

# THE Hindu Organ

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NO. 42

## DOWRY SYSTEM

(By S. KUMARAKULASINGHAM)

Just because money and property at some level changes hands in the form of dowry as a result of matrimonial alliances one must not jump to the conclusion that dowries are undesirable or that dowries keep many a youth waiting beyond the normal waiting period. The complex civilisation of modern times has almost made it inevitable that men and women have to go all out to make their existence felt. Higher Education and Research for both males and females better residences, better comforts and modes of travel and several other similar needs make it imperative for an individual seeking marriage to demand some form of financial security (property may for this purpose be looked upon as money) without which he would be hard put to maintain and protect his family. Further where the dowry is given willingly and where it causes little hardship to the people concerned it may be looked upon as something good except in so far as it tempts others to demand dowries on a scale beyond their worth or beyond the capacity of the other party (girl's party) to pay.

It must also be borne in mind that dowries are usually handed over to the female partner and remains in her name. The husband can lay his hands on it only with the consent of his wife. Cases where even money given to meet wedding expenses had to be refunded are not uncommon. I am not fully aware of the finer points of 'Thesavalamai' and General laws of Ceylon relating to marriage and divorce but am simply stating knowledge gathered from real life. Again the alliance of two families brings together dozens of people who for all practical purposes have pool their resources to go forward together. Many a young man has in the course of his career helped himself and his in laws in several ways and his dowry

has helped him considerably for this purpose. The community also gains far from the long term economic angle. What has been got as dowry has to change hands in the long run and in the course of this process many a transaction of price-income importance takes place. Let us stop here as far as the credit side of dowries are concerned.

On the other side may be ranged many a sharp and biting verdict on behalf of abolishing dowries altogether. One such argument is that parents with money to throw away are able to fob off defective female presences while many a girl with A, B, C. & waits in vain. In some cases this is true but such an impression is misleading in many other cases and is often due to malicious gossiping on the part of disappointed female and male relatives. In some other cases dowries are used for the purpose of improvement of social status. Now that the environmental harmony is more favourable dowries won't help much towards this end. In certain other cases lack of resources other than money to push proposals through has led to many a would have been sensible alliance falling through.

The most ugly feature of society today is the career woman's inability to settle down in life at the right moment. This is as much due to conventions applying to fixing of marriages as to defective methods of approach and following up of proposals. In some cases parents use marriages of children to satisfy their own notions of importance of furthering their self advancement and ambition and many a family has suffered in vain by such mental attitudes.

Society must realise that human life has gone  
(Continued on page 4)

## The Task

### Before Us

(Continued from last issue)

When we look back a mere 30 years we see how the ambition of the then leaders of Ceylon to evolve a United Ceylonese Nation has been superseded by the super ambitious policy of rank Sinhalese Racial Nationalists to make Ceylon a Sinhalese country without any hesitation to denationalise the Tamils who are being branded as the perpetual enemies of the Sinhalese nation. By these wild propaganda and poisoning of the mass mind the hatred against the Tamils reached the climax with the savage attacks in 1948 on the Tamils by organised Sinhalese nationalists reminding us of the Hitlers "punch" against the Jews. The present Premier Dahanayake was the most vociferous Anti-Tamil who would not hesitate to lay the blame on the Tamils for every evil that befell the country. No Tamil can live in Ceylon free from fear as a result of the hatred instilled into the masses against their fellow citizens by the political adventurers who did not know what they were doing. In spite of the Great master's advice that hatred breeds hatred even his disciple monks were purveying hatred. Let the Tamils beware of what has happened and not indulge in retaliatory action which will only widen the gulf between the two great communities. Let them remember what their own teacher Thiruvalluvar has taught them that love begets love and leads to the divine. Let them not lose their soul but forbear and forgive what was done against them. The abuse of the tongue by which, words unpleasant to the Sinhalese, indulged by rank communalistic Tamils in the past only spurred on the Sinhalese politicians to make use of these words for their own purpose of mass hatred. Love begets love. The Tamils must live and die with the Sinhalese in Ceylon.

## POWER POLITICS

### Anti-Jewish Activities

BY COL. J. J. SUSTAR

The recent outburst of anti-Jewish sentiments, whenever and wherever they occur, or whatever their origin may be, must be emphatically rejected

Some sources believe that these uncivilized disorders are being spurred by an underground neo Nazi organization; some think they are sponsored by secret communist cells. Others blame the Arab nationalism for them and the last group tries to convince us that irresponsible pranksters are "responsible" for the swastikas painted on Jewish synagogues and the Star of David on Christian churches. Who actually is behind this hatred-campaign can not be said for sure. However, there are a few indications that may steer our guessing into the right direction.

