

# Hindu Organ

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NO. 33

## SUPREME EXCELLENCE OF HUMAN LIFE

(by Swami Sivananda)

You are the heir apparent of God. Why do you beg from door to door? Why do you starve in the midst of plenty? All things are thine. Sun is thy brother, Moon is thy sister.

Lift up your mind and heart into divine glory. Recover your divine lustre.

Awake, O Man! Thou art a pilgrim of the infinite. Conquer desires and cravings and attain the peace that passeth understanding.

Come then. Wait not, go thou forth. Be afraid of nothing. March forward and reach the goal of oneness with God.

Every man is a Divine soul incarnate.

Every man is divine in his essential nature.

Man was created for a higher destiny, for God-Realisation.

In our real nature each one of us is divine. The purpose of human existence is our realisation of the divinity within ourselves.

Man is a pilgrim on his way to regain that which he has lost God.

Find your way back, to your divine Home, the abode of eternal bliss and everlasting peace.

O Wanderer in the desert of this world. Beware of all mirages. Delay not. Tarry not. Be quick. Take up the torch of wisdom and hold it aloft so that it may illumine your own path to the goal as well as the path of millions around you. Make haste lest you repent. Conquer your lower mind.

Fear not. Know thou art the immortal soul. Not this changing mortal body. Go, well in peace. Dwell in that Supreme

silence. Ever assert your latent Divinity.

O Man! Believe in the Supreme power of God, the unseen teacher, who through Nature herself teaches men the secret and source of eternal bliss. Wake up from the slumber of ignorance.

You are already pure, free and perfect. You are not to bring anything from outside to make yourself perfect. You must realise the divinity that is already in you.

Forget not this, O Man! This human birth is a gift from God. Waste not this life in sensual pleasures. You cannot get this human body again and again. Meditate. Grow in wisdom. Attain illumination.

It is man's birthright to be free. It is his inheritance to come in conscious possession or realisation of the treasure house of infinitude, eternal wisdom and everlasting.

The realisation of Absolute Consciousness or Brahman is the destiny of man.

The highest duty of man is to know the spiritual Truth of non duality.

At some period in our unfoldment each of us realise the truth of our divinity.

Man's life is incomplete until the Supreme Consciousness begins to manifest and unfold in him.

Be not afraid of anything. You can do wonders. Your essential nature is fearlessness. Fearlessness is Brahman the Absolute. Tat Twam Asi. Thou art Brahman. Be bold.

Immortality is thy birthright. Realise this now and here. Endeavour to realise the presence of

மந்திரம் ஆவது நீறு, வானவர் மேலது நீறு,  
சந்தரம் ஆவது நீறு, துதிக்கப் பவேது நீறு,  
தந்திரம் ஆவது நீறு, சமயத்தில் உள்ளது நீறு,  
செந்துவா வாய் உமைபங்கன் திரு ஆலவாயான் திருநீடு.

The ash is the Mantiram (or mystic formula), the ash is on (and brightens) the bodies of the Devas, the ash is (what gives) beauty, the ash is that which is praised, the ash is the (end of) sciences, the ash is (what is prescribed) in the religion, all this (and more) verily is the holy ash of the Lord of Holy Alavai, the Partner of the fine ruddy-lipped Lady Uma.

—Thevaram

God as a living power in your life.

Man's pilgrimage through the many to the one is the most sacred pilgrimage. His pilgrimage is a pilgrimage through sorrow and pain to the goal of bliss in God who is bliss.

The happiness of man lies not in wealth or body, but in righteousness, renunciation, understanding, discrimination meditation and self-realisation.

As truth and wisdom is the core of man's being, the natural urge of every man is in some way to know what the ultimate Truth is and of his own True nature.

The idea of man's inherent divinity is as old as time. There is within you Brahman or Eternal Consciousness, an Immortal Flame.

Look not outside for light, peace, joy and bliss, but look within. True happiness is not beyond in some luxurious heaven. It is here in your heart, in your own Atma or Soul.

Truth must be discovered in the depth of one's own being. The Lord dwells in your heart. Wonder not afar. But go within and meet Him. Abide in Him peacefully for ever.

In the depths of your soul the voice Eternal speaks. "Wake up. Thou art immortal All blissful Soul. Tat Twam Asi"

Aim is finding your  
(Continued on page 5)

## Sanskrit And Religious Classes

The Pattur (Ceylon) branch of the Sanskrit Vishva Parishad inaugurated a class at Neervely for the study of Sanskrit and Vedas on 80-10-60. Classes are conducted on Saturdays and Sundays by Brahma Sri P. C. Nadaraja avergal of Chunnakam at the Athiyar Hindu College. Attempts are being made by the organisers to obtain government aid to run a separate school for the purpose. Mudaliyar Attiyar Arunasalam functions as the patron of the movement.

## Robot Brain To Read And Write

A mechanical brain which will be able to read, speak and write is being made at University College, London, by Dr. W. K. Taylor, a member of the University's engineering staff. It will be finished in about a year. The new robot will be a larger, more efficient version of a smaller brain developed by Dr. Taylor.

