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NO 45

PURPOSE OF THE LAW IS THE WELLBEING OF THE STATE

ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN WORKING OF DEMOCRACY

The importance of an independent judiciary to the working of democracy was emphasised by Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls, in an address to the Judicial Services Association at Hultsdorp, Colombo, on Thursday.

English law and the administration of Justice in England had, by its methods, its service and its purpose, made a really lasting contribution to the history of the world. In many countries he had been proud to hear tributes, such as that paid that day by the Association's president, to "our ancient system of law."

"The essence of the matter is—and always has been—that the judges should be wholly independent of the executive both as regards their appointment and as regards their tenure of office."

"It is, of course, to secure that end that the Judicial Services Commission exist. I have no doubt that in this Island they will achieve their object and certainly, from what I have not only seen here but have learned from reputations that have travelled to England, your judges here are in the highest tradition of an independent judiciary."

"The Essential"

"The independence of the judiciary is the essential for the success and well-being of the free country."

"That is an axiom which, I think, can be safely asserted and must be an article of faith to all who believe in freedom."

"In a democratic country you may get—indeed, you should get—changes

from time to time of political colour in those responsible for Government. That is the great virtue of democracy. By those variations, those changes, the country gains experience and thereby progress.

"But, so that all may be content and without any disquiet at any stage, you must also have the element of continuity and stability which the independence of the judiciary—and, may I add also, of the whole profession of the law—supplies. So it is that by that independent legal system the working of democracy is secured."

"Equally axiomatic and obvious is the converse that, if the independence of the judiciary were undermined, if the respect for the Bar and the judiciary among ordinary people departed freedom

in any sense that matters would depart also. As said that famous Chief Justice of the United States, Chief Justice Marshall, the greatest scourge which an angry heaven can inflict upon a silly and ungrateful people is an ignorant, a corrupt or a dependent judiciary."

Lord Evershed said further that the traditions, the reputation of English judges and of judges similarly constituted in other parts of the Commonwealth were of world-wide fame and importance. "Therefore the work of this Commission has more importance than merely its effect in Ceylon. It has a world-wide responsibility. For should it happen and I am not for a moment suggesting that it is at all likely that it would—that,

(Continued on page 6)

A NEW DEVICE TO OBTAIN TEMPERATURE OF PATIENTS

A device that will take temperatures instantaneously and by the "wardful" has been developed by 39-year old Dr. D. C. Simpson, of the Medical Physics Unit at Edinburgh University.

The device a clinical thermometer, was built from materials costing only £20. It is electronic and works on transistors and a small battery. It consists of a meter, a switch and highly sensitive

thermistors, or "probes".

The number of probes that may be attached to the meter is unlimited, thus bringing closer the day when each bed in a hospital could be "wired" for instant temperature-

taking, instead of the laborious "bed-by-bed nurse" method now employed. By attaching one probe (or more if necessary) to every patient in a ward, the sister in charge could obtain individual temperatures without stirring from her office, by simply flicking a switch to the probe of the patient she wanted.

The probe, the secret of the new thermometer, has a metallic oxide tip. The electrical resistance of this tip changes when heat is applied to it. The meter circuit converts this change into fluctuations of current which can be measured in either Fahrenheit or Centigrade.

THE HILARIOUS SIDE OF ELECTIONS

(BY MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH)

Democracy would be the poorer without the funny antics found during election-time. Canvassing during election-time can result in ludicrous, if not good-humoured jesting.

While Lloyd George was addressing his constituents on an important election meeting, a young woman in the audience stood up and shouted

"Mr. George, there are two things about you, which I dislike very much"

"And what are they" asked Lloyd George.

"Your politics and your moustache" came the quick retort.

He looked floored for a moment, but soon replied with a lofty air "My dear, pray do not worry yourself, you are not likely to come into contact with either."

A puny candidate once told an audience of women

"Not only am I a supporter of women suffrage, but also I go so far as to say, women and men are equal"

Strong woman in audience "don't boast"

Lady Churchill, a charming canvasser, when she was campaigning among the voters of Woodstock on behalf of her husband, solicited the support of a working-man.

"No, certainly not" he replied "I should never think of voting for a lazy fellow, who never leaves his bed until dinner time" The lady replied "you have been wrongly informed; as I happen to be his wife, my denial ought to be conclusive proof"

The worker looked hard at the charming lady and then said "Lord, madam, if you were my wife, I should never want to get out of bed."

Disraeli, who stood from the Middle-sex borough, sought the vote of an irritable farmer who was doubtful of his political convictions.

"Vote for you?" he shouted, "why, I would sooner vote for the devil"

"Oh! quite so" said Disraeli suavely "but, in the event of your friend not standing, may I hope for your vote?"

"Gentlemen", said a young barrister, a candidate from a Lancashire town "I am very pleased to address a working-class constituency. It may interest you to know that I am a working-man myself. In fact, I often work when you are all asleep."

"You must be a blooming burglar" said a voice from the back.

Sometimes, the heckler gets a witty rejoinder from the canvasser. A veterinary surgeon, who was not in practice was addressing a meeting, when he was rudely interrupted by a voice

"Are you really a veterinary surgeon?"

"Yes" was the quiet reply "are you ill."

Lloyd George was considered a high priest of repartee. At a meeting, he was pleading for Home Rule for Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

An angry Unionist shouted "Home Rule for hell" Lloyd George, turn-

(Continued on page 3)



சென்னை, 12-2-60

தமச்சிவாயவே ஜானார்தம் கல்யாணம்
தமச்சிவாயவே நானாதி விச்சையம்
தமச்சிவாயவே நாதவின் ரோத்துமே
தமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெதி காட்டுமே
சென்னை, 12-2-60

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1960

Treasure These Thoughts

Prayer is, a means of keeping contact with God, but so long as our ego-sense persists, we should strive our utmost to increase our devotion for God and thereby get our mind purified.

BEWARE MARCH 19!

For a while the target of the fuming wrath of the Caretaker Premier has been shifted from the political arena to the administrative sphere. In this the irrepressible Mr. Dahanayake has disclosed his hand. The tone of his rejoinder to the refusal of the Auditor-General to pass in audit the payments from the Contingencies Fund carries with it not merely an implied warning to that officer but also an assurance to the people that March 19 will be a day of decisive triumph for the L. P. Party. We are not at all concerned with the exchange of views, whatever the manner of expression may be, between the auditing Administrator and the care-taking Premier. The D day is fast approaching and the new Government will certainly deal with this problem of applied politics in its own way. But we are unable to suppress our feelings when it is made sufficiently apparent that the Caretaker Premier is making a desperate attempt to strike terror into the hearts of the people by repeatedly declaring that the result of the election is a foregone conclusion. The leaders of the different Political Parties simply dismiss the outbursts of Mr. Dahanayake as empty utterances. But we are afraid that the periodical statements of the Caretaker Premier, particularly those about the ultimate result of the General Election, call for serious attention. How authoritatively does the Caretaker Premier assert that his Party will emerge as the strongest single

Historian Must Adapt Himself To The Particular Period

Premier Nehru On History Writing

Inaugurating the 35th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in New Delhi Premier Nehru made the following observations:

People had satisfied themselves in the past more or less with traditional accounts of great happenings, the 'whims and vagaries' of a great ruler and the like, but that was clearly not adequate in the modern age where the whole texture of history-making changed.

What they were now interested in was not the history of an individual—though he did not deny the importance of individuals—but the history of the mass and sometimes mass without a definite or clear face about it. What was important in India to-day was the transition of the country into a technological society, not the functioning of an individual and any process which made them realise how this change was taking place was important from the point of view of history.

"I fear, that the historian of the past ages will have to shift the emphasis, his understanding of events because he is too used to individuals functioning at some stage or to what happened to a ruler, what orders he gave etc. No doubt it is very important, but it becomes much less important today."

I am not a historian, but I am interested in history. At the same time, I am not interested in some kind of 'dry as dust outline' of a period in the past. The period of history which interested but was the core

with which I could identify myself.

"Personally speaking, I imagine that a historian can only write effectively about a period if he can for the moment become part of that period. It does not matter what you write about, the Vedic Age or some subsequent period in India, but you must adapt yourself to that period you must feel the urges and impulses, the dangers and disasters and the joys and sorrows. Then only to some extent you become part of that period and begin to get some vague understanding."

The historian became part of the period about which he was writing he ceased to be or tended to cease to be completely objective. A historian who presumed to write completely objectively as if he was a distant observer of the current of events in the world could give a large number of dates and events, but only a professional historian would be able to read what he wrote. It was completely uninteresting to anybody except as a reference. "If you want to give flesh and blood to the conception of history, you must live it in the present and in the past. If you are apart from it, it is dry stuff. It has not very much human value except as a reference."

Rewrite History

In his presidential address to the Indian Historical Records Commission, which met in New Delhi Dr. K. L. Shrinani said if history was to serve as an effective guide for proper understanding of the problems of the day, it would have to be rewritten by the historians. This was not to underestimate the importance of historians who had made valuable contributions to the understanding of civilisation. The need for re-writing history arose from the fact that however objective and scientific a historian might try to be, he could not be completely free

Letters to the Editor

An Indian Political Precedent

Sir,

The result of the elections in Kerala and the move to form a Government there afford useful examples for Ceylon as a whole and the Tamil people. It is reported that the Indian Congress which has been returned as the biggest single party in the Legislature favours some sort of joint Government in the State and does not favour a single party Government by the Congress even if it is possible. This would seem to be a very statesmanlike attitude.

Some, nay, many of us in Ceylon would heartily appreciate if such a wise attitude is reflected in the conduct of affairs by Parliamentarians generally and by Tamil representatives when the New Parliament meets. Such an attitude would definitely facilitate the harmonious development of the country and of the Tamil people.

So far as the Tamils are concerned, it is doubtful whether all Tamil Parliamentarians in the new legislature would belong to any single party or subscribe to a single leadership. Even if unity has not been achieved before the General Elections, it is quite possible for the Tamils to reach unity after the General Elections. In a way, it is easier to reach a certain measure of unity after the General Elections than at any earlier period of time, if we could only think

from the values and ideals, the prejudices and conflicts of his own age.

The histories written by the older generations of historians cannot reflect the hopes and aspirations, the tastes and pre-occupations, the urges and struggles of our own generation and however valuable old documents may be for research scholars, they do not in themselves throw much light on the problems of today. In order that history may serve as an inspiration for the present, the past must be revived and recreated by the creative vision of the historian so that its relationship and link with the present may be clearly established. This is a tremendous task and a formidable challenge to the present as well as the future historians."

over the matter closely and wisely.

If after the General Elections, an attempt is made to bring together at least for certain limited common purposes, the Tamil Parliamentarians and if it is successful, that success could serve as a welcome and sure foundation for further unity and progress in all directions.

To be able to succeed in such a patriotic attempt, it would be necessary to emulate the present Kerala example and not insist on the hegemony of any single party or leader among the Tamils. Even though we may have failed in the past, we may yet succeed in the future. Where there is a will, there is a way. Renunciation of the idea of party hegemony and leadership is absolutely essential for success of attempts at unity, whether among the Tamils or the people of Ceylon generally—of transition particularly at this time turmoil and strife.

Your etc.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM.

Cumarasuriar Walawu,
Kopay, 8-2-60.

"SWASTIKA"

Sir—In the "Ceylon Daily News" of 27-1-60, a correspondent, writing about the "Swastika", makes out that it is a Buddhist symbol. But, there is now evidence to prove that the symbol was in existence in India thousands of years before the Buddhist times. The late Revd. Father H. Heras, S. J., of Bombay, in a contribution headed "India, the Empire of the Swastika" to the "Coronation Souvenir" published in India in 1937, states that the Swastika is a Dravidian symbol. I quote the following from a booklet which is a reprint of his contribution:—

....."Thousands of years before the Aryas invaded India, the inhabitants of Mohenjo Daro, belonging to the Dravidian race, used some small square amulets with an inscribed 'Swastika'. Besides, the 'Swastika' is also found in their inscriptions. No doubt remains at present about

(Continued on page 5)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 14-1-60 TO 20-2-60

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

Some improvements in your personal affairs promised this week. You will be able to steer clear of all obstacles. New ventures will be delayed but successful. Spend Friday evening and Saturday with care.

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

Personal affairs will be in a mess during the first two days. Things will improve after Wednesday. Friends will get you out of difficulties. Financial tension also will ease.

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

You will be able to solve some problems after midweek. Family tension will ease. New ventures will bring in good results. Friends will be very helpful.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Professionally a good week. Financial gains and ruin to enemies also shown. But there will be some domestic troubles. Scandals and misunderstandings with friends also likely.

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

This week will be fairly favourable for business deals. There will be some opposition in your affairs but you will be able to steer clear of them. Friends of the opposite sex may cause you some trouble.

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

Health will improve this week. You will be able to steer clear of opposition. Financial gains also promised. But some clashes with relatives shown.

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

A good week for new deals. Your work will be heavier but you will be sufficiently compensated. Mind your health for some time. Minor disputes with relatives also shown.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Financially a good week. You will be able to make some gains through your old investments. Ruin to enemies and fame also promised.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1, [Thamir Rasi]

An unsettled week. But tension will ease after Wednesday. Financially a fairly favourable week. But expenses also will be heavy.

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

Sunday and Monday morning must be spent with care. You will have to meet with some opposition in your affairs. Expenses will be heavy. Do not begin anything new for some time.

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

This will be a favourable week except for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning. These days must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

First half of the week will be favourable for new deals. Ruin to enemies and success in new ventures promised. Wednesday afternoon Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. Last day will turn favourable again.

No Race Can Have Inherent Superiority Over Another

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan on February 3, spoke frankly to both Houses of the South African Parliament on "some aspects of your policies" which Britain could not support "without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men".

He emphasised that "the British reject the idea of any inherent superiority of one race over another". But he rejected equally the notion that such differences must impair two countries' capacity to co-operate with each other in furthering their many common interests; and he condemned the projected boycott in Britain of South African goods.

Mr. Macmillan praised the scale and rapidity of South Africa's material progress and the initiative, energy and skill that had made it possible. Much of it had been financed by British capital, he said, and Britain was proud of that contribution: the two countries' economies were now largely inter dependent.

He also commended the determination of South

Africa, as the most advanced industrial country of the continent, to play her part in 'the new Africa of today'.

Mr. Macmillan said: "What Governments and Parliaments in the United Kingdom have done since the end of the war in according independence to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and Ghana, what they will do for Nigeria and other countries now nearing independence, all this, though we take full responsibility for it, we do in the belief that it is the only way to establish the future of the Commonwealth and of the free world on sound foundations."

"All this, of course, is also of deep concern to you, for nothing we do in this small world can be done in a corner and remain hidden. What we do today in West, Central and East Africa becomes known tomorrow to everyone in the Union. "We are well aware of this. We have acted and will continue to act with a full knowledge of the responsibility we have to you and to all our friends. We must each do what we think right."

Mr. Macmillan cited a speech by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, to the United Nations last September, containing this statement of British policy: "In those territories where different races live side by side the task is to ensure that all people may enjoy security and freedom and a chance to contribute as individuals to the progress and well being of those countries. We, the British, reject the idea of any inherent superiority of one race over another."

U. S. I. S.

INITIATION AT MAHAJANA COLLEGE

An impressive initiation ceremony took place on the 7th instant at Mahajana College, Tellipalai. The ceremony began at 10 A. M. The Hall was decorated specially for the occasion. Thirty pupils and ten persons from the village received initiation (சமயபூட்டு). Sri S. Sankara Kurrukal was the officiating priest.

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

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 659

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Vallipuram Sinnathamby of Alvai West Deceased.

Sinnachechipillai widow of Vallipuram Sinnathamby of Alvai West Vs. Petitioner

1 Sinnathamby Visagaratnam of Alvai West

2 Sinnathamby Nagaratnam of do

3 Sinnathambiar Arumugam of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 22nd day of December 1959 in the pre-

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents that the petitioner as the widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration in respect of the above estate and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before the 26th day of February 1960.

The 22nd day of December 1959.
Sgd. S. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Rasaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 206 5 & 12)

The Hilarious Side Of Elections

(Continued from page 1)

ed towards the heckler and said, "That's right. Every man for his own country."

At another meeting, Lloyd George made a cutting reply to an impertinent heckler who had said "Mr. Lloyd George, do you remember that your grand-father was a donkey-cart driver?"

Lloyd George replied "Ladies and gentlemen you will have to excuse me. The cart has gone out of my memory, but I find that the donkey is still living."

A politician was constantly interrupted by cries of "speak up louder" from a member of the audience. Fixing his eyes on the offender, the candidate calmly said "I do not propose to raise my voice because the ears of the man who is interrupting me, are long enough to hear at that distance."

During the Irish election a candidate was speaking in the market-square, when he was hit by a large cabbage. Brushing away the debris, the candidate said, with a firm voice "I asked for that gentleman's ears, not his head."

After that, he was given a hearing.

Will Jaffna elections yield such harmless humour?

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 724

In the matter of the estate of the late Kumarapperumal Nagalingam of Moolai, Jaffna

Deceased

Kanthamuttu Sivasithamparam of Vaddukoddai West
Vs
Petitioner

1. Annamuttu wife of Kanthamuttu Sivasithamparam of do

2. Muttupillai widow of Kumarapperumal Nagalingam of do

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for

ORDER "NISI"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 741 T.

1. Puvanerwari widow of Nagesu Subramaniam of Vaddukoddai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam Selvarani

2. Subramaniam Savithirithewi of Vaddukoddai East minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem

3. Nagesu Sinnathurai of Vaddukoddai East.

Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Nagesu Subramaniam deceased, of Vaddukoddai E st.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of January 1960 in the presence of Mr. S. V. Somasundram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 30th November 1959, having been read.

It is ordered that the said Nagesu Sinnathurai the 3rd respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the said Puvanerwari widow of Nagesu Subramaniam, the petitioner, be entitled to have Letters of Administration be issued to her unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 22nd day of February 1960, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of January 1960.

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah
District Judge.

(O 205 5 & 12)

disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of December 1959 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on or about the 25th day of January 1960 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of December 1959

Extended to 15-2-60

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge.

(O. 204 5 & 12)

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WILLIAM MATHER & SONS,

Sole Agents,
Jaffna.

(F.190 15-1 — 15-4)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR

Testy Case No. 849

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Anthony Duraisamy, late of Silavaturai

Deceased

Anthony Muthathamby of Uppakulam, Mannar

Vs. Petitioner

Ponnamma widow of Duraisamy of Silavaturai in Musali south

Respondent

This matter coming on for final disposal before R. Paramaguru Esquire Addl. District Judge, Mannar on the 6th day of July 1959 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Aboothahir Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 6th May 1959 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as brother of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the above Estate issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed

or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of August 1959, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

Sgd. R. Paramaguru
Addl. District Judge

The 6th day of July 1959

23-9-59 Date of shewing cause extended to 6-10-59.

Sgd. T. J. Rajaratnam
Addl. District Judge

6-10-59 Date of shewing cause extended to 3-11-59.

Sgd. R. Paramaguru
Addl. District Judge

3-11-59 Date of shewing cause extended to 1-12-59.

Sgd. R. Paramaguru
Addl. District Judge

1-12-59 Date of shewing cause extended to 12-1-60

Sgd. R. Paramaguru
Addl. District Judge

12-1-60 Date of shewing cause extended to 23-2-60

Sgd. R. Paramaguru
Addl. District Judge

(O 207 5 & 12)

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MATRIMONIAL

MAHENDRAN—

SIVAPACKIAM

The marriage of Mr. E. P. R. Mahendran with Miss Sivapackiam Kandiah took place on the morning of 7th inst. at the bride's residence at Chankanai, according to Hindu rites.

The bridegroom, who is a Foreman in the Valaichenai Paper Factory, is an old boy of Jaffna Hindu College, where he made a mark as an athlete of repute.

The bride is an old girl of Hindu Ladies' College, from where she passed the S. S. C. with credits in 1954.

We wish the new couple all prosperity happiness and long life.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No Testy 734.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Vallipuram Thambiah Sinnathurai of Neervely.

Deceased.

Valliammai widow of Vallipuram Thambiah Sinnathurai of Neervely.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnathurai Thavanathan
2. Thavmani daughter of Sinnathurai
3. Thavapackiam daughter of Sinnathurai
4. Sinnathurai Thavakunaseelan all of Neervely-minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem
5. Thampoe Ratnam of Achehuvely presently of Colombo.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 21st day of December, 1959, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated 3rd December, 1959, having been read.

It is declared that the 5th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th minor respondents and that the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased be granted Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased, unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 1st day of February, 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of December, 1959.

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge, Jaffna.

1-2-1960

Time to show cause is extended to 29-2-1960

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah
District Judge,

(O 208 12 & 19)

Slaughter Of The Innocents

Hungarian Communist Regimes Reprisals

The Hungarian Communist regime's policy of savage reprisals against those who participated in the Hungarian uprising of October, 1956 continues remorselessly—despite the "assurance" given by Eudre Silk, the Hungarian representative in the United Nations on September 22, 1958, who said reprisals against those who took part in the rising were over. His exact words were: "As regards the calling to account of people, I am in a position to reassure you that these proceedings... have come to an end."

Within two weeks of this "assurance", a spate of new arrests broke out. By October 19 it was reported that more than 2,000 people had been imprisoned, on suspicion of having "counter-revolutionary sympathies". This process has apparently continued ever since, and arrests are frequent.

The victims of the regime include not only those who participated in the uprising, but those who resist the Government's post-revolution policies.

A typical case concerns three peasants from Hatvan who were beaten to death last autumn because of their resistance to the renewed collectivisation campaign. News of their murder has just reached the free world.

The names of the three are known. They were Istvan Csaryi, Jozsef Bilog and Ferenc Nagy Fehér. All were accused of having torn down a collective farm marker post which had been placed on their land to mark its incorporation into the collective.

Latest reports from Hungary confirm that the series of secret trials and executions shows no signs of diminishing. The most recent of them was the execution of one or more 18-year-olds at the Gyujtofogház prison in November 17, 1959.

Another young man, who deserted from the army during the uprising and fled to the West, was hanged in September, 1959. He returned home after his wife had conveyed to him assurances from the authorities that no

harm would come to him. Immediately he crossed the frontier he was arrested.

He was allowed to see his wife—at a distance—before he was hanged but his request to see his young daughter was turned down.

Reliable reports have also been received about executions of other young people who took part in the uprising. Of what offences were these young people guilty? We do

not know because the trials were held behind locked doors with the public excluded.

But a 18-year-old girl was executed in the spring of 1959. She was charged with "armed activity" in 1956. At the time of the uprising she was 13½.

Another 18-year-old youth was executed during the summer of last year. The only notification his parents had from the local council was that their son "was dead."

These reported executions indicate that young people are still in prison despite the assurance given by the Minister of the Interior, Bela Biszku. At the Communist Party Congress in December, 1959, he said that "there were and are in our prisons no minors, either among those already sentenced and those in preventive custody."

It has also been reported that a Supreme Court Judge, Jozsef Meeser, who had for some time been trying political cases, committed suicide recently by jumping out of a window. It was reported that, due to the sentences he had to impose, he had been suffering from a nervous breakdown.

...No one knows exactly how many people have been shot and imprisoned since the uprising of 1956. Refugee reports, however, tell part of the story. About 20 executions in one prison alone during October, 1958, many more in November and December; a boy of 19 shot because he tore down a Red Star flag during the fighting.

It has been admitted by the Hungarian Minister

INDIAN UNION MINISTER ON TEACHER'S DUTIES

Teachers should work on two fronts—to make the society feel that they (teachers) had certain rights and must be treated as human beings and secondly to develop a high sense of responsibility as the leaders of the community, charged with the inculcation of certain values among the youth.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 660 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nallathamby Vinayagamoorthy of Valvettiturai.

Deceased.

Meenadchiammah widow of Nallathamby Vinayagamoorthy of Valvettiturai.

VS

Minor 1. Valambikai daughter of Vinayagamoorthy of do

2. Nakulambikai daughter of Vinayagamoorthy of do

3. Neelampikai daughter of Vinayagamoorthy of do

4. Vinayagamoorthy Kuladas of do

5. Nallathamby Kalandavelu Cathamuttu of do and now of Valveddy

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundram Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 8th day of January 1960 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai, Proctor for Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 4th Respondents and letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the Respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 26th day of February 1960.

This 15th day of January 1960

(Sd) N. Sivagnanasundram District Judge

Drawn by (Sd) S. Appadurai Proctor for Petitioner (O 202 5 & 12)

of Justice that up to February, 1959, 40,000 people had been arrested since December 1956, and that 20,000 had been sentenced.

As political prisoners, these men and women suffer the worst living conditions, eat the poorest food and are allowed only two letters a year—if they survive that long.

Over two years have elapsed since the last shots were fired by Hungary's freedom fighters. The aftermath of this tragic uprising has been one of bitter vindication and persecution. And the misery continues.

(U K 13)

LONDON BUS EXPERT ON HIS VISIT TO CEYLON

Gradual standardisation of Ceylon's 3,000 buses is "virtually inevitable", forecasts the chief of the four-man team which the London Transport Executive is providing under the auspices of the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme to advise the Ceylon Transport Board on engineering and maintenance problems.

Mr. R. D. Gillanders, a divisional engineer of the London Passenger Transport Road Services, who will leave London with his three colleagues by air on Tuesday, February 9, said: "Ceylon is in a position very roughly comparable to the London Transport Board when it took over a large number of road transport under takings of varying sizes."

"Major difficulties in engineering and maintenance arise out of the multiplicity of makes of buses, spares for which have to be obtained from many different countries, and the maintenance of which is correspondingly more complex for the mechanical and engineering staffs."

"Our visit is really a follow-up on the original report prepared for the Ceylon Transport Board by Mr. L. C. Hawkins, a member of the London Transport Executive, when nationalisation took place. The main aim, obviously, is towards ease and efficiency of maintenance operations."

"There are 55 garages around the island where the Ceylon Transport Board is envisaging much more efficient day-to-day maintenance and repair work on vehicles. There is a large overhaul works nearing completion in Colombo which may evolve a major overhaul programme similar to our own where each bus is thoroughly overhauled every four years."

"Organisation of stores is another consideration. A satisfactory flow from the main depot in Colombo to the various garages is one of the needs here."

"Our function is to give practical advice wherever possible. The London Transport Executive has always been very glad to be of help in this way."

The London Transport Executive provided two

teams of experts between January, 1957, and July, 1958, to advise the Ceylon Government on nationalisation of road services. The present team is composed of Mr. Gillanders and Mr. E. W. Claydon, a divisional supplies assistant, who will both stay for six months, Mr. W. C. Cooper, District Engineer (Road Services), and Mr. G. E. D. Heffer, Assistant Chief Inspector (Bus Overhaul), who will both stay a year.

One of the items Mr. Gillanders is packing is a cine-camera. He is a keen amateur photographer.

(UK18)

Letters to The Editor

(Continued from page 2)

the origin of the "Svastika". It is a Dravidian Symbol which was adopted by the Aryas, as so many other institutions, when they entered India...

The Rev. Father further explains that the symbol was first used in town planning as revealed in the Indus Valley excavations. The forts, or walled cities of the Indus Valley people, were built on the "Svastika" plan as a war strategy. Ancient works on town planning in South India very nicely agree with the planning revealed in the excavations. One of the kinds of planning explained in those treatises is the planning called "Svastika" (Dutt, *Town Planning in Ancient India* (pp. 227-232)). This sort of city planning was the cause of the prosperity of the city. That is the reason why this design became synonymous with prosperity, and its representation was used as an amulet and as a benediction.

The Symbol, as interpreted by the Rev. Father, reads "NALAM" which is the Tamil word for prosperity. The Aryas adopted the corresponding Sanskrit term "Svastika" which also means prosperity. The word "NALAM" (நலம்) is still in use in Tamil in the same meaning.

Yours etc.
A. Salaratnam

Palangoda.
5-2-60.

PURPOSE OF THE LAW IS THE WELLBEING OF THE STATE

(Continued from page 1)

under a system such as you have, the judiciary were to become dependent instead of free, the effect would resound throughout all those countries in which freedom and independence and the independence of the legal system have become enshrined."

Speaking of the British Commonwealth, Lord Evershed said that he believed strongly that it was by no means a mere relic of the past but an association of immeasurable possibilities to the peace and happiness of mankind. "I believe it because I think the influence within the Commonwealth of our principles of English law and administration of justice are of outstanding significance."

Rule of Law

In his heart, said Lord Evershed, he placed very high 'the tie between us of our rule of law and our acceptance of the principles in the administering of that rule.'

"First, of course, is the proposition that all are subject to it; none, from the Sovereign downwards, is above it. That is the first necessary ingredient of independence to those who administer it—the

knowledge, the proposition, that none is above it.

"Second, under our system of Parliament can always alter the law as it pleases. But, at any given point of time, the rights which the law of the land confers are absolute and not relative—that is to say, not relative to the extent that they will not be given effect to if they are thought inconvenient to authority

"Third, the method with which we administer the law certainly carries with it to an extent, I think, far greater than under other systems the support and indeed the active co-operation in some degree of the general public.

Moral Obligation To Obey

"One reason is the way in which a case is decided with us by a judgment in which the judge has publicly to state his own reasons for his conclusions so that all may read and see why it is that the judgment is given....More than that, we call upon the ordinary citizens to take part in the administration of justice by being members of juries and, in any country, we have very

large numbers of lay magistrates.

"Our case law is perhaps the foundation of it, for it distinguishes the system from a code which is perhaps to some extent an imposed mystique in which the ordinary man may play no particular part or have any say about it at all. So in a peculiar degree the system, the rule of law, has become a part of our way of life—ours in England and yours in Ceylon.

"That carries with it one other consequence of tremendous importance when you come to sanctions. The idea that in the last resort clubs were trumps is no longer accepted and it may be asserted without doubt that one of the sanctions of the law in your country and in mine is the existence throughout the general community of a moral obligation to obey it.

"It is true to say, taking the population as a whole, that one of the sanctions of the law with us is the existence of a sense of moral obligation to obey the law because it has grown up with the co-operation of the general body politic and also because it is believed, and, I think, truly believed, that the purpose of the law is the well-being of the State."

U. K. I. S

COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION LIASON COMMITTEE MEETING



Mr. B. Sen (left), representing India, chats with Mr. G. S. Peiris of Ceylon at the start of the first meeting of the new Commonwealth Education Liason Committee, which met recently in London. The committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Philip Morris, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, was set up on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Education Conference held in Oxford last July. It is composed of all member countries of the Commonwealth, a representative of Nigeria, and a member appointed by the United Kingdom Government to represent other colonial territories.

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APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

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Editor: R. N. SIVAPRASAM.