The demonstrations (isn't this too mild an expression?) were reported at one and the same time from different places all around the globe; even from areas and countries where similar feelings were never observed before.

The background idea in all cases has been the same.

No case was reported from any of the communist-ruled countries.

A wide-spread campaign carried out simultaneously in Sweden and Australia, Canada and even Israel, obviously, is organized and directed from one source.

A world-wide campaign is expensive and must be backed by strong financial means.

All this can be believed without any doubts. Naturally, it is also necessary to find out the motives that prompted the anti Jewish violence today, and may turn

against any other religious group tomorrow. They seem to be of a political nature, whether based on a very primitive level of immature teenagers or on the power-political level of mighty organizations and states. It also seems to me that the attacks do not have really an anti-Jewish basis only. The Jews were simply picked up as a convenient subject to incite hatred and violence; to discredit certain political systems, personalities and plans and to exercise political pressure on the highest international level.

This leads us to consider that at this time—big political events are in preparation; that West Germany—after having totally and officially rejected the Nazi racial theories—is to play an important role in these events; that her communist counter-part, East Germany is, so far, left out of them; and last, but not least, that no anti-Jewish violence was reported, as I said before, from any of the communist ruled countries. So we may believe that this political hooliganism has been organized by international communist leadership. I repeat "international communist leadership". I am not blaming any state or government for it... The reason?—Lenin said once (and many other communist leaders repeated it several times later on) that one of the most successful weapons of underground communist activities is nationalistic and racial hatred...

But the story does not end here. Some of the Israeli sources are reported to blame the new anti-Semitism on the West Germany. Such accusations could be debated and might reveal some very interesting

(Continued on page 3)



தமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமுல் கல்வியும்  
தமச்சிவாயவே நானாதி விச்சையும்  
தமச்சிவாயவே நானாதி சேர்த்துமே  
தமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெதி காட்டுமே  
சிவசுப்பிரமணியம்

# Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1960

## Treasure These Thoughts

*The highest of duties is to refrain from injury: the rites ordained in the Vedas, properly done, always bear fruit.*

## STUNNING INDEED!

The sorcerer of Temple Trees is still on his record-breaking attempt at effecting seeming impossibilities. Political parties have been reduced to stupor by the Caretaker Premier's latest announcement of the setting up of a New Ministry and the appointment of an officer who is already under orders of 'compulsory retirement' to the post of Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Internal Security. Appropriating to himself absolute authority Premier Dahanayake, in effect, has challenged democratic leadership in this country.

Panic-mongering now takes its source not from the ill-informed among the masses but from the seat of authority. Sudden alarms are created and the ground is prepared for hasty and irresponsible measures to be taken. The derailment of the night mail train near Vavuniya and other similar attempts, no doubt, are instances of organised hooliganism that call for stern action by the Government. But these incidents cannot be made an excuse for creating New Ministries and Offices and that by a Caretaker Government. Democracy is being sabotaged according to scheme which provides for stunning performances in reducing administration to absurdity.

The time has come for the leaders of the several political parties in this country to take up with the Governor General the question of the scope and significance of a Caretaker Government. The Care-taker Premier in leading a newly formed Party and directing its activities from his official

# Growing Lack of Discipline Among Students

## Combined Efforts of Parents and Teachers Needed for Proper Training

BY DR. M. HAFIX SYED

During the last few years the problem of discipline among the students has been exercising the minds of educationists and leaders of public opinion. They have rightly deplored the growing lack of discipline among the students of almost every institution in our county.

It is a well-know fact that some of the students of secondary and higher institutions have been defying the orders of the authorities and have been trying to have their own way in everything. Even grown up young men in the Universities were not found amenable to reason and sound advice. All sensible people, having the interests of their country at heart, are really grieved to see the present undesirable tendencies in the youth of the land and feel that if nothing is done to improve the present state of affairs, one may take it that the future will be anything but bright, because everything depends on the character and the moral calibre of the young men of the present future generations. For this simple reason the problem of discipline and its right solution is of the highest importance and deserves the consideration of all thoughtful people who have the good of their country at heart.

I find from the utterances of eminent men of our country that beyond expressing their complete dissatisfaction and deploring the lack of discipline among the young men of the rising generation, that they have not taken the

residence has exhibited himself in a ridiculous light. Emboldened by circumstances that have been made very convenient to him, Premier Dahanayake has assumed dictatorial powers hoping to thwart the course of the General Election. Here is a direct challenge to the people by the Caretaker Premier. The leaders of the different political parties, on behalf of the people, must forthwith accept the challenge and prevent the establishment of a dictatorship. The people alone can turn the tables on the 'stunner' statesman and make him feel the natural reaction to his bewildering tactics.

trouble of devising ways and means of improving the situation and investigating the underlying causes of this state of affairs and suggesting a workable method of improving the tone and temper of the students who are more often than not inclined to take the law into their own hands and creating a disturbing situation. The time has come when we should take up this problem seriously and try to solve it as far as possible.

From the cradle to the grave a man passes through many spheres of life and undergoes various changes. He is dominated by different types of influences, healthy and unhealthy. The sum-total of all the influences, mental and moral development, goes to make up what is called character which is also the result of home, school and self-training.

In our schools and colleges students drawn from various grades of society meet together and are influenced by each other. There is no uniform training either at home or in any institution with the result that our boys learn and unlearn many things in their everyday life. And thus they have not formed any habit systematically which may be helpful to them in shaping their life and become amenable to reason and discipline.

The most unfortunate thing is that neither the parents at home nor the teachers at school take sufficient interest in the everyday life of their wards, watching, guarding, and directing their movements and interests in life. The system of education at home and outside is so defective that it does not promote the cultivation of a higher purpose nor does it guide a boy or a girl to develop his or her own mind and form their own opinion.

It may sound strange but it is an undeniable fact that our boys in schools and colleges do not get that human consideration which they really deserve. What I mean by this remark is that neither the teachers nor the parents treat their wards with sufficient love and sympathy, nor do they try to understand their

# SHALL WE VOTE?

(BY A TAMIL CITIZEN)

We are all children of Mother Lanka and as such we stand for Freedom from fear, freedom from disease Freedom from starvation and freedom to seek happiness in the pursuit of our religion and culture. We want to be saved from denationalisation and we want to enjoy Liberty, Fraternity and Equality

tastes, talents and tendencies. Two things necessary for dealing with the boys in their everyday life is right understanding and love.

It is admitted I think on all sides that love should be the ruling principle in our dealing with children and boys in our efforts to prepare them for the duties and responsibilities of life. But we have to be careful that it is really love and not mere fondness, which rules our action. Love consults only and always the highest and ultimate well-being of the child; mere fondness will have regard to the pleasure and gratification of the moment. A parent who loves his child will deny him what he knows to be injurious to his health or to moral well-being and will reprimand him, appealing to his higher sense when he wilfully does wrong; in other words, he will expect him to discipline. A merely fond parent, on the other hand will indulge his child in every wish and whim of his so far as it may be possible and will shrink from punishing him when it is his plain duty to do so.

In many cases he is too indolent or too selfish to punish his child - it would disturb his own ease and give him pain and trouble. Frankly speaking this is not love; it is at bottom, a form of selfishness.

Then again, it should be borne in mind that character is largely built up by habits, and that childhood and youth are pre-eminently the time of life at which habits are formed. Tell me what a man's habits are, and I will form a shrewd estimate of his character. Now, it will be agreed, that truthfulness is an essential element in a solid, virtuous character. Truth is a cardinal virtue. Truthfulness, which is truth in practice, is a habit. If this habit is not in early life it will be difficult to acquire it in later years.

(From the Madras Hindu)

with Justice. We want equality of opportunity and we do not want to be discriminated against. We want to follow the democratic way of life in which the people are governed with the consent of the governed. Democracy breeds equality. We do not want to be strangers in our own native land.

We want to live in peace and friendship with every section of the Community we have no enemies and we do not want to be enemies of anyone. We want to contribute our share to the general progress of Ceylon. We refuse to be dragged into any quarrel between employer and employee, between classes and cliques. We seek employment on merit and qualification and seek neither favouritism nor patronage. We wish to continue to enjoy the privileges of having all our official transactions with the Government in our own language as hitherto and hope the Tamil language will continue to be a state language. We stand on discipline law and order; we appreciate our Rights and responsibilities. Those who seek our vote should agree for the betterment of our community and do nothing that will injure us in anyway nor help those who are out to harm us. We are natives of Ceylon as anybody else and we must be allowed to live and let live as Ceylon Tamils or Tamil speaking citizens of Ceylon. The welfare of each individual citizen irrespective of race or religion, colour, caste or creed should be the concern of the Government. No community should be favoured or victimised in anyway. No citizen should be handicapped by reason of his or her birth for which the person cannot be held responsible. It will be a happy day if every citizen will be taught in the mother tongue and another language. We stand for the education of all in Sinhalese, Tamil and English which three should be made state languages. Racialism and persecution of religion in any form should be condemned. Our motto should be "Sri Lanka is for all its inhabitants and all citizens are for Sri Lanka". No law that favours or discriminates against any section of the community should be deemed legal even if passed unanimously by the Parliament and the Governor General should have the right to veto such laws.

Hail Sri Lanka

(To be continued)

# TRADITIONAL FRONTIER BETWEEN INDIA AND TIBET

## MERELY FORMALISED BY THE McMAHON LINE

The North East Frontier of India referred to in loose parlance as 'the McMahon Line' defines the boundary between the North-East Frontier Agency of India and the Tibet Region of China. This is the traditional boundary defined in detail by mutual agreement at the Simla Conference in 1914. It runs in a wide arc with bulges for over 700 miles from the eastern frontier of Bhutan to the tri junction of the India-China-Burma boundary near the Talu Pass.

The boundary follows the northern watershed of the Brahmaputra except in the Migyitun sector and where the Lohit, Dihang, Subansiri and the Namjang rivers break through. In the Migyitun sector the watershed was departed from in 1914 in order to leave in Tibet the sacred lakes of Tso Karpo and Tsari Sarpa, the annual Tibetan pilgrimage route known as Tsari Nyingpa and the village of Migyitun which is the starting-point of the 12 year pilgrimage. The watershed is for the greater part also the crest of the Himalayas and in other places the highest range in the area.

The country between 'the McMahon Line' and the Brahmaputra valley comprises four of the five divisions of the North-East Frontier Agency of India and has an area of over 30,000 sq miles. Geographically and ethnically it is distinct from Tibet. While Tibet is a high plateau or the roof of the world, the North East Frontier Agency area is a sub-montane belt with sloping north-south spurs thrown by the High Himalayan Range. The fauna and flora are, therefore, different. The Mishmi, Abor, Miri, Aka, Daphla and Mon tribes who inhabit the area are akin to the Assam hill tribes and have neither ethnic nor cultural affiliations with Tibet. Tibetans refer to these tribes as "Lopas" (outsiders) and to keep the latter out they had established watch-post villages along the border.

Tibet has not exercised any jurisdiction over these

tribes. On the other hand India has had long association with them. The tribes paid tribute to the Ahom Kings of Assam. The Government of India concluded treaties with the Akas in 1844 and 1838, with the Abors in 1862-63 and 1886 and with the Miris in 1853 extending the authority of the Government of India over these tribes. British Indian Officers visited the tribal areas from 1855 for settling disputes and such like purposes. The area was extensively surveyed in 1911-13. The Lohit area was surveyed by the Mishmi Mission in 1912-13 and the Abor area in 1913. Captain Bailey carried out extensive surveys of the southern limits of Tibetan jurisdiction in the area in 1913-14. It was on the basis of this detailed information that the Indo-Tibetan boundary was settled at the Simla Conference in 1914. In 1912 the tribal area was constituted into the Sadiya and Balipara Frontier Tracts, each about 10,000 sq. miles in area.

The Tripartite Simla Conference was held in 1913-14 to settle the boundaries of Inner Tibet with China and with Outer Tibet, as also the status of Inner and Outer Tibet. Tibetan, British Indian and Chinese Plenipotentiaries attended the Conference as equals in status and dignity. The Indo-Tibetan boundary was agreed upon between the Tibetan and British Indian representatives and the agreement was compelled by an exchange of notes on March 21, 1914. The agreed boundary was not defined verbally, but delineated by a pink line on two sheets of 1" = 8 miles Map of the North-East Frontier (a Rough Compilation by the General Staff, India). During the negotiations the Tibetan Plenipotentiary sought and obtained modification of the proposed line to include in Tibet certain sacred places — Tso Karpo (White Lake), Tsari Tsarpa (New Tsari), Tsari Nyingpa (the shorter annual pilgrimage route) and the

village of Migyitun. The frontier in this sector was, therefore, withdrawn south of the watershed to include in Tibet the lakes of Tso Karpo and Tsari Sarpa, the village of Migyitun and the shorter pilgrimage route. In the notes exchanged the Tibetan Plenipotentiary informed the British Indian representative Sir A. H. McMahon that he had submitted the map to the Tibetan Government at Lhasa for orders and that he had received orders from Lhasa agreeing to the boundary as marked in red in the two copies of maps. He also signed and sealed the two copies of the map.

The agreed boundary runs from the Irawaddy-Salween divide near 27° 4' N in Burma, to the eastern frontiers of Bhutan. The Burmese section is 120 miles long and follows, except where it crosses the Taron, the northern watershed of the Irawaddy. The Indian section starts from a point near the Talu Pass and follows the northern watershed of the Brahmaputra except where the Lohit, Dihang, Subansiri and Namjang rivers break through. It crosses the Lohit at a point above the village of Kahao, the Dihang between Mongku and Karbo and the Namjang along the Thangla ridge. This northern watershed of the Brahmaputra is also the southern watershed of the Tibetan rivers of Lat Te, Rong Thod Chu, the Tsangso and Clayul Chu.

In Chinese maps the international boundary in this area runs along the foot-hills overlooking the Brahmaputra valley, thus including in Tibet a part of south eastern Bhutan, and the Kameng, Subansiri and Siang Frontier Divisions and the greater part of the Lohit Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency.

Although the Indo-Tibetan boundary was defined by agreement between the Plenipotentiaries of the Government of India and of Tibet only, it was included in the map appended to the draft Tripartite Convention presented to the Chinese

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Jaffna.

(F.190 15-1 — 15-4)

### POWER POLITICS

(Continued from page 1)  
conclusions. I would like to touch just one point: Only recently the Israeli Government, led by socialistically-minded Premier David Ben-Gurion, fell because it was selling arms to West Germany.—Was that just a business proposition or also a "forget and forgive" attitude?

We must not make our conclusions in haste. But, as civilized people, we must not tolerate silently any violence against any racial, religious, national or social group, whatever the excuse for that may be.

Plenipotentiary on April 22, 1914, and Chinese objections to the draft Tripartite Convention related to the boundaries between Inner Tibet and China and those between Inner Tibet and Outer Tibet. No objection was raised, nor modifications suggested, to the Indo-Tibetan boundary.

To sum up, 'the McMahon Line' merely formalised the traditional frontier between India and Tibet and defined it in greater detail in 1914. The area south of the line has been administered by the Government of India for many years. The Government of Tibet has not exercised jurisdiction anywhere in the area south of 'the McMahon Line'. It was, moreover, the British practice to show only the regularly administered areas in maps, leaving the unadministered or loosely administered areas. In the case of Burma even after the Satow declaration that the Irawaddy Salween watershed right up to the confines of Tibet was the boundary between Burma and China, the British continued to show only the administered areas of Burma up to Myirkyina.

—(March of India)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 733

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Nagamuttu Thambirajah of Navalar Road, Vannarponnai East Jaffna.

Deceased

Thambirajah Sanmugathas of Navalar Road, Vannarponnai East, Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs

- 1 Thambirajah Ganesalingam of do.
  - 2 Kanmaniammah widow of Thambirajah of do.
- Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri SkanthaRajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of December 1959 in the presence of Messrs. C. C. & S. Somasegaram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased dated the 24th day of June 1953 and attested by C. C. Somasegaram Notary Public under No. 4216 be declared proved and Probate thereof issued to the petitioner as the Executor named in the said Last Will, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested appear before this court on or before the 1st day of February 1960 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 19th day of December 1959

Sgd. P. Sri SkanthaRajah, District Judge.

(O 194 22 & 29)

Letters to the Editor

## "BERUWELA"

Sir.—The new derivation that Mr. A. C. Weerasinghe suggests (Times—8-1-60) for Beruwela—from *Beru*: "a plant which is the bane of the paddy cultivator" and *wala*: "hollow, bog, marsh", is interesting for two reasons.

It sets aside the earlier attempts to derive it from BERA and RUWELA, a derivation, the strained nature of which I have already pointed out. In his turn Mr. Weerasinghe uses two new 'Sinhala' words *Beru* and *Wala* which have practically the same meaning as two similar words in Tamil; *Peru* in Tamil is used also as a prefix to a number of plants, herbs and shrubs

with fleshy thick leaves, a fact which could be tested by reference to, e.g. Visuvanatha Pillai's Tamil-English Dictionary; and *Wala, Valai* (retroflexive l) in Tamil meaning something circular, a tank etc.

But no man with a knowledge of Tamil will derive *Peruveli* from 'Peru' and 'Valai'. This derivation of Mr. Weerasinghe would mean that the Muslim traders, who it must be admitted, performed also a civilising mission in the South-western coastal regions of Ceylon, thought it fit to occupy 'pits, bogs and marshes' Mr. Weerasinghe goes on to speak of

'thousands' of other 'walas', as though a greater part of Ceylon consisted of boggy marshes and the plant which was an enemy of paddy. It is a moot point; again, whether this plant which Mr. Weerasinghe calls the enemy of the paddy plant thrives along the sea coast as well! Verunkulama, to which Mr. Weerasinghe refers, is of course the Sinhalese variation of the Tamil *Perunkulam*, the large pond or tank.

These *Velis* occupied by the Muslims were all settlements along the sea coast, while the cultivable lands they occupied they called in Tamil *Ur* e.g. Eravur, Nindavur, Muthur Puthur etc.

Most of the confusion in derivations of names of places as well as of persons in the case of 'Sinha-

(Continued on page 5)

Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 24-1-60 TO 30-1-60

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

Sunday and Monday morning will be causing you much trouble. There will be some troubles in office also. Rest of the week will bring in some relief in your tensions. But fathers relatives will be on the war path.

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

A stormy week. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Ill health and minor accidents not ruled out. Spend Monday evening Tuesday and Wednesday with care. Rest of the week will be somewhat favourable than the earlier part.

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

Some improvements in your professional affairs promised this week. But domestic affairs will be in a mess. Health too will not be very satisfactory. Spend Wednesday night Thursday and Friday with care.

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

A stormy week. But you will be able to come out of

your troubles unscathed. Ruin to enemies shown. Mind your health. Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

You will find it difficult to come to any decision in important affairs this week. Your mind will be unsettled. But health too will not be very satisfactory. But financially a good week. Ruin to enemies also shown.

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

Clashes with relatives likely. Health upsets shown. But tensions will ease in your professional affairs. Be careful in your dealings with relatives.

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

Strangers will be very helpful to you than your relatives or close friends this week. Gains in agricultural pursuits promised. Work will be heavier than usual.

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

A good week for finances. Some old investment

will bring in good results. Ruin to enemies and fame promised. But relatives likely to cause you some anxiety.

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

Things will be unsettled for some more time. But there will be some relief in your personal affairs. Friends will help you out of difficulties.

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

You will have neither physical nor mental rest this week. Expenditure will be very heavy. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Scandals and troubles through secret enemies also shown.

**AQUARIUS** *Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 5 [Kumbha Rasi]*

A good week. You will be able to gain much from your investments. New ventures too will prove to be successful. Social success and fame also indicated. But mind your health.

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

Health yet a problem. Your work will be heavier than usual. Some changes in routine shown. Friends will go out of the way to help you.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 728

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Chellammah widow of Gopalu Chetty of Vannarponnai Deceased

Gopal Chetty Krishna swamy of Vannarponnai East Petitioner  
1. Ramalingam Loganathan  
2. Vallinayaky wife of  
3. Gopalu Chetty Nadarajah all of Vannarponnai East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandarajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of December 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the son of the deceased abovenamed to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of January 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of December 1959  
Sgd. T. Muttusamipillai  
District Judge

Drawn by  
M. R. Karalasingam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 197 22 & 29)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 729

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Naranachetty Thiruvengadam of Vannarponnai East. Deceased.

Thiruvengadam Narayanasamy of Jaffna presently of 89, Embok Road, Malacca. Petitioner

N. Gopal Chetty Krishna swamy of Vannarponnai East Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of December 1959 in the presence of

## Dowry System

(Continued from page 1)

much beyond the sexual angle. The degree of matrimonial happiness at an early stage of married life and certain aspects of married life at a later stage have little to do with sex. A family (as well as a standard newly married couple) must bear in mind that social intercourse, education, entertainment and travel are as important as the begetting of children. In fact an adolescent of today begins to value these quite early in life. In such cases postponement of marriage beyond a certain time point, not only deprives them of individual happiness but also prevents them from giving their best to society. In so far as parental possession of wealth has aided this undesirable process, abolition or regulation of dowry provision would help many a young man and girl and would benefit society in more ways than one. Total abolition of dowries is neither desirable nor practicable. Whether it is given as a series of gifts and donations or given as a lump at the registration ceremony, it is one and the same. Further from the economic angle dowries help consumer expenditure and promotes estate dealings and investments. Society would be more sensible if individuals who are in a position to do so take a hand in arranging suitable matches and helping families in distress on this point. This is as urgent as clearing the long unemployment queue.

Mr. M. R. Karalasingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the son of the deceased abovenamed to have letters of administration to the estate of the Deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of January 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of December 1959.

Sgd.  
T. Muttusamipillai  
District Judge

Drawn by  
M. R. Karalasingam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 196 22 & 29)

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from page 4)

la' areas is from the fact that the names spelt in English today, had been Pali-ised first by the Buddhist Priests from India, and later mutilated further by the Portuguese, Dutch and then English in turn almost beyond recognition.

The task of arriving at the truth would be easier if the original names could be written and spelt in the Sinhalese and Tamil Alphabets. There are several letters in Tamil, for instance, whose sounds are alien to the English Alphabet.

It might help Mr. Veerasinghe to refer to a recent publication by Mr. C. W. Nicholas entitled 'Historical Topography of Ancient and Medieval Ceylon'. I am not sure about his scholarship in Tamil and Sinhalese and in the knowledge of the varieties of the Brahmi Script; but he tells us:-

"The Chronicles of the early historical period (3 B. C. to 3 A. D.) contain no reference to Kalutara, Galle and Matara Districts nor are there any Brahmi Inscriptions or early ruins in those cities. It can therefore be assumed that this South-Western area was not then populated" (page 11).

He does not, however, inform us whether more modern 'Chronicles' like the Culuvamsa, Rajavali and Pujavali make reference to these towns including Beruwela. As for Brahmi inscriptions, it is well known that the Brahmi script was developed early and widely used by South Indian rulers and merchants in all regions in South East Asia and Ceylon. The Kalingas, Pandiyas, Cheras, Pallavas and Cholas (some Hindu and some Buddhists) were all here in this Island. The absence of Brahmi inscriptions in the South Western regions of Ceylon is, therefore, no proof that the Sinhalese were not in occupation of these parts.

Peruveli or 'Beruvela' is a comparatively recent coastal town like Colombo, developed mainly by the Muslims, some time before the arrival of the Portuguese who strove their utmost to expel from those coastal settlements.

Yours sincerely,  
S. J. Gunasegaram

Kopay,  
11th January, 1960.

Independents

Sir,  
As a general rule, candidates declare themselves as independents because they don't like the policies of the political parties and the methods adopted by them to gain political power. Most of the parties are communal. It is a good sign that we have this time more independents numbering about 170 significantly more than the number of candidates of any party. If they come to power it will be a lasting lesson and probably death to communal parties. Is it this fear that is prompting Mr. D. S. Senanayake to carry on his tirade against independents. It is no doubt true that a few renegades from parties become independents but it is entirely wrong to assume that all independents have no policy. Independents have an important part to play in any legislature.

Yours sincerely,  
V. Veerasingam  
Manipay,  
15-1-60

Teacher Students' Ratio

Sir,  
It will be a sad day for Ceylon if the teacher ratio at 25 pupils for one teacher is to be adopted as the Unesco has recommended.

According to the methods of teaching at vogue, it will be impossible to devote personal attention to every student. It is likely to be impossible to arrange the Time Table of a secondary school teaching many subjects.

If the Dalton plan is adopted by our schools, it may be possible to reduce the number of teachers without affecting the efficiency of education. But how many teachers are in Ceylon who are proficiently conversant with the Dalton plan? How many training schools are in a position to train the teachers in the Dalton and such other heuristic methods?

In spite of the low ratio, our education is progressively becoming inefficient. With raised ratio, education is likely to be more shoddy.

Yours sincerely,  
V. Veerasingam  
Manipay,  
15-1-60

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F. 187 23-10-23-10-60)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 739

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponnampalam Chelliah of Karainagar North

Deceased.

Thangamuttu widow of Ponnampalam Chelliah of Karainagar North

Petitioner

Vs.

- 1 Chelliah Nagaretnam of Parcells Office, G. P. O. Colombo
- 2 Chelliah Arasarntnam of Karainagar North
- 3 Chelliah Rajaohini of Karainagar North

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusampillai Esquire, Addl District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of January 1960 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid Petitioner be and she is declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased as the lawful widow unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall on or before the 8th day of February 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of January 1960

C. Thanabalasingam (Sgd) District Judge

Drawn by,  
S. Candiah (Sgd) Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 198 22 & 29)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

AMENDED ORDER NISI

No. 706 /T.

In the matter of an application for Letters of Administration over the Intestate estate and effects of Thambiah Ratnarajah of Manipay in Jaffna

Deceased.

Rasamany widow of Ratnarajah of College Lane, Manipay.

Petitioner.

Vs

- 1 Jayarani daughter of Ratnarajah.
- 2 Ratnarajah Jegatheesan,
- 3 Ratnarajah Pathmajothi,
- 4 Muthuthamby Sundaram of 5th Mile Post, Manipay.
- 5 V. K. Kanagaratnam of Manipay Guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondent minors.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of December 1959 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasupramaniam, proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 14th day of December 1959 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased abovesaid to have letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovesaid or others show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 29th day of January 1960.

It is further declared that the said 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 730

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Appapillai Shivagurunathan of Kopay South Deceased

Shanmugasunderam widow of A. Shivagurunathan of Kopay South

Vs Petitioner

- 1. Shivagurunathan Nambiya-rooran
- 2. Umadevi daughter of Shivagurunathan, minor represented by her Guardian-ad-litem.
- 3. Arumuga Chettiar Arunasalam of Kopay South.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandaraajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of December 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading of the Last will of the above named deceased dated 14th December 1958 and attested by Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Notary Public, under No. 4378 and now deposited in this Court and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the attesting Notary and of the witnesses thereto.

It is ordered that the abovesaid third respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem of the Minor the above-named 2nd Respondent.

It is further ordered that the said last will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the petitioner be and is hereby declared the executrix for the said last will and that as such she is entitled to obtain probate thereof and the same be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 25th day of January 1960, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the Minor the 2nd respondent in Court on the same date.

This 10th day of December 1959

Sgd. T. Muttusampillai District Judge.

Drawn by  
M. R. Karalasingham Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 195 22 & 29)

respondents unless the respondents or others show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court on or before 29-1-60.

This 23rd day of December 1960.

Sgd. P. Sri Skandaraajah District Judge,

Drawn by  
R. Sivasupramaniam Proctor for Petitioner (O 199 22 & 29)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 735

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thangammah wife of Ampalavanar Kanagasabai of Karative East

Deceased

Ampalavanar Kanagasabai of Karative East

Petitioner

Vs

- 1 Sinnappu Kandiah and wife
- 2 Ponnammah of Do
- 3 Arunasalam Veluppillai and wife
- 4 Sellammah of Do
- 5 Ramanather Ampalavanar and wife
- 6 Rasammah of Karainagar East
- 7 Kumaraswamy Suntharampillai
- 8 Annapoornam daughter of Kumaraswamy
- 9 Sanngam Paramanather
- 10 Ponnampalam Kanagasabai
- 11 Veluppillai Kanagasabai and wife
- 12 Seethevippillai
- 13 Arumugsm Sivasubramaniam and wife
- 14 Nallammah
- 15 Iledchumippillai daughter of Ponnampalam
- 16 Ramanather Veluppillai
- 17 Ramanather Kandiah all of Karainagar East
- 18 Sabapathippillai Ampalavanar
- 19 Rasammah daughter of Sabapathippillai and
- 20 Kanagammah daughter of Sabapathippillai all of Karative North

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundram Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of December 1959 in the presence of Mr A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the notary and the affidavits of the witnesses having been read,

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament made by the deceased on the 22nd day of June 1957 and attested by A. Kanagasabai Notary Public under No. 12935 the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner is the Executor named therein and he is hereby entitled to have Probate there of issued to him accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 1st day of February 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 8th Respondent unless the said Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 1st day of February 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The Petitioner do produce the said minor in court on

the said returnable day of this order Nisi.

This 22nd day of December 1959

Sgd N. Sivagnanasundram District Judge

Drawn by Sgd A. Kanagasabai Proctor for Petitioner. (O 191 22 & 29).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 737

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Valliammai widow of Kathirgamar Kanapathypillai of Karainagar North

Deceased

Kanapathypillai Ponnampalam of Karainagar North

Vs

1. Arumugam Ponnampalam and his wife
2. Parupathy of Arukampulam of Karainagar West
3. Ampalavanar Arunasalam and wife
4. Sethuppillai of Sakkalavodai, Karainagar

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasuntharam Esqr, Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of December 1959 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and the notary and attesting witnesses to the Will having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of Valliammai the deceased abovenamed dated 15th January 1958 be and the same is hereby declared proved and the Petitioner is hereby declared entitled to have Probate of the same and Probate is issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others interested shall, on or before the 1st day of February 1960, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of January 1960

Sgd. C. Thanabalasingham District Judge (O 192 22 & 29)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 740

In the matter of the intestate of the late Vyttilingam Subramaniam of Vaddukodai East

Deceased

Sivapakkiam widow of Vyttilingam Subramaniam of Vaddukodai East

Petitioner

Vs

1. Vaithilingam Somasundaram of Vaddukodai East
2. Manicam widow of Nallathamby
3. Sellaachy widow of Sinna-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 718

In the matter of the Estate of the late T. Thiagarajah of Punnalaikkadduvan South

Deceased,

S. Poothappillai Thamboo of Punnalaikkadduvan South

Petitioner.

Vs

- 1 Maheswari widow of Thiagarajah of Punnalaikkadduvan South and
- 2 Sinnammah wife of S. Poothappillai Thamboo of do

Respondents.

This matter of the application of the Petitioner abovenamed as father and heir of the deceased praying for grant to him of Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah Esqr: District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of November 1959 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 29th October 1959 and his petition having been read: It is ordered that an order nisi be entered declaring the Petitioner as heir of the deceased entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters be granted to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person interested in the Estate shall on the 11th day of December 1959 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 27th day of November 1959.

Sgd P. Sri Skandarajah District Judge

Drawn by K. Aiyadurai Proctor for Petitioner.

11-12-59 Time to show cause is extended to 26-1-1960

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah D. J. (O 190 15 & 22)

thurai

4. Sellamuttu widow of Naga-lingam all of Kankesanturai and
5. Ponnampalam Sangarapillai of Vannarponnai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusamy pillai Esqr. Acting District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of January 1960 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy proctor on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 23rd December 1959 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 8th February 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. This 5th day of January 1960

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah District Judge (O 193 22 & 29)

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.