

# THE Hindu Organ

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NO. 17

## LEADERS DARE NOT FAIL THE COMMUNITY

### At This Time Of Trial And Humiliation

#### Mr. Handy Perimpanayakam's Appeal To M. Ps. And Senators

(Full text of the speech delivered by Mr. S. H. Perimpanayakam at the 'Unity Talks' Conference held in Colombo on Wednesday, July 25.)

I have to thank you very sincerely for honouring our invitation. Even before we took action various persons had spoken to me and written to me that I should make an attempt to bring all of you together in this hour of crisis. More influential persons had made efforts to achieve a United Front of the leaders of the Tamil speaking community in Ceylon. Their efforts had failed. Therefore I felt diffident about making any effort. Finally it was suggested that the Northern Province Principals' Association should take the initiative in this matter. But while individual members were eager to do their part and profoundly concerned about the lack of unity among our leaders it was felt that the Association should not officially participate in this undertaking. Therefore some of us decided to take action as a group without formally committing the Association. Accordingly this group consisting of the Principals of Jaffna Hindu College, Jaffna College, Union College, Parameshwara College, St. Patrick's College, St. John's College, Hartley College, Vydeswara Vidyalaya, Mahajana College, Chavakachcheri Hindu College J/Central College and Kokuvil Hindu College deputed me to summon a conference of the M. Ps. of the Northern Province constituencies and leaders of political parties in the North. The conference was held at Jaffna Central College on 30-6-56. Messrs

C. Vanniasingham, V. A. Kandiah and A. Amirthalingam on behalf of the Federal Party, Senator P. Nagalingam on behalf of the L. S. S. P., Mr. A. Vaidyalingam on behalf of the C. P. M. G. C. P. nambalam on behalf of the Tamil Congress and Mr. C. Suntharalingam on behalf of the Tamil Resistance Front were present, in addition to the School Heads who had summoned the Conference. At this conference it was agreed that a fuller conference including all M. Ps. and Senators from the Tamil speaking areas, representatives from the Ceylon Democratic Congress and others should be convened on a later date and that this Conference should set up an Action Committee to organise and direct the resistance against the Sinhalese Only Bill and to be responsible for all decisions and actions on that behalf. About the same time the All Ceylon Union of Tamil Teachers also held a public meeting to which they invited the Tamil M. Ps. and pleaded with them for unity. Today's conference is a fruit of both these efforts.

Those of us who have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of inviting you to-day are not unmindful of the ideological conflicts among you; but we and you are also aware that the Tamil speaking people to-day are facing the gravest crisis in the history of this country.

The Bandaranaike Government has done to us an injury that no other government in the history of this country has done to any community. We are also aware that on the question of Parity for both Sinhalese and Tamil there is complete unanimity. Our predicament is like that of a people at war. In an hour of emergency like this people engaged in a life and death struggle for their survival as an ethnic group and for the preservation of their self-respect, has to forget ideological differences, abandon personal animosities, concentrate on the single issue of survival and self-respect and weld themselves into an integrated and self-sufficient entity as for war. When England was involved in a life and death struggle with the Axis Powers in World War II, the principal parties in England with their irreconcilable ideological differences came together forgetting for the moment all differences and the nation's entire resources in man-power and leadership were harnessed to the one single end of winning the War. Churchill was Premier. Atlee was Deputy Premier. The Cabinet was a Coalition Cabinet. When the war was over the ideological strife was resumed and Labour overthrew the Conservatives. What we are pleading for, what the Tamil speaking people are pleading for, and what the Tamil speaking people need in this emergency is something like a Coalition Cabinet into which is drafted all the intellectual and political talent available among the Tamil speaking people, regardless of party affiliations. Political principles need not be abandoned but there should be a truce to party warfare. Ideological conflicts can wait; but a united and unanimous campaign of the Tamil speaking people of Ceylon to vindicate their self-respect cannot wait. The rank and file of our people are bewildered, knowing not what to do or whom to follow. They

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## THE HISTORY OF SHORT STORY WRITING IN TAMIL

THE greatest development of Tamil prose literature of the last fifty years, has been in the field of short story writing. Hence it is a new vein opened in the artery of Tamil literature and only English educated writers have achieved distinction in this field. Short story as the term implies, should have a story and should be short. Unlike the novel, it does not attempt to represent life in all its aspects. The short story is developed out of a single incident or theme and around it the whole story is built up. At its best it represents 'a slice of life'. There are not many characters and elaborate settings in a short story and much is left to the imagination of the reader

By

S. Thananjayarajasingham

to fill in the gaps and supply all that was unsaid. The main pre-requisite to a good short story is the singleness of its unity. There should be no major and minor characters and plots, no lengthy description and conversational dialogues as in the drama. But in spite of all these limitations, the short story must be the outcome of a single, though none the less, complete experience.

The history of short story writing in Tamil falls into three periods, the first period beginning from the time of Chelvakesavara Mudaliyar to V. V. S. Iyer. This could be described as the experimental period during which writers engaged in wholesale translation of short stories found in other Indian languages. A good number of folklore stories and mythologies were also given a story form. Most of them were loosely strung pieces of prose composition, not at all vivid, true to life and with disintegrated plots. The key-point of brevity was not adhered to by the pioneers, that their works were more

it the nature of a novel than a short story.

V. V. S. Iyer may be hailed as the father of short story writing in the modern sense of the term. His works such as 'குளத் தங்கரை அரசமரம்', 'கமல விஜயம்', 'அஞ்சலி', 'எதி ராவிமான்', 'கலாமஜ்ஜூன்', 'அழைன் முக்கே' have all been based on popular love themes. By a skilful selection and arrangement of his materials which were not confined to local characters and settings, he made the most direct and appealing presentation of them in portrayal and characterisation. Being editor of a journal called 'Balabharathi', he did not fight for public recognition. The benefit of his English education had a direct bearing in all his works, the excellence of which reverses the opinion that Tamil stories which depict unfamiliar setting and characters could not be interesting. The various parts of his story bear relation to one another, making a symmetrical whole.

'Panchamrtham' which was edited by Madhaviah also made a significant contribution to the development of short story writing. One of such contributions is 'முன்றில் எது' in which the key-question is whether native treatment or the administration of western medicine or temple offerings saved the child from death. The love of a mother for her child is well portrayed.

The third period begins from 1930 when as a result of the 'Salt Satyagraha Movement', a new style of writing was introduced. During this period, there poured out a flood of stories which greatly differed in quality and flavour on account of the humour and wit they provided. These stories were a contrast to the serious, literary, artistic short stories which also appeared in some of the

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## NOTICE

The Saivaprakasa Press and the offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam will be closed on Monday the 6th inst. on account of the Maviddapuram Car and Theertham festivals.

MANAGER



திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.  
நமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கல்வியும்  
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும்  
நமச்சிவாயவே நானறித் தோத்துமே  
நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே.  
திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1956

## Treasure These Thoughts

*In all matters you should submit to the will of God. It is no good grumbling and feeling worried. The object of all spiritual practices is to remain calm by resigning to the will of God in all circumstances. Ours is to play our part well in this life, with full faith in God.*

## BUDGET—BASICALLY BAD AS BEFORE!

THE total debacle of the U. N. P. at the General Election and the decisive triumph of the M. E. P. would have made the ordinary man believe that a certain policy has been displaced by another of a diametrically opposite approach. The new Government, therefore, was looked forward to by the people for a sweeping change both administrative and executive. But admirers and critics alike waited in vain for this innovation. The Annual Appropriation Bill which generally reflects the policy of the Government, however, has revealed the real mind of the M. E. P. The only change that was noticeable was the manner of presentation. The basic system remains the same though some methods of approach are now different from those of the U. N. P.

To the minorities, the Budget presents the warning of Sinhalisation; to the Leftists, it is as insipid as ever; to the U. N. P. it affords a mental relief in that the Bandaranaike Government could not do anything better than the party that was displaced by the M. E. P.; and to the ruling party it is a

realisation that there is much in common with the U. N. P., particularly in the subtle art of disgracing democracy in the name of democracy.

A parliamentary debater is one skilled rather in argument than in oratory. The Minister of Finance, therefore, cannot have any reason to be proud of his art of presentation of the 'basically as bad as before' budget. The new Government has signally failed in its first attempt and has no redeeming features that can make the people believe that things may improve in the future.

Another disturbing aspect of the M. E. P. Budget is the background of *Sinhalisation* that is obviously visible in the general outlook, naturally in conformity with the communal concept of 'Sinhala Only'. The M. E. P. Budget cannot but conform to the *Apartheid* policy of the communal diehards planning the economic development of the country according to racial reckoning. Thus the M. E. P. Budget stands self-condemned as unworthy of a country that only recently has been admitted to the U. N.

## Ban on Federalist March Removed

Following discussions with Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, the Federal Party Leader, the Premier has consented to allow the march to Trincomalee and the convention there of the Party.

## Jaffna M. C. Loses Confidence in Govt

'As the Government has in violation of the principles and policies of a democratic Government, made Sinhalese the only official language and thus forfeited the confidence of Minority Communities and has swerved from the path of equality and justice, this Council resolves that it has lost confidence in the Government, is the text of a resolution proposed by Mr. A. Thuraijasingam at the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council. Mr. A. Nadarajah seconded the resolution which was passed, 12 voting for it and 2 declining to vote.

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

## IN PARLIAMENT

## Eloquence of Words Not of Performance

## Budget Basically of U.N.P. Tradition

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam M. P. for Kankasanturai recalled to memory the late Mr. Francis de Zoysa and regretted that the Finance Minister, son of that truly national leader should have placed himself in the tight grip of a communal party. He said that what was important in the matter of national financing was that 'the wishes and aspirations of every section in a heterogeneous community should be represented and provision should be made for continuing the maintenance of the community of races'. But the present Government had outrivalled its predecessors in being reactionary in the dealings with minorities. The planned colonisation schemes in Tamil areas were being worked out more rigorously to the detriment of the minorities. Continuing, Mr. Chelvanayagam traced the source of the recent disturbances to the concentration of power in the hands of one community—the majority community and argued that the solution of the communal problem 'lay in the division of power'.

It was the Communist M. P. for Pt. Pedro who made the M. P.s realise that in a budget debate the attack should be based on the economic aspect. The Minister of Industries paid a deserving tribute to Mr. P. Kandiah for his lucid contribution to the debate. The Communist M. P. from the North applied several tests to investigate the claim of the Finance Minister that the Budget indicated a 'change of direction' and revealed the result that by any test the claim could not be upheld. There was no hope of increased employment and production nor was there the likelihood of any appreciable reduction in the cost of living. The entire economic policy of the new Government was subjected to serious examination by Mr. Kandiah and was ridiculed as worthless.

