

# THE Hindu Organ

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

PHONE No. 358

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

FOR YOUR  
BOOKS

CONTACT

Saiva Prakasa  
Book Depot

## INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW

### Thought-provoking Appraisal By Mr. Nehru

(Continued from last issue)

The advance of science and technology makes it definitely possible to solve most of the economic problems of the world and in particular, to provide the primary necessities of life to everyone all over the world. It holds the promise of higher standards and avenues of cultural development opening out. To-day, the Welfare State and even a classless society are not the ideals of socialism only, but are accepted by capitalist countries also, even though the approaches are different. Thus, the basic ideals come nearer to each other and there is a possibility of approaching those objectives even though the methods might be different. These methods will not only be based on some logical theories, but will have to depend upon the background and cultural development of a country or a community—geographical, historical, religious, economic and social. Any real change cannot easily be imposed. It has to grow. A country, especially one with an old civilisation has deep roots in the past which cannot be pulled out without great harm even though many weeds in the form of harmful or out-of-date customs and institutions can and should be pulled out. Even as Nature establishes some kind of an equilibrium which cannot be disturbed suddenly without untoward results appearing so also in a community or a country, it is not easy or desirable to upset old ways of living too suddenly. The attempt to solve a problem in this way might well lead to graver and more difficult problems.

This applies to the external world we live in, much more so does it apply to the inner life of human beings. In dealing with tribal and somewhat primitive societies it is

well known that an attempt at too rapid a change has led to disastrous consequences. The more developed societies may not suffer so much from rapid change, but in the jet age and the coming age of space travel, one knows what biological and other changes may take place.

If that is so externally, then surely even greater changes would take place in the mind, emotions and spirit of man. Man to-day, as never before in human history, has to live with change as a permanent partner in his activities and his institutions. Indeed he cannot keep pace with this change and though he uses the products of science and technology, he seldom understands them. Education is supposed to develop an integrated human being and to prepare young people to perform useful functions for society and to take part in collective life. But when that society is changing from day to day, it is difficult to know how to prepare and what to aim at. There is a lack of harmony between a highly technical civilisation and the older forms of social life and the philosophy underlying them. The relationship to Nature changes, and even the relationship to one's own personality undergoes a change. The value of human personality diminishes in a mechanical society. The individual loses himself in the mass and tends to become merely an instrument in a complex set-up, which is constantly aiming at social and economic improvements of the group as a whole.

#### Value of Individual Personality

Many of us attach great value to the development

and the freedom of the individual. Ideological backgrounds help or hinder in this process. But perhaps the most potent factor in diminishing the value of individual personality is mechanisation and automation.

We see the effects of these rapid technological changes, more especially in young men and women today. Parents and educators and social workers are troubled because of the divergence between young people and adults. The patterns of behaviour which were held by the adults, are no longer accepted and there is a rejection of the old moral standards. In extreme cases, there is a tendency to criminality, alcoholism, destructiveness, eroticism, in addition to a cynical and negative attitude towards life and work. In a world of constant change and without any assurance or certainty, the hedonistic principles of life have a strong appeal. The continuity of national culture is threatened and a tendency towards social disintegration becomes evident.

This is perhaps an extreme view and not quite a just estimate of what is happening today. But there can be no doubt that these tendencies are present, more so in the developed and advanced societies than in India or other undeveloped countries. But it is important to note them because similar forces are likely to affect our life too. Perhaps all this is a necessary consequence of an age of rapid transition and a new base of civilisation, fitting in with technology, will be gradually erected, and with it will develop new ideologies, new forms of collective life and indeed a broader philosophy of life.

I do not know if this is considered too pessimistic a view of what is happening. My own reaction to events in India or the world is not pessimistic and some faith, which I

(Continued on page 2)

## C. N. A. P. T. CHIEF CIRCUITS IN JAFFNA

### Unique Work Of Jaffna Branch

Dr. J. H. F. Jayasuriya, who have so recovered, the President of the Colombo C. N. A. P. T. who spent nearly a week in Jaffna visiting and addressing Branch Associations and Schools in Jaffna Dt. felt much impressed by the work that was being done by all the Branches.

Addressing a special session of the Jaffna Branch, he said that the Annual Report presented by Muhandiram Rasiyah for the year 1958 contained a record of great achievements and that he wished to congratulate the Branch for the unique work it was doing in saving children born to T. B. mothers in the Sanatorium by segregating them and maintaining them at the "Wilson Nursery" at Puttur. Their proposal to extend this service by establishing a Preventorium for these children was highly commendable and deserved the whole-hearted support of everyone.

Continuing he further said, "I would now like to congratulate the Jaffna Branch for the excellent work that it has done, and this has been possible on account of its Secretary, Muhandiram E. P. Rasiyah, his live wire. It has been mainly through his initiative that so many other Branches have been formed in the Peninsula and through his tact he has been able to obtain the fullest co-operation from Doctors, govt. officials and members of the public to fight this scourge.

As you all know, we now live in an era of triumph over the T. B. germ. We have wonder drugs. We need not fear T. B. any more. The majority of the sufferers now recover. This has created a new problem. It is our duty to rehabilitate the people

because without work and the means for their food, they might again relapse and even suffer from a worse form of this disease. I would therefore earnestly plead with you to plan out a rehabilitation scheme suitable for your Dt. I can assure you that the Parent Body, the Colombo C. N. A. P. T., will help generously towards such a scheme.

