,

The second fact to be remembered was that legally and constitutionally Kashmir acceded to India. This also was an undoubted fact "You may criticise the speed with which this was done, the manner of it", but the fact is that legally and constitutionally, the State of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India. Therefore it became the duty of the Indian Union to defend Kashmir from aggression and drive out the invaders. I would go a step further and say that even if Kashmir had not acceded to India, even then it would have been our duty to defend it, India being a continuing entity.

Whatever did not opt out remained with India till such time as something was done to it, till such time some decision was taken; that is, our responsibilities continued in regard to every part of what was India until that part deliberately and positively became not India. Even if no final decision had been taken about Kashmir's accession to India, the fact that it was not in Pakistan itself cast a duty upon us to protect it against any attack, However, this point does not arise, because in effect it did accede to India.

"All this happened in the first three or four months of our indepedence. I well remember the tremendous concern and anxiety with which we considered this question. The day after we got news of this invasion, we met in the Defence Committee and considered it for hours. Then we waited for a day and a half. When we had further news of the destruction, toot, etc, then at great risk and with great difficulty we decided to intervene, knowing that it was very difficult work and involved great risks for us. This was at 6 p. m. The next morning we sent two hundred and fifty odd people to Srinagar.

"At that time we knew, of course that Pakistan was aiding and abetting this business but we did not know that we would have to come face to face with the Pakistan army. We thought that it was just helping the tribal people and we thought a few hundred people would be enough to deal with the tribal people.

"If we had arrived 12 hours later, it might have been too late so far as the city of Srinagar was concerned. These people (the 200 odd people who were flown to Srinagar) and some other forces that went gradually drove out these tribal invaders from the valley, upto a place called Uri, where suddenly they found something much more than the tribal people; they found the Pakistan army entrenched there in Kashmir territory

"Obviously, it became difficult for our small forces which had gone—perhaps they were at that time about a thousand or so—to push out an entrenched regular army Since then, of course, operations took place between the Indian army and the Pakistan army. The tribal folk faded out or just did not count for much".

Then the matter was taken by the Government of India to the Security Council, "Many people have criticised me for doing this. It is easy to be wise after the event but I think it was a right step to take. There is no doubt that the matter would have gone there (in any case) because some body else would have taken it."

Subsequently when the

(Continued on page 6)

Parliamentary General Election 1956—Jaffna Peninsula

Programme for Counting of Votes

Place of Counting : Town Hall, Jaffna.
Dates of Counting : 10-4-56 & 11-4-66.

Electoral District and Number.	Time of Commencement of Counting.	Time at which the Candidates and Counting Agents are requested to attend.
10TH APRIL, 1956		
46—Kankesanthurai	8·00 p.m.	7·30 p.m.
48—Kopay	8 00 p.m.	7·30 p m.
44—Kayts	11·00 p m.	10·30 p m.
49—Point Pedro	11 00 p.m.	10·30 p.m.
11TH APRIL, 1956		
45—Vaddukoddai	9·00 a m.	8 30 a m.
47—Jaffna	9·00 a m.	8 30 a m.
50—Chavakachcheri	9·00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.

Promoting Freedom Of News

U. N. Effort

The U N announced last week that it is preparod to award fellowships to persons experienced in dispensing news and also to hold a two week seminar in the interests of promoting freedom of information.

The plan comes under the heading of UN assistence to governments in the field of human rights. It is designed to further friendly relations among nations by promoting among news personnel everywhere a wider knowledge of the work of the United Nations, of other countries and of international affairs."

The fellowships, which will be awarded on requests from UN member states would provide for about four to six months of study, mainly at UN headquarters; the number of fellowships, will depend on the number of requests.

The proposed seminar would be held in Geneva and would involve about 20 participants who would receive travel costs and subsistence as would the holders of fellowships.

The plan, as drafted for presentation to the Economic and Social Council, was drawn in accordance with the last General Assembly's authorization of a broad program of assistance to governments in the field of human rights.

Technical assistance in the human rights field has been urged by the United States as one part of a threepronged "action program" for promoting wider observance of basic human rights and freedoms.

The Commission on Humen Rights, now meeting at UN headquarters approved the other two parts of the U S. program during its present session. Two days-age the Commissiou approved a U. S. proposal for special studies of the observance of specific human rights and recommended as the first

(Continued on page 6)

THE HINDU ORGAN

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

நமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமுங்கல்வியும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
நமச்சிவாயவே நாநவின்றேத்துமே
நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி [illegible]

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1956

Treasure These Thoughts

Always try to dwell in the thought that God is the sole shelter of your life and you will find His love enveloping you from all sides.

