

Shri Vanniasingam Day

The first anniversary of the late Shri C. Vanniasingam, former M. P. of Kopay and former President of the Federal Party was celebrated on September 17 at various places in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Tributes to the patriotic services of the departed leader to Tamilakam were paid by speakers from all political parties at the public meetings held in this connection.

The public meeting held in the Jaffna Esplanade was presided over by Mr. S. Casipillai, Mayor of Jaffna, Messrs. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, M. Balasundram, A. Amirthalingam and several others spoke.

Another big remembrance meeting was held at Kollankaladdy the birth place of Shri Vanniasingam under the auspices of the Mavai Kollankaladdy Community Centre. Mr. V. Saravanamuttu J. P. presided. Messrs. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, A. Amirthalingam, M. Balasundaram, K. Thurairatnam, A. Vaidyalingam, T. T. Jayaratnam, S. Kathiravetpillai, R. N. Sivapirakasam and Mrs. A. Amirthalingam were among the speakers. Mr. Chelvanayagam unveiled a portrait of Shri Vanniasingam.



Tribute To The Late Mr. P. Kandiah

At a public meeting held in Jaffna tributes were paid by several speakers to the late Mr. P. Kandiah former M. P for Point Pedro, for the services he had rendered to the country.

Mr. M. Karthigesan M. M. C Jaffna said that the late Mr. Kandiah was one of those who had agitated for the take-over of bus companies and schools and that he had during his life time seen the agitation succeed.

Messrs V. Ponnampalam I. R. Ariyaratnam and others participated in the meeting.

Neighbour Nation's Views On New Taxes

(The Madras Hindu in the course of its editorial of September 19 described the levy on non-nationals as both unfair and untimely. It said:)

Ceylon's Finance Minister has announced that a levy of Rs. 1,000 per year would be imposed on businesses which are wholly foreign, or in which there is foreign partnership or interest (the levy would be only Rs. 250 on other categories of business). This, in effect, means that the small businessman or the petty shopkeeper would have now to pay an unconscionably large licence fee for carrying on what at best would be a modest business. A second

levy now proposed is one of Rs. 400 a year on all non-nationals resident in Ceylon on visas already issued, or to be issued, permitting residence over three months. This is the kind of poll tax, for which Emperor Aurangzeb got blamed in history textbooks. It is ostensibly aimed at all foreigners, but owing to historical developments, it is Indian nationals in Ceylon staying in the island with Temporary Residence Permits, who would be most affected by this as well as by the business license levy referred to earlier. Thousands of Indians will have to pay this new impost even though they are, like the Ceylonese, members of the Commonwealth and even though this levy contravenes the rules under which current visas have been issued. And our Colombo correspondent fears that the number affected will be much larger if the wives and children of these Indian nationals are also reckoned as taxable units. The object might well be to make conditions impossible for Indian nationals to stay on in Ceylon and, if so, it augurs ill for the talks between the Indian and Ceylon Prime Ministers which are expected to be initiated soon on so many issues demanding friendly and acceptable settlement. A moment's reflection should convince Mrs. Ban-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sacred Institutions Should Not Be Slighted

Sir,
Some of the great Assisted Schools of the North have already celebrated their Centenaries. They were founded and built up by saintly men; and the self-sacrificing devotion of several generations of teachers has stamped them with a dignity and grace of their own. The Tamils of the Northern and Eastern Provinces—Hindus, Protestants and Catholics alike have taken pride in the high moral tone, discipline and educational standard maintained by these schools. Some of their greatest men and women have been teachers in their schools; and they have reason to glory in the achievements of the students, both men and women, these schools have produced. Old boys and girls of these schools and their friends in Ceylon, England, America, and Malaya have contributed ungrudgingly to the buildings and equipment of these schools. Our Girls Schools in particular, have maintained the high traditions of the race and have sent out self-reliant, modest and high souled women who have contributed not a little to the progress of the community.

Mushroom political parties may come into power not for their wisdom but on the strength of their ability to appeal to a semiliterate populace, but our sacred institutions nursed through several decades to form the character and ideals of our youth, should not be

so slightly raped. A people's great schools are the lasting founts of inspiration. Strike at them for petty reasons clothed in the garb of opportunity, and you destroy the tree itself offering to prune its branches. Our politicians must admit that they belong to a community that has just gained Independence and are tyros in the art of Government. Wisdom and experience are necessary to meddle with institutions established and guided by men and women dedicated to the service of their fellow men, and trained in the best Universities of Europe, America and India.

Many intelligent people feel that this hasty effort to upset the educational system of the country has been partly at least inspired by the desire to favour a particular language and a particular religion. If that be true, the motive is by no means noble, and it will have its serious repercussions not merely on the group in power but on the entire country. It was such a motive and a fanatical religious zeal that made the Moghuls exterminate Buddhism in North India, the Portuguese destroy Hinduism in Goa, and Islam replace the Hindu-Buddhist States of Indonesia. Is Ceylon, and particularly the Sinhalese community, dedicated to the ideals of a great and tolerant Saint and reformer, prepared to allow itself to be accused of vandalism?

Mr. Jinadasa, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, speaks of pooling the resources of several schools to establish a fewer more efficient schools. His noble efforts might all turn out to be the pooling of the inefficiency of several government schools and concentrating them in a smaller number of schools.

S. J. Ganasegaram
Kopay.

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

நீதியாய், நிலனாகி நெருப்பாய், நீராய்,
நிரை காலாய், இவைவிற்தின் நியமம் ஆகிப்,
பாதினாய் ஒன்றாகி இரண்டாய், முன்றாய்ப்,
பரம அணுவாய்ப் பழுத்த பண்கள் ஆகிச்,
சோதியாய், இருளாகிச், சுவைகள் ஆகிச்,
சுவை கலந்த அப்பரலாய், வீடாய், வீட்டின்
ஆதியாய், அந்தமாய் நின்றான் தன்ன
ஆருரீர் கண்டு அடியேன் அபர்த்தவாறே (Devaram)

He is the Truth, the earth, the fire, the water, the ordered air and their location (Akas), He is the Half whose other Half is the Lady, the One (Sivan), the Two (Sivan and Sakti), the Three (Brahma, Vishnu and Rudran), the minutest atom and the perfect tunes (of music), He is the Light and the Darkness, everything that is sweet and the sweet beyond, He is Heaven, the Source thereof and the End.—Him who is all these I saw at Tiruvarur. Wonderful indeed it is that I His slave should forget Him!

FIFTEENTH U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The fifteenth General Assembly of the United Nations is opening in an atmosphere which is both tense and expectant. The 1960 Assembly will inevitably be historic and, perhaps, decisive for the future development of the organisation.

During the session it is expected that 16 more countries—all but one of them newly-independent African States—will be admitted to membership, bringing the total number to close on 100. With such a big and sudden expansion, the organisation could easily suffer from certain growing pains.

At the same time, as Mr. Hammarskjöld has himself said, its secretariat is undergoing the heaviest strain it has ever had to face—the strain imposed by the Congo crisis.

This is the moment, above all others, for all members of the United Nations to work together—or, at least, to talk together—with the utmost seriousness and the fullest sense of responsibility. They need to help the organisation through an extremely difficult and testing time so that it can face the future strengthened by fresh blood and by wider authority.

The big question mark hanging over the Assembly is the riddle of the real intentions of Mr. Khrushchev and his East European colleagues, who sailed together across the Atlantic in the Soviet liner, "Baltika". There is no precedent for such a mass irruption into the Assembly of the head men from a single Power bloc.

With Mr. Khrushchev are the First Secretaries of the Communist Parties of Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the Ukraine, the Prime Minister of Albania and the President of Czechoslovakia. It is a formidable-looking and presumably monolithic phalanx.

As for Mr. Khrushchev's motive in bringing such a solid band of supporters, it can only be the hope of dominating the Assembly by a concerted attack—or perhaps, concerted speech. Last year, when he appeared alone and briefly before it, he dazzled many and impressed some members but he did not dominate

the Assembly and the dazzle soon dimmed.

Perhaps now he wants to demonstrate his strength by showing how loyally and efficiently eight other Communist leaders can echo his arguments and back up his attacks on his chosen enemies. This demonstration, moreover, may be meant to impress not only the United Nations but also the absentee Communist China which has recently seemed reluctant to accept Mr. Khrushchev's rulings without question.

In itself this outward show of Soviet bloc solidarity would do little harm—though equally little good. The danger is that Mr. Khrushchev may use it not to strengthen his hand in serious argument but merely to put extra weight behind a propaganda onslaught against the West in general, against so-called colonialism, especially in Africa, and against Mr. Hammarskjöld and the United Nations Organisation. If so, he may well make it even more difficult for the United Nations to cope with the Congo crisis and with the long-term task of drawing strength, not weakness, from its new and greatly enlarged African membership.

The British have always believed that the United Nations Assembly is no place for propaganda speeches which at best only waste its time and undermine its authority and influence in world affairs. Deliberate trouble-making is even more harmful.

The British believe that that the Assembly is the place for serious and constructive discussion on definite problems. There are always plenty of them.

This year there are many above all disarmament and the stopping of nuclear tests. On these last two vital issues the British would think a display of Soviet bloc propaganda fireworks particularly regrettable.

Unfortunately, this could well happen—if only because Mr. Khrushchev must want to blur the bad impression on world opinion created by his own walk-out from the Paris summit and the Soviet bloc walk-out from the

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(M 115 23)

10-Power Disarmament Committee.

Last year he gave the Assembly a very ambitious but rather impractical scheme for total disarmament, including abolition of all armed forces, within four years. This year he may well produce some new variation of the scheme, coupled with an attack on the West for its supposed lack of sincerity disarmament.

This would be a very strange distortion of facts. Throughout the past year the Western Powers have done their utmost to get disarmament negotiations going, on a practical and useful basis in some relatively small body where serious discussion is possible.

They cannot believe, as Mr. Khrushchev claims to believe, that negotiations will best be conducted by some 80 Heads of Government. They must, therefore, have some doubts about the sincerity of his claim.

Britain's hopes and fears will no doubt be stated by the new Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, in his first major speech before the General Assembly. Britain's chief hopes today are, perhaps, that the United Nations organisation will successfully survive the tests which it is facing and that serious disarmament negotiation can be re-started in the most competent body that can be devised.

U. K. I. S.

Constitutional Development Of Uganda

The British Government has approved important changes relating to the constitutional development of Uganda. Its decisions on the Uganda Constitutional Committee's Report (the Wild report) are revealed by publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State for Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, to the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford.

Mr. Macleod states: "It is my firm hope that, once the new Government is in being its performance and the political situation in the country generally will be such as to enable the Protectorate to march swiftly to a stage of even greater responsibility, the stage in fact, of internal self government".

Changes include Protectorate-wide elections on a common roll in 1961, a legislature which will be very largely African and predominantly elective and an unofficial majority in the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Macleod emphasises that the absence of electoral safeguards for non-African communities in no way "implies any relaxation of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to ensure that there shall be for the future in Uganda adequate protection for all persons of whatever race or creed who have made their home in the Protectorate".

The aim, he says, is to continue development of the Legislative Council on the Westminster House of Commons model. A party gaining a clear majority will be invited to form the basis on the Government side. The importance of the Opposition is recognised by creation of appointments of Leader

of the Opposition and Opposition Whip.

Mr. Macleod says of the event a form of government for an independent Uganda: "I believe Africans who have an abiding interest in the future stability of Uganda will recognise that, before that stage (of internal self-government) is reached, it is necessary that full consideration shall have been given and decisions taken over the form of government that will be best suited to the needs of an independent Uganda".

The British Government, therefore, has decided that a commission should be set up to study and advise on what form the government of independent Uganda should take.

It will be called the Relationships Commission and will make recommendations on the form of government best suited to Uganda and on the relationship between the Central Government and regional authorities in Uganda. It will bear in mind "the desire of the peoples of Uganda to preserve their existing institutions and customs and the status and the dignity of their Rulers and leaders...."

Every effort will be made, says Mr. Macleod, for the Commission to start work before the end of the year and for its report to be ready by the early summer of 1961. The report will be studied at a conference to be arranged in London.

"I would hope that the conference would result in decisions being reached generally acceptable to all concerned and thus enable the Protectorate to move at an early date thereafter to internal self-government", says Mr. Macleod.

(U K I S)

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PRINCIPAL.

GAYATRI MANTRA

(His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Sringeri spoke at length on *Sandya Upasana* and made special reference to Gayatri Mantra in his discourse at East Raja Annamalaipuram. The following extract from the Madras Hindu of September 15, is reproduced below.)

Perhaps it is part of the make-up of man, that in very many matters he takes decisions on superficial understanding of a subject without getting into the essence of it. Distance, they say, lends enchantment to the view. A mountain at a distance looks like an attractive green prominence but as the explorer approaches it and begins to climb it he finds it a source of danger at every turn with its deep crevices and dangerous ravines, thorns and thistle, and abundance of dangerous and wild animals. Similarly, when we do not go deeply into some of the acts which, we imagine will give us happiness, we very often find that we have been mistaken and in the end regret that we did not fully consider the pros and cons before we plunged into it. Fortunately for us the Vedas and the Dharma Sastras have done this work for us, and tell us what we should do and what we should not do. Why should we not follow these injunctions implicitly and be blessed?

Of the many injunctions in the Vedas the Sandhya Upasana is an important one. Its performance does not take much time but the benefits that accrue from its performance are immense. The scripture says "Everyday the Sandhya should be worshipped. What does sandhya upasana give us? Every brahmachari is expected to master the Vedas. In an absolute sense, mastery of the Vedas is perhaps impossible of achievement. This is illustrated by the story of Bharadwaja who spent three hundred years in the practice of Vedas and found in the end that all that he had learnt were just three handfuls from the three Vedas which stood up before him in the form of three huge mountains.

The Vedas in their infinite mercy, have given us a short cut to get the benefits which a complete study of the Vedas could give us. The Gayatri Mantra with its three feet of 24 letters is considered

as containing in itself the quintessence of the three Vedas. Therefore, regular and proper performance of the sandhya upasana of which the Gayatri Mantra is the most important portion, will give the Upasaka all the blessings which adhyayana of three Vedas can give. Let everyone therefore perform this daily rite with shradda and achieve felicity and Bramavarchas.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 862 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Murugar Vadivelu of Kopay North.

Deceased.

Murugar Sanmugam of
Kopay North.

Petitioner.

Vs:

- 1 Annaledchumy widow of Vadivelu of Neervely South, Neervely.
- 2 Murugar Thambu and
- 3 Thangam wife of Sellar both of Kopay North.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of August, 1960 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagaratnam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 19th August, 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 as one of his heirs and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 3rd day of October 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 864 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sangarappillai Kanthappillai of Puloly South, Point Pedro.

Deceased

K. Sivacolunthu widow of Sangarappillai Kanthappillai of Puloly South, Point Pedro.

Petitioner.

vs

(minor) 1 Kanthappillai Shantha K. mari and

2 Kanapathypillai Velupillai both of Puloly South, Point Pedro. The 1st respondent minor being represented by her Guardian-ad litem the 2nd respondent:

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skandarajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of August 1960 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivabramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated the 27th day of August 1960 having been read:

It is ordered that the said 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent minor and that the petitioner be entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to her as widow of the said deceased unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of October 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 31st day of August 1960.

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah,
District Judge, Jaffna.
(O.111 23 & 30)

Court to the contrary,
This 19th day of August, 1960

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Kanagaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O.110 23 & 30)

COMMON LEGAL TRADITION

Common-Wealth's Unifying Factor

The importance to the Commonwealth of its common legal tradition was emphasised by Lord Kilmuir, Britain's Lord Chancellor, when he spoke at the opening of the second Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference in Ottawa, Canada, Sept, 14.

He said that there could be no doubt that the existence of this tradition, even though it might not in all cases be that of the common law itself, served powerfully as a unifying factor in the Commonwealth.

Lord Kilmuir recalled that just over five years ago he had welcomed a similar conference to Britain in Westminster Hall, London. "Some of you may remember that I ventured to remind you that it was within these walls that the long battle for freedom was fought and won", he said. "Orderly development of the Commonwealth in the conditions of today faces us with problems no less difficult and more complex than those we have confronted in the past". The solution depended on the existence of the rule of law and sound administration of justice, buttressed by a strong and independent legal profession.

Lord Kilmuir said that, in the case of territories which were emerging to full nationhood, there was a further aspect in which law played a part of supreme importance.

First, economic viability in such cases usually depended on foreign investment and this, in turn, depended on confidence in legal institutions. Secondly, prospective investors must be satisfied that their just rights would be guaranteed by a fully independent legal system, with judges of whose integrity there could be no doubt.

"Finally, peace itself is conditioned very largely by the view which other nations form of our sincerity of purpose", said Lord Kilmuir.

Among subjects to be discussed at the conference are human rights and civil

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. T 866

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanapathipillai Aruamalai of Mylani Chunnakam.

Deceased

Annamalai Varatharajah of Chunnakam

Petitioner

Vs

1 Annamalai Murugaiah

2 Gunadevy

Minor 3 Ambihadevy

" 4 Vimaladevy

" 5 Sarojinidevy all of daughters of K. Annamalai of Mylani Chunnakam

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 8th day of September 1960 in the presence of Mr. S. Balasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 5th September 1960 having been read.

It is ordered that the letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or those interested shall on or before the 24th day of October 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 3, 4 & 5 respondents unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 24th day of October 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of September 1960

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah
District Judge
Jaffna.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Balasingham
Proctor for Petitioner
(O.112 23 & 30)

liberties, trends of legal education within the Commonwealth, problems of federalism in the Commonwealth and transfer of lawyers within the Commonwealth,

(U K 18)

Indus Waters Treaty

By STANLEY MAYES

This month sees the start of the biggest single project in economic co-operation the world has known.

The signing of the Indus Waters Treaty by Mr. Nehru, of India, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and the Vice-President of the International Bank in Karachi on September 19 inaugurates an irrigation development scheme that dwarfs even the Aswan High Dam project and will be of direct benefit to more than 40,000,000 people.

The Indus Waters Treaty also marks the settlement of a dispute that long poisoned relations between two great countries. In its acute form the quarrel went back to 1947, when the Indian sub-continent gained its independence and the irrigation system of the Punjab was cut in two by the new political boundary.

This was one of those fundamental problems created by the very nature of the physical world in which we live. The six main rivers of the Indus Basin all rise in the Himalayas and flow either through India or Indian-held Kashmir before they cross Pakistan on their way to the sea.

Over the centuries an elaborate system of irrigation canals has been built up the biggest in the world. But, unlike most Western systems, it does not rely on storage. The flow of water varies from year to year and from season to season. With it the harvest yield and the hopes of millions also rise and fall.

Today the system supplies 30,000,000 acres of land which generally produces two crops a year.

But the Indus Basin has about 100,000,000 acres that could be irrigated. India needs more water land reclamation schemes to feed her hungry millions and also for her electrification programme. Yet to divert more water from the upper courses of the rivers would be to deprive Pakistan of water she needs just as urgently.

In 1951 the World Bank offered its services in an attempt to find a solution to the problem and prevent further friction. But the Bank's first proposal that the two countries should work out a comprehensive scheme for the Indus Basin came to nothing.

In 1954 it put forward a new plan based on the realities of the situation and offering a bold, imaginative solution. The plan had three main features.

First, Pakistan was to have all the waters of the three western rivers and India all the waters of the three eastern rivers. Secondly, the land in Pakistan that throughout history had been fed by the eastern rivers was to receive water from the western rivers through an extended canal system. Thirdly, India was to pay for these replacement canals but, while they were being built, she would have the right to draw more water from the eastern rivers as fast as Pakistan could make good the loss.

Both countries had reservations about this revolutionary scheme, but these were gradually overcome, thanks largely to the patience of Mr. Eugene Black, the American President of the World Bank, and its British Vice President, Mr. W. A. B. Liff. Apart from

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(M I 19 23)

U. N. MEMBERSHIP UP BY 14

The election of the President for the 15th Assembly of the U. N. resulted in Ireland's nominee receiving 46 votes, that is 5 more than the necessary minimum. Mr. Frederick, H. Boland thus succeeds Dr. Victor Andreo Belaunde of Peru who was President of the 14th Assembly.

13 African Countries (French) and Cyprus became new members of the U. N.

Sir Claude Corea was elected Chairman of the General Assembly's Political Committee.

OBITUARY

The death occurred recently at the age of 65 of Mr. R. Candiah J. P., Proctor S. C. and Notary Public of Chulipuram after a brief illness.

Mr. Candiah had a wide and extensive practice as a Notary and always maintained the traditions of his profession. He earned the confidence and esteem of his clients by his integrity and generosity. He was appointed a Commissioner for Oaths about 10 years ago and was later made a Justice of the Peace.

He leaves behind him 3 children two of whom are graduates. His death is deeply mourned by his relations, friends and numerous clients.

the political aspect, there was the staggering size of the technical works involved and the enormous cost of financing not only the redistribution of the waters but the development of the whole system so that there should be enough water for all.

The water to be diverted some 300 to 400 miles from the western rivers is about as much as both Egypt and the Sudan together will get from the Aswan High Dam project. Some of the linking canals will carry ten times as much water as the Thames at London, and one of them will actually be taken in a tunnel underneath a river.

(To be continued)

F. P. Feels Dis-satisfied

(The following resolution expressing the F. P's feeling over the Government's decision to implement the Official Language Act was adopted by the Party's Working Committee)

"The Central Working Committee of the Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchi notes with grave concern the wide divergence between the professions of justice and fairplay to the minorities as indicated in the Throne Speech and the steps proposed to be taken to bring the Official Language Act into full operation in first January, 1961 thereby denying to the Tamil language its rightful status and position besides putting in jeopardy the future of the Tamil-speaking public servants.

The utterances and statements of certain members of the Government relating to this subject have caused deep alarm in the minds of the Tamil-speaking people and created a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty with regard to their future among the Tamil-speaking public servants.

The Working Committee therefore reiterates its resolve to take such steps as may be necessary to safeguard the rights of the Tamil-speaking people and the position of the Tamil language".

Education Minister's.....

(Continued from page 2)

had not suffered as a result in those countries.

The school take-over was being done in the interests of the education of all children in Ceylon and would be done without hurting the religious susceptibilities of any section of the people.

The police officers who were present asked questions and obtained clarification on points on which they had doubts.

At the end of the interview, they stated that this clarification was most useful as it would enable them to tell the public in their areas the true facts about the nationalisation of schools and to advise the public not to be misled by the false propaganda of designing individuals.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction 93

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vairavan Sinnathamby of Chavakachcheri South.

Deceased.

Gnanammah widow of Vairavan Sinnathamby of Chavakachcheri South.

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Thambu Rajakopal and

2 wife Thangaratnam both of Chavakachcheri South

Minor 3 Annapoornam daughter of Vairavan Sinnathamby of do

4 Sinnathamby Ravendra of do

5 David Paul of Alvai South.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire District Judge Chavakachcheri on the 8th day of August 1960 in the presence of Mr S. K. Thiravianayagam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and her petition and affidavit having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed be issued to the Petitioner as widow and an heir of the deceased abovenamed and that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in these proceedings unless the Respondents or any other person interested in the Estate shall appear before this Court on the 5th day of September 1960 and show cause if any to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the minors the 3rd and 4th Respondents be produced in the said date.

The 8th day of August 1960

Sgd.

N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge

Drawn by

Sgd.

S. K. Thiravianayagam Proctor for Petitioner 5-9-60

Time to show cause extended to 3-10-60

Sgd.

N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge

(O 113 23 & 30)

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VEL FESTIVALS

(KATHIRKAMAM)

(S. J. GUNASEGARAM)

With all respect to Mr. SOURI RAJAN'S views in his article (Hindu Organ, 16-9-60) entitled 'Vel Festival', I venture to point out that Kataragama, is the Sinhalesised form of the Tamil name of the shrine Kathir-kamam, and 'Menik-Ganga' of Mannika-Kangai (மணிக்கங்கை)

Kathir (T) = Rays of the sun
Kamam (T) = Village

1. The word Kamam (காமம்) is Tamil in origin and is derived from the Tamil word கிராமம் (Kiramam) that which is ordered. Hence கிராமம் is a village, 'an orderly habi-

tation'. The Dravidian கிராமம் was Sanskritised into Graha and became Gama in Pali and the Prakrits. (Heras 'Proto-Indo-Mediterranean culture', p 402)

2. It has been the custom of the Brahmins and Aryan writers in general, to try to Sanskritize Tamil names, villages, places and deities. This process is still going on in Sinhalese areas in Ceylon!

3. The light of the sun and its rays (Kathir) has been from time immemorial associated with Siva (eg Sivan-Oli). The village dedicated to Murugan, the Son of Sivan, is the

village with a mound lit by the rays of Siva. Sivan's shines are generally situated on hills and mountain tops.

4. The Aryans were a nomadic people and when they burst into India the Dravidians were living in ordered villages. Hence கிராமம் and காமம், are naturally the original terms for villages and cultivated lands

5. The Aryans to begin with despised Siva. The Rg Veda (VII, Ch 21-5) states, "Let those whose deity is the Phallus not enter into our Sanctuary Vishnu a Dravidian deity often identified with Siva and worshipped by the sea-faring Tamils in particular, was incorporated into the Tirumurthi with the Aryan Brahma. The true Tamil Trinity is

Sivan - Parvati (Amman Uma) and Murugan.

6. As Swami Asangananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, in his brochure on Kataragama, informs us, the worship of Muruga is practically unknown in North India, the early home of the Aryans. All Murugan's sacred shrines are in the south—from Tirupati to Kathirgamam.

7. This effort to Aryanize Dravidian deities has gone on for centuries, and there are unwary Saivites and informed 'Aryan' writers who seem to continue to carry on this old game even today.

8. Pattu Kanna Pillai (Ephemeris, 1 pt 1 p 48, and H. Heras ibid p 340-2) have shown that the original constellations were eight in number and were all Dravidian in origin with Dravidian names.

Ani, Adi, Avani, Puratasi, Aipasi, Markali, Tai, Masi
Katikai (Scorpio) was added by the Sumerians and

so were Chittirai, Vaikasi and Pankuni.

(Karthikai has nothing to do with Siva or Murugan: it was probably a Braminic adjustment.

9. The Dravidian Year is Solar and not Lunar. The lunar year of the Brahmins and the Buddhists were a later introduction from the Near East. Though the indigenous Indian culture of the Dravidians 'conquered the conqueror', the Brahman who became an intermediary between the nature gods of the Aryan and the monotheistic Siva worship of the Dravidians had succeeded in Aryanising, the constellations, place names and even many of the deities and shrines of the Dravidians. Siva and His Manifestations, the Akamams and the Siddhanta philosophy are all Dravidian. Sivan, the most ancient of all monotheistic deities, is essentially the God of the Dravidians and of the Tamils in particular.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 25-9-60 TO 1-10-60

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

Emotional conflicts likely this week. You will have no peace of mind and will find it difficult to decide things either way. Spend Sunday Monday and Tuesday morning with care. Rest of the week will be favourable for business deals.

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

You will have to face some unwanted criticisms this week. Quarrels and misunderstanding with friends and relations likely. Tuesday afternoon Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable.

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

Except for the last two days this week promises to be favourable. You will have some mental peace. But health will not be very satisfactory. Spend the last two days with care.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Aayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

Your friends will be very helpful to you this week. Old investments will bring in good results. Financial gains also promised. But minor health upsets likely week-end.

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

Financially a good week. Brothers and sisters will be very helpful. Gains through landed properties also promised. But health will be far from satisfactory.

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

Financial gains promised this week. Success in educational pursuits also indicated. Domestic happiness and ruin to enemies shown. But minor health upsets likely.

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

You will be able to steer clear of all obstacles and succeed in your ventures this week. Gains through agricultural pursuits promised. But beware of father's relatives. Minor health upsets likely week end.

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

Financially a good week. But troubles through maternal relatives likely. Health also will not be very satisfactory. Some unexpected gains promised week end.

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

You will be able to gain much from your investments and undertakings this week. Professional success also indicated. But there will be no mental peace. Domestic upsets also likely. Father's relatives will be the cause of some troubles.

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

Ruin to enemies shown. Gains through landed properties promised. Professionally a good week but work will be heavier than usual. Beware of scandal mongers.

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

Domestic harmony will not prevail. But your professional affairs will be successful. You will be able to have some happiness outside your domestic circle. Minor health upsets likely.

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

Quarrels with friends and relatives likely this week. But you will be able to have your own way in things. Professionally a fairly good week.

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Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing at 209 Naval Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, 450; K. K. S. Road Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, September 23, 1960.

Editor: B. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.