I thank you once again and wish to express the thanks of the Council of the Colombo C. N. A. P. T. for the excellent work you have been doing."

Mr. M. SriKhanta, the Govt. Agent and Patron who presided welcomed Dr. Jayasuriya and the other members of his party and said that Dr. Jayasuriya's visit served to stimulate the enthusiasm for T. B. work in Jaffna and that these visits should be more frequent.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Jayasuriya and party were entertained to a public lunch at the Jaffna Rest House. About 40 distinguished persons, including the Mayor the G. A., Local Heads of Govt. Departments and ladies participated.

Dr. V. T. Pasupati, the President of the Jaffna Branch, presided. He welcomed Dr. Jayasuriya and the other distinguished guests including Mr. Van Lier of Holland, who had been specially engaged to film the C. N. A. P. T. activities in Jaffna.

Muhandiram Rasiyah in thanking the guests for responding to his invitation & making the lunch a success, stated that the incidence of T. B. within the Municipal Area had

(Continued on page 2)





தமிழகத்திலே  
தமிழகத்திலே தான் தான்  
தமிழகத்திலே தான் தான்  
தமிழகத்திலே தான் தான்  
தமிழகத்திலே தான் தான்

## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1959

Treasure These Thoughts

*It is because we have been born again of the Spirit that we possess the great desire and longing for God which consumes us and which will give us no rest until we find it in Divine Union with Him.*

### TRAGEDY IN TIBET

Tragedy has overtaken the ancient trans-Himalayan land known as Tibet, the home of mysticism and the cradle of a unique form of Buddhism. Before the advent of Communist rule over China Tibet was a near-independent country owing allegiance to the person of the Dalai Lama, the Spiritual Head of the Tibetans, whom the people acknowledged also as the embodiment of all temporal power. The centuries-old office of Dalai Lama is not an hereditary one but is successively held for life, by one person after another, chosen by a mystic process peculiar to Tibet. The Tibetan people, until Chinese Communists recently infiltrated under various disguises their ancient homeland, were all Buddhists and looked upon the Dalai Lama as God incarnate.

Although China has always claimed suzerainty over Tibet the claim remained of a shadowy sort till the Communist regime came into power in Peking. Before the Communists captured power over China the then British Government of India had more direct influence over Tibetan affairs, obtained through the peculiarly British methods of diplomatic finesse and financial aids; and when India became an independent country the Government of India deliberately chose the path of political disengagement, although the age-old trade and cultural relations were not only continued but placed on a firmer footing divorced as

they were from any underlying motives of power; and it must be remembered that there are to this day hundreds of thousands of Indians in Kashmir, and other Himalayan regions, who owe spiritual allegiance to the Dalai Lama. They hold his person in utmost reverence. When the Communists seized power in Peking and succeeded in imposing their rule over the far-flung land of near-continental proportions Tibet remained their main headache. The mountainous region of Tibet has during centuries resisted all foreign attempts to subdue it. Tibet never accepted any overlordship. The Chinese Communists therefore set about their task of getting round Tibet by the adoption of methods of peaceful persuasion accompanied simultaneously by the use of force, almost unknown to the rest of the world. The Chinese Government came to an Agreement with Tibet in 1951. A former Prime Minister of Tibet, Mr. Lukhangwa, who met the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru on Tuesday last at the head of a deputation of Tibetans, says in a Press interview that the 17-point Agreement of 1951 was imposed on the Tibetans and was not an instrument freely entered into by the Government of Tibet. From the day of its imposition, he says, Tibetans were planning the reassertion of their independence, because the Tibetans saw all too clearly that the Chinese Communists were systematically trying to colonize Tibet with Chinese with a view to disrupting the Tibetan individuality. In fact some sources have reported that Chinese Communists, who thus infiltrated into Tibet, almost equal the Tibetans in numbers in their own homeland. Faced with the prospect of the destruction of Tibetan culture, the progressive dissolution of the age-old autonomous Tibetan Government, and of the ultimate total colonization of Tibet by Chinese Communists the Tibetans rose in revolt and denounced the 1951 Agreement early last month and on March 12 last they declared their independence.

That is how the present impasse in Tibet began. The powerful Communist Army stationed in the capital city of Tibet took immediate drastic action. The Buddhist Monasteries were invaded and 13,000 monks were put under arrest. The Dalai Lama's immediate entourage however saw to it that their country's Spiritual and

Temporal Chief did not fall into the hands of the Communists; and he is today in flight. Nobody knows exactly where he is and whither he is bound. There are reports that he is accompanied by his aged mother and sister. Communist aeroplanes are said to be reconnoitering by day and by night to spot the venerated leader of the Tibetans, who being only 23 years old has many more years during which to lead the Tibetans, and whom the Chinese Communists want to capture alive. In fact it was an attempt on the part of the Communist Authority in Lhasa to inveigle the Dalai Lama to attend "unattended" a party organised by themselves that is said to have confirmed Tibetan suspicions and became the immediate cause of the conflict. Though reports are not lacking that the rebels have consolidated their authority over a large area international opinion is almost unanimous that tragedy has really overtaken the proud and ancient Tibetan people and that the world has no present means of going to their rescue. In fact the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has let it be known that Martial Law has been imposed on Tibet, the Tibetan Government has been dissolved, and authority in Tibet is now placed directly in the hands of the Communists with whom they have taken care to associate the Panchen Lama who has apparently turned traitor. The Tibetan imbroglio has become the most difficult problem that India's Prime Minister has had to face during the whole course of his high office. If Tibet really becomes the absolute vassal of Communist China the future of India and of most other non-Communist East Asian states will seriously be affected.