CRUDE PASSIONS MUST BE CURBED

It is our duty to raise once again our voice of warning against the evil forces that are at work in the field of electioneering, particularly in the Tamil speaking electorates. Ironically enough, all the contestants in the North and the East seldom fail to proclaim in their perorations and by means of manifestoes that their single purpose is to safeguard the interests of the people whom they seek to represent in Parliament. Nevertheless there has appeared in this particular *front* an unceasing campaign of bitter invective and arrant abuse with the result that the Tamil speaking people have been confronted with the danger of self-disintegration. That a weakened opposition cannot fight the forces of racial reactionaries has not been sufficiently realized by those who are conducting the present election campaign. Passions of hate, illwill, suspicion and general evil are being worked to a dangerous pitch without regard to the paramount need of the hour, namely the consolidation of those whose rights are being threatened. We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that the election of representatives must be conducted in an atmosphere of complete calmness and in sincere earnestness. The destructive potential of modern methods of electioneering is a direct threat to the continuance of even the outward appearance of democracy.

Tolerance is the essence of democratic conception of Government. To form a Government, the election of representatives of the people must be in accordance with the accepted code of conduct of political propaganda. Slogan-shouting and flag-flying may have a significance. But where the temper of tolerance cannot be exercised, the indiscriminate use of propaganda and the indiscreet utterances of candidates will certainly create a panic that may assume dangerous dimensions. Tension during a General Election is not a novel feature. But the present political situation demands the lessening of tension. This cannot be achieved but by a common resolve of the candidates to keep their campaign free from the vicious methods of abuse and scorn, insult and intimidation. Stone-throwing and dashing of dangerous crackers have become a common occurrence. Planned attempts at disturbing election meetings only reveal that they who create the disturbance are being haunted by the spectre of defeat. Speakers at meetings are frequently bombarded with a barrage of questions. The motive may be a sincere desire to have a free and frank discussion on burning political issues of the hour. But the method of obtaining such information is not by disturbing the trend of thought of the speaker on the platform thus enabling the fifth columnists in the meeting to take up the thread of interruption and continue it in order to set afoot mischief. Points that require to be elucidated, questions that remain to be answered and policy that has to be explained may be indicated to the organisers of the meeting in advance in a responsible manner. Candidates and their campaigners cannot turn a deaf ear to such requests. One should try to understand others just as one expects others to understand him. Prudence demands that crude passions should be curbed. This responsibility rests with those who conduct election campaigns.

THE FIRST FRUITS

The U. N. P. that had the temerity to go back upon its accepted policy of parity of status of Sinhalese and Tamil and the hardihood to appeal to the electors on the issue of State Language today finds itself in an awkward position. From the point of view of the Tamil speaking people the swing away from the U. N- P. to the M. E. P. does not alter the political situation. But there is a special significance in the verdict of the electorates that polled yesterday. Seven Ministers who had been responsible for the reversal of the policy of the U. N. P. and who had induced the party to divest itself of its United National coating forfeited their seats at the election on the issue that was specifically posed by them. The first fruits have tasted bitter and the U. N. P. stands pathetically depleted in strength. Now will the United Front that has combined so very courageously to displace the governing party understand the real implications of democracy and decide to shed its communal complexion?

LEGAL PROFESSION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

By
INDRA SOMASEGARAM

"Thou shall not murder —Thou shall not steal." With the progress of science in modern times and its systematic probing of all important mysteries, crime has been subject to sharp scrutiny, and criminal acts are mostly connected with a woman or is centred round a female character. Now when wrong is done by a woman, why should not other women be permitted to investigate the matter and correct the other individuals concerned. I do not mean, neither do I anticipate, that women should predominate in the legal profession, but I am merely presenting a fact that there should be the feminine touch in the legal profession too. Women lawyers can bring to bear a more discerning attitude to such investigations. A learned lawyer, however, has challenged this fact and stated that women will not be good lawyers for they are charming, delicate and sympathetic. They cannot face efficient lawyers and their heated arguments. Well then my honourable friend thinks that males are the only unique figures who would prove themselves efficient in the legal profession. To him I boldly state that all men are not so efficient as he assumes. It is only his vain imagination that women cannot become good criminal lawyers. The knowledge of Law is a common factor which both the sexes can come to know. Like any other individual, women also possess the knowledge and the grasp of the essential and substantial realities of life. Efficient qualities and capacities are not the privilege or the monopoly of one sex.

Bearing the same notion a final year comrade of mine made a blank statement with reference to the current "Batcho case"—'if not for the woman concerncd the innocent individual would have not had all this trouble.' When I heard his statement I felt sorry for him—it was a rash statement which he would not have made if he had given a second thought. On this point I would leave a thought to the other individuals who haphazardly blame the women for criminal acts.

Society bears in its womb the embryo of every crime that will be committed because it created conditions which stimulate crime, the Society prepares for the crime so to speak while the criminal is merely a tool. Consequently every state of society should pre-suppose a certain number of criminals as a necessary consequence of its organisation.

What is the position of our criminals today? They blame the individual and not the Society and impose punishment thinking that it is a magic formula that will teach the criminal not to repeat his law breaking act; of course, statistics and experience have shown that the punishment is futile. On the other hand, I think it it would be much advisable to change the institution, habits, education and everything else that influence his way of life. This observation at first sight might seem to be fraught with gloom, but on closer examination, however, will be full of promises, The legal problems remain unsolved for years perhaps because there is a co-ordination between men and women. History relates that the profession was merely meant for men, and women have no qualification to occupy a legal status. But I proudly say that this is going "down" in history. It is a noteworthy instance in the latter part of the twentieth century when women have begun to create history in Law Colleges in different spheres. I may be right in presupposing that future legal profession will take its full form with the help of the learned Lady-law-years who are waiting to create history in the legal profession,

So far as regards the legal profession our woman have shrugged their shoulders to all the urgent problems of legal matters leaving them only for the men to consider. To amend this problem in the human race it would be impossible as long as inequality of sexes remain. Very few people realise the task of raising women from the humiliation of inequality. There should be a wider understanding and broader outlook in human Society if it should fully enjoy the benefit of feminine help. Devotion to the legal profession does not mean a separation from the family life or the neglect of social activities; it means a combination of both together with tolerance and understanding of the common crowd.

Leaving aside the Lady-lawyers are we not anxious to find out from where these unforgettable characters are moulded from? It is a pitiable fact that law students do not receive their education in palatial planned out buildings situated amidst the swelling impetuous charming pleasure-gardens, nor in the buildings towering to the sky with its decorative and exhaustive workmanship or motifs of Kandyan art. Instead you find the students in a gloomy building amidst the crowded streets of Hultsdorf where desire to learn and dedicate their lives for the service of those who are down-trodden by society receive no impetus or inspiration. Such people who go to lawyers have often stated "Oh! we are scared of the lawyers"; I understand that they are scared of the lawyers' fee and not of the lawyer. Let me tell them that to avoid expense of legal aid may be more costly than to seek it. The widespread belief is that lawyers are out to grab the public; this belief is because of the tactics of a fewand millions of people share this unfounded fear. To remedy the situation it is left for the Bar Council and the Law Society to have a

(Continued on page 5)

PAKISTAN MUST QUIT KASHMIR.....

(Continued from page 6)

share in the prosperity of this side.

"While all this was happening various things with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, a new development took place This was the promise of military aid from the United States to Pakistan, a promise which was subsequently fulfilled. This created not only a new military situation, but a new political situation and the procedure thus far followed by us became out of date and it had to be viewed afresh

"That situation has become progressively worse because of the flow of military aid to Pakistan and the conclusion of the SEATO and the Baghdad Pacts.

"Now always in our considering this question of Kashmir with Pakistan and representatives of others, apart from the legal and constitutional issues, we have this practical aspect of it in mind, that is, we want to promote the happiness and freedom of the people of Kashmir.

"And we wanted to avoid any step being taken which will disrupt or upset things which had settled down and which might lead to a migration of people this way or that way, and which would again lead to that conflict with Pakistan which we wanted to avoid. While we were desirous of settling this Kashmir problem with Pakistan, there will be no settlement if the manner of settlement itself leads to a conflict with Pakistan.

"As things settle down, any step which might have been logical some years back becomes more and more difficult It means the uprooting of things that had been fixed legally, constitutionally and practically.

'We pointed this out last time when our friend the Prime Minister, came. I said 'You can talk to me. You have talked for the last five or six years about the conditions laid down in the U N. resolution and we have not come to an agreement. The departure of the Pakistan armed forces has not taken place. I am prepared to talk to you, if you like, but it does not seem likely that when we have failed in the last five or six years in our talks we are likely to come to a rapid agreement more specially when new factors have come in such as military aid, etc , which have changed the situation completely'. So I said, 'We must recognise facts as they are instead of repeating cliches and proceed on the basis of existing facts'.

"Meanwhile constitutional developments took place both in our Constitution and the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. Perhaps honourable members will remember that under our Constitution, we cannot lay down any change in regard to the Jammu and Kashmir State without the concurrence of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly. That is the constitutional and legal position. I pointed this out to the distinguished representative of Pakistan who came here

"Another event that I may mention only in passing—it now does not directly concern us but has some indirect concern in Jammu and Kashmir—is the development in Western Pakistan.

'I have made it quite clear to the Pakistan representatives that while I am prepared to discuss any aspect of the question, if they want to be realistic they must accept and take into consideration all that has happened in the last seven or eight years and not talk in the terms of eight or nine years ago. The only alternative, I said, was a continuing deadlock in our talks.

Mr. Nehru then referred to the no-war declaration he had offered some time ago to the Pakistan Government and recalled the correspondence he had with the late Liaqat Ali Khan did not agree to the proposal because he wanted the questions at issue to be settled before a no-war declaration was made or that we should agree to there being automatic arbitration etc.

He had pointed out to Mr, Liaqat Ali Khan that while he would be willing to settle gladly the pending questions already several endeavours to do so had failed A no-war declaration would create a new atmosphere which would help settle the issue. As to the automatic procedure for conciliation for one or two months. mediation for a month and then arbitration so as to settle issues within four or five months. Mr. Nehru recalled that he had explained to Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan that he was not aware of any country agreeing to such a procedure.

It was of course clear that a no-war declaration should not be tied up with other matters. "If you can settle everything then there is no necessity to have a no war declaration. This business of trying to do so by arbitration is not feasible. Having had nine years of this Kashmir affair and all its changing phases, this problem which vitally affects our interests, how can I be expected to agree to some outside authority becoming an arbitrator in this matter? If both India and Pakistan wanted to settle their problems without going to war with each other and peacefully, it would be very desirable to have a no war declaration".

Mr. Nehru next dealt with the Pakistan President accusing India of responsibility for all the recent border incidents, and said that while a large number of incidents had occurred at least in respect of 10 the United Nations observers had said that Pakistan was the aggressor.

Mr. Nehru mentioned in particular the Nekowal incident in respect of which both the former Premier of Pakistan and the present President of Pakistan, who were in Delhi soon after the incident occurred, had promised to punish the guilty. A year or more had passed and yet nothing had been done. Despite this, statements were being made dubbing India as aggressor.

Mr. Nehru said that he had referred to the Kashmir dispute at such great length because he wanted the Pakistan Government and the Pakistan people to consider these basic details and realise that India meant no ill to Pakistan. 'It will be assured for us to do so because our prosperity is connected with their prosperity. We want to be friends with them and we want to settle all our problems in a friendly way. I am sure we can settle them if only we have this friendly approach.

Bharati And Kavimani – A Comparative Evaluation

By

Sabaratnasinghe Kumarakulasingham B A.

(Cey.)

THE Tamil Renaissance of the late 19th early 20th century owes not a little to three people—Pandit Swaminatha Iyer, Subramania Bharati and Kavimani Thesigavinayagampillai. It was only recently that Tamil Nad mourned the loss of the third-named. Swaminatha Iyer, through his noble efforts created an interest in the Sangam classics and also set new standards in Tamil prose. Bharati and Kavimani are the versatile genuines behind the new Tamil poetry—poetry which emphasises simplicity of language yet capable of conveying deep thought—poetry devoid of elaborate ornamentation—yet adorned with elegant imagery-poetry which took stock of everything around us as well as everything above us.

On reading the poems of Bharati and Kavimani one is struck not only by the similarity in language and style but also by the similarity at ideas and thought. This is not to say that one imitated the other—This is really a case of two great literary minds agreeing. They display similarity of thought not only in their religious poems but also in poems advoeating soeial reform and even in their invocations to Saraswathi. Yet each has his individuality. Bharati was a revolutionary and at times gives full vent to his feelings in strong language. Kavimani is more sober and one could detect a quiet and sad note in many of his poems. Some of his lines remind one of Caleridge's lines in the Ancient Mariner—

"He prayeth best, who loveth best

All things both great and small;

For the dear God who loveth us,

He made and loveth all".

Their poetry transcends all barriers of caste or creed or wealth that had visions of a Free India—an India not merely free from the British yoke but an India free from caste, poverty and ignorance—an India ruled by Ahimsa—an India of emancipated women. Bharati struggled both against social prejudices and poverty. To him Indian Independence was a much cherished vision. Kavimani was much more fortunate. He was comparatively much more free from want and what is more he saw the cherished vision become a reality on August 4, 1947. Further Kavimanis greatness was recognised in his life time itself. His biography makes its appearance in 1948. His poems have received wide publicity. Bharati received recognition only after his death. But it stands to the credit oi the Tamil race that it rarely forgets to recognise talent even if late. It is because of this recognition that the patronage so badly needed for the development of the fine arts was forthcoming during the Sangam Era, At least now Bharati is honoured by Tamil Nad as he should be honoured and for this Tamils have every reason to be grateful to that scholar—statesman Rajagopalachari.

Though Bharati and Kavimani were founders of the new school of Tamil poetry they had "healthy respect for the Tamil classical works: Bharati says"

வள்ளுவன் தன்னை உல
கினுக்கே தந்து
வான்புகழ் கொண்ட
தமிழ்நாடு
அள்ளும் சிலப்பதிகாரம்
என்றேர்மணி,

and coming over to Kavimani,

"கற்றவர் மெச்சும் கவித்
தொகையாம்—பத்துப்
பாட்டின் வளத்தினிற்
கண்டறிந்து
பண்டை இயற்கை
வளங்க வெல்லாம்—
பத்துப்
பாட்டின் வளத்தினிற்
கண்டறிந்து"....

Both were great lovers of nature. Like the Greek of old they saw beauty in uature, though unlike the Greek they saw little joy in life. I give below an extraet from குயிற்பாட்டு.

"காற்று மரங்களிடைக்

(Continued an page 4)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 8-4-56 TO 14-4-56

ARIES *Aswini, Barani, Karthikai 1st part* [*MedhaRasi*]

An unsettled week. You will have to face some opposition and criticism when you begin some thing. But you will be successful at the end Troubles through patternal relatives likely week end.

* * *

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

The first two days will be very favourable. You will be able to succeed in your undertakings. But rest of the week will be troublesome. You will have no mental peace. Avoid arguments.

* * *

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

Success in new undertakings promised this week. You will be able to steer clear of obstacles. Financial gains and ruins to enemies also shown.

* * *

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

A good week. Gains in new undertakings promised. You will be able to triumph over your rivals, Health will improve. But domestic upsets likely week end.

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

Misunderstandings and quarrels with friends likely this week. Do not begin anything new. You are likely to earn the displeasure of some one whom you respect and love. Avoid clashes.

* * *

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

The first half of the week will be very favourable. Most of your difficulties will be cleared. Triumph over competitors promised. But Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. Week-end turns favourable again.

* * *

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

A fairly good income promised this week. Work will be heavy. There will be no mental peace. Domestic upsets also possible. Spend the last day with care.

* * *

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

Misunderstandings will be cleared You will be able to triumph over your enemies. Popularity and social success also promised. Go ahead with your ventures.

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

Health upsets likely. You have to be careful in all your deals this week. New ventures will bring in good results only after initial difficulties. Avoid arguments.

* * *

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

There will be no mental peace throughout this week. Do not begin anything new. Your friends will misunderstand most of your actions. Avoid arguments.

* * *

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

Most of your worries will clear after the new year. Welcome changes promised. You will be able to clear some of your debts Old investments will bring in a good harvest.

* * *

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

Health upsets likely this week. New ventures will have to be handled with care. Avoid arguments. Clashes with relatives and friends shown week end.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 141.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karthigesu Chettiar Muttukumaru Chettiar of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Nagalingam Subramaniam of Vannarponnai West. Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sellammah widow of K. Muttukumaru Chettiar
2. Rajarajeswary wife of N. Subramaniam
3. Thirunavukkarasu Nadarajah and wife
4. Maheswari Devi all of Vannarponnai West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petition coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of February 1956 in the presence of Mr M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner having been read.

It is declared that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 23rd day of March 1956 show sufficien cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 20th day of February 1956

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. M R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner

23-3 56

Time to show cause extended till 20 4-56.

Itd. P. S.
D. J.

(O 178 30, 6)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 150 T

In the matter of the Join Last Will and Testament of the late Palaniappar Saravanamuttu and wife Thangamuttu of Araly West.

Palaniappar Saravanamuttu of Araly West Deceased

Thangamuttu widow of Palaniappar Saravanamuttu of Araly West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murugesu Veerasingam of Araly West and
2. Sinnappu Perampalam of Vaddukoddai West

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of March 1956 in the presence of Mr S. Kandasamy Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of the witnesses to the Last Will dated 27-2-56 having been read

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased now deposited in court be declared proved and the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have probate as executrix named in the said Last Will and probate in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner in terms of the said Will unless the said Respondents or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 23rd day of April 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 9th day of March 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

(O 176 30, 6)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 153

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Annammah widow of Subramaniam Perinbanayagam of Alaveddi North.

Deceased

1 Vaithilingam Kangisunderam and wife
2 Annapillai both of Alaveddi North

Petitioners

Vs

Ponnampalam Veeragathippillai of Alaveddi North

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of March 1956 in the presence of Mr S. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the petition and the affidavit of the second named petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the second-named petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as sister of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly unless the respondent above-named or any other person or persons interested in the estate shall on or before the 30th day April 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 16th day of March 1956.

Sgd P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd S Canagasabai
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 177 30 & 6)

Bharati And Kavimani—A....

(Continued from page 3)

காட்டு மிசைகளிலும்
ஆற்று நீரோசை அருவி
யொலியினிலும்
நீலப்பெருங்கடல்.....''

Kavimani's poem on சூரிய காந்தி could be classified along with the best of Wordsworth, Keats. He says:-

''மஞ்சள் குளித்து முக
மினுக்கி—இந்த
மாயப்பொடி வீசிநிற்கும்
நிலை
கஞ்சமகள் வந்து காணிற்
சிரிக்குமோ?
கண்ணீர் உருக்குமோ?
யாரறிவர்''.

Now a few words, about their sense of humour. In குயிற்பாட்டு one gets the following lines:-

''பெண்டிர் மனத்தைப்
பிடித்திழுக்கும் காந்தமே,
காமனே மாடாகக் காட்சி
தரு மூர்த்தியே.''

while in குதிரைகள் புலப்பல் (Kavimani's poem) you find—

கோடி கோடி ஸைக்கிள்
வந்திடினும்—எங்கள்
குலத்திற்கோர் நன்மை
யுண்டோ,

Yet it is typical of Kavimani that this poem should end thus:-

சித்தம் இரங்கிட வேண்டு
கின்றேரும்—எம்மை
க்ஷேமமாய்க் காத்திடக்
கெஞ்சுகின்றேரும்
புத்தமுனியருள் போத
னையை என்றும்
போற்றுதல் உங்கள்
கடனுமே.

On going through their respective antalogies one cannot help being struck by the variety of subject matter. Though both worshipped knowledge and held the view that Religion is an individual affair, both have sung numerous verses in praise of the Gods of the Hindu Panthem as well as on deified religious saints like Jesus, Allah and Buddha. Both have catered not only for layman with a literary bent but also for small children. Bharati's 'ஓடிவிளையாடு பாப்பா' is so well known that it need not be quoted here. Of Kavimani's poems for children I like one entitled 'அரசே எழுந்திரு'. Alas both are no more. When Bharati died Tamil Nad lost a great poet but when Kavimani left, Tamilagam lost not only a versatile poet but also a noble man. Kavimani took up and improved Tamil poetry from where Bharati left and his death has created a void which would be very hard to fill.

GENERAL ELECTION

SEVEN MINISTERS FORFEIT SEATS

M. E. P. MUSTERS U. N. P. ONLY 6

Colombo North

Vivenne Goonawardene (N. M. Group)	16841
Cyril de S. Wijaratna (U. N. P.)	9489
Wyman Perera (M.E.P.)	1229
Dr. W. D. de Silva (Ind)	1306
Majority	7352

Colombo Central

Pieter Kenueman (C. P.)	47296
Sir Rajik Fareed (U. N. P.)	26512
M. S. Themis (M. E. P.)	20378
Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel (U. N. P.)	20335
V. A. Sugathadasa (U. N. P.)	18234
A. E. Goonesinha (L. P.)	16678
Asan Ally Mohamed (Ind)	501

Colombo South

Bernard Soysa (N M Group)	14199
Major T. F. Jayawardene (U N P)	9155
Dr A. P. de Zoysa (M. E. P.)	519
Majority	5044

Jaela

Stanley Zoysa (M E P)	24381
G. J. Paris Perera (U N P)	19132
J. D. Martin (L P)	596
Majority	5249

Kandy

P. Tennekoon (M. E. P.)	11005
E. L. Senanayake (U. N. P.)	9766
Majority	1239

Anuradhapura

S. Godage (M. E. P.)	7618
P. B. Bulankulama (U. N. P.)	5872
D. M. Kumarasinghe (Ind)	2346
Majority	131

Hakmana

C. A. Dharmapala (U. N. P.)	13298
P. A. Wicremasinghe (C. P.)	10591
P. P. Wickremasuria (M. E. P.)	10250
Majority	2707

Nuwara Eliya

A. Dissanayake (M. E. P.)	Wins
P. P. Sumanatilleke (U. N. P.)	

Matale

N. Karunatillekke (M E P)	12968
B. H. Aluvihare (U N P)	10372
Majority	2596

Dambulla

T. B. Tikkiri Banda (M. E. P.)	14688
H. B. Tenne (U. N. P.)	5553
Majority	9135

Wattegama

P. B. Weerakoon (M. E. P.)	14657
A. Ratnayake (U. N. P.)	11109
Majority	3548

Kadugannawa

C. A. S. Marikker (M. E. P.)	42952
L. S. Jinasena (U. N. P.)	27488
E. A. Nugawela ,,	24790
D. B. Wyetunga Ind	6403
H. B. Niketeene Ind	1237

Deniyaya

S. Ratnayake (M. E. P.)	16170
V. Ratnayake (U. N. P.)	10710
Majority	5460

Ratnapura

J. Kuruppu (M. E. P.)	16644
C. E. Attygalle (U. N. P)	6286
D. A. Karuneratna Ind	408
Majority	10358

Nivitigala

D. F. Hettiarachchi (M. E. P.)	16205
H. Weragama (U. N. P)	8220
Majority	7985

Balangoda

V. T. G. Karuneratna (M. E. P.)	36591
M. P. Jotipala (L. S. S. P.)	20023
E. W. Mathew (U. N. P.)	15789
A. F. Molamure (U. N. P.)	13873
S. Sirikandan (Universal)	532

Puttalam

H. S. Ismail (Ind,)	6524
A. Y. L. M. Mansoor (L. S. S. P.)	5273
Majority	1251

Chilaw

J. C. Munasinghe (M. E. P.)	19658
Shirley Corea (U. N. P.)	11831
Majority	7827

Kegalle

P. B. G, Kalugalla (M. E. P.)	21754
W. Wickremasinghe (U. N. P.)	12924
Majority	8830

Kiriella

K. Gunawardene (M. E. P.)	16272
A. E. P. Kiriella (U. N. P.)	6309
C. Gunasekara (L. S. S. P.)	1011
Majority	9963

Dodangaslanda

Sir John Kotalewala U N P	20286
T. B. Herath	12012
Majoity	8274

Mawanella

C. R. Beligammana M E P	20125
N, H. Keerthiratne U N P	12564
M. S. Mohideen Ind	200
Majority	7561

Polonnaruwa

C. P. de Silva M E P	10072
G. L. Kotelawala UNP	3948
D. J. Kuruppu Ind	479
Majority	6124

Kalaweva

M. S. Dissanayake M E P	Wins
Sir Richard Aluvihare U N P	

Kotagala

J. D. Weerasekera M E P	Wins
U. K. Unamboowe U N P	

Talavakele

K. Hemachandra U N P	Wins
E. Wanikasegara M E P	

Galahh

T. B, Ilankaratna M E P	Wins
T. B. Panabokke U N P	

Horana

S. Palansuriya M E P	29780
M. D. H. Jayawardene U N P	19125
Majority	10655

Nikeweratiya

M. Tennakoon M E P	Wins
K. Herat U N P	
J. Sellapperumage Ind.	

Badulla

J. C. T. Kotelawala 1st Seat M E P	Wins
M. S. A. Peeris 2nd Seat U N P	Wins
K. V. D. Sugathadasa U N P	
S. B. Ekanayake Ind.	

Wariapola

A. Adikari M E P	Wins
Ivan T. Dasanaike U N P	

PARTIES AT PRESENT

M. E. P.	28
U. N. P.	6
L. S. S P.	4
C. P.	1
Ind.	1

Legal Profession in the Twentieth Century

(Continued from page 2)

proper control over the profession. To do away with the mysteries of legal fees a special regulation should be brought in so that any one can get competent legal services at reasonable rates.

Now let me conclude by saying that. in presenting this article, I have neither drawn an invitation to my friends nor have I given an encouragement to the Lady-lawyers. I have only stated candid facts which all my twentieth century comrades will accept without any grievance.

The Twentieth Century is a memorable and momentous era in human history. The emancipation of women reached its peak when the distinguished and cultured Indian Diplomat, Mrs. Pandit Vijalakshmi, was unanimously elected President of the United Nations Assembly. This century saw women all the world over, more particularly in Asia, emerging from their domestic seclusion, from their purdah, from the caste-ridden and tribal restrictions into the full stature of womanhood. Woman have become Ministers of State, Governors of Provinces. Ambassadors of Sovereign States and representatives of their Governments in the United Nations Assembly. If all these are possible, how can it be said that women cannot become criminal lawyers and eminent ones too and take their full and proper place in the administration of justice in Ceylon?

(*Law Society Journal*)

Sri Rajagopalachariar Resigns

Sri C. Rajagopalachariar it is understood has resigned his membership from the Upper House of the Madras Parliament.

He has stated no reasons for his resignation.

PAKISTAN MUST QUIT KASHMIR.....

(Continued from page 1)

Goverument of India was considering taking the issue to the United Nations, he had taken the draft which was to be sent to the U. N. to Mahatma Gandhi and consulted him about its phraseology. "I think he made some suggestions which we tried to incorporate. It is not for me now or at any time to take shelter under Gandhiji's advice in this matter. I do not wish the House to imagine that I am doing so to-day, but since the honourable member opposite mentioned Gahdhiji's name, I do wish to say that at no time did I lose touch with him or his counsel in this matter, the decision was of course ours."

At the Security Council, Pakistan put in long memoranda. It was stated very stoutly and very strongly that Pakistan had not committed any aggression or intervened. This was a total and absolute denial of what we stated. Having done that, they brought in all kinds of things— genocide not in Kashmir but in Delhi, the Punjab, in fact all over. They talked about Junagadh and some other States in Kathiawar. They said to the Security Council, it is interesting to remember, that it must settle all these questions, genocide, Junagadh, etc, along with the Kashmir dispute simultaneously. I am repeating this to show the mental approach of Pakistan— denial of everything. Naturally, a little later they had to admit these things which they had denied—of how they tried to divert the mind of the Security Council to problems which had nothing to do with Kashmir. I was very much taken aback by this tissue of lies that had been put forward by the Pakistan representatives before the Security Council Naturally we tried to answer that in terms of facts.

The last year or so, there had been a large number of statements from prominent people in Pakistan, in the North-West Frontier, giving details of how they organised this raid from Pakistan; details of payments made by a party in the NWFP for the main purpose of organising the raid and trying to recover it now. There was also a statement by one of the leading officers. he was recounting these details to show how in the Security Council, Pakistan had based its claims on "what can only be described as completely false things."

When the U N. Commission came, it became impossible for Pakistan to say their forces were not in Kashmir. They admitted that their forces were there, Even then, they said, the forces had been sent at a subsequent date. "If they were subsequently sent, could they not have mentioned it at the U. N. debate which had taken place only a little earlier; it was really only under the compulsion of events that they admitted it."

The Prime Minister recalled the UNCIP resolution of August 13 1948, which had said, "The Commissian recognises that as the presence of troops in the territory of the Jammu and Kashmir State constiute a material change in this situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its troops from the State."

"Please observe the words. It is mildly put. It is a mild way of saying that they (Pakistan) told a lie in the Security Council and they (UNCIP) found the troops here and a change in the situtionas it was representd, Of course, privately the Commission people told us, 'all this was complete aggression, but we have come here to settle matters peacefully and if we go about publicly condemning everybody it becomes difficult to bring about a settlement'. They tried to avoid giving expression to their decision of aggression and which they admitted and which they indirectly stated.

"The point to remember is that because of this admission of aggression, the first thing they required was for Pakistan to withdraw its armed forces from the areas of the state occupied by it Throughout this period the first demand of the U. N. was the withdrawal of the Pakistan forces from the areas occupied by it. The other factors came later. We were asked later te withdraw the bulk of our forces; i. e. on Pakistan withdrawing from that area, we were asked to relieve tension and withdraw the bulk of the forces, but retaining our army in the State in order to give protection. The right of our army to be there was recognised. It was said that 'since Pakistan is withdrawing completely from the Jammu and Kashmir State, you can also reduce forces and take steps to bring about a better atmosphere.

"But the point I wish this House to remember is that the first essential step is the withdrawal of the Pakistan armed forces from that area of the State which they had occupied, and to-day, eight-and a-half years after that, the armed forces are still there.

"So all this talk of plebiscite and all that is completely beside the point. In fact this question only arises when Pakistan has taken a certain step, namely withdrawal. Pakistan is out of court till it fulfills its part of the duty in getting out of that part of the Jammu and Kashmir State on which it had committed aggression.

These are major facts to remember. Many attempts were made during these years of discussions, etc., to deal with the conditions laid down in the U. N. resolutions. There were many other conditions, pre-requisites. Many attempts were made but they did not yield results."

It was obvious, that the Government of India and Governmet of Jammu and Kashmir could not in the meanwhile remain in a state of suspended animation. Years had passed. Certain steps were taken by the Jammu and Kashmir Government with the concurrence of the Government of India to elect and convene a Constituent Assembly and an Assembly was convened.

'We stated even then that this was done with our goodwill. That Assembly was free to decide on any Constitution it liked, but we made it clear that we continued to be bound by our international commitments More years passed, and while on the one hand, Pakistan continued to occupy the part of the State on which it had committed aggression, the Constituent Assembly proceeded to draw up a Constitution for the State and passed many important measures of land reform. Great development works were undertaken by the State. The people of the State, except those under the forcible occupation of Pakistan, made considerable progress, Jammu and Kashmir State experienced great prosperity as it had never known at any time previously in living memory or even before. A very remarkable test of this was the number of visitors who went to Kashmir last year. An unprecedented number, 50,000, went there At no time even during the war had such numbers gone there.

"Eight-and-a-half years have passed and these major changes have taken place. Inside Kashmir people have settled down I have no doubt in that part of the territory on the other side, other changes must have taken place. Now the Governor General of Pakistan or the President, and others, repeatedly talk about the abject slavery of the people of Jammu and Kashmir under the present regime I do not know why such responsible persons should talk like this. The Jammu and Kashmir State is not a sealed book Fifty thousand tourists went there last year, and one thing has been very clear, the State has never been so prosperous ever before. It is not for me to state about the state of the people on the other side of the cease fire line. But I know there is a continuously attempt of the people on that side to come to this side and

(Continued on page 3)

Promoting Freedom of News

(Continued from page 1)

subject the right to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile. The study will be carried out by a committee of four members of the Human Rights Commission.

Earlier the Commission approved the U. S. plan for annual reports from governments and UN agencies on progress being made in achieving fundamental freedoms.

The U. S. representative in the Commission—Mrs. Oswald B. Lord—called these decisions "vitally important steps to raise the level of human freedoms throughout the world." She recalled that the entire three-point program now approved in its entirety, was first suggested by President Eisenhower as a practical plan for broadening the areas of freedom. Freedom, she said "is an indispensable condition to the achievement of a stable peace."

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S. KANAGASABAI,
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கோன்முறை யாக செய்க குறைவிலா துயிர்கள் வாழ்க
நான்மறை யறவ நோன்க நற்றவம் வேள்வி மல்க
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ நீதி விளங்குக வுலக மெல்லாம்.

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