This small brain, with 100 cells and nine photo-cells, can visually recognise shapes like triangles and oblongs and some letters of the alphabet. It signifies recognition by answering in squeaks of varying pitch.

The larger brain, with 4,000 cells and an "eye" of 100 photoelectric cells, will be able to do much more. "We hope", said Dr. Taylor, "that the big brain will be able to  
(Continued on page 5)

## KARTHIGAI DEEPAM

SOURI RAJAN

With the approach of the month of Karthigai the Tamil housewife busies herself with cleaning and adorning her home in readiness of the big festival of Vilakidu (விளக்கு), on the full moon day of the Tamil month of Karthigai when the Sun is in the Nirayana Zodiacal sign of Scorpio. On this day special pujas are performed in all temples and huge bon fires are lit in front of them. The houses and their environments are lit with many lights. The children enjoy these illuminations. In the temples in addition to lighting of many lights a bon fire is also lit. This is called Sokkapana or moon lamp in memory of the Holy Beacon. The puranas describe how Siva appeared as a huge flame or Beacon without limits between Brahma and Vishnu who were fighting for supremacy. This is said to have occurred at Annamalai where Karthika Deepam is celebrated with a huge flame kept burning with gallons of ghee and oil on top of the Hill for three nights and days beginning on the day before the Full Moon. Annamalai is the house of Jothi Lingam where Siva is worshipped as a light. It is a very sacred place and its shrine of Siva draws many devotees. It was here that Arunagiri the Author of Thirupugal, with its scintillating cadences, was born. Of recent years Ramanamaha Rishi made it his abode in an Ashram to which seekers of spiritual Life went. He was a self illuminated soul who shed his lustre on his followers. He is described as being the embodiment of Advaita Vedanta or as modern Sankara. In Ceylon too Karthiga Deepam is observed in Hindu homes where many lamps are lit and so also in Temples with the fixing of Soka Pana etc.





தமிழ்நாட்டின்  
நாடுகளிலேயும் தான்  
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## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1960

Treasure These Thoughts

*Always remember that you are only an instrument in the hands of God, and that God Himself is the only doer.*

### ACCOMMODATING ADMINISTRATIVELY?

Of late, we find the term 'administrative fairness' being freely employed by spokesmen for the Government to indicate that minor adjustments in the administrative set up of the Sinhala only scheme will be more than sufficient to appease the Tamil speaking people. Between the brazen-faced outbursts of the J. V. P. Leader on one extreme and the carefully-worded concessions of the S. L. F. P. leaders on the other there is hardly any difference in content in the matter of the problem of official language. What is more intriguing is the categorical denial, in the House of Representatives, in the form of question and answer, of the authenticity of an item of news that appeared in an Evening Daily Newspaper to the effect that provision of 'English also' for use in the Courts of the Northern and Eastern Provinces has been suggested by a responsible Minister. The stage was well set for this clarification of rumours-in-circulation by the adoption of the well known method of the Communal Leader Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratne raising an alarm by means of a digging query and the Leader of the House scotching all unfounded stories by a decisive denial.

As an interesting interlude to make up for dreary and dull debates, Rajaratne—Bandaranaike discourse on the hypothetical problem of a compromise between the disparate issue of official language may have been useful. But from the point of view of any serious consideration of ways and

means to bring about a measure of agreement between the Tamil speaking people and the Sinhalese-speaking people, questions that impute contempt of one language and answers that aggravate the insult are to be deprecated.

Mr. Rajaratne cynically creates the impression that the Tamil speaking people are willing to accept the 'English also' compromise relegating their own language to the contemptible position of being denied status in its own regional area. This is typical of the communal leaders among the Sinhalese-speaking people. Not long ago when the B. C. pact was discussed, the U. N. P. took up a similar attitude as if the Tamil speaking people had welcomed the provisions of the pact.

It is very unfortunate that at this juncture when every effort has to be made to reach an agreement on some honourable way of solving the dispute on language, extraneous affairs are being allowed to hamper constructive endeavours. But we wish to remind those who take upon themselves the responsibility of solving a serious problem, that compromise and conciliation must aim at removing every misgiving and not tend to be a mere camouflage for clever manoeuvring. That the Tamil speaking people can ever ask for 'English also' to the exclusion of Tamil, no leader need expect. The 'administrative fairness' that has been referred to frequently simply suggests that the Tamil speaking people can never hope to have legislation enacted to safeguard their rights but must remain satisfied with adjustments that are verbally promised. Such assurances cannot appease a people who are fully conscious of their rights.

### New Vice-Chairman For C. T. B.

Mr. R. Namasivayam, Proctor S. C. & N. P. of Colombo has been appointed Vice Chairman of the Ceylon Transport Board. At present he is deputising for the Chairman. As a lawyer, Mr. Namasivayam enjoyed a large practice in Colombo. He also took great interest in religious and cultural activities. He is the son-in-law of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, former M. P. and retired Auditor General.

### New Commissioner Of Assize Takes Oath

Mr. P. Sri SkandaRajah, took his oath of office as Commissioner of Assize before Mr. Justice Sansoni on Monday November 14. Later he presided at the Parallel Assize Court.

On Friday November 11 when Mr. Sri Skanda Rajah came on the Bench (Jaffna District Court,) the Jaffna Bar bade him farewell. On the Bench with Mr. Sri Skanda Rajah were Mr. C. Thanabalasingam, Additional District Judge and Mr. W. A. Walton, Magistrate Jaffna.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayakam, Advocate speaking on behalf of the Bar said:

The Jaffna Bar felt greatly pleased and happy that the powers that be had thought it fit to entrust to our District Judge the onerous work of Commission of Assize particularly of the Western Circuit. It was also an indication that the powers thought Jaffna was still a part of the Island.

Mr. Kanaganayakam added that he trusted that the new Commissioner of Assize would in the fullness of time adorn the Supreme Court Bench.

Mr. Sri Skanda Rajah in reply thanked Mr. Kanaganayakam and the Jaffna Bar and said:—

"It is no doubt a duty of a judge to keep aloof from social activities, but I think he should not keep too far aloof, because his brothers also need his assistance and experience to be shared with them.

"I am happy that I have been appointed a Commissioner of Assize, but I know that the duty and the task is very difficult, and I hope, with the assistance of the Almighty, to be in some measure successful. I always felt that the duties of a judge are something sacred and it is his bounden duty to invoke the assistance of God to help him.

I have tried to be independent and it has been sometimes remarked I have been tactless. But, in my view the word tact should not be in the vocabulary of a judge. Tact requires compromise, and no judge should be a party to compromise. Therefore, though I have been criticised as tactless I do not feel I have done wrong consciously to anyone whether he be a litigant or practitioner. I feel happy

(Continued on page 5)

### Socialism And Freedom Of The Press

Addressing the International Press Institute Seminar in New Delhi on November 11, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission expressed the opinion that the advance of any socialist pattern of Government would spell 'growing restraints' on the freedom of the press in countries like India where the sapling of democracy had yet to take firm roots.

Continuing his speech Mr. Deshmukh said:—

There was reason to believe that "official frowns" often brought the Indian newspapers to their heels. He had known at least two instances in which very well known English dailies were successfully intimidated by persons in authority by the threat of withholding advertisements, the "Hae-mogoblin" of newspapers. "This leads one to speculate," "if in the ultimate stages of a socialised economy, a genuinely free person can ever flourish".

To imply that only the authorities were to blame for a trend like that. In an under-developed country, everything imperfect was an aspect of under-development, whether it was the Government or the public or the Press. In other words, such a country had not only the Government but also the Press it deserved.

Frequently, in such a country, there was on the part of the Press, an almost spiteful tendency to run down any good idea or course of conduct of public service "for the sort of pleasure that the hound has in running down a hare."

There was too often, a lack of careful study of specialisation and of uncommitted balanced thinking. "But the working journalist is no better than the country's average citizen, because he is the Government. The Press, the Government, the University, these are idealised concepts, which have all sorts of nobility and distinction according to textbooks. But in actuality, they will be as good or as bad as the society of which they are such important organs."

It was up to the leaders in each field to charge themselves with the task of bringing about an improvement. It was for this purpose that self-introspection and, where necessary, self-castigation on the part of the leaders in the profession was called for and "this is the irrefutable justification

for self-discipline through professional bodies as, for instance, the Press Council suggested by the Press Commission". Since its establishment was understood to be held up because of the difficulty in persuading newspaper proprietors and working journalists to look at things from an identical point of view, "any amelioration in moves that is to be achieved would have to be through separate bodies for proprietors and working journalists respectively".

There was also a "tendency" to worship power in shape of Ministers, with space devoted to every pronouncement of theirs, irrespective of its intrinsic public importance or novelty or cogency. "I doubt", these matters, there is a real business-like appreciation of what the reader wants. Nor does this defect seem to arise out of any conscious direction by the proprietary interests.

"If I might venture to say so, it is just callow journalism, which is preferable to the yellow, certainly, but inferior to the mellow type one finds in the more developed countries. The English dailies of India lead the way here in a spirit of journalistic snobbery which is imitated by the papers in Indian languages".

A similar lack of professional discrimination" in regard to reports of speeches in the legislatures.

While the coverage for persons in authority was extensive, that for others, however, intrinsically valuable their contribution was unusually meagre. There was, therefore, a violation of both accuracy of news, in its wider sense, and fairness of views, in its implication. A somewhat similar lack of perspective

(Continued on page 6)



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Foreign Missionaries

Sir,  
Mr. Mettananda has given us statistics to show that there are several foreign Missionaries in Ceylon. None of your readers can dispute it.

Mr. Mettananda, I believe, will at the same time, agree that almost all the great Buddhist Missionaries from Mahinda downwards, who came over to Ceylon and preached Buddhism were also 'foreigners'. If we are to believe in the 'satisfaction' given by the authors of the Dipavamsa and the Mahavamsa, several thousands of foreign Buddhist Missionaries poured into this Island at various periods in her story.

Some of the most distinguished among them—Buddhadata, the great Buddhagosa who wrote the commentaries in Pali and gave a stability to Hiriya Buddhism in Ceylon, Sanghamitta (the Vaitulian and friend of Mahason) Dharmakitti, the author of the first part of the Culavamsa, were all foreigners, and worse—came from South India! Their compatriots to-day are considered unfit not only to be citizens of this country—but even to get their rice ration books.

Again, what about the Priests from the Cholan and Pandyan countries invited to Lanka by the Parakramabahu, and the contingent of Siamese Priests imported by Raja sinha? Many 'foreign' Buddhist Priests are still found in Ceylon. No non-Buddhists grudge (in fact they dare not!) their presence and their services to Buddhism.

How much poorer would Ceylon be to-day had they not been permitted to bring the good message of the Buddha to Ceylon. How much poorer again would Ceylon be, had not, in modern times, foreign missionaries like Colonel Olcott and Woodward, Cappelstone, Fraser and Senior, Bonjean and Le Goc, Thompson and Highfield, Winslow, Green, Miss. Book Walter and Bicknell, and many others—Indian as well as European, Buddhists, Hindus and Christians contributed to the culture, education and the religious experience of this Country?

It is probably true that in Catholic countries like Italy, Spain and Portugal Non-Catholic Missionaries

in their educational institutions are not welcome; but ought we to follow their example rather than that of England, America and India (not Pakistan where the Education Minister hopes to learn the art of 'nationalising' Schools) in a country where religions like Hinduism, Islam and Christianity have come to stay, along with Buddhism?

Yours faithfully,  
S. J. Gunasegaram

Kopay  
9.11.60.

## Shape Of Things To Come

Sir.—At a meeting in Galle (7-11-60 "Times of Ceylon), under the Chairmanship of Nagoda Pragnananda Thero, the Principal of Kitulpitiya Priyana, supported by Watahena Piyarama Thero. Ganegama Paranankara

Thero, Ganegama Paranankara Thero (the Principals of two other Priyenas) and the Secretary of the Buddhist Commission, Mr. Caldera, it was revealed that with the Schools take over the following requirements, with regard to public servants, would be urged.

- (1) A certificate in Buddhism to be made compulsory for all public servants.
- (2) All public servants to be compelled to enter the Sangha at least for a few days,
- (3) A plan prepared by the Buddhist Congress for religious instructions in all Government Schools to be finalised by the Government.

From a Departmental source, it is reported, that steps are also being taken to rename all Schools 'taken over', by names of national scholars, religionists, educationists, poets and reformers' (Times 6-11-60).

One wonders whether the next step would be to take over the names of individuals, residences etc, and nationalise their names as well?

If the Schools and their property are still to be owned by the Managers and Proprietors after the  
(Continued on page 5)

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### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 881

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanapathippillai Venayagamoorthy of Mathagal

Deceased

Valliammai widow of Kanapathippillai Vennyagamoorthy of Mathagal

Petitioner

Vs.

Minors 1 Parameswary daughter of Venayagamoorthy

2 Marathapiraveekavalliammah daughter of Venayagamoorthy and

G A L 3 Elaguppullai Ramalingam all of Mathagal

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Thanabalingam Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of October 1960 in the presence of Mr. K. Senathirajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be and he is hereby declared appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1 & 2 Respondents abovenamed for the purpose of this action, and that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the said Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 21 day of November 1960 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 3rd Respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 10 day of October 1960

Sgd P. Sri SkandaRajah  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd K. Senathirajah  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 138 11 & 18)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 680

In the matter of the intestate estate of Theivanai widow of Kandappar of Puloly South.

Deceased

Kandappar Chinniah of Puloly South.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Alvar Subramaniam,

2 Alvar Periyathamby,

3 Alvar Kandiah,

4 Periyathamby Kandiah and

5 wife Wallipillai,

6 Pedru Sinnathamby and

7 wife Eledchumipillai

8 Kandappar Subramaniam and

9 wife Sinnammah,

10 Periyathamby Subramaniam,

11 Periyathamby Chelliah,

12 Periyathamby Mappanar,

13 Wallipillai wife of A. Subramaniam all of Puloly South.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Theivanai widow of Kandappar be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 13th day of October 1960 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit;

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Theivanai widow of Kandappar be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner; unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 2nd day of December 1960 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of October 1960.

Sgd N. Sivagnanasundaram  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 136 18 & 25)

## All Ceylon Social Service Society

A Special General Meeting of the above Society was held at its Office at 266, Point-Pedro Road, Nallur, Jaffna on 9-11-60 at 5, P.M. with its President Mr. A. Ambalavanar in the chair.

Including Volunteers of the Society many Members were present.

The President Mr. Ambalavanar thanked the public and the volunteers in helping the Society's volunteer force.

The Secretary appealed the public to co-operate with the Society in performing social services and requested them to inform the Society during an emergency, so that they can help them by informing the Police and the authorities concerned.

The Secretary moved that the society must pay monthly donations to the volunteers. This was seconded by Mr. S. Selvanayagam and was passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated at 8 P. M.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 681

In the matter of the Intestate estate of

1 Anthonicamma wife of Saverimuttu,

2 Mary Philonia and

3 Vincent Gnanamuttu all of Puloly East.

Deceased.

Gnanapiragasam Saverimuttu of Puloy East.

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Neekilan Saverimuttu and

2 wife Annamma both of Puloly East.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late 1. Anthonicamma wife of Saverimuttu, 2. Mary Philonia and 3. Vincent Gnanamuttu be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 17th day of October 1960 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit;

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late 1. Anthonicamma wife of Saverimuttu, 2. Mary Philonia and 3. Vincent Gnanamuttu be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 2nd day of December 1960 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of October 1960.

Sgd N. Sivagnanasundaram  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 135 18 & 25)



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PRINCIPAL.

## The Blind Can Read Books

### With Aid Of Electronics

With the aid of electronics a blind woman in Britain has "read" an ordinary printed novel right through.

She is Miss Mary Jameson, of London, who has been sightless since birth. She "read" the book, Trollope's "The Warden", with the help of an optophone instrument originally developed by a London research worker during World War I.

The instrument has now been adapted to include photo-electric cells which convert printed words to a sound "alphabet" of musical notes.

Researchers at the famous St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind have been steadily developing the process over the past 16 years, but they believe the device is still in its infancy.

The apparatus has a holder for the book and a point of light traverses each line of the page at a controlled speed. This converts the printed letters into musical sounds, the pitch varying with the shape of the letters.

The alphabet has six sounds, but, by learning its chords and permutations, Miss Jameson, who is helping with the experiment, can read 46 words a minute.

She says she can also read a newspaper and can check her own typed letters. From this development some scientists believe it will be possible to have a machine that will actually read aloud.

—(British Bulletin)

## IL MAHA KACHI MANGALYA

By  
A VILLAGER

The Sinhalese observe Il Maha Kachi Mangalya sacred to Kataragama Deyo, during the Karthika Deepam and many Hindu pilgrims are attracted to Kataragama where they light a Beacon on the Hill and offer worship. On the Karthigai day Kumarayala Deepam is observed and on the Rohini day Vishnualaya Deepam is observed all over Tamilnad. Karthiga nakshetra is of special significance to Skanda and Karthigai in the month of Karthikai is very sacred. Karthigai Vilakidu is mentioned by Sambandar of the 5th century A. C. and probably was observed from time immemorial. Skanda is called Karthigeya after the puranic story that six Karthigai ladies nursed the six babes in the Saravana lake before they were united into one baby with six faces and twelve hands or Sanmugam. In the heavens we have Karthika constellation which now rises after sunset and would be distinguished in the Zodial sign of Taurus or Rishapa which reminds of Rishapa or Bull the vehicle of Siva. The Moon in Taurus is very potent being Ucha hence his partiality to Rohini which is also in Taurus and next to Karthiga. The Moon is an ornament in the crown of matted hair of God Siva and is a help to Yogees, who seek Siva's Grace. Rohini is the nakshatra under which Sri Krishna the Avatar of Vishnu was born. Karthigai Deepam is symbolic of the light of Siva that illumines our souls and makes us worthy of His Kingdom. When our homes are kept clean and tidy with love and peace reigning therein and brightened by the innocent cry of children we

## British System Of Law And India

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, the Attorney-General of India, giving the first of the series of Hamlyn Lectures on the Common Law in India at Lincoln's Inn, London, spoke of the discrimination which the Indian Courts had exercised in their prolonged career of judicial legislation based on English Law where its application failed to conform to Indian conditions.

While trial by jury had failed to take a root there, nothing that the British did in India, he said, "is cherished more than the system of administration of justice under an independent judiciary which they erected."

Emphasizing the importance attached in India to the doctrine of precedent and the publication of law reports, he pointed out the frequent application there of English authorities which it was presumed would be in accordance with the principles of justice, equity and good conscience—but only if found applicable to Indian circumstances. The English law of suicide, for instance, was not, nor were the Sunday Observance Acts.

Indian justice was not 'hampered' by the doctrine in Tweddle v. Atkinson that a person not a party to a contract could not enforce it; the courts took the view that the decision was based on a form of action peculiar to England.

"Whatever may have been the necessity for the use such fictions as might have been used in England, there is reason why courts in India should shrink from a frank recognition of facts".

But, he said, in criminal trials the rule of the Common Law which was said to put justice before truth, was vigorously enforced; the question was always; has the prosecution proved its case on the evidence?

(British Bulletin)

get a glimpse of the Home to come. Whether in this world or the world to come we need the Grace of Siva.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 630 T

In the matter of the Intestate estate and credits of the Mathevipillai wife of Manickam Iyadurai of Valvettiturai.

Deceased

Elaiyapillai widow of Ramasamy Muthu of Athikovilady. Valvettiturai.

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Manickam Iyadurai,  
2 Iyadurai Nithianantham,  
3 Muthu Balasingham all of Valvettiturai.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambydurai Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 18th day of March 1959, in the presence of Mr. K. K. Balasubramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the Petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of this case, and that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain letters of administration and that letters of administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly as mother of the deceased, unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 13th day of May 1959 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st Respondent do produce the minor on the said date.

This 18th day of March 1959  
Sgd. S. Thambydurai  
District Judge

Drawn by,  
Sgd. K. K. Balasubramaniam  
Proctor for petitioner

Extended and re-issued for  
3rd July 1959  
Sgd S Thambydurai  
D J

Extended and re-issued for  
21st August 1959  
Sgd S Thambydurai  
D J

Extended and re-issued for  
6th November 1959  
Sgd S Thambydurai  
D J

Extended and re-issued for  
27th November 1959  
Sgd S Thambydurai  
D J

Extended and re-issued for  
15th January 1960  
Sgd N Sivagnasundaram  
D J

Extended and re-issued for  
20th May 1960  
Sgd N Sivagnanam.  
D J

Extended and re-issued for  
22nd July 1960  
Sgd S Thambydurai  
D J

Extended and re-issued for  
2nd September 1960  
Sgd N Sivagnanasundaram  
D J

Extended and re-issued for  
25th November 1960  
Sgd N Sivagnanasundaram  
D J

K K Balasubramaniam  
Proctor for petitioner  
(O 139 18 & 25)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 883/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Samiapillai Ponnuthurai of Irupalai Kopay Deceased

Samiapillai Ehamparam of Irupalai Kopay

Vs. Petitioner

1. Visaladchiammal ww/o S. Ponnuthurai of Karunai Nilayam Kili-nochchi by her Guardian ad-litem

2. V. Ponnampalam of Chavakachcheri

3. Samiapillai Thambi-aiyah of Chetty Street, Nallur Jaffna

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge of Jaffna on the 14th day of October 1960 in the presence of Mr R. C. Subramaniam on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner abovenamed dated 14th day of October 1960 having been read,

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as the brother of the abovenamed deceased to have letters of administration to the above estate issued to him unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of November 1960, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad-litem of the 1st Respondent to represent her for all purposes of this action unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of November 1960 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 14th day of October 1960

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge  
1. 11. 60

Drawn by  
R. C. Subramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 134 18 & 25)



# THE SOLOMONS ADVANCE

(By KEITH BEAN)

South-eastward across the vast Pacific from Bougainville Island, in the Australian Trust Territory of New Guinea, stretch the Solomon Islands. They form a double chain nearly 1,000 miles long, a double bracelet of emeralds on an opalescent sea.

Off the world's main trade routes and rarely hitting the headlines, they are in the news now because their first Legislative Council assembled in December.

Hitherto there has been no legislature and laws have been made and administered by Britain's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir John Gutch. Now, by the Queen's order, he has initiated these first steps in constitutional government.

The warm tropical airs of this remote area may be milder winds of change than those in, for instance, Africa but they are just as surely having their effect. The complexities of advance are multitudinous, economically and socially as well as politically, but here is the beginning.

## Language Problem

The island, ranging from lowly coral atolls to 8,000-foot mountains rising out of the sea, are scattered over 250,000 square miles of ocean and treacherous reefs make navigation between and around them dangerous and difficult.

A great variety of languages and dialects adds problems to communications and to social services like education and broadcasting.

Besides Melanesians, who form the great majority of the 115,000 population, there are Polynesians, some 700 Europeans and nearly as many Chinese, Indians and Fijians. Things might well have been worse had it not been British policy for the past 20 years not to encourage migration to the islands. There is also a mixture of religions, Christian and pagan.

On the islands development alike of agricultural and mineral resources and of transport even between villages, is hampered by the terrain—precipitous mountains, deep gorges, rivers too narrow for navigation except by canoe

and crocodile-infested swamps.

Britain has administered these islands since 1893. The islanders' first contact with Europeans was in the sixteenth century when the Spanish explorer, Alvaro de Mandana, named them the Isles of Solomon, convinced, it is said, that he had found the source of the gold King Solomon used in his temple.

But the gold proved difficult to work—as it still is—and the islands attracted little interest until the last century. Then the development of sugar plantations in Fiji, Queensland led to recruitment of islanders for work in the cane fields. The methods were often brutal and massacres, of Europeans and islanders became frequent.

To stem the savagery Britain declared a Protectorate in 1893. The more peaceful decades that followed saw development of a copra industry—still the mainstay of the island's economy.

Then, in 1942, the Japanese invaded and for nearly three years the Solomons and particularly Guadalcanal (seat of the capital, Honiara) were the scene of some of the bitterest and bloodiest fighting of the war. During this period political restlessness was born in some of the islanders.

Post-war development has sought to satisfy it. Local Government, begun before the war with the formation of Native Courts and Councils, has been extended. Now the new Constitution marks wider growth of local participation.

It supersedes the High Commissioner's Advisory Council of four official, five unofficial and five native members with a Legislative Council and Executive Council. The legislature will normally meet twice a year and the Executive Council when required.

The High Commissioner will preside over the Legislative Council, which will have three ex-officio members, eight official and 10 unofficial members. Both official and unofficial members will be appointed by the High Commissioner and unofficial members will comprise six islanders and four Europeans.

The Executive Council

## Supreme Excellence Of Human Life

(Continued from page 1)

centre. It is within you. It is Brahman or the Supreme Self. Do not move on the circumference of life. Touch the depths of conscience.

Swim in the ocean of bliss. Enjoy the stupendous stillness. Plunge in the river of Eternal life. Realise the eternal light of the Divine Reality.

## New Commissioner...

(Continued from page 2)

in that satisfaction. I am really happy that I have been given the opportunity of working in Jaffna for six years and three months, because I have been to some measure able to be of service to my country".

He thanked the members of the bar and the Court staff and bade them farewell.

will have four Government and four unofficial members—two islanders and two Europeans.

Besides political and social advances, the tasks of these two new instruments will include continuation of the many practical programmes already in hand.

They will, of course, still have the active and practical support of the United Kingdom. Britain contributed to the islands last year some £250,000 in grants in aid and £305,000 in development, welfare and research funds.

Much of the research work is, naturally, devoted to overcoming problems particular to the area. Campaigns have begun against malaria, yaws, tuberculosis and leprosy.

Much work is being done to find ways to destroy bugs and weevils which attack coconut and cocoa trees. New varieties of breadfruit have been introduced to try to achieve a longer fruiting season.

New grasses and legumes are being tried out to establish and improve pastures. Other experiments seek better yields of kauri timber and to establish exotic timbers like balsa, teak, Honduras and African mahoganies and Queensland maple.

A geological survey, which has been going on since 1950, has revealed rich mineral resources.

With the new dignity of constitutional government, the peoples of the Solomon Islands still have much practical work to hand.

U. K. I. S.

## The Late Mr. S. Jeyaveerasingam, B. A. (Hons.)

### AN APPRECIATION

(By S. R. Kumaresan)

The news of Mr. S. Jeyaveerasingam, Retired Teacher, Jaffna Hindu College was received with great sorrow. He passed away at the early age of forty-six.

I recall with regret the good old days when I was one of his students in the Sanskrit class. During those days Latin and Sanskrit were taught as alternation subjects from the Second Form.

Mr. Jeyaveerasingam had been for a long time a student at Jaffna Hindu College. He entered the University College, Colombo securing an Oriental Scholarship. He won the admiration of Dr. G. P. Malalasekara, the then Professor of Sinhalese, Sanskrit and Pali. He passed the Intermediate Examination with Pali as a subject when hardly any other Jaffna man offered Pali. Later he took the Honours Degree (London) with History as the main subject. In 1938 or so he joined the Staff of Jaffna Hindu College and taught mainly, English, Sanskrit and History.

As a teacher he was not confined to the classroom. He held offices as the Senior President of the Junior Literary Association, and the Senior Literary Association and so on. He took ample interest in the annual celebrations of these associations. A student who could sing or act was easily discovered by him. He would select the talented students and hand over them to an experienced person who could train them.

For some years Mr. Jeyaveerasingam took charge of the Morning Prayer in the downstairs Hall. He maintained perfect silence and set good example. When the Prayer went on with his eyes closed and hands kept in the proper position one could see his sense of discipline in the Hall.

With his experience as a teacher, he wrote in Tamil a book on History for standard V. This book soon became popular as a standard text book. He had also plans to translate the Sanskrit text Hitopadesa into Tamil in order to help students learning Sanskrit through the medium of Tamil. But his frequent illness prevented him from performing this task.

Teachers like Mr. Jeyaveerasingam are rare

## Hindu Cultural University For Jaffna

It is understood that the Hon'ble Minister of Education has accepted the offer of Parameshwara and Ramanathan Colleges by Mr. S. Natesan, Manager for the purpose of conducting a Hindu Cultural University.

## SENATE ACCEPTS SCHOOL BILL

With 19 Senators calling 'Aye' to six noes, the Second Reading of the Assisted Schools and Training Colleges (Special Provisions) Bill was passed by the Senate on Tuesday November 15.

Senator Lady de Soysa and Senator L. Jayasundara declined to vote. Senator Lady Mulamure and J. E. Senanayake were absent.

## Letter to The Editor

(Continued from page 3)

take over, it is not known how the Education Department could legally interfere with the recognised names of the institutions.

Do those in power today believe that our Country will not, after its regime, produce any more distinguished scholars, religionists, educationists, poets etc.? If not do they hope to build new schools and new roads to exhaust their distinguished names?

S. J. Gunasegaram  
Kopay  
9-11-60.

now. With the increase in number at schools the relationship between the teacher and the taught has declined. Mr. Jeyaveerasingam was a real 'Guru' in the Sanskrit sense of the term.

Mr. Jeyaveerasingam lost his wife in 1954—ten years after his marriage. The loss affected him further. He had to retire in 1956 at the early age of forty-two. Though he is no more, his past colleagues and old pupils will treasure his memory with honour.



## Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

SRI PATHY

FROM 20-11-60 TO 26-11-60

**ARIES** *Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medhastasi]*

Gains through lands and landed properties promised this week. But spend the first day with care. Rest of the week will be favourable for new deals. Financial gains also promised.

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

Quarrels and misunderstandings with friends likely. Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable. But there will be no mental peace.

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

Health will improve. Ruin to enemies and success in litigation promised. But spend Tuesday evening Wednesday and Thursday with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

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

Eye troubles likely. Quarrels in domestic circle shown. But you will be able to steer clear of opposition. Spend Thurs-

day evening Friday and Saturday with care.

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

Domestic affairs will be in a muddle. Health too will be far from satisfactory. But financially a good week. Professional success also promised.

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

Financial gains promised. Favours from strangers and foreigners promised. New ventures will be delayed but successful. Ruin to enemies shown.

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

Agricultural pursuits will bring in good results. Friends and relatives will be helpful. But expenses will be heavy. You will have to work hard for your success.

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

Health a problem this week. There will be no mental peace. Some

domestic upsets likely. But financially a good week.

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

Domestic upheavals likely this week. Father's relatives will cause you much annoyance. Expenses will soar.

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

Your personal affairs will remain unsolved. Health upsets and minor accidents shown. But ruin to enemies and success in litigation promised.

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

Your mind will not be at rest this week. You will find it difficult to decide things either way. But professionally a good week.

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

Some clashes with relatives likely this week. But you will be able to have your own way at the end. Ruin to enemies shown.

## Robot Brain To...

(Continued from page 1)

recognise people and faces."

In a hypothetical case this would mean that, if only one man was authorised to use the robot, the robot would not allow "strangers" to feed it with information—or, if they did, would refuse to process it.

Both the brains differ radically from the mechanical computers now in use. "They are special machines for solving the particular sort of problem that concerns an animal or human," says Dr. Taylor.

Built into them is a selector can decide which problems are important and which are not. This means they can do many things that a computer cannot. One of these, hopes Dr. Taylor is the ability to "learn" how to read script.

Dr. Taylor, who conceived and built the "small" brain and is co-operating on the larger robot with the College's Professor of Anatomy,

Professor J. Z. Young said that it is primarily a research tool.

Professor Young will use it to learn more about how the human brain works and thus acquire knowledge on how to train it better—a more economical method than building mechanical brains commercially.

The knowledge about how the human brain works may solve another important problem—how to discover and avoid a mental break-down.

Dr. Taylor agrees with a prediction by Professor Young that it may be possible to provide robot brains for human beings.

British Bulletin

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. Testy 882

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Saraswathy wife of Velupillai Sinniah of Kondavil

Deceased

Sinniah Sithamparana-

than of Kondavil.

Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri SkandaRajah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 13th day of October, 1960 in the presence of Mr. V. NavaratnaRajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 3rd October, 1960 having been read.

It is Ordered that the petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed as the son and sole heir of the deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly, unless any person interested shall on or before the 28th day of November, 1960 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of October, 1960

Sgd P. Sri SkandaRajah  
District Judge, Jaffna.

## Socialism and Freedom Of.....

(Continued from page 2)

or distortion, often deliberate, was seen in regard to the use of banner head-lines, the unfair conclusion being emphasised by means of tendentious headlines.

Then, there was the undercurrent of the perpetual struggle between managerial self-interest of the proprietor and the professional conscience of the working journalists in which the latter "finally gives up the ghost".

It hardly needed to be emphasised that in under-developed countries the Press had a responsibility far greater than in the more sophisticated societies of the world. By and large, the working journalist would be a typical member of the intelligentsia such as the administrator or the manager in the higher echelons. Both were apt to be subjected to pressures on their professional probity and self-respect from business or political bosses and, so far

as the Indian scene was concerned. "I have no reassuring evidence that they are able to resist such pressures successfully."

"In either sphere, many succumb and only a very few refuse stoutly to compromise with their conscience. This is essentially a question of values and, unfortunately, the materialistic value of getting on at all costs seems to survive. The salt is losing its flavour in salary so that there is nothing wherewith to salt the nascent democracy."

So far as proprietors were concerned, "unless conditions are created in which small men, making a small beginning, can prosper in the newspaper world, there will be no real freedom of the Press, which will be misused for their purposes by vested business or political interests".

—Madras Hindu

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

## BANKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,  
Shroff.

சான்றிதழ் வழங்கு பெயர் மலிவாகக் காக்கப்பட்ட  
காசுமுறை யாரு செய்ய குறைவிலா துவிசை வாழ  
சான்றிதழ் யாரு செய்ய குறைவிலா துவிசை வாழ  
மேன்மைமேல் கைவர்த்தி விவரஞ் சொல் பெயர்.

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Editor: B. N. SIVAPRAKASAM