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NO 11

U. S. PRESIDENT EXPLAINS HIS DECISION TO VISIT THE FAR EAST

(In a statement issued from Washington President Eisenhower says:

This is the reason for my decision:

So that, I can continue to learn more about the immediate problems and purposes of our friends and to continue to promote a better understanding of America abroad — which, particularly in the circumstances of the moment... is a compelling responsibility on me as the President of the United States

If the trip now ahead of me were concerned principally with the support of a regime or a treaty disputed policy; if it were intended merely to bolster a particular program, or to achieve a limited objective, such a journey would have no real justification. But this trip is not so concerned, not so intended.

Rather, it represents an important phase of program whose paramount objective was, and is, to improve the climate of international understanding.

Toward that goal, we have worked in many ways: For instance by the exchange of students, and by our economic assistance program

Not the last among these means has been a long series of visits, through seven and one-half years, by chiefs of state and senior officials of other governments to the United States, and like trips abroad by myself, the Vice President and our associates at all levels of American Government.

Never, I believe, in the history of international affairs has there been so massive a program of communications between government officials and between peoples. We should not permit unpleasant incidents and sporadic turmoil, inspired by misled or hostile agents, to dim for us

the concrete and gratifying results. They have been to the great profit and to the great good of the entire world.

For one thing, America's sincere dedication to the pursuit of a permanent peace, with justice for all, is becoming more clearly understood than ever before, throughout the free world.

For another, the free world economy — including our own — has been steadily strengthened.

For a third, among most of the world's peoples there now is genuine consensus of conviction that we can, by negotiation, solve even the most difficult of international problems.

Indian Culture

The spirit of Indian Culture, involves three or four fundamentals: one of these is what in our writings is called *Rita* or *Dharma*, namely, unalterable law, the logic the concatenation of cause and effect which does not pause for any person and makes no exceptions.

The second is the continuity of existence, beginning from the rock and the protozoa up to man, the angel, and the Avatar. This evolution and continuity of existence is another aspect underlying the idea of Indian culture which permeates the whole of what is today called Indian thought.

Third, the adaptability, the assimilative capacity, of Indian cultural growth. And finally, and not least of all, courage, Abhaya or fearlessness in facing all phenomena and events

(Extract from Address on "The Spirit of Indian Culture" by Dr. C. Ramaswami Aiyar)

Indiscipline Among Institutions

(From a speech delivered by Shri V. V. Giri.)

Many reasons had been ascribed to indiscipline among the institutions — economic hardships students had to face, lack of high ideals to guide them and absence of fuller opportunities and ambitions. Presence of group politics in which teachers devoted more time and interest in administration and other non academic affairs of the university rather than to their legitimate duties was another aspect of the problem. "Many of the teachers complain against the tendency among the political parties to exploit the teachers and students by holding out promise of cheap popularity and leadership".

Teachers should pay their undivided attention to teaching students and inculcating in them a scientific spirit of free thinking and shun politics totally. Politicians should preserve autonomy in the universities and treat them as out of bounds for their pawns in their political game.

"Students should not be made pawns in their political chess board",

Prayer Of A Ceylon Tamil

O Lord of Hosts, Father in Heaven forsake us not at this hour of travail. Grant us the power to see ourselves as others do and to live in peace with our neighbours ever mindful of Thy glory as Lord of Deccan and God of all races and nations. As Lord of souls thou alone can save us from sins of hatred, lust and avarice. May thy name be hallowed and may we abide at thy sacred feet singing Thy praises in our mother tongue as our ancestors did afore. O Deathless, Eternal Loving Father grant us strength to undergo all travails and lead us to Peace, plenty and

Constructive Freedom And The Commonwealth

Since the second world war the Commonwealth has bestowed freedom — orderly, constructive freedom — with a speed and on a scale never seen or imagined before", said the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, speaking to Norwegian students in Oslo on June 10.

Mr. Macmillan said that his use of the phrase, "wind of change", in Cape Town had attracted attention. "To my mind it was simply an expression of something which is happening. The world is changing, the Commonwealth is changing. We must make terms with the change, not battle with it uselessly."

The wind of change blowing through Africa was not "such a hurricane that it need blow us off our course", he added. "I am convinced the course we follow is the right one and that, like skilful helmsmen, we can make use of the wind."

"It is a great part of the value of the Commonwealth that it can and does adapt itself", said Mr. Macmillan.

When man realised that, with shrinking communications and devastating weapons, independence was no longer enough to give him the full, free life for which he longed, "the Commonwealth is already there as an example to the nations of the new and saving principle of interdependence."

Mr. Macmillan described the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference as the most

happiness in thy glory — make us understand Thee and Thy glory and appreciate Thy grace. By Thy grace may we worship Thy sacred feet and remain ever true to Thee. Thou art our father, mother, brother and sister to all and every one of us.

valuable meeting he knew and said that the discussions at last month's conference on world affairs "have been of great assistance to me in the difficulties of the last few weeks in Paris and afterwards." It was also a help, he said, to young countries such as Malaya and Ghana to be admitted at once into the inmost thoughts of the leaders of great countries.

The distinction between highly-developed and under-developed nations of the Commonwealth which might be expected to cause a division was, in fact, a challenge which, the whole Commonwealth recognised, must be urgently met and surmounted. "There is not the slightest doubt that all members want the Commonwealth to survive and appear to be sincerely attached to it," he said.

Speaking of the slender administrative links between Commonwealth countries, Mr. Macmillan said: "The British people have never believed in having too much government."

In a reference to West Africa, he said that it was striding forward into the modern world. "We have the independence of Ghana to our credit already. What a cheerful, easy, intellectually active place it is."

Speaking of the agreement reached at last month's conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to admit Nigeria to the Commonwealth when she became independent on October 1, he said: "What a splendid new member of the club! A population of 35,000,000 — vigorous, intelligent, enthusiastic and friendly. All this is the culmination of our policy. It is the fruition for which many generations of British men and

(Continued on page 5)



தமிழ்நாட்டில்
தமிழ்நாட்டில் துறவர்கள் அகலியும்
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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1960

Treasure These Thoughts

You will have to strive earnestly to remain ever centred in God: no matter in what way He may keep you-

MR. MARIKKAR'S MORBID MIND

Frustration in politics often leads to mental excitement bordering on abnormal aberration. Many a disgruntled politician had, in the past, the misfortune to be afflicted by this dangerous disease. However the case of Mr. C. A. S. Marikkar defies description.

Mr. Marikkar whom no person, politician or citizen had ever taken seriously, however, has earned the attention of the people of this country very recently after his summary rejection by the political party with which he had identified himself for several years, by inflicting on them his version of the history of Lanka and its inhabitants. We for ourselves would have treated the fanatical outburst of this frustrated politician with the contempt it deserves but for the compelling fact that gross misstatement of events in history made with a view to creating communal disruption should not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

For our part, we are little concerned with Mr. Marikkar's quarrels with his former colleagues and leaders. We only choose to deal with the malignant growth in Mr. Marikkar's mind that has inflamed his thoughts about the Tamil race. In his statement to the press there is the striking feature running throughout, of a purposeful end in view. It is this feature that calls for forthright condemnation. Where vision gets blurred by disappointment in political aspirations, malice also works its way into

the inner region of the mind. This is the background to the brazen-faced fabrications of Mr. Marikkar dealing with the history of the Tamil race. And Mr. Marikkar is not alone in this campaign of vilification. The atrocities of June 1958 and the earlier exhibition of thugery in the Galle Face Green happened during the S. L. F. P. rule when Mr. Marikkar was a Minister of State. Since then artful propaganda has been launched by organisations different in composition but alike in their attitude towards Tamils to rewrite the history of Lanka for the specific purpose of introducing the *apartheid* aspect into the political program of Sinhalese parties. Consequently there has arisen a sharp contest for leadership on the communal plank of Sinhala. With Mr. Marikkar it has not been anything new.

Relieved of electioneering activities as a candidate, Mr. Marikkar has thrown in his massive weight of malice and mischief with the party that had disgraced him by expulsion. Mr. Marikkar has rushed in where even frustrated politicians will fear to tread. The just and true claims of the Tamil people testified to by long tradition will continue to hold good notwithstanding the campaign of communal frenzy of the U. N. P. and the S. L. F. P. and despite the diabolical attempt of the discredited politician Mr. Marikkar.

Law Society—Jaffna Branch

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual meeting of the Jaffna Branch of the Incorporated Law Society of Ceylon was held at the Jaffna Law Library on Tuesday June 14.

Mr. C. C. Somasegaram, J. P., Vice President of the Society, speaking from the Chair said that the growth of Law Society had been very helpful both to the lawyers and to the general public and hoped that all members would evince a great interest in the affairs of the Society particularly in regard to the Free Legal Aid Scheme.

Mr. S. Kanagaratnam J. P. presented the Annual report which was unanimously adopted. Office

Vali-West CNAPT Annual General Meeting

Speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the CNAPT Valikamam West Branch in Manipay on Saturday presided over by Dr H P Chelliah President, Mr. M. Srikhanta, Government Agent said that the Secretary's report amply proved that this association has done wonderful service and that in Ceylon the Valikamam West Branch of the CNAPT stood pre eminent in service and activities. He suggested that a village should be selected for intensive Anti T. B. propaganda and that he was prepared to render all possible assistance.

Mr. D W Selvaratnam DRO paid a glowing tribute to the activities of the association.

Gate Mudir. C. Thiagarajah said that no where else in Ceylon competitions were organised to educate the people as in Valikamam West.

Dr V T Pasupathy said that Government should effectively plan out propaganda throughout Ceylon to combat T. B.

Muhandiram E P Rasiah said that in the T. B. knowledge competition 21 schools participated and that the solutions were of a high order in the area. He said in the north, this Branch had no rival to speak of.

Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam, Mr. S. Muthukumarasamy and Mr. W. N. Thevakadacham also spoke.

Several prizes including Silver Medals and Cups and Sarees were distributed by Mrs. M. Srikhanta.

bearers for the ensuing term were then elected.

President

Mr. C. C. Somasegaram J. P.

Vice Presidents

Mr. S. Ilayatambi J. P.
Mr. V. Navaratnarajah J. P.

Secretary

Mr. N. T. Sivagnanam

Treasurer

Mr. T. Sangarapillai

Committee

Kadhi M. M. Sultan J. P.
Mr. S. Kanagaratnam J. P.
Mr. S. Tirunavukarasu J. P.
Mr. R. Sivasubramaniam
Mr. M. Sithambaranathan
Mr. R. Viswanathan
Mr. J. Rajaratnam
Mr. N. Rasanayakam and
Mr. R. N. Sivapirakasam,

LEGAL AID SCHEME

Report Of The Law Society

The Legal Aid Committee consists of: Messrs. M. S. Alif (Chairman), Cecil E. Pereira, S. W. Hariharaiyer, John Wilson, T. Sri Ramanathan, L. W. Jansz, A. T. Basnayake, E. P. Abeyasinghe, A. L. Samarasekera, T. P. C. Carron, S. Samarasinghe, A. J. M. de Silva, G. B. de Silva, C. C. Somasegaram, V. Ponnusamy and K. Ratnasingham.

This Scheme has completed 2 years of service and has shown steady progress. There has been a marked increase both in the number of applications received and of the number of cases in which aid was allowed during the year under review.

There were 895 applications registered during the year. There have been also several persons who called at the office for information relating to the scheme and to obtain advice. We have allowed aid to 307 applicants and assigned Proctors and Advocates where necessary.

In November 1959 the Scheme was extended to the granting of aid in Testamentary and Partition actions in deserving cases. We now give aid in practically all Civil cases. In the Magistrates, Courts, aid is granted only in Maintenance Cases and Habeas Corpus applications.

In October 1959 Government gave a grant of Rs. 50,000/- towards the working of this Scheme. This has greatly helped the Society in effectively granting assistance to applicants on a wider range. We have also received donations from Commercial firms and charitable grants from Magistrates towards the Legal Aid Fund. Initially the aid given was limited to the giving of advice and granting of free professional services of lawyers. The Scheme now pays all expenses such as Stamp fees, charges for obtaining certified copies of cases and copies of Police reports, batta for witnesses and expenses incurred by lawyers in travelling.

A meeting of the Advisory Council of the Legal Aid Scheme was held on the 5th of February. Questions such as the financial eligibility of applicants, the extension of the Scheme by opening of centre in outstations and the payment of nominal fees to lawyers appearing

under the scheme were discussed at this meeting. It was decided that the limit of financial eligibility of applicants be extended to Rs. 20/- per month in the case of family applicants in very deserving cases. It was decided to open centres at Kandy, Galle and Jaffna. Centres have been opened at Kandy and Matara.

The Legal Aid Fund of the Law Society has been declared an Approved Charity by the Minister of Finance.

At a meeting of the Council of the Law Society held on 14th May 1960 a central Legal Aid Board was appointed to manage the Scheme in place of the Legal Aid Committee. In outstations where centres are to be opened, Committees called 'Area Committees' responsible to the central Board will look after the operation of the Scheme in the area. The Central Board consists of Messrs. M. S. Alif (Chairman), Cecil E. Pereira, T. Sri Ramanathan, S. Somasunderam, L. W. Jansz, S. W. Hariharaiyer, J. O. Byrnell and two members of the special committee for Legal Aid of the Bar Council and two members of the Advisory Council Messrs. P. W. R. de Silva (Charity Commissioner) and Mrs. Evelyn Deriyanagala, Bar at-Law.

The appointment of Mr. Alif, the Chairman of our Board, as a member of the Board of Directors of the International Legal Aid Association which was recently incorporated in New York is a international recognition of our enterprise in this noble field of socio-legal activities.

The Society expresses its deep gratitude to the Hon. T. S. Fernando Q.C. the Chairman of the Advisory Council for the keen and abiding interest he is taking in the working of the Scheme and to the Asia Foundation for the grant of Rs. 15,750/- towards the working of the Legal Aid Scheme, this year too.

The Council greatly appreciates the pains taken by Mr. Vernon Martyn Secretary Special Committee for Legal Aid of the Bar Council in the assignment of Counsel often at short notice in urgent cases.

NOW OR NEVER

Now is the testing time for the Ceylon Tamils who have to think hard dispassionately and decide for themselves as to whether they are to survive as nationals of Ceylon contributing on equal terms to her progress and prosperity under a stable Government. The Tamils should study the policies and past records of each party seeking power, both among the Sinhalese and the minorities. Each leader's record should be scrutinised before we give our vote to him or her. Every policy that has harmed us the Tamils, should be condemned. Every one who has done anything against the Tamils should not be given any vote by any Tamil, and any party guilty of anti-Tamil action in whatever form should not be given our support. As citizens of Ceylon we have to co-operate with the Sinhalese and other races in so far as they are just and fair by us. As a minority we cannot take sides with any contending party among the Sinhalese but co-operate with any party that respects and honours our civic rights. We cannot afford to fight among ourselves, hence unity is our sole strength if we are to survive as a political unit. We should not send in political adventurers with selfish ends, but send in people who are out to serve us and ready to sacrifice their time, energy and wealth even against heavy odds. They must feel for the Tamils sincerely. Even when the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British conquered us we did not lose our individuality, though we lost our freedom. After the British conquered the Kandyan Kingdom the British integrated the Tamil land with the low country Sinhalese area and the Kandyan country to form the Crown Colony of Ceylon. Under the British there was no discrimination in terms of Race, Religion or Language. Tamil was an official language as much as Sinhalese. Even under the first step towards democracy the Indian Tamil had a place in the State Council with a share in the executive committees. Democracy should breed equality and freedom. But under the Soulbury scheme, democracy took a different turn giving full scope for resurgent Sinhalese nationalism to have unrestricted sway over all people, as was well demonstrated during the anti Tamil Riots of

1958. Racial and Religious prejudices were responsible for these riots in which the Tamils were the victims of organised savage attacks. Racism and communalism had crushed healthy nationalism, so carefully nurtured by such Tamil leaders as Ramathanan who was probably the last great Ceylonese. Now disowned by the British and disowned by the Sinhalese the Ceylon Tamil is a stranger in his own native land. The ideal of a Ceylonese nation is now a mere dream of the past. Even people with good education have lost their sense of values and prefer a plate of rice to their honour, though this plate of rice is not assured always. We have to decide once and for all now as to whether we shall continue to be Ceylon Tamils enjoying the same rights we had before this much boasted Independence or permit ourselves to die by slow attrition and invite the curses of our future generations for their hard lot. They deserve much better than that form of second class citizenship. If Tamils are not denationalised and Tamil is regarded as a national language by the laws of the land the necessity of separation or self determination will never arise, and the evolution of a united Ceylonese nation so assiduously pursued by our political leaders will not be a mere dream. At this hour of peril our united prayers should go up to the Universal Father in Heaven, the God of all nations, to lead us in the correct path of Peace, fraternity, equality and liberty and love. May He grant each of us the strength of body and mind to acquit ourselves honourably during the next elections is the humble prayer of.

A Ceylon Tamil

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. 810/ Testamentary

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Jeyaledchumy wife of Sivagurunathan of Changanai West. Deceased.

Ramalingam Sivagurunathan of Changanai west.

Vs

(1) Murugesu Kanapathipillai of Changanai west

(2) Sothimuthu widow of Visvalingam of Chulipuram.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda

Thiruvalluvar Day At Elalai

Thiruvalluvar Day was celebrated on an elaborate scale at Elalai on 8.6.60. A large gathering of people graced the occasion. The meeting was held at Elalai West Hindu School, under the auspices of the Elalai Community Centre. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The meeting began with the singing of Thevaram under the presidency of Mr. C. Sinnathurai. Mr. M. Kandiah B. A. (Hons.) delivered the welcome address. This was followed by the presidential address. The president exhorted the people to study Kural in the true perspective and follow the path chalked out by Valluvar. Master S. Imayakathan and Miss A. Arulanathan spoke on "Valluvar." Mrs. Amirthambikai Sathasivam B. A. (Hons) spoke on "மனைத் தக்க மாண்பு." Mr. K. Venkatar delivered an inspiring address on "குடிமை." Mas. V. Shanmugalingam spoke on "Our Thirukural class". The pupils of the Thirukural class conducted an interesting dialogue on "The Evils of Drink". They quoted Valluvar in the course of their dialogue. Mr. S. Arumugam Teacher, Vaideeswara Vidyalayam sang songs from Kural with the accompaniment of music. Mr. M. Nadarajah, teacher proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the learned lecturers.

The meeting came to a close at 10 P. M. with the singing of Thevaram

Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of May 1960 in the presence of Mr. M. A. Sockalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 2nd May 1960 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the petitioner as the lawful widower of the deceased and directing that such Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 20th day of June 1960 and state objections or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of May 1960
Sgd C. Thanabalasingham
District Judge.

Drawn by
A. Sockalingam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 52 10 & 17)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 813

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Sinnaccuddy Kanapathippillai Ponniah of Veemankamam

Deceased

Ponniah Sivapalan of Veemankamam

Vs. Petitioner

1. Annappooranam widow of Ponniah

2. Gnanambikai daughter of Ponniah

3. Sakunam daughter of Ponniah all of Veemankamam

Respondents

This matter coming for disposal before P. Sri Skandarahajah Esquire; District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of May 1960 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration of the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the petitioner as a co-heir to the said estate unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 4th day of July 1960 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 13th day of May 1960

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarahajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. A. V. Sathasivam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 50 10 & 17)

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 816/ Testy.

Notice is hereby given after the expiry of 14 days from the date hereof application will be made to the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts (Re sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84 Legislative Enactments for the sealing of the Probate in respect of the late Kovindar Arumugam of Bentong Malaya grant.

ORDER NISI FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION WITH THE COPY OF WILL ANNEXED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 801

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Karthigesar Appadurai of Karainagar east Deceased

Sabapathipillai Swaminathan of Karainagar east Vs Petitioner

1 Nagammah wife of Ramalingam Vaitilingam

2 Ramalingam Vaitilingam

3 Thambapillai Selladurai

4 Sevanthi widow of Ratnasabapathy all of Karainagar East

5 Muttu Sithambarar Subramaniakurukkal and wife

6 Sempotsathy both of Inuvil Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandarahajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of May 1960 in the presence of Mr. K. Arumugam proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will and Testament dated the 18th day of March 1960 having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased with the Copy of Will annexed be issued to him and that the said Will be declared proved unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 6th day of June 1960 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 14th day of May 1960

Sd. C. Thanabalasingham
District Judge Jaffna

6-6-60

Time to shew cause extended to 4-7-60

Sd. P. Sri Skandarahajah
District Judge
(O 55 17 & 24)

ed by the Supreme Court of the Federation of Malaya in the High Court at Raub.

This 27th day of May 1960.

Sgd. S. Kandiah
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 54 10 & 17)

Communication Between The Nations Of IDEALS OF DIVINE LIFE The Commonwealth

(By LEONARD G. RULE)

"Bad news travels quickly" is an old English saying. It had much truth when I was a boy, because in those days news of severe illness and death was sent by telegram—that was the quickest way of communication for people who had not become accustomed to the telephone.

Among the poorer people, who only used telegrams when the need was urgent, the arrival of a telegraph messenger at the door was enough to send shivers of apprehension through the whole family. Telegrams were much more widely used by better-off people and, of course, for business.

Telegraphy, a word meaning "writing at a distance", gave speed to the written word when it was developed in 1837 by Wheatstone and Cooke in England and by Morse in the United States of America. It consisted of sending through wires coded electrical signals which spelt out words. In Britain, the system was quickly taken up by the fast-growing railways to speed up their communications but by the middle of the last century several telegraph companies had been formed to give this swift message service to the public.

Eventually, in 1870 the service became nation-wide through the General Post Office. Every post office became a sending and receiving point for telegrams. In the towns, boys on bicycles delivered the messages, and in many villages it was another duty for the postman.

In 1851 a telegraph cable was laid across the English Channel between Dover and Calais. That range was vastly widened when the biggest ship in the world up to that time—Britain's "Great Eastern"—laid a cable across the Atlantic in 1866.

Ten years after that there came another event which some people thought to be a threat to the telegraph system. This was the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, an American born in Scotland. News could travel quickly by telegram, but even quicker by the new system.

Unfortunately for Bri-

tain, those in authority at the time saw only the threat of the telephone to the established telegraph service and it was not until 1891 that telephones came into anything like popular use. Even then little was done to develop the telephone service until 1912, when it was nationalised under the Post Office.

In spite of many difficulties, the number of telephones in Britain grew from 700,000 in 1912 to more than 4,000,000 in 1946. Since then progress has been even more remarkable and there are now about 8,000,000 in use, a national figure second only to that of the United States.

There have been remarkable developments in the telephone system itself in the last few years. A vast amount of automatic equipment has been installed for both local and trunk services. Nearly all telephone users now have automatic telephones and the range of the local call service has been extended so far that it is now more than double that of any other similar service in the world. That means that most personal and business calls in Britain are reasonably cheap.

Automatic working has also been extended to

trunk services. Trunk operators can call subscribers in other parts of Britain just by dialling the number required.

The city of Bristol has recently been fitted with an even newer system which enables anyone there to call subscribers almost anywhere in Britain by dialling the number in a special code. This system will be extended gradually to cover the whole of Britain, a truly nation-wide automatic telephone service.

Not only can we in Britain conduct our business and our private affairs on the telephone. We can also get the exact time, the weather forecast, a good deal of useful information, particularly for visitors to our great cities and even the latest scores in Test matches between England and other countries in the Commonwealth all by dialling one of a number of codes on the dial of the telephone.

Surprisingly enough, all this progress has by no means killed the telegraph service; there have been great developments in that, too. First, a very large proportion of the messages sent are typed on a teleprinter machine and appear at almost the same moment as typed messages in the office they are sent to. This means not only quicker, but far more ef-

Continued on page 6

(From a message, appearing in the Divine Life, sent to the people of South Africa by Sri Swami Sivananda.)

Every man is essentially that in the presence of divine. Never forget this. If you know how to approach this divinity in him, you will be surprised how readily he responds to you. The man of God, the man of Peace, the man whose heart is filled with good-will for all is able to make this approach. Hence he and he alone can radiate peace and goodwill. He alone can establish peace on earth and promote good will among people.

If peace can be established by mere talk, if peace can be established by conferences and conventions, we ought to have had it long ago. No: supreme peace dwells in the heart of man. It is the nature of the Soul Atma, Indwelling Presence. God is Peace. God is Bliss. God is Truth. God is Love. God is Perfection. You can have these only in God. You can establish them on earth only if you love God, and try to realize Him, His omnipresence, omniscience, and omnipotence.

What is happening in the world today is the very antithesis of all this. People talk of peace; but they are preparing for war. People talk of love; but their heart is filled with hatred, ill-will and suspicion. What is lacking today in the world is sincerity, truthfulness. Your thought should be in tune with your speech; and these two should agree with your action. Then you can command the elements and they will obey you. Then, you will be respected and your words will have a super-human power. That is what Lord Jesus taught us. That is what Mahatma Gandhi taught us. And they continue to live in our hearts. Remember: God is Truth.

There is no power in the world greater than love. Love is divine. Love expresses itself in the action of the Man of God, as selfless service, self-sacrifice, compassion for all beings, and as dynamic, untiring and constant endeavor to promote the well-being of all. Love has no enemies. Love transmutes all emotions and transforms the heart of man. Patanjali Maharshi, the great author of Yoga Sastras, assures us

that in the presence of the man who is established in Abhimasa (which is really positive, divine Love) even natural enemies give up their enmity. Therefore, cultivate cosmic love. That is Divine Life! A life of love and compassion is Divine Life. By Divine Life is not meant a separate sect or creed: Divine Life means a life lived for the sake of God, with the sole aim and object of realizing God here and now.

To one who is established in truth whose heart is filled with love for all beings, meditation is natural and effortless. Meditation puts the individual in touch with God. Meditation enables you to commune with God, to live in tune with His will and enjoy His grace. Without meditation no one can be established in the Atma which alone is supreme peace. Meditation is food for the soul of man. Therefore, meditate. That is Divine Life.

He who thus leads the Divine Life will radiate peace; and he alone will be able to establish goodwill on earth.

What we need in the world, therefore, is a spiritual awakening. Man must be awakened to his own essential nature. He must be enabled to shed the veil of ignorance that obscures his understanding and perverts his intellect. Maya tempts the poor Jiva. She makes him forget the Reality and as makes him imagine that the unreal is the Reality. Under her sway, man mistakes the shadow for the substance, pain for pleasure, and misery for true happiness. He who resorts to God crosses over Maya and is released from her clutches. So, the seeker after Truth resorts to prayer, Japa, Kirtan and Satsang. These are some essential elements of Divine Life. A life of prayer is Divine Life. Through prayer man elevates himself and elevates others also. A man of prayer is a man of peace, a man of goodwill. He alone can transform society and establish peace and goodwill.

May God Bless you all,

ROYAL WEDDING



A cheering crowd of thousands outside Buckingham Palace acclaimed Princess Margaret and her husband, Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones, as they appeared on the balcony on their return from Westminster Abbey. Inside the Abbey, watched by the Queen and Prince Philip, the Prince of Wales, the Queen Mother and other members of the Royal family, and Ministers of the Commonwealth, the Princess and Mr. A. Armstrong-Jones were married by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher. Millions more watched the ceremony on television screens. Princess Anne was one of the eight bridesmaids.

Constructive.....

(Continued from page 1)
women have laboured."

After pointing out that Sierra Leone, too, would be independent next year, Mr. Macmillan mentioned the Colombo Plan and the £300,000,000 annually invested by Britain in the overseas Commonwealth. The Commonwealth realised fully that its economically-advanced members must, even at some sacrifice to themselves, contribute to the development of their fellows. There were 30,000 Commonwealth students in Britain last year, compared with 16,000 before the second world war.

Mr. Macmillan referred to the deep personal affection and respect for the person of the Monarch among Commonwealth countries and said that the newly-announced visit of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip to India and Pakistan was an impressive and significant gesture.

U. K. I. S.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. P-380

1. Thamotharampillai Rajaratnam
2. Thamotharampillai Sinnathurai
3. Thillaimuttu widow of Thamotharampillai all of Tellippalai East

Plaintiffs

Vs.

1. Sabapathy Sinnathurai and wife
2. Maheswary of Tellippalai east
3. Kandiah Sivathasan, Village Officer, Unit 40, Kaluwanchikudy
4. K Appukuddy and wife
5. Rukmany both of Banting, Malaya
6. Kandiah Mahathevan of Tellippalai
7. Kandiah Nadarajah of Tellippalai
8. Seeniar Kandiah and wife
9. Ratnam of Chunnakam
10. Kandavanam Navaratnam and wife
11. Sarvambikai both of Tellippalai

Defendants

To;

It is hereby notified that

JAFFNA COLLEGE
UNDERGRADUATE
DEPARTMENT

DEGREE ADMISSIONS

The new B. A., B. Sc. Part I classes will be formed on June 30th and the B. Sc. Economics Part I class on July 11th. Applications on forms obtainable from the College Office should reach me on or before June 21st.

Registrar

Vadukoddai.
(M 46. 17)

action No. P. 380 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called Pallakaladdy and Muthalsiyinanseema in extent 8 Lms V. C. and situated at Tellippalai east in Tellippalai Parish.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 23rd day of June 1960 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,

P. Balasubramaniam (Sgd)
Chief Clerk

This 15th day of June 1960
(M 48 17 & 24)

Sarvodaya Leader On
Democracy

(Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, Sarvodaya Leader, expressed the following views on democracy in the course of a talk in Madras.)

While the present Western democratic system of Government was a great advance, the question for democracy had not ended there. The most important thing, from the political point of view, was to what extent people took part in the running of their own affairs. It was obvious that the extent to which people took part was not very much. Society had become more and more centralised on account of which the people did not do very much beyond the adult population once in a way casting votes at the time of elections. There was a kind of irresponsibility growing in an indirect way. The people were becoming more and more reluctant to take responsibility for making decisions. The nature of society, of Government and of the economic structure and the mental make-up of people, influenced by the whole way of life, all these conspired together and created a situation in which people were not taking much interest in the running of public affairs. In training leaders for the management of affairs there was no way at present except the party system. It seemed to him that it was not enough for people to elect a group of men to lead them and the country. It should be made possible for the people as far as possible to take direct part in the running of Government also.

Since the advent of industrialisation, there had been a rapid process of urbanisation going on and as a result there had been an atomisation of society and decay of the community. It seemed to him that for an ideal human life, the family and the community were the two institutions on which everything should be built. The values of human society shared by civilised people had grown up either in the family or in the community, but these were in danger of being completely lost as a result of the social structure that had developed.

Though outwardly there was much difference between the two giants, America and Russia, they had the same objectives from the fundamental economic point of view. The Sarvodaya movement had given some type of economy best suited to India which would make it possible for the citizens to participate in public affairs. He felt

that the present process of industrialisation and planning would take them in the same direction that either America or Russia had gone, if they left out the question of freedom and ownership. If it was possible for the people to participate directly, to that extent and in those spheres, there would be no need for parties. Wherever it was not possible, some representative system would have to be evolved. Whatever it be, he was after the values of democracy.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 797

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late T. Tham-bipillai of Ariyalai, Jaffna
Deceased
Kanagambikai widow of Tham-bipillai of 50, Nedunkulam Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

1. Tham-bipillai Alala-sundram
2. Tham-bipillai Ratna-sundram
3. Sivagnaneswary daughter of Tham-bipillai
- Minors 4. Yogeswary daughter of Tham-bipillai
- " 5. Suwarneswary daughter of Tham-bipillai and
- " 6. Maheswary daughter of Tham-bipillai all of Nedunkulam Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna

4th to 6th Respondents are minors by their guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skantha Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of April 1960 in the presence of Mr. S. C. Mahadeva, Proctor of the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 4th to 6th Respondents for the purpose of watching the interest of the Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as the lawful widow of the deceased unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall on or before the 6th day of June 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. Minors should be produced on the said date.

This 25th day of April 1960
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd S. C. Mahadeva
Proctor for Petitioner
3-6-60

Time to show cause extended
for 27-6-60
Intd P. S.
D. J.

(O 56 17 & 24)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 19-6-60 TO 25-6-60

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kar-tika 1st part [Medha Rasi]

Health a problem this week. Abdominal complaints and eye troubles likely. But financially a good week. Ruin to enemies also shown.

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

Financial success promised this week. You will be able to succeed in your ventures after some effort. But there will be no mental peace. Minor health upsets possible.

GEMINI Mithuna 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasu 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Friends and relatives will be very helpful this week. Old investments will bring in good results. Unexpected gains promised. Gains through lands and landed properties also shown.

CANCER Punarvasu 4, Pooasa, Anuradha [Kataka Rasi]

You will have to face some criticisms and opposition in your affairs this week. But you will be able to steer clear of them. Expenses will be heavy. Some old investments will bring in good results.

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

Domestic affairs will be in a muddle this week. But friends will be very helpful. Unexpected gains also promised. Go ahead with your business ventures.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, An-tara 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Sunday and Monday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. Professionally a good week. But there will be no mental peace.

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

Gains through landed properties and agriculture promised this week. Domestic affairs will be in a muddle this week. Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be favourable again.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anuradha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Financial gains promised this week. Ruin to enemies shown. But clashes with relatives and domestic upsets likely. Spend Thursday afternoon Friday and Saturday with care.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Tham-bipillai Rasi]

Health will be far from satisfactory this week. Personal affairs will be in a muddle. Some misunderstandings in the domestic circles also shown. Do not begin anything new for some time.

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

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. Vehicles will cause you much expenditure. Minor accidents also not ruled out. Beware of secret enemies.

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

Health will yet be unsatisfactory. But professional and personal affairs will be successful. Friends will be very helpful.

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

Quarrels with relatives likely this week. But friends will be very helpful. Some unexpected changes in routine likely.

Unity Of Life Through Self-Less Service

(From a message from Swami Sivananda to the people of America)

We are already in the era in which the feeling is steadily growing among the peoples of the world that they belong to the one family, in which the boundaries that separate nation from nation, and the prejudices that separate man from man, are gradually decreasing. The brotherhood of man is an established fact. International co-operation is recognised as an indispensable factor in the life of man today.

The time is ripe now to provide man with a spiritual basis for this new development. It is time that the man now takes a step beyond even the boundaries of brotherhood and awakens himself to the universal Atmahood, or Selfhood. Treat your neighbour, not merely as your brother, but as your own self. This goes farther than brotherhood, and nearer the great truth of the oneness of life. Even brothers might quarrel with one another, but everyone loves oneself. The realization of the universal Atmahood will therefore, generate cosmic love in the heart of man, and this will manifest itself in his actions as selfless service and mutual co-operation.

Selfishness is born of ignorance of the truth that the one Self pervades all creation. Selfishness is natural to an enlightened man. A correct understanding of this truth will dispel all wrong notions which make people believe that without being selfish to a certain extent they cannot be happy. On the contrary, it is selfishness that breeds hatred, greed, jealousy, quarrels, riots and wars. Selfishness grabs, selflessness gives. Selflessness asks for nothing, but gets everything. Selflessness delights in giving oneself away; and where is the limit to charity in this world? The selfish man grows more and more greedy; the greed keeps him chained to a sense of want; and one knows no joy who is ever in want.

True selflessness is based on the recognition of the unity of mankind, the unity of all creation. This is the eternal truth.

Love, patriotism, humanitarianism, and, ultimately, cosmic love, are all expressions of this inward understanding of the unity of mankind. Peace, prosperity and happiness, both individual and national, are the delicious fruits of this understanding. Canada, the United States, the Central and South America are all names coined by man for his convenience and because of the history his forefathers had created. Selfishness should not utilize these boundaries as barriers that separate nation from nation. Similarly, the distinction of caste, creed, race, religion and colour divide mankind. That is due to man's ignorance. Even the distinctions of caste, creed and religion should serve to inspire man to behold the spirit of unity in diversity. Humanity has a common parentage, that of God.

When will man realize this? When he understands that there is one God, who is all-pervading, infinite and eternal, and that all mankind—nay, the entire creation—is indwelt by Him. God is the hidden Power that sustains the entire universe. Even science has reached a stage when man is not averse to believing in hidden powers. The radio, the electricity, the radar, etc. have all made man understand that there is much more in the universe than what he could grasp through his mind and senses. The ultimate factor in this search, the ultimate truth which is beyond even the highest intellect of man—and, of course, far beyond all the instrument that he might invent—is God, the all-pervading Consciousness.

God cannot be demonstrated in the laboratory, nor conceived of by the finite, frail intellect of man. But He can be realized by man, through deep meditation, supported by constant practice of selflessness, charity and cosmic love. Therefore, serve all, love all, meditate on God and realize the oneness of life indwelt by Him.

It is easy for the people of America, where God has

Communication...

(Continued from page 3)

ficient working, and a large number of business firms hire apparatus of this sort from the Post Office for sending and receiving teleprinted messages not only from other firms but also from their own branch offices. The teleprinter has, in fact become an important means of communication and is, to some extent, replacing letter-writing.

The value of the telegram as it is now developed is something the telephone can never have. It is a written communication and has far more authority than the spoken word.

Progress has come to both sorts of swift message, telegraph and telephone and with them is linked in the Post Office Telecommunications Service and the swiftest means of communication of all radio. Through radio Britain is connected with the rest of the world, with ships at sea, and with aircraft in flight.

Now following the laying of a new telephone cable across the Atlantic, comes the scheme to link the Commonwealth by telephone. To start it, another telephone cable will be laid across the Atlantic to Canada. Then, gradually, the system will spread to Africa, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand and other countries in South-East Asia. That link, when complete, will set the seal on three kinds of electrical communication between the peoples of our family of nations.

U K I S

already created a sense of brotherhood as it were, to imbibe this spirit. Their forefathers came from the different parts of the world, and they learnt to live together. Today they regard themselves as Americans only, and not Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans or Italians. In the same spirit, they should feel that they are all citizens of the world, that they are one with all mankind—as children of a Common Parent. America can set an example to the rest of the world in this respect. I pray to all Americans to extend this spirit of oneness, and not to stop at just being Americans only. May God bless you all with health, peace, prosperity and eternal bliss!

Divine Life

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

"The Citadel", Chundikuli, JAFFNA.

Academic Year 1960/61 Commences on 5th July, 1960.

COURSES OF STUDIES

City & Guilds of London Institute Examinations:

- (1) Preliminary examination Electrical Engineering Practice.
- (2) Automobile Engineering in Motor Vehicle Electrician's work and Motor Vehicle Mechanic's Work.
- (Open only to students with G. C. E. Ordinary Level including Physics, Mathematics and English).

Surveyor General's Examinations.

3. Authorised Draughtsmen.
- (4) Surveying & Levelling.
- (Open only to students with G. C. E. Ordinary Level including Mathematics and English).

Advanced Level Examinations of the London University:

- (5) Economics—Evening Class
- (6) Engineering Drawing - Part-time Day Class
- (Open only to students with G. C. E. Ordinary Level including English).

General:

- (7) English Language and English Literature—Evening Class.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE ON 25th JUNE, 1960

Victor J. Rasaiah
Principal

24-6

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS

Authorised Capital	Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 616,313.00

Shares 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all time

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

Fixed Deposits received for periods of 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 8% respectively.

Drafts issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

சென்னை நகரில் வியாபார செய்கிற மலிகளுக்கு கார்டுகள்
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Editor: E. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.