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SAIVA
PRAKASA
PRESS

THE Hindu Organ

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

PHONE No. 356

FOR YOUR
BOOKSCONTACT
Saiva Prakasa
Book Depot

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

VOL. LXXII

JAFFNA, FRIDAY AUGUST 19, 1960

NO. 20

A VISIT TO SWAMI SIVANANDA'S ASHRAM

(By SRI N. BALASUBRAMANIAM)

The call to Rishikesh was irresistible. It came to me most unexpectedly, when a friend who has spent a couple of days at the Ashram passed on to me a book of Swamiji entitled Self-knowledge. I was in a cheerless mood when I poured into the book. It not only brought cheer into me but infused a feeling of confidence and hope. Not that I was new to Swamiji's writings. I had read some of his books before and I had also made two casual trips to "Ananda Kutir." But this time, I felt the impact of Swamiji's writings much more than before and I had an uncontrollable urge to visit the Ashram to learn more from him. So, immediately I decided to apply for ten days' leave and the next morning I was near the sage at Rishikesh.

Arrival at the Ashram

To my good luck, when I reached the Ashram at 9-80 a.m. Swamiji, who normally retires to his Kutir by that time (in the summer season, was, on that day, going round the Press to inaugurate a newly-installed cutting machine. (The Ashram has a very up-to-date printing press, besides a well-equipped studio; it is from here that most of Swamiji's books are printed and sent out to innumerable devotees all over the world.) So, I felt myself lucky to have had Swamiji's darshan on my very arrival. From then on, things moved for me as ordained. I shifted my luggage to the room of an Ashramite who was to be my guide throughout my stay there. This friend, who had chosen service to Swamiji, in preference to a lucrative job, gave me valuable advice and thus helped to make my stay useful.

Throughout my stay of twelve days at the Ashram I ever missed a single opportunity of being near Swamiji,

because in his presence I found a peculiar joy and happiness. The very look of him thrilled me, and in his presence I could also meditate in peace.

Advice on "Japa"

On the first day, one of Swamiji's disciples introduced me to him, and I lost no time in asking Swamiji to give his blessings and a rosary. When I repeated my request, he retorted: "Don't be in a hurry, sir, you will get everything from tomato juice to rosary." By that, Swamiji meant that I could get whatever I wanted, and the choice was left to me. The next morning, while coming to the office, Swamiji greeted me with a smile and asked me whether I did the

Gayatri Japa. When I said "Yes," he asked me whether I knew its meaning. Then I told him that I had read a book on Gayatri by Somadeva Sarma. Later on, he presented me a rosary.

The greatness of Swamiji was that he had immense patience to give a kind and pleasing word to everyone, who invariably approached him with his tale of woe. In fact, every train and bus that ran into Rishikesh brought with them a stream of visitors to the Ashram, and all of them eagerly waited at the office to meet Swamiji. If there is any person in this world who could claim the maximum number of personal contacts with people, it was Swamiji. Persons of Swamiji's

(Continued on page 2)

Letters to the Editor

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

Sir,

The outcome of the General Election has resulted in the S. L. F. P. forming the country's Government. An absolute majority has been obtained by the Party. Mr. Dudley Senanayake is his message congratulated the S.L.F.P. "on its convincing and outright victory" and expressed his special pleasure on the party securing a majority in its own right and the ability to form a Government on its own. This power could be made use of for the good of the country if justly and wisely exercised. The S. L. F. P. (which is in the main a party of the Sinhalese speaking people) has thus met with great success. It could be said that no Government from the commencement of the inauguration of the Soulbury Constitution has had such

an untrammelled opportunity for service. All lovers of the country's welfare would therefore wish the Party well in its undertaking.

The absence of Tamil representatives in the Cabinet, deprives the present regime of the attribute of a National Government. This handicap which is the result of the programs of respective political parties is a grave national problem which requires early remedying if the country is to progress in a normal and effective manner.

The Federal Party as was expected has been returned in great numbers. The good wishes of a very large section of the Tamil speaking people would go to this party. It is trusted that it would with the assistance of the S. L. F. P.

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Northern Division Co-op. Conference (August 19 & 20)

Resolutions On The Agenda

The Conference will be declared open by Mr. D. E. Hettiarachchi J. P. U. M., President of the All Ceylon Co-operative Federation, at the Jaffna Central College today at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. V. Veerasingam M. B. E., J. P., President, Northern Division Co-operative Federation, Jaffna, as Chairman of the morning session of the Conference will deliver the welcome address. Mr. Hettiarachchi will deliver the opening address. Mr. P. E. Weeraman B. A. (Hons) Commissioner of Co-op. Development and Mr. R. Rajaratnam, Senior Asst. Commissioner, Northern Region will deliver addresses.

Mr. C. Thanabalasingam, Additional District Judge, Jaffna will preside over the afternoon Session today. The Resolutions:-

1. This conference resolves to request the Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into the working of Co-operative Societies to suggest ways and means of permeating the Societies with the true spirit of co-operation and service and making them more efficient.

Proposer: Northern Division Co-operative Federation.

2. The import of essential and the wholesaling of such goods should be the monopoly of Co-operative Societies. Therefore this conference resolves to request the Government to grant such facilities to the Co-operative movement.

Proposer: Jaffna Multipurpose Co-operative Societies Union.

3. This Conference resolves to request the Government to extend the subsidy for fertilisers for paddy cultivation even to those holding over 5 acres in extent up to at least 5 acres.

Proposer: South Yalpanam Multi-purpose Co-op. Society Union.

4. To facilitate the collection of the Northern Division Co-operative Federation's Co-operative Fund of 2½% of the net profit of Co-operative Societies audited after 1-10-59, this conference resolves that the auditors be required to apportion 2½% of the net profits to the said Northern Division Co-operative Federa-

tion's Co-operative Fund at the time of allocation of the profits to the statutory Co-operative Fund.

Proposer: Thenmaradchy Co-operative Supervising Union.

5. This Conference resolves to request the Government to renew the Indo-Ceylon Trade agreement to enable the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society to export the Malayalam variety of tobacco to the Kerala State for a further period of 4 years as this variety of tobacco is one of the principal cash crops of Jaffna.

Proposer: Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society.

6. The Conference resolves to request the Government to take up the question of revising the prices of Cigarette Tobacco with the Tobacco Companies as the present ruling prices were fixed as far back as 1951 and had not been subject to any revision though the cost of production has increased very much in recent years.

Proposer: Kopay Cigarette Tobacco Growers' Co-op. Society.

7. This Conference resolves to request the Government to reduce the present excise duty levied on Cigarette Tobacco, by 25% to enable the Cigarette Tobacco Company to purchase cured Cigarette Tobacco leaf at Rs. 5.00

(Continued on page 7)

A Knowledge Of The Soil

Essential Need Of The Gardener

Success in gardening depends to a very great extent on the type of soil available in any locality. But this need not deter the enthusiastic gardener from proceeding with his plans; for seldom does one come across soil that is so bad that it is entirely unsuitable for gardening. Where any deficiency exists, it can be made up by the addition of one or other in the essential organic substances that go towards reconditioning soil.

There are three main types of soil: Sandy soil, clay soil and loam. Sandy soil contains 20 per cent clay or silt, loses water quickly, contains too much air, absorbs too much heat. By the addition of organic matter, such soil can be made extremely fertile. Clay soil contains very fine particles, holds too much water, lacks air, is sticky after rain, and "puddles" — i.e., runs together in thick mud. Add organic matter and fine sand for porosity. Loam is intermediate between sand and clay, and the most satisfactory for general use. Thus, we have sandy loam, silt loam, or clay loam. The best structure is "crumb" which means granular. This is dependent upon the presence of humus without which granular structure is hard to obtain. It tends to hold small particles together.

There is so much talk about humus, that mysterious substance that every gardener raves about but cannot adequately describe. What exactly is humus, and what are its

functions? Humus is a dark brown substance resulting from the decomposition of plant or animal residues. It modifies the soil colour, texture, structure, water-holding capacity, and air-holding capacity. In speaking of humus and its action, it should be remembered that humus is not the same as undecomposed organic matter. Any organic matter becomes humus only when it has reached an advanced state of decomposition. Erosion — the washing away of soil on slopes by the runoff of surface water — results when the soil is left more or less bare and is so handled that it lacks humus to absorb moisture.

The degree of acidity in the soil is one of the factors which influences the growth of plants. Practically all vegetables and the great majority of ornamental plants grow well in a slightly acid soil. With most plants, however, a soil too acid or too alkaline will seriously retard growth or may even prove fatal.

Scientists have evolved a method of finding out whether the soil in a garden is acid or alkaline. Any garden enthusiast can purchase for a small cost what is called a "pH Tester" — a very simple gadget consisting of specially treated slips of paper and a graded colour chart. A small sample of soil is taken and mixed with a little tap water. The resultant solution is then tested with one strip of the specially treated

paper by immersion. The paper will then take a particular shade of colour and by matching this against the graded colour chart, we can find the pH factor of the soil. The symbol pH is a means of expressing the acidity or alkalinity of the soil. The pH scale is graded from 1 (which is extremely acid) to 10 (which is extremely alkaline). The graduations between 1 and 10 are not exactly uniform, however. The neutral point is accordingly 7. As a simple guide remember that practically all vegetables and the great majority of ornamental plants thrive in neutral to moderately acid soil with a pH reading of 6 to 7.

Soil acidity is common in many regions where rainfall is sufficient to leach large quantities of calcium and magnesium out of the soil. The loss of these salts results in a preponderance of acid-forming ions in the soil. An acid soil can be neutralised by the addition of ground limestone, the amount required being determined by a soil analysis. Your Department of Agriculture will analyse your soil for a nominal fee.

Soil alkalinity is common where large quantities of lime are present in the soil. Sulphur or aluminium sulphate or even ammonium sulphate is used to bring down the alkalinity. A soil with a pH reading 8 (alkaline) will require 4 lbs. of sulphur to 100 sq. ft. to make it slightly acid (pH 6), or 10 lbs. of aluminium sulphate for the same area. Aluminium sulphate acts much more quickly than sulphur but in acid soils may do damage unless phosphates are present in sufficient quantity. The amateur gardener who cannot bother with all the difficulty of finding and applying these chemicals, could use a simpler method of reducing alkalinity in the soil. An application of Ammonium sulphate, easily obtainable from District Co-operative Stores in a dilution of 1 ounce to a gallon of water, to the soil at fortnightly intervals will produce equally satisfactory results. It is advisable, however, during this treatment, to test the pH factor of the soil from time to time and to stop the treatment as soon as the pH reading reaches 6.

It is equally important to remember that the conditioning of soils with organic and chemical

A VISIT TO SWAMI SIYANANDA'S ASHRAM

(Continued from page 1)

eminence, either in the political or spiritual field, would be normally unapproachable to each and everyone. But here is a Jivanmukta who never bothered about his own convenience in providing solace and comfort to innumerable devotees by moving amidst them day in and day out.

Evening Satsanga

At times Swamiji stayed till late in the night at the evening Satsanga, singing Bhajans with the devotees. Even if Swamiji could not talk to them individually, they went away with happiness written large in their faces. The evening Satsanga begins with some inspiring Bhajans and Kirtans, sung by some of Swamiji's disciples, and followed by lectures on spiritual topics. I was also fortunate to hear the voice of Swamiji, in the role of Krishna, in a tape-recorded account of the Gita teachings, when this feature was played at the Satsanga on two nights. I felt as if the great epic was being re-enacted. It appeared so realistic that people heard it in pin drop silence.

On one occasion I heard one of Swamiji's German disciples sing a Tamil song. Her rendering of the song was so natural that Swamiji remarked that in her last birth she should have been born in India. With his subtle humour Swamiji sometimes gave out profound truths. He once asked a visiting professor as to whether he was aware of an incident where he lived, when a lady was causing great nuisance and the police could not check her. When the professor blinked Swamiji said that her name was Maya (illusion). After two more such questions Swamiji jokingly told the visitor that he was a Master of Avidya (M. A.). Well, Swamiji meant that for all of us. The climax of the Satsanga is the rendering of Kirtans

fertilisers will produce more and better results in all forms of gardening. Several elements leach away from the soil in the various seasons and must be supplemented from time to time.

by Swamiji himself, in which everyone joins.

He puts the whole essence of Vedanta through such simple words as: "Enquire 'Who am I?' Know the Self and be free." His general advice to the spiritual aspirants is: "Serve, love, give, purify, meditate; eat a little, drink a little, sleep a little; be good, do good, be kind and be compassionate."

Daily Routine

The inmates of the Ashram have a regular programme to follow. For those who stay there, the day is expected to begin at 4 a.m., with prayer and meditation. The Asana class begins at 5 a.m., and there is a competent instructor to train the aspirant in the various cultural poses. This is followed by a Gita class, conducted by a disciple of Swamiji. From there the aspirant goes to the office premises, where Swamiji turns up to see the innumerable correspondents from the devotees from all over the world.

What amazed me was the meticulous way in which Swamiji personally went through all the letters and thus kept in touch with the devotees. At the same time, the visitors sat around him, and he kept them busy with his remarks and the distribution of Prasath which ranged from coffee to fruits. The afternoon programme starts with the Yogavasistha class at 4 p.m. Swamiji arrives at the evening Satsanga at 8 p.m., and sometimes sits even upto 10 p.m.

At the end of the day's programme silence suddenly seems to descend on the Ashram, as the inmates go to sleep with the melodious Bhajana still ringing in their ears.

At the conclusion of an eventful stay of twelve days, I left the Ashram with a heavy heart. While I felt happy over the guidance I got from Swamiji, the prospect of my returning back to the daily chores at Delhi oppressed me. But, all the same, I felt a different man with a feeling of supreme confidence to face the future. When I took leave of Swamiji, I prayed for his continued guidance and blessings.

(Madras Hindu,

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EDUCATION AND THE STATE

(BY N. SABARATNAM B. A.)

Many of us who believe in the pluralistic theory of Society because of the large measure of freedom it preserves for us might feel fatalistic about the State Take-over of schools enunciated in the Throne Speech. True, that if there is a government, but the government does not concern itself with education, there might almost as well be no government at all so far as the schools are concerned. As a matter of fact few states are completely laissez-faire about education. Those who are impressed with the short comings of the laissez-faire State generally think that the state should take a more positive attitude toward education. They feel that the state has a stake in the welfare of its citizens just as much as the individual citizens themselves. But the question is "Just how far may the state exert its power to achieve its ends in education? There are those who think that the state has the right to build and maintain schools, compel attendance, provide transport, free text books, and tuition, medical care, and free meals. A few think that the State should further reach forth and preside over child birth, regulate the housing of children, advise them in courtship, and instruct them in parentage.

State Control

This scope and sweep of the positive or welfare state's interest in education frightens a few as communistic. The reason why the clash on the locus of educational control is of such import is that if one favours the State as the proper educational agency one puts tremendous potential power in the hands of those who control the State. Unlike voluntary agencies like the family, the Church and the school, in forming the State, men do something unique—they organise the physical force of the community. In fact, the State is the only society which can lawfully employ physical coercion to achieve its ends. Obviously, to put the State back of the schools—to put the National State back of the schools is to weight central authority with unmatched power and resources. It is no wonder therefore, if we examine seriously the basic

principles on which the control of such power should rest.

Pluralism And Totalitarianism

Those who hold that the State is but one among many competing forms of society hold to a pluralistic theory of Society and the State. On the other hand those who regard the State as the all-inclusive social category hold to a totalitarian theory. The democracies are pluralistic in outlook while the Communists and Fascists are totalitarian.

In the totalitarian State it is not surprising that all schools must be under governmental control. Private schools can have no autonomous standing. In such a system Rousseau's idea of educating the man rather than the citizen would be quite repugnant. On the contrary the totalitarian would probably follow Hegel in believing that the child has no chance of becoming a full-fledged man except through education for citizenship. Hence the child is educated not only exclusively by the State but ultimately exclusively for the State as well. Thus the State comes to assume ethical as well as political sovereignty in the education of its wards.

Dual System

In a Plural Society like ours there is a large measure of freedom. History has taught men to be very cautious about the aggrandisement of governmental power. The inherent danger of State Monopoly in Education is that it will bestride the individuals like a Colossus. To protect themselves from the shadow of such a tyranny people have persistently tried to reduce the pretensions of the State. Take for example the written Constitution. By basing government on limited rather than absolute powers people want many social enterprises to be undertaken by other forms of human association besides the State. This not only provides relief from the uniformity of State regimentation, but it also affords a welcome competition among a variety of different ways of doing things.

In such a State the social climate proves congenial to both public and private schools. The State

may provide Schools but so also may the voluntary agencies like the church and other religious bodies. Therefore the State must guard itself against claiming a monopoly in the education of children. If it exercises this restraint public and private schools existing side by side become a mutual example and stimulus to each other's improvement. The child too will be educated as an end and not just as a mouth-piece or instrument of the State. This does not imply that there is any necessary antithesis between the education of the good individual and the education of the good citizen. But it is a reminder that there are two different kinds of value here to which a democracy, at least, must be constantly sensitive.

Freedom in Education

The obvious advantage of these private schools is the diversity of the viewpoint they permit to say nothing of the safeguard they are against tyrannies of the State. Historically many of the most notable improvements in education have resulted from the establishment of schools with purposes different from those of the State. Some argue that the public school too will provide variety and socialization. Doubtless it is a noble ideal. Pending its achievement, however, the passing of education from the field of private enterprise should not be forced by legislation but should be the natural outcome of the improvement of the public school. The State, if it is to avoid totalitarianism must not assume a monopoly over education but must permit recognized bodies to run their schools side by side with State Schools. So much is generally agreed. The question arises—Should the State go further and actively encourage other bodies to maintain their schools by subsidizing them with public taxes? The answer is not easy. In a multi-racial, multi-lingual and multi-religious society like ours where the resources of private bodies are limited, the private schools if unaided will be the Cinderellas of the school system. Historically the State enjoys a record of generous support to these denominational schools. True they have not been assigned the re-

Independence Day In India

"From our own experience we know that one of the biggest factors, governing individual's life is the will to live, the will to fight down all difficulties and to get the better of unfavourable situations. Human endeavour no doubt paves the way to success, but no less determining is this factor the will to live, which imposes a certain kind of discipline on an individual that he follows without demur in the wider interests of his well being.



PRESIDENT PRASAD

The same thing holds good of a nation. Unless

the individuals composing a nation evolve some discipline for themselves in the national and ultimately in their own interest the nation cannot hope to forge ahead and make the rest of the opportunities preferred by the most meticulous exploitation of its material resources. Let us be sure, therefore, that our nation's march to progress rests on the solid foundation of individual and national discipline, without which our resolve to build up a Welfare State and our efforts to eradicate all misery and suffering from this land may ever remain a dream. Call it by whatever name you like, we have to develop a sense of discipline, which is only another name for devotion to duty, which will at once provide a norm for our day-to-day behaviour and an ideal to strive for and, if necessary, to suffer for said Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, in the course of his message to the people on the occasion of the Independence Day of India.

On August 15, 1960 India completed 13 years of independence.

levant place in a well planned national system of education. But it is only a sworn totalitarian or Marxist that will argue the incompatibility of denominational schools in a genuine national system. Of course it is a difficult proposition to determine where to stop in providing educational services to private schools at public expense. If hardened Leftists rule out any aid to private schools it would seem to follow logically that children attending a private school should have no claim to the services of a policeman stationed at a dangerous junction near a private school.

National System

What is this nebulous thing called the National System of Education? Ordinarily, the geographical limits of the State are too great to permit of a single administrative agency for education. Consequently, the State has to be divided into smaller areas for the purpose of local educational administration. In some instances, these local agencies are still further subdivided for more efficient management. The

question will naturally arise whether the Central Administration should dominate educational policy, or whether a large measure of freedom should be left to the local authorities. This depends on the theory of the State. In a democracy with its toleration of private voluntary educational agencies, there will be decentralisation of educational administration in order to secure a large measure of initiative from local education authorities. Decentralisation also renders more difficult the introduction of any single propaganda into the schools and is thereby one effective way of guaranteeing academic freedom. In spite of this normal expectation, there are instances, especially in democracies of highly centralised educational administration.

Advantages

The dangers of a highly centralised administration will be particularly grave in a National State where the virus of Nationalism is fed on race, religion and language. They are ruinous if the country is a multi-

(Continued on page 5)

NOTICE

In connection with the Nallur Car and Theertham festivals on the 21st and 22nd inst. the Saiva Prakasa Press and the Offices of the 'Hindu Organ' and 'Inthusa-thanam' will be closed on Monday the 22nd inst.

MANAGER.



தமிழ் நாளிதழ்
தமிழ்நாட்டின் தலைநகரில்
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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1960

Treasure These Thoughts

Mere denunciation of evil will not remove it. You must work at the root.

TAKE-OVER THRUST

The Speech from the Throne carried a special significance for its unusual length. But even more than that it made a mark as the Speech that thrilled the listeners and penetrated them with a pulsating wave of emotion and sensation. The emotion has ebbed, but the thrill, however, remains agitating those under its spell with a sharp shuddering, every time a clarification of the take-over theory is made more and more clear by some authoritative statement or announcement.

Now that the scope of the main policy of the Speech and its subtle sting have revealed the totalitarian way of thought of the ruling Party, one need not go far to trace the source of the inspiration for the idea of the take-over of fundamental freedoms.

The curious claim of Premier Srimavo Bandaranaike that her Party's position was at the Centre, far from the maddening extremists on the Right and the Left, has been glaringly disproved by the legislation that has been contemplated by the Government to suppress two of the most fundamental

of freedoms, namely the freedom of education and the freedom of expression.

It is common knowledge that democracy in sincere practice requires the Speech from the Throne to be nothing but an elegant reiteration of the policy and program of the governing group as disclosed in its election manifesto. We do not believe that the subject of the take over of schools and newspapers was made a specific issue in the manifesto of the S. L. F. P.

The idea of taking over institutions that inherently occupy positions of privilege outside the scope of legislation, coming as it does from the Centre, is an ideological incongruity and fatuous fallacy. Hence it cannot but be vengeful imposition. What is more surprising is that a Government commanding absolute majority and confidence should openly admit its incompetence to devise means of compelling the national press and schools to function properly. The unholy haste of the Government to deprive denominational bodies of the inalienable right to impart education in accordance with their spiritual culture and ancient heritage and to suppress the free expression of views constitute a positive peril to the people. If from the Centre, the S. L. F. P. Government can freely propose to drive away democracy and usher in ultraism, what distinction can be drawn between the Marxists and the members of the ruling Party?

KATARAGAMA FESTIVAL AT THIRUKETHESWARAM

Devotees by the thousands visited Thiruketheswaram on Saturday and Sunday August 2 and 3. The Kataragama Festivals have become a regular feature of this ancient shrine by the sacred Palavi river.

On Saturday the image of Saint Thirugnana-sambandhar that was taken in procession from Keerimalai across the Jaffna lagoon through Pooneryn and Mantai was installed in the Thirugnanasambandha Madam after an all night abishekam ceremony.

On Saturday night the Katpoora Festival was conducted with great spiritual enthusiasm including Muruga Bhajana and Kavadi.

Just before the Theertham Ceremony a devo

CASUAL COMMENTS

Policy Decisions Pointed Out In The Throne Speech

Some of the decisions underlying the policy of the S. L. F. P. Government revealed in the Speech from the Throne are as follows:

Sinhala in Reality

"My Government will implement the Official Language Act, No 33 of 1956 and the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Act No 28 of 1958 so as to make Sinhala in reality the Official Language of this country by 31st December 1960."

This announcement suggests the need for reading the Act of No 33 of 1956 together with the Act No 28 of 1958 but reiterates the decision to 'make Sinhala in reality, the Official Language of this country, by 31st December 1960.'

Proper Place for Buddhism

"There will be no discrimination on the ground of a person's religion. My Government will however take steps to ensure that Buddhism, which is the religion of the majority of the people is given due recognition and its proper place."

Here again the policy of 'no discrimination' will have to be understood in the context of the decision to give due recognition and proper place to the religion of the majority of the people. However there is the consolation that freedom of conscience and worship will be guaranteed to all. Perhaps as in the problem of language a special provisions decision will be made to implement the decision to guarantee freedom of

tee performed fire walking.

Sir Kandiah Vaithianathan the President of the Thiruketheswaram Restoration Society personally supervised the arrangements.

The Pada Yatrai from Keerimalai to Thiruketheswaram was led by Shri M. Gnanapragasam B. A., B. Sc., the well known Saiva Scholar and preacher.

conscience and worship to all!

State Take-over of Schools

"My Government proposes without discrimination on religious grounds to introduce legislation to take over Assisted Grade iii schools including primary, post primary and rural schools, Grade i and Grade ii Assisted Schools will be taken over subject to the privilege which will be allowed to such schools to remain without State Aid as private schools in conformity with the Education Code."

This decision follows the decision to establish

LANGUAGE CANNOT BE IMPOSED

The national language for India could not be forced upon the people. This could have been possible in an autocratic regime, but in a democratic country like ours, it was impossible to force any language on the entire nation —

Shri Moraji Pesai —
Finance Minister of India —

"a national system of education in conformity with cultural religious and economic aspirations of the people."

The decision is followed by the decision "to administer Government Schools through an Education Board on which will be represented persons of eminence" and to make "religious instructions as a subject compulsory in all Government Schools."

Where every religious denomination had its separate body to guide its educational program, the new order will bring all religious denominations under the guidance of a Board composed of all religious denominations. It has not been hinted, however, what the proportion of representation will be; perhaps

CYPRUS—
INDEPENDENCE

August 15

The new Constitution of Cyprus where the British rule ended at midnight on August 14, came into force immediately with the signing of treaties of establishment and guarantee by the representatives of U. K., Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

it will be the democratic proportion. The full scale religious atmosphere of the school will be narrowed in scope to the all too short space of a forty five minute period of religious instruction!

Press Probe

"A commission will be appointed to enquire into the functioning of the Press in connections with the General Elections held in March and July this year, and the abuse of power or authority by

the caretaker Governments and Government officials during these Elections.

"My Government will introduce legislation to take over the newspapers controlled by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Limited and Times of Ceylon Ltd. and to vest such papers in statutory public corporations with unlimited share capital.....

The decision to hold the probe into the activities of the Press has been limited to the period covered by the last two elections. The Government would do well to extend the period and enlarge the scope of the enquiry to cover the years 1956, 57, 58, 59 and 60 and include all publications that aroused communal hatred.

Education And The State

(Continued from page 3)

racial, multi lingual and multi religious State. No doubt there are definite educational benefits to be derived from a centralised administration. For one thing, loyalty to the broader outlook of the nation makes possible a better type of manhood and womanhood than is often afforded where sectionalism bounds the school horizon. But social cooperation on a national scale to achieve this ideal requires homogeneity of language and ideals on the part of every person. If this is an outgrowth from the life of the people and not something forced on them by the government, it can be a great force for good. Here, Nationalism and democracy work toward common educational ends.

Dangers

On the debit side several matters are to be noted, Nationalism—sometimes militant, and sometimes mild becomes an educational end in itself and the individual is turned into the means. Instead of developing free personality, it cultivates an enforced obedience and docility. Unfortunately too nationalism can be easily turned into the channels of taking pride in the superiority of the majority community and dominating the life and interests of the minority groups in a nation. When nationalism becomes harnessed to such narrow and exclusive aims broadly patriotic education gives way to chauvinism and jingoism.

Statesmanship

The philosophy of the State as it affects education presents a number of problems which may be variously paired. The first choice is between totalitarianism and democracy. If one chooses democracy as we have done, then do we want the State to adopt a positive attitude toward education? If we favour that, we must decide on the cardinal question—What is the State's relation to the other educational agencies? If we recognize the possibility of a variety of ways of life, we have to call for wise statesmanship in effecting a compromise in keeping the claims of the State and other educational agencies separate without pressing too rigorously in either direction.

Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Car & Theertham Festivals

(August 21 & 22)



What is the use of the human body if the possessor thereof does not go round the Lord's Temple in worship offering flowers with the hand and praising the Lord—Oh! What is the use of having such a body.

ஆக்காயத் தயக் என்—அரன் கோயில் வலம் வந்த
புக்காயல் அட்டிப் போற்றி என்னுத இவ்வாக்கையாற்

பயனென்—Devaram

ORDER NISI

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 802/T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Pandaram alias Paramar Nagalingam.

Deceased.

Palis Babynona of 11/1, Puliyady Lane, Neeraviady, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Nagalingam Nagarajah of Uduvil, Chunnakam, a minor appearing by his Guardian-ad-litem

2 Nallamma widow of Paramar Nagalingam of Uduvil, Chunnakam, and

3 Susila, daughter of Paramar Nagalingam of 11/1, Puliyady Lane, Neeraviady, Jaffna minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem,

4 Visaladehy wife of Kanithasingam of Puliyady Lane, Neeraviady, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 27th day of April 1960 in the presence of Mr. N. Rasanayagam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of (1) the petitioner dated the 26th day of April 1960 (2) the Attesting Notary Public dated the 26th day of April 1960 and (3) the witnesses dated the

20th day of June 1960 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament bearing No. 3470 dated 19th May 1956 made by the abovenamed deceased and attested by M. R. Karalasingham, Notary Public, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further ordered that the petitioner abovenamed is the Executrix named in the said Will and she is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 2nd day of September 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minor the 1st Respondent to represent him for the purposes of this action and the 4th Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minor the 3rd Respondent unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 2nd day of September 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of April 1960

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
N. Rasanayagam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 99 19 & 26)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 850

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Peter Santiago Singanayagam of Pandateruppu.

Deceased.

Lily Nesam widow of Peter Santiago Singanayagam of Pandateruppu.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1 Singanayagam Emmanuel Devanayagam

2. Singanayagam Jerome Arasanayagam

3. Jachitha Pathmini daughter of Singanayagam

4. Singanayagam Andrew Chelvanayagam all of Pandateruppu.

G. A L 5. Arunasalam Daniel Sangarappillai of Pandateruppu.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna, on the 18th day of July 1960, in the presence of Mr. K. Senathirajah Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minors 1-4 Respondents for the purpose of this case and that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as a widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the said deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 5th day of September 1960 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 5th Respondent do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.

This 18th day of July 1960.

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
K. Senathirajah
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O.100 19 & 26)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 835

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Velupillai Sellathamby Kathirgamar of Pungudutivu West

Deceased.

Rasammah widow of Velupillai Sellathamby Kathirgamar of Pungudutivu West.

Vs. Petitioner.

Minor 1 Pathmadevi daughter of Kathirgamar

2. Soundaradevi daughter of Kathirgamar

3. Kathirgamar Thirumurugan and

4. Ratnadevi daughter of Kathirgamar and

5. Kanapathypillai Subramaniam all of Pungudutivu West.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of June 1960 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam, Proctor for Petitioner, and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th minor Respondents for the purpose of representing them in these proceedings, and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person or persons interested in the above estate shall appear before this Court on the 8th day of August 1960 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that that the said 5th Respondent do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.

This 24th day of June 1960

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah.
District Judge

8-8-1960
Time to show cause is extended to 31-8 1960

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O 98 19 & 26)

THE HINDU ORGAN & INTHUSATHANAM

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	(Post) Rs. cts.	(Delivery) Rs. cts.
English	9 00	6 00
Tamil	9 00	6 00
English & Tamil	13 00	10 00

Outside Ceylon.

	Rs. cts.
English	10 50
Tamil	10 50
English & Tamil	15 00

Manager.

Government And Denominational Schools

(By S. RAJARATNAM
Secretary, Hindu Board of Education)

The Buddhist Commission, the Buddhist Congress and the Buddhist Leaders like Mr. Meththanandha did realise that their Buddhist Children were weaned away from their religion by being educated in Roman Catholic and Protestant Schools. They think that the only remedy is to make all schools Government schools. The present Government proposes to carry out their behest.

The figures published by the Director of Education in his report shows that out of 1,400,000 of Buddhist children only 125,000 Buddhist children are in Christian schools (R. C. Schools 47,500 and Protestants Schools 77,500). These figures do not include the children in unaided schools, estate schools, night schools and Training Colleges and also Privenas.

In the case of Hindu children out of 221,00 only 67,100 are in Christian Schools (in R. C. Schools 21,800 and in Protestant schools 45,300).

The Buddhist and Hindu leaders must put their heads together to protect their 1,25,000 Buddhist children and 87,100 Hindu children from being lost to their folds.

In the case of at least the small children it is the atmosphere in the school that counts and not what is taught to them as religion. A Buddhist child should be taught in a Buddhist school by Buddhist teachers in a Buddhist atmosphere just as the Hindus are anxious to teach their children in Hindu Schools by Hindu Teachers in a Hindu atmosphere.

The Government proposals do not touch the fee levying unaided schools like St. Thomas which is patronised by the children of the rich only. Any Grade I or II school which wants to exercise its option must become a fee levying school to the children of their rich parents.

In Buddhist schools there are 336,000 children of whom 330,000 are Bud-

dhist and Hindus. In Hindu schools there are 93,000 children of whom 91,000 are Hindus and Buddhists. In R. C. Schools there are 337,000 children of whom 156,000 are Roman Catholics. In Protestant schools there are 150,000 of whom only 16,000 are Protestants.

Thus it is clear that Buddhist and Hindu Schools are serving their children. The R. C. are having just over 50% children of other denominations in their schools and the Protestants 90% children of other denominations in their schools.

The only remedy seems to be to prohibit denominational schools from admitting unlike denominational children to their schools. This seems to be the only solution without destroying with one stroke of the pen our heritage obtained by us as the result of the mighty efforts of the Hindus and Buddhists who followed up the efforts of Srila Sri Aramuga Navalar and Colonel Olcott in spite of the obstacles placed by a Protestant Government.

Now Buddhists feel they are unable to compete successfully against the Roman Catholics who are a well organised and disciplined Society. Let us follow the middle path of the Hindus and Buddhists who believe in live and let live and practise the tolerance which our religions enjoin on us.

Let us hope Srimavo will follow the middle path advocated by the late lamented Mr. Bandaranaike, who in spite of pressure from certain quarters wanted the Government to take over only school as are offered by the management. We know it will be Tamil Schools run by the Protestants and perhaps a few Sinhalese schools run by the Protestants, that would be offered if unlike denominational children were not counted for averages in all schools.

Our prayer is, let not the remedy be worse than the disease.

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from page 1)

and other political parties be able to find out a modus vivendi for communal relationship.

The fact that Mrs. Bandaranaike is the leader of the Government and Prime Minister undoubtedly invests it with a weight and importance of its own by reason of her status and peculiar position. Tributes have been paid by impartial statesman of international calibre like Dr. Radhakrishnan and Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru to her gracious personality. The people of Ceylon would indeed prove themselves wise if they turn to good account this national asset and utilize Mrs. Bandaranaike's service in ushering a better state of affairs for country both in internal and external spheres. If she fails, it is difficult to think of others who in the present set up in Ceylon could successfully tackle our national problems; so that it would be prudent for all communities and sections to make the best use of the opportunity in the ultimate interest of the country and every section thereof. Many years ago when another respected personality, the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who after wards became Governor of one of the Indian States) was elected President of the Indian National Congress she was pleased to plead her sex and to appeal for co-operation and help from the public, particularly political and other leaders. Even though on the present occasion, our Prime Minister has not expressly made such appeal, yet many would feel that it is up to the general public to co operate and or deal with her with abundant courtesy though without prejudice to our respective political principles to the extent it is possible.

The following extract from an utterance of our late Prime Minister, Mr. Bandaranaike delivered at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Sri Palce at Horana in the presence of a distinguished audience including Mr. Dudley Senanayake a short time before his tragic end, is full of deep significance and could well serve as a guide to us the people of Ceylon at this juncture. It is something like a political testament of the dead leader:-

"Harmony amidst diversity, is one of the fundamental and essential truths of all life, of the universe; the need for harmony

whether it be harmony within the atom, as you know indeed that there is, or harmony in the universe, or harmony within ourselves and with our neighbour. In the working out of that harmony alone lies the hope for mankind. If disharmony sets in, well then there is no hope. You split the nucleus of the atom and you know the terrible result, that you destroy an essential harmony and then indeed there is no hope for any living being on the universe. Or if I may say so, that is one of the big problems that faces us all today, to understand the need for diversity, to give the due place for the existence of diversity. While overshadowing all diversities, we have to recognise the need for an essential harmony. It is the problem of today. On the solution of that problem will depend the very continued existence of humanity."

The regaining of Ceylon's national Independence has been due to the joint efforts of all communities, sections and parties; even so, the task of maintaining, preserving and consolidating our state of National Independence will depend not on any single community, section or party, but it will rest on the joint efforts of all. It is only by having this cardinal principle in mind during these critical days could the people of Ceylon and their leaders expect the country to rise to its full stature in the comity of nations.

Mrs Bandaranaike has claimed that her Party and her Government represent the Centre. The claim is naturally yet to be realised, since we are only at the very beginning of her regime. If it is gradually and carefully translated into action, one of the greatest needs of Ceylon in its transitional stage and with its heterogeneous population would have been satisfied and one of the main foundations for the country's future stability, happiness and greatness well and truly laid.

Facing what might turn out to be a new era beginning with Mrs. Bandaranaike's regime, may I quote from a recent utterance of Dr. Radhakrishnan on the meaning of Democracy:-

"Democracy was something which required a great deal of restraints. It asked them to be modest when they were

meeting an opposite view and think that they might be wrong perhaps. It wished that they should have some kind of consideration for other people... Democracy does not mean abuse of power and privilege. Democracy is ruled by moral standards. If we do not have moral standards, it might lead a country into chaos. Every one must feel that he is a trustee for the country and in whatever he does should try his utmost to subordinate his own interests to the national interest."

Misreading - gross misreading - of the significance of Democracy in the past has led Ceylon to sorrow. May the future be otherwise and may a correct understanding and application of the principles of Democracy take our country under the leadership of Mrs. Bandaranaike into a haven of peace, happiness and noble endeavours.

Yours etc.
S. Sivasubramaniam
103/2, Hultsdorf Street,
Colombo - 12.

Proposals re The Press

Sir,
The Government has expressed its intention of appointing a Press Commission. It has also indicated some of its proposals for a take over of two leading Press Concerns. The entire matter is of the utmost importance and is of a complicated and delicate nature. The repercussions both in Ceylon and in international circles are pregnant with far reaching consequences. In the circumstances, it is fervently trusted that Government would consider the advisability of enlarging the scope of the terms of reference and work of the proposed Commission, and charge the Commission to be appointed with the task of obtaining all relevant evidence and making a full and comprehensive report for consideration by Parliament in due course pending which action could be deferred.

The adoption of this procedure will entail no loss but on the other hand would be of great advantage. It would also be consistent with the spirit and ideals normally associated with a Centre Party which is sought to be represented by the Government.

Yours etc.
S. Sivasubramaniam
103/2, Hultsdorf street,
Colombo-12.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 846In the matter of the in-
testate estate of the
late Arunasalam Ra-
siah of Navaly

Deceased

1 Amirtharatnam wife of
Nadarajah and her hus-
band2 Thamboo Nadarajah
both of Anaicoddai
presently of 90/1 Es-
planade Road Matale.

Petitioners

VS

1 Sellathurai Kanaga-
sabai of 90/1 Es-
planade Road Matale
and2 Rasammah widow of
Appakuddy of Nava-
ly

Respondents

This matter coming on
for disposal before P. Sri
Skanda Rajah Esqr Dis-
trict Judge Jaffna on the
14th day of July 1960 in
the presence of Mr. S.
Thirunavukarasu Proctor
for Petitioners and the
affidavit and Petition ofthe Petitioners having
been read.It is ordered that the
1st Petitioner be and she
is hereby declared en-
titled to have Letters of
Administration to the
estate of the said deceas-
ed as heir and next of
kin issued to her, unless
the respondent above-
named or any other per-
son or persons interested
shall on or before the
9th day of August 1960
show sufficient cause to
the satisfaction of this
court to the contrary.

This 14th day of July 1960

Sgd. P. Sriskandarajah
District Judge
(O 95 12 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 845 T.In the matter of the Intestate
of the Intestate Estate of
the late Sinnathamby Sella-
mattu of Puloly East-Point
Pedro.

Deceased.

Manonmany widow of Sella-
mattu of Puloly East-Point

Pedro.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Sellamuttu Tharmalingam
of do
2 Sellamuttu Mahalingam
of do
3 Sellamuttu Selvarajah of do
4 Sellamuttu Sivagnanam of do
5 Sellamuttu Peethamparam
of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before P. Sri Skanda-
rajah Esquire, District Judge
of Jaffna, on the 11th day of
July, 1960, in the presence of
T. Vanniyasingham Proctor on
the part of the Petitioner
abovenamed and the Petition
and Affidavit of the Petitioner
abovenamed dated the 11th
day of July 1960 having been
read:It is hereby ordered that
the Petitioner abovenamed as
the lawful widow of the
abovenamed deceased Sinna-
thamby Sellamuttu be and is
hereby declared entitled to
Letters of Administration in
respect of the intestate estate
of the said deceased and that
Letters of Administration be
issued to her accordingly,
unless the respondents or any
other person or persons shall
show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to
the contrary on or before the
29th day of August 1960.This 11th day of July 1960,
Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.Drawn by
Sgd T. Vanniyasingham
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 96 12 & 19)Northern Division
Co-op.....

(Continued from page 1)

per pound from the Ciga-
rette Tobacco Societies.Proposer: Mannar Ciga-
rette Tobacco Grower's
Co-op. Society.8. This Conference re-
solves to request the Gov-
ernment to grant subsidy
for fertilisers for onions
etc in the same manner
as for paddy.Proposer: Northern Di-
vision Agricultural Produ-
cer's Co-op. Union.9. This Conference re-
solves to request the Gov-
ernment to extend the
guaranteed price for red
onions for another two
years and to fix staggered
prices for the 4th and 5th
months after harvest.Proposer: Northern Di-
vision Agricultural Pro-
ducer's Co-op. Union.10. This Conference re-
solves to request the Gov-
ernment to grant financial
assistance to member so-
cieties to put up both per-
manent and temporary go-
downs and paddadais.Proposer: Northern Di-
vision Agricultural Pro-
ducer's Co-op. Union.11. Under the Irrigation
Scheme, paddy lands in
certain areas of the Vavuniya District are provided
with water for irrigation
only when three years of
compulsory labour per
acre is performed by the
cultivators. As this causes
undue hardship to culti-
vators this Conference re-
solves that this period be
reduced to one year. This
Conference further resolves
that water rates be levied
instead of the compulsory
labour under village tanks
just as it is done under
the major tanks.Proposer: Kannupadai-
murippu Co operative Cre-
dit Society.12. As the Poonahary area
is under the Dry Zone,
this conference resolves to
request the government
to allocate under the Ak-
karan Irrigation Scheme
at least four acres to each
member of a Co-operative
Society in that area.Proposer: Nallur Alan-
kerny M. P. C. S.13. As it is inconvenient
for fishermen of Pungudu-

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 848In the matter of the Intestate
Estate of the late Eliya-
thamby Viswanathan of
Suthumalai

Deceased.

Sinnathangachy widow of
Eliathamby Viswanathan
of Suthumalai

Petitioner

Vs

1 Viswanathan Jeeva-
ratnam of Suthumalai
presently of Anura-
dhapura.2 Punniapoopathy
daughter of Viswa-
nathanMinor 3 Rajaranees daughter
of Viswanathan" 4 Kamaladevi daughter
of Viswanathan all of
Suthumalai3rd and 4th are mi-
nors appearing by
their Guardian ad
litem the 1st re-
spondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before P. Sri Skanda
Rajah Esquire District Judge,
Jaffna on the 15th day of July
1960 in the presence of Mr. V.
Sivasubramaniam Proctor on
the part of the petitioner and
the affidavit of the petitioner
dated 14-7-1960 having been
read,It is ordered that the above-
named 1st respondent as bro-
ther of the minors the above-
named 3rd and 4th respon-
dents be appointed Guardian
ad litem of the said minors
and that the petitioner as law-
ful widow of the deceased be
granted Letters of Administra-
tion of the estate of the de-
ceased abovenamed—unless
the respondents or others in-
terested shall appear before
this court on or before the 5th
day of September 1960 and
show sufficient cause to the
contrary to the satisfaction of
this Court.

This 15th day of July 1960

Sgd. P. Sriskandarajah
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by

Sgd V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 97 19 & 26)

tivu, who reside three
miles away from the fish-
ing area, to actively pur-
sue their trade, this con-
ference resolves that the
Crown land at Keraitivu
be made available to them
exclusively and all facili-
ties be provided to them
for the setting up of a
Co operative Fishing Co-
lony.Proposer: Pungudutivu
Fishermen's Co-op. Credit
Society.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 21-8-60 TO 27-8-60

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kar-
tikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]You will have no men-
tal peace this week. Emo-
tional conflicts and minor
health upsets likely. But
financially a good week.TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4,
Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2
[Idapa Rasi]You will have to face
much criticism and oppo-
sition this week. New ven-
tures will be delayed.
Clashes with relatives and
friends also shown.GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4,
Thiruvathirai, Punarvasam 1,
2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]A good week again. Fame
and success in new under-
takings promised. Friends
and relatives will be very
helpful. Financial gains
and ruins to enemies pro-
mised.CANCER Punarpoosa 4,
Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]Financially a good week.
You will have to face
some opposition but you
will be able to triumph
over them. Gains through
landed properties indicat-
ed.LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1,
[Singha Rasi]Your mind will not be
at rest. You will find it
difficult to decide things
either way. Minor health
upsets also likely. But fi-
nancially a good week.VI GO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta
Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]Clashes with relatives
likely. Ill health in the
family circle also shown.
Expenses will be heavy
but you will get enough to
meet them. Fame and so-
cial success promised week
end.LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati,
Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]Some unexpected gains
promised this week.
Friends will be very help-
ful. Ruin to enemies and
success in agricultural pur-
suits also promised.SCORPION Visaka 4, Anu-
sha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]Financial gains promis-
ed. Fame and social suc-
cess also promised. You
will be able to steer clear
of all obstacles. But minor
domestic upsets likely
week end.SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Poor-
adam, Uttiradam 1, [Thana
Rasi]The first day of the
week must be spent with
care. Rest of the week will
be fairly favourable.
Friends and relatives will
be helpful in your under-
takings.CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam
2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam
1, 2, [Makara Rasi]You will have no men-
tal peace this week.
Health also is likely to
suffer. Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday morning
must be spent with care.
Minor accidents or some
other upsets not ruled out.AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4
Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3
[Kumbha Rasi]Financially a good week.
But domestic affairs will
be unsettled. Separations
or quarrels and misunder-
standings likely in the
family circle. Spend
Thursday evening, Friday
and Saturday with care.PISCES Pooraddati 4, Ut-
raddati, Revati, [Meena
Rasi]Brothers and sisters will
be very helpful. Gains
through landed properties
promised. Friends of the
opposite sex may prove to
be troublesome week end.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
CHAVAKACHCHERITestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 92In the matter of the intestate
Estate of the late Kattapa-
kam widow of Ramanathar
Kandiah of Chavakachcheri
North Deceased1. S. Vallipuram Sioniah and
2. wife Muttupillai of Chava-
kachcheri North

Vs Petitioners

1. Annapillai widow of
Muthar Chelliah
2. Sivakamipillai widow of
R. Velupillai both of
Chavakachcheri North
3. Saravanamuthu Rama-
lingam of Nunavil East
4. Arunachalam Chelliah and
wife
5. Theivanai
6. Velupillai Thambipillai
and wife
7. Thangkammah all of
Chavakachcheri North
8. Ramalingam Sinnathamby
of Nunavil East
9. Kathiravelu Ramalingam
and wife
10. Paththinipillai of do
11. Appukkuddy Ramalinga-
swamy of Kandarmadam,
Jaffna, Trustee of the
Trust called "Sivaguru-
nathapeedam"

Respondents

This matter coming on for
determination before N.
Sivagnanasundaram Esquire
District Judge, Chavakach-
cheri on the 29th day of April
1960 in the presence of Mr.
S. K. Thiravianayagam, Pro-
ctor on the part of the Peti-
tioners and their affidavit and
Petition having been read;It is ordered that the 2nd
Petitioner be and she is de-
clared entitled to Letters of
Administration of the deceased
abovenamed as an heir of the
said deceased and that such
Letters of Administration be
issued to the Petitioner ac-
cordingly unless the Respon-
dents and any other person or
persons interested in the said
estate shall appear before this
court on the 28th day of June
1960 and show cause if any to
the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

The 29th day of April 1960

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District JudgeDrawn by
Sgd. S. K. Thiravianayagam
Proctor for Petitioners
Extended and Reissued
for 1-8-60Sgd. N. S.
D. J.Extended and Reissued
for 29-8-60Sgd. N. S.
D. J.
(O 91 12 & 19)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
Point PedroTestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 672In the matter of the in-
testate estate and
effects of the late
Sellammah widow of
Sandrasegaram Krish-
napillai of Thumpalai
DeceasedKrishnapillai Kumara-
samy of Thumpalai

Vs Petitioner

1. Krishnapillai Govinda-
pillai of Thumpalai
2. Sinnathamby Nada-
raja and
3. wife Nagaratnam of
Thumpalai

Respondents

This matter coming on
for disposal before N.
Sivagnanasundaram Es-
quire District Judge,
Point Pedro on the 23rd
day of June 1960 in the
presence of Mr. S. Rasa-
rathnam Proctor on the
part of the Petitioner and
the Petition and affida-
vit of the Petitioner hav-
ing been read:It is ordered that the
Petitioner as the son and
heir of the deceased
Sellammah be declared
entitled to take out
Letters of Administra-
tion to the estate of the
said deceased and that
Letters of Administration
be issued to him accord-
ingly unless the Res-
pondents or any other
person shall appear be-
fore this Court on or be-
fore the 26th day of
August 1960 and show
sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.The 23rd day of June
1960(Sgd)
N. Sivagnanasundaram
District JudgeDrawn by
S. Rasarathnam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 92 12 & 19)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 674In the matter of the Last Will
and Testament of Muregu-
pillai Mailvaganam Rajen-
dram of Thondamanar

Deceased

Periyathamby Thambu Chel-
vavinayagam of Thonda-
manar Petitioner

1. Rajendram Balendra
2. Rajendram Chelvarany
3. Rajendram Jayachandra
4. Rajendram Vimalaswary
5. Rajendram Ratnasagra
6. Rajendram Gengadevi
7. Ratnaswary widow of Ra-
jendram all of Thondamanar

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before N. Sivagna-
sundaram Esquire District
Judge Point Pedro on the 11th
day of July 1960 in the pre-
sence of Messrs Kandaiya and
Mailvaganam Proctors on the
part of the petitioner and the
affidavit of the petitioner and
the affidavit of the notary and
one of the witnesses having
been filed,It is ordered that the 7th
respondent be and she is here-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 851In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Samara-
singam Arumugam of Chan-
kuvely DeceasedVijayarathnam widow of Aru-
mugam of Chankuvely

Vs Petitioner

Minor 1. Arumugam Wijaya-
lukamy" 2. Arumugam Siva-
nathan

" 3. Arumugam Rajeswary

" 4. Arumugam Sivajothy
all of Sankuvely all
being minors appear-
ing by their Guardian
ad LitemGAL 5. S. Samarasingam Sena-
thirajah of Palai
Kankasanturai

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before P. Srisunda-
raja Esquire, District Judge,
Jaffna on the 18th day of July
1960 in the presence of Mr.
S. Tirunavukkarsan Proctor
for Petitioner and the affidavit
and petition of the Petitioner
having been read:It is ordered and declared
that the said 5th Respondent
be appointed Guardian ad
litem over the 1, 2, 3, & 4th
minor Respondents for the
purpose of this case and that
Letter of Administration of
the estate of the abovenamed
deceased be issued to the
Petitioner as his widow and
an heir unless the said Res-
pondents or any other person
or persons interested in the
matter shall, on or before the
5th day of September 1960
show sufficient cause to
the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.It is further ordered that the
said 5th Respondent do pro-
duce the said minors in court
on the 5th day of September
1960.

This 18th day of July 1960.

Sgd. P. Srisundarajah
District Judge

(O 94 19 & 26)

by appointed Guardian-ad-
litem over the 3rd 4th 5th and
6th minor respondents and the
said Last Will is hereby de-
clared proved and admitted to
Probate and that the peti-
tioner is the executor of
the said Last Will and
is entitled to have Probate
issued to her unless the
respondents or any other
person shall on or before the
9th day of September 1960
show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of the court to the
contraryIt is further ordered that
the said minors shall be
produced in court on the above
date

This 11th day of July 1960

Sgd N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge

(O 93 12 & 19)

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கோட்டுறை யாக செயல் குறையினர் தயக்கம் வராத
சான்றிதழ் பெறும் கோட்டை சந்தரவம் வேண்டி மக்கள்
மேன்மையோடு கைவிட வேண்டுகிறோம்.

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing
at 209 Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Pro-
prietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their
Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450: K. K. S. Road Vannar-
ponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, August 19, 1960.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.