### C. N. A. P. T. Chief Circuits In Jaffna

(Continued from page 1)  
gone down by nearly 50%. He was not sure whether the credit should go to the C. N. A. P. T. or to Dr. F. J. Ratnesar, the Specialist in charge of the T. B. Campaign in North-Ceylon.

Dr. Jayasuriya replied suitably thanking the Jaffna C. N. A. P. T. for entertaining them.

Dr. Jayasuriya and party left Jaffna on the afternoon of Wednesday after visiting all the Branches in Jaffna.

### Problems Of Teaching English in Ceylon

A Ceylonese school teacher who is particularly interested in the teaching of English in Ceylon's schools is Mrs. Marvis de Mel, who has just been presented with her Master of Arts degree by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Mrs. de Mel, who first came to London to take her English Teaching diploma in 1950, is studying privately at London University and is now going on to take her degree in philosophy.

Mrs. de Mel's thesis for her degree analyses problems of teaching English in Ceylon and makes recommendations on how these problems should be overcome. The thesis is based on Mrs. de Mel's considerable teaching experience in Ceylon.

Mrs. de Mel told the London Press Service that ever since her school days English had been her favourite language and, after qualifying as a teacher at the Government Training College in Colombo, she made it her special subject. For five years she taught Ceylonese children to speak and write English and grasped some of the problems they experienced.

"English is not an easy language for Far Eastern races to learn," she said. "It has many complexities."

When English became the second official language of her country Mrs. de Mel decided that she herself required more tuition and came to London to take her M. A. making linguistics her special branch of study.

Mrs. de Mel said that she realised that Ceylon's main difficulty was in not having enough teachers but she feels teachers of English must themselves be carefully selected and specially trained for their job.

Mrs. de Mel believes the subject must be given special attention and hopes that the Ceylon educational authorities, who are making rapid strides in their education programme, will ultimately introduce a carefully graded teaching system which will present the complexities of the language in a methodical and orderly fashion.

Mrs. de Mel is interrupt-

### OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mrs. K. Ponnambalam wife of the late Mr. K. Ponnambalam Teacher Vaideesvara Vidyalayam at her residence at Vannarponnai. She leaves behind her sons Messrs P. Rasanayagam Accountant Rural Development Dept. Mr. P. Rajadurai of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce Mrs. Karthigesu Gnanammah wife of Mr. V. Karthigesu Teacher Vaideesvara Vidyalayam and Asst. Secretary Saivapalapana Sabhai Jaffna.

The cremation takes place at 4 p. m. today at Kompayanmanal.

### R. PAPAYAH

OPTICIAN

Established 1929.

Old Railway Goods Shed Road (End)

PRESCRIPTIONS  
MADE ACCURATELY

Consult. Latest frames in stock  
133, Stanley Road,  
JAFFNA.

(M 257, 20.2-8-5)

### Another Commendable Achievement by Sathanandha

Alaveddy Sathanandha Young Farmers' Club won the first prize and the shield for the third time in succession in the Young Farmers' Clubs' Rally held at Tellippallai on 28-3-59.

Miss K. Jegatheesvari, a member of this club was selected the best Young Farmer (Girls) and also won the First Prize for the best Essay on Agriculture.

### Polder Projects

In the last issue of the "Hindu Organ" dated March 27, 1959, we published an article on the above subject inadvertently omitting the name of the writer.

The article was originally published in a recent issue of the "Hindu", of Madras, and was contributed by the well-known United Kingdom scientist Mr. J. B. S. Haldane, who has now made India his home: — Ed. "H. O."

ing her studies to return to Ceylon later this year—a visit which will enable her to keep in touch with the latest developments in teaching methods there.

U. K. I. S.



GLIMPSES OF THAMIL CEYLON OR  
EELATH - THAMILAKAM—XIIIKANTERODAI AND ITS  
ANCIENT STORY-5

## Down The Ages To The Pallava Period

(Specially contributed to the Hindu Organ)

1 The Phoenician History of Sanchoniathon has an allusion to the possible resort of the Phoenicians to Ceylon in the course of their voyagers to India.

2 Four kings govern the island.....The first of these kings reigns in the South.....The second king governs the western regions.....The third rules the region towards the North, which produces pearls. He has made a great rampart on the isthmus to control the passage of the barbarians from the opposite coast; for they used to make incursions in great numbers.....

Who was this king who ruled in the North? One could hazard a guess. Could it have been a Naga king at Kanterodai or Kathiramaalai? The barbarians who made incursions in great numbers, referred possibly to the South Indian invasions of the Malabars.

In a chapter entitled "Ceylon known to the Chinese", the writer says as follows: — The Chinese were aware of two separate races, one occupying the northern and the other the southern extremity of the island and were struck with the resemblance of the Tamils to the Hoo, a people of Central Asia, and of the Sinhalese to the Leao, a mountain tribe of Western China.

4 Of the religion of the earliest account recorded by the Chinese was that of Fa Hien in the 4th Century A. D. when Buddhism was signally in the ascendant. But in the century that followed travellers returning from Ceylon brought back accounts of the growing power of the Tamils and of the consequent eclipse

of the national worship. The *Yung tien* and *Tue-ping* describe at that early period, the prevalence of *Brahmantical customs*,...

5 King Vijayah's second wife was the daughter of the King of Pandya, and the ladies who accompanied her to Ceylon were given in marriage to his ministers and officers. Similar alliances were

by

V. MUTTU CUMARASWAMY

afterwards frequent; and the Sinhalese annalists allude on more than one occasion to the "damil consorts of their sovereigns. Intimate intercourse and consanguinity were thus established from the remotest period. Adventures from the opposite coast were encouraged by the previous settlers; Malabars were subsidised both as cavalry and as sea-men. Sena and Gutika who held naval and military commands seized the throne in B. C. 177-155. 6 Elara (145-101 B. C.) with an army from Mysore subdued the whole of Ceylon, north of the Mahaveli Ganga, and compelled the chiefs of the rest of the island, and the Kings of Ruhuna and Maya to acknowledge his supremacy and become his tributaries. Seven days after Elara's death in 101 B. C. Bhalluka invaded Ceylon with 60,000 men and was repulsed. Since the author of Kailasa Malai gives 101 B. C. as the date of the foundation of a Tamil kingdom in the North, it is possible that the troops of Bhalluka settled in the North.

7 The second great occupation took place in B. C. 43-29 when seven Malabar leaders effected simultaneous descents at different points of the coast. Their names are given as follows Pulakatta, Bahiya,

Panayamara, Piliyamara and Dathika.

8 There is evidence of the conscious supremacy of the Malabars over the north of Ceylon, in the fourth century, in a very curious document, relating to that period. The existence of a colony of Jews at Cochin in the S. W. extremity of the Dekkan, had long been known in Europe, and half a century ago, particulars of their condition and numbers were published by Dr. Claudius Buchanan. There was a document in Rabbinical Hebrew written about the year 1781, and contained a partial synopsis of the modern history of the section of the Jewish nation to whom it belonged; it said that they arrived in the year A. D. 68 and they were received by the Malabar Kings. He was known as Sri Perumal—but he may be identified with the Iravi Varmar. The manuscript says that his rule extended from Goa to Colombo. Could this king Sri Perumal be a king of Kanterodai?

10 Mahalake Naga seems to have built Sali pabbata in Nagadwipa. This may have been at Kanterodai. This was built during the first century

When Ela Naga was ruling A. D. 93-102 some Lambakanas rebelled. But he went to India gathered an army there of Tamils and he defeated the rebels. 11 It is said that Gaja Bahu A. D. 174-196 crossed over to India in A. D. 113 and brought back the 12,000 Sinhalese taken by Karikal Chola and also another 12,000 Tamils and settled them down in many parts of Ceylon. Gaja Bahu avenged the outrage by invading the Sola

(Continued on page 6)

8 Tennents Ceylon Book I P. 396 under the Domination of the Malabar footnote

9 Ancient Jaffna — Mudaliyar Rasanayagam P. 31.

10 Mahavamsa P. 255.

11 Tennents Ceylon P. 397.

## INDIA TODAY AND.....

(Continued from page 1)

cannot analyse or explain fills me with hope for the future. Perhaps this is due to the good fortune that has attended me in a large measure. The greatest good fortune has been the tremendous affection of the Indian people but even when I have gone abroad, I have met with friendship and heart-warming welcomes from the people everywhere. Thus I have developed a great affection for and faith in our own people in India and also respect and affection for the peoples of other lands I have realised that what one gives, one receives. If one gives affection, it comes back in abundant measure if it is hatred, then we get that in return. I have seen and felt that people everywhere yearn for peace and goodwill and co-operation. If this is so, as I believe it is, then it should be possible for us to turn the tide of events from conflict to co-operation, from thoughts of war to the works of peace.

Fear, I think, is probably the greatest evil, because out of fear rise conflict and violence. Violence is a reaction to fear so also is untruth. In our ancient writings, it is said that the greatest gift that can be given is that of fearlessness — *Abhayadan*. A person who is free from fear can view things in a right perspective and can preserve a certain integrity in mind and actions. To-day we see fear enveloping the world and even the greatest and most powerful nations are afflicted by it. Wealth and power instead of lessening that element of fear actually increase it. None of us, except saints and supermen, can become absolutely fearless. But we can keep this ideal before us and try to achieve it. Gandhiji's greatest contribution to India was to lessen this sense of fear among our people.

Fearlessness leads to compassion and tolerance. When we think of the Buddha, it is his compassion that overwhelms us, when we think of Ashoka, it is his amazing toleration that pulls us up from our narrow creeds.

The world is full of conflicts, national, international and of race, religion, creed and class. It is absurd to deny or ignore these conflicts, but we can approach

them not by way of conflict, but by way of peace and thus seek to resolve them.

Need To Avoid Policy Of  
Brinkmanship

Internationally, the major question to-day is that of world peace. This involves an attempt to solve the great problems and disputes which afflict us. How a solution may come it is not for me to say. But I think we should be clear in our minds as to the means we adopt and the way we tread to find the solution. It is often said that the choice to-day is between war, involving almost total annihilation and some peaceful solution of these problems. If these are the alternatives, then the choice is clear. Having made that choice, it should follow that everything that adds to the tensions of the world has to be avoided. We must come to the firm conclusion that war to-day must be ruled out, for it does not even promise victory or the fruits of victory. To live on the verge of war and to practise brinkmanship is, therefore the absence of wisdom. Even though we may differ from each other, we must refrain from angry criticisms and condemnations, we must realise that it is absurd for any one group to call half the world evil or dominated by evil. It is easy to criticise the capitalist world, or the Communist world but both have great virtue if they have also many failings, and both tend to move in the same direction in spite of their inner conflicts, and both are governed by the advance of science and technology. The only course open is for us to accept the world as it is and develop toleration for each other. The old conflicts of mutually exclusive religions gradually ended after bloody wars and a new toleration grew up. There is no reason why toleration should also not grow up between rival economic and social theories. Ultimately the facts of life will decide and influence both. It should be open to each country to develop in its own way learning from others, and not being imposed on by them. In the way, each ideology will influence the other and be influenced by it.