Mr. N. R. Rajavarothayam, M.P. for Trincomalee pointed out that the originators of the Gal Oya disturbances were Sinhalese and stated that the Minister of Education was now trying to separate the Muslims from the Tamils

by drawing a distinction between Tamil schools and Muslim schools.

'A Tamil phobia Budget which was prepared by a rank Communal Government' was how Mr. Amirthalingam, M.P. for Vaddukottai, described the M. E. P. Budget. In particular he made reference to the failure of the Government to make provision for a second kiln at the Kankasanturai Cement Factory and to the discriminatory provision made for the recruitment of 3100 Sinhalese teachers as against only 101 Tamil teachers. Also there was the instance of Galle harbour improvement being considered without any expert recommending it and the neglect of the Kankasanturai harbour development which has already recommended by the previous government.

Mr. V. A. Alegacone M.P. for Mannar drew a distinction between the Socialism of the Communist brand and that of the Christian type. He regretted that Mannar's needs have not been considered and suggested that if only the Giant's Tank were maintained well Mannar District would be able to produce paddy enough for the whole Island.

## Swadeshi Movement To Step Up Resistance To 'Sinhala Only' Bill

The people of the Northern and Eastern Provinces should learn to make their own textiles and thus help in the economic emancipation of the handicraft workers in Tamilakam was the subject of a resolution adopted by the All Ceylon Tamil Congress at a meeting presided over by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam.

Another decision reached at the meeting was that Co-operative Textile societies based on either the hand loom or the power loom should be organised and that the cottage manufacture of sugar from sweet toddy should be similarly encouraged.

## Harijans Welcomed

## At Saddanathar Temple

This ancient shrine was opened to the Harijans on Saturday, July 14th by the managing trustee, who went specially for this purpose from Colombo.

The history of this shrine is illuminating. In Yalpana Vaipavam it is said that Singay-arya Rajan built it in the region of 1300 A. D. This Rajan must be identical with Arya Chakravarti, whom one reads of in Ceylon History, though one authority identifies him with Vijaya Kalinga Chakravarti. The latter theory is probably wrong since his reign was between (214—1235 A. D.

The temple had existed much earlier. It was Rama-deva, a son of Manu-Neethi-Kanda Cholan, who brought the Ammal Deity from Thiruvavur. This event took place about 2590 B. C. The structure of the Shiva-lingam (not the present Avidayar) shews that it was in existence very much earlier than the Ammal Deity. The Portuguese had demolished the Temple and it is probable that the original Avidayar was not saved. The present Avidayar shews the structure prevalent in the Polannaruwa period.

## At Kailasa Pillayar Temple

The ancient shrine at Nallur called the Kailasa Pillayar Temple admitted Harijans for worship inside the premises on Friday last.

## Death of Mr. K. S. Veeravagu

We regret to record the death which occurred on July 21, of Mr. K. S. Veeravagu, the well known Notary Public of Vannarponnai and father of Dr. V. Nadarajah. Chief M. O. H. Colombo, Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Additional District Judge, Colombo Mr. V. Navaratnarajah J. P. U. M. Proctor, Dr. V. Rajadurai D. M. O. Pimbar, Mr. V. Kandasamy Inspector P. W. D., Mrs. Saravathy Sambandan wife of Mr. A. Sambandhan, Advocate, Colombo and Mrs. Meenambal wife of Mr. N. A. Vaithilingam District Engineer, Railways.

Mr. Veeravagu practised as a Notary for 51 years and was 81 years of age at death.

The funeral took place on Sunday in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.



# The History of Short Story Writing in Tamil

(Continued from page 1)

intellectual weeklies of the time. A series of humorous writers like the late Kalki (Krishnamoorthy) and Nadodi (M. Vengataraman) gave the short story of this period an energy and a compactness which have not since been surpassed. Human reaction to modern amenities of life, the championing of the Indian National movement and its immediate repercussions on the life of the people are all topics of humour for Kalki in his 'ஏட்டுக்குப்போட்டி' and 'சாரதையின் தந்திரம்'. A note of seriousness was also struck by C. Rajagopalacariyar whose works laid emphasis on high morals and the eradication of social evils like drinking and untouchability.

Then, by the inevitable law of development in all art, came a reaction. A new generation of writers, no longer interested in literary conventions like plot and situation began to wield their pens. This new school of 'radicals' was headed by Putumaipittan (S. Vrittasalam) 'உலகத்துச் சிறுகதைகள்', 'பலிபீடம்', 'கபாடபுரம்', 'பளிக்குச்சிலை', விபரித ஆசை: 'தெய்வம் கொடுத்த வரம்' 'அவனும் அவளும்' are the products of his versatile pen. Of these 'அவனும் அவளும்' is a faithful translation of Emily Guyl's work. That the daily quarrels between a husband and his wife over trivial matters lead both to a miserable living is the teaching of this story. 'அந்தப்பையன்' is another good rendering of Maxim Gorgy's work. In it a Jew while performing an acrobatic feat in a circus meets with an accident. The story describes how the son of the Jew, in his anxiety to save his father, tries to earn by entertaining people in street corners and other crowded areas with his tricks. The rickshaw puller who toils hard to maintain his body and soul together, the gentleman who is unkind to the beggar on the road, but at the same time is officious to a well dressed lady passing by, the poverty, stricken and all other forgotten lot provide excellent subject matter for his stories. In most of his writings, he tries to show that the world is too much a slave to the philosophy of 'Sarvam avasaram jagat mayam'. In imitation of foreign writers

like Anton Chelshov, there is a tinge of psychology in some of his later works. Putumaipittan was as much a pioneer in translating short stories of foreign writers as he was in disregarding literary conventions. More and more writers began to translate short stories of Anton Chekhov, Tolstoy, Turgenev and Guy de Maupassant, being encouraged by the attempt of Putumaipittan. The Tamil short story which had drawn its earlier nourishment from English and American writers, now began to look up to other foster mothers in Russia and France. Sometimes local writers did not acknowledge the original sources, although they were well known to the English educated reader. Thus it is nothing uncommon to find in local magazines such popular stories about 'Attikai' (beeklace) and 'Muttam' (kiss) being paraded as original contributions by many an unscrupulous plagiarist.

Messrs. T. N. Cumaraswamy, K. V. Jeganathan, K. P. Rajagopalan, R. S. Mani, Saci, P. S. Ramaiyah, Pichamoorthy, Ilankaiyarkone, and S. Vaitilingam have achieved distinction as short story writers in their professional capacity.

South Indian weekly magazines like Ananta Vikatan, Kalki, Sudasmitran and Dinamanikattir seem to be the birthplace of the modern short story in Tamil. The special Sunday issues of popular dailies in Ceylon like the Dinakaran and Virakesari also provide a column for short stories. Kalamagal, Manchari, Sakti are three classical monthly magazines whose short stories are meant for the serious, literary minded reader and is the subject of such critical study as the short story provokes. In short the commercial scale in which modern periodicals, magazines and newspapers turn out short stories speaks volumes for their popularity with the average reader.

The editors of some of the popular magazines have been the worst enemies of Tamil short stories so far as the selection of theme of the story and the vulgar way they illustrate it are concerned. For the last ten years or more short story writers have been forced by editors of well patronized journals to

Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 5-8-56 TO 11-8-56

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

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. But there will be no serious disasters. Gains from brothers and sisters promised. Some land transactions also will be settled before week end.

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

Domestic problems will still remain unsolved. Professionally a good week. You will be able to triumph over your enemies. Financial gains also promised.

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

You will be able to solve your problems with ease this week. Financial gains also promised. There will be some quarrels or upsets but they will not be of a serious nature.

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

Health upsets likely this week. You will be burdened with more responsibilities. Your fathers relatives may cause you some upsets. Financially a good week.

confine to the restricted theme of love. Love has been viewed at from all possible angles, and all that could be said of it has been written that the modern reader longs for variation. The editors who have found out the pathetic trait of the human mind in being too much interested in sex, very often try to attract the buyer through a 'sex appeal' love scene in which adorns the frontispiece of many a magazine. Such an attempt to create an unhealthy interest in sex study should be deplored. Kindness, chivalry, self-sacrifice and other nobler qualities of mankind are excellent subject matter for modern short story writers. The above mentioned virtues are now not cared for and short stories could perform a useful function in reiterating to mankind the necessity of these noble qualities with which everyone is not endowed with.

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

Clashes with relatives likely this week. Do not begin anything new. New ventures will not bring in the expected results. Expenditure will be on the rise.

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

Financial gains promised. New ventures will be successful. Your friends will be very helpful. Ruin to enemies and success in litigation promised.

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

Your mind will not be at ease this week. You will be worried over other peoples affairs. Financial gains promised. Expenditure will be heavy.

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

Quarrels with relatives shown. Domestic problems still remains unsolved. Misunderstandings with friends likely. Do not commit yourself in writing.

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

Domestic affairs will be far from satisfactory Sunday, Monday and Tuesday morning. Troubles in office also shown. Health upsets likely. But financially a good week.

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

First two days will be favourable for new deals. Spend Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday with care. New ventures will bring in good results week end.

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

Quarrels with relatives likely this week. First half of the week will be favourable for finances. Thursday evening Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

There will be no mental peace. Domestic worries likely. Health too will be far from satisfactory. Avoid rash deals.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 196

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Karthikeyar Thuraiappah of Mallakam.

Deceased

Packiam widow of Karthikeyar Thuraiappah of Mallakam

Petitioner

Vs

1. Thuraiappah Sockalingam and

2. Thuraiappah Thillai nathan both of Mallakam

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 17th day of July 1956 in the presence of Mr. R. N. Sivapragasam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 10th day of July 1956 and those of the attesting notary of the

Last Will and witnesses dated 16th day of May 1956 having been read.

It is ordered that the last Will and Testament No. 1871 dated 5th November 1951 and attested by S. Canagasabai Notary Public of the said deceased be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the said Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 27th day of August 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Packiam widow of Karthikeyar Thuraiappah of Mallakam is the Executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the said Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 27th day of August 1956 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 17th day of July 1956

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd R. N. Sivapragasam Proctor for Petitioner (O. 225 3 & 10)



## HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF U. S. A.

Thirty-three men have been President of the United States. Seven of these became President when a President died. These seven men had been elected Vice President and succeeded to the Presidency.

The Constitution says that a person who is elected President must be thirty five years old or more. It also requires that the President be "a natural born citizen of the United States" who has "been fourteen years a resident within the United States". A person who is elected Vice President must meet the same tests. Another provision of the Constitution is that the President and Vice President came from different states.

There is also a bar against Presidents seeking re-election for term after term. The Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution went into effect in 1961. It forbids a person from being "elected to the office of the President more than twice." This Amendment was made after Franklin D. Roosevelt had been elected President four times. Before that there had grown up a tradition that a President should not seek a third term.

At the moment, the forty-third contest to elect a President is already in its preliminary stages. Republican spokesmen are forecasting that President Eisenhower will be elected and prominent Democrats are stating that the next President will be a member of their party. Such pronouncements help to whip up enthusiasm among active members of both parties. These thousands of workers, many of them voluntary, will carry much of the burden in the coming Presidential campaign.

Excitement will increase when the two parties hold their National Conventions. At these huge meetings the parties pick their candidates for President and Vice President. The Democratic Convention will begin in Chicago on August 13. During the following week the Republicans will assemble in San Francisco.

Normally, a President in office is nominated by his party to run for a

second term if he wants to. In March, President Eisenhower announced that he was willing to do so. Republicans welcomed his decision enthusiastically.

Often in the past little consideration has been given to the selection of a Vice Presidential candidate. The tendency has been to choose him from a region different from the Presidential candidate in order to "balance the ticket" by his appeal to voters from that region. Or he may have been chosen from a wing of the party different from the Presidential candidate to "balance the ticket" in another way.

After the Conventions come the election campaigns. Extended tours by the candidates, speeches, rallies, television addresses all these and such other activity have marked past contests. Finally comes the voting throughout the nation in November.

To be strictly accurate, only 531 persons voted in the election of all our recent Presidents. This is because the Constitution provides that the President and Vice President be elected by an Electoral College.

The people vote for the electors, rather than for the President directly. The way the process works today is that there are 31 votes in the Electoral College. New York, for example, had 45 votes in 1952. New Jersey had 16, Connecticut had 8 and Pennsylvania had 32. The number of votes any state has is the same as the "whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress".

The candidate who wins in a state gets all that state's votes in the Electoral College. Eisenhower in 1952 carried 39 states and got 442 electoral votes. Though there is no law that compels the electors to vote for their party's nominees for President and Vice President, they are bound to do so by custom.

The results of the Electoral College system can be extraordinary. A candidate may carry some states by a small margin and in

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## Kataragama— Triumph of Faith

For the devotee Kataragama has the same attraction as hitherto in spite of political upheavals. Attempts at pushing reason before Faith have failed and the supreme test of one's faith by walking on fire demonstrated clearly the power of spirit over matter. The innovation of carrying a Buddhist 'Karanduwa' on an elephant's back in the Temple procession reminded an onlooker that this was the year of Buddha Jayantee. The majority of the visitors were Sinhalese-speaking people. There were only a few Tamil speaking people compared to previous years, but the "habitual" devotees were there as usual with their cry of Harohara in search of their living God-Murugan.

S. R.

### HOUSE FOR SALE

The House and compound belonging to me situated at Nallur in extent 6 lachams varagu culture is for sale. The land is about 300 yards from the Nallur Kandasamy Temple and is full of produce. The house is stone-built and with electric lights, well, lavatory.

Price Rs. 28000/-

The owner is at present living in the house and may be contacted personally.

V. ANNALEDCHUMY  
(M 343 3)

### NOTICE

#### Sale Of Gunnies

The following gunnies will be sold by Public Auction at the Jaffna Supply Station at 10 A. M. on the 18th August 1956.

2. The successful bidder should pay at the spot, on the date of sale an amount equivalent to one fourth the purchase price or the full purchase price if the purchaser desires. He should pay within three days of the date of notification by the Deputy Food Controller Jaffna, of the acceptance by him of his bid the balance purchase price, if full amount has not been paid, on the date of the auction. The Gunnies should be removed from the Supply Station within 3 days of the payment in full of the amount of the bid.

3. In the event of failure on the part of any successful bidder to complete the purchase and removal of gunnies sold in terms of paragraph 2 above, the gunnies will be disposed of at the bidder's risk.

List of Gunnies to be Auctioned.

Size	Grade	No. of Gunnies
80 Meas.	"C"	4095
112 Meas.	"C"	4172

S. ARUMUGAM  
for Deputy Food Controller,  
JAFFNA

The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, 27th July, 1956.  
(G. 62. 3).

## LEADERS DARE NOT FAIL THE COMMUNITY

(Continued from page 1)

are concerned about their mother tongue. They feel to their marrows the bitter humiliation of being relegated to an inferior grade of citizenship. They know that unless the obnoxious law passed by the Bandaranaike Government is reversed, they and their children, will carry the stigma of inferiority and in turn pass it on to their children. They look to you for their deliverance. You can fulfil their expectations only by dedicated and dynamic leadership which will evoke the spontaneous loyalty and gratitude of those whose cause is also yours and compel the respect of those who are now seeking to stifle our tongue and crush our self-respect. A bold and united leadership will also enable us to retain the sympathy and support of those Sinhalese friends of our cause who have faced the risk of political extinction and personal injury in their devotion to national unity and political justice.

You must be aware that even in the ranks of the Government Party there are many persons who despite their public bluster are uneasy in their consciences about the wisdom and justice of the Sinhalese Only Bill; the bluster perhaps is a symptom of their psychological unease. These men, unable to resist the raucous clamour of the fanatic fringe in their party, have gone against their better judgement may be even these men will be enabled to see the truth clearly and act more in consonance with the dictates of their conscience if the Tamil speaking people speak and act with unanimity and cohesion. The only antidote to tyranny is determined unremitting organized resistance. Such resistance undermines the morale of the oppressor and may even make him in moments of lucidity doubt the wisdom and justice of his policy.

The fate of all minorities hangs in the balance to-day, there is no reason why a majority which imposes its language to-day will not impose its religion to-morrow. Assurances that no such policy will be pursued cannot reassure anyone. Knowing how light-heartedly Messrs. Bandaranaike Philip Guna-

wardene and M. W. H. de Silva have forsaken their oft-proclaimed convictions, we can, no longer, pin any faith on the words of these worthy gentlemen. Therefore our resistance may well be the first campaign in the non-violent war for the preservation of fundamental rights for minority groups. Our success here may obviate the need for other campaigns. Therefore yours is a great responsibility and a great opportunity. You cannot, you dare not fail the community at this time of trial and national humiliation.

### ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

No. Testamentary 193

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ratnammah wife of Seeniar Ponnampalam of Kondavil

Deceased

Seeniar Ponnampalam of Kondavil

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 6th day of July, 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah attesting Notary having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the late Ratnammah wife of Seeniar Ponnampalam the deceased dated 2nd July 1956 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Probate of the said Last Will be issued to the Petitioner who is the Executor named in the said Last Will accordingly.

This 6th day of July, 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Navaratna Rajah  
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 222 3 & 10)



# COL. NASSER CONFOUNDS THE WEST

## STORM OVER SUEZ CANAL

President Nasser has announced the nationalisation of the Suez Canal. He adds that Egypt will be industrialised and will be marching from strength to strength. All Egyptian overseas assets have been 'frozen'. Communist Russia is willing to give Egypt economic aid. 'Meet force with force' is the slogan of Egypt and the Western countries.

In this context Mr. C. Rajagopalachari stated according to the "Madras Hindu" that there was "no meaning in international passions being roused" over the Suez Canal nationalisation issue.

"You denied your 'aid without strings' and Col. Nasser has naturally turned to another source of finance as an alternative."

"Contracts entered into by previous Governments and conditions attached to them are, no doubt, good legalistic arguments, but they are out of place in the present period of world progress. The Suez Canal Company is a company registered in Egypt. It owes its existence to the concession granted by the Egyptian Viceroy, Mohammed Said to Ferdinand de Lesseps on 30th November, 1854, and 5th January, 1856, and ratified by the Sultan of Turkey on 19th March, 1866. Egypt now is a free State among the States of the modern world. It should surprise no one if it decides to take over a business within its territories and run it as a nationalised concern, although concessions granted a 100 years ago would require the maintenance of the *status quo* until November, 1968".

"Every zamindar in India could object to the abolition of zamindari on grounds similar to those now advanced about Suez Canal. When the Imperial Bank of India was taken over by the Government of India, no one thought it fit to question the legitimacy of nationalisation. Nations cannot progress, if they are not to be permitted to tap all their available resources, on the ground of old agreements entered into under totally different conditions, some of which cannot stand very close moral examination.

"The Egyptian episode is a reminder of basic

truth. Those who believe that aid can be given or received without detriment to the national freedom of the receiving party, can see that there are inescapable strings attached to every gift whatever be the original intentions about it. The Aswan Dam affair has brought this truth out very clearly. The Egyptian Government is, on the whole, better off for being relieved of foreign aid for building this dam. Self-dependence is the best material with which to build the Aswan or any other dam".

"If a canal is situated within the territories of any nation, that nation is entitled to the income arising out of that geographical fact. If oil is struck by 'accident' in Saudi Arabia or Mexico, that State is entitled to the price at which the world must buy that oil. If a beauty valley or a health spot happens to be situated in Kashmir or Switzerland, the Government of that country is entitled to levy a reasonable fee and get the revenue arising out of the mere 'accidental' geographical situation. It would be wrong to sit like a dog in the manger on it and not let the world enjoy it; but it would be unjust to make a grievance out of it, if a Government in need of money and intent on carrying out a project for the benefit of its people, levies a toll on the enjoyment of that amenity which happens to be available within its territory and which the rest of the world finds it advantageous to make use of at the price levied."

"The Egyptian Government", "is therefore justly entitled to nationalise and make full revenue out of the world enjoyment of the of the Suez sea-way. There is no meaning in international passions being roused over it. You denied your 'aid without strings' and Col. Nasser has naturally turned to another source of finance as an

## Mr. T. Ramalingam Passes Away

Eminent Lawyer, Sincere Politician

We regret to record the death of Mr. T. Ramalingam, Advocate and former M. P. for Pt. Pedro. Mr. Ramalingam who was ailing for some time suddenly collapsed on Saturday last. He was only 52 years of age.

Mr. Ramalingam was an eminent advocate and within a few years of practice was appointed District Judge. But when Parliamentary elections came for the first time Mr. Ramalingam relinquished his post in the judiciary and contested the Pt. Pedro seat on the Tamil Congress ticket and won the seat which he retained at the 1952 election. In 1956 owing to indifferent health Mr. Ramalingam did not contest the seat.

Mr. Ramalingam was Deputy Chairman of committees in 1948-1952

Tributes were paid in the House of Representatives on Monday last by Mr. C. P. de Silva, the Leader of the House, and Dr. N. M. Perera, the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. C. P. de Silva in the course of his reference said that Mr. Ramalingam was a very likeable gentleman of a retiring disposition and did his work in a very unobtrusive way. Dr. N. M. Perera, after paying a deserving tribute said 'we would have liked in point of fact to have had him with us in this Parliament as well. It is a distinct loss, to the political life of this country that a gentleman of Mr. Ramalingam's type should have passed away so early.

The funeral took place in the presence of a very large gathering of friends and relatives.

alternative. It is not a "trump card" or a "master stroke", but just a natural resort to alternative source of revenue for a very good project for which the powers have suddenly reversed their decision and refused aid."

## Letters to the Editor.

## THE BUDDHIST AND SAIVAISM

Sir,  
The thanks of the Hindu public are due to Dr. T. Nallainathan for his instructive article and drawing attention to the article in the Buddhist. The question we Hindus have to decide is whether our authority are the Vedas and Agamas and their saintly interpreters who have appeared on this planet from time to time or it is to be the Buddhist and the writer of the perverted article in question. Undoubtedly all who wish to know the Truth would prefer the former to the latter. Our temples are built in the form of the human body the head representing the Holy of Holies where the Sivalingam is installed. If the Sivalingam is a phallic emblem the head is, certainly not the place for it but lower down. This alone shows that this Sivalingam is not meant to represent the generative organs. The greatest symbol of Siva in the heavens is the Sun and all temples of Siva are built to face either the rising Sun or the setting Sun and just as the planets round the Sun in their own "Veethis" so do the worshipper do "pradadshna" round the temple in the different "Veedis" through which the god is taken also. The holiest Lingam on earth is Mt. Kailas known as the abode of Siva and all Sivalingams are fixed into the earth-like this immovable mountain. The nearest approach to a natural Lingam in Ceylon is "Sri pada" mountains held sacred by all Hindus. Some Savants hold that Sivalingam represents Mt. Meru round which the whole universe revolves. Be it as it may no Hindu prostrates before a Sivalingam with the idea that he is doing so before a phallic symbol but as the symbol of the formless Siva who is pure spirit and that this sacred spirit dwells on the Lingam. To understand Saivism one must worship Shiva and pray for his Grace which alone will enable a devotee to realise Siva, —"Sivoham".

Yours etc,  
S. RAMANATHAN  
Colombo, "8-7-56

## Commission Of Inquiry Into Recent Disturbances

The Prime Minister has intimated his intention of appointing a Commission of Inquiry to go into the

incidents in Gal Oya and other places in the Eastern Province and to make a report so as to enable the avoidance of the recurrence of such incidents in the future. It is of paramount importance that the Commission of Inquiry should go into the incidents that happened in the Western Province including the city of Colombo and other parts of Ceylon from the day of the performance of Satyagraha. The Prime Minister has stated that there is a feeling of fear and insecurity lurking in the minds of people in Gal Oya and Batticaloa. We are painfully aware that this feeling is not confined to those two places alone but exists in an intense form in other parts of Ceylon as well. The Municipal Council of Colombo has passed a resolution that the Government of Ceylon has signally failed to maintain law and order in the city of Colombo during the period of disturbances. The Municipal Council has also stated that there has been a breakdown in the Government administration.

One of the Ministers had also submitted a Memorandum recording the failure of the Police to deal with the situation, which document has been withdrawn since by the individual concerned.

In all the circumstances, it is very necessary that the Commissioner of Enquiry should be empowered to include the Western Province (with the City of Colombo) and other parts of the country within its purview, if the Commission is seriously intended to serve the entire public of Ceylon without any limitation or differentiation.

Yours etc.,  
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM

156, Hultsdorf Street,  
Colombo 21st July 1956.

## HOW TO.....

(Continued from page 4)

others his opponent may win by a big margin. This means that a President can be elected who got fewer popular votes than his opponent. For instance, in 1888 Benjamin Harrison got 5,444,387 popular votes and was elected, while Grover Cleveland got 5,540,950 votes but was defeated.



# NUCLEAR TEST HAS EFFECT ON WEATHER

Dr. Irving Bengelsdorf, a collaborator of the Nobel Laureate, Dr. Irving Langmuir, the pioneer in rain-making experiments, writing in this week's *Saturday Review*, has challenged the apparently authoritative views of the World Meteorological Association, which holds that the atomic explosions set off since 1945 have not brought about any significant atmospheric changes in the world, and of the committee of meteorologists, appointed by the U. S. National Academy of Sciences, which said that "it is unlikely that atomic explosions have caused such unhealthy aberrations as have been noticed during the past ten years."

Considerably strengthening the case of nations, like India, who call for a halt to all forms of nuclear tests, Dr. Bengelsdorf said: "Since the first atomic bomb explosion in 1945, many weather peculiarities had been observed and these had to be 'satisfactorily explained.' Hurricanes had moved up from the Gulf Coast of the United States (where the first atomic bomb was experimentally exploded) to New England further north. Tornadoes had multiplied—from 300 in 1951 to 532 in 1953, to 699 in 1954 and to over 900 in 1955. Europe had experienced its most bitter winter in a century. Malaga in Spain had had its first snow in 70 years. Holland had suffered its worst floods in 500 years."

Dr. Bengelsdorf then cited instances of what had happened after the Soviet Union had exploded a big atom bomb on November 10, 1955, somewhere between Wrangell Island and Lake Baikal. Quoting from the monthly review of the United States Weather Bureau's national weather centre, he recorded the following events.

A record-breaking cold spell hit Montana (U.S.A.) on November 11 and spread westward and south-westward through the American plateau persisting in severity for a week and causing heavy losses to unharvested crops.

At Helen, Montana, the temperature remained below zero degree Fahrenheit for 13 consecutive

hours. Cold Arctic air poured sub-zero minima from North Dakota westward through the northern border States of America, the sub-freezing temperatures travelling all the way down to California's central valley killing tender vegetables and unharvested grapes.

A series of cities in this belt recorded temperatures so low that they were below any recorded for that period in history.

In Seattle, every day from the 11th to the 17th of November there was a new all-time low temperature for the day. Salt Lake City further inwards experienced the same phenomenon from the 14th to the 17th.

Dr. Bengelsdorf said: "The ions produced by a nuclear explosion do not all appear at the time of the detonation. As the radio-active debris is carried about in the stratosphere and atmosphere, each radio-active particle acts as an ion generator for days months or years after the initial creative blast."

According to Dr. W. E. Libby, United States Atomic Energy Commissioner, said Dr. Bengelsdorf, the tail-out from an H-bomb might stay in the atmosphere for an average period of 10 years. Dr. Bengelsdorf added: It is logical to expect, then, that some effects of the Russian atom bomb of last November 10 would be felt over a sustained period, especially so since the blast was preceded by other A bombs on August 4 and September 24 and followed by an H-bomb on November 22.

According to Dr. Bengelsdorf the introduction of countless ions (the burst of a nuclear bomb creates finely divided radio-active debris with a subsequent production of myriads of ions) might "trigger off" a much more severe chain of events than would otherwise normally take place in any given time and place.

Dr. Bengelsdorf also described other phenomena following the Russian hydrogen bomb explosion of November 22, 1955.

Dr. Bengelsdorf said: "At the end of the first

week after the Russian H-bomb explosion, a seven fold increase in radio-active fallout was observed in Paris and in other cities around the northern hemisphere. On November 29, Buffalo (New York) was buried under its worst November snowstorm in history. Two weeks later, Scandinavia reported extreme blizzards. Heavy snow blanketed the west of England, while the north-east suffered a drought. On December 19, sixty-mile winds hit Oregon and California. Next day the wind rose to 110 miles per hour atop Mount Tamalpais."

"All this weather was unusual," said Dr. Bengelsdorf, "although each singularity was one of degree rather than a true abnormality."

Dr. Bengelsdorf cited other instances. About this time, he said, the jet stream which crosses the Pacific from Japan usually at a height of 20,000 feet dropped in December to within 6,000 feet of the earth's surface, forcing all airflights from California to Honolulu to be cancelled. According to a pan-American Airway spokesman, the situation was "unprecedented."

While all that happened might yet be described as "natural" phenomena that might have occurred even if there were no experimental explosions, Dr. Bengelsdorf said, what was significant was that it was "precisely this time when more and larger nuclear devices were exploded by the United States the Soviet Union and Great Britain."

He concluded: "In arguing that the cold winters may have been caused by the A bombs and the H-bombs, no pretence is made at being definitive. The observations regarding phenomena offered here are frankly speculative, presented with the intention of provoking thought and research."

"In the prevailing condition of our ignorance, categorical pronouncements are not in order. Even if the chances of nuclear bombs affecting the weather are extremely small, the human and economic stakes are high enough to merit a serious

and mature consideration. Our place in history depends on our willingness to be self-searching. We can protect ourselves and our descendants against genetic damage—to a degree—by controlling our exposure to X rays and to other similar sources of radio-activity. What happens to the weather will affect everyone on earth."

—Madras Hindu

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 167 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Muttukumaru Kulanthavelu Arulaiah of Pungudutivu west late of No. 10 Malay Street, Kuala Lumpur.

Deceased.

And

In the matter of the British Courts Probate (Re-sealing, Ord. Chapter 84.

Nageswari Devi widow of Muttukumaru Kulanthavelu Arulaiah of Pungudutivu west.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors 1. Arulaiah Thiruchelvam

2. Arulaiah Arulchelvi  
do do.

3. Muttukumaru Ku-

lanthaivelu Kathi.  
ravelu of Navalar  
Road, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters of administration issued to her accordingly coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of July 1956 in the presence of Mr A. Thanabalasingam Proctor for the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents, that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters of administration issued to the petitioner accordingly, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause, if any, to the contrary on or before the 6th day of August 1956 at 10 a. m.

And it is further ordered that the 3rd respondent do produce the said minors 1st and 2nd respondents in court on the said date.

This 10th day of June, 1956.

Sgd. A. Thanabalasingam  
Additional District Judge

Drawn by,  
Sgd. A. Thanabalasingam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 2:0 27 & 3).

## 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,  
Shroff.

வாங்குநீர் வரத்து பெறும் மலிவு வசதி கரக்கம் என  
கோவை நகரம் கெய்கு குறைவிலா துயர் கெய்கு  
நகரம் நகரம் கோவை நகரம் கெய்கு மலிவு  
கெய்கு மலிவு கெய்கு மலிவு கெய்கு மலிவு

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM