

# PRINCIPAL'S PLEA FOR LINGUISTIC SANITY

## EMOTIONAL INTEGRATION NEEDED BEFORE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

**P**RESENTING his annual report at the Skandavarodaya College Prize Day Function on Monday, Mr. C. Subramaniam B. A., the Principal, made a fervent appeal for a "review of the entire 'linguistic' situation in a humanistic and practical manner by a balanced and fully representative body free from the heat of the hustings." Excerpts from the report are published below:—

A Plea for Linguistic Sanity is, I hope, not out of place at this juncture. Recent developments have made it inevitable that there should be sanity in the whole approach to the problem. I am reminded of a report that when Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister of India, visited Switzerland she was welcomed with the slogan

"Four languages one people"  
"Four languages one voice"

Cannot this be our slogan too? Cannot two languages and two races which have been living together for centuries in amity and goodwill continue to live so without any fear of domination or assimilation? Cannot we also cry out in joy

"Two languages one people"  
"Two languages one voice?"

At a time when the country is at the crossroads between a divided and united Ceylon it is imperative that we make the right decision here and now. It is incorrect for the Government to assume that victory is theirs and for the afflicted minorities to think that they are resigned to their fate. In the best interests of the country I would suggest that the entire situation be reviewed in a humanistic and practical manner and necessary amendments made, so that reason and justice would prevail in the end. A dis-

passionate analysis of the whole situation by a balanced and fully representative body free from heat of the hustings should, I am sure, be in a position to evolve a workable formula which would satisfy the sentiments of all. One wonders whether we have not been the victims of what Plato calls 'the treachery of the intellectuals'. Those to whom we have looked up for inspiration and guidance in these matters seem to have meekly succumbed to the fanatic onslaught of rabid nationalism. Before we think of political, social, economic and cultural intergration shouldn't

we first think in terms of emotional integration? We still live in hope that there would soon be a return to sanity when all the races in the Island could live, breathe and die as free men in a united Ceylon. Let it not be said that in bondage we were united and in freedom divided.

Egalitarianism in education means social, economic and cultural equality which would mean that no child would be in want of a just and fair education because of social, economic and cultural drawbacks. Although the three facets of egalitarianism could be assured through legislative enactments, yet social equality is one which should spring from the heart instead of from external agencies. In fact

(Continued on page 6)

## DEMONSTRATION HAD DESIRED EFFECT

### COLLEGE VISITS CANCELLED

Black flags and a large number of demonstrators shouting slogans requesting the Home Minister to return to Colombo and make a visit to the North if he so desired after restoring parity of status for Tamil with Sinhalese greeted Senator A. P. Jayasuriya when he arrived by the Yalpanam Express at the Jaffna Station on Monday.

The demonstrators moved to the Kacheheri premises where the 'Boycott Minister's Visit' agitation gained momentum. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam along with Mr. S. S. Navatnam, Mayor of Jaffna, requested the Home Minister not to visit schools and added that this request was made

as resolved by a very largely attended protest meeting held on Sunday.

Senator A. P. Jayasuriya, thereupon, cancelled his visit to Colleges and issued the following statement to the Press.

"My object in proposing to visit the schools (Continued on page 2)

## Innermost Core of Education Is Religion

### Religious Illiteracy must be Liquidated

**D**EPARTING from the popular practice of spicing a prize-day speech with pungent political sentiments, Senator A. M. A. Azeez, B. A. (Hons) Lond. C. C. S. (Retd) Principal of Zahira College, himself a politician chose to deliver a learned discourse on Religious literacy and the Assisted School' in the course of his Prize-Day address at the Skantha Varothaya College on Monday October 1.

Earlier Mr. S. H. Perinpanayakam, B. A. (Lond.) Principal of Kokkuvil Hindu College delivering the Founder's day speech observed that the contributions of Sir P. Ramathan, Shri S. Sivapathasundaram and Shri S. Candiah Upathiyar to the educational progress of the country in its true perspective—religious culture—would serve as eloquent monuments to their patriotic services. Senator Azeez also paid a feeling and felicitous tribute to the Founder of Skandavarodaya College—Shri S. Candiah Upathiyar.

(Extracts from the Prize Day Address

Two World Wars with the possibility of a third one as well as the conflict of ideologies in the political sphere both at national and international levels has taught us that methods of discussion and discovery bring us no peace within or without unless we intently pursue in addition the method of devotion. The events we have witnessed should convince us that Power without Vision, Science without Religion and Politics without Morality would lead humanity to a sure perdition both in the Here and Hereafter. While Candiah Upathiyar in his time and in his generation was confronted with the conflict between one set and another set of spiritual values we of today and of this generation witness a different kind of conflict more acrimonious and more extensive—a conflict between spirituality and its entire denial. We are therefore constrained to

concentrate upon the central core of our respective religions even at the sacrifice of some of their doctrinal subtleties and metaphysical speculations and to proclaim of education by our words and by our deeds that religion is "its innermost core".

In the words of Radhakrishnan in Recovery of Faith—his most recently published book, "Sensitive and informed minds believe that the fundamental need of the world, far deeper than any social, political or economic readjustment, is a spiritual re-awakening, a recovery of faith. Great movements of spirit arise when despair at the breakdown of civilization makes the mind susceptible to the recognition of the insufficiency of the existing order and the need for rethinking its foundations and shifting its bases. Science with its new prospect of a possible liquidation of the world by man's own wanton interference reminds us of the warning that the wages of sin is death... a world in arms divided into two apparently irreconcilable camps, each preparing to fling itself on the other, dominates our thoughts and emotions. The shape of the future gives us much concern. With all the resources at our command with all the gifts with which we have been endowed, with all the powers that we have developed, we are unable to live in peace and safety. We have grown in knowledge and intelligence

(Continued on page 6)



தமிழ் மொழி.  
தமிழ் மொழியை ஆளமுன் கல்வியும்  
தமிழ் மொழியை நான்றி விச்சையும்  
தமிழ் மொழியை நான்றித் தேத்துமே  
தமிழ் மொழியை நன்னெறி காட்டுமே.  
தமிழ் மொழியை.

**Hindu Organ**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1956

*Treasure These Thoughts*

*Spiritual discipline and attainment does not consist in living a life of total seclusion, cut off from the world of activity. Knowing that you are by nature eternally free, changeless and deathless, that you are ever in union with the Absolute, permit your life to flow like a river to protect and nourish the needy and helpless.*

**FOOLING THE PEOPLE BY FLATTERY**

MINISTERS of the M.E.P. Government that had inflicted the unkindest cut on the Tamil Speaking People by means of the 'Sinhala Only' Act would do well to choose the First day of April for their good will tours of the North. But the Minister for Home Affairs, perhaps in his enthusiasm for ascertaining the needs of the North and thus placating the people with a view to arranging for more Ministerial missions, had given thought, on his part, to this in all seriousness. Senator A. P. Jayasuriya, accordingly, came to Jaffna, saw the expression of disapproval of the policy of the M. E. P. and failed to conquer the people by platitudinous promises of fair treatment. For a member of the Pan Sinhalese Cabinet to tell the people whose language had been denied its rightful place by the very first act of his Government that rights similar to those enjoyed by the Sinhalese language would be given to the Tamil language is to add insult to injury. Here is a Minister who had the pleasure of inviting Tamil speaking Parliamentarians, to his 'supper party' exhibiting the exclusive rights and privileges of the Sinhalese language in the letter of invitation. Here is a Minister who is a member of the Cabinet that, according to uncontradicted newspaper reports has decided to

**AGGRESSORS APPEALING AGAINST AGGRESSION**

**ATOMIC ATROCITIES MUST BE STOPPED**

Shri C. Rajagopalachari the veteran Indian Leader in a statement issued in Madras has severely criticized the attitude of the Western Powers in taking the Suez Dispute to U. N. overlooking the fact that they themselves could be labelled aggressors' in other affairs—atomic tests etc.

The question of Egypt's sovereignty over the Canal area and the provision of free navigation facilities to all countries without discrimination, were the only two issues involved in the Suez dispute. Both the sides were agreed on them and it was surprising that a crisis had been created where it should not have been. The crisis was being maintained and a sense of urgency was expressed over it by the statesmen of U. K and France because of the feeling that the world was divided into two camps and things might go wrong if the Canal was left in the hands of President Nasser.

The Western nations liked Col. Nasser when King Farouk was sent away and in fact they supported him and helped him to become strong and popular. But now, they felt that Nasser was a man whom they could not rely upon. One could see now the old "colonial mentality" operating in the U. K. and France and they had

make Sinhalese a compulsory subject for all examinations for recruitment to the Public Service. And this member of the M. E. P. Cabinet that had done the greatest injustice to the Tamil speaking People by denying to them their supreme need of a rightful place for their language, yet solicits the co-operation of the very people to enable him learn something of the needs of the area as their friend.

The Tamil speaking People to whose glorious tradition of culture historians of the world bear testimony, hold their language, their rights, their privileges dear to them not in vainglorious pride but by inherent claim to those elementary rights and fundamental freedoms. They cannot agree to these rights being forfeited in whatever manner nor can they agree to being fooled by the oppressors with empty words of flattery.

begun to wonder whether it was proper to leave this important waterway in the hands of a single man. These countries found that Egypt's sovereignty over the Canal was accepted by all the people and that President Nasser had also successfully managed to keep the navigation through the Canal as free as before in spite of the fact that foreign pilots had left the place.

From the composition of the Security Council he could not help fearing that the Council might not prove to be a real court of justice. Of course, Russia might use its veto against any proposition which might be inimical to Nasser. "But the idea seems to be to whip up world opinion by a majority decision in the Security Council against Egypt and the USSR".

President Nasser, as a man responsible for developing Egypt and of steering that country's fate in the immediate future, had been remarkably cautious in recent times. In spite of the fact that his country's Sterling balances had been frozen and an injustice was done to him, he was not only very calm and patient, but was keeping the Canal open to all. "For that at least we have to support a man like Nasser." The show of force was of no avail against Col. Nasser, who would not be intimidated. The complaint to the United Nations that Nasser had been guilty of aggression, was just like saying that the Government of India were guilty of aggression over Zamindaris, Insurance Companies, etc.

The manufacture of Atomic energy was accompanied by the production of immense quantities of injurious by-products. They sealed them up and threw them in sea water. This process of poisoning the air by nuclear tests and the water by dumping the by-products had been going on continuously all these few years after the Atom bomb was dropped on Japan. By thus poisoning air and water, they were bringing unending

**Demonstration.....**

(Continued from page 1)

was to see for myself the wonderful educational organisation in the North. I have been associated with educational institutions for many years, and I am naturally interested in all educational matters. In view of the growing unemployment among the educated youth in the country I am anxious to find avenues for expanding cottage industries and also to ascertain whether the schools could be brought into my programme for the development of cottage industries as I have done elsewhere. Since I find that the Member of Parliament for Jaffna has organised a campaign among the students to obstruct these visits, and thereby to create indiscipline in schools I do not wish to be a party to development which might create, even to a small extent, a rift between the students and the school authorities. I, therefore, do not propose to keep this part of my programme so far as Jaffna town is concerned.

**Tamil Cultural Society**

A public lecture on "Modern Tamil" will be delivered at the Colombo Museum Lecture Hall, by Dr. R. E. Asher, B. A., Ph. D., of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, on Friday, 5th October, 1956, at 5.30 p.m. under the auspices of the Tamil Cultural Society. Senator A. M. A. Azeez, Principal, Zahira College and Vice-President, Tamil Cultural Society, will preside.

danger to humanity. Were they not aggressors, he asked, and if it was not so, he should like to know how aggressors were to be defined. This was a glaring example of aggression on peaceful people and it was odd that the same people should go to United Nations to say that Nasser had been guilty of aggression.

What had the United Nations done to change the apartheid policy of the South African Government? It was not a small thing, and whatever wrong was done by the Whites at one place, might be attributed to the Whites all over the world. The United Nations could not deal with it because it was difficult. If they could not do one thing, they should not interfere in another, however easy it might be. "Therefore, I say, be humble and do not interfere in Egypt also."

**Wayside Whisper**

**Mischief Makers - M. E. P. Or Others ?**

Minister Jaysuriya is reported to have said that he was doing a responsible duty and, therefore, was not worried by demonstrations of mischief makers! Perhaps the Home Minister has comfortably forgotten the mischief of the M. E. P. in enacting the 'Sinhala only' legislation on language.

The Minister Messenger of moderation is also reported to have observed: 'it was sad to think that the language issue had strained the feelings between the Tamils and the Sinhalese'. Now, however, Senator Jayasuriya would not deny the fact that the mischief makers he referred to earlier were none other than the people of the North themselves.

**Warning Cum Welcome**

The political wind has no seasonal conduct. Anything may happen anywhere, anytime! The M. P. for Chavakachcheri is reported to have told the harmless Home Minister that the Government should not run away with the idea that it had implemented the 'Sinhala only' decision but should remember that the struggle by the Tamils to restore their language was only beginning. Before the baffled visitor could feel the sting of the sour warning, the M. P. hastened to bring back liveliness to the situation by paying 'a tribute to Mr. Jayasuriya—He said the Minister and his Ministry officials did not discriminate on communal lines —(Newspaper Report) And so the reception became rousing!

**Dancing To The Tune Of Others**

The M. E. P. Ministers certainly like dancing, particularly when those whom they have throttled politically, economically and socially dance to the tune of the M. E. P. The people of the North could not be lured into this position. However, a group of girls proved the exception.

**M. E. P. has Dwarfed U. N. P.**

Premier Bandaranaike, pained by the pinch of sustained criticism le-

# ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

## INDIA'S VIEW-POINT

Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, the Indian delegate to the 81-nation Conference at U. N. Headquarters told the Conference that the proposed safe-guards were not satisfactory and said:

If the provisions were accepted, then, "we will stand on the brink of a dangerous era sharply dividing the world into atomic "haves" and the "have nots" dominated by

"Such a division would in itself by creating dangerous tensions defeat the very purpose of the safe-guards namely to build a secure and peaceful world" said Dr. Bhabha.

"The Indian delegation is therefore of the view that such far reaching measures as could be taken under the provisions for safe-guards in the Agency statute because they are indissolubly connected with the problem of disarmament lie outside the scope of the rights and responsibilities of this Agency."

It was by all agreed that the Agency should ensure as far as possible that atomic aid given by it should not be diverted to military uses.

"But we believe that this problem must be viewed in the context of the actual world and approached realistically and not as an academic exercise in the control of fashionable material," he declared.

"In our opinion, the present draft gives the Agency power to interfere in the economic life of States which come to it for aid through a control over the fissionable material required for their future electric power generations. It therefore constitutes a threat to their independence which will be greater in proportion to the extent that this atomic power generation is developed through Agency aid."

Besides the three States—the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain,—which already had atomic weapons there were a number of countries which had the technical and material resources to push forward their own atomic programme without any aid from the Agency and to make weapons if they so wished.

The present safe-guards proposed for the Agency would in no way stop their progress. However, further there were many States technically advanced which might undertake projects with Agency aid fulfilling all the present safe-guards, but in addition run their own parallel programmes independently of the Agency in which they could use the experience and know-how obtained in Agency-aided projects without being subject in any way to the system of safe-guards.

The present safe-guards would have their maximum effect in the case of the technically under developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"The present safe-guards will give the Agency maximum powers of interference in such areas I do not believe that this was the intention of the sponsoring countries, but we must make sure that the statute is such as to exclude the possibility of its happening".

It is agreed that special fissionable materials supplied by the Agency should be accountable in detail and subject to safe-guards. The materials could come only from the United States, the Soviet Union or Britain and the safe-guards could be accepted as a condition of sale.

But natural uranium and thorium were widely distributed throughout the world and the sale of source material should not have elaborate safe-guards attached to it.

The undertaking that the material was only to be used for the peaceful uses of atomic energy should be sufficient. Any attempt by that Agency to sell source material with other conditions attached to it would only compel States to develop their own resources which they would then be free to utilise even without the assurance that they were intended only for peaceful use, he said.

"This would only worsen the situation,

Indian officials have given notice on previous occasions of introducing amendments to the clauses in the statute dealing with safe-guards.

In previous speeches, representatives of the major Western Powers have stressed that the present draft statute was the product of extensive negotiations among 12 nations in Washington representing all parts of the world and that major alterations in it by the present conference might prejudice acceptance of the statute by their Parliaments. India was represented at the Washington negotiations

The exclusion of People's China from the present conference saying that it was "totally unrealistic".

Emphasis must be made on the co-operation, friendliness and helpful compromise which had characterised the Washington negotiations

"As the only country from Asia and Africa in the negotiating group, we were deeply conscious of our responsibility to look after the interests of these vast areas and we did our humble best in this direction".

Thus, it would be found that provision was made for due consideration of the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

The proposed composition of the Board of Governors took into account the need to give adequate representation to the various regions of the world. Of the eight areas into which the world was divided for purposes of the composition of the Board, five consisted principally of the less developed countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America which must be the principal recipients of Agents assistance.

But there were aspects of the article relating to the composition of the Board of Governors about which India was not happy.

The present draft, however, was a delicate balancing of the various interests involved and it would not be easy to alter any small

# KING SAUD AND PREMIER NEHRU JOINTLY DECLARE

## Full Faith In Peaceful Persuasion

King Saud of Saudi Arabia and Premier Nehru of India in a joint statement declared that they had confidence that the Suez Canal dispute could be settled by negotiations.

### The Joint Declaration

Accepting the invitation of His Majesty King Saud during his visit to India last year, the Prime Minister of India has visited Saudi Arabia from September 24 to September 28. On this occasion, His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister considered recent developments in the international situation as well as the further growth of friendly relations between their two countries.

His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister declare their adherence to the declaration made by the Bandung Conference which laid down the principles which should govern international relations. These include respect for fundamental hu-

man rights and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, recognition of the equality of all races, abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country and refraining from acts or threats of aggression or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country. They are resolved to promote co-operation between their two countries in every field on the basis of these principles.

Both Saudi Arabia and India are deeply interested in a peaceful settlement of the dispute relating to the Suez maritime Canal, which is a waterway of vital importance to their own economic well-being as also to that of many other countries in the world. There can be no settlement of the dispute by methods of conflict or by denial of the sovereign rights of Egypt over the Suez Canal. The right of all countries to free navigation through the Canal on payment of reasonable dues has been accepted.

His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister are convinced that in spite of the difficulties and tensions that have arisen over this question, it is possible to reach a settlement negotiated between the parties concerned without any derogation from Egyptian sovereignty and authority and maintaining the interests of other countries in the unrestricted use of the Canal as an open waterway. They share the hope that there will be no recourse to political and economic pressure in dealing with this matter, as such pressure would only retard a peaceful settlement, apart from having other undesirable and far-reaching consequences.

Two steps were necessary to ensure reasonable security in the atomic age. Not even the most elaborate inspection system can ensure absolute security, one step is the most careful inspection and control of the diffusion plants and the chemical separation plants in which special fissionable material is produced, coupled with strict accountability for this material.

The other step is an agreement amongst States to regard the production, testing or possession of atomic weapons as a military act which would automatically attract previously agreed punitive measures."

"However, if all separation plants were to be

(Continued on page 6)

man rights and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, recognition of the equality of all races, abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country and refraining from acts or threats of aggression or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country. They are resolved to promote co-operation between their two countries in every field on the basis of these principles.

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His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister reiterate their resolve to work together in the common interests of their two countries and of peace, progress and freedom in the world.

# Significance Of Mahalaya Amavasai

(Continued from last Issue)

The performance of this Sraddha confers a double blessing on the doer. In the first place it gratifies the eager expectations of the ancestral spirits and facilitates their leaving the Preta-Loka for the Supreme felicity of the heaven. At the same time it showers rewards on the performer. The performer of the Sraddha will, it is said, be blessed with children, wealth, health and all other items of happiness in this earth, while he will be also paving the way for the heavens. Homes without children will be blessed with them, and all reasons for mental discontent will vanish by the satisfaction of all desires. According to one writer, the performance of this Sraddha during the first day will bring gain; during the second, children; dur-

ing the third, the accomplishment of one's ambitions; during the fourth, the destruction of the performer's enemies; during the fifth, wealth; the sixth, honour and reputation, the seventh, influence and authority over other men; the eighth, Supreme intelligence, the ninth, family happiness; the tenth, the satisfaction of one's cherished views; the eleventh erudition in Vedic and other sacred lore. The twelfth and thirteenth days' ceremonies are believed to be singularly fruitful. They, it is supposed, will yield the manifold blessing of children, wisdom, cows, bodily strength, mental vigour, independence, language and material prosperity. The fourteenth day of the Mahalaya period is considered by more than one

writer to be particularly favourable for the gratification of souls that died unnatural deaths—for example, by weapons, by being drowned, by poisoning and so on. The height of rewards is reached in the New Moon day, for it secures heaven itself.

While the performance of the Mahalaya ceremonies gratifies both the ancestral spirits and the performer, its non-performance means much misery to both the parties. It disappoints the expectations of one and blasts the hope of heavenward march. It also leads to the misery of a man, for, the spirits stay in his house for the space of a fortnight after the New Moon, hoping that then at least he would satisfy them. If he does not propitiate them even then, they leave his home in disgust and in indignation for their world, pronouncing curses on the descendant for his indifference and ingratitude. The delinquent will, then, it is believed, suffer from a

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 566

Gnanambihaiammah widow of A. Tharmalingam of Imayanan

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Tharmalingam Tharmarajah
2. Tharmalingam Pavala-ghandhi
3. Gopalasunderam Kandasamy all of do

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 9th day of July 1956 in the presence of Mr. K. Ramalingam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors, the 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of these proceedings, unless the respondents shall appear before this court on the 23rd day of August 1956 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of July 1956  
Sgd. S. Thamby Durai  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. K. Ramalingam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
Time to show cause  
extended for 4-10-56  
Intld. S. T.  
D. J.

(O. 258, 28 & 5)

multitude of hardships and misfortunes,—the loss of sons, of wealth, health and of happiness in general.

Such is the importance and significance of the Mahalaya Amavasai and its ceremonial and it will now be seen why the orthodox Hindu is so very eager to perform the Sraddha then. It is a time when he can easily satisfy his fore-fathers as well as himself. It is a time peculiarly suited for the display of his gratitude to his ancestors and the acquisition of blessings at their hands, and while the offerings of the simple oblations and libations will bring so much advantage his parsimony or indifference will, it is sincerely believed, be a source of manifold evils and misfortunes.

"In spirituality lies the ultimate, the only hope for the perfection whether of the individual or of the communal man."

## BOOK REVIEW

Sivananda Incarnate

By Sri Rai Saheb A. B. N. Sinha M. S. G. S., F. F. U.

Published by Sri Swami Chidananda, The Yoga-Vedanta Forest University Ananda Kutir Sivananda Nagar Rishikesh (Himalayas)

Price per Copy Rs 2/-  
The publication it is hoped would inspire the readers to follow the Swamiji's teachings and thus make their life happy.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 221.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinthu Rayan Carwalho of Chapel Street, Jaffna Deceased Savariammal Kanagaratnam Victoria widow of Sinthu Rayan Carwalho of Chapel Street Jaffna Petitioner

Vs.

1. Xavier Antony Rosary Edwin Carwalho
2. John Sebastian Gnanenthiran Carwalho
3. Leonard Ambrose Rajendran Carwalho
4. Maria Nav's Thiresa Edwiche Rosita Carwalho
5. Louis Jayabalan Carwalho

6. Xavier Antony Manuel Victoria, all of Chapel Street Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Raja, District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of August, 1956, in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read and filed of record from which it appears that Sinthu Rayan Carwalho of Chapel Street Jaffna the deceased abovenamed died intestate leaving behind the 1st to 5th Respondents his children as heirs and that the said 1st to 5th respondents are minors and that the 6th Respondent is a fit and proper person to be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the said minor respondents:—

It is ordered that the 6th Respondent abovenamed Xavier Antony Manuel Victoria be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 5th minor Respondents abovenamed to represent the said minor Respondents in the proceedings of this Case and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner abovenamed unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other persons shall show sufficient cause on or before the 1st day of October 1956 to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st to 5th minor Respondents shall be produced before this Court on the aforesaid date.

Jaffna, this 30th day of August 1956  
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. W. Muttukumaraswamy  
Proctor for Petitioner,  
(O. 259, 28 & 5)

## Astrological

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 7-10-56 TO 13-10-56

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

You will be able to succeed in your undertakings without much delay this week. Opposition will melt away. Sunday afternoon Monday and Tuesday may upset your domestic affairs a bit.

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

Financially a good week. You will be able to recover some debts. But some unpleasantness likely Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning. Week end will turn favourable again.

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

A good week. Your financial problems will be solved. Domestic affairs too should improve. But there will be no mental peace. Spend the last two days with care.

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

Personal problems will be solved. You will find it easy to convince your opponents and have your way in your undertakings. But health will be far from satisfactory.

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

Work will be heavier than usual. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Clashes with relatives also shown. Avoid accidents.

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

A fairly good week. You will be able to carry out your routine work without much difficulty. Financial gains and fame promised.

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

Work will be heavier and you will not get sufficient rewards. Troubles through secret enemies also shown. Beware of troubles in office. But no serious consequences shown.

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

A good week. You will be able solve some of your personal problems. Success in new undertakings also promised. Go ahead with your ventures.

**SAGITTARIUS** Molam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Tharu Rasi]

You will be able to carry out your schemes with success this week. Beneficial changes and ruin to enemies also shown. Go ahead with your plans.

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

Fame and educational success promised. Domestic affairs too will become settled. Financial gains also promised.

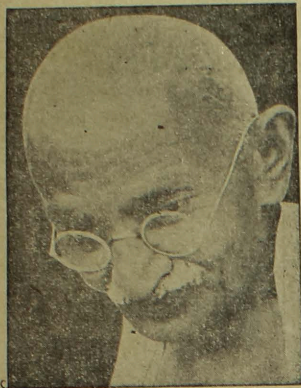
**AQUARIUS** Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

Gains in new undertakings promised. Mind will be more alert and cheerful. Some changes or trips likely in the near future.

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

Health will not be very satisfactory. Domestic affairs will continue to be unsettled for some more time. Fathers relatives may cause you some anxieties.

# Gandhiji Jayanthi



★

HE NEVER  
EMBITTERED  
HUMAN RELATIONS

★

"Mahatmaji was a great revolutionary."

The greatness of Mahatma Gandhi could turn even insignificant persons into real revolutionaries. It was said of him that he could make heroes out of mere dolls.

Mahatma Gandhi always followed the path of truth and non-violence. His message, therefore, made for strength and goodwill and never embittered human relations. This was his message to the country

Mahatma Gandhi was not afraid of seeking new methods and following new paths but he always retained the good aspects of old ones.

Gandhiji had taught the nation to examine solutions to every problem from all sides before accepting them. The historical background and the geographical situation were also important in the affairs of a nation.

—Premier Nehru

## HOME MINISTER AS HARBINGER ?

THE M. E. P Government, in the midst of several headaches, decided to send the Home Minister to the NORTH on an official itineration but with a view to finding out the reaction of the Tamil speaking people to the strange situation of a 'Sinhala only' Minister visiting the very area which had been contemptibly treated by the Language Bill.

Senator A. P. Jayasuriya became first choice for this political kite-flying because of his seniority as a parliamentarian. The chosen ambassador of goodwill perhaps in consultation with the Premier hit upon a novel method of obtaining official support in the North by suggesting what he thought others would believe to be a 'simple' program without any strings attached. He expressed dislike of any one giving him a dinner but readily put himself forward as host in guestland. This simple description of a simpleton 'Sinhala only' Minister's visit to Tamilakam looked so much harmless that no comments were made by anybody. But as was intended the 'simple' program disclosed as the day of the Minister's visit was approaching a lurking misgiving in the minds of politicians. The disclosure that strangely enough the Home Minister

had expressed his desire to visit educational institutions in Jaffna made parties and leaders pose for a while and examine the proposal in the context of the implementation of the 'Sinhala only' Bill.

(To be continued)

## Wayside Whisper

(Continued from page 2)

velled by J. R. chose to relieve himself of the mental anguish at the weekly Press Conference and attempted to cleverly turn the tables on the U N P. Broken-pledges—these are the political heritage of which succeeding generations of the U. N. P. and the M. E. P. will feel proud. How both the M. E. P. leaders and the U. N. P. chiefs not merely broke their promises to the Tamil speaking people but broke their hearts even the man in the street knows.

## BOOK REVIEW

**The Voice of Sivananda**  
Published by Sri Swami Chidananda for the Yoga-Vedanta Forest University Sivanandanagar Rishikesh N. P.

Price per Copy Rs. 3/-

The book contains the latest sayings of Sri Swami Sivanandaji. It would serve as a practical guide to all spiritual seekers and provide others with the noble ideals needed in life.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 223

In the matter of the estate of the late Muttukumar Veluppillai of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna Deceased

Veluppillai Perinpasivam of Vaddukodai West

Petitioner

Vs.

- Minors
1. Veluppillai Kadampan Kathiramanay of do
  2. Veluppillai Gunapoo-shany of do
  3. Veluppillai Senthilmany of do
  4. Sarasvathiammah widow of Veluppillai of do

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraajah, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of September 1956 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-3 respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased issued to him, unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 8th day of October 1956 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 5th day of September 1956

Sgd. P. Sri Skandaraajah  
District Judge  
O 260, 28 & 4)

## Palestine Problem Deeply Disturbing

U. N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold formally reported to the Security Council that the present state of affairs in Palestine "is deeply disturbing" and that neither Israel nor its Arab neighbour states have cooperated in carrying out the cease-fire arrangements they agreed to.

Hammarskjold maintained, however, that there "is a general will to peace in the region," despite the fact that recent events show it to be not strong enough for either side to risk taking needed steps to improve the situation.

The possibilities for taking such steps are still there, Hammarskjold reported to the Council, "and the United Nations must continue to impress on the governments in the region their serious duty to use them."

## Jaffna College New Admissions—1957

There will be an admission examination on Wednesday the 17th of October, 1956, for those wishing to gain admission into the Pre-Senior classes and below. Applications should be sent on forms obtainable from the Senior Vice-Principal to reach him not later than the 10th of October.

Principal  
Jaffna College

(M. 362 5.)

## Drawing Nourishment From America!

The first shipment of the 7,000 ton gift of CARE milk powder from the people of the United States to the school children of Ceylon is now being unloaded on Prince Vijaya's quay. This shipment arrived aboard the s. s. *City of Chicago* and will be followed by another shipment due in Colombo on October 12, on the s. s. *City of Brooklyn*.

There is more than enough Milk Powder aboard these two ships to supply the children in all schools designated by the Department of Education, with a glass of milk a day, until the December holidays. Additional shipments are expected at the end of October and during December, to supply the Ceylon schools with milk for the next term, beginning in January.

This gift, given through the organization CARE, is in response to a request made by the Government of Ceylon to enable the school children to receive the extra nourishment the addition of milk will provide to the free midday meal. "We are confident," says Mr. Donald Ostrander, CARE Director for the Ceylon Programme, "that the gift will be received and administered in the same spirit of helpfulness and goodwill with which it is being given."

## Condition Of Hindu Priests

The Indian Minister for Agriculture speaking in Madras said *archakas* should give their children modern education as well. It was a well-known fact that the priestly community in Hindu society were generally backward in the social, educational and economic field. He had always held the view that the priests, despite the sacred duty they did in the temples should be included in the category of backward classes and be enabled to receive the benefits extended by the Central Government for the uplift of those sections of the people. He was glad to note that, the Union Government had now come to realise that. Temples, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam said occupied a unique place in Hindu religion. He pleaded for the preservation of our ancient monuments and advised the *archakas* to create a truly religious atmosphere in the temples.

## 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.

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO!

S. KANAGASABAI,  
Shroff.

# Innermost Core Of Education Is Religion

(Continued from page 1)

but not in wisdom and virtue".

Only through worship can knowledge and intelligence lead us to wisdom and virtue. All our knowledge will avail us naught if we worship not the All-Knowing. To be wise and virtuous we must replace new cults with old faiths, we must have Religion enthroned in our hearts and we must abandon secularity for spirituality. And we must ensure that religious illiteracy is liquidated at all levels in order that there will always prevail true standards of criticism and judgment. In the achievement of this object the school "as a workshop in which humanity is moulded" has a more important role than any other institution of Society; for the school is truly responsible for the training of the future citizens of the Country who will not be able to avoid questions of ends and goals and of right and wrong and of the nature of Man even while dealing with their immediate and day to day problems. In this the State in Ceylon has shown a keen awareness for the need of religion in schools and has since 1947 wisely made provision for religious instruction in Government Schools in the Education (Amendment Ordinance of that year...). Instruction in the religion of the parent of each pupil in a Government School shall be given to that pupil as part of his course of studies in the school by a person who is an adherent of that religion... "State neutrality in religion has thus been interpreted to mean equal encouragement of all religions the previous definition of such neutrality as no encouragement to any religion having been abandoned. The State is thus wisely and directly committed to expenditure on religious teaching in Government Schools.

This provision is indeed a recognition that purely secular schools cannot cope with the demands of the present when it has been found and in many parts of the world that education divorced from religion is woefully inadequate to fulfil the tasks of democracy. To bring Religion into School different methods have therefore been adopted in different

countries. In England the Education Act of 1944 has definitely raised the status of religious instruction in the county schools by the introduction of the New Agreed Syllabus and the encouragement of the Collective Worship. Religious instruction is treated seriously and inspected just as much as other subjects. In USA the popularity of Bible Reading in its Public Schools—once the citadel of secularity and the experiment of the Released—Time indicate the inadequacy of the old conception of the Public School and show us the new trends. Recent events in France support the view that a good deal of re-thinking is going on in this matter in that State of Secularism. In South East Asia, recent changes in the political status of several of the countries have accelerated the growth of industrialisation in them. These and other factors are leading to the inevitable transformation of the Family as an Institution and Social Unit. In the changed circumstances the Family cannot cope adequately with its obligations in respect of the religious education of the young. And in the absence of a sufficient number of Voluntary Organizations with either adequate resources or administrative traditions, the Government Schools in these countries are required to take on this work of religious education or a good portion of it. The Ceylon solution should therefore prove attractive to many.

It would be almost platitudinous on my part to refer at this stage to the essential distinction between religious knowledge or instruction and religious education. In the words of the Norwood Report, Religious Knowledge is definitely a subject of the curriculum but Religious Education is not and we believe it to be very much the more important... the development of the religious consciousness is not, and cannot be, the subject of a syllabus; it grows from the environment... it is obvious that these intangible spiritual values come not so much from what teachers say and teach, from curricula and examinations, but from what they are, and what they are seen to be,

inside and outside the class room...."

While Religious Knowledge can and should be imparted in Government Schools, Religious Education cannot thrive so well as in Assisted Schools which like Skantha Varodaya and Zahira have been founded by men of vision and of lofty ideals with the avowed purpose of ensuring that the young grow up steeped in their own culture and religious faith. They had farsightedly and with deep insight realized that "education is not a body of knowledge. It is a quality of mind". These Schools therefore are always in a superior position to create the atmosphere of desire on the part of the pupils which is so essential for religious education and also "to discover ways of sensitising human beings to high and worthy incentives, to right moral and ethical conduct." This cannot be achieved so well in the Government Schools which have a centralized organization and a transferable staff.

In this context the future of such Assisted Schools should be a matter of deep concern to the Country. There was a time in our recent history, that was during the years 1945 to 1951 when their future was uncertain and their status unspecified. The White Paper of 1950 and the subsequent Education (Amendment) Act of 1951 did allay the fears then felt and expressed by the unequivocal expression in them that Assisted Schools were co-partners with the State in the task of erecting an educational structure strong and satisfactory to cope with the needs of a New and Free Lanka. With the change of the Government that has been brought about by the recently held General Election the question is being asked whether the status of these Assisted Schools will be preserved.

This discourse of mine on the status and future of the Assisted Schools must have, I fear, sounded dull and tedious to the student-members of my audience. Nevertheless, it is a subject that concerns them as deeply as teachers and parents, for any uncertainty as regards the future status of the Assisted School is bound to affect adversely all members of the School-Community irrespective of age and attainment.

To you too students, I therefore stress the importance of the Assisted

# Principal's Flea For Linguistic.....

(Continued from page 1)

Prof. K. G. Sanyidain, Educational Adviser to the Ministry of Education, Government of India, rightly calls for "a passion of social justice and quickening of the social conscience so that our men and women will learn to demand for others irrespective of caste or creed or race or nation the good things that they desire for themselves". In our own country, particularly in Jaffna the venom of social injustice has robbed many a child of the "good things" of life that a selected few had been enjoying and continue to enjoy. In this context I would with all humility wish to lay before you the fact that Skantha Varodaya College has in its own measure contributed to eradicate this social disability.

Medium of Instruction in the University has certainly given much anxious thought to politicians and educationalists. During a period of transition one must be rational and not sentimental and the problem must be viewed in a detached manner. Any wrong decision at this juncture regarding the problem will lead to the deterioration of the educational and cultural growth of the young. It is natural for people to wish to have their aspirations realised soon after Independence but the problems, particularly the medium of instruction, are knotty and complicated and solutions to these problems cannot be immediate. This view has been rightly

Schools and the traditions of immeasurable value to the Country that have grown up in them—traditions of piety and learning as well as of discipline and devotion, traditions which cannot be created overnight or produced to order, but are plants of slow growth which must be tended with love and labour. To the growth of traditions have gone the self sacrificing instincts and endeavours of several generations of distinguished Ceylonese—Ceylonese whether by adoption, birth or choice.

and clearly pointed out by the Radhakrishnan University Education Commission in 1949.

To keep abreast with modern scientific progress Ceylon must have an adequate knowledge of a foreign language and under Ceylon's circumstances that foreign language must inevitably be English. Of all the foreign languages, English, as far as the Ceylonese are concerned, is the easiest foreign language. Therefore, English should be a compulsory subject at school while the medium of instruction should be the mother-tongue. This would produce a reading knowledge of English but at the University the medium of instruction would have to be English for it is obvious that English cannot be taken away at the University stage which is meant for specialised subjects and not for elementary teaching. Further, the need for English cannot be over-emphasised when we consider the fact that countries like Russia and China have thought it fit and necessary to teach English in order to facilitate their contact with the scientific world; why should we hesitate to keep intact one of the finest legacies left over to us by the English—the English Language?

# Atomic Energy Agency

(Continued from page 3)

brought under international inspection, we would take an important step forward in increasing mutual security.

"We think it might be useful to incorporate a clause in the article on safeguards which would enable the Agency to undertake the inspection of such plants, even those set up by a State of group of States on their own, when invited by the State owning them concerned to do so. We are prepared to make a definite commitment now that we would place any plutonium plant we may have under international inspection provided other countries do the same."

வாழ்க்கை வழுது பெய்க மலிவென குகாக்கமனை  
கோன்முறை யாக செய்க குறைவிடா தயிர்கள் வாழ்க  
நான்மறை யற்க கோமக நற்கம வேள்வி மக  
மேன்மைபெய்க னைவ நீதிவனகுடி வலக மேல்வாம்