



දළය ලාමා තුමාගේ ලංකා ස්වාර්ෂ

දළය ලාමා තුමා ලංකාවට පැමිණ සිර මා කෝට, දළ දාම වැද පුදා ගත්තේ පොදුකම පොදුකම බව අතුරු දැනුම (අන්තර්ජාල) පුවතකින්/පුවත් පතකින් දැන ගනමි. ලංකාවේ දැන් පවතින මෙහි ශ්‍රිය ගැන ඇසීමෙන් එතුමාට මේ සිතිවිල්ල පහල උනා විය හැකිය.

නොබෝ දා ලංකාවට පැමිණි පාප් තුමා දළ හර සර - ගරු බුහුමන් කෙරෙහි දැස් මඩ දැනි. වෙනකක් තබා එක්තරා බුදු පුත් කෙනෙක් අවි කකා (පෝලියෝ සිට) පෙල ගැසී සිට එතුමාගේ දැන් අල්ලා මොන වෙද කියන සැටි ද මඩ දුටුවා විය හැකිය.

මිසිලිවුන් යහමට ගැනීමේ පවුල වෙනතාවෙන් පුරුදුකිසිත් මෙරටට නොනං මෙරට පැතිටු කිතු දහම අද ලබා ඇති තැන එයින් සිතා ගත හැකිය. වෙනකක් තබා ලංකා රජපවතිනියේ (අයි.ටී.එන් කාලිකාවේ) දොරමඩලාවේ එක්තරා සිල්වන් වියත් කෙනෙකු "පාප්තුමා මාර්ත එල" ලබා ඇති කෙනෙකු ලෙස කල හැදි-න්වීම ගැන ද මට ඇත්තේ විමසියකි, ලේඛිකාවකි. (දෙ-ගොඩ-ආව). මාර්ත එල ලාභීන් මා දැක හැකි මුත්, අයා ඇති විදියට නම් ඒ උසස් මානසික තත්වයකි-සැවර කමකි. ඒ වූ නිසා මම කතෝලික ආගම වැළඳ නොගනිමි. ඒ අනෙකක් නිසා නොව මා ගිහිකමට කැමැති. හිඳහස් මත දැරුවකු බවකි. මින් වසර දස දහසකට පෙර වියු මිනියාගේත් අද මිනියාගේත්



වෙනස මට සිතා ගත හැකිය. රාවනා රජුගේ යන්තර මන්තර-නෙල්-බේන් ගැන විස්වාසයක් මට නැත. මා අදහස්ගේ නොදැන-තරක යන දෙකක් කලයුත්ත නොකලයුත්ත යන දෙකක් පමණි.

මිනියකුට ආගමක් තිබීම අතිවාර්ය නීතියක් වුවහොත් මම අද කතෝලික ආගම වැළඳ ගනිමි. ඒ එහි එන ඉගැන්වීම් පිලිගන්නා නිසා නොවේ. අද එහි ඇති සැකයේම - විලිගන්නම මගේ සිත් ගන්නා නොයකි. නොදන්නා බැවින්ම යමක් නිසා, වැද වැටෙන්නට නොකැමැති මා දෙවි - මැදුරකට යෑම ද නොකරමි. ස්වාමිවරයකු හමු වීම, සඳහා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට හෝ පලාත් සභාවට හෝ විරෝ දනා පෙළඹවීමකට යෑම ද මට නොකලහැකිය.

පාප්තුමාත්, දළය ලාමා තුමාත් (වනන්සේලා) දැන් එක් කොට ආචාර කරමින් ජනයා අතරට යන සැටි මඩද දැක ඇත. දැන් එක් කොට ආචාර කිරීම පෙරදිග චාරිත්‍රයක් වුවත් ලෝකයේ බොහෝ දෙනා එම "සවිචාරිත්‍රය" අනුගමනය කරන බව පෙනේ. පාප්තුමාත් දළය ලාමාතුමාත් අනුගමනය කරන්නේ ඒ නිතරමානි සිටින චාරිත්‍රයයි. ලංකාවට පැමිණි විට ඒ සවිචාරිත්‍රය අමතක කරන ලෙස මම දළය ලාමා තුමාගෙන් නොරවිපුර්වක ව ඉල්ලමි.

ඒ අනෙකක් නිසා නොව බුදු පියාටද පියන්වූ සේ සිතන අපේ බුදු පුතුන්, අයහනයට පත් වන නිසාය. පවුල හෙවත් සිරිට අපට පුජනීය වියැතුවකි. එය දරන්නා කෙබන්දකු වුවත් අප වචින්නන් සිරිවරය. බුදුන් පාත්‍රයක් පරිහරනය කල නිසා "බුදුකුටිය" පාත්‍රයක් තබා ගෙන එයට වැදුම් පිදුම් කල අපේ හිරුල මාමා කල් නුචුවන කමක් ද? පාත්‍රයක් පුජනීය වියැතුවත් නොවේ ද?

මම මගේ පියාටත් මවටත් ගරු කරන බව ඇත්තයි. එනමින් මවින්ගේ දත්ත හෝ කෙස් යසක් තබා ගෙන වැදුම් පිදුම් කිරීමට හෝ මවින් පරිහරනය කල වස්තූන් තබා ගෙන වැදුම් පිදුම් කිරීමට මම නොකැමැත්තෙමි, තාත්තා හැරු බුදු නම් මට සම්පතකි.

"The government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth."
President Abraham Lincoln - Gettysburg Address
19th November 1863 at the National Cemetery of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania

The definition of democracy in the Oxford dictionary is "a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives". The idea of a democratically run country dates back to Ancient Athens in 508 BC or even before that. A government that is run by a people for the people seems like a concept that could not go wrong, and over the years has proven to be very effective. However some democratically governed countries discriminated different people in their countries and only decided to represent a select few, this was seen in America against African Americans which later led to the civil war which lasted between the years of 1861-1865. Following this there was the Gettysburg Address given by President Abraham Lincoln on the 19th of November 1863 at the dedication ceremony for the National Cemetery of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. The speech which was less than 5 minutes long with around 275 words would become one of the most powerful speeches in America regarding democracy and the equality of rights for everyone.



The cause of the Civil War is still unknown however most historians believe that it was due to slavery of African Americans. When President Abraham Lincoln won the election in 1860 as the leader of the Republican Party he was determined to prevent the spread of slavery, however the ministers in the South regarded slavery of African Americans as being an important part of their lives and therefore were pro-slavery and wanted to promote slavery. In the North Slavery was slowly vanishing through the establishment of anti-slavery laws, African American men in North America had started to be treated as equal as white men. They were allowed to open their own businesses and work in companies, African American men also served as representatives of North America. However in the South of America slavery was expanding and increasing with the rise of demand for the cotton districts.

One of the most important speeches in the world was given by President Abraham Lincoln at ceremony for the National Cemetery of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania; rumours say that President Lincoln had written this speech while travelling in the train to Pennsylvania. President Abraham Lincoln started his famous Gettysburg Address by mention the declaration of independence of North America which was written at the start of the American Revolution in 1776 by saying the iconic statement which was "Four score and seven years ago". In the Gettysburg Address President Abraham Lincoln mentioned and thanked those who had sacrificed their lives for a democratic government in America. Casualties were high with around 23000 Union soldiers losing their lives in battle. He re-assured that their sacrifice would be rewarded by promising the Americas representative democracy system will survive; he said "the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth."

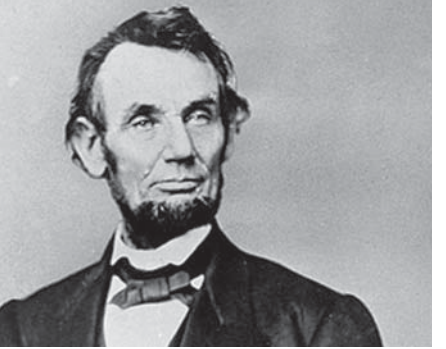
On the day after the dedication ceremony for the National Cemetery of Gettysburg newspapers and reporting companies published their opinions of President Abraham Lincoln's speech. Some people said that the speech was heartfelt and a well written speech regarding democracy while others said that it was inappropriate or wrong in its values. However although it may have been criticised largely at that time in the years that would follow the Gettysburg Address would become one of the most memorable and quoted speech not just in America but all over the world. In April 1865 Charles Sumner said "That speech, uttered at the field of Gettysburg National Cemetery and now sanctified by the martyrdom of its author, is a monumental act. In the modesty of his nature he said 'the world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.' He was mistaken. The world at once noted what he said, and will never cease to remember it."

Democracy has been fought for all over the country and one its largest preachers was President Abraham Lincoln, he changed a country that discriminated between races

www.sannasa.net and was only governed by a select few to a country that heard the voice of every single person and was "governed for the people the people", an idea that would be adapted all over the world. Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Hardin County Kentucky. His mother was Thomas Lincoln and his mother was Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln was born to a poor family who had to spend a lot of time living on public land under unsuitable shelter before his parents were able to afford a land and a house. Young Abraham Lincoln eventually married a widow that lived in Kentucky called Sarah Bush Johnston, it was Sarah that encouraged Abraham Lincoln to learn to read and write as he never learned these skills when he was younger. He was dedicated and would spend most of his time reading classics.

At the age of 22 Young Abraham Lincoln joined the labour force; he made money by splitting wood to use for fires and to build fences. He also took part in many other jobs and worked as a shopkeeper, postmaster and general store owner. During his work he was able to socialise with the community and the public therefore became very fond of him. So when the Black Hawk War broke out in 1832 between the United States and Native Americans, the volunteers in the area elected Lincoln to be their captain.

After the Black Hawk War Abraham Lincoln started gaining interest in politics, he started his political career when he was elected as a member of the 'White Party' for the Illinois State legislature in 1843. When working in the



'White Party' Abraham Lincoln decide that slavery was immoral and wrong. During this time Abraham Lincoln learned law by reading many books on his own; he was then admitted to the bar in 1837 and began practising as a lawyer in the John T. Stuart Law Firm

Following this Abraham Lincoln served a single term in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1847 to 1849 and in 1856 Abraham Lincoln joined the Republican Party so that he could share his moral views and values regarding slavery. In 1857 the Supreme Court created the Scott v. Sanford decision stating the African Americans were not equal to whites. Abraham Lincoln did not agree with this and believed that all men should be treated equally; this led him to challenge the United States Senator Stephen Douglas for his position, however in the end the state legislator re-elected Stephen Douglas but Abraham Lincoln got a taste of politics and was ready to take a step further. In 1860 the political workers in Illinois created a campaign to Support Abraham Lincoln when he was running for Presidency. When the election occurred although Abraham Lincoln only received 40% of the public vote he was able to gain 180 of 303 Electoral votes and therefore he became the 6th US president.

President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865, by an actor and United supporter John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. President Abraham Lincoln would be known as one of the greatest leaders as he fought for the rights of the minority and oppressed in America, something that many other world leaders were too scared to do or did not care enough to do.

This Article is dedicated to President Abraham Lincoln, the 6th President of the US on his 150th death Anniversary February 1809-April 1865