Nationalism is a healthy and desirable state in a people: when suppressed, it reacts strongly, but when allied to too much

(Continued on page 5)

1 Tennents Ceylon Book I Page 547

2 do Page 551 Ceylon as known to the Phoenicians

3 Tennents Ceylon Ceylon as known to the Chinese—P 587

4 Tennents Ceylon Bk I, Part V, P. 592

5 Page 395

6 The Domination of the Malabars P. 395

7 Tennents Ceylon Book I P. 396



## Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 5-4-59 TO 11-4-59

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

Quarrels and misunderstandings with relatives likely this week. Fathers relatives likely to be on the war path. But you are sure to triumph over your enemies. Help from unexpected quarters likely.

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

Tension will ease. Friends will be very helpful. Financial gains and social success also promised. But health will not be very satisfactory.

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

You will have to shoulder some additional responsibilities this week. Work will be heavier than usual. Domestic affairs will be in a muddle. Some improvements promised financially.

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

A good week. You will be able to steer clear of opposition. Ruin to enemies and fame also promised. Gains through lands and landed properties also shown. Eye troubles likely. Spend the first two days with care.

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

Friends will help you out of difficulties. Your mind will not be at rest. Ill health to children shown. Your new ventures will bring meagre results. Spend Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday with care.

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

Health will still be a problem. You will have to be very careful in dealing with your friends and relatives. Misunderstandings in the domestic circles also shown. Spend Wednesday evening Thursday and Friday with care.

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

A good week again. You will succeed in most of your undertakings. Ruin to enemies and gains through old investments also promised. But spend the last day of the week with care.

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

A good week. Although work will be heavy you are sure to get good results. Health will not be satisfactory for some time.

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

Ill health in the domestic circle likely. There will be clashes both at home and in the office. Domestic upheavals also shown.

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

A good week. You will be able to gain much through your friends and relatives. You will be able to steer clear of all opposition.

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

Financial gains promised. You will have to work hard. Troubles in the domestic circle shown. Some changes in routine likely.

**PISCES** Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

You will have to steer through many obstacles before you succeed in your undertakings. Financially a good week. But expenses too will be heavy. Mind your health.

## NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 587

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Venasithamby Thambiah of Urelu late of Seremban in Malaya.

Deceased.

And

In the matter of the British Courts Probate (Re-sealing) Ordinance chapter 54.

Kurunather Thambiah of Urelu in Jaffna the Attorney of Annaledsami ammal widow of Venasithamby Thambiah of Urelu presently of 37 Hose Road Seremban in Malaya, the executrix of the said Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased by virtue of the probate

dated 11th July 1956 granted by the High Court at Seremban under petition No. 21 of 1956.

Applicant

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of fourteen days from the date of hereof, the applicant will file in the District Court of Jaffna under the British courts Probate (Re-sealing) Ordinance chapter 84 for the sealing of probate in respect of the Last Will and Testament of Venasithamby Thambiah late of Seremban in Malaya, granted by the High Court at Seremban under petition No. 24 of 1956.

Jaffna This 27th day of February 1959

Sgd A. Subaramaniam  
Proctor for Applicant.

(O 203 27 &amp; 3)

## ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. Testy 543

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Arumugam Kiddinar of Chulipuram Deceased

Karthy Appuccuddy of Changanai West

Vs. Petitioner

Sellammah widow of Arumugam Kiddinar of Kondavil

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 27th day of February 1959 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 28th December 1958 having been read.

It is ordered that the

## Letters to the Editor

## KATHIRAMALAI - KADURUGODA

Sir,  
I am thankful for Dr. S. Ramanathan's letter of 23-3-59, asking for clarification regarding the above names.

It is evident from the Yalpana Vaipavamalai that Kathiramalai was the name of the ancient capital. This was the name known to the Tamils. This Kathiramalai must have been a vast city at one time. But we find that a portion near the railway station along the railway line is still called Kathiramalai

The Nampota of the 15th century mentioned a place called Kadurugoda in Nagadivipa. The place called Kanterodai, corresponded to the Kadurugoda mentioned above, as many Buddhist remains had been unearthed there. In my series of articles, I con-

sider that Kanterodai (Mavattarum) is inclusive of that site known as Kathiramalai. It is possible that the Sinhalese named a part of Kathiramalai as Kadurugoda.

Mudaliyar C. Rasanayagam in his Ancient Jaffna Page 139, says that 'Kathiramalai as well as Mantota were fortified. Again in (Page 32) he says that the Naga Kingdom's 'capital must have been either Kadiramalai (Kanterodai) in Jaffna or Matota. The Yalpana Vaipava Malai says that Ukkirama Singhan ruled at Kathiramalai. He lived in the eighth century. A. Mootootambipillai in his Jaffna History (Page 5) says that Ukkirama-singhan gifted Kanterodai to the Maviddapuram Subramanya Temple and

(Continued on page 5)

Will of Arumugam Kid dinar, deceased dated 1st October, 1956 and numbered 37 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondent shall on or before the 30th day of March 1959 show sufficient cause to be satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Karthy Appuccuddy the petitioner is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issue to him accordingly, unless the respondent or others shall on or before the 30th day of March 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of February 1959  
Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge,  
Jaffna

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Navaratna Rajah  
Proctor for petitioner  
(O 204 27 & 3)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 583

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of Meliama widow of Perumal Vetivelu of 1st Cross Street, Jaffna.

Deceased

1 Velupillai Navaratnam  
and  
2 wife Kanma-niamma both  
of Thoppukadu, Karaikal

nagar.

Petitioners

Vs.

- |        |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
| Minors | 1 | Navamany daughter of Vettivelu,                          |
|        | 2 | Parasakthy daughter of Vettivelu,                        |
|        | 3 | Vettivelu Vaithianathan,                                 |
|        | 4 | Thembamalar daughter of Vettivelu,                       |
|        | 5 | Vettivelu Thayanathan,                                   |
|        | 6 | Sarathathevi daughter of Vettivelu,                      |
|        | 7 | Pathmavathy daughter of Vettivelu,                       |
|        | 8 | Thangamuthu widow of Kathirasu Eliyathamby all of Kayts. |

Respondents.

The matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the day 25th day of February 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. T. Sivagnanam Proctor on the part of Petitioners and the affidavit and Petition of the 2nd Petitioner from which it appears that the 8th Respondents is a fit and proper person to be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 7th Respondents and that the 2nd Petitioner who is the eldest daughter of the Deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased having been read.

It is ordered that the 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 7th Respondents and that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the 2nd Petitioner unless the Respondents abovenamed shall appear before this Court on or before the 20th day of April 1959 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court. The Petitioners to produce the minors before this Court on the said date.

This 25th day of February 1959

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge  
(O. 207 3 & 10)



## Letters To The Editor

(Continued from page 4)

to the priests of that temple.

From the learned Mudaliyar Rasanayagam, I gathered that it was after this incident that Ukkramasingham transferred his seat of royalty from Kathiramalai to Singai Nagar.

During the rule of the Sinhalese a part of Kathiramalai, may have been known as Kadurugoda. During the Portuguese period Kadurugoda became Kander Koda or Kanther Kooda. During the Dutch period it became Kanterodai. It was also known as Odai Kurichchy. During the British period and thereafter the name that this site bears is Kanterodai.

There is a tradition to say that that portion known as Maligaitidal, was the site of an ancient Naga king's palace. Contiguous to this, are ruins which are believed to be of the Pacinama Vihare, built by Devanampiya Tissa. Dr Ramanathan has also pointed out the tradition of two Royal residences, one at Kathiramalai and another at Kanterodai.

No historians of Jaffna, so far have drawn any subtle distinction between these two names. By and large, we are inclined to agree that Kadurugoda and Kathiramalai are identical.

We hope that there will be many more who will take an abiding interest in the study of our homeland.

Yours etc.

V. Muttucumaraswamy

### Is It A Call To Sacrifice Language And Religion?

Sir,

Mr. A. S. Kanagaratnam's statement at the Urumpirai Hindu College Teachers' Guild that the decision of the Northern Province Principals' Association not to teach Sinhalese in their schools is egregious folly misses the point at issue. The decision was in the nature of strike action a protest against the Sinhalese Only Act. A port worker who goes on strike and refuses to unload cargo of urgently needed drugs or a cargo of rice badly needed to feed a starving population, does so not because he does not realise the implication of his action, because he sees no other way to spotlight his grie-

vances and to secure redress: If at a future date the A. C. U. T. resolves to strike in protest against the Ministers action the A. C. U. T. could not be accused of egregious folly for depriving children of urgently needed teaching. Likewise the N. P. P. A's decision was not made in ignorance of its consequences. The Principals did not wish to make the schools, an instrument for implementing the M. E. P. Government's policy of racial discrimination. Their decision was also a proclamation of their resolve to resist this policy.

Perhaps Mr. K. was thinking of the economic benefits that would accrue from learning Sinhalese. But Mr. Bandaranaike has now made it plain that (at least in respect of some appointments in the State) knowledge of Sinhalese alone will not do. Even being a Sinhalese will not be enough. One will have to be a Buddhist as well. Perhaps before long a Buddhist Only Act will be passed, to be followed by a Bill for the reasonable use of Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity. Then some wise voice may be heard declaring it egregious folly to refuse to embrace Buddhism - may be even exhorting the Tamils to become Sinhalese for by doing so they would reap rich economic rewards.

Yours etc.

S. Handy - Perinbanayagam  
Former President  
A. C. U. T.  
&  
Former President  
N. P. P. A.

Kokuvil Hindu College,  
Kokuvil.

### Week Days

Sir,

How can one distinguish one week day from another and how could the periodicity of seven days that makes a week be determined? While going through ancient Tamil Literature one comes across the "Science of Saram" mentioned by the ancient Yogee Tirumular in his 3000 Tamil verses that go to form his Thirumanthiram where he describes the free flow of air through different nostrils on different days of the week e.g. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the air flows freely through the left nostril, whereas on Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays it flows freely by the Right nostril but on Thursdays it flows through the left during the bright half

of the waxing moon and the Right during the dark half of the waning moon. Similar references have been made by the Tamil Poetess Auvayar in her Saranool. The dates of these personages have not been accurately fixed but the popular idea is that Thirumular lived in the second century before Christ and Auvayar in the first century before Christ etc. As neither of them speak of Buddhistic and Jainistic thought there is sufficient ground to believe that these two lived before these Religions spread into Tamilnad i.e. 3rd century B. C. or even earlier in Asoka's time. That the week days were known to the Tamils even before these two Savants, is more than probable by their customs, usages and folklore.

Yours etc.  
S. Ramanathan

Trincomalee  
31-3-59

### Commemoration of the Priest

Sir,

The priest at Panadura Hindu temple who was done to death during the disturbances of 1958, died in the service of our holy religion and as such he is a martyr. It is appropriate that Hindu associations hang photos or oil paintings of the deceased priest at their premises and thus commemorate and respect the precious memory of a great person.

Yours etc.

S. Sivasubramaniam

103/2 Hultsdorf Street,  
Colombo,  
19th March 1959.

### Order Nisi

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 522

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of  
Kumaravelu Vaithalingam  
Rasiah of Jaffna Town.  
Deceased.

Nageswary widow of K. V.  
Rasiah of 4, Clock Tower  
Road, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Wimaladevi Rasiah,  
2 Rasiah Sivakantha  
3 Naga Rajeswary Rasiah,  
4 Rasiah Sithamparas,  
waran all of 4, Clock  
Tower Road, Jaffna.  
5 K. Vaithalingam Tham-  
biaiyah of Velanai East.  
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of February 1959 in the presence of Mr. N. T. Sivagnanam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner from which it appears that the

## INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW

(Continued from page 3)

power, it may become aggressive and chauvinistic. Modern nationalism has been a reaction against foreign imperialisms and racialisms.

### Racialism In South Africa

Racialism still exists in varying degree in many countries, but it is generally condemned. Only in the Union of South Africa is it the accepted philosophy of the State. It is clear that this is a terrible source of conflict and as it involves domination in its worst form, it must produce bitterness and strong reactions. To leave this conflict to be decided by methods of violence is a counsel of despair, apart from the disastrous consequences which this would bring in its train. It may be that world opinion against racialism will become so strong that no country or group will be able to advocate it or practise it.

Imperialism or colonialism, whatever form it may take, is also completely out of place to day in the world and the source of conflict. It exists still in many places and its philosophies influence many minds. But it

is a discredited creed and is everywhere on the defensive. A world policy must therefore be to bring about the end of racialism and imperialism and leave countries to work out their own destinies. This might lead to disorder and chaos in some countries, but that will be limited and not affect larger areas and will probably right itself after a while. What is wrong and leads to dangerous consequences to-day is the attempt of one country to impose its will on another.

### Fear Of War Intensified By Military Facts

Military alliances and the cold war, whatever their justification in the past, lead to-day to insecurity and fear of war. They prevent the normal development of countries and vitiate the atmosphere of the world. So long as there is a cold war, there will be no toleration. Instead of undeveloped countries being helped to grow and raise their standards, military considerations come into play and often political regimes which are reactionary and disliked by the people are bolstered up, thus adding further to insecurity.

(To be continued)

5th Respondent is a fit and proper person to be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 3rd and 4th Respondents and that the petitioner who is the widow of deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th Respondents and that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents abovenamed shall appear before this Court on or before the 20th day of April 1959 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court. The Petitioner to produce the minors before this Court on the said date.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge  
(O 208, 3 & 10)

### NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO  
No. 6298

1 S. Chelliah Arulanandam.  
2 and wife Sellachchy alias Panumathy of

Valvedely.

Plaintiffs

Vs.

1 Murugar Arumugam  
2 and wife Chellammah alias Rasammah  
3 Sinniah Sahathevan  
4 and wife Rajeswari of Valveddy

Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. 6298 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called Modappanaiady in extent 16½ Lms. V. C. and situated at Valveddy in the Parish of Uduppudely Vadamarachy Division Jaffna District.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 3rd day of June 1959 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,  
N. Rajendiram  
Clerk of Court

Drawn by  
T. Ponnambalam  
Proctor for Plaintiff  
This 1st day of April 1959  
(O. 1. 3)



## GLIMPSES OF TAMIL CEYLON.....

(Continued from page 3)

country with an expedition which sailed from Jaffna-patam. (Tennant's Ceylon P. 397.)

The Lambakannas a mixed dynasty of Nagas and the Tamils ruled North Ceylon, from the time of Vasaba (2nd century A. D.) and continued their power till A. D. 432. In the 2nd century the Nagas of North Ceylon grew powerful enough to become sovereigns of all Ceylon.

In the 3rd century when Voharika Tissa (269-291 A. D.) had reigned, his younger brother seized the throne in A. D. 291 the aid of a Tamil army.

The Pallava period has been reckoned to be between 300 A. D. to 900 A. D. The Sangam age extended up to 300 A. D. The Pallava period was very important in the history of the Tamils. About the beginning of the 4th century a tribe known as "Kalvar" or Kalabhras, overcame the Pandyas, Cholas and Cheras. Buddhism seems to have flourished in South India during this period of the 4th century A. D. as well as in Ceylon, according to Fa Hien the Chinese traveller. It is possible that the Buddhist remains at Kanterodai may be dated during this century—as a result of a Pallava occupation of North Ceylon, because Pallava civilisation spread to all corners of South East Asia about this period.

The Pallava rule may be regarded under three heads:—(1) The Pallavas of the Prakrit characters (2) The Early Pallavas of the Sanskrit characters. (5th & 6th century 3) The period of the Pallava ascendancy under the dynasty of Simha Vishnu (575 - 900 A. D.)

Regarding the first head, we may say that Kanchipuram was the capital city of the Pallavas. Bappa Deva was its first ruler. The Telugu areas had their capital at Amaravati. Some of the Buddha images dug out at Kanterodai, seem to belong to the Amarapura style of Sculpture. Regarding the second head we may say—this period extended up to the 6th century. Samudra Gupta's invasion disrupted the Pallava kingdom. The Kalabhras thereby became dominant in the South. But the Pallavas and Pandyas put an end to the rule of the Kalabhras.

12 Ceylon and Indian History—Horace Perera & M. Ratnasabapetey P. 131

13 There is a theory that the Pallavas really hail from Manipallavam—(which is an offshoot of Marnika-tivu)—which is identical with Nagadwipa or North Ceylon according to Mudaliyar Rasanayakam. Killivalavan a Chola King married Pilivalai a daughter of Valawarayan, the King of Manipallavam. Their son Ilan Tirayan was lost in a ship-wreck and was found washed ashore with a coil round his ankle of the twig of the Tondai creeper (Cephalandra Indica). Hence he was given the name—Thondaiman Ilan - Thirayan. He was the first to become an independent King and progenitor of the Pallava dynasty. His period is fixed as the third quarter of the 2nd century A. D. The titles such as the Ankura and Pottarayan which were assumed by Pallava Kings are synonymous with Pallava and remind us of the origin of the name from Manipallavam. The Pallavas were of Chola—Naga origin and were indigenous to the Southern part of the Indian Peninsula and North Ceylon. It would therefore be correct to infer that the Manimekalai recorded a true tradition 14 Kanchi was in the possession of Tondaiman Ilan Tirayan says a Sangam work.

(To be continued)

13 Indian Antiquary Vol 111 Page 75-80

14 Perumpanattup-padai—Rudran Kannanar

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 584

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ponnampalam Ramalingam Notary Public of Karamban  
Deceased  
Rasammah widow of Ponnampalam Ramalingam of Karamban

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Sri Devi daughter of Ramalingam  
2 Jeya Devi daughter of Ramalingam  
3 Ramalingam Gurunathan  
4 Ramalingam Sabesan  
5 Ramalingam Puvanasundaram  
6 Siva Devi daughter of Ramalingam and  
G A L 7 Ponnampalam Kandiah all of Karamban Kayts

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of February 1959 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioner dated the 14th day of February 1959 and of the notary and witnesses to the said will dated the 14th

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 586 T

In the matter of an application for Letters of Administration over the intestate estate and affects of Arumugam Mahalingam of Kandar-madam, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Sellammah widow of Arumugam Mahalingam of Kandar-madam, Jaffna.

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Sarojini Devi wife of  
2 Sabapathy Sandira-segaram,  
3 Mahalingam Senthamarai Chelvi,  
4 Mahalingam Yasothara Devi,  
5 Mahalingam Anjana Devi all of Kandar-madam, Jaffna  
6 Arumugam Chinniah of Tirunelveli, Jaffna, G. A. L. of 3rd, 4th and 5th respondents.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 27th day of February 1959 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasubramaniam, proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 23rd day of Feb. '59 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased unless the respondents or any others interested in the said estate shall on or before the 24th day of April 1959 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 6th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad litem over the 3rd, 4th and 5th respondents unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 24th day of April 1959 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

This 27th day of February 1959

Sgd. P. Sri Skandarajah  
District Judge,  
(O. 206. 3 & 10)

day of February 1959 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1 to 6 Respondents for the purpose of his action and that the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 27th July 1958 and attested by N. K. Subramaniam Notary under No 1033 be declared proved and that the said Petitioner as the Executrix named in the said Will be entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the said respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 20th day of April 1959 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 26th day of February 1959

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah  
District Judge  
(O. 205 2 & 10,

## 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.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 558 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rasammah wife of Kathiravelu of Kanthar-madam Jaffna

Deceased.

Kathiravelu Subramaniam of No. 11, Annasathiram Lane, Vannarponnai East Jaffna

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Thangamany daughter of Kathiravelu, 2. Kathiravelu Kanagaratnam, 3. Kathaveri daughter of Kathiravelu, 4. Kathiravelu Manickathiarajah, 5. Parasakthy daughter of Kathiravelu, Minor 6. Easwary daughter of Kathiravelu, Minor 7. Kathiravelu Navaratnam.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of January 1959 in the presence of

It is declared that the said second respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 6th and 7th respondents and that the said petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of February 1959 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of January 1959

Sgd. P. Sri SkandaRajah  
District Judge, Jaffna

16-2-59  
Time to shew cause Extended to 9-3-59

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah  
Dt. Judge

9-3-59

Time to shew cause Extended to 30- -59

Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah  
Dt. Judge

(O. 202 27 & 3)

சான்றிதழ் வழங்குதல் பெறும் மலிகைக்கு சரக்கம்மன்  
கோட்டுறை யாசு செய்து குறைவிடா தயிர்செய்து  
சான்றிதழ் யதற்கு கோங்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் வேண்டி மலிகை  
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ சித் திவனாகு வகை பெறலாம்

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing at 171/17 Koil Veethy Nallur, 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, April 3, 1959.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPRAKASAM.