

Language Delegations To Foreign Countries

It is satisfactory to know that the Government Parliamentary Party with the concurrence and approval of the Prime Minister has thought of sending a delegation to India and Pakistan to study the working of the respective Language Policies in the two countries with a view to utilising the information and knowledge so gathered for the benefit of this country. The Prime Minister has stated that good would come out of the work of such a delegation. The idea of sending a Commission or Committee to India, Pakistan and other countries to study the Language problem was mooted earlier by many people in this country including sections of the Press prior to the introduction of the Official Language Bill. It would have been very creditable if such a commission or com-

By

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

mittee had been sent at an earlier stage prior to the introduction of the Bill in Parliament. But there is no use of trying to cry over spilt milk. *Better late than never* is a saying which is well applicable in the unfortunate circumstances now prevailing in the country.

The public ought to go a step further in this connection. Public opinion has been strongly divided over the Language Bill: a good section with the Government Parliamentary Party supporting the Bill and another strong section opposing the Bill with the Opposition groups in Parliament.

It would be very desirable, in fact, it is incumbent on the Parliamentary opposition groups and the large sections of the general public opposing the Bill to get together and appoint and send a *delegation of competent persons on a national basis belonging to all communities and sec-*

tions as far as possible without delay in the first instance to Pakistan and India to study the Linguistic problem in those countries and the methods of solution adopted there and furnish reports to Parliament and people in Ceylon.

It is superfluous to state that the labours of a single delegation is entirely insufficient to cope with the requirements of the situation in Ceylon in connection with this highly controversial matter. The information and knowledge which we expect from foreign countries must be obtained and given through the medium of protagonists of the two schools of thought viz those who are the supporters of the present Bill and those who are opponents of it.

The scope of the investigation and report could include the principles on which the Language Policy in respect of national Languages has been formulated and is working as well as the place given to English in the scheme of things.

In the first instance, a delegation could go to India and Pakistan and later to countries more distant, where the language problem has given rise to similar difficulties for which each country has found its own way of solution.

A fully representative delegation composed of persons belonging to various communities and the various groups of opposition *could do very much more useful work than the delegation envisaged by the Government Parliamentary party.* A delegation with the former composition will carry *greater weight in foreign countries* and its recommendations will also have *much greater value*, intellectually, morally and politically both in and out of Ceylon, though for the moment, the present numerical majority in

(Continued on page 6)

HOW NOISE HARMS HEALTH

It is now generally recognised that excessive noise has a detrimental effect upon both the health and output efficiency of workers, and increasing attention is being paid to the question of noise abatement.

Investigations are being carried out in this field by industrial organisations and medical people and various other interested bodies, although the conclusions arrived at so far vary considerably. In the opinion of some excessive noise causes deafness, ruins health, aggravates heart, artery and stomach troubles; affects the pulse rate, blood pressure, and nervous system, induces fatigue, has an adverse effect on mental efficiency and alertness, and may result in anxiety neurosis, hallucinations and paranoid tendencies. Other opinions, while agreeing that hearing may be impaired, tend to the view that the other effects have been somewhat exaggerated.

It has been proved conclusively, however, that excessive noise does cause deafness, and for this reason alone should be reduced as much as possible. Many medical authorities state that one in every four cases of inner ear deafness is occupational in origin.

Surveys carried out involving over one thousand workers show that the greatest incidence of deafness occurs at an exposure to noise of 80-90 decibels, one decibel being equivalent to one unit of airborne noise. Detailed investigations also show clearly that noise has a harmful effect upon mental efficiency and alertness, and makes concentration difficult. In experiments carried out with office workers it was found that reducing the noise by 50 per cent resulted in a 5 per cent increase in output, this increase being regarded as representative of a saving in 5 per cent unproductive expenditure in wages.

(Continued on page 6)

FREE NATIONS IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

(From a speech delivered by the U. S. Secy. of State at San Francisco on June 21).

In the international field, a vast change also has come about. Much progress has been made toward developing conditions of collective security. This is the enlightened way. Mature societies fight crime with a collective police system, fight fire with a collective fire department and fight disease with public health services.

This same principle of collective effort is now emerging internationally. The free nations have been its sponsors both in terms of the United Nations, and in terms of collective security treaties.

The United States now has such treaties with 42 other nations. These developments apply the great moral principle that 'we are every one members, one of another.'

"Similarly, the principle of human dignity has been applied to the colonial problem. During a period when international communism was forcibly extending its dominion over more than 650 million alien people, and destroying or truncating the independence of some 15 nations, free nations were according independence to 17 nations with aggregate populations of around 650 million.

Thus we have the most dramatic contrast between the dynamic liberalism of free societies and the brutal reactionism of those who glorify physical power. So, whether we look at the domestic scene or at the international scene, we see the immense and benign changes wrought by the freedom.

But we dare not be complacent and feel that our past automatically assures our future. It is essential that the dynamic and liberalizing influence of

freedom should constantly be made apert, not only by word but by deed.

In any contest with despotism, the free societies are under certain seeming disadvantages. They expose their deficiencies, whereas despotisms habitually hide their deficiencies. Thus, free societies often appear worse than they are and despotic societies for a time may appear better than they are.

It is not often that despotism can be publicly unmasked, as by the the publication of Mr. Khrushchev's speech. To overcome this ability of despotism to mask itself, the free societies must make clear, so that none can doubt, their own constant dedication to liberal principles of peaceful change.

It is not enough to prove that despotism is bad. It is equally necessary to go on—and on—proving that freedom is good. Unless the free peoples do that, despotism will gain, if only because peoples in need, such as those of the newly developing countries, can readily be tempted by what seems a prospect of rapid economic change which is the specialty of the Soviet rulers.

That is the great mission to which the free nations are dedicated. If we can continue to show freedom as a dynamic liberalizing force, then we need not fear the results of the peaceful competition which the Soviet rulers profess to offer. More than that, we can hope that the forces now at work within the Soviet Union, and within the captive countries will require that those who rule shall increasingly conform to principles of freedom.

This means that they shall increasingly recog-

(Continued on page 6)



சிவசுந்தரம்.
தமச்சிவாயவே நானமுல் கல்வியும்
தமச்சிவாயவே நானநி விச்சையும்
தமச்சிவாயவே நானவின் தேத்துமே
தமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே.
சிவசுந்தரம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956

Treasure These Thoughts

To enter the spiritual life, we must first purify ourselves, through the practice of charity and devotion to the Lord, in utter sincerity. Ceremonial purity and ethical excellence are absolutely necessary.

COMMON WORSHIP

THE pitch of panic and un-rest, despair and distress, the world over, has risen to such a disconcerting height that mankind has been compelled to acknowledge the necessity of that motive power—religion—for working toward rehabilitation. Not that man requires to be awakened from lethargic indifference to spiritual values but that he has to realize that the acceptance and promotion of religion alone can suppress hatred and insolence, misery and intolerance, deceit and aggression. The higher mind of man must begin to function to make him move along the path of progress. This is not the call of a new order, social or political, but the demand of truth. Thus in this context the need for prayer becomes greater and greater. Places of worship therefore have to reassume priority.

The spiritual ideal of man must necessarily become his only ideal as experience has taught humanity that all other ideals are really of no value or avail. The need for a faith that has no fear of truth or contradiction with reason has been urged by all spiritual leaders. A resurgence in the national life of a people only appears at a time when there is a real need for a struggle for freedom. This awakening cannot be sustained long unless those who are thus kindled with the fire of patriotism bring about a better understanding among themselves by building up an inner brotherhood. Temples, Churches and

Mosques, remind us of this axiomatic truth. Places of worship are more than religious symbols. In these consecrated halls of spiritual experience, the devotee must be able to see the illumined divine light by rising above the darkness of intolerance. The shrines where the worshippers foregather bound by the ideal of human unity, cannot fail to bring peace and harmony to mankind. Worship signifies the paying of reverent homage to God. How can there be reverence and homage where the worshipper is unable to get beyond the evil thoughts of intolerance?

The Rig Veda says, *Together walk ye, together speak ye, together know ye your minds...common be your prayer, common be your end, common be your purpose, common be your deliberation...common be your resolve, let your hearts be of one accord, unified be your intentions that your union (assembly) may be perfectly happy.*

Hindu culture is broad-based being extensive and intensive. The Hindu cannot swerve from righteousness. Intolerance is inimical to the Hindu way of thought. Let us all meet together in our Shrines in a spirit of humanness. The removal of any disabilities for particular groups must be effected without any further delay and that as a natural step in the evolution of spiritual experience and not as a gesture of generosity.

In the Municipal Council

Request For Tamil University

That the Government should be requested to establish a University for the Tamil speaking people of this Island with constituent colleges in the Northern and Eastern Provinces was the text of an amended resolution that was adopted by the Jaffna Municipal Council.

Mr. C. Muttutambiy proposed the original resolution seconded by Haji V. M. M. Aboosalih.

Quazi M. M. Sultan moved the amendment seconded by Mr. A. T. Duraiappah.

Another resolution requesting the Government to declare the *Chitra Poorana* and *Adi Amavasa* days as Public holidays proposed by Mr. C. Muttutambiy and seconded by Mr. K. V. Theivendram was passed.

'RACIAL TYRANNY' SAYS COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

ANNUAL REPORT IN TAMIL

Mr. T. T. Jayaratnam, B A, Principal of Mahajana College, made history when he read the annual report in Tamil at the Founders' Day and Prize-giving of the institution.

Mr. M. Srikantha, G. A, Jaffna was the chief guest

Mrs. Srikantha gave away the prizes.

Extracts from the report are reproduced below in English.

The new party, which is socialist in parts and communal in complexion, takes pride in calling itself the People's Front. For reaching changes which will effect the very foundation of the Ceylonese State as we have known it so long, are being proposed by the new Government.

The Language Bill

Of these changes the one which threatens to disrupt the country, destroy the language and culture of the Tamils in Ceylon and exterminate the race itself in course of time, is the Sinhala only Bill which was piloted through the House of Representatives the other day by sheer weight of numbers. Much has been said both in Parliament and outside on the iniquitous and undemocratic manner in which one community, which happens to be in the majority, attempts to oppress another, which is far smaller in number, but which has lived in the island from the dawn of history and played a prominent role in its political, economic, social and cultural history down the ages. It is preposterous for a racial majority to arrogate to itself the right to Government to rule the country according to its whims and to attempt to strangle the minorities in the process. It is passing strange that leaders of the Government party, who claim to be experts in political science, and even responsible newspapers whose duty it is to mould healthy and impartial public opinion should call this "majority rule"

A majority, in political parlance, is a political majority, a majority determined horizontally rather than vertically. A racial majority is necessarily a permanent majority, and if it is said to be synonymous with "political majority" and if its mandate is to be regarded as a mandate of the people. I shall not be surprised if that majority empowers the

next party, that seeks its suffrage to disfranchise the minorities or alienate the land held by them or even bundle them out of the island, and still calls it democracy. That indeed will be the travesty of democracy and that I say is the real danger that threatens the minorities of this country.

Democracy in countries where the population is not homogeneous has come to mean Government with the consent of the minorities. A political party without a single Tamil on its membership, without the backing of a single Tamil member of Parliament and therefore without a mandate from the Tamil speaking minorities, has not the right to determine what the official language of that people ought to be. Its action in foisting its language on the Tamil speaking minorities in the face of vehement and bitter opposition, constitutes a gross violation of democratic principles. It is an act of racial tyranny, unprecedented in the history of any civilized country in recent times.

The Tamils are firm believers in the maxim that justice will prevail in the end, and they look forward to the future with faith and confidence. They hope that the language frenzy will soon spend itself and that the progressive and sober elements among our Sinhalese friends will join hands with the much wronged minorities and restore harmony amongst us and set the country once again on the road to peace, progress and prosperity. But in the meantime they will not be a party to their own immolation. They will not allow themselves to be assimilated by any other group however large or powerful. They are firmly of the belief that the new Law will remain a dead letter, as far as they are concerned. They will persistently refuse to transact any business in Sinhalese,

whatever the consequences may be. To this form of resistance all the Tamil speaking people of Ceylon stand pledged. This grim resolve is a pre requisite of any united action that we may take in the future.

Impact on Schools

If we accept this as a position from which we shall not retract we must consider seriously the impact it must have on our schools and on the education of our children. We cannot, in consonance with the stand we have taken, teach Sinhalese in schools simply because it is a passport to Government employment. It means then that we are prepared to set our faces against white collar jobs of all kinds. In other words our schools will not cater to the public and mercantile services as they have done in the past. The education, that we provide in our schools hereafter should be re-orientated. It should aim at developing the economic resources of the Northern and Eastern parts of Ceylon. How this can be achieved in the most effective manner and within the least possible time is the problem that awaits solution at the hands of our people and of our leaders. Demonstrations designed to express resentment at the passage of the Bill, necessary in themselves, cannot produce tangible results. Even the establishment of a University in Jaffna, which I agree is very essential to foster Tamil learning and culture in this country, can await more propitious times. The need of the hour is a constructive programme of work in the economic sphere, which will, in the next few years, make us self sufficient. Let the people and the leaders devote all their energies to this end and avert a serious crisis that may otherwise overtake them. The Jews of Israel have, with their traditional industry, developed their arid and sandy tract into a land of plenty. The Tamil speaking people, who are equally well known for their industry, will not find the call irksome.

Paradoxical though it may seem at this moment, I venture to suggest that the utmost emphasis should also be placed on English Education in our schools. Young men and women, whose prospects of joining the University in Ceylon are bound to become bleaker as the years go by, must be in a position to seek

(Continued on page 5)

THE RECENT COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

NERO was fiddling when Rome was burning. The Neros in the Cabinet were enjoying themselves in Parliament on June 5th with little concern for the trouble raging all over the city and with a cynical gratification that the Tamils were being served right for having organised a resistance to the Singhala Bill. The disturbances that occurred in Colombo and in many parts of the Eastern Province and the sporadic incidents in nearly all parts of Ceylon were not the spontaneous expression of Sinhalese resentment at the opposition to the Language Bill, but the direct outcome of the open incitement by the leaders of the M. E. P. for which the Cabinet cannot disclaim all responsibility. In the North where the Tamils form the over-

N. SANGARAPILLAI,
B. A. (Lond.)

whelming part of the population and a few Sinhalese reside there have been no incidents. The Tamil leaders never preached any boycott or hatred of the Sinhalese race and took the most scrupulous care to make the demonstration in Galle Face Green entirely peaceful. Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam unequivocally assured the Premier that the demonstration was to be perfectly peaceful. On the other hand at two or three public meetings held at the Colombo Town Hall Messrs Mettananda, Rajaratne and a Bikkhu harangued the mob, misrepresenting the Federalists as the agents in the pay of the U. S. A. to create a separate state and expel the Sinhalese from their areas and advocating a complete boycott of everything Tamil and their expulsion to the North. No member of the Cabinet, not even the Premier, took the vast trouble to check, much less to condemn these mischievous utterances. The Prime Minister in his broadcast on 4th evening showed some nervousness at the prospect of Satyagraha. The Sinhalese press published full reports of these speeches with tendentious comments. Is it any wonder then that the mob took the leaders at their word and created serious disturbances? The hooliganism everywhere was an organised effort to which men were drawn

from such distant places like Matara. Junior Ministers were seen among the hooligans in Galle Face Green. Mr. Bandaranaike in his references to the disturbances and to the part played by the Federalists showed a touch of cynical gratification which does little credit to his statesmanship. In his appeal to the mob gathered before Parliament he asked them to allow the satyagrahis to be drenched in the rain in peace. Again he referred to the incidents in Batticaloa as retaliation by the Sinhalese to certain acts on the other side. Next he referred to the Federalists as people who wished to fish in troubled waters—which is a travesty of truth. In Colombo, looting, arson, robbery and assaults on the Tamils were going on all through the 5th and police and military were alerted only at 6 p. m. that day. The Ministers were busy with the debate till 5 p. m. with perfect unconcern although Mr. Suntheralingam had drawn the attention of the Premier to the gravity of the situation earlier. There is a touch of pathos in the international statesman of Ceylon protesting in open Parliament that he has a backbone and that he will not tolerate any hooliganism, and at the same time hesitating to take effective steps. The police and the military looked on and would not take any stern measures to put down the disturbances which continued till 11 a. m. on the 6th.

Matters were still worse at Gal Oya and other parts of the Eastern Province. For some time the rioters were in complete control of the situation and had seized all the vehicles of the Board and the administration broke down before the Police and the Military came on the scene. All the Tamil residents had to evacuate after much suffering and with difficulty. The Cabinet for this fiasco seeks to make the Gal Oya Board a scape-goat. Faced with a sudden emergency and without adequate police force, the Board could not have done better and they are not in a position to defend themselves. We hope that Mr. Dahanayake's promise to hold an inquiry is not bunkum, but is meant seriously. In fairness to all concerned and to rehabilitate the

GOVERNMENT TENDERS Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna.

Tenders for the transport, rebagging etc. of foodstuffs at the Supply Station, Delft from October 1, 1956 to September 30, 1957 close with the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna on Tuesday, July 17, 1956.
2. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Deputy Food Controller, Kacheheri, Jaffna. (G. 57. 29)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 177 T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Velupillai Ramalingam of Sooravattai Deceased

Amminiammah widow of Velupillai Ramalingam of Sooravattai Petitioner

- Vs
- 1 Ramalingam Suntheralingam
 - 2 Lalithathevy daughter of Ramalingam
 - 3 Thanikathevy daughter of Ramalingam
 - 4 Ramalingam Sadacharalingam
 - 5 Ramalingam Karunakaralingam
 - 6 Mahaledchumythevy daughter of Ramalingam
 - 7 Thayapurithevy daughter of Ramalingam
 - 8 Ramalingam Kengatharalingam
 - 9 Ramani daughter of Ramalingam
 - 10 Thambipillai Sivalingam, all of Sooravattai Respondents

This matter coming on for final disposal before N Sivananasundaram, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of June, 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the said Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Notary and the witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 9th day of January, 1956 the original of which has been produced and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and Probate of the said Last Will be issued to the Petitioner who is the Executrix named in the said Will accordingly

This 12th day of June, 1956
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 07 22 & 29)

confidence of the minorities in the impartiality of the M. E. P. Government, a thorough investigation by a Supreme Court Judge into the disturbances in Colombo and in the Eastern Province is imperative.

Colombo Vivekananda Society

(Continued from page 4)

have been drawn up for putting up a further addition of four class rooms and it is proposed to start building operations very shortly.

Our Branch School in Negombo, inaugurated on 8-10-54, has been registered as a Hindu Primary Tamil Mixed School with effect from 1-2-55. Although the School has been registered as a Primary School, we have, with the permission of the authorities, made arrangements to conduct post primary classes as well in the school. The Trustees of the Sithy Vinayagar Temple, Negombo have since donated to the Society by a deed of transfer the land and building now occupied by the school.

The completion of the building of a Murugan Temple within the precincts of the Hendala Leper Asylum during the year was an epoch making achievement in the history of the Society, and a great boon to the unfortunate Leper patients. The Kumbabishekam Ceremony of the new shrine took place on 18 3 56 in the presence of the patients of the Hospital and a large number of members and well-wishers of the Society.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 178/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nannithamby Kanther Thambiayah of Urumpiray, Jaffna Deceased

Sinnathangachy widow of Nannithamby Kanther Thambiayah of Urumpiray, Jaffna Petitioner

- Vs
- 1 Thambiayah Selvaratnam
 - 2 Thambiayah Navaratnam
 - 3 Gunawathyammah daughter of Thambiayah
 - 4 Thambiayah Kanagaratnam
 - 5 Thambiayah Jeevaratnam
 - 6 Thambiayah Jeyaratnam
 - 7 Chellappah Aiyadurai, all of Urumpiray Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusampillai, Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of June, 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 172.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Murugesar Sivapragasam of Puloly South, Point Pedro. Deceased.

Thangarajah Murugesapillai of Thunnalai Seuth, Karaveddy, Point Pedro. Petitioner.

- And
1. Thillainayagampillai widow of Sivapragasam.
 2. Sivapragasam Panchalingam.
 3. Sivapragasam Mahalingam, and,
 4. Sivapragasam Sundaralingam, all of Puloly South, Point Pedro. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 31st day of May 1956, in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasurier Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 21st February 1956 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and witnesses of the last will and testament dated 4th May 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased Murugesar Sivapragasam dated 4th February 1940 attested by V. Senathirajasekaram Notary Public under No. 5611 marked "A" and now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved in the first instance.

And it is further declared that Petitioner abovenamed is the Executor named in the said Last will and Testament and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly.

This 31st day of May 1956.
Sgd. N. Sivananasundaram
District Judge,
14-6-56

Drawn by,
Sgd. S. Cumarasurier.
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 205 22 & 29)

to 6th Minor Respondents, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 29th day of June, 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 7th Respondent do produce the said minors before this Court on the said date.

This Order Nisi is returnable on 29th June, 1956.

This 1st day of June 1956
Sgd. T. Muttusampillai
Actg: District Judge,
Jaffna

Drawn by
S. Visuvalingam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 291 22 & 29)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 1-7-56 TO 7-7-56

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

You will have to face much criticisms in your works this week. But you can afford to ignore them and go ahead with your plans. Financially a good week.

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

Health will not be very satisfactory. But all is well on the professional side. Gains through lands and landed properties also shown. You will be able to steer clear of most of your difficulties.

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

Expenditure will be on the rise. You will have no mental peace. Friends will help you much. Avoid clashes in the domestic field.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

A good week. Financial gains promised. New ventures will bring good results. Some clashes with relatives likely. Health also will not be very satisfactory.

The Method Of Peaceful Persuasion

Peaceful persuasion to settle political disputes was the only method adopted by Gandhiji. Writing about Bhoodan in the Sarvodaya Shri Jai Prahasah Narain commented on Mahatma's technique of conversion thus:

As is well known, Gandhiji's was the technique of conversion. Not only did he want to eschew violence for the construction of a new civilisation, but he did not wish even to rely on legislation as a primary instrument. He told Pyarelalji at the Agha Khan Palace: "So long as we have not got power, conversion is our weapon by necessity. But after we get power I maintain that

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

Spend Sunday and Monday with care. Clashes in the office likely. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. But work will be heavier than usual.

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

Some of your personal worries will disappear this week. Ruin to enemies also shown. New ventures will bring good results. Gains of lands and landed properties also shown. Spend Monday afternoon Tuesday and Wednesday with care.

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

You will find it difficult to decide on any important matters this week. Quarrels with relatives also likely. But financially a good week. Wednesday evening Thursday and Friday must be spent with care.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Except for the last two days this week will be fairly favourable. Work will be heavier but you will get good rewards. Take care of health for some time.

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

Gains through lands promised this week. All is not well on the domestic field. Some clashes or illness shown. Some unexpected gains promised week-end.

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

Clashes will be unavoidable this week. Professionally a good week but there will be no immediate gains. Opposition will melt away.

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

You will find it difficult to have some rest this week. Financially a good week. Ruin to enemies and favours from friends of the opposite sex promised week end.

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

You will have no mental peace this week. Keep your temper under control if you want to succeed in any undertakings. Beware of troubles in office week end.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 185

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Helen Rose Swampillai wife of Alfred Swampillai of Fourth Cross Street Jaffna. Decedent.
Alfred Swampillai of Fourth Cross Street Jaffna, Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mary Theresa Rukmany Allegakoon widow of Kingsley Allegakoon.
2. Evelyn Rita Saraswathy Swampillai daughter of Swampillai.
- Minor 3. Anton Winston Vijayam Swampillai son of Alfred Swampillai and
4. J. D. T. Christopher all of Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundram Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of June 1956 in the presence of W. B. Ganagaratna Proctor

COLOMBO VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

Activities During The Past Year

(Extracts from the Annual Report read at the Annual Meeting of the Colombo Vivekananda Society are published below).

The Membership roll at the beginning of the year stood at 1428. During the year under review 4 Life Members and 85 Ordinary Members were enrolled. Allowing for deaths, resignations and removal from roll due to non payment of subscription, the number was 1912 at the end of March, 1956, consisting of 13 Honorary, 169 Life and 1130 Ordinary and Associate members.

Gurupoojas, Birthdays etc: The Gurupoojas of the Hindu Saints, other days of religious significance and Birthdays of prominent Hindu personalities were celebrated as usual. Among the celebrations held during the year were the Gurupoojas of the four Patron Saints - Thiruganasambanthar, Manickavasagar, Sundaramoorthy and Thirunavukkarasar - the Gurupooja of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar, the Birthday of Swami Vivekananda, Adi Amavasai Day, Navarathri Festival, Thiruvalluvar Day and the Birthday of Sir Ponnambalam Ramathanan.

Study Classes: Pandit Sivam Karunalya Pandian continued to conduct regular classes for the study of Saiva Siddhanta and Saiva Thirumurai both at the Headquarters of the Society in Vivekananda Hill and at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte.

Sunday Religious Classes: These classes for

on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd respondent and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased as one of her Legatees and Executor mentioned in the said Last Will and that the said Last Will be declared proved and probate be issued to the Executor accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 2nd day of July 1956 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. Sri Skanda Rajah,
District Judge.

Jaffna
14th June 1956.
(206 22 & 29)

imparting of a sound religious education to Hindu children of Colombo and its suburbs continue to be held regularly on Sundays between 9 and 10.30 a. m. at the Society Hall. The classes are well attended.

Religious Instruction to the Hindu Inmates in Jails and Hospitals: This valuable service continued during the year with all enthusiasm and zeal. As usual clothing etc were distributed by the Society to the Hindu inmates of the Hendale Leper Asylum on the occasion of the Deepavali Festival. Special poojas and prayers marked the Hindu New Year Celebrations held at the Mahara and Welikada Jails when Prasatham was distributed to the prisoners at these institutions.

The 25th Annual All-Ceylon Examination in Hindu Religious Knowledge, conducted by the Society, was held on Sunday, the 9th October, 1955 at various centres throughout the Island. A record number of 11,536 candidates appeared for the Examination and out of them 41.6 were successful. The next examination will be held on Sunday, the 1st October, 1956.

The Naval Memorial Essay and Elocution Contests were held during November, 1955 and as usual attracted a large number of participants.

The inaugural competition for testing the proficiency of candidates in rendering the Saiva Thirumurais in the proper manner with piety and devotion was held in conjunction with the Gurupooja of Manickavasagar Swamikal on Saturday, the 25th June, 1955. The competition attracted a large number of participants and produced a fairly high standard.

SCHOOLS

The Vivekananda Vidyalayam, Colombo, continued to do its useful work and to maintain the high standard of the previous years. With a view to relieving the congestion in the Vidyalayam, plans

(Continued on page 3)

NATION-BUILDING MUST BEGIN WITH THE VILLAGES

LESSON FROM MAHATMA'S WRITINGS

[Gandhism. This word is frequently used in the struggle for freedom. But the real concept of Gandhism requires deep study and reflection to be practised in political affairs. This article taken from Mahatma's writings explains the place rural development has in nation-building programs]

I have believed and repeated times without number that India is to be found not in its few cities but in its 700,000 villages. But we town-dwellers have believed that India is to be found in its towns and the villages were created to minister to our needs. We have hardly ever paused to inquire if those poor folks get sufficient to eat and clothe themselves with and whether they have a roof to shelter themselves from sun and rain.

I have found that the town-dweller has generally exploited the villager, in fact he has lived on the poor villager's subsistence. Many a British official has written about the conditions of the people of India. No one has, to my knowledge, said that the Indian villager has enough to keep body and soul together. On the contrary they have admitted that the bulk of the population live on the verge of starvation and ten per cent are semi-starved, and that millions have to rest content with a pinch of dirty salt and chillies and polished rice or parched grain.

You may be sure that if any of us were to be asked to live on that diet, we should not expect to survive it longer than a month or should be afraid of losing our mental faculties. And yet our villagers go through that state from day to day.

Over 75 per cent of the population are agriculturists. But there cannot be much spirit of self-government about us if we take away or allow others to take away from them almost the whole of the results of their labour.

We are guilty of a grievous wrong against the villagers and the only way in which we can expiate is by encouraging them to revise their lost indus-

tries and arts by assuring them of a ready market.

We have got to show them that they can grow their vegetables, their greens, without much expense, and keep good health. We have also to show them that most of the vitamins are lost when they cook the leaves.

What they need is not a knowledge of the three R's but a knowledge of their economic life and how they can better it. They are today working as mere automatons, without any responsibility whatsoever to their surrounding and without feeling the joy of work.

(To be continued)

Ayurvedic Examination Results

The North Ceylon Board of Indigenous Medicine, has declared the following students from the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna, to have passed in the Annual Examination held in March 1956:

Final Year or D. A. M.

N Balakrishnan 3rd Div.
V Kandasamy "
S Sivasambu "

Third Year

M Subramaniam 3rd Div.

Second Year

R Kandiah 3rd Div.

First Year

R Subramaniam 3rd Div.
S Vallipuram "
M Vinasithamby "

The order followed above is according to merit.

'Racial' Tyranny...

(Continued from page 2)

admission to foreign Universities, so that we may get a steady flow of chemists, engineers, tech, nologists and doctors who will be needed for our development work. Let not our fervour for Tamil blind us to the indispensability of English. We cannot deny ourselves all the scientific knowledge which the West offers to us through English and English alone. Nor will it be in our best interest to live in isolation from the rest of the civilised world. So let us have better English, and still better English though not on as wide a scale as at present.

Religious Activities

Education becomes a soulless jumble of information unless it is imparted against a religious background. In fact Tamilian traditions always demanded that education should be through religion and religious institutions. Religion was the quintessence of all learning. There was a time, however, in the recent past when this truth was lost sight of, and education came to be regarded as a secular business. That concept of education is happily becoming obsolete, and schools have begun to look upon religious instruction and practice as the sine qua non of a sound education. We at Mahajana College have always kept this view before us. Besides Gurupoojals of Saiva Saints and Navarathiri Poojals which are conducted with enthusiasm, Mahanavathiri and other religious occasions are also observed with due solemnity. Special Thevaram classes are held weekly 'Deekshai' is conducted periodically and it is open to parents and others as well. Let us not forget that our religious heritage is part and parcel of the priceless cultural heritage to which the Tamils are heirs.

Pasupathy Chettiar Centenary

The Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College has decided to celebrate the Centenary of the late Mr. ST. M. Pasupathy Chettiar one of the Chief Founders of the Jaffna Hindu College and the Hindu Organ, on Saturday the 14th of July 1956 under the presidentship of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy. Messrs C. Nagalingam, K. Kanagaratnam and T. Muttusampillai are expected to address the centenary celebrations. A 'colourful' Souvenir is also under printing to commemorate the centenary.

Vivekananda Society Protest Against Language Bill

At the Annual Meeting of the Colombo Vivekananda Society the following resolution was adopted.

"The Council of Management of the Vivekananda Society, acting on behalf of the Hindus of Ceylon deeply regrets the enactment by the House of Representatives of the Official Language Bill without including suitable provision for the recognition of the Tamil language which is the indispensable vehicle for the practice and observance of the Hindu religion in Ceylon, and declare that the Bill as it stands is prejudicial to the progress of the Hindu religion and culture in Ceylon and urges upon Parliament to pass amending legislation at an early date providing for suitable recognition of Tamil as an official and national language."

The following office-bearers were elected: President: Mr. K. Alvapillai; vice-presidents: Mr. M. Ambalavanar, Mr. V. A. Kandiah, Mr. P. Kumaraswamy, Mr. K. Mathiaparanam, Mr. V. Ramathanan, Pundit K. P. Ratnam, Mr. R. Sabanayagam, Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam and Mr. S. Somasundaram: general secretary: Mr. V. Allirajah; treasurer: Mr. E. Ponnampalam.

PERSONAL

Miss. Bhavani Shanmugam of Queen Mary's College, Madras, Daughter of Mr. K. Shanmugam, Municipal Commissioner, Galle has been successful in the B. A. Examination of the University of Madras held in April, 1956. She is now on the staff of sacred heart convent, Galle.

Jaffna Schools' Science Exhibition

The Schools' Science Exhibition organised by the Northern Province Science Teachers' Association was held at R. K. M. Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya, Jaffna on 21st 22nd and 23rd June. Eighteen schools participated.

The following exhibits were awarded certificates in the various sections.

Best Exhibits in the whole exhibition:—Working model of electric train (Kokuvil Hindu College)

PHYSICS SECTION
Best Exhibits:—Working model of electric train (Kokuvil Hindu College)

Commended:—(a) Burglar alarm (Hartley College), (b) Speaking head (Parameshwara College), (c) Weighing machine (Jaffna Hindu College), (d) Ascending cone (Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya)

CHEMISTRY SECTION
Best Exhibit: Model of Blast Furnace (Kokuvil Hindu College)

Commended: Photography (Camera Club of St. John's College, Jaffna)

BOTANY SECTION
Best Exhibit: Xerophytic Garden (Jaffna Central College)

Commended: Rockery (Xerophytes) St. John's College.

ZOOLOGY SECTION
Best Exhibit: Evolution tree with specimens (Jaffna Hindu College)

Commended: Evolution tree with charts (Vaddukōḍai Hindu College)

GEOGRAPHY SECTION
Best Exhibit: Model Light House (Sacred Heart College, Karaveddy)

The exhibits were judged by Dr. G Ponnamparuma, Manager, Government Cement Factory, Kankasanturai, Mr. E. J. Jeyanayagam, Electrical Engineer, Power House, Kankasanturai, and Mr. S. Kanagaratnam, Divisional Agricultural Officer, Northern Division.

The certificates were distributed by Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, Education Officer, Northern Province, Mr. V. Mahadeva, the Hon. Secretary of the Northern Province Science Teachers' Association thanked the Education Officer, the judges, the schools which participated, the members of the Exhibition Committee, and the student helpers for making the exhibition a success. He also thanked the Principal and the staff of Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya for all their assistance.

How Noise Harms Health

(Continued from page 1)

Similar tests in a telegraph office showed that a reduction in noise level from 50 to 35 decibels resulted in 43 per cent less mistakes being made. In the case of manual workers, after the noise they were normally subjected to was reduced, 110 units were assembled in the time formerly taken to assemble 80, and in addition to the improved output fewer mistakes were made. In another series of experiments, rejections in the assembly shop of an engineering works were reduced from 75 per cent to 7 per cent, and the production increased by 26 per cent, after the shop was moved from next door to the boiler shop to a quieter location.

—Madras Hindu

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 184 Testy

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Siva packiam daughter of Ponnambalam Narasingappillai and wife of S. Balasubramaniam of Tellippalai West Deceased.

Ponnambalam Narasingappillai of Tellippalai West. Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Theivaneppillai wife of Ponnambalam Narasingappillai of Tellippalai West.
- 2 Sangarappillai Balasubramaniam of Vasavilan

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasunderam Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th of June 1956 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read and it appearing to Court that the petitioner is a fit and proper person to be appointed Administrator over the estate of the said deceased;

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 9th day of July 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 14th day of June 1956.

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasunderam Addl. District Judge

Drawn by. Sgd. A. V. Sathasivam, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 209. 29 & 6)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 175

In the matter of the intestate estate of Nanmalar wife of Sinnadurai Nagalingam of Navaly Deceased.

Sinnadurai Nagalingam of Navaly presently of Kachcheri-Nallur Road Jaffna, Petitioner

Vs

- 1 Lalitha daughter of Nagalingam a minor of the age of 5 years appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent and

- 2 Muttutambay Subramaniam of Navaly presently of No. 70 Kachcheri Nallur Road, Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 31st day of May 1956 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 31st May 1956.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent minor to represent her in these Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the deceased issued to him as widower of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 25th day of June 1956 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 31st day of May 1956

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasunderam District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor for Petitioner

25.6.56 Time to shew cause is extended till 16.7.56

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah D. J.

O 211 29 & 6)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 186

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnathamby Kandiahpillai of Vannarponnai west, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Ponnammah widow of Sinnathamby Kandiahpillai of

Free Nations In The Cause Of Freedom

(Continued from page 1)

nize the dignity of the human individual, shall increasingly satisfy the aspirations of the people and shall increasingly be themselves subject to peaceful change by the will of the governed,

Thus will come about the beginning of a world-wide era of true liberalism. That possibility is now clearly visible for the first time in many years. That possibility should spur us on to increased effort. Now we can be confident that it may be possible for our generation to share in building the kind of a world which we will be proud to bequeath to our children.

Vannarponnai west, Jaffna. Petitioner.

vs.

- 1 Sanmugam Thiagarajah of Kandarmadam, Jaffna.
- 2 Kasinathar Ponnusamy and wife
- 3 Sivakolunthu of No. 171 Manipay Road, Jaffna.
- 4 Thambiah Mailvaganam and wife.
- 5 Ledchumpillai of Kokkuvil west, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the Last Will dated the 29th day of July 1952 and attested by K. S. Veeravagu Notary Public under No. 26112 executed by the deceased abovenamed and filed of record in this case be declared proved and that the petitioner be as executrix named therein declared entitled to probate, coming on for disposal before P. Sri SkandaRajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of June, 1956 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved and that the petitioner be as executrix named therein declared entitled to probate thereof, unless the respondents abovenamed or any others shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary on or before the 9th day of July 1952 at 10 a. m.

This 21st day of June, 1956

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah District Judge

Drawn by, Sgd. A. Thanabalasinga Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 210. 29 & 6).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy No. 181

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Packeer Mohideen Mohamed Meera Lebbe of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Deceased

Meera Lebbe Mohamed Rasheed of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Meera Lebbe Mohamed Shaheed and

2. Meera Lebbe Mohamed Mohamed Rafeek both of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusami-pillai, Esquire Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of June 1956 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 29th day of February 1956 and attested by M. R. Karalasingham, Notary Public under No. 3417 and deposited in this Court and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the attesting Notary and the witnesses thereto.

It is ordered that the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as the Executor named therein unless the

Language Delegations...

(Continued from page 1)

Parliament may not see eye to eye with such recommendations.

There need be no pessimism among any quarters in relation to the language problem since *in our country's onward march we have to face many such difficulties from time to time.* The following extract from Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's last speech delivered on his way to London at a reception given in his honour in the ancient city of Damascus is so full of inspiring wisdom:

"There are terrible problems we have to face, but we have to face them because only then and only by overcoming them can we really take our rightful place in the world. So our journey continues and there is no resting place for a long time for us."

Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 3rd day of July 1956 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 8 day of June 1956

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah District Judge
Drawn by Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor for Petitioner (O 208 22 & 29)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

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

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

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, Sbroff.

வாண்டுதில் வழாது பெய்ச மலிவனஞ் சாக்கம்னன்
கோன்முறை யாச செய்ச குறைவிலா துயிரன் வாழ்ச
நன்முறை யறந்ச கோங்க நற்றவம் வேன்வி மந்ச
மேன்மைகொன் கைவீதி வினஞ்சு வகை மெல்வாம்.

Printed and Published by Suppiah Ponnambalam Kandiah, residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna. at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450; K, K S. Road, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, June 29, 1